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Ecological Landscape Management Pty Ltd:

Ecological Assessment

65 Telford Street Virginia

Oct 2011

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Author: Dr Andrew Daniel Bsc (Hons), PhD.

Signed: .....

Date:.....

Ecological Assessment; Telford Street, Virginia

Ecological Landscape Management Pty Ltd

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List of Abbreviations

BAMM	Biodiversity Assessment and Mapping Methodology
BPA (2007)	South East Queensland Biodiversity Planning Assessment (2007)
CMA	Queensland *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*
DERM	Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management
DEEDI	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
EDL	Ecologically Dominant Layer
EPBC Act	Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened
LGA	Local Government Area
LPA	Queensland *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*
NALL	Brisbane City Council's *Natural Assets Local Law (2003)*
NCA	Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SEWPAC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
SEQ	South-east Queensland
SPA	Queensland *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
VMA	Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
Wetlands SPP	Draft State Planning Policy: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments (Wetlands SPP).

1 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Ecological Landscape Management Pty Ltd (ELM) for the purpose of providing an independent assessment of the flora and terrestrial vertebrate fauna and associated habitat values of land within and adjacent to areas that will be disturbed as a result of the proposed development of 65 Telford Street, Virginia and more specifically Lots 44, 45 and 46 of RP26037 (henceforth referred to as the Site) (**Figure 1.1**).

It is understood that the application triggers Brisbane City Council's (BCC) Environmental Impact Assessment Planning Scheme Policy and in this instance the ecological assessment is to be conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in BCC's Ecological Assessment Guidelines. In assisting with this application there are also requirements to assist with a response to Biodiversity and Waterway Codes including management intents under the Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy and the production of a Rehabilitation plan for the site.

The specific aims of this assessment are to provide:

- Preliminary assessment of the flora and terrestrial vertebrates of the Site, including species lists and associated listing under Federal, State and local government ecological laws and policies and relevant government planning instruments;
- Verification of certified Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping within the disturbance area;
- Verification of Brisbane City Council mapping (BiMap) within the disturbance area;
- Ecological protection under the *State Coastal Management Plan – Queensland's coastal policy* 2001;
- Vegetation protected under the *Fisheries Act* 1994;
- Assessment of the presence or absence of any at-risk, migratory or otherwise significant species of the Site, and the implications of their presence as development constraints;
- Assessment of any significant habitats within the Site, including their contribution to wildlife movement corridors, and the implications of their presence as development constraints;
- Assessment of potential ecological impacts based on the proposed works in relation to the spatial distribution and sensitivity of any fauna species or populations of significance under local, State and/or Commonwealth legislation;
- Recommendations for impact mitigation and habitat management; and
- On-ground identification (i.e. flagging) of environmentally sensitive areas within the proposed sewer rising main alignment to be retained where possible.

All of the observations and recommendations made in this report are based on a review of databases, current mapping, and available literature and site investigations undertaken by Dr Andrew Daniel and Brett Taylor in June 2011.

1.1 Site Description

The Site is located at 65 Telford Street, Virginia on the western bank of Downfall Creek, and is located within the Brisbane City Council Local Government Area (LGA) (**Figure 1.1**). The site is included in the Environmental Protection Area and Future Industry Area classification under the Brisbane City Plan 2000 (**Figure 1.2**)

A chain of semi-natural ponds, created by diversion of Downfall Creek, runs approximately north south along the eastern margin of the site draining in Nundah Creek.

The site is approximately 5.2ha in size comprised almost entirely of fill. The only exception being the easterly margin along Downfall Creek where remediation works have returned an area very approximately 30 - 90m wide back to an alluvial terrace.

The Site is heavily impacted by fill and weeds are prevalent throughout the site. Some large native trees are scattered throughout the site and there are some large native trees associated with the chain of ponds bordering the eastern site margin.

1.2 Ecological Statutory Framework

The ecological statutory planning framework for the Site incorporates legislation and planning instruments at the Commonwealth, State, Regional and local levels relevant to ecological values. It is understood by ELM that the application is subject to the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA) and therefore the following statutes and regulations were reviewed with regard to the Site and its ecological values:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act);
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA);
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA);
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA);
- *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* (CMA) and *State Coastal Management Plan 2002* (State Coastal Plan) and *South East Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan 2006* (SEQ Coastal Plan).
- *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (LPA);
- *Fisheries Act 1994*;
- *South East Queensland Biodiversity Planning Assessment* (BPA, 2007);
- *South East Queensland Koala Conservation State Planning Regulatory Provision* (SEQ Koala SPRP);
- *State Planning Policy 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland* (SPP 2/10) (SEQ Koala SPP);

- *Temporary State Planning Policy 1/10: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments* (Wetlands SPP).
- Brisbane City Council, Planning Scheme Maps;
- Natural Assets register of the *Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy*; and
- Species listed under the *Natural Assets Local Law (2003)*(NALL).

A description of the legislation is provided in **Appendix A**. Legislative and planning requirements as they pertain to the Site's ecological values are provided to inform the client of the potential ecological requirements in relation to the current proposal. It does not constitute legal or planning advice. Verification of these requirements by an appropriately qualified planner and/or lawyer is recommended.

1.3 Study Methodology

The study methodology is designed to detail the Site's ecological values through a combination of desktop investigations and on-ground survey. The combination of these two avenues is used to highlight existing ecological information for the site and surrounds which then informs and targets on-ground survey. Results of this research is then discussed in light of anticipated ecological impacts of proposed works and known regulatory requirements governing this application.

1.3.1 Desktop and literature review

Prior to field investigation, public databases were searched in order to provide background information regarding flora and fauna species known from the region and local area and to highlight vegetation communities and flora and fauna species of conservation significance. This included searches of:

- Online Protected Matters Search Tool for Commonwealth protected species listed under *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) (**Appendix B**);
- EPA's WildNet database for NC Act listed species (**Appendix C**);
- Regional Ecosystem Mapping for remnant and high value regrowth (*Vegetation Management Act, 1999*; VMOLA, 2009;
- State significant wetlands mapping including High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland under the *Temporary State Planning Policy 1/10: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments* (SPP);
- BPA mapping (Biodiversity Planning Assessment for the SEQ bioregion; a State policy for protection of biodiversity(BPA, 2007));
- Brisbane City Council BiMap;
- Natural Assets register of the Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy; and
- Species listed under the Natural Assets Local Law (2003).

Information gained from this phase of the study was used to identify vegetation communities, regional ecosystems and species of significance at Federal, State and local levels known from the locality.

1.3.2 Flora survey design and techniques

During the Site inspection, all flora species encountered were recorded (**Appendix E**). Searches for species were conducted continuously while traversing the Site over a period of one (1) day. Profiling of significant species habitat requirements, life-cycles and behaviour was used to identify which species of significance that are most likely to occur if suitable habitat is present. Information on the types and distributions of vegetation communities across the Project Area combined with known EVR habitat preferences were used to target surveys for EVR species. This process ensured that survey methods were designed to detect species of significance known from the region and to target vegetation communities most likely to contain them.

High resolution colour aerial photography and DERM-certified RE mapping were viewed to delineate vegetation boundaries prior for site inspection. All vegetation communities were representatively surveyed to describe the community's physiognomy and condition. This information was collated to produce a map the extent of vegetation communities and related regional ecosystems. The community descriptions were derived from plotless survey site's based on Herbarium Tertiary Level Assessment (Neldner et al. 2005). Herbarium secondary sites could not be undertaken due to the small size of vegetation communities on site

1.3.3 Ecological condition assessment

Condition assessment was conducted using an adapted methodology based on the DERM's BioCondition methodology (Eyre 2011). This methodology is primarily driven by assessment along set transect lines. In this instance parameters from this methodology were assessed on a plot-less basis on estimation whilst traversing through as much of the community as possible due to the limiting size of vegetation communities on site.

1.3.4 Fauna survey design and techniques

The terrestrial vertebrate field investigation involved site traverses over a period of one (1) day and a single night. This included active searches of ground layer, low vegetation and under bark for amphibians, reptiles, bats and animal signs (e.g. scats, feeding remnants, remains and tracks) and the use of an ANABAT recording device that was operational between the hours of 5:30 pm and 7 pm in the evening. All bat calls within the vicinity of this device were recorded for later identification using specific computer software.

Birds were identified from either direct observation or their distinctive calls and general habitat assessments of areas contained within the proposed area of disturbance were undertaken continuously throughout the duration of the field investigation.

The field assessment was conducted in accordance with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Scientific Purposes Permit No. WISP07368010 and Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries Animal Ethics Committee Certification No. CA 2009/02/335.



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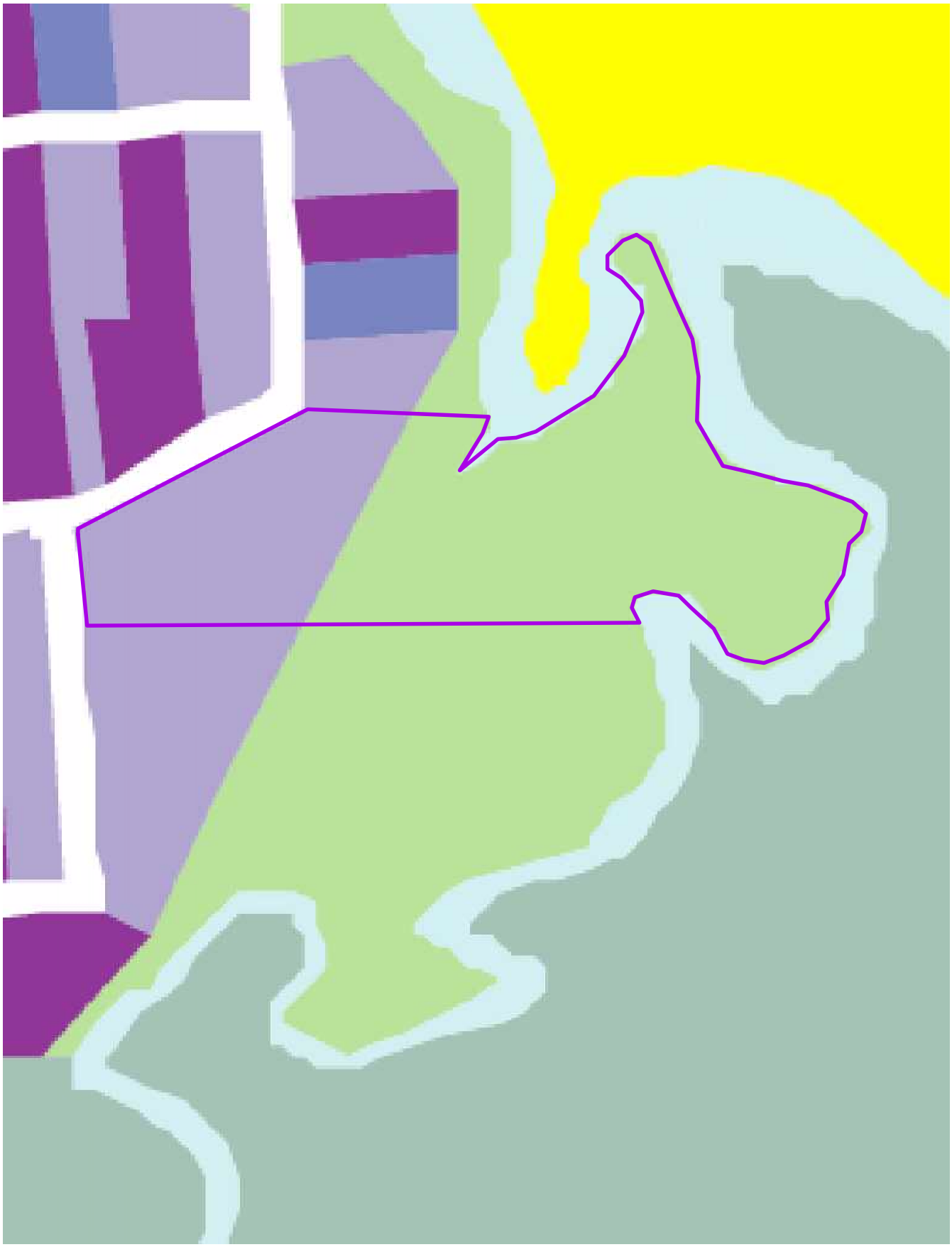
Figure 1.1: Study Area Location



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Legend

Environmental Protection (EP)

Future Industry (FI)

Site Boundary

Figure 1.2: City Plan 2000 - Extract

2 STUDY RESULTS

2.1 Vegetation Communities

2.1.1 Extant vegetation communities

Four distinct vegetation communities were identified within the Site, as shown on **Figure 2.1**. A brief description of each vegetation community, regional ecosystem equivalent, notes on condition and typical photographic representations are provided in **Table 2.1**.

Most of the Site's vegetation mapped as highly disturbed is comprised of weed species and bare ground. These areas have been cleared of native vegetation for a long time and contain very few floristic or ecological values. Some scattered trees occur within this matrix. These trees are dominated by large mature Queensland bluegum *Eucalyptus tereticornis* relict from the original vegetation community locally under threat and are of some local value.

Areas mapped as Riparian Open forest are characterized by the presence of some relict canopy trees and native regrowth within a matrix of exotic shrubs, forbs and grasses. This community is of local value and protects local waterbodies and provides the structure for the existing ecological corridor. One small area of this community along the southern boundary is mapped as part of a larger remnant of Least Concern RE 12.3.6 (VMA).

One patch of Mangrove Open Forest dominated by the Grey Mangrove *Avicennia marina*, exists along the very northern tip of the site. This community may not actually occur within the boundary of the site but is included due to the lack of survey markers to define the boundary and due to its very close proximity and therefore exposure to impact. As a marine community it is highly disturbed and largely cut-off from saline waters.

None of the site's extant vegetation is mapped as High Value Regrowth under the provisions of the VMA.



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Legend

- Highly Disturbed
- Mangrove Open Forest
- Riparian Open Forest
- Scattered Mature Eucalypts

Figure 2.1: Extant Vegetation Communities

Table 2.1: Vegetation communities of the Site

Veg. Com	Short Description Analogous RE, HVR Management Status	Attributes	Dominant Species	Photograph
Mangrove Open Forest	Low Mangrove Open Forest on Clays (Height: 8 – 10 m) Non-remnant No Mapped HVR	**Weeds of Concern** • *Ipomoea cairica* • *Cardiospermum grandiflorum* • *Ipomoea indica* **Significant Flora Species** None **Condition** Fair **Notes**: This community occurs off site	**Emergent:** None **Canopy (T1)(EDL):** 8-10m S, *Avicennia marina* (d) **Sub-canopy (T2)**: absent **Upper shrub layer (S1):** 1 -3m MD *Avicennia marina* (d) **Lower Shrub Layer (S2):** absent **Ground Stratum (G)**: 0 – 1.5m MD (patchy), *Acrostichum speciosum* (d), *Bacopa monnieri* (a)	

Veg. Com	Short Description Analogous RE, HVR Management Status	Attributes	Dominant Species	Photograph
Riparian Open Forest	Riparian Open Forest on Alluvial Soils (Height: 2 – 6 m) Non-remnant No Mapped HVR	**Weeds of Concern** • *Ipomoea cairica* • *Cardiospermum grandiflorum* • *Ipomoea indica* • *Wedelia trilobata* • *Erythrina crista-galli* • *Senna pendula* **Significant Flora Species** None **Condition** Fair **Notes**: This community occurs off site	**Emergent:** 18 – 22m VVS, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (d) **Canopy (T1)(EDL):** 8-14m S, *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (d), *Erythrina crista-galli* (a), *Celtis sinensis* (a). **Sub-canopy (T2)**: 4 – 7m MD *Erythrina crista-galli* (d), *Celtis sinensis* (a) *Allocasuarina litoralis* (a) *Glochidion ferdinandi* (a). **Upper shrub layer (S1):** 1 -3m MD *Senna pendula (c) Solanum mauritianum (c) Solanum hispidum (c).* **Lower Shrub Layer (S2):** absent **Ground Stratum (G)**: 0 – 1.5m MD patchwork of co-dominant species including: *Echinochloa crus-galli, Eclipta prostrata, Ludwigia peploides, Macroptilium atropurpureum, Leersia hexandra, Wedelia trilobata, Cyperus difformis, Typha orientalis.*	

Veg. Com	Short Description Analogous RE, HVR Management Status	Attributes	Dominant Species	Photograph
Scattered Mature Eucalypts	Scattered mature eucalypts with exotic under storey on fill (Height: 14 – 28 m) Non-remnant No Mapped HVR	**Weeds of Concern** • *Solanum mauritianum* • *Solanum hispidum* • *Tithonia rotundifolia* **Significant Flora Species** None **Condition** Fair **Notes**: This community occurs off site	**Emergent:** None **Canopy (T1)(EDL):** 14 -28m VS, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*(d) **Sub-canopy (T2)**: absent **Upper shrub layer (S1):** 1 -3m MD MD *Senna pendula (c) Solanum mauritianum (c) Solanum hispidum (c), Tithonia rotundifolia (c).* **Lower Shrub Layer (S2):** absent **Ground Stratum (G)**: 0 – 1.5m MD patchwork of bare-ground and co-dominant species including: *Ageratum houstonianum, Bidens pilosa, Gomphocarpus physocarpus, Phytolacca octandra, Amaranthus viridis, Euphorbia cyathophora, Macroptilium atropurpureum, Brachiaria decumbens, Chloris virgata, Cynodon dactylon, Megathyrsus maximus, Melinis repens*	

Veg. Com	Short Description Analogous RE, HVR Management Status	Attributes	Dominant Species	Photograph
Highly Disturbed	Highly Disturbed (Height 0 – 3m) Non-remnant No Mapped HVR	**Weeds of Concern** • *Ipomoea cairica* • *Cardiospermum grandiflorum* • *Ipomoea indica* **Significant Flora Species** None **Condition** Very Poor **Notes**:	**Emergent:** None **Canopy (T1)(EDL):** absent **Sub-canopy (T2)**: absent **Upper shrub layer (S1):** 1 -3m MD MD *Senna pendula (c) Solanum mauritianum (c) Solanum hispidum (c), Tithonia rotundifolia (c).* **Lower Shrub Layer (S2):** absent **Ground Stratum (G)**: 0 – 1.5m MD patchwork of bare-ground and co-dominant species including: *Ageratum houstonianum, Bidens pilosa, Gomphocarpus physocarpus, Phytolacca octandra, Amaranthus viridis, Euphorbia cyathophora, Macroptilium atropurpureum, Brachiaria decumbens, Chloris virgata, Cynodon dactylon, Megathyrsus maximus, Melinis repens*	

Cover: VS = Very Sparse, S = Sparse, MD = Mid-dense, D = Dense
Frequency: (d) = Dominant, (a) = Associated, (s) = Suppressed

2.1.2 Previously mapped vegetation values

2.1.2.1 Regional ecosystem mapping

State vegetation mapping, relevant to the Site and surrounds, in presented in **Figure 2.2**. Review of this figure shows that the site is generally devoid of Remnant or High Value Regrowth. Closer inspection using shape files obtained from the DERM website show that the southern boundary contains a small portion of a larger polygon of the Not of Concern RE 12.3.6 (VMA, 1999) (**Figure 2.3**). The area of this polygon contained within the site boundary is approximately 0.28ha.

Regional Ecosystem 12.3.6: *Melaleuca quinquenervia, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Lophostemon suaveolens +/- Corymbia intermedia open-forest to woodland with a grassy ground layer dominated by species such as Imperata cylindrica. Occurs on Quaternary floodplains and fringing drainage lines in coastal areas. (BVG1M: 22a)*

The accuracy of RE mapping produced by the DERM at 1:100,000 (or 1:50,000) scale was investigated by site-based investigations conducted by ELM during this survey. Observation suggested that species composition of the Ecologically Dominant Layer (EDL), height and canopy cover of the patch of RE 12.3.6 appear to correlate well with the Regional Ecosystem descriptions (REDD v6, jan 2011) and distributions at the finer scale of 1:10,000.

2.1.2.2 Local government vegetation and floristic values mapping

Review of BCC's BiMap (**Figure 2.4**) for the Site shows that it is mapped as supporting vegetation numbers 14, 15 and 16 with a small patch of 4 in the top-centre of the Site.

NALL mapping shows that Site to contain patches of NALL Wetland and NALL Waterway vegetation (**Figure 2.5)**

The mapped RE 12.3.6 is listed under the Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy as as a significant ecological community : *Eucalyptus seeana—mixed eucalypt and Melaleuca spp. Woodland* (eM2r).

2.1.3 Wetland and riparian communities

Wetlands communities within the locality are generally located outside of the Site boundary. The waterholes directly to the east of the site are buffered by currently disturbed Riparian Open forest along the boundary of the Site. The waterholes and creek east of the Site are mapped by DERM as Wetland and most of the Site is located within the Wetland Trigger Area (**Figure 2.6**). BCC has mapped much of the relict native vegetation on this site as either wetland or waterway vegetation (**Figure 2.5**)



Meters
0 15 30 60 90 120

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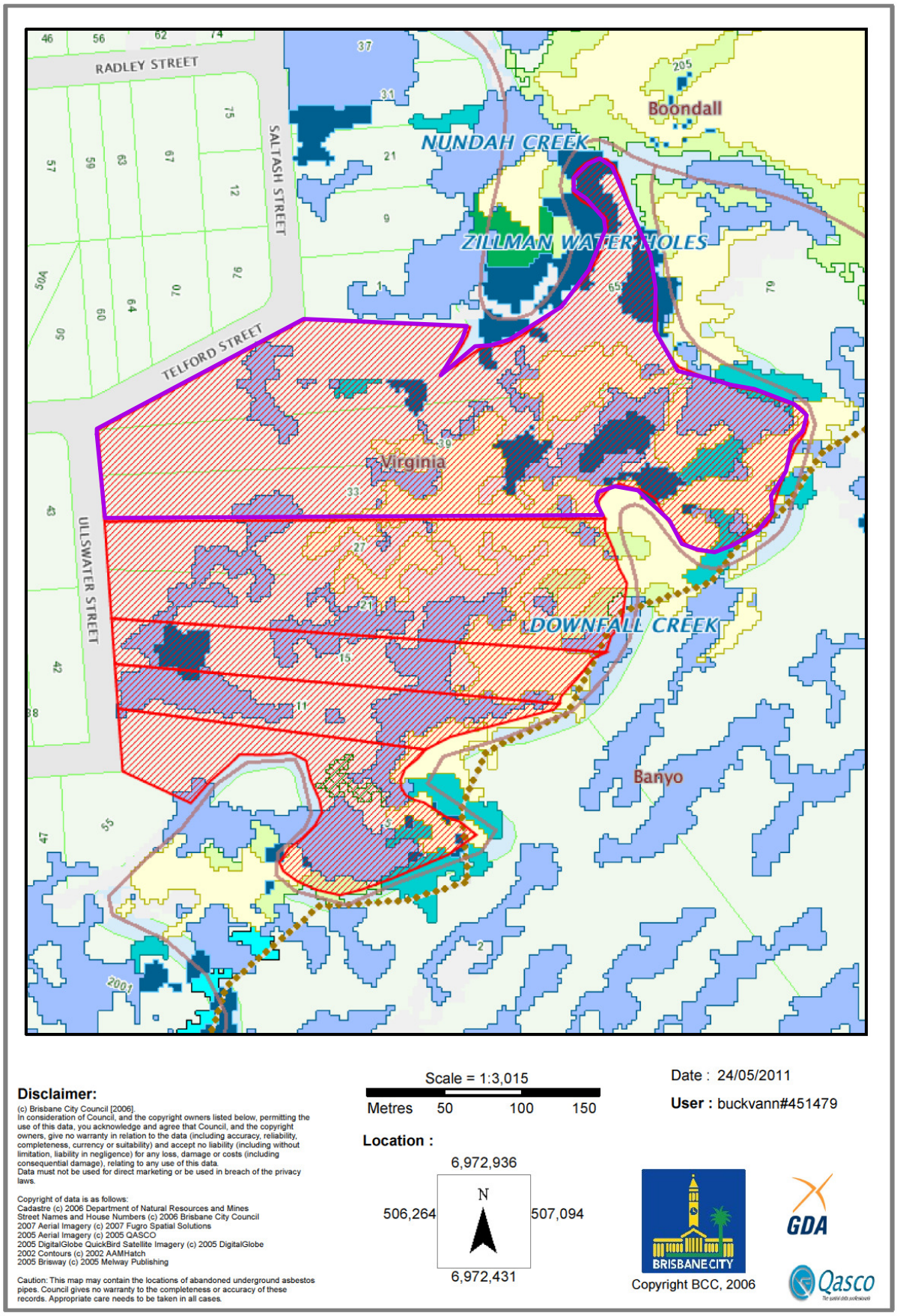
Legend

- 12.3.5a
- 12.3.6
- non-rem

Figure 2.3: Remnant Vegetation (DERM GIS data)



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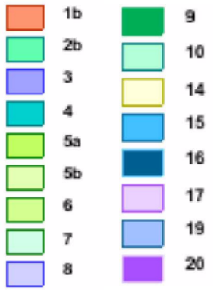
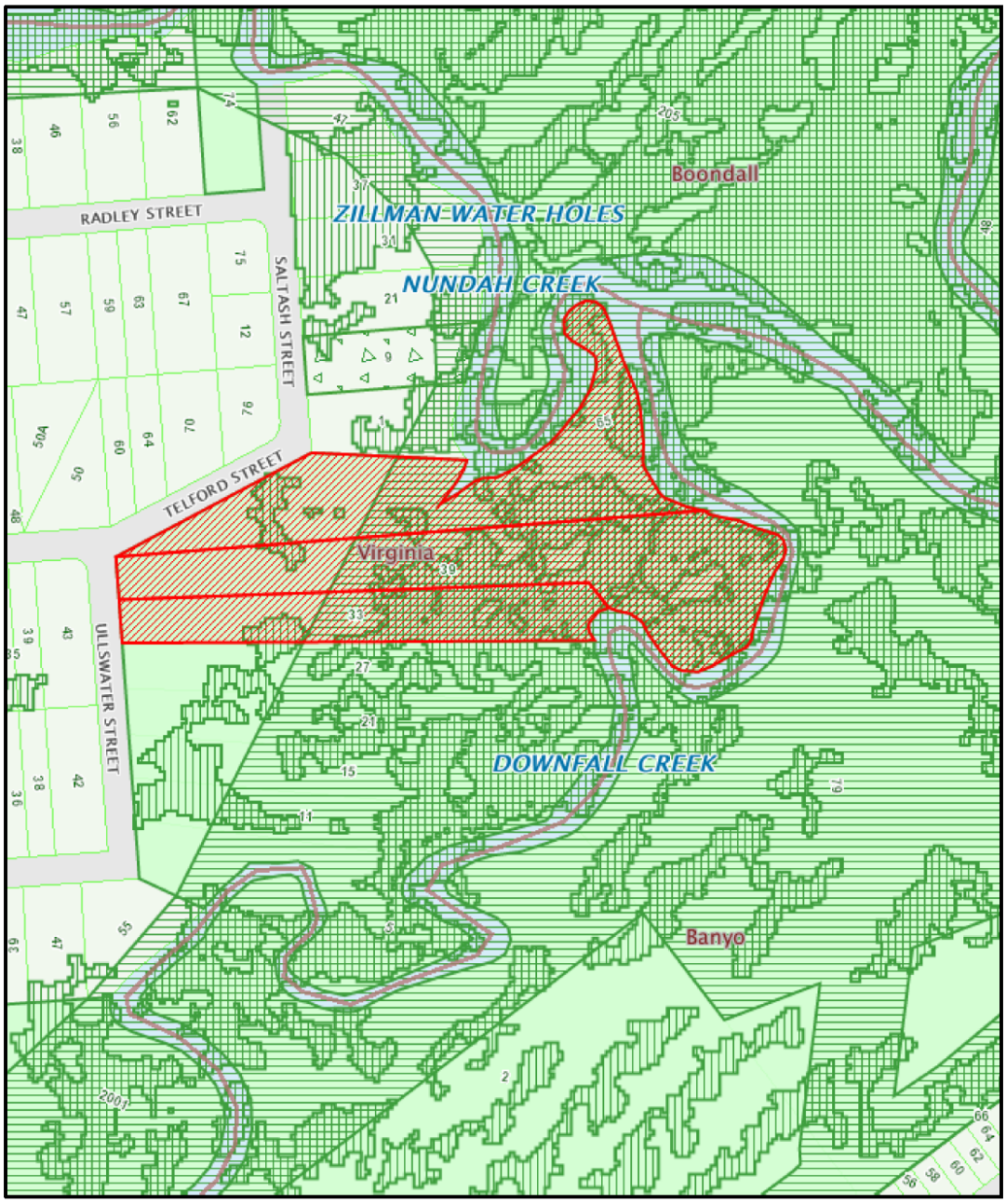


Figure 2.4: BiMap Extract



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Scale = 1:3,787

Metres 50 100 150

Date : 24/05/2011

User : buckvann#451505

Location :

6,973,036

506,198 N 507,240

6,972,402

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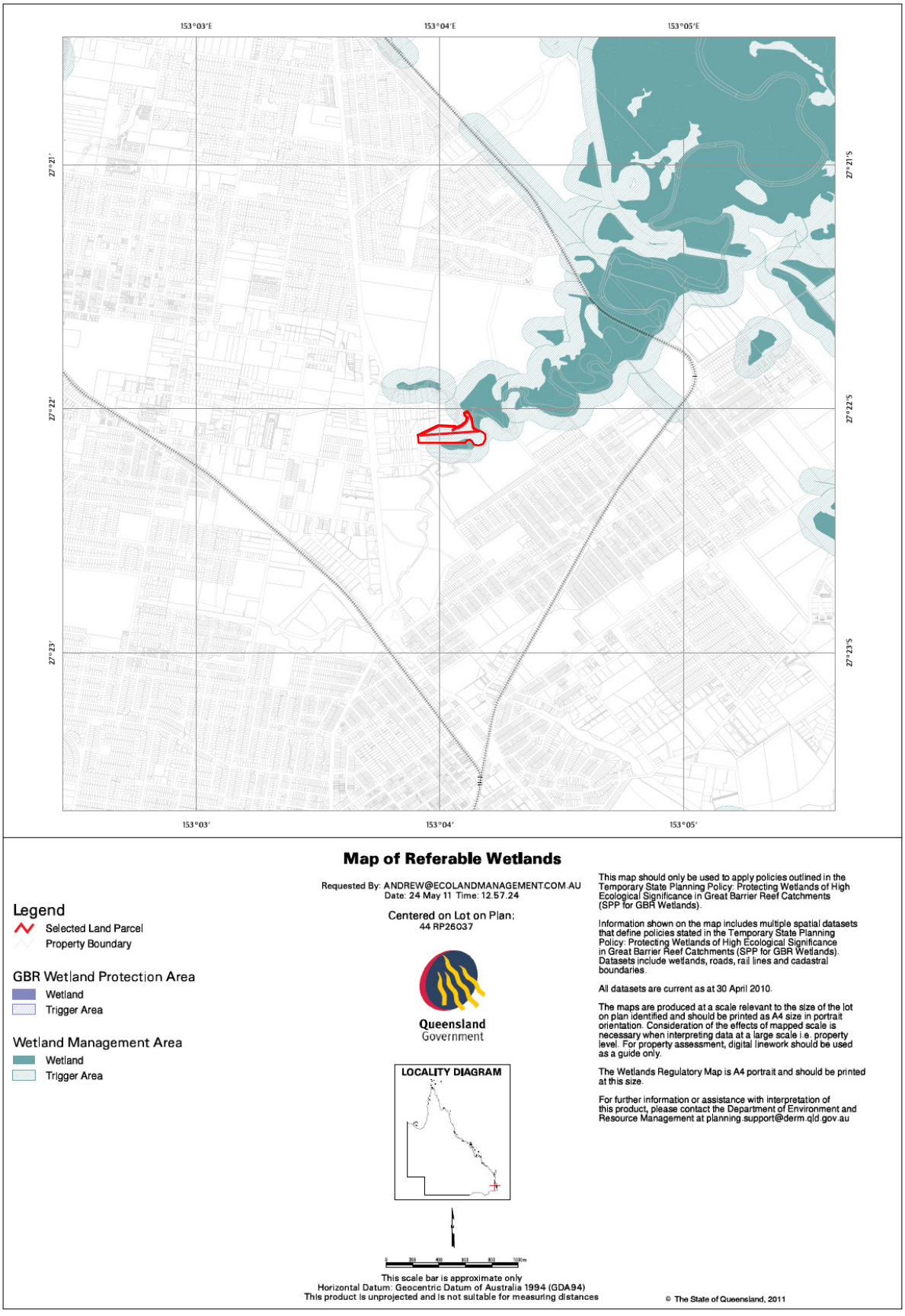
- NALL VPO Indiv Tree
- Parcel Outside Brisbane
- Street Name 2500
- NALL Wetland Veg
- NALL Waterway Veg
- NALL BCC Control Veg_P
- NALL BCC Control Veg
- NALL Sign Land Tree
- NALL Sign Native Veg
- NALL VPO
- NALL Valued Urban Veg_P
- NALL Valued Urban Veg

Figure 2.5: NALL Mapping



Map of Referable Wetlands

Requested By: ANDREW@ECOLANDMANAGEMENT.COM.AU
Date: 24 May 11 Time: 12.57.24

Centered on Lot on Plan:
44 RP26037

Queensland Government

Legend

Selected Land Parcel
Property Boundary

GBR Wetland Protection Area
Wetland
Trigger Area

Wetland Management Area
Wetland
Trigger Area

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

This scale bar is approximate only
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)
This product is unprojected and is not suitable for measuring distances

This map should only be used to apply policies outlined in the Temporary State Planning Policy: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments (SPP for GBR Wetlands).

Information shown on the map includes multiple spatial datasets that define policies stated in the Temporary State Planning Policy: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments (SPP for GBR Wetlands). Datasets include wetlands, roads, rail lines and cadastral boundaries.

All datasets are current as at 30 April 2010.

The maps are produced at a scale relevant to the size of the lot on plan identified and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation. Consideration of the effects of mapped scale is necessary when interpreting data at a large scale i.e. property level. For property assessment, digital linework should be used as a guide only.

The Wetlands Regulatory Map is A4 portrait and should be printed at this size.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of Environment and Resource Management at planning.support@derm.qld.gov.au

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Figure 2.6: Referrable Wetlands Map

2.1.4 Biodiversity Planning Assessment: Southeast Queensland 2007

Figure 2.7 shows the results of the current local Biodiversity Planning Assessment mapping (2008). This map shows that there are no ecological mapped within the Site. Intertidal Coastal wetland vegetation non-remnant under the VMA is located to the east of the Site and habitat for State listed species (at least 1 Endangered or 2 Vulnerable species(NCA)) is listed as occurring within the remnant RE 12.3.6 of the Zillman Waterholes on Nundah Creek.

2.2 Floristic Values

2.2.1 Potential presence of significant flora species

The results of EPBC Protected Matters Online Search and Wildlife Online database search are provided in **Appendices 2** and **3** respectively. The databases searches revealed the possible presence of 13 species listed under the NCA and EPBC as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near threatened (Threatened species) (**Table 2.2**). The possible presence of these species within the Site was assessed using known habitat preferences for these species and local expert knowledge of the likely habitats of the Site. The likely occurrence of these species is presented in **Table 2.3**. Of the 13 species highlighted by the database searches only three (3) were assessed as being possible on the site. None of these species are thought likely to occur.

Table 2.2: Significant flora species known from the locality

Scientific Name	Common Name	Source*			Status	
		WN	EPBC	PB	NC Act	EPBC Act
Leucopogon sp. (Coolmunda D.Halford Q1635)		X			E	E
Brasenia schreberi		X			NT	NL
Aristida burraensis		X			NT	NL
Thesium australe	toadflax	X			V	V
Bosistoa selwynii	Heart-leaved Bosistoa		X		NL	V
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa		X		NL	V
Cryptocarya foetida	Stinking Cryptocarya,		X		V	V
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid		X		NL	V
Hydrocharis dubia	Frogbit		X		V	V
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut,		X		V	V
Phaius australis	Lesser Swamp-orchid		X		E	E
Phebalium distans	Mt Berryman Phebalium		X		NL	CE
Taeniophyllum muelleri	Minute Orchid,		X		NL	V

PB = Project Botanist
E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable NT = Near Threatened, CE = Critically Endangered NL = Not Listed

Table 2.3: Likelihood of occurrence of significant flora species within the Site

EVR Species	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence
Leucopogon sp. (Coolmunda D.Halford Q1635)	Predominantly open forest to woodland with a dense lower stratum (often described as heath) to 1.5 m high. In the upper stratum *Eucalyptus terrica*, *Corymbia trachyphloia*, *E. virens* and *Callitris endlicheri* co-dominate.	Unlikely
Brasenia schreberi	Emergent macrophyte requiring ponded water	Possible
Aristida burraensis	Restricted to the Burra Range of north central Queensland. Sandstone in Eucalyptus similis woodland.	Unlikely
Thesium australe	Occurs in grassland or grassy woodland. Often found in damp sites in association with Kangaroo Grass (Themeda australis). Parasitic especially on Kangaroo Grass.	Unlikely
Bosistoa selwynii	Rainforest up to 300 m in altitude. Occurs on deep basaltic soils.	Unlikely
Bosistoa transversa	Lowland subtropical rainforest up to 300 m in altitude	Unlikely
Cryptocarya foetida	Found in littoral rainforest, usually on sandy soils, but mature trees are also known on basalt soils.	Unlikely
Cryptostylis hunteriana	The larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus sclerophylla*), Silvertop Ash (E. sieberi), Red Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*) and Black Sheoak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*); appears to prefer open areas in the understorey of this community and is often found in association with the Large Tongue Orchid (C. subulata) and the Tartan Tongue Orchid (C. erecta).	Unlikely
Hydrocharis dubia	Floating across deeper water.	Possible
Macadamia integrifolia	Although M. integrifolia is a rainforest species they tend to grow better in partially open areas such as rainforest edges	Unlikely
Phaius australis	This species grows in areas where soils are almost permanently damp, but not flooded for lengthy periods of time. Sands are generally the underlying soil type. Associated vegetation communities generally consist of swampy sclerophyll forests dominated by Melaleucas	Possible
Phebalium distans	Found in semi-evergreen vine thicket on red volcanic soils, or in communities adjacent to this vegetation type.	Unlikely
Taeniophyllum muelleri	This species favours littoral rainforest, subtropical rainforest, wet sclerophyll forests and riparian (stream-side) areas.	Possible

NC Act - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the NC Act. The values are: Presumed Extinct (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (S) and Common (C).
EPBC Act - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the EPBC Act. The values are: Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Vulnerable (V), or Not Protected ( ).
Note: the WILDNET records presented the Endangered Zieria collection as Zieria exsul. This species does not exist as far as we are aware.

At the local level no flora species listed under Schedule 3 of the Natural Assets register of the Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy were observed or are likely to occur within the Site.



0 120 240 480 720 960 Meters

Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA94 Zone 56

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Aerial image courtesy of Google Earth 2011.

Legend

- Regional
- State
- State Habitat for EVR taxa
- Boundary

Figure 2.7: BPA Assessment Southeast Queensland 2008

2.2.2 Field assessment of extant flora species

In total, 70 flora species were observed within the Site, as listed in **Appendix 5**. Of these species, 16 (23%) are native and 54 (77%) are exotic, reflecting the high degree of past and current disturbance on the Site. The relatively high proportion of weed species reflects the highly disturbed nature of the Site. Past activities have severely disturbed the Site restricting floristic values to a few large native trees and associated native shrubs on the alluvial flats immediately adjacent to the eastern site boundary. These individuals are locally significant as habitat, but more for their potential contribution to a revegetated riparian wildlife corridor that buffers the adjacent waterholes.

Some large native canopy trees relict and regrowth remain within the highly disturbed western portion of the site. These individuals are of local importance as food and shelter trees for mainly common native fauna species, the one exception being their potential as a food source for the local Koala population.

2.2.3 Weed species; presence and extent

Fifty Four exotic flora species were identified on the site. Of these many are considered to be either environmental weeds or are listed under State and federal legislation. Weeds listed under the State *Land Pest and Sock Route Management Act (2002)* (LP Act) are listed in **Table 2.4**. Control of these species is required under the Act. Of these species *Lantana camara* is listed as a weed of national significance by the Australian Weed Committee.

Environmental weeds are those exotic species considered to cause significant ecological damage if uncontrolled. This damage can include out competing native species by niche occupation and smothering. Some species are also regarded as ‘ecosystem altering’ that is they can alter the direction of ecosystem regeneration resulting in an undesirable alternative stable community. Weeds considered to be environmental weeds are listed in **Table 2.4** together with their growth form.

Table 2.4: Weed Species of the Site

Species	Common Name	LPA (Class)	BCC	Form
Eichhornia crassipes	Water Hyacinth	2		Water weed
Wedelia trilobata	Singapore daisy	2		Aquatic
Asparagus africanus	Climbing asparagus	3		Vine
Cardiospermum grandiflorum	Balloon Vine	3		Vine
Celtis sinensis	Chinese Celtis	3		Tree
Lantana camara	Lantana	3		Tree
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip	3		Tree
Erythrina crista-galli	Coral Tree			Tree
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel			Tree
Senna pendula	Easter cassia			Tree
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree			Tree
Ipomoea cairica	Morning glory			Vine
Ipomoea indica	Blue morning glory			Vine
Macroptilium atropurpureum	Siratro			Vine
Solanum hispidum	Giant devil's fig			Large Forb
Solanum mauritianum	Wild tobacco			Large Forb
Tithonia rotundifolia	Japanese sunflower			Large Forb
Ricinus communis	Castor oil plant			Large Forb

2.2.4 Significant trees within the development footprint

Large native trees extant outside of the proposed rehabilitation area were located with a handheld GPS and notes on species, height, canopy spread, DBH and condition were made. The approximate location of these trees is given in **Figure 2.8**.



0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

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Aerial image courtesy of Google Earth 2011.

Large Native Trees

Figure 2.8: Large Native Trees

2.3 Fauna Values

The results of EPBC Protected Matters Online Search and Wildlife Online database search are provided in **Appendices B** and **C** respectively. The possible presence of fauna species recorded on these databases provides the context to on-ground assessments and the probability that the Site provides significant habitat for threatened species or high fauna biodiversity values. Assessment of the results of the fauna desktop searches and field survey are shown in **Table 2.4**.

The field survey was carried out on the 21st April 2010. A total of 49 vertebrate fauna species were detected including two amphibians, two reptiles, 41 birds and four mammals. A full list of fauna species identified during the survey is provided in **Appendix F**. A discussion of fauna diversity, habitat and the possible presence of threatened fauna species is provided below.

2.3.1 EVR fauna species detected during the field survey

The presence of one species considered to be threatened under State legislation was recorded in the Project Area during the survey. Scratches analogous to that left by the Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Vulnerable in south-east Queensland under the NC Act) were identified on several trees within the Project Area during the survey.

2.3.2 EVR terrestrial vertebrates not detected during the field survey but expected or known to occur

In addition to those species discussed in **Section 2.4**, six fauna species listed as EVNT (under State and/or Commonwealth legislation) not recorded within the Site or nearby are predicted as having a likelihood or possibility of occurring on-site based on previous local records and/or the presence of suitable habitat (**Table 2.4**). These include:

- Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis*;
- Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae*;
- Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis*;
- Australian Painted Snipe *Rostratula australis*
- Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolour*; and
- Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus.*

Of these species, Australian Painted Snipe, Grey-headed Flying-fox (both Vulnerable) and Swift Parrot (Endangered) are listed under the EPBC Act.

Table 2.5: Conservation-significant fauna not detected but predicted to possibly occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]		Notes
		NC Act	EPBC Act	
Amphibians				
Adelotus brevis	Tusked Frog	V		Tusked Frogs occur in slow-moving streams and ponds including heavily modified habitats. The species is known from the wider area and may occur in the elevated swamp located at the eastern edge of the Project Area.
Birds				
Accipiter novaehollandiae	Grey Goshawk	NT		Grey Goshawk occurs in a variety of habitats including dense habitat along watercourses. The species is known from the wider area. It has a low potential to occur in the taller vegetation bordering the eastern edge of the Project Area.
Lewinia pectoralis	Lewin's Rail	NT		This is a secretive species that occurs in wetlands dominated by dense vegetation such as grasses, sedges and reeds. The species is known from the wider area. There is potential habitat along the eastern edge of the Project Area.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	V	V	This species is secretive and occurs in a variety of freshwater and brackish wetlands, usually preferring dense vegetation for cover. The species is known from the wider area. There is a low potential for this species to occur in habitat along the eastern edge of the Project Area.
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	E	E	This species is an irregular winter migrant to south-east Queensland. The species feeds mainly on nectar from eucalypts. The species may occur in flowering eucalypts within the Project Area.
Mammals				
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	C	V	Grey-headed Flying-fox feed on fruits and nectar. They roost in colonies generally located in dense vegetation near water. No roosts were observed in the Project Area during the site survey. The species is known from the wider area and may occur in flowering eucalypts within the Project Area.

[1] Status abbreviations: NC Act = Qld *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; EPBC Act + Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; C = Least Concern.

An additional seven species listed as Migratory under the EPBC Act are known from the wider area and may visit the Site due to the presence of suitable habitat identified during the site survey. These include:

- Great Egret *Ardea modesta*;
- Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*;
- Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*;
- Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons*;
- Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra alecto*;
- Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*; and
- Spectacled Monarch *Symposiarchus trivirgatus.*

2.4 Habitat Values

2.4.1 Riparian open forest

This habitat dominates the extant vegetation within the Site. It is located along the south-east and eastern edges, lying adjacent to Downfall Creek. This habitat has been heavily degraded due to past land-use practices in the area. Much of the riparian canopy has been cleared to the creekline and the mid-storey and particularly the ground layer are heavily infested with exotic weed species. Despite this, the area still holds value for fauna species and this habitat was where the majority of fauna species were recorded during the site survey.

There are still many large canopy trees present particularly in the south-east of the Site. These eucalypts contain many tree hollows that may provide shelter and nesting opportunities for arboreal mammals, owls and cockatoos and microbats. They provide foraging resources for a range of taxa including: nectar for honeyeaters, gliders and flying-foxes (including the EVNT listed Grey-headed Flying-fox); leaves suitable for Koala (Vulnerable under the NC Act in south-east Queensland); and abundant insect resources for a range of bird and microbat species. Trees with scratches attributed to the presence of Koala were observed in this habitat during the site survey.

An elevated wetland (*Melaleuca* canopy over reed swamp) lies adjacent to Downfall Creek in the east of the Site. Although subject to heavy weed infestation there remain some native wetland plants such as *Eleocharis* species. This habitat will provide value for a range of native frog species including Tusked Frog (Vulnerable under the NC Act). This may be dependent on local water quality which may be adversely affected by surrounding land-use practices. Wetland bird species are likely utilise this habitat (Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa* were observed in this habitat during the survey), and at times EVNT species such as Australian Painted Snipe (Vulnerable under the EPBC NC Acts) and Lewin's Rail (Near Threatened under the NC Act) could possibly frequent this area. Reptiles such as the Freshwater Snake *Tropidonophis mairii* and freshwater turtles may use this habitat and several Water Dragons *Physignathus leseuerii* were observed during the survey. The canopy (*Melaleuca sp.*) is likely to provide flowering and insect resources similar to that mentioned previously for the riparian eucalypt species.

2.4.2 Low mangrove open forest

There is a small section of this habitat along the creekline adjacent to the north-east extent of the Site. Within the Site itself all vegetation has been removed up to the mangrove zone. Although minor in extent this habitat provides value for a range of species and several water dependent birds such as Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos*, Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* and Pacific Black Duck *Anans superciliosa* were observed using this habitat during the survey. Smaller species such as Variegated Fairywren *Malurus lamberti* and Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa* will forage in the low mangrove species in this habitat.

2.4.3 Scattered mature eucalypts

The rest of the Site is composed of dense patches of weeds and scattered large eucalypts, often with a weedy understorey. The diversity of fauna likely to utilize the weedy understorey is poor and restricted to small insectivorous bird species such as fantails, whistlers, silvereyes and fairywrens, as well as providing some cover for several common small reptile species.

The eucalypts contain tree hollows that may provide shelter and nesting opportunities for arboreal mammals, owls and cockatoos and microbats. They provide foraging resources for a range of taxa including nectar for honeyeaters, gliders and flying-foxes and insect resources for a range of bird and microbat species. They also provide suitable forage for Koala, although trees with a heavy weed understorey are less likely to be accessible to this species.

The juxtaposition of these small patches of mature trees close to a drainage line and existing ponds increases their value for fauna habitat and floristic diversity. The length of time required for these extant trees to reach maturity increases their value in a local context. Replacing trees of such maturity takes decades and delays the formation of hollows, which is a structural element of forested communities that is highly valuable as nesting and shelter sites for native fauna.

2.5 Exotic fauna species

Three exotic fauna species were recorded as present on the site (**Table 2.6**). None of these species are listed under schedules of the LPA. The Cane toad is considered to be a pest of Brisbane waterways but it ubiquitous and impracticable to manage at this scale.

Table 2.6: Exotic fauna species recorded on Site

Family Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	
		EPBC Act	NC Act
Amphibians			
Rhinella marina	Cane Toad		I
Birds			
Streptopelia chinensis	Spotted Turtle-Dove		I
Lonchura punctulata	Nutmeg Mannikin		I

3 SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

3.1 Wildlife Movement Opportunities

Wildlife corridors are important for providing fauna access to alternative/seasonal foraging and nesting sites. They play essential roles in ecological communities by providing linkages between subpopulations, thereby maintaining genetic exchange across the area and allowing repopulation of patches when the local population has been lost (Naiman et al. 1993).

The relatively intact canopy along Downfall Creek and those trees within the Site provides for the movement of fauna in the wider region. Downfall Creek provides a relatively constant riparian connection between bushland patches in the north-west of Brisbane such as Chermside Hills Reserve and Raven Street Reserve to the east including Boondall Wetlands and Moreton Bay. The creekline along Nundah Creek to the north has been cleared of vegetation in many areas west of the Site and any link for the movement of fauna remains tenuous at best.

Extant vegetation within the Site currently contributes minimally to the functioning of the wildlife corridor. The juxtaposition of the eastern=most portion of the site and the extant corridor provides opportunities to enhance corridor functioning through development of native vegetation communities.

3.2 Wetlands

Past filling on the Site has removed almost all wetland functionality. The previously low-lying nature of the eastern portion of the Site combined with its location proximate to a chain of ponds associated with Downfall creek provides potential for this area to act as a

buffer to these wetland communities enhancing their functionality and condition. Enhancing functionality and condition will require the development of native vegetation communities within the eastern portion of the Site.

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed development activities have the potential to impact on the ecological values of the Site through:

- Direct loss of native fauna and flora species;
- Reduced dispersal abilities between populations decreasing genetic exchange;
- Habitat loss;
- Habitat fragmentation;
- Habitat degradation (e.g. edge effects, pest invasions, increased predation risk, soil compaction); and
- Alteration to ecological functioning as a result of changed hydrology or fire regimes and/or weed infestations.

The type and degree of ecological impacts will be the result of the interaction of the proposed activities with the Site's extant ecological values. In this case, past and present commercial activities on the Site have led to low extant ecological values.

The location of the development within the highly disturbed areas of the western portion of the site limits the potential impacts of the proposal (**Figure 4.1**). The location and operation of these facilities will have negligible impacts on native vegetation communities, wildlife corridors or aquatic ecosystems. The removal of some mature eucalypts within this western portion of the Site will remove habitat and feeding resources for a number of common urban native fauna. These trees are a potential food resource for the State and Federally vulnerable Koala and ecological impacts of their removal should be offset.

The ecological importance of the Site lie's in its juxtaposition with relict and remnant vegetation communities along Downfall and Nundah Creek's. That is, the highly degraded vegetation communities along the eastern border of the Site have potential to enhance the local wildlife corridor and locally important terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Currently highly degraded by edge effects due to the loss of surrounding native vegetation communities and current surrounding land uses this ecological corridor is highly degraded and partially functioning. Reduction of edge effects and an increase in good quality native fauna and flora habitats can be achieved through weed control, and sympathetic planting of appropriate native species within the riparian areas. The position of these riparian habitats means that rehabilitation activities would also improve local wetlands and creek water quality.

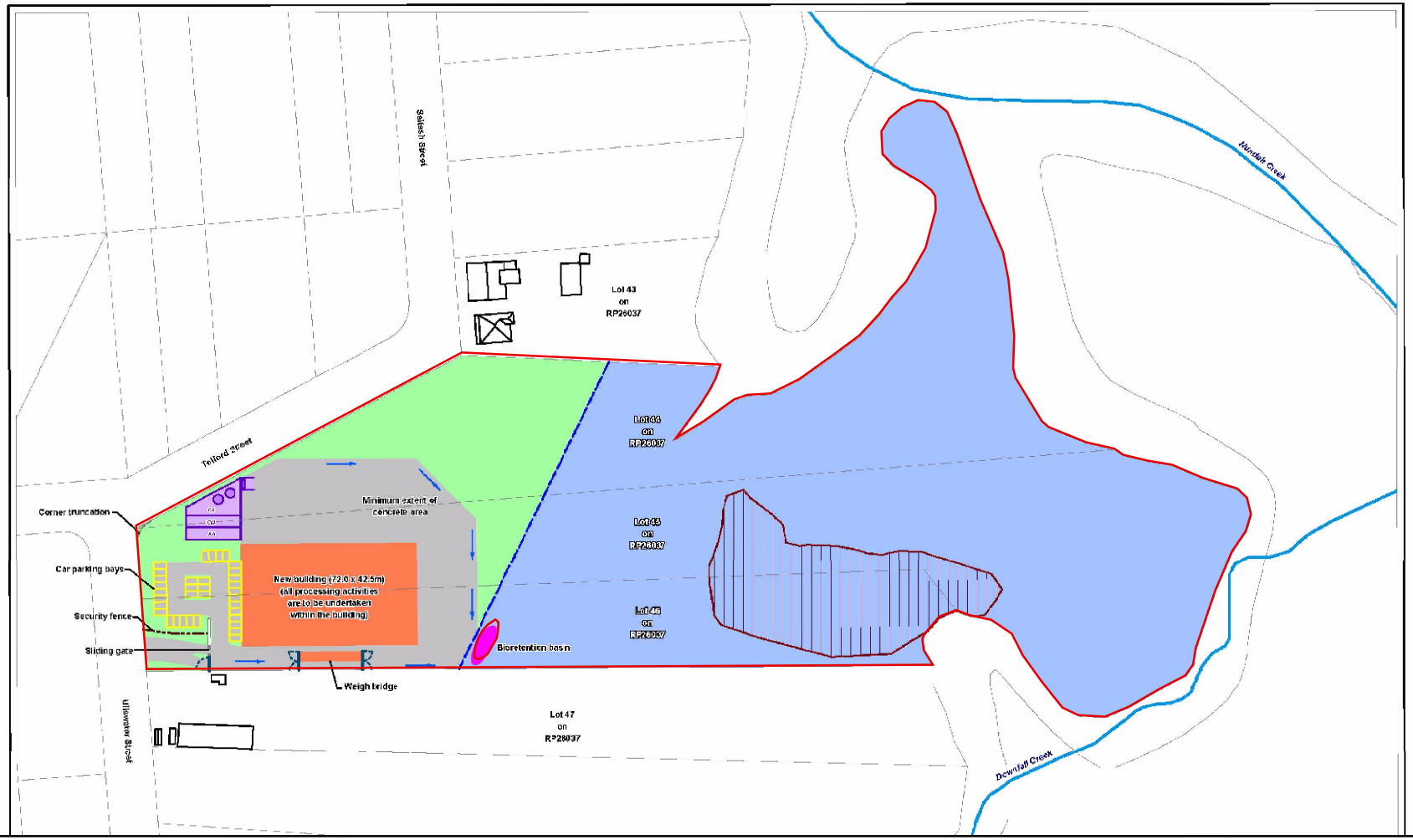
The dominant canopy tree of the riparian open forest community along Downfall Creek is the Queensland Bluegum. Re-creating the canopy of this community within the eastern

portion of the Site will act to offset the loss of mature individual Queensland Bluegums within the development footprint.

Some immediate threat to existing habitat for the Frog *Adelotus brevis* may occur during initial weed control and re-contouring of the rehabilitation area however this species has not been recorded from the site and likely impacts are considered to be minor and short-term.

Impacts from the construction of the waste transfer station and crushing sheds are considered minimal on threatened flora or fauna species known to occur within the locality. The implementation of the rehabilitation Plan (ELM, 2011) will increase habitat quality and quantity for Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis*, Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae*, Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis* and Australian Painted Snipe *Rostratula australis*.

None of these species are expected to be significantly affected by the current proposal. There will not be removal of any habitat for these species and activities associated with the current proposal are not expected to disturb these species feeding or breeding activities or increase mortality.



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA94 Zone 56

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Aerial image courtesy of Google Earth 2011.

Figure 4.1: Proposed Layout

4.1 Ecological Legislation and Planning Ordinance Requirements

Those legislative instruments that pertain to ecological matters and thought relevant to this application are presented in **Table 4.1**. This summary of ecological values is provided solely to provide context to the discussion of potential ecological impacts of the current proposal and requirements to mitigate these impacts. Discussion of these requirements is not in any way meant to substitute for and does not constitute legal advice.

Table 4.1: Summary of legislated ecological requirements

Regulatory Instrument	Potential Triggers	Requirements/Solution
Vegetation Management Act (1999)	Presence of remnant vegetation12.3.6 Least Concern (wetland regional ecosystem)	Remnant vegetation on the site will not be disturbed under the current proposal. Implementation of the Rehabilitation Plan (ELM 2011) will increase the area of remnant vegetation on the Site.
Temporary State Planning Policy:1/10: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments (SPP)	The Site is not located within a High Ecological Significance wetland for the Great Barrier Reef The location of the Site within the wetland trigger area requires DERM as a referral agent DERM may be a concurrence agency or assessment manager for relevant development applications. In this role, DERM will assess those applications against the SPP. A.9 The Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP) provides advice on reflecting the SPP in a planning instrument and the operation of the Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS). For contact details refer to Annex 2. A.10 Local assessment authorities will be able to provide guidance to the applicant with regard to information requirements for making a properly made development application.	The development is located outside of the GBR catchment and therefore, the Temporary SPP 1/10 is not relevant to the assessment of the application. However, the hydrology and ecology of the waterway and wetlands will be protected and enhanced through the rehabilitation plan (ELM 2011). The proposal will represent a positive impact on the State wetlands to the east of the Site.
Nature Conservation Act (1992)	Potential to disturb threatened species	No threatened species were recorded from the site and although some potential habitat for threatened

Regulatory Instrument	Potential Triggers	Requirements/Solution
		species occurs the current proposal does not disturb habitat for threatened species. The proposal will represent a positive impact on potential habitat for threatened native species
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act (2002)	Presence of listed exotic species	Presence of Class 2 and 3 listed flora and fauna species triggers requirements to control the spread of these species
Coastal Protection and Management Act (1995) and State Coastal Management Plan 2002 (State Coastal Plan) and South East Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan 2006 (SEQ Coastal Plan).	Proximity to Highest Astronomical Tide	The site is not within the Coastal Management District (CMD) and therefore, does not trigger referral to DERM under the Coastal Act. No works are proposed below or close to HAT. There are requirements to comply generally with the policies *South East Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan 2006.* In summary the current proposal will result in increased buffers both in extent and quality.
Fisheries Act (1994)	Potential to disturb marine plants	Marine plants are located within the vicinity of the site, however no marine plants will be disturbed or negatively impacted as a consequence of the proposal.
South East Queensland Koala Conservation State Planning Regulatory Provision	Outside of koala assessable development area (KADA) Mapped as mosaic of Bushland Habitat low value Suitable for Rehabilitation Low value Non-habitat generally not suitable	A small number of Koala food trees will be removed as a result of the current application The planting of a large number of koala food trees within the rehabilitation area will offset koala food tree losses. The active area of the site should be designed to allow access by koala's at night.
State Planning Policy 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland (SPP 2/10)	Not within a Koala conservation, Koala sustainability or Urban Koala area	The planting of a large number of koala food trees within the rehabilitation area will offset koala food tree losses. The active area of the site should be designed to allow access by koala's at night.
Biodiversity Planning Assessment SEQ (2002)	Located outside areas of mapped values	There will be no negative impacts on BPA mapped ecological values
Brisbane City Plan (2000)	Partly zoned Environmental Protection under City Plan 2000. Identified ecological values within this zone require protection. Presence of mapped vegetation under	The entirety of the Environmental Protection zone within the Site is included in the Rehabilitation Area (ELM 2011). As such this are will be protected and its ecological values rehabilitated.

Regulatory Instrument	Potential Triggers	Requirements/Solution
	Significant Vegetation 2001 (BiMap).	
Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy	The mapped RE 12.3.6 on Site is listed under the Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy as as a significant ecological community : Eucalyptus seeana—mixed eucalypt and Melaleuca spp. Woodland (eM2r).	This vegetation community is contained and protected within the Rehabilitation area (ELM 2011).
BCC's Natural Assets Local Law	Presence of mapped waterway and wetland vegetation	All extant waterway and wetland vegetation on the Site will be protected an enhanced within the Rehabilitation area (ELM 2011).

N.B. Information contained within this table does not constitute legal advice.

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Appendix A
Ecological Planning Framework

Ecological planning framework: Terrestrial Ecology

The Queensland environmental legal system has four major levels: international law; Australian / Commonwealth law; Queensland law; and the Common Law. International law impacts on environmental protection in Australia in many ways but the day-to-day legal obligations are found in Commonwealth law, State law and the Common Law.

The ecological planning framework against which the current proposal is assessed is comprised of legislation, statutory planning instruments, policies and codes at the Commonwealth, State and Local levels. A brief summary of the ecological framework against which the potential impacts of the current proposal are assessed and the actions that are necessary to meet these requirements is provided below.

Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects matters deemed to be of National Environmental Significance (Protected Matters). The EPBC Act, administered by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPAC), is designed to provide for the conservation of biodiversity through the protection of threatened species and ecological communities, migratory, marine and other protected species listed under the Act.

The EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1: Significant Impact Guidelines, Matters of National Environmental Significance (DEH 2006) defines the requirements for referral under the EPBC Act. A requirement for Commonwealth referral will be depend upon the likelihood of species of conservation significance and their associated habitats occurring Site and the likelihood of those species and habitats being significantly impacted by the project.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth) is also important in Queensland in regulating activities in the Great Barrier Reef. It rarely has any direct implications for terrestrial ecology

Environmental Protection Act, 1994

The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* provides a regulatory framework for the protection of the environment and also promotes an environmental stewardship approach. The Act regulates environmentally relevant activities and outlines procedures for environmental assessment.

The responsibility for environmental management, approval and regulation of the resources industry rests largely with the Department of Environment and Resource

Management (DERM), as outlined under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. Much of the tools within the EPA are directed at managing waste and water not directly relevant to terrestrial ecology. The Act does provide the following tools that may be relevant to terrestrial ecology:

- An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process for mining activities (ss37-72);
- A licensing system for "environmentally relevant activities" (ERAs) (ss18-20), including development not associated with mining activities (ss73-145) and for mining activities (ss146-310);
- Establishment of the general environmental duty and duty to notify of environmental harm (ss319-320);
- Environmental Management Programs (EMPs) (ss330-357); and
- Environmental Protection Orders (EPOs) (ss358-363).

Although much of the power of the EPA is directed to regulating environmental harm caused by Environmentally Relevant Activities focused on waters and waste production. The wide jurisdiction created for the prevention of environmental harm, the general environmental duty under s319 states:

(1) A person must not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm (the general environmental duty).

(2) In deciding the measures required to be takenunder subsection (1), regard must be had to, for example-

(a) the nature of the harm or potential harm; and

(b) the sensitivity of the receiving environment; and

(c) the current state of technical knowledge for the activity; and

(d) the likelihood of successful application of the different measures that might be taken; and

(e) the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity.

This definition can have far reaching affects including impacts on native vegetation clearing and negative impacts on threatened species where these values have demonstrable impacts on environmental values.

Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992

The NCA is the principal legislation for the conservation and management of the State's native flora and fauna and is administered by the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM). The key goal of the NCA is the preservation of endangered, vulnerable and rare (EVR) species of flora and fauna as listed under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994*.

The NC Act (Section 68) states that:

'Protected wildlife is to be managed to—
(a) conserve the wildlife and its values and, in particular to—

(i) ensure the survival and natural development of the wildlife in the wild; and
(ii) conserve the biological diversity of the wildlife to the greatest possible extent; and
(iii) identify, and reduce or remove, the effects of threatening processes relating to the wildlife; and
(iv) identify the wildlife's critical habitat and conserve it to the greatest possible extent; and …'.

The presence of species listed under the NCA will trigger DERM as a concurrence agent under the SPA (2009). Measures to protect or offset impacts to these species may be required. In proposed activities where approvals for the clearance of native vegetation are not required under other legislation may require the submission of a Clearing Permit Protected Plants under Section 159a) *Nature Conservation (administration) Regulation (2006)* and may require the provision of weed and native flora management plans.

Protected wildlife is also linked to the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* through the mapping of Remnant Vegetation and associated Essential Habitat contained therein.

Vegetation Management Act 1999

The purpose of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) is to regulate the clearing of native vegetation (i.e. Remnant Vegetation mapped as Regional Ecosystems (REs) that are: Endangered, Of Concern and Not of Concern) to maintain ecological processes, ensure there is no loss of biodiversity or increase in land degradation from vegetation clearing and manage the effects of clearing. The VMA is subordinate legislation to the SPA (2009) and as such is triggered by proposals that are captured under the SPA (2009), generally applications for Reconfiguration of a Lot or Material Change of Use.

The VMA is administered via the DERM's certified mapping of Remnant Vegetation. Clearing of native vegetation mapped as Remnant vegetation is subject to assessment by

DERM against *the Regional Vegetation Management Code for Southeast Queensland Bioregion* (NRW 2006).

The presence, condition and extent of REs across the Site will dictate requirements for avoidance of particular communities and offsets require to reduce long-term impacts.

For proposals requiring Reconfiguration of a Lot and/or a Material Change of Use the following policies will direct clearing and impact offsets according to the conservation status, patch size, shape and landscape context of the remnant vegetation present:

- *Concurrence Agency Policy for Reconfiguring a Lot (RaL) – version 2 21 October 2009*
- *Concurrence Agency Policy for Material Change of Use (MCU) – version 2 21 October 2009*

These policies are prescriptive with performance requirements and corresponding acceptable solutions that provide one way of meeting the performance requirement. Applicants can propose an alternative solution to this.

Some areas of remnant vegetation are further classified as Essential Habitat under the VM Act with specific reference to conservation significant species listed under the NC Act.

Regulated Regrowth

The inclusion of the new provisions in relation to regulated regrowth vegetation to the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) were introduced by the *Vegetation Management and Other Legislation Amendment Act* No. 43 of 2009.

The clearing of important regrowth vegetation is regulated under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA).

The code applies to regulated regrowth vegetation on freehold and Indigenous land and leasehold land for agricultural and grazing. Regulated regrowth vegetation includes regrowth vegetation that is either:

- identified on the regrowth vegetation map as high value regrowth vegetation
- located within 50 metres of a watercourse identified on the regrowth vegetation map as a regrowth watercourse (regrowth watercourse vegetation)
- contained in a category C or category 4 area on a property map of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

High-value regrowth vegetation and regrowth watercourses are regulated under the vegetation management framework and are shown on the regrowth vegetation map. High-value regrowth vegetation is mature native vegetation that hasn't been cleared since 31 December 1989.

The clearing of regulated regrowth vegetation is exempt from requiring a development approval for clearing native vegetation under *Schedule 24*, *Sustainable Planning Regulation* 2009, if clearing complies with the minimum requirements outlined in *Regrowth vegetation code—On freehold and Indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing—version 1*.

The Regrowth Vegetation Code also imposes minimum requirements on clearing regulated regrowth vegetation. In certain circumstances an "exchange area" is to be provided to replace the area to be cleared.

If a person proposes to clear regulated regrowth vegetation under the Code on land then that person must give DERM notice in the approved form stating:

(a) the real property description of the land;

(b) the location and extent of the clearing area and any exchange area; and

(c) the purpose of the clearing.

Landowners do not need to apply for a permit to clear regrowth vegetation under the Code. Instead, they only need to notify DERM and follow the requirements set out in the Code. It is a form of self-assessable development.

Queensland Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995

The main objective of the State Coastal Management Plan as required under the *Queensland Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* (CMA) is to provide for coastal management policy direction and defines how these directions should be implemented by government, industry and the community. The *State Coastal Management Plan 2002* (State Coastal Plan) has the effect of a State planning policy under the SPA (2009) and outlines directions for effective protection and management of the coastal zone. Policies for managing the major coastal issues are detailed under the Plan. Proposals within the coastal zone need to demonstrate how they comply with the intent of these Policies.

Southeast Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan 2006

The *Southeast Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan 2006* (SEQ Coastal Plan) describes how the coastal zone within the South-east Queensland (SEQ) region is to be managed and provides direction for implementing Queensland's Coastal Policy, the State

Coastal Plan and the *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026* (the SEQ Regional Plan).

The SEQ Coastal Plan identifies, protects and manages the important coastal resources and values through regional policies, a key coastal site, resource maps, the coastal management district and coastal building lines. The SEQ Coastal Plan details 15 policies and one key coastal site under the framework established by the State Coastal Plan.

Plant Protection Act 1989 (Qld)

The *Plant Protection Act* 1989 (Qld) provides for the control and eradication of pest plants, invertebrate animals, fungi, viruses and diseases that are harmful to crop plants in Queensland. The Act operates in union with the *Land Protection (Pest & Stock Route Management) Act* 2002 (Qld), which provides a framework for the control of declared pests. The Act is administered by DPI&F.

Queensland Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002

The main purpose of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (LP Act) is to provide pest management for agricultural lands and protected areas. The LP Act lists species of flora and fauna that are considered Class 1, 2 or 3 pests under the Act. Planning for future use will require appropriate weed and pest management in response to the identified presence, degree of infestation and Class of pest species.

Fisheries Act 1994

The Queensland *Fisheries Act 1994*, protects all native marine plants. Proposals that wish to interfere with marine plants require approval from DERM under the Fisheries Act, 1994. Approvals to take or interfere with marine plants often require offsets or compensation.

DERM's Biodiversity Planning Assessment

The DERM has prepared Biodiversity Planning Assessments (BPAs) for a number of Queensland Bioregions in order to provide broadscale ecological data to advise a range of planning and decision-making processes.

The BPAs are based on the Biodiversity Assessment and Mapping Methodology (BAMM) (EPA 2002) using vegetation mapping data generated by the Queensland Herbarium. The methodology classifies biodiversity according to the combination of a series of landscape ecological criteria in an additive process.

The BAMM assigns three levels of Biodiversity Significance:

- State Significance – Areas assessed as being significant for biodiversity at the bioregional or state scales. They also include areas assessed by other studies/processes as being significant at national or international scales;
- Regional Significance – Areas assessed as being significant for biodiversity at the sub-bioregional scale. These areas have lower significance for biodiversity than areas assessed as being of state significance; and
- Local Significance and Other Values – Areas assessed as not being significant for biodiversity at State or Regional scales. Local values are of significance at the local government scale.

The methodology uses seven diagnostic criteria: Habitat for EVR taxa; Ecosystem value; Tract size; Relative size of Regional Ecosystem; Condition; Ecosystem diversity; and Context and connection, utilizing Queensland Herbarium RE mapping and buffered EVR flora and fauna records. Three supplementary criteria refine the mapped information by incorporating local knowledge and expert opinion. These are: Essential and general habitat for priority taxa; Special biodiversity values; and Corridors. Expert Panel Reports are compiled to document the decision-making process for assessing the supplementary criteria.

The Biodiversity Planning Assessments (2007) is a DERM policy in its own right "The BPAs can be used by agency staff, other government departments, local governments or members of the community to advise a range of planning or decision making processes. As such, the BAMM and resultant BPAs constitute EPA policy, for example foreshadowed within the meaning of s3.3.15(1)(a) of the Integrated Planning Act, 1997"

The BAAM is also used to inform other ecological planning processes such as ecological values protected under the *Queensland Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.

South East Queensland Koala Conservation State Planning Regulatory Provisions (SPRP)

The SPRP (May 2010) is an overarching state planning instrument that regulates new development. The SPRP covers areas of the highest priority for koala conservation action. The SPRP targets the areas where koalas are known to be under the most significant risks (Koala Coast and Pine Rivers). It incorporates the areas previously regulated by the *Interim South East Queensland Koala State Planning Regulatory Provision* (February 2010) or *the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 and Management Program 2006–2026*.

The SPRP regulates assessable development by prohibiting clearing of bushland habitat in the priority areas of Koala Coast and Pine Rivers, and in areas outside the urban

footprint. Urban development is also prohibited in conservation, open space, rural and rural-residential zones within the Koala Coast and Pine Rivers areas.
The SPRP provides requirements for all development activities to minimise its impact on koalas. Depending on the development type and koala habitat type, requirements may include:

- avoiding, minimising or offsetting the clearing of non-juvenile koala habitat trees
- site design that provides safe koala movement opportunities appropriate to the development type and habitat connectivity values of the site
- construction phases that do not increase the risk of death or injury to koalas
- clearing of native vegetation, undertaken as sequential clearing
- clearing of koala habitat trees, undertaken in the presence of a koala spotter.

State Planning Policy 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland (SPP)

The SPP (May 2010) is used to inform land use planning undertaken by state and local government, and infrastructure providers. This is to ensure koala and koala habitat conservation measures are reflected in planning schemes, structure plans, master plans, local area plans, community infrastructure designations and biodiversity development offset areas. The SPP covers seven south-eastern local government areas of Queensland defined as the South East Queensland Koala Protection Area (SEQKPA).

The SPP complements the SPRP by informing future local government plan making, such as planning scheme amendments, and land-use planning decisions through structure plans, master plans, local area plans, community infrastructure designations and biodiversity development offset areas within the South East Queensland Koala Protection Area (SEQKPA)—the seven eastern local government areas of South East Queensland—

A key goal of the SPP is to maintain the viability of all major koala populations across the region by increasing the size of their habitat. To achieve this, the SPP requires that planning must:

- identify koala habitat values within the planning scheme areas using the South East Queensland Koala Habitat Values Map and additional mapping information;
- protect significant areas of koala habitat value;
- retain and enhance habitat connectivity to maintain koala population viability;
- maximise koala safety and movement through design and layout of development;
- achieve a net gain in bushland habitat through the use of environmental offsets and other mechanisms incorporating, at a minimum, requirements of the Offsets for Net Gain of Koala Habitat in South East Queensland Policy;
- ensure preferred dominant land uses are consistent with achieving the outcomes of the policy;

- incorporate koala conservation assessment criteria for all relevant codes to ensure development is compatible with desired koala conservation outcomes;
- local governments must provide a koala conservation strategy to demonstrate how the policy outcomes are to be achieved, including complimentary, non-statutory management strategies.

Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Queensland's wetlands

The intent of the *Strategy for the conservation and management of Queensland's wetlands* (EPA 1999) is:

- To provide an integrating framework to guide State agencies responsible for wetlands management; and
- To set out initiatives to encourage and assist landholders to sustainably manage wetlands under their control.

The Queensland Government's objectives for wetlands are to:

- Avoid further loss or degradation of natural wetlands, unless overriding public interest can be shown;
- Ensure a comprehensive and adequate representation of wetland in the conservation reserve system;
- Base the management and use of natural wetlands on ecologically sustainable management and integrated catchment management practices; and
- Develop community awareness of, and respect for, the values and benefits of wetlands, and involvement in their management.

The *Strategy for the conservation and management of Queensland's wetlands* is administered through various Queensland government agencies that have legislative responsibility with regard to wetlands. DERM is the lead agency for co-ordinating the Strategy's implementation.

With regard to this project, the intent and objectives of the Strategy is implemented through the CM Act and associated subordinate coastal management plans, and the VM Act.

Temporary State Planning Policy 1/10: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments (Wetlands SPP).

The wetland SPP requires that development in or adjacent to wetlands of ecological significance is planned, designed, constructed and operated to prevent loss and degradation of wetlands and their values, or enhances these values.

The environmental values for wetlands stated in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008are the values to be protected and/or enhanced by implementing the SPP.

The SPP draws upon best practice wetland protection and management approaches to protect wetland environmental values. The objective is to provide a high level of protection and/or enhancement of wetland hydrological functioning and ecological values and processes, and this should be achieved through efficient and effective implementation.

Part 4 of the SPP sets out how the policy outcomes can be achieved when undertaking development assessment and designating community infrastructure. The policy applies to the GBR wetland protection areas on the map of referable wetlands2 at Annex 2 of the SPP.

GBR wetland protection areas are areas relevant to determining if a particular development must be assessed against the SPP. This area represents the area of hydrological influence of the wetland. In non-urban areas, the trigger area is 500 m from the wetland and in urban areas the trigger area is 100 m. The trigger area is reduced to 100 m in urban areas recognising that the natural drainage of the land has already been substantially altered.

Where not reflected in the local planning scheme, development applications are to be assessed against the development outcomes listed in Part 4 and the code at Annex 1 of the SPP. This code is an ‘applicable code’ for the purposes of IDAS and, therefore, has to be considered in development assessments in the same way as other applicable codes

For development to which the SPP applies in a GBR wetland protection area in an urban area, the development—
(a) is located outside HES wetlands; and
(b) avoids adverse effects on HES wetlands; or
(c) where adverse effects on HES wetlands cannot be avoided—
i) those adverse effects are minimised; and
ii) an environmental offset is provided for any remaining environmental impacts.

Development that achieves the development outcomes in Part 4 and at Annex 1 of the SPP will be compatible with the policy outcome of the SPP.

Annex 1 of the SPP contains the code that provides the acceptable outcomes for particular types of development. All development to which the SPP applies is required to address the acceptable outcomes of the code to achieve the policy outcome of the SPP.

Queensland's Offset Policy

The policy establishes a framework for using environmental offsets in Queensland. Environmental offsets may be used to counterbalance any remaining loss of environmental values. The policy ensures that offsets are used as a last line of environmental preservation response. It provides principles and guidelines for applying and developing more detailed 'specific-issue' offsets policies for important environmental values, such as native vegetation and fish habitat.

The specific-issue offsets policies are:

- Vegetation Management - Policy for Vegetation Management Offsets
- Marine Fish Habitat - Mitigation and Compensation for Works or Activities Causing Marine Fish Habitat Loss
- Offset Measures Information for Marine Fish Habitat Loss
- Koala Habitat - Offsets for Net Gain of Koala Habitat in South East Queensland Policy.

The *Policy for Vegetation Management Offsets Version 3* 30 September 2011, provides specific criteria for:

- Offset limitations
- Performance requirements
    - Wetlands
    - Watercourses
    - Endangered regional ecosystems
    - Of concern regional ecosystems
    - Essential habitat
    - Essential habitat for koalas in SEQ
    - Threshold regional ecosystems
    - Critically limited regional ecosystems
    - Offsetting values within highly vegetated bioregions
- Obtaining ecological equivalence
- Ensuring offsets is legally secured
- Information requirements

DERM's *Offsets for Net Gain of Koala Habitat in South East Queensland Policy* May 2010, prescribes the following:

- Delivering offsets

- Where offsets may be delivered
- Other considerations in determining suitable koala offset site
- Protecting koala offset sites
- Managing koala offset sites
- Species mix suitability

- Options for offset obligation delivery
  - Direct delivery
  - Delivery through an offset broker
  - Delivery through financial contribution

City Plan 2000: Brisbane City's Planning Scheme

The *City Plan 2000* represents the Statutory Planning Scheme for the Brisbnae City Local Government Area (LGA) as required under the SPA. The *City Plan 2000* directs development and land use for the LGA through three major elements:

- a strategic plan - the vision for the way the city will develop;
- the rules - practical rules and legal requirements that developments must address; and
- Local and Neighbourhood Plans - development regulations specific to certain areas

Desired environment outcomes under the Plan are prescribed through the use of land use designations, Planning Scheme Policies and ecological and conservation overlays. Performance requirements under these land use designations and overlays are prescribed through the appropriate Codes and provide, where possible, acceptable outcomes for achieving these performance requirements

Natural Assets Local Law 2003

The *Natural Assets Local Law* (2003) (NALL) is designed to better manage; bushland areas, wetlands, waterway corridors and trees in urban areas. It will also allow better management of the impacts of weeds and hazardous vegetation

The Local Law defines seven categories of protected vegetation. These categories identify the types of vegetation protected and the location of the vegetation
The seven categories of protected vegetation under the Local Law are:
1. Council-controlled Vegetation
2. Vegetation Protection Order
   a) Group of Trees
   b) Vegetation of a Particular Class in a Particular Area

c) Vegetation of a Particular Species in a Particular Area
d) Vegetation of Any Nature in a Particular Area
e) Individual Tree

3. Significant Native Vegetation
4. Valued Urban Vegetation
5. Waterway Vegetation
6. Wetland Vegetation
7. Significant Landscape Trees

Approval to interfere with vegetation mapped under the NALL is required before works can commence.

The NALL also lists weeds that the Council consider a nuisance. Under this law Council can issue a "Eradication Notice".

Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy

The Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy (the 'Policy') has been developed to guide the assessment of development applications and to inform land use planning for the future. It seeks to fulfill the following objectives:

- to further define the types of ecological features and processes that must be protected and managed appropriately to ensure that Brisbane's natural assets are maintained into the future
- to provide useful information to Council and other Government stakeholders, the community, industry groups and other interested groups on the conservation status of ecological features throughout the City
- to provide information on the management intent for Significant Fauna and Flora Species, and Significant Vegetation Communities
- to maintain the amenity and other associated values that significant landscape trees provide to the City

Environmental Impact Assessment Planning Scheme Policy

Additional information, in the form of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report as part of the general planning report will be requested by the assessment manager and/or a referral agency to assist in assessing proposals:

- that may have a significant effect on the biophysical environment because of their nature, scale, intensity or complexity or location in or near sensitive, valued or significant environments
- that may have a long term, cumulative or indirect potentially deleterious impact on the immediate or distant environs or community, including those that may result in major infrastructure implications
- that are located on or near a sensitive physical environment or natural resource that may be potentially deleteriously affected by an activity or development not

normally considered to have significant impacts on those physical environments and natural resources

- where the nature of the impact, including scale, duration and spatial extent, or the resiliency or sensitivity of the receiving environment requires effective and sensitive environmental management.

The policy sets out the scope of the information required to assist the assessment manager in making a decision. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report is intended to provide detailed information about the proposal, the potential environmental impacts and the measures proposed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts.

Included within the suite of environmental criteria to be addresses, an assessment of Biotic characteristics is required. The Impact assessment is required to provide an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposal, both as a separate unit and as an integrated part of the local and regional setting, on flora and fauna including terrestrial and aquatic species (both native and introduced), weeds and pests and especially the impact on rare or endangered species. This assessment should also demonstrate how the proposal will undertake impact monitoring, protection, risk management and post–development management procedures.

Appendix B
EPBC Online Database Search

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report: Coordinates

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

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

You may wish to print this report for reference before moving to other pages or websites.

Information about the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/index.html

Report created: 04/05/11 15:43:16



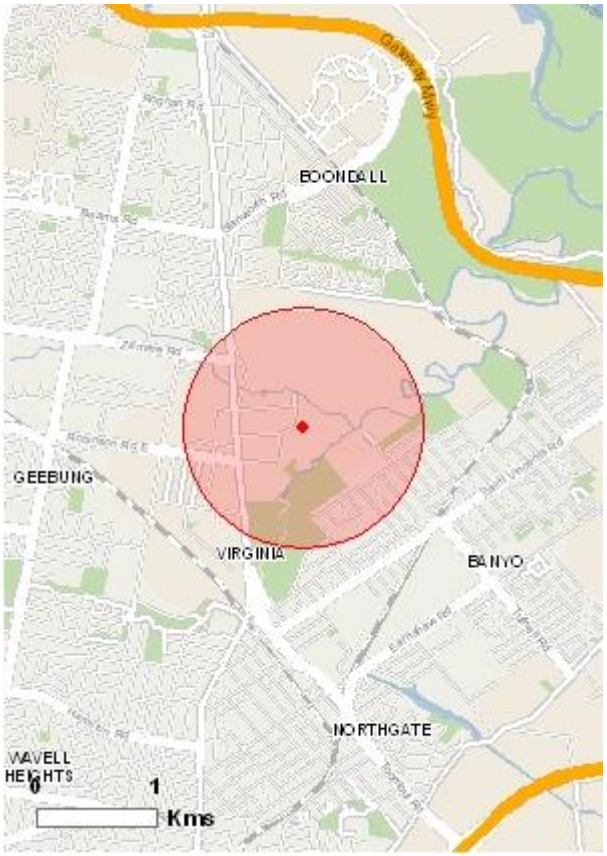
Summary

Details

Matters of NES
Other matters protected by the EPBC Act
Extra Information

Caveat

Acknowledgements



This map may contain data which are ©Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2010

Coordinates
Buffer: 1Km

Summary

Matters of National Environmental 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 - see http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/index.html.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Wetlands):	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communitites:	None
Threatened Species:	24
Migratory Species:	17

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 and the heritage values of a place on the Register of the National Estate. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/index.html

Please note that the current dataset on Commonwealth land is not complete. Further information on Commonwealth land would need to be obtained from relevant sources including Commonwealth agencies, local agencies, and land tenure maps.

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. Information on EPBC Act permit requirements and application forms can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/permits/index.html.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	15

Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Report Summary for Extra Information

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

Place on the RNE:	None
State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	11
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Significance (RAMSAR Sites)		**[Resource Information]**
Name	Proximity	
Moreton bay	Within 10km of Ramsar site	

Threatened Species		**[Resource Information]**
Name	Status	Type of Presence
BIRDS		
Anthochaera phrygia		
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni		
Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus		
Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Geophaps scripta scripta		
Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lathamus discolor		
Swift Parrot [744]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Turnix melanogaster		
Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
FROGS		
Mixophyes iteratus		
Giant Barred Frog, Southern Barred Frog [1944]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

MAMMALS		
Chalinolobus dwyeri		
Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus		
Northern Quoll [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus		
Long-nosed Potoroo (SE mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus		
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Xeromys myoides		
Water Mouse, False Water Rat [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
PLANTS		
Bosistoa selwynii		
Heart-leaved Bosistoa [13702]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Bosistoa transversa		
Three-leaved Bosistoa [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cryptocarya foetida		
Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel [11976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cryptostylis hunteriana		
Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrocharis dubia		
Frogbit [3650]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macadamia integrifolia		
Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phaius australis		
Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phebalium distans		
Mt Berryman Phebalium [81869]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Taeniophyllum muelleri		
Minute Orchid, Ribbon-root Orchid [10771]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
REPTILES		
Coeranoscincus reticulatus		
Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Delma torquata		
Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Migratory Species **[Resource Information]**

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni		
Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster		
White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus		
White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus		
Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis		
Black-faced Monarch [609]		Breeding may occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus		
Spectacled Monarch [610]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca		
Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons		
Rufous Fantail [592]		Breeding may occur within area
Xanthomyza phrygia		
Regent Honeyeater [430]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii		
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis		
Australian Cotton Pygmy-goose [25979]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.		
Painted Snipe [889]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species **[Resource Information]**

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anseranas semipalmata		
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Breeding may occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis Australian Cotton Pygmy-goose [25979]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Breeding may occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis s. lat. Painted Snipe [889]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species **[Resource Information]**

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Capra hircus Goat [2]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		

[Alternanthera philoxeroides](#) Alligator Weed [11620]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Cabomba caroliniana](#) Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Chrysanthemoides monilifera](#) Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Hymenachne amplexicaulis](#) Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass [31754]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Lantana camara](#) Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Parkinsonia aculeata](#) Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Parthenium hysterophorus](#) Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

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

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

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

For species where the distributions are well known, maps are digitised from sources such as recovery plans and detailed habitat studies. Where appropriate, core breeding, foraging and roosting areas are indicated under 'type of presence'. For species whose distributions are less well known, point locations are collated from government wildlife authorities, museums, and non-government organisations; bioclimatic

distribution models are generated and these validated by experts. In some cases, the distribution maps are based solely on expert knowledge.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:
- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:
- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:
- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites;
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent.

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

Coordinates

153.067 -27.368

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:

-Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales
-Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts
-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland
-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia
-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water
-Birds Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-SA 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, Atherton and Canberra

-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
-State Forests of NSW
-Other groups and individuals

Environment Australia 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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Last updated: Thursday, 16-Sep-2010 09:13:25 EST

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| Australian Government |

Appendix C
WildNet database search results

Queensland Government

Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: All
Status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: 27.368
Longitude: 153.067
Distance: 5
Email: andrew@ecolandmanagement.com.au
Date submitted: Thursday 21 Apr 2011 09:12:03
Date extracted: Thursday 21 Apr 2011 09:16:14

The number of records retrieved = 978

Disclaimer

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

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

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

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	cane toad	Y			56/7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		25
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		12
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		18
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	emerald spotted treefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana alboguttata*	greenstripe frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		21
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		25
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Adelotus brevis*	tusked frog		V		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		35
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		12
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		20
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia rugosa*	chubby gungan		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne major*	great brown broodfrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia laevigata*	eastern gungan		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		23
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne raveni*	copper backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	yellow thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone mouki*	brown gerygone		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza lineata*	striated thornbill		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		5
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone albogularis*	white-throated gerygone		C		35
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis magnirostra*	large-billed scrubwren		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Chthonicola sagittata*	speckled warbler		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		23
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		7
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone levigaster*	mangrove gerygone		C		82
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus assimilis*	spotted harrier		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	little eagle		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		28
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		109
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		21
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		34
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		NT		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		17
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Pandion cristatus*	eastern osprey		C		51
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		55
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	grey goshawk		NT		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		8
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite		C		96
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		18

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		148
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		11
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		20
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal		C		86
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas sp.*					1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Stictonetta naevosa*	freckled duck		NT		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	northern mallard	Y			13
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		78
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		19
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna sp.*					1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas querquedula*	garganey		C		1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		67
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		14
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift		C		3
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		C		15
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea ibis*	cattle egret		C		180
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea modesta*	eastern great egret		C		119
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		11
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		52
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	Nankeen night-heron		C		15
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		166
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Butorides striata*	striated heron		C		48
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		41
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta sacra*	eastern reef egret		C		5
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		232
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		15
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		112
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus superciliosus*	white-browed woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		176
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		49
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	dusky woodswallow		C		2
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus personatus*	masked woodswallow		C		6
animals	birds	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	bush stone-curlew		C		18
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		85
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapillus*	galah		C		118
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua tenuirostris*	long-billed corella	Y	C		17
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella		C		56
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage sueurii*	white-winged triller		C		5/1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		3
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		201
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina tenuirostris*	cicadabird		C		14

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller		C		4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	greater sand plover		C		16
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing		C		52
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		118
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Pluvialis fulva*	Pacific golden plover		C		51
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		12
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		9
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius ruficapillus*	red-capped plover		C		32
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Pluvialis squatarola*	grey plover		C		6
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius bicinctus*	double-banded plover		C		14
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius mongolus*	lesser sand plover		C		38
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		NT		4
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		76
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Climacteris picumnus*	brown treecreeper		C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea*	white-throated treecreeper		C		3
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		8
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Columba livia*	rock dove	Y			72
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		154
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		25
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ptilinopus superbus*	superb fruit-dove		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia amboinensis*	brown cuckoo-dove		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Streptopelia chinensis*	spotted dove	Y			172
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ptilinopus magnificus*	wompoo fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Leucosarcia picata*	wonga pigeon		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Chalcophaps indica*	emerald dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia striata*	peaceful dove		C		34
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Columba leucomela*	white-headed pigeon		C		1
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		63
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		292
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian raven		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cuculus optatus*	oriental cuckoo		C		4
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		12
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo		C		14
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		26
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites minutillus minutillus*	little bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		16
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		47
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		34
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		5
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		12
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		106
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura punctulata*	nutmeg mannikin	Y			25
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		28
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		36
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		4

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animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia guttata*	zebra finch		C		1
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		38
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		12
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus*	peregrine falcon		C		9
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		23
animals	birds	Fringillidae	*Carduelis carduelis*	European goldfinch	Y			5
animals	birds	Gruidae	*Grus rubicunda*	brolga		C		5
animals	birds	Haematopodidae	*Haematopus longirostris*	Australian pied oystercatcher		C		66
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Dacelo leachii*	blue-winged kookaburra		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		63
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	red-backed kingfisher		C		2
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		48
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		157
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Todiramphus chloris*	collared kingfisher		C		68
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		219
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		20
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		30
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		4
animals	birds	Laridae	*Sterna hirundo*	common tern		C		32
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		2
animals	birds	Laridae	*Sternula albifrons*	little tern		E		44
animals	birds	Laridae	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	gull-billed tern		C		43
animals	birds	Laridae	*Thalasseus bengalensis*	lesser crested tern		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		131/1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	white-winged black tern		C		4
animals	birds	Laridae	*Onychoprion fuscata*	sooty tern		C		2/2
animals	birds	Laridae	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian tern		C		96
animals	birds	Laridae	*Thalasseus bergii*	crested tern		C		94/1
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		27
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		62
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		107
animals	birds	Megaluridae	*Megalurus gramineus*	little grassbird		C		7
animals	birds	Megaluridae	*Megalurus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		58
animals	birds	Megaluridae	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	rufous songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela obscura*	dusky honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		39
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Phylidonyris niger*	white-cheeked honeyeater		C		4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanophrys*	bell miner		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		66
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus fasciogularis*	mangrove honeyeater		C		52
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		28
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		56
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	little wattlebird		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		11

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animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		78
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		212
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		23
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		135
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		54
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		99
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	restless flycatcher		C		6
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Carterornis leucotis*	white-eared monarch		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Symposiarchus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch		C		4
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch		C		10
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		41
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		228
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	satin flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		53
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		54
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		9
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		84
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		104
animals	birds	Orthonychidae	*Orthonyx temminckii*	Australian logrunner		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		95
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		15
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush		C		4
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		96
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		151
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	spotted pardalote		C		7
animals	birds	Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	house sparrow	Y			100
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		140
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		3
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		7
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		29
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Tregellasia capito*	pale-yellow robin		C		1
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		65
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		79
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		9
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		82
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix ypsilophora*	brown quail		C		33
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		33
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe		C		1
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	hoary-headed grebe		C		4
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		37
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		18
animals	birds	Procellariidae	*Pachyptila desolata*	Antarctic prion		C		1/1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Platycercus elegans*	crimson rosella		C		4
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		8

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		11
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Psephotus haematonotus*	red-rumped parrot		C		22
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		135
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		200
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Platycercus adscitus palliceps*	pale-headed rosella (southern form)		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Pezoporus wallicus wallicus*	ground parrot		V		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		130
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella		C		9
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		9
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Ailuroedus crassirostris*	green catbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*	satin bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		19
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana pusilla*	Baillon's crake		C		2
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		79
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Amaurornis moluccana*	pale-vented bush-hen		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		27
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio porphyrio*	purple swamphen		C		64
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail		NT		1
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus himantopus*	black-winged stilt		C		113
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*	red-necked avocet		C		2
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*	banded stilt		C		1
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		119
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		216
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		C		12
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted snipe		V	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris alba*	sanderling		C		5
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		C		39
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Xenus cinereus*	terek sandpiper		C		6
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris canutus*	red knot		C		312
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris ferruginea*	curlew sandpiper		C		272
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		C		24
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		C		57
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Arenaria interpres*	ruddy turnstone		C		36
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		C		14
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Numenius phaeopus*	whimbrel		C		173
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa nebularia*	common greenshank		C		87
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Numenius minutus*	little curlew		C		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa lapponica*	bar-tailed godwit		C		596
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Numenius madagascariensis*	eastern curlew		NT		128
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris tenuirostris*	great knot		C		773
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limicola falcinellus*	broad-billed sandpiper		C		5
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		C		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris ruficollis*	red-necked stint		C		46
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa brevipes*	grey-tailed tattler		C		52
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		17

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animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		2
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Sturnus tristis*	common myna	Y			64
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	common starling	Y			110
animals	birds	Sulidae	*Morus serrator*	Australasian gannet		C		5
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		53
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		C		7
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		121
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		224
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		5
animals	birds	Timaliidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		124
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		3
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto longimembris*	eastern grass owl		C		14
animals	bony fish	Ambassidae	*Ambassis agassizii*	Agassiz's glassfish				1
animals	bony fish	Anguillidae	*Anguilla australis*	southern shortfin eel				2
animals	bony fish	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				3
animals	bony fish	Eleotrididae	*Mogurnda adspersa*	southern purplespotted gudgeon				1
animals	bony fish	Poeciliidae	*Gambusia holbrooki*	mosquitofish	Y			9
animals	bony fish	Poeciliidae	*Xiphophorus helleri*	swordtail	Y			4
animals	bony fish	Poeciliidae	*Poecilia reticulata*	guppy	Y			2
animals	bony fish	Pseudomugilidae	*Pseudomugil signifer*	Pacific blue eye				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Nesolycaena albosericea*	satin opal				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa kershawi*	Australian painted lady				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Polyura sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Acraea andromacha andromacha*	glasswing				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus plexippus plexippus*	monarch				19
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	common evening-brown				7
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida calybe*	meadow argus				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala hamata hamata*	blue tiger				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus chrysippus petilia*	lesser wanderer				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina nerina*	varied eggfly				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea core corinna*	common crow				17
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				2
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium sarpedon choredon*	blue triangle				4
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Cressida cressida cressida*	greasy swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias sp.*					1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias argenthona argenthona*	scarlet jezebel				3
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona pomona*	lemon migrant				5
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Pieris rapae*	cabbage white				5
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias nigrina*	black jezebel				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe phoebus*	large grass-yellow				7
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Belenois java teutonia*	caper white				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema smilax*	small grass-yellow				1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	red fox	Y			9
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus flavipes*	yellow-footed antechinus		C		2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)		V	E	2/1

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animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale		C		2/2
animals	mammals	Felidae	*Felis catus*	cat	Y			2
animals	mammals	Leporidae	*Lepus capensis*	brown hare	Y			2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Tadarida australis*	white-striped freetail bat		C		9
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus beccarii*	Beccari's freetail bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	house mouse	Y			7
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus rattus*	black rat	Y			8
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus fuscipes*	bush rat		C		2
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Hydromys chrysogaster*	water rat		C		1
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		5
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		5/1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		14/4
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus (southeast Queensland bioregion)*	koala (southeast Queensland bioregion)		V		3/2
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	common ringtail possum		C		14/1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus sp.*					6
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	13
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox		C		6
animals	mammals	Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	pig	Y			2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Myotis macropus*	large-footed myotis		C		2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens greyii*	little broad-nosed bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*	eastern bent-wing bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	lesser long-eared bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's wattled bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus morio*	chocolate wattled bat		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		13/2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Chlamydosaurus kingii*	frilled lizard		C		2/2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Physignathus lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		2
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		14/1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Wollumbinia latisternum*	saw-shelled turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle		C		3
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		3/1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		9
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulata*	common tree snake		C		15/2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		2/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia psammophis*	yellow-faced whip snake		C		6
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Tropidechis carinatus*	rough-scaled snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake		C		5
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Hemiaspis signata*	black-bellied swamp snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Acanthophis antarcticus*	common death adder		NT		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Oedura robusta*	robust velvet gecko		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	house gecko	Y			2
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Delma plebeia*	common delma		C		4/1

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animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's legless lizard		C		3/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus robustus*			C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Egernia striolata*	tree skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides*	eastern blue-tongued lizard		C		15/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eulamprus quoyii*	eastern water skink		C		5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus arcanus*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eulamprus sp.*					4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*			C		6/3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*			C		29/10
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Morethia taeniopleura*	fire-tailed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Calyptotis scutirostrum*			C		4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus virgatus*	striped snake-eyed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		24/5
animals	uncertain	Indeterminate	*Indeterminate*	Unknown or Code Pending		C		12
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Hexagonia*			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Lysurus mokusin*			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Veluticeps*			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Battarrea stevenii*			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Lepista sublilacina*			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Chlorophyllum molybdites*	green-spored parasol		C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Lentinellus cochleatus*			C		2/2
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	*Phallus rubicundus*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Arthoniaceae	*Arthonia*			C		3/3
fungi	sac fungi	Arthopyreniaceae	*Arthopyrenia*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Caliciaceae	*Calicium hyperelloides*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Candelariaceae	*Candelaria concolor*			C		15/15
fungi	sac fungi	Chiodectonaceae	*Chiodecton*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Cladoniaceae	*Cladonia floerkeana*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Graphidaceae	*Graphis cincta*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Graphidaceae	*Graphis mucronata*			C		4/4
fungi	sac fungi	Graphidaceae	*Dictyographa psyllocarpa*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Haematommaceae	*Haematomma persoonii*			C		4/4
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora helva*			C		15/15
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora leprosa*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora caesiorubella*			C		3/3
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora phaeocardia*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora argentata*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora achroa*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Lecideaceae	*Malcolmiella*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Lichen	*Lichen*			C		6/6
fungi	sac fungi	Micareaceae	*Micarea prasina*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Mycocaliciaceae	*Stenocybe*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Opegraphaceae	*Opegrapha*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Bulbothrix tabacina*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Canoparmelia norsticticata*			C		2/2

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fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Canoparmelia raunkiaeri*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema reticulatum*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Canoparmelia texana*			C		7/7
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema tinctorum*			C		19/19
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Canoparmelia aptata*			C		3/3
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	*Bulbothrix apophystata*			C		3/3
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria*			C		5/5
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	*Ochrolechia subpallescens*			C		5/5
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria leioplacella*			C		9/9
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria thiospoda*			C		4/4
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria pertusella*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria porinella*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria irregularis*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Pyxine*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Physcia minor*			C		8/8
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Physcia jackii*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Dirinaria picta*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Hyperphyscia adglutinata*			C		10/10
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Amandinea efflorescens*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Heterodermia speciosa*			C		10/10
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Buellia subcallispora*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Amandinea turgescens*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Physcia tribacoides*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Dirinaria confluens*			C		12/12
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Dirinaria applanata*			C		36/36
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Dirinaria aegialita*			C		6/6
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Buellia disciformis*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Amandinea insperata*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Buellia erubescens*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Buellia curatellae*			C		3/3
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Amandinea punctata*			C		3/3
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Pyxine subcinerea*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Pyxine petricola*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Buellia dialyta*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Pyxine cocoes*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Buellia dissa*			C		6/6
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Buellia*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Dirinaria*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	*Heterodermia*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina pacifica*			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina confirmata*			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina inflata subsp. perpusilla*			C		2/2
fungi	slime molds	Myxomycota	*Fuligo septica*			C		1/1
fungi	uncertain	Fungus	*Fungus*			C		2/2
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi*			C		1
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi*			C		4/4

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plants	ferns	Blechnaceae	*Doodia caudata*			C		2/2
plants	ferns	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum indicum*	swamp water fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	*Lindsaea fraseri*			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	*Lindsaea microphylla*	lacy wedge fern		C		2/2
plants	ferns	Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum lusitanicum*	adder's tongue		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Salviniaceae	*Salvinia molesta*	salvinia	Y			1/1
plants	ferns	Schizaeaceae	*Schizaea bifida*	forked comb fern		C		4/4
plants	ferns	Thelypteridaceae	*Christella dentata*	creek fern		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Acanthaceae	*Justicia betonica*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Acanthaceae	*Thunbergia fragrans*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Acanthaceae	*Hygrophila angustifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum variabile*	pastel flower		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Acanthaceae	*Rostellularia obtusa*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Aizoaceae	*Carpobrotus glaucescens*	pigface		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*	sea purslane		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus blitum*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus spinosus*	needle burr	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera denticulata*	lesser joyweed		C		4/2
plants	higher dicots	Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena celosioides*	gomphrena weed	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Anacardiaceae	*Schinus terebinthifolius*		Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Apiaceae	*Centella asiatica*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Apiaceae	*Daucus glochidiatus*	Australian carrot		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum carnosum*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*	balloon cottonbush	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia straminea*	monkey rope		C		6/4
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha latifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle peduncularis*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle verticillata*	shield pennywort		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Bidens pilosa*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Enydra woollsii*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Soliva sessilis*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Epaltes australis*	spreading nutheads		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Tridax procumbens*	tridax daisy	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Conyza bonariensis*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Eclipta platyglossa*			C		4/2
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Baccharis halimifolia*	groundsel bush	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Ageratum houstonianum*	blue billygoat weed	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Lagenophora gracilis*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris radicata*	catsear	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia muelleri*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Soliva anthemifolia*	dwarf jo jo weed	Y			3/3
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Glossocardia bidens*	native cobbler's pegs		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Gamochaeta purpurea*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Acmella grandiflora var. brachyglossa*			C		1/1

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plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia var. javanica*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Lactuca serriola forma serriola*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*	Jersey cudweed		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	thickhead	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Sphagneticola trilobata*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Sigesbeckia orientalis*	Indian weed		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Thymophylla tenuiloba*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Senecio longicollaris*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Centratherum punctatum subsp. punctatum*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Euchiton japonicus*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Conyza sumatrensis*	tall fleabane	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Calotis cuneifolia*	burr daisy		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	common sowthistle	Y			2/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Eclipta prostrata*	white eclipta		C		3/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	*Aster subulatus*	wild aster	Y			2
plants	higher dicots	Bignoniaceae	*Pandorea pandorana*	wonga vine		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	*Lepidium didymum*		Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	*Cakile maritima subsp. maritima*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	*Raphanus sativus*	radish	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	*Rapistrum rugosum*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	*Rorippa laciniata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	*Capsella bursapastoris*	shepherd's purse	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia sp. (Chermside S.T.Blake 23068)*			C		4/4
plants	higher dicots	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia stenophylla*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia gracilis*	sprawling bluebell		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia purpurascens*	white root		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia rubra*	sand spurry	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia marina*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina glauca*	swamp she-oak		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina equisetifolia subsp. incana*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina littoralis*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia hastata*			C		3/1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	*Suaeda arbusculoides*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	*Sarcocornia quinqueflora subsp. quinqueflora*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	*Suaeda australis*			C		3/2
plants	higher dicots	Cleomaceae	*Tarenaya hassleriana*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Clusiaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea cairica*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea plebeia*	bellvine		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea purpurea*	common morning glory	Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria calycina*	pink bindweed		C		4/2
plants	higher dicots	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	star of Bethlehem	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra repens*	kidney weed		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia*			C		1/1

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plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia diffusa*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stricta var. stricta*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stricta*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Droseraceae	*Drosera peltata*	pale sundew		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Droseraceae	*Drosera spatulata var. spatulata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Elatinaceae	*Elatine gratioloides*	waterwort		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	*Monotoca scoparia*	prickly broom heath		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	*Agiortia pedicellata*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	*Leucopogon juniperinus*	prickly heath		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	*Acrotriche aggregata*	red cluster heath		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	*Leucopogon sp. (Coolmunda D.Halford Q1635)*			E	E	1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	*Chamaesyce hirta*	asthma plant	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus discolor*	white kamala		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	*Triadica sebifera*		Y			3/3
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	*Tragia novae-hollandiae*	stinging-vine		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Glycine tabacina*	glycine pea		C		3/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Hovea acutifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea spinosa*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Jacksonia scoparia*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Aeschynomene indica*	budda pea		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Desmodium uncinatum*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Podolobium scandens*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Phyllota phylicoides*	yellow peabush		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria mitchellii subsp. mitchellii*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Macrotyloma uniflorum var. stenocarpum*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria montana var. angustifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Austrosteenisia blackii var. blackii*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria pallida var. obovata*		Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	siratro	Y			2/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Tephrosia glomeruliflora*	pink tephrosia	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Desmodium rhytidophyllum*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Castanospermum australe*	black bean		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Macroptilium lathyroides var. semierectum*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Erythrina crista-galli*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria spectabilis*	showy rattlepod	Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia violacea*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Gompholobium pinnatum*	poor mans gold		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia phylicoides*			C		7/7
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria grahamiana*		Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Chorizema parviflorum*	eastern flame pea		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea petiolaris*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Daviesia umbellulata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Glycine clandestina*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Florida beggar-weed	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Kummerowia striata*	japanese clover	Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Indigofera spicata*	creeping indigo	Y			1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Hovea heterophylla*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	*Daviesia villifera*	prickly daviesia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Flacourtiaceae	*Dovyalis caffra*	kei apple	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	*Velleia spathulata*	wild pansies		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia paniculata*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia bellidifolia subsp. argentea*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia rotundifolia*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	*Haloragis heterophylla*	rough raspweed		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus micranthus subsp. ramosissimus*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum crispatum*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium argutum*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	*Vitex trifolia var. subtrisecta*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia aurea*	golden bladderwort		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme paludosa*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme alsinoides*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Loranthaceae	*Lysiana subfalcata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Loranthaceae	*Amylotheca dictyophleba*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lythraceae	*Rotala tripartita*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	*Urena lobata*	urena weed	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	*Malva sylvestris*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	*Abutilon grandifolium*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum coromandelianum subsp. coromandelianum*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	*Sida rhombifolia*		Y			3/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	*Sida cordifolia*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Meliaceae	*Toona ciliata*	red cedar		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum rufum*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Meliaceae	*Synoum glandulosum subsp. glandulosum*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides geminata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia ulicifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia aulacocarpa*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia podalyriifolia*	Queensland silver wattle		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia penninervis var. longiracemosa*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia cincinnata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia leiocalyx*			C		2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia fimbriata*	Brisbane golden wattle		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia maidenii*	Maiden's wattle		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	*Acacia irrorata subsp. irrorata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Moraceae	*Morus alba*	white mulberry	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Moraceae	*Ficus fraseri*	white sandpaper fig		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Moraceae	*Ficus benghalensis*	banyan	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myoporaceae	*Eremophila debilis*	winter apple		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrsinaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrsinaceae	*Aegiceras corniculatum*	river mangrove		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus seeana*	narrow-leaved red gum		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Angophora leiocarpa*	rusty gum		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia intermedia*	pink bloodwood		C		4/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay ash		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. tereticornis*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Waterhousea floribunda*	weeping lilly pilly		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	swamp box		C		4/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus resinifera*	red mahogany		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus psammitica*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus microcorys*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus helidonica*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia trachyphloia*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tindaliae*	Queensland white stringybark		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	small-fruited grey gum		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus carnea*			C		7/7
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca nodosa*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa*	scribbly gum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum polygalifolium*	tantoon		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	swamp paperbark		C		7/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum trinervium*	woolly tea-tree		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*			C		4
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*			C		5/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia torelliana*	cadaghi		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Angophora woodsiana*	smudgee		C		5/5
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca salicina*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia gummifera*	red bloodwood		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Ochnaceae	*Ochna serrulata*	ochna	Y			2/1
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	*Notelaea ovata*	forest olive		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	*Jasminum dianthifolium*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia octovalvis*	willow primrose		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Onagraceae	*Oenothera drummondii subsp. drummondii*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis perennans*			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora edulis*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora subpeltata*	white passion flower	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida*		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora suberosa*	corky passion flower	Y			3/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia oblongifolia*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus virgatus*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*	small poranthera		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion sumatranum*	umbrella cheese tree		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus tenellus*		Y			1

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plants	higher dicots	Phytolaccaceae	*Phytolacca octandra*	inkweed	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria tenuifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago debilis*	shade plantain		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago coronopus subsp. coronopus*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago myosuros subsp. myosuros*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma sphaerocarpum*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma hispidulum*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma defoliatum*	leafless milkwort		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	*Polygala paniculata*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus*	curled dock	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria barbata*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria strigosa*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria decipiens*	slender knotweed		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria orientalis*	princes feathers		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria hydropiper*	water pepper		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria attenuata*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	*Hakea florulenta*	three-nerved willow hakea		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	*Grevillea robusta*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	*Persoonia sericea*	silky geebung		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	*Petrophile canescens*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	*Persoonia sericea x P.tenuifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	*Banksia spinulosa var. collina*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	*Persoonia tenuifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rhamnaceae	*Alphitonia excelsa*	soap tree		C		3
plants	higher dicots	Rhizophoraceae	*Ceriops tagal*	yellow mangrove		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Rosaceae	*Potentilla indica*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	*Dentella repens*	dentella		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	*Richardia brasiliensis*	white eye	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce brachystema*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	*Opercularia diphylla*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia subulata*			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	*Richardia stellaris*		Y			3/3
plants	higher dicots	Santalaceae	*Thesium australe*	toadflax		V	V	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Santalaceae	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	native cherry		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	*Guioa semiglauca*	guioa		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	tuckeroo		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	*Jagera pseudorhus*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Scrophulariaceae	*Veronica plebeia*	trailing speedwell		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Scrophulariaceae	*Artanema fimbriatum*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Datura stramonium*	common thornapple	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Solanum chrysotrichum*		Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Solanum physalifolium var. nitidibaccatum*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Solanum seaforthianum*	Brazilian nightshade	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Solanum capsicoides*	devil's apple	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Solanum ellipticum*	potato bush		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Solanum nodiflorum*		Y			3/1

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plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Nicandra physalodes*	apple of Peru	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	*Physalis angulata*		Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Sparrmanniaceae	*Triumfetta rhomboidea*	chinese burr	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium debile*	frail trigger plant		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium graminifolium*	grassy-leaved trigger-flower		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium tenerum*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Thymelaeaceae	*Wikstroemia indica*	tie bush		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Ulmaceae	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese elm	Y			2/1
plants	higher dicots	Ulmaceae	*Trema tomentosa*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Urticaceae	*Urtica urens*	small nettle	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Urticaceae	*Dendrocnide photinophylla*	shiny-leaved stinging tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*		Y			5/3
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	*Verbena litoralis var. litoralis*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta australis*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	*Verbena rigida*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	*Verbena bonariensis*	purpletop	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	*Verbena incompta*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Violaceae	*Hybanthus monopetalus*			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Violaceae	*Viola betonicifolia subsp. betonicifolia*			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Viscaceae	*Viscum articulatum*	flat mistletoe		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Viscaceae	*Notothixos subaureus*	golden mistletoe		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Vitaceae	*Cissus hypoglauca*			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Vitaceae	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Vitaceae	*Clematicissus opaca*			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Avicenniaceae	*Avicennia marina subsp. australasica*			C		4/1
plants	lower dicots	Cabombaceae	*Brasenia schreberi*			NT		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	*Cassytha filiformis*	dodder laurel		C		2/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya microneura*	murrogun		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum camphora*	camphor laurel	Y			2/1
plants	lower dicots	Menispermaceae	*Pleogyne australis*	wiry grape		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Menispermaceae	*Stephania japonica*			C		1
plants	lower dicots	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus inundatus*	river buttercup		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus sessiliflorus var. sessiliflorus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum angustifolium*	field lily		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Anthericaceae	*Chlorophytum comosum*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus africanus*		Y			1
plants	monocots	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus aethiopicus cv. Sprengeri*		Y			1
plants	monocots	Burmanniaceae	*Burmannia disticha*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea dioica subsp. dioica*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Commelinaceae	*Commelina diffusa*	wandering jew		C		3/1
plants	monocots	Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	murdannia		C		2/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus fulvus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus pilosus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus prolifer*	dwarf papyrus	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fuirena ciliaris*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sesquiflorus*		Y			1/1

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plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos*			C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis velata*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis nutans*			C		2/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus brevifolius*	Mullumbimby couch	Y			2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus esculentus*	yellow nutgrass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Ptilothrix deusta*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Isolepis inundata*	swamp club rush		C		4/4
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fuirena umbellata*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis minuta*		Y			2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus trinervis*			C		5/4
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus subulatus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus flaccidus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus difformis*	rice sedge		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus bowmannii*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus aquatilis*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Baumea articulata*	jointed twigrush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis acicularis*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora corymbosa*			C		3/3
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	common fringe-rush		C		8/8
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sanguinolentus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis sphacelata*	tall spikerush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis equisetina*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia vaginata*			C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Scleria tricuspidata*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Lepironia articulata*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Carex maculata*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Carex appressa*			C		3/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Baumea juncea*	bare twigrush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus iria*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Scleria sp. (Maggieville R.C.Carolin 8758)*			C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos var. polystachyos*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma laterale var. laterale*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus haspan subsp. haspan*			C		3/3
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus apogon var. apogon*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis polytrichoides*			C		3/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis cinnamometorum*			C		4/4
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus mucronatus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora heterochaeta*			C		4/4
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis philippinensis*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus litoralis*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis depauperata*			C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis tristachya*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis pauciflora*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis ferruginea*			C		3/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus*	nutgrass	Y			4/4

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plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus gracilis*			C		3/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus lucidus*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus haspan*			C		3/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Scleria rugosa*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus distans*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Geitonoplesium cymosum*	scrambling lily		C		1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia var. surculosa*			C		4/4
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia*			C		1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella caerulea*			C		2/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella rara*			C		2/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella brevipedunculata*			C		3/2
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia var. longifolia*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia var. stenophylla*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hydrocharitaceae	*Hydrilla verticillata*	hydrilla		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis pratensis var. pratensis*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Iridaceae	*Gladiolus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Johnsoniaceae	*Caesia parviflora var. parviflora*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus bufonius*	toad rush	Y			2/2
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus kraussii*	sea rush		C		1
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus continuus*			C		4/4
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus prismatocarpus*	branching rush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus kraussii subsp. australiensis*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus polyanthemus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus usitatus*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	*Juncus cognatus*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra hystrix*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra multiflora*			C		1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	*Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. tuberosus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	*Eustrephus latifolius*	wombat berry		C		3/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra longifolia*			C		2
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra obliqua*			C		10/10
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Caleana major*	flying duck orchid		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Glossodia major*	wax-lip orchid		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Glossodia minor*	small wax lip orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Microtis parviflora*	slender onion orchid		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Acianthus fornicatus*	pixie caps		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Caladenia carnea var. carnea*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Arthrochilus irritabilis*	leafy elbow orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis ophioglossa*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	*Spiranthes sinensis*	austral ladies tresses		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Philydraceae	*Philydrum lanuginosum*	frogsmouth		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Hordeum vulgare*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Panicum obseptum*	white water panic		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	kangaroo grass		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Setaria parviflora*	slender pigeon grass	Y			2/2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Paspalum vaginatum*	saltwater couch		C		3/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Paspalum dilatatum*	paspalum	Y			2/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Paspalidium gausum*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Oplismenus aemulus*	creeping shade grass		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eragrostis brownii*	Brown's lovegrass		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Entolasia whiteana*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Echinochloa colona*	awnless barnyard grass	Y			3/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Chloris ventricosa*	tall chloris		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Aristida warburgii*			C		5/5
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Triticum aestivum*	wheat	Y			3/3
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Sorghum halepense*	Johnson grass	Y			2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Panicum paludosum*	swamp panic		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eriochloa procera*	slender cupgrass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eragrostis pilosa*	soft lovegrass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Entolasia stricta*	wiry panic		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Bromus hordeaceus*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Ischaemum triticeum*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	blady grass		C		5/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eragrostis mexicana*	Mexican lovegrass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Entolasia marginata*	bordered panic		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Digitaria didactyla*	Queensland blue couch	Y			3/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Dichelachne montana*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Axonopus compressus*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Aristida burraensis*			NT		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Setaria sphacelata*		Y			2/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa decipiens*			C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Arundinella nepalensis*	reedgrass		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Alloteropsis semialata*	cockatoo grass		C		2/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Sporobolus virginicus*	sand couch		C		5/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eremochloa bimaculata*	poverty grass		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eragrostis parviflora*	weeping lovegrass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Digitaria breviglumis*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Phragmites australis*	common reed		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Phalaris canariensis*	canary grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Zoysia macrantha subsp. macrantha*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Hemarthria uncinata var. uncinata*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Aristida benthamii var. benthamii*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Ischaemum australe var. australe*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Aristida calycina var. calycina*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Leptochloa fusca subsp. fusca*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Setaria pumila subsp. pumila*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Schizachyrium microstachyum*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eleusine indica*	crowsfoot grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Chloris inflata*	purpletop chloris	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Aristida ramosa*	purple wiregrass		C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Panicum simile*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Holcus lanatus*	yorkshire fog	Y			1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Digitaria*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Bambusa*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Hordeum hystrix*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Panicum decompositum var. decompositum*			C		3/3
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Leptochloa decipiens subsp. decipiens*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa decipiens var. decipiens*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Setaria pumila subsp. subtesselata*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Hemarthria uncinata var. spathacea*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Sporobolus coromandelianus*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Lachnagrostis filiformis*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Capillipedium spicigerum*	spicytop		C		2/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Pseudoraphis spinescens*	spiny mudgrass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Hyparrhenia filipendula*	tambookie grass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Eragrostis spartinoides*			C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Paspalum scrobiculatum*	ditch millet		C		2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	barnyard grass	Y			2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Ottochloa gracillima*	pademelon grass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Digitaria violascens*	bastard summergrass	Y			3/3
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Digitaria longiflora*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon refractus*	barbed-wire grass		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa pertusa*		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Paspalum conjugatum*	sourgrass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Paspalidium distans*	shotgrass		C		8/6
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Panicum larcomianum*			C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Sporobolus laxus*			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Leersia hexandra*	swamp rice grass		C		2/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Panicum effusum*			C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Urochloa mutica*		Y			1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Digitaria fumida*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*		Y			2
plants	monocots	Pontederiaceae	*Eichhornia crassipes*	water hyacinth	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton octandrus*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Ruppiaceae	*Ruppia maritima*	sea tassel		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Typhaceae	*Typha domingensis*			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*			C		2/2
plants	mosses	Moss	*Moss*			C		1/1
plants	spike mosses	Selaginellaceae	*Selaginella kraussiana*		Y			1/1
plants	uncertain	Indet.	*Indet.*			C		1
protists	blue-green algae	Cyanophyceae	*Calothrix pilosa*			C		1/1
protists	blue-green algae	Cyanophyceae	*Anacystis montana*			C		2/2
protists	blue-green algae	Cyanophyceae	*Kyrtuthrix maculans*			C		1/1
protists	blue-green algae	Cyanophyceae	*Lyngbya majuscula*			C		1/1
protists	brown algae	Phaeophyceae	*Sargassum*			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
protists	brown algae	Phaeophyceae	*Petalonia fascia*			C		1/1
protists	brown algae	Phaeophyceae	*Cystoseira trinodis*			C		1/1
protists	green algae	Chlorophyceae	*Enteromorpha*			C		1/1
protists	green algae	Chlorophyceae	*Rhizoclonium*			C		1/1
protists	green algae	Chlorophyceae	*Enteromorpha intestinalis*			C		1/1
protists	green algae	Chlorophyceae	*Rhizoclonium riparium*			C		1/1
protists	green algae	Chlorophyceae	*Pseudendoclonium submarinum*			C		1/1
protists	red algae	Rhodophyceae	*Hypnea*			C		1/1
protists	red algae	Rhodophyceae	*Gelidium*			C		2/2
protists	red algae	Rhodophyceae	*Hildenbrandia*			C		1/1
protists	red algae	Rhodophyceae	*Gracilaria edulis*			C		2/2
protists	red algae	Rhodophyceae	*Hypnea musciformis*			C		2/2
protists	red algae	Rhodophyceae	*Porphyra denticulata*			C		1/1
protists	red algae	Rhodophyceae	*Caloglossa ogasawaraensis*			C		1/1

CODES

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

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

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

Records – The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon for the record option selected (i.e. All, Confirmed or Specimens).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. The second number located after the / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

Appendix D
BPA Mapping

Appendix E
Site Flora Species List

Family	Species	Common Name	Exotic	Mangrove Open Forest	Riparian Open Forest	Scattered Mature Eucalypts	Highly Disturbed
Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina*	Grey Mangrove		x			
Acanthaceae	*Ruellia brittoniana*	Ruellia			x		
Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia straminea*	monkey rope vine			x		
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus africanus*	climbing asparagus	x		x		
Asteraceae	*Asclepias curassavica*	Red fire weed	x		x		
Asteraceae	*Eclipta prostrata*	white eclipta	x		x		
Azollaceae	*Azolla filicoides*	water fern			x		
Balsaminaceae	*Impatiens walleriana*	Balsam	x		x		
Bignoniaceae	*Spathodea campanulata*	African tulip tree	x		x		
Caricaceae	*Carica papaya,*	Paw Paw	x				x
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina litoralis*	Coastal she oak			x		
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea cairica*	Morning glory	x		x		
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea indica*	Blue morning glory	x	x			
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus difformis*	Dirty dora			x		
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus exaltatus*	Giant sedge			x		
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos*	bunchy sedge			x		
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis sp*	water chestnut			x		
Fabaceae	*Erythrina crista-galli*	Coral tree	x	x	x		
Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Camphor laurel	x		x		
Mimosaceae	*Acacia maidenii*	Maiden's wattle					
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved tea tree	x		x		
Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea caerulea*	Water Lily	x		x		
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peploides*	Water primrose	x		x		
Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	Cheese tree			x		
Poaceae	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	Barnyard grass	x		x		
Poaceae	*Paspalum dilatatum*	Dallis grass	x		x		
Poaceae	*Paspalum urvillei*	vasey grass	x		x		
Poaceae	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*	Swamp Foxtail	x		x		
Poaceae	*Leersia hexandra*	rice-cut grass	x				
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria strigosa*	a knotweed	x		x		
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria decipiens*	Knotweed			x		
Pontederiaceae	*Eichhornia crassipes*	*Water hyacinth*	x		x		
Pteridaceae	*Acrostichum speciosum*	Mangove fern		x			
Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	Balloon vine	x	x	x		
Scrophulariaceae	*Bacopa monnieri*	bacopa	x	x			
Solanaceae	*Physalis minima*	Ground Cherry			x		
Typhaceae	*Typha orientalis*	Cumbungi			x		

Verbenaceae	*Hygrophila costata*	Glush weed	x		x		
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	Lantana	x		x		
Verbenaceae	*Verbena litoralis*		x		x		
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera nodiflora*	Common joyweed			x	x	
Apocynaceae	*Nerium oleander*	Oleander	x			x	
Asteraceae	*Ageratum houstonianum*	Blue billy Goat	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Bidens pilosa*	Cobbler's pegs	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Conyza canadensis*	Canadian fleabane	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	thickheads	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*	Balloon Cotton	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Phytolacca octandra*	ink weed	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Tithonia rotundifolia*	japanese sunflower	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Wedelia trilobata*	Singapore daisy	x		x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Xanthium pungens*	Noogoora burr	x		x	x	x
Caesalpiniaceae	*Senna pendula*	easter cassia	x		x	x	x
Euphorbiaceae	*Amaranthus viridis*	green amaranthus	x		x	x	x
Euphorbiaceae	*Chamaesyce hirta*	Asthma Plant	x		x	x	x
Euphorbiaceae	*Chamaesyce hyssopifolia*		x		x	x	x
Euphorbiaceae	*Chenopodium album*	Lamb's Quarters	x		x	x	x
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia cyathophora*	Painted spurge	x		x	x	x
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	Castor oil plant	x		x	x	x
Fabaceae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	Siratro	x		x	x	x
malvaceae	*Sida rhombifolia*	Paddy's Lucerne	x		x	x	x
Malvaceae	*Sida cordifolia*	Flannel weed			x	x	x
Poaceae	*Brachiaria decumbens*	Signal grass	x		x	x	x
Poaceae	*Chloris virgata*	Feather top Rhodes grass	x		x	x	x
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*	blue chouch	x		x	x	x
Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus*	Guinea grass	x	x	x	x	x
Poaceae	*Melinis repens*	Natal grass	x	x	x	x	x
Solanaceae	*Solanum hispidum*	Giant devil's fig	x		x	x	x
Solanaceae	*Solanum mauritianum*	Wild tobacco	x		x	x	x
Ulmaceae	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese Celtis	x		x	x	x
Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*	snake weed	x		x	x	x
Verbenaceae	*Verbena officinalis*	Common Vervain	x		x	x	

Appendix F
Site Fauna Species List

Fauna species recorded on 21st April 2011 at 65 Telford St, Virginia (the Project Area) during site survey.

Family Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	
		EPBC Act	NC Act
Amphibians			
Limnodynastes peronii	Brown-striped Frog		C
Rhinella marina	Cane Toad		I
Reptiles			
Lampropholis delicata	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink		C
Physignathus lesueurii	Water Dragon		C
Birds			
Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck		C
Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck		C
Streptopelia chinensis	Spotted Turtle-Dove		I
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon		C
Anhinga novaehollandiae	Darter		C
Microcarbo melanoleucos	Little Pied Cormorant		C
Pelecanus conspicillatus	Australian Pelican		C
Threskiornis molucca	Australian White Ibis		C
Threskiornis spinicollis	Staw-necked Ibis		C
Haliastur indus	Brahminy Kite		C
Gallinula tenebrosa	Dusky Moorhen		C
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing		C
Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah		C
Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella		C
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		C
Trichoglossus haematodus	Rainbow Lorikeet		C
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet		C
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra		C
Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren		C
Malurus lamberti	Variegated Fairy-wren		C
Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote		C
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner		C
Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater		C
Melithreptus albogularis	White-throated Honeyeater		C
Entomyzon cyanotis	Blue-faced Honeyeater		C
Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird		C
Plectorhyncha lanceolata	Striped Honeyeater		C
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		C
Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler		C
Sphecotheres vieilloti	Australasian Figbird		C
Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird		C
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie		C
Dicrurus bracteatus	Spangled Drongo		C
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail		C
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail		C
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow		C
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-Lark		C
Megalurus timoriensis	Tawny Grassbird		C
Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye		C
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow		C
Lonchura punctulata	Nutmeg Mannikin		I
Mammals			
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala (South-east Queensland Bioregion)		V
Pteropus alecto	Black Flying-fox		C

Chalinolobus morio	Chocolate Wattled Bat		C
Scotorepens sp.	Central-eastern Broad-nosed Bat		C

[1] Status abbreviations: E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; S = Special Least Concern; C = Least Concern; I = Introduced species.