

Appendix B: Species likelihood of occurrence in the Study area and Survey area

**EVNT flora, or their habitat, identified from the desktop
Search area**

Table B1 EVNT flora species, or their habitat, identified from the search area

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint grass	V	V	In or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland (DES 2021b). In SEQ, it has also been recorded growing around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, in shaded small gullies, on creek banks, and on sandy alluvium in creek beds in open forests (DES 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, but records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Flowers during summer-autumn (Harden 1993). Expected to be obvious, if present, due to unseasonably good growing conditions preceding survey effort. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved bosistoa	V	LC	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 mASL; associated with <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> , <i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i> , <i>Endiandra pubens</i> , <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , <i>Acmena ingens</i> , <i>Diploglottis australis</i> and <i>Diospyros mabacea</i> (DES 2021c).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area, although the majority of potential habitat sits above 300 mASL. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Tree, detectable year-round (DES 2021c). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i>	Satin-top grass	V	V	Woodland or grassland on upper slopes in fertile soils derived from basalt; restricted to the Bunya Mountains and adjacent regions of the Great Divide in Queensland (AusGrass 2021).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). However, basalt soils not detected within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.	✓		
<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	Ooline	V	V	Semi-evergreen vine thicket, brigalow-belah, poplar box and bendee communities; often occurs on the edges of sandstone and basalt escarpments, 200-500 mASL; on moderately fertile soils preferred for agriculture and pasture development (DAWE 2021b)	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a), and semi-evergreen vine thicket is mapped within the Study area as State-mapped RE 12.11.11. However, no records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. A conspicuous tree species not identified during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Callitris baileyi</i>	Bailey's cypress	-	NT	Rocky slopes, hilly areas, in shallow and often clay soils; usually in eucalypt woodland, dominated by ironbark, blue gum and spotted gum (DES 2021d).	Unlikely. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area; however, record is indicated to be of cultivated plants only (ALA 2021). No records of naturally occurring individuals from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Furthermore, no <i>Callitris</i> spp. identified during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.			✓
<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i>	Koala fern	-	V	Tall open eucalypt forests with a sparse canopy, on sandstone ridges and soils derived from weathered sandstone (DES 2021e).	Unlikely. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (ALA 2021 and DES 2021a) on sandstone (Land Zone 9-10, as indicated in State RE mapping). Sandstones not detected within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Suitable substrates not identified within the Survey area.		✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	Stream clematis	V	V	Canopy gaps of drier rainforests near streams, including in semi-evergreen vine thicket, araucarian microphyll vine forest, and occasionally in complex notophyll vine forest and eucalypt woodland communities that are close to vine thicket or rainforest; mainly on fertile clays or loam soils derived from basalt and mixed volcanic rocks (DAWE 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a), and semi-evergreen vine thicket is mapped within the Study area as State-mapped RE 12.11.11. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. As a perennial vine, surveys can be conducted at any time of the year and under any weather conditions (DAWE 2021b). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		
<i>Coleus torrenicola</i> (<i>Plectranthus torrenicola</i>)	Cockspur flower	E	E	Open heathland on rock outcrops, or in dappled shade under eucalypt open forest close to margins of rainforest and often along creek lines, at altitudes of 250–450 m; on shallow soils and often, but not exclusively, near water (DAWE 2021b).	Potential. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), in Crows Nest National Park (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Distinguished from the closely related <i>P. argentatus</i> , <i>P. graniticola</i> and <i>P. omisus</i> by the complete absence of sessile (not stalked) glands and (when flowering) the larger, hairless flowers (DAWE 2021b). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.		✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Cossinia australiana</i>	Cossinia	E	E	Araucarian microphyll vine forest and relict semi-evergreen vine thicket on a variety of soils, including red volcanic soil and black loam; ecotones around dry rainforest edges; also occurs as scattered individual plants within closed forest communities (DES 2021f).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a), and semi-evergreen vine thicket is mapped within the Study area as State-mapped RE 12.11.11. However, no records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.	✓		
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless tongue-orchid	V	LC	Known from a wide variety of habitats, including heathlands, heathy woodlands, sedgelands, <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. plains, dry sclerophyll forests, forested wetlands, freshwater wetlands, grasslands, grassy woodlands, rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests (DAWE 2021b). Australia's Virtual Herbarium records indicate that the species has been collected from around Toowoomba, Cooloola, Maroochydore, D'Aguiar Range and Tin Can Bay (DEWHA 2008).	Potential. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat (broadly defined) occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, but records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Known to flower (when it is therefore detectable) in August in Queensland, and September to January in nearby Northern NSW (DAWE 2021b), although likely flowers between August and January in southern Queensland. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	King blue-grass	E	V	Black cracking clay in tussock grasslands mainly in association with other species of blue grasses (<i>Dichanthium</i> spp. and <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.), but also with other grasses restricted to this soil type (DES 2021g).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). However, suitable soils not detected within the Study area, nor likely to occur. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Suitable soils not detected within the Survey area, nor likely to occur.	✓		
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Blue-grass	V	LC	Associated with heavy basaltic black soils and stony red-brown hard-setting loam with clay subsoil, in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, grazed land and highly disturbed pasture (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). However, suitable soils not detected within the Study area, nor likely to occur. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Suitable soils not detected within the Survey area, nor likely to occur.	✓		
<i>Eucalyptus taurina</i>	Helidon ironbark	-	E	Altitudes of 420-450 mASL on ridges in shallow sandy soil derived from granite or sandstone, primarily associated with <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>C. henryi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus baileyana</i> , <i>E. dura</i> , <i>E. helidonica</i> and <i>Angophora woodsiana</i> (DES 2021h).	Likely. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), including a 1990 record within the Study area near the intersection of Sebastapool Road and Crows Nest Creek (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Tree, detectable year-round (DES 2021h). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.		✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	-	V	V	Notophyll vine forest and vine thicket with a mean annual rainfall of 1000-1100 mm on soils derived from and containing abundant andesitic rocks, often on rocky outcrops or along creeks (DES 2021i).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). No andesitic rock (an intermediate volcanic rock) detected within the Study area, nor likely to occur. No records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Furthermore, not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		
<i>Grevillea quadricauda</i>	-	V	V	Grows in gravelly loam or sand, as an undershrub in eucalypt woodland, usually along creek or drainage lines; inhabits the understorey of dry sclerophyll forest or eucalypt woodland, usually along creeks or drainage lines (PlantNET 2021).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Flowers August-September (PlantNet 2021), although a conspicuous shrub expected to be detectable year-round. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
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<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>	Tall velvet sea-berry	V	V	Eucalypt forests, including rainforest margins and grasslands from near sea-level to 1,000 mASL; recorded growing on brown heavy clay (Carnarvon National Park), shallow rock loam (Bunya Mountains National Park) and basaltic soils (DES 2021j).	Potential. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat (broad ranging) occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, but records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Flowering has been recorded in February and April (DES 2021j), although a conspicuous shrub to 1.5 m with square-shaped stems (DES 2021j) and expected to be detectable year-round. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		
<i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>	-	V	V	Eucalypt forest, often with <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> and <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , on sandstone substrates in the Helidon Hills and White Mountain State Forest areas, and on granite at Crows Nest National Park (DEWHA 2008).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), including in proximity to the western extent of the Study area on Sebastapool Road (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Shrub growing to about 1 m high; flowering in spring (DEWHA 2008), although a conspicuous shrub with unique branchlets and leaves and expected to be detectable year-round. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i>	Wandering pepper-cress	E	LC	Riparian open forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> with a variably dense shrubby understorey of <i>Hymenanthera dentata</i> , <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> , <i>Acacia fimbriata</i> , <i>A. floribunda</i> , <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> and <i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i> (DoE 2014).	Potential. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Perennial herb to sub-shrub 10-80 cm tall, sometimes extending to 2 m (DoE 2014), and expected to be detectable year-round. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		✓
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia nut	V	V	Remnant rainforest, including complex mixed notophyll forest, particularly partially open areas such as rainforest edges (DAWE 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Potential habitat occurs in semi-evergreen vine thicket in the north-east corner of the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, but records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Tree, detectable year-round (DAWE 2021b). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Nicotiana wuttkei</i>	-	-	E	Previously thought to be confined to the Atherton Tableland (North Queensland) between Atherton and Ravenshoe, occurring at forest margins on soils derived from basalt (DEW 2021). Reported to have been collected from a cultivation on gently undulating plain at Crows Nest in 1998, with the specimen identified by the Queensland Herbarium in 2018 (ALA 2021).	Potential. Study area is beyond the typical range of this species. Typical habitat not detected within the Study area. However, recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Inconspicuous. Annual herb less than 1 m (DEW 2021). Little information available; however, expected to flower chiefly spring-summer consistent with other Australian <i>Nicotiana</i> herbs. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.		✓	✓
<i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i>	-	V	V	Open-forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus baileyana</i> and <i>Angophora woodsiana</i> , in wet sclerophyll forest and in native pastures developed by clearing of forest communities; also known to occur in cleared or disturbed areas (DES 2021k).	Likely. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), including within Crows Nest National Park (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Erect, tufted perennial grass that grows to 1.5 m tall, distinguished from other Australian <i>Paspalidium</i> spp. by its large spikelets and characteristic woody culms arising from robust woody rhizomes (DES 2021k). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Phebalium distans</i>	Mt Berryman Phebalium	CE	E	Red soils in vineforest, semi-evergreen vine thicket and open forest ecosystems and ecotones, generally above 200 mASL; associated with <i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i> , <i>Croton insularis</i> , <i>Phebalium nottii</i> , <i>Owenia venosa</i> , <i>Flindersia</i> spp., <i>Denhamia parvifolia</i> , <i>Capparis</i> spp. and <i>Carissa ovata</i> (DES 2021).	Potential. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a), and semi-evergreen vine thicket is mapped within the Study area as State-mapped RE 12.11.11. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Small tree to 8 m, detectable all year round (DES 2021). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		
<i>Picris conyzoides</i>	-	-	V	Limited habitat preference information available. Herbaria records have found species growing in <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing woodland with <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> sub-canopy (RE 12.3.7), hilltop dry eucalypts with some rainforest species on top of hill, grassy creek bed with <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> and <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> fringing, growing with <i>Haloragis exalata</i> (ALA 2021).	Potential. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area, although record is from 1963 (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Inconspicuous herb, flowering recorded in March (ALA 2021). However, not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.			✓

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		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	Austral cornflower	V	V	Eucalypt open forest with a grassy understorey and in grasslands on black clay soil; often found on roadsides and on road or rail reserves associated with <i>Chloris gayana</i> , <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Angophora floribunda</i> (DES 2021m).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Herb, known to flower in October, November, December and February (DES 2021). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub turpentine	CE	CE	Rainforest and rainforest margins, occupying a range of volcanically-derived and sedimentary soils and is a common pioneer species in eucalypt forests; often found in wet sclerophyll associations in rainforest transition zones (including open forest of <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and creekside riparian associations (TSSC 2020a).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Shrub or small tree, detectable year-round. Flowering from late winter through spring (TSSC 2020a). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓	✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
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<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native guava	CE	CE	Subtropical rainforests, warm temperate rainforests, littoral rainforest and wet sclerophyll forests, and adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation associated with any of these rainforest formations (TSSC 2020b).	Potential. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Wet sclerophyll forest and semi-evergreen vine thicket (part of the rainforest Broad Vegetation Group) is mapped within the north and north-east of the Study area, respectively. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Shrub or small tree, detectable year-round. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	V	V	Lowland rainforest often with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> or on rainforest margins; also in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland; commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510 mASL (DES 2021n).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area; however, no records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.	✓		

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<i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i>	Blotched sarcochilus	V	E	Grows on the upper branches of rainforest trees in the dry rainforest of sub-coastal ranges and associated foothills well inland from the coast and to approximately 700 mASL; grows in araucarian microphyll vine forest, araucarian notophyll vine forest or in patches of isolated scrub (DES 2021o).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Semi-evergreen vine thicket is mapped within the north-east of the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021).	Potential. Grows on rainforest trees projecting or hanging from the trunk or growing on rock surfaces; flowering from June to October, with fruits persisting for 6-8 months (DES 2021o). Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021. However, very difficult to detect.	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	-	V	V	Wet sclerophyll forest and a range of rainforest types, including hilly terrain on hillslopes at altitudes from 60- 660 mASL, mostly on shallow stony to shaly soils, of loam to clay texture derived from sandstone or basalt rocks; rainforest margins, in eucalypt forests in the vicinity of rainforests or in large canopy gaps in closed forest communities (DES 2021p).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat may occur within the Study area, including areas not accessible (e.g. the patch of wet sclerophyll forest); however, no records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Not recorded during vegetation mapping of the broader Study area in February-March 2021, during fauna (and opportunistic flora) surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021, nor during targeted flora searches of the Survey area in December 2021.	✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to targeted flora surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following targeted flora surveys	Source		
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral toadflax	V	V	Grassland or woodland, often in damp sites; associated with open woodland with <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>E. tindaliae</i> on skeletal soils, on heavy alluvial soil in grassy <i>E. populnea</i> woodland, on black cracking clay in grassland of <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , and grassland dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> on basaltic, rocky soils (DES 2021q).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021). However, suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, nor expected to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.	✓	✓	✓

Notes:

1. EPBC Act = status under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; CE= Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened
2. NC Act = status under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. CE= Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened

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EVNT fauna, or their habitat, identified from the Search area

Table B2 EVNT fauna species, or their habitat, identified from the search area

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
Mammals											
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern quoll	E	LC	Hilly or rocky areas close to permanent water; but occurs in a range of habitats, including open dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, riparian woodland, low dry vine thicket, vine forest, mangroves, sugarcane farms and urban areas (DES 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat may occur within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. There is a lack of /limited adequate microhabitat available for this species in the Survey area. Not detected, despite comprehensive and targeted survey effort.		✓		✓	
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed quoll	E	V	Closed forests (including temperate and sub-tropical rainforest), tall eucalypt forests, open woodlands, open forests, drier rainshadow woodlands and coastal heathlands. Highest densities recorded from both wet and dry forest habitats. Shelters in fallen logs, boulder piles, burrows, tree hollows and occasionally under dwellings (DAWE 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Records from within 10 km of the Study area, although pre-1980 (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. There is a lack of /limited adequate microhabitat available for this species in the Survey area. Not detected, despite comprehensive and targeted survey effort.		✓		✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source					
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km	
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared pied bat	V	V	Dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, but also sub-alpine woodland, the edges of rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest, <i>Callitris</i> -dominated forest and sandstone outcrop country; roosting in caves (Churchill 2008).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Potential foraging habitat occurs within the Study area. Roosting habitat may occur outside the Study area. However, no previous records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Not detected within the Survey effort, despite comprehensive and targeted survey effort.		✓				
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	South-eastern long-eared bat	V	V	Areas with a cluttered understorey layer in river red gum, black box, <i>Allocasuarina</i> , belah, mallee, open woodlands, and savannahs; roosting in fissures in branches and under dried sheets of bark still attached to the trunks of trees; utilising tree hollows for maternity sites (Churchill 2008).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, but records within 50 km (DES 2021a). However, there are no recent records in proximity to the Study area (east of the Great Dividing Range).	Unlikely. Not detected within the Survey area, despite comprehensive and targeted survey effort. <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> , <i>N. gouldii</i> and <i>N. bifax</i> are the <i>Nyctophilus</i> species with potential to occur in the Survey area, not <i>N. corbeni</i> (Balance! Environmental 2021b). <i>N. geoffroyi</i> and <i>N. gouldii</i> were captured during harp trapping within the Survey area.		✓		✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater glider	V	E	Eucalypt-dominated habitats, ranging from low, open forests on the coast to tall forests in the ranges and low woodland westwards of the Dividing Range (Strahan 1995).	Potential. Species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area, particularly in remnant vegetation. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Known. Evidence of this species (scats) recorded from the Survey area in both April and November 2021, although individuals not yet detected.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	V	Refuge habitat, feeding habitat, and routes in-between (Menkhorst and Hynes 2010). Refuge habitat includes rock faces or outcrops with large tumbled boulders, ledges and caves that provide shelter and some protection from predators (Menkhorst and Hynes 2010). Foraging habitat includes forest and woodland with a grassy understorey, and animals will forage in artificial clearings and pastures.	Known. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Marginal habitat occurs within the Study area, including small, isolated patches of granite boulders, combined with steep sloping land that affords some protection from predators. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021). Recorded within the Study area by GHD (2020), in proximity to Cressbrook Dam spillway.	Known. Species recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April 2021. Two individuals observed and two individuals recorded on camera traps, each in proximity to Cressbrook Dam spillway.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V	V	Sclerophyll forest and woodland on foothills and plains (Strahan 1995).	Known. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs throughout the Study area.	Known. A breeding population was recorded during comprehensive field surveys February-April 2021, and have since been detected in all follow-up surveys to date.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed potoroo	V	V	A ranged of habitats from wet eucalypt forests to coastal heaths and scrubs, in places with access to some form of dense vegetation for shelter and an abundant supply of fungi for food (DAWE 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Habitat of the Study area fits the broad description for this species. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Not detected within the Survey area, despite comprehensive survey effort.		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland mouse	V	V	Open heathlands, open woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests with a heath understorey, grasslands and vegetated sand dunes (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021). Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a, ALA 2021). However, suitable habitat not detected within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment unchanged. Not detected within the Survey area, despite comprehensive survey effort.		✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying-fox	V	-	Requires foraging resources and roosting sites, utilising rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps and <i>Banksia</i> woodlands (DAWE 2021b). Feeds on commercial fruit crops and introduced tree species in urban areas. The primary food source is blossom from <i>Eucalyptus</i> and related genera but in some areas also utilises a wide range of rainforest fruits (DAWE 2021b).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021).	Likely. Preferred habitat occurs within the Survey area. Not detected, despite comprehensive survey effort. May forage within the Survey area on occasion, when food trees are flowering.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Amphibians											
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked frog	-	V	Inhabits rainforest, wet sclerophyll and open grazing country, where it can be found under logs or stones, or in cavities and crevices, beside puddles and streams (Cogger 2014).	Likely. Suitable habitat occurs within the broader Study area, including puddles and streams within rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Although the Survey area includes rainforest, species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.			✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum froglet	-	V	Acidic wetlands (pH 4.3-5.2) within <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps, sedgeland, wet or dry heathland and wallum/woodland areas in the sandy coastal lowlands (<100 mASL). Occasionally in adjacent forests with a heathy understorey (DES 2021c).	Unlikely. Recorded within approximately 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a). However, species habitat not detected within the Study area, nor considered likely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	Cascade treefrog	-	V	Rainforest gullies and adjacent wet sclerophyll forest, in association with flowing streams; and occasionally ponds within these habitats (Rowland 2013b).	Unlikely. Recorded within approximately 10 km of the Study area (ALA 2021). However, only low order, highly ephemeral streams occur in rainforest gullies and wet sclerophyll forests of the Study area, and which are unlikely to sustain a population of cascade treefrogs.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Although the Survey area includes rainforest gullies, species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.				✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Giant barred frog	E	E	Rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in which there is a rainforest understorey (Cogger 2014), and a stream for breeding (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded from within approximately 50 km (DES 2021a). However, only low order, highly ephemeral streams occur in rainforest gullies and wet sclerophyll forests of the Study area, and which are unlikely to sustain a population of giant barred frogs.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Although the Survey area includes rainforest, species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.				✓	
Birds											
<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed shearwater	M, Mi	V	Tropical and sub-tropical seas; pelagic, frequenting and feeding across the ocean surface, often at junction of warm and nutrient-rich cool waters, and also where inshore waters meet deep oceanic waters (Morcombe 2003).	Unlikely. Single record from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a). Species habitat does not occur within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent honeyeater	CE	CE	Forest, primarily box-ironbark woodland, where it mainly feeds on nectar from eucalypts and mistletoes from taller, more established trees (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Habitat components (ironbarks) occur within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records within 50 km (DES 2021a). However, no recent records of this species have been observed in proximity to the Study area. Relevant recent records occur near Inglewood and surrounds (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Furthermore, not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021.				✓	
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	E	E	Shallow (<30cm deep), permanent freshwater and brackish swamps or lagoons that are densely vegetated (e.g. tall reeds, sedges, lignum); also bore drains with tussocky vegetation and occasionally saltmarsh (DES 2021d). They use temporary pools when population densities are high and deep swamps when breeding (DES 2021d).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records within 50 km (DES 2021a). Suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, nor considered likely to occur.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not detected within the Survey area, nor considered likely to occur. Furthermore, not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys of the Survey area in April and November 2021.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CE,	E	Intertidal mudflats of estuaries, lagoons, mangrove channels, around lakes, dams, flood waters, flooded saltbush surrounds of inland lakes (Morcombe 2003).	Potential. Species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), including one record of poor accuracy (spatial uncertainty of 9 km) within 10 km (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November. Lake periphery likely too steep to provide suitable foraging habitat.		✓		✓	✓
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy black-cockatoo	-	V	Forest and woodland with abundant casuarina trees (Morcombe 2003).	Likely. Scattered <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> and <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> within the Study area. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021). The nearest record being from the Crows Nest National Park in 2010 (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Small, isolated stands of suitable feed trees observed within the Survey area. However, very limited food resources available. No feeding sites or individuals detected during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.			✓	✓	✓
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser sand plover	E	E	Coastal littoral and estuarine environments; sometimes in saltworks and near-coastal salt pans, brackish swamps and sandy or silt islands in river beds (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records within 50 km (DES 2021a). Suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, and unlikely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	E	E	Lowland subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, sub-littoral mixed scrub, riparian corridors in woodland, open woodland and across cleared land, and urbanised and agricultural areas with fig trees (<i>Ficus</i> spp.) (DAWE 2021b). Feeds on the seeds of figs, but also on fruit of other native and exotic trees, as well as nectar, lichen and insect larvae (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Small pocket of suitable habitat ('Rainforests and scrubs') occurs in the Survey area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, but records within 50 km (DES 2021a). No recent records of this species in proximity to the Study area. Species unlikely to have persisted in the area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	
<i>Erythrorichis radiatus</i>	Red goshawk	V	E	Coastal and sub-coastal tall open forests and woodlands, tropical savannas traversed by wooded or forested rivers, and the edges of rainforests, usually on fertile soils (DAWE 2021b). In partly cleared parts of eastern Queensland it is associated with gorge and escarpment country (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a). However, no recent records in proximity to the Study area. Species unlikely to have persisted in the area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	V	V	Shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions; occasionally open woodlands near the coast, and wetlands where surface water attracts prey (OEH 2021a).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. There is limited suitable habitat available for this species in the Survey area. Not detected in the Survey area, despite comprehensive survey effort in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	V	Open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub that are mostly dominated in the overstorey by <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Acacia</i> or <i>Callitris</i> species; remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities; and within 3 km of waterbodies or watercourses (DAWE 2021b). The ground layer of their foraging and breeding habitat is considerably patchy (rarely exceeds 33%) and consists of native, perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs or forbs (DAWE 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021). However, only very limited areas of suitable patchy groundcover detected within the Study area during vegetation mapping February-March 2021, and no opportunistic sightings made.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not detected within the Survey area. Species not detected in the Survey area, despite comprehensive survey effort in April and November 2021.		✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted honeyeater	V	V	Dry, open forests and woodlands (box, ironbark, yellow gum, <i>Melaleuca</i> , <i>Casuarina</i> , <i>Callitris</i> and <i>Acacia</i>), usually in areas with flowering and fruiting mistletoe and flowering eucalypts (DES 2021e).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Little mistletoe observed in the Survey area. Species not detected in the Survey area, despite comprehensive survey effort in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	V, Mi	V	In Australia, almost exclusively aerial (DAWE 2021b); although they occur over most types of habitat, they are recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland (DAWE 2021b).	Likely. Species or species habitat known from the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021).	Known. Observed foraging in airspace above 'Rainforests and scrubs' of the Survey area in November 2021.		✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	CE	E	Dry sclerophyll eucalypt forests and woodlands. Occasionally wet sclerophyll forests. Feeds mostly on nectar, mainly from eucalypts, but also eats psyllid insects and lerps, seeds and fruit (OEH 2021b). Breeds in Tasmania during spring and summer and migrates to woodlands across south-east mainland states for the rest of the year (DAWE 2021b).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Species not detected in the Survey area, despite comprehensive survey effort in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	V, Mi	V	Mainly coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays (DAWE 2021b). Also known to utilise coastal sewage farms and saltworks, salt lakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded from within approximately 50 km (DES 2021a). Species habitat not detected within the Study area, nor considered likely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's cockatoo	-	V	Dry woodlands in arid and semi-arid areas, usually where eucalypts or acacias dominate the vegetation. They require old trees which support hollows large enough for nesting (Birdlife 2021).	Unlikely. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded from within approximately 50 km (DES 2021a). However, species habitat not detected within the Study area, nor considered likely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern curlew	CE, Mi	E	Sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass; occasionally on ocean beaches, coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets (DAWE 2021b). Also coastal saltworks and sewage farms (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). No suitable habitat detected within the Study area, nor likely to occur. Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), including one record of poor accuracy (spatial uncertainty of 9 km) within 10 km (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.		✓		✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful owl	-	V	Tall wet forest of ranges where the territories centre on densely vegetated gullies (Morcombe 2003).	Likely. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a; ALA 2021).	Known. Species heard calling, then observed within the Survey area, in response to call playback session in April 2021. Species heard calling again on two occasions in November 2021.	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	Plumed frogmouth	-	V	Rainforest and rainforest trees within sclerophyll vegetation (Smith et al. 1998, cited in CSIRO 2011). Pairs appear to be sedentary within a home range, although capable of dispersing at least 10 km across unsuitable habitat (CSIRO 2011).	Potential. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded from within approximately 50 km (DES 2021a). Small pocket of rainforest occurs within the north east corner of the Survey area.	Unlikely. Although the Survey area includes rainforest, species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021. It is also noted that the Project (yet to be defined) will avoid impacts to rainforest.				✓	
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	E	V	Shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded from within approximately 50 km (DES 2021a). However, shallow wetlands unlikely to occur within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Furthermore, species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November.		✓	✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted button quail	V	V	Drier, low, closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest and araucarian notophyll vine forest (DEWHA 2010a).	Likely. Species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Preferred habitat mapped as occurring within the Study area. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a, ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Potential habitat ('Rainforests and scrubs') occurs within the Survey area. However, species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including aural surveys, call-playback, targeted searches for platelets, and camera traps deployed in suitable habitat for 3 weeks in April then again in November-December 2021.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Reptiles											
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Common death adder	-	V	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats in association with deep leaf litter, including rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests, woodland, grasslands, chenopod dominated shrublands, and coastal heathlands (DES 2021f).	Potential. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area, although the extent of fine litter has been impacted by widespread fires in November 2019. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Not detected during comprehensive surveys and targeted searches within the Survey area in April and November 2021.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	Five-clawed worm-skink	V	E	Low open grassland with scattered trees to open grassy dry <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Callitris</i> forest/woodland. Often found beneath logs and occurs on red-black to deep cracking black clay loam or sandy soils (including areas that are inundation prone, and adjacent rises) (DES 2021g).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records from within 50 km (DES 2021a). Suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, and unlikely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.				✓	
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared delma	V	V	Eucalypt-dominated woodlands and open forests (DAWE 2021b). In the eastern parts of the species' range (i.e. the Toowoomba Range), it is commonly associated with exposed rocky outcrops on ridges or slopes in vegetation communities dominated by <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , and occasionally <i>E. melanophloia</i> , <i>E. tessellaris</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. microrys</i> and <i>E. tereticornis</i> (DAWE 2021b). Found under rocks, logs and other ground cover (Cogger 2014).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat may occur within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. There is a lack of / limited adequate rocky microhabitat available for the species in the Survey area. Not detected during comprehensive surveys and targeted searches in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	Yakka skink	V	V	Open dry forest, woodland and scrub, with core habitat within the Mulga Lands and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions (DAWE 2021b). Occurs on a wide variety of vegetation types within Queensland Land Zones 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10 (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). The majority of the Study area comprises Land Zones 11 and 12, with only minor and highly disturbed occurrences of Land Zone 3, and no known occurrence of Land Zones 4, 5, 7, 9 or 10. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records within 50 km (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Eseya albagula</i>	Southern snapping turtle	CE	E	Prefers flowing waters (Cogger 2014), although has been captured by DPM Envirosciences in a variety of habitats including deep, isolated, yet permanent, riverine pools in the Fitzroy and Burnett River catchments. Also known from the Mary River catchment (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records within 50 km (DES 2021a). This species is superficially very similar to that of the Least Concern saw-shelled turtle (<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>), being differentiated by the intergular scutes on their plastron (underside of shell). DPM Envirosciences suspects that some database records (including that from Toowoomba) may be misidentifications by observers who have not captured and carefully inspected the plastron of suspected <i>E. albagula</i> . It is unlikely that <i>E. albagula</i> occurs within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Elusor macrurus</i>	Mary River turtle	E	E	Endemic to the Mary River, occurring in flowing, well-oxygenated sections of streams with riffles and shallow stretches alternating with deeper, flowing pools; it generally does not occur in impoundments (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded within approximately 50 km (DES 2021a). However, suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, and unlikely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake	V	V	Woodlands and dry sclerophyll forest, particularly areas featuring brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>) (Wilson and Swan 2013). Brigalow forest and woodland with fallen timber and ground litter, growing on cracking clay soils and clay loam soils. Also occurs in <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Callitris</i> woodland with fallen timber and ground litter (OEH 2021c).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded within 50 km (DES 2021a). However, suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, and unlikely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Hemiapsis damelii</i>	Grey snake	-	E	Woodlands – typically brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>) and belah (<i>Casuarina cristata</i>), usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with waterbodies or in areas with small gullies and ditches (gilgais) (Rowland 2012b).	Unlikely. No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although recorded within 50 km (DES 2021a). Suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, and unlikely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Suitable habitat not detected within the Survey area.			✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Lampropholis colossus</i>	Bunya sunskink	-	NT	Bunya Mountains in rainforest, where it basks among litter in sunny patches in forest clearings or exposed forest edges beside streams and tracks (Cogger 2014).	Unlikely. Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a); however, outside the known range of the species.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.				✓	
<i>Tympanocryptis condaminensis</i>	Condamine earless dragon	E	E	Black cracking clays in the eastern Darling Downs region, in the Brigalow Belt South bioregion (TSSC 2016).	Unlikely. Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a); however, outside the known range of the species.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.				✓	
Fish											
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver perch	CE	-	Endemic to the Murray-Darling system (Allen et al. 2002). Consistently reported by anglers and researchers to show a general preference for faster-flowing water, including rapids and races, and more open sections of river (DotE 2013).	Known. Stocked in Lake Cressbrook by Toowoomba and District Fish Stocking Association (DAF 2021). Outside the known natural range of the species.	Known. The Survey area includes parts of Lake Cressbrook, which is known to contain stocked silver perch.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source					
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km	
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River cod	E	LC	Endemic to the Mary River catchment (Pusey et al. 2004). Occurs in a variety of habitat types from high-gradient rocky upland streams to large, slow-flowing pools in lowland areas; however, preferred habitat appears to be deep, shaded, slow-flowing pools with mud/clay substrates, abundant woody debris and log-jams, well-shaded by overhanging vegetation (Pusey et al. 2004).	Known. Translocated population known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Stocked in Lake Cressbrook by Toowoomba and District Fish Stocking Association (DAF 2021). Outside the known range of the species.	Known. The Survey area includes parts of Lake Cressbrook, which is known to contain stocked Mary River cod.		✓				
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray cod	V	LC	Endemic to the Murray-Darling Basin. Deep water with in-stream habitat such as boulders, logs, and overhanging vegetation (Allen et al. 2002). Found from fast-moving clear upland streams to slow-flowing, turbid lowland waters. Most individuals stay within a 10 km reach of the river (Pusey et al. 2004; Allen et al. 2002).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a); however, outside the known range of the species.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for the broader Study area unchanged.		✓		✓		

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Australian lungfish	V	LC	Naturally occurring populations exist only in the Burnett and Mary river systems; populations in nearby river systems to the south are considered to be derived from translocated individuals (DAWE 2021b). Inhabits freshwater streams, preferring areas of flowing stream where overhanging riparian vegetation grows along the bank, and areas where woody debris and dense macrophyte beds are found in water. Reported living successfully within impoundments (dams and weirs) (DAWE 2021b).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a). However, lungfish do not occur within Lake Cressbrook (pers. comm. Steve Brooks, Senior Fisheries Biologist [and lungfish specialist], 28 February 2021).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for the broader Study area unchanged.		✓		✓	
Invertebrates											
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge's ant-blue butterfly	-	V	Only occurs in mangroves and adjacent areas along the east coast of Australia. A breeding population can only exist with the presence of ant colonies of the <i>Crematogaster</i> (acrobat ant) genus (Redland City Council 2021).	Unlikely. Recorded within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a); however, outside the known range of the species.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for the broader Study area unchanged.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Jalmenus eubulus</i>	Pale imperial hairstreak	-	V	Breed only in old-growth forest or woodland on clay soils on flat to gently undulating plains. Habitat is dominated by <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>Casuarina cristata</i> , usually with scattered emergent eucalypts such as <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> and low trees of <i>Geijera parviflora</i> (OEH 2009).	Unlikely. Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a). However, suitable habitat not detected within the Study area, nor likely to occur.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for the broader Study area unchanged.				✓	
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing	-	V	Subtropical rainforest, where its larval host plants grow; in the north, from Cootharaba on the Sunshine Coast to near Caboolture, and in the south from Ormeau and Mount Tamborine in the Gold Coast hinterland to Wardell in north-east New South Wales (DES 2021h).	Unlikely. Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a). However, its distribution is unlikely to extend into the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	

Notes:

CE= Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; LC = Least Concern;

1. EPBC Act = status under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;

2. NC Act = status under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

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Migratory species, or their habitat, identified from the Search area

Table B3 Migratory species, or their habitat, identified from the Search area

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	Mi	SL	Coastal or inland wetlands, both saline or fresh, mainly on muddy edges or rocky shores (BirdLife International 2021).	Potential. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded by ALA (2021) within 10 km of the Study area.	Unlikely. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November. Lake periphery likely too steep to provide suitable foraging habitat.		✓		✓	✓
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift	Mi	SL	Occupies very high airspace over varied habitat from rainforest to semi-desert (Morcombe 2003).	Potential. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). No records from within 10 km of the Study area, although records within 50 km (ALA 2021, DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.				✓	✓
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Mi	SL	Prefers the grassy edges of shallow inland freshwater wetlands, also found around sewage farms, flooded fields, mudflats, mangroves, rocky shores and beaches (BirdLife International 2021)	Likely. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), including a 2004 record from the southern shoreline of Lake Cressbrook (ALA 2021).	Potential. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November. However, database records exist for the shoreline of Lake Cressbrook. Potential habitat on the lake periphery.			✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CE ,Mi	E	Intertidal mudflats of estuaries, lagoons, mangrove channels, around lakes, dams, flood waters, flooded saltbush surrounds of inland lakes (Morcombe 2003).	Potential. Species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a), including one record of poor accuracy (spatial uncertainty of 9 km) within 10 km (ALA 2021).	Unlikely. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November. Lake periphery likely too steep to provide suitable foraging habitat.		✓		✓	✓
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Mi		Uses coastal wetlands, both fresh and saline, but also inland on permanent and temporary wetlands; prefers sites with mudflats, fringing vegetation, and swamps with heavy overgrowth of vegetation (Morcombe 2003).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. However, no records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November.		✓			
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked stint	Mi	SL	Coastal, in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons, estuaries, intertidal mudflats and protected sandy or coralline shores; sometimes saltworks, sewage farms, saltmarsh, shallow wetlands including lakes, swamps, riverbanks, waterholes, bore drains, dams, soaks and pools in salt flats, flooded paddocks or damp grasslands (BirdLife International 2021).	Likely. Suitable areas of habitat occur within the Study area. Records within 10 km (ALA 2021) and 50 km (DES 2021a) of the Study area.	Potential. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November. Potential habitat on the lake periphery.				✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental cuckoo	Mi	SL	Inhabitant of rainforest margins, monsoon forest, vine scrub, riverine thickets, wetter densely canopied eucalypt forest, paperbark swamp, mangroves; typically in denser vegetation with closed canopy (BirdLife International 2021).	Potential. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. No records within 10 km of the Study area, although records within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021.		✓		✓	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	Mi	SL	Freshwater wetlands on or near the coast, generally among dense cover. Found in any vegetation around wetlands, in sedges, grasses, lignum, reeds and rushes, and also in saltmarsh and creek edges on migration. They also use crops and pasture (BirdLife International 2021).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded within 10 km (ALA 2021, DES 2021a) of the Study area.	Potential. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November.		✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	V, Mi	V	Mostly aerial, from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1,000 m above the ground. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly below the canopy between trees or in clearings. When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (DAWE 2021a).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within approximately 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a, ALA 2021).	Known. Observed foraging in airspace above 'Rainforests and scrubs' of the Survey area in November 2021.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	V, Mi	V	Mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. It has also been recorded in coastal sewage farms and saltworks, salt lakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats (DAWE 2021a).	Unlikely. Recorded within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a). However, preferred habitat not known to occur in the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed godwit	Mi	SL	Coastal, estuaries, sheltered bays, lagoons with extensive tidal mudflats or sand bars, shores and islets of large, ephemeral inland lakes (BirdLife International 2021).	Unlikely. Recorded within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a). However, preferred habitat not located within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.				✓	✓
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced monarch	Mi	SL	Rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrub and damp gullies; sometimes in more open woodland when migrating (BirdLife International 2021).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km (ALA 2021, DES 2021a) of the Study area.	Known. Observed within 'Rainforests and scrubs' habitat of the Survey area in November 2021.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Symposiachrus/ Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled monarch	Mi		Rainforest, mangroves, moist gloomy gullies of dense eucalypt forest (Morcombe 2003).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Known. Observed on the boundary of 'Rainforests and scrubs' and 'Eucalypt woodlands to open forests' habitats of the Survey area in April 2021, and within 'Rainforests and scrubs' habitat in November 2021.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow wagtail	Mi		A range of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from damp meadows, marshes, waterside pastures, sewage farms and bogs to damp steppe and grassy tundra (BirdLife International 2021).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat may occur within the Study area. However, no records from within 50 km of the Study area (DES 2021a).	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for broader Study area unchanged.		✓			

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader Study area prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the Survey area following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	Mi	SL	Tall forests, preferring wetter habitats such as heavily forested gullies, but not rainforests (BirdLife International 2021).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (ALA 2021, DES 2021a).	Known. Observed on one occasion within 'Eucalypt woodlands to open forests' habitat of the Study area in April 2021.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern curlew	CE Mi	E	Sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. Also found in coastal saltworks and sewage farms (DAWE 2021a).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat may occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded from within 50 km of the Study area. However, preferred habitat not located within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for the broader Study area unchanged.		✓		✓	✓
<i>Pandion cristatus/haliaetus</i>	Eastern osprey	Mi	SL	Found on the coast and in terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and off-shore islands, occasionally ranging inland along rivers, though mainly in the north of the country (BirdLife International 2021).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded within 10 km of the Study area (ALA 2021, DES 2021a), including from the southern shore of Lake Cressbrook in 2000 and 2010 (ALA 2021).	Known. Two individuals observed perched in adjoining trees on the shoreline of Lake Cressbrook within the Survey area during boat-based searches for migratory birds in November 2021.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Status		Preferred habitat	Likelihood of occurrence in the broader <u>Study area</u> prior to detailed fauna surveys	Likelihood of occurrence in the <u>Survey area</u> following detailed fauna surveys	Source				
		EPBC Act ¹	NC Act ²				Field survey	DAWE 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 10 km	DES 2021a – 50 km	ALA 2021 – 10 km
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous fantail	Mi	SL	Rainforest, dense wet forests, swamp woodlands and mangroves, preferring deep shade, and is often seen close to the ground. During migration, it may be found in more open habitats or urban areas (BirdLife International 2021).	Likely. Species or species habitat known to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded within 10 km of the Study area (ALA 2021, DES 2021a).	Known. Observed within 'Rainforests and scrubs' of the Survey area during the April and November 2021 fauna surveys.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	Mi	SL	Found both on the coast and inland, in estuaries and mudflats, mangrove swamps and lagoons, and in billabongs, swamps, sewage farms and flooded crops (BirdLife International 2021).	Unlikely. Species or species habitat likely to occur within the broader search area (DAWE 2021a). Recorded from within 10 km of the Study area (ALA 2021, DES 2021a). However, preferred habitat not detected within the Study area.	Unlikely. Likelihood assessment for the broader Study area unchanged.		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	Mi	SL	Coastal and inland wetlands, salt or fresh, typically estuarine and mangrove mudflats, beaches, shallows of swamps, lakes, billabongs, temporary flood waters, sewage farms and saltworks ponds (BirdLife International 2021).	Likely. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. Recorded within 10 km (ALA 2021) of the Study area.	Potential. Species not recorded during comprehensive fauna surveys in April and November 2021, including boat-based searches for wader birds in November.					✓

Notes:

¹ Conservation status under the EPBC Act. Mi = Migratory CE = Critically Endangered

² Conservation status under the NC Act. SL = Special Least Concern.

Table B3 references

Department of Environment and Science (DES) 2021a, Wildlife Online database, viewed 20 January 2021, <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/>

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) 2021a, Species Profile and Threats Database, viewed 10 March 2021, available: <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>

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Morcombe M 2003, Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd, Archerfield Queensland.

BirdLife International, 2021, Species factsheets: IUCN Red List for birds, available: <http://www.birdlife.org>