Annual Compliance Report

16 May 2024 - 15 May 2025 (Year 2) EPBC 2015/7628
Residential Development, Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland

Prepared for Deebing Heights Land Partners Pty Ltd
7 August 2025

Job No. 7812

Saunders Havill

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

Document Control

Document: Annual Compliance Report EPBC 2015/7628 – 16 May 2024 to 15 May 2025 (Year 2), prepared by Saunders Havill for Deebing Heights Land Partners Pty Ltd, dated 7 August 2025.

Document Issue

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Checked By
A	07/08/2025	KR	AW

Prepared by

ABN 24 144 972 949
www.saundershavill.com

Reports and plans by others may be included in this document.

Table of Contents

Figures

Plans

Tables

Acronyms and References

ACR	Annual Compliance Report
DAM	Declared Area Map
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth – former)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
DOR	Department of Resources (Queensland)
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)
EPSCL	Environmental Pre-start Checklist
GHFF	Grey-headed flying-fox
ha	hectares
ICC	Ipswich City Council
km	kilometres
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
OMP	Offset Management Plan
OMS	Offset Management Strategy
PMAV	Property Map of Assessable Vegetation
QFC	Queensland Fauna Consultancy
QTFN	Queensland Trust For Nature
SEQ	South East Queensland
SH	Saunders Havill
SMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SRRC	Scenic Rim Regional Council
VDEC	Voluntary Declaration (under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*)
VMA	*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Queensland)
WHIMP	Wildlife Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan
WPMP	Wildlife Protection Management Plan

1. Introduction

The Environmental Management Division of Saunders Havill (SH) was engaged by Deebing Heights Land Partners Pty Ltd to prepare this Annual Compliance Report (ACR) for the residential development on Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland. This report provides an assessment of project compliance with the approval granted under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (ref EPBC 2015/7628) and is specifically required by Condition 7 of the approval granted on 16 October 2018 (refer **Appendix A**).

The residential development area covers approximately 116 hectares and is located approximately 5 kilometres (km) south of Ipswich City. The project area is described as Lot 218 on SP283121, located at 152-280 Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights. The project area is located within the Ripley Valley Priority Development Area (PDA) and is classified as urban living under the *Ripley Valley Urban Development Area Development Scheme*. The surrounding landscape contains a mixture of cleared agricultural land and vacant bushland, however, adjoining allotments, including those to the north, east and south, are included within the Ripley Valley PDA and are either earmarked for or under development, as are allotments along the western boundary outside of the PDA. The northern boundary of the site adjoins the Centenary Highway and aligned future Springfield-Ipswich rail corridor, the western boundary runs parallel to Grampian Drive and the site is further fragmented by significant easements. Refer to **Figure 1** for the impact area site context and **Figure 2** for a contemporary site aerial.

Under Condition 2 of the approval, a direct impact via clearing to no more than 66 hectares of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) habitat being for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (koala) is permitted, in addition to the functional loss of 16 ha of habitat within the project site. A land-based offset was secured to compensate for significant residual impacts on MNES habitat and is located approximately 12 km south of the impact area within a larger conservation property located in the Scenic Rim Regional Council (SRRC) Local Government Area (LGA) in Peak Crossing, South East Queensland (SEQ).

1.1. Approval details

Frasers Deebing Heights Pty Ltd, as the original Proponent of the Project (ref EPBC 2015/7628) was issued with an approval under the EPBC Act by the former Department of Environment and Energy, now Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW or 'the Department') on 16 October 2018, subject to conditions. On 14 February 2022, the approval was transferred to Deebing Heights Land Partners Pty Ltd. Refer to **Appendix A** for a copy of the EPBC Act approval and transfer of approval documentation. Key details relating to EPBC 2015/7628 are provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Approval Details

Commonwealth reference	EPBC 2015/7628
Approval holder	Deebing Heights Land Partners Pty Ltd
ACN	656 115 641
Approval date	16 October 2018
Expiry date of approval	1 September 2038
Transfer of approval date	14 February 2022
Approved action	To construct and operate a mixed use development (including residential, commercial, business and open space) adjoining the Centenary Highway and Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland.
Controlling provision	Approved – listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 & 18A)
Project commencement	16 May 2023
Reporting period	Year 2 – 16 May 2024 to 15 May 2025
Address	152-280 Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland
Local government area	Ipswich City Council (ICC)

1.2. Reporting Period

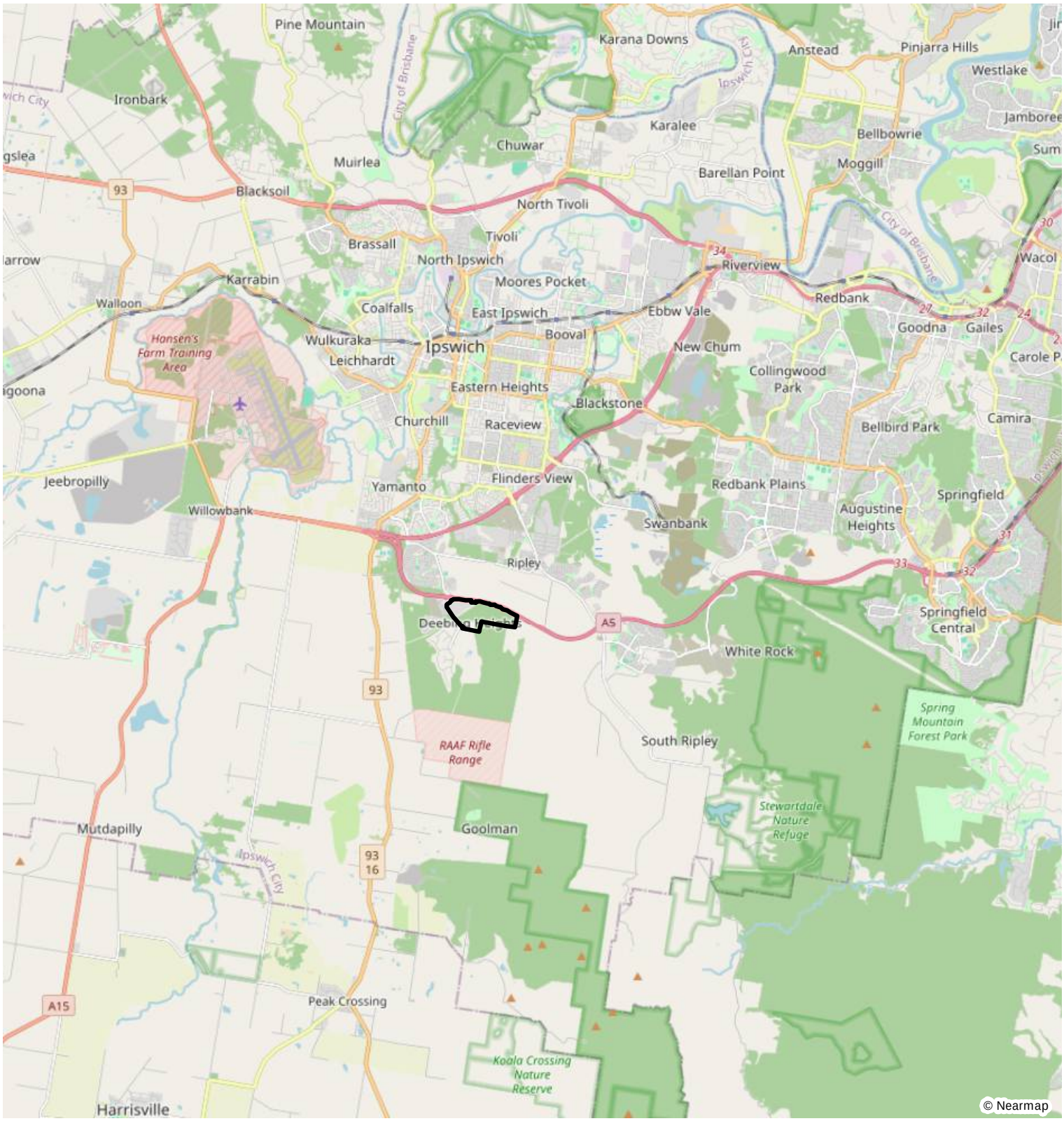
This ACR details the status and compliance of the Project for the 12 month reporting period between the 16 May 2024 to 15 May 2025.

In accordance with Condition 7 of the EPBC Act approval conditions, the ACR must be published on the approval holder's website and notification provided to the Department within sixty (60) business days of the 12 month anniversary of the commencement of the action. The required date of publication is 7 August.

1.3. Overview of Key Activities

The following key activities occurred between 16 May 2024 to 15 May 2025 (Year 2 of impact):

- As part of construction Stages 1 and 2, 80 lots have been delivered,
- Commencement of construction Stages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9,
- Progression of clearing works across the site in accordance with pre-clearance management protocols and procedures. This included fauna spotter catcher pre-clearance surveys and reporting, inspection and certification of tree protection fencing and environmental pre-start meeting with the approval holder and project contractors,
- Progression of management and monitoring activities within the offset area including weed and vegetation assessments, weed management, monitoring of non-native pest species and koalas and firebreak inspections.



LEGEND

Referral area

Figure 1

Site Context

CLIENT

DEEBING HEIGHTS LAND PARTNERS

FILE REFERENCE
7812 E ACR2 Figure 1 Site Context A

DATE
21/07/2025

SOUTH PLACE, DEEBING HEIGHTS

0 2 4 6 km

N

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:150,000

Saunders Havill
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | mail@saundershavill.com

LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Referral area

Figure 2

Site Aerial

CLIENT

DEEBING HEIGHTS LAND PARTNERS

FILE REFERENCE
7812 E ACR2 Figure 2 Site Aerial A

DATE
21/07/2025

SOUTH PLACE, DEEBING HEIGHTS

0 100 200 300 400 m

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

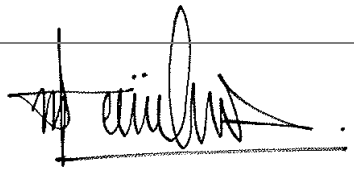
SCALE (A4)
1:11,000

N

Saunders Havill
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | mail@saundershavill.com

1.4. Declaration of accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed	
Full name	Murray Saunders
Position	Director
Organisation	Saunders Havill ABN 24 144 972 949
Date	7 August 2025

1.5. Key Consultants and Roles

Table 2 below is a list of the key appointed contractors and their roles in the Project.

Table 2: Key Consultants and Roles

Role	Company / Appointed Contractor
Approval Holder / Proponent	Deebing Heights Land Partners Pty Ltd
Project Engineer	SMEC
Principal Contractor	CCA Winslow Group
Environmental Coordinator	Saunders Havill
Fauna Spotter Catcher / Ecologist	Queensland Fauna Consultancy
Offset Provider	Queensland Trust for Nature

2. Habitat impact management

2.1. Commencement of the action

The action commenced on 16 May 2023 with the initiation of vegetation clearing within the impact area. The Department was notified via e-mail on 18 May 2023.

2.2. Vegetation clearing protocol

A pre-clearing protocol is implemented to ensure the Project is compliant with the conditions of the EPBC Act approval. The process to ensure that clearing is completed safely and in accordance with the EPBC Act approval conditions is a multi-step protocol which requires coordination with the relevant parties.

Approvals relating to impacts on ecological matters were collated from Commonwealth, State and Local governments for the project and included several overarching environmental management plans. To streamline pre-start documentation and environmental management authorisations, an Environmental Pre-Start Checklist (EPSCL) was developed for the Project. This checklist was integral to ensuring clearing proceeded within the demarcated limits, suitable fencing was installed across the work area and the necessary checks for threatened fauna were completed prior to the clearing of any vegetation.

Key activities completed to ensure compliance with the relevant conditions of the EPBC Act approval include:

- Installation and maintenance of tree protection and fauna fencing types in accordance with the Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan (VCFMP) including a mix of orange bunting and barrier mesh fencing (refer **Photo set 1**).
- Pre-clearance survey of clearing areas by the engaged fauna spotter catcher and preparation of pre-clearance reports including Wildlife Protection Management Plan (WPMP) and Wildlife Habitat and Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP).
- Presence of project fauna spotter catcher during all clearing activities and completion of post-works reporting.

The diagram in **Error! Reference source not found.** illustrates the key steps in this process. After completing the checklist and all required parties sign-off, vegetation clearance activities proceeded under the supervision of the fauna spotter catcher. The completed EPSCL for clearing works undertaken in May 2023 was provided as part of the first Annual Compliance Report.

Photo set 1: Temporary fauna friendly tree protection fencing.

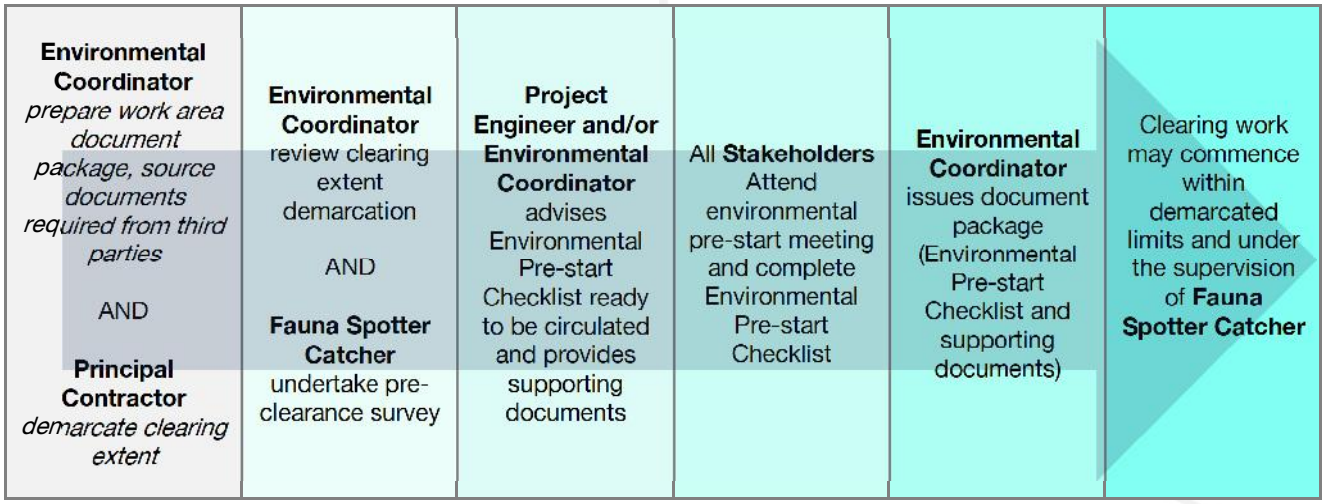


Figure 3: Key steps prior to commencing impact work

2.3. Review of impacts

Vegetation clearing commenced during the Year 1 reporting period (16 May 2023) and progressed during Year 2. The clearing activities conducted during Year 2 were located across two small polygons of vegetation (0.3 ha) in the north-western area of the project site. The following impacts have been completed since the commencement of the action,

- During Year 2 approximately 0.3 ha of vegetation was cleared within the project site – a small portion of this clearing was conducted within the identified Koala Critical habitat to be retained, and the remaining was within the identified Koala Critical habitat to remove. Refer to **Plan 1** for a review of impacts to MNES habitat.
- A total of 17.6 ha of MNES habitat for the koala was impacted out of a maximum limit of 66 ha since the commencement of the action. Refer to **Plan 1** for a review of impacts to MNES habitat.

The clearing undertaken across the project site remains below the maximum clearing limits defined for MNES habitat and measures have been implemented to ensure this is not exceeded *i.e.,* fencing demarcating the clearing extent.

Construction activities continued during the Year 2 reporting period including the delivery of approximately 80 lots within Stages 1 and 2 as well as the commencement of construction Stages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 (refer **Photo set 2**).

Photo set 2: Clearing progression and construction commencement across the project site.

2.4. Fauna spotter catcher reporting

2.4.1 Pre-clearance

Prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing conducted during Year 2, Queensland Fauna Consultancy (QFC) undertook on-site fauna surveys, and prepared a Wildlife Protection and Management Plan (WPMP) and Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP). These reports which were issued in preparation for the clearing activities during Year 1 are provided at **Attachment B**. The WPMP contains details of the pre-clearing fauna survey methods and the results of these surveys. The WPMP also includes information on the observed fauna, fauna signs, habitat features found on-site and proposed fauna relocation. The WHIMP includes requirements for fauna fencing, wildlife capture and relocation, aquatic dewatering activities, wildlife contingency planning, and clearing and felling methodologies. Pre-clearance surveys were undertaken prior to the clearing conducted in January and February 2025 within the Year 2 reporting period (refer **Appendix B**).

In addition to the measures outlined by QFC in the WHIMP, the vegetation clearing is also required to comply with Part 3 of the *Queensland Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, which specifies sequential clearing procedures, sets a daily vegetation clearing limit of 3 ha of vegetation per day, and details the procedures that need to be followed if a koala is present within the clearing area. The 3 ha daily vegetation clearing limit is monitored on site by ground personnel. Due to the specific requirements relating to the koala, the following techniques were employed by an experienced fauna spotter at the clearance site to ascertain presence/absence status:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by koalas.
- Repeat observations made of single trees from numerous angles at repeated times throughout the clearing activities by the assigned fauna spotter.

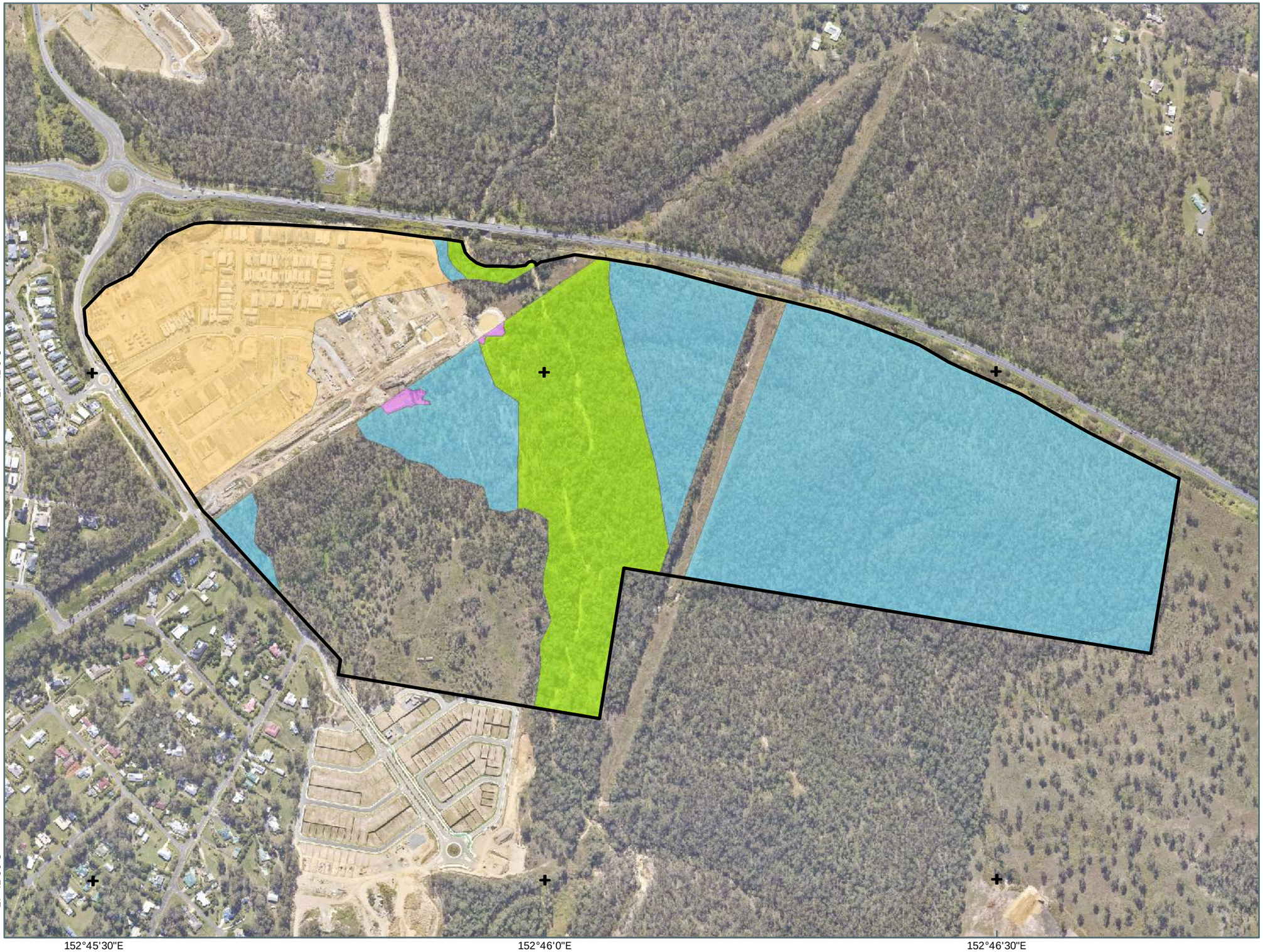
Once clearing commences a fauna spotter will accompany each machine providing continuous verification of habitat values and potential identification of undetected koalas ahead of operating plant. This will also account for potentially transient koalas that may enter the site after preliminary investigations are complete. Clearing is also undertaken in a directional manner as specified by the fauna spotter/catcher.

2.4.2 Post-works

Post-clearing services reports were prepared by the engaged fauna spotter catcher detailing observed fauna and any implemented mitigation measures or procedures. Refer to **Appendix C** for the fauna spotter catcher post-clearing services reports for the clearing activities conducted in January and February 2025, issued in April 2025.

During clearing works, observed fauna were mostly limited to common fauna species. No koalas were observed by the fauna spotter catcher during clearing works. No harm occurred to a koala as a result of clearing.

01. ACR YEAR 2 - CLEARING REVIEW



Notes:
This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development approval conditions. No reliance should be placed on the information on this plan for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage whatsoever or howsoever incurred, arising from any party using or relying upon this plan for any purpose other than as a document prepared for the sole purpose of accompanying a development application and which may be subject to alteration beyond the control of Saunders Havill.Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.

Layer Sources

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2025.

Updated data available at

http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/

* This note is an integral part of this plan/data. Reproduction of this plan or any part of it without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

LEGEND

- Referral area

EPBC ACR Year 1 (2024)

- Koala Critical habitat removed in year 2 reporting period [0.3 ha]
- Koala Critical habitat removed in previous reporting periods [17.3 ha]
- Koala Critical habitat remaining to remove [48.5 ha]
- Koala Critical habitat to retain [15.9 ha]

Saunders Havill
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | mail@saundershavill.com

DEEBING HEIGHTS LAND PARTNERS

SOUTH PLACE, DEEBING HEIGHTS

0 100 200 m

Transverse Mercator
GDA 2020 | Zone 56

N

1:7,000
@ A3

Address / RPD: GRAMPIAN DR, DEEBING HEIGHTS

21/07/2025

7812 E 01 ACR2 Clearing Review A

3. Offset area management

A land-based offset was delivered to compensate for significant residual impacts on MNES being the koala, under Condition 2 of the approval and is located within a larger conservation property located on Mount Flinders Road, Peak Crossing QLD. The offset area pertaining to EPBC 2015/7628 is managed as part of a broader conservation property referred to as 'Koala Crossing' and is 654 ha in size, comprising eight lots; 86, 87, 88, 89 on RP892014, Lot 119 on CH311527, Lot 107 on CH311135, Lot 137 on CH311786 and Lot 138 on CC127 (refer **Figure 4**). The offset area is located within the Scenic Rim Regional Council LGA and is part of the Flinders Karawatha Corridor: the largest remaining contiguous stretch of open eucalypt forest in SEQ (refer **Appendix A**).

To deliver the land-based offset, the Proponent partnered with Queensland Trust for Nature (QTFN) as the third-party environmental offset provider to implement the approved *Offset Area Management Plan EPBC 2015/7628, dated 23 July 2018* (OAMP).

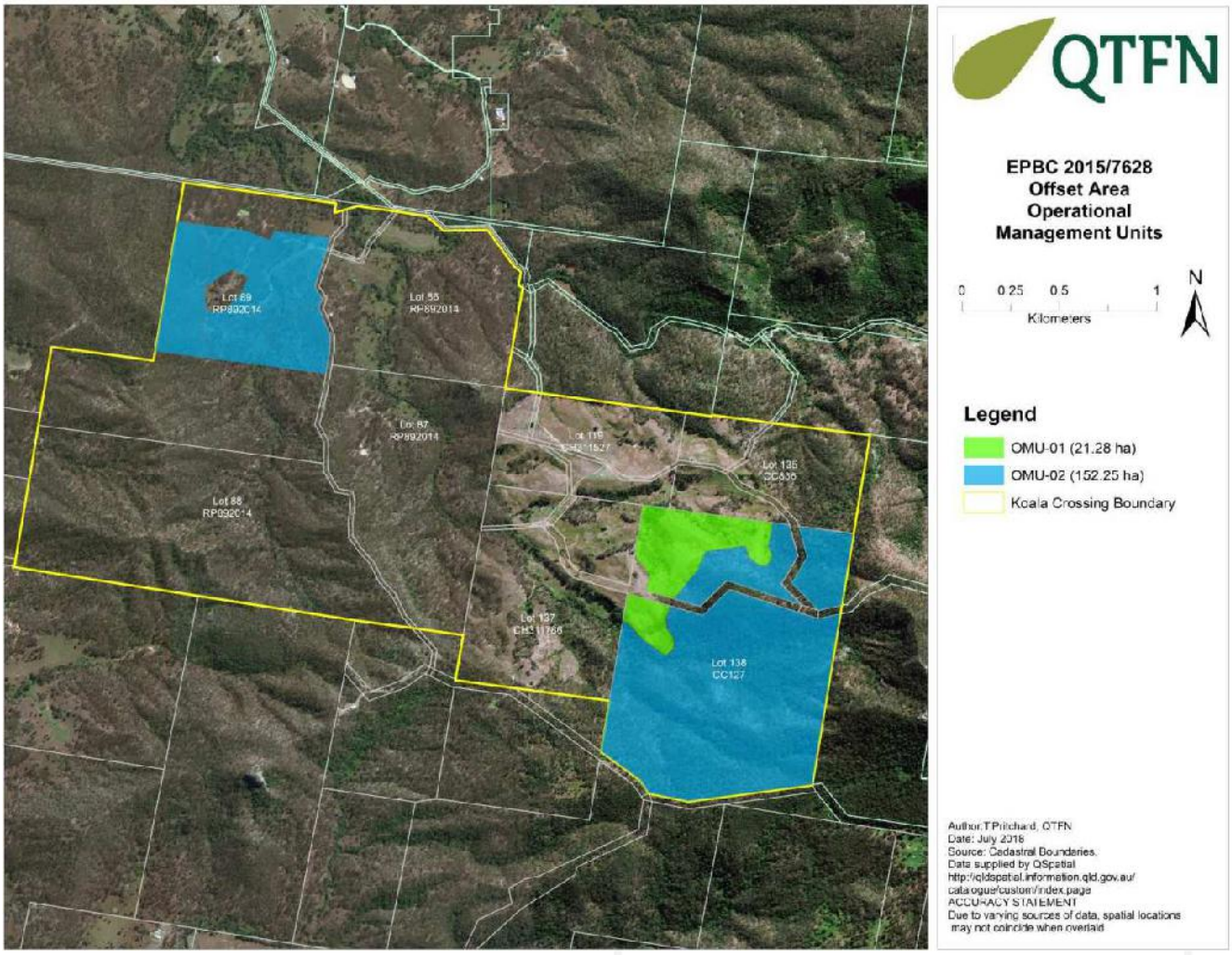


Figure 4: Offset area and management units (extracted from OAMP)

3.1. Offset area legally secured

Under Condition 2a of the approval, the offset area was required to be legally secured prior to commencement of the action. The offset area was legally secured on 22 August 2019 via the Voluntary Declaration process administered under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). The Chief Executive of the Department of Resources (DOR) declared the offset area in a Declared Area Map (DAM 2018/006548) as an area of high nature conservation value in accordance with section 19F(1) of the VMA. The offset area is shown as Category A on the certified Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV 2018/003362).

3.2. Offset area activities

A range of management measures were implemented by the offset provider on-ground in accordance with the prescribed measures and objectives detailed in the Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP). These are completed with the purpose of reducing threats to MNES such as koala, as well as improving and creating koala habitat. A summary of management measures implemented across the offset area have been included in the following subsections which include compliance with the OAMP conditions which are presented in the Offset Area Management Report (OAMR) prepared by QTFN (refer **Appendix D**). Baseline surveys were conducted across the offset area during 2019.

This reporting period includes Year 6 of the offset, starting from the legal securement of the offset area.

3.2.1 Koala occurrence

The OAMP states the following key actions and monitoring requirements to be undertaken,

- Record opportunistic koala sightings and scat findings.

Offset management activities conducted during Year 6 of the offset are detailed in the OAMR. A summary of these activities are listed below,

- **Camera trapping** surveys were conducted over two (2) monitoring periods including Winter 2024 (15 July – 11 September 2024) and Summer 2024/2025 (3 December 2024 – 12 January 2025) where two (2) camera traps were deployed within the offset area. One (1) koala was recorded via this method within the broader Koala Crossing property. While there were no sightings of koalas recorded within the offset area, the vegetation within this area provides foraging and dispersal habitat with the larger property (refer **Figure 5**).
- **Opportunistic scat collection and visual observation** data was collected where positive identification was recorded. No opportunistic koala scat nor direct observations were recorded within the offset area.
- **Sport Assessment Technique (SAT)** surveys were conducted in April and May 2024 with eleven (11) sites investigated within the offset area. The occupancy rate within the offset area was approximately 27%, with koala scat identified at three (3) SAT sites, K07, K15 and K21 (refer **Figure 5**).
- **Remotely piloted aircraft (RPA)** surveys were undertaken in May 2024 at night where thermal imaging was utilised to detect fauna heat signatures. Five (5) survey plots of approximately 25 ha in size were established following diurnal site inspections and preparation of the flight plans. Four (4) sites were surveyed, with the fifth RPA survey plot acting as a back-up. No koalas were detected within the offset area utilising the RPA surveys.
- **Acoustic monitoring** was conducted via acoustic sensors installed at each camera trapping station within the Summer 2024 monitoring period. No koalas were detected within the offset area utilising the acoustic monitoring surveys.

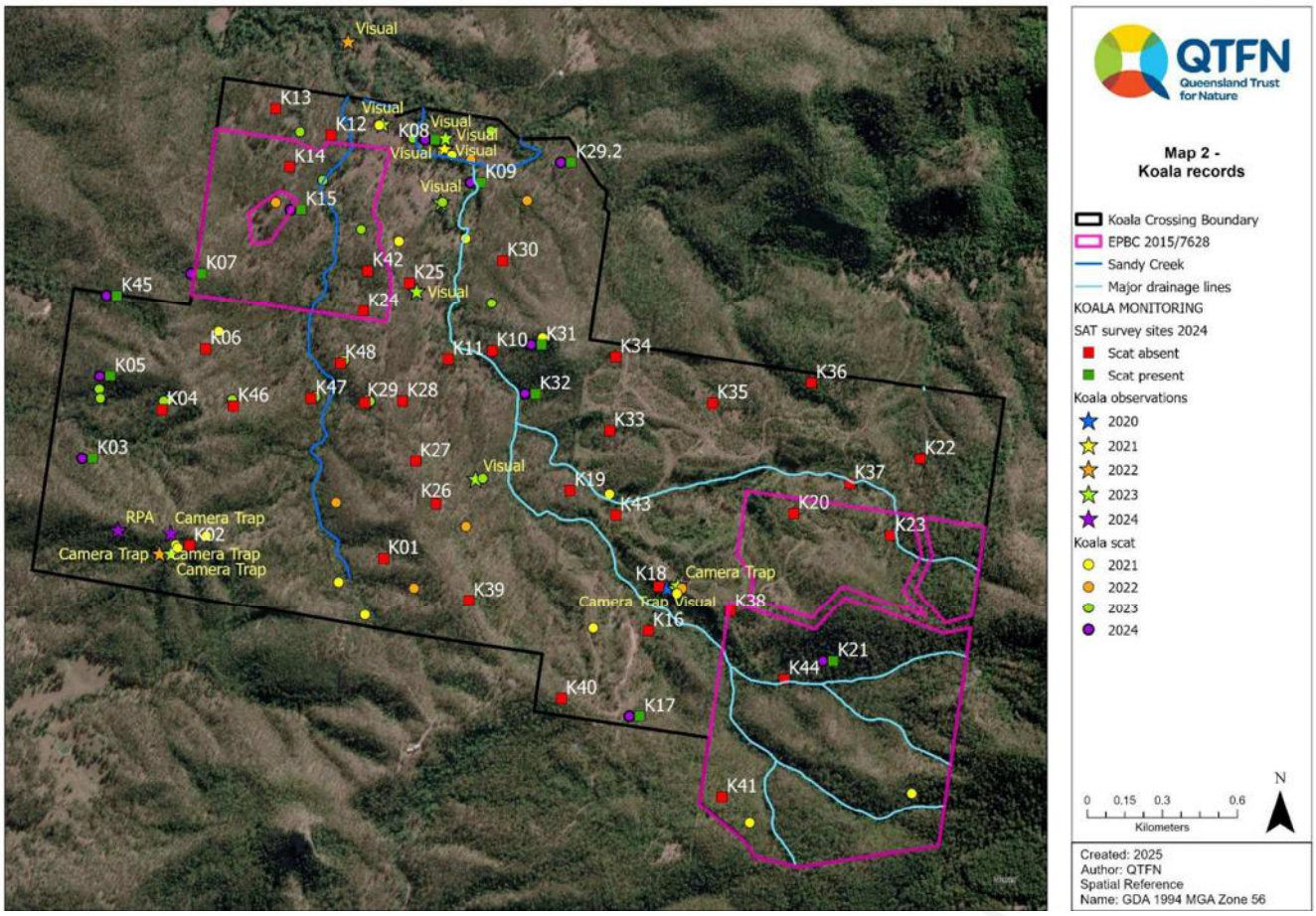


Figure 5: Extract from QTFN OAMR – Map 2

3.2.2 Vegetation composition, habitat connectivity and dispersal barriers

The OAMP states the following key actions and monitoring requirements to be undertaken,

- Undertake annual weed surveys,
- Undertake annual photo monitoring,
- The retention of remnant vegetation mature growth except where necessary to remove weeds, fencing or firebreaks,
- Monitor for any (illegal) clearing in the area (highly unlikely) or any natural events that might impact on habitat connectivity.

Offset management activities conducted during Year 6 are detailed in the OAMR. A summary of these activities are listed below,

- **Weed assessments** were conducted in early May 2024 which included monitoring at seven (7) permanently marked transects. Each weed transect was surveyed for non-native plant cover in a 100 m transect, with 21 points within each transect at 5 m intervals. Photo points were recorded at each transect so that the progress of the site could be monitored. At weed transect location WT11, *Lantana camara* (Lantana) had decreased when compared to baseline surveys, while levels at WT6, WT38 and WT39 remained stable and increased at WT4, WT41 and WT42 (refer **Figure 6**). The mean transect coverage increased from 60% in 2023 to 66% in 2024. Drought weather conditions when baseline surveys were conducted and La Niña conditions between 2020 and 2024 have likely influenced the *L. camara* growth rates. Weed management will continue through 2025.

- **BioCondition assessments** were conducted in April and May 2024, with four (4) transects located within the offset area. During Year 6, BioCondition scores for BC4 increased, decreased for BC2 (due to decreased plot size) and the first assessment for BC15 and BC16 was conducted (refer **Figure 7**).
- **Koala food tree assessments** were undertaken at each SAT location to assess the age structure of each species of koala habitat tree. Regrowth (10-40 cm DBH) koala food trees were identified at all SAT sites within the offset area demonstrating recruitment of koala food trees.

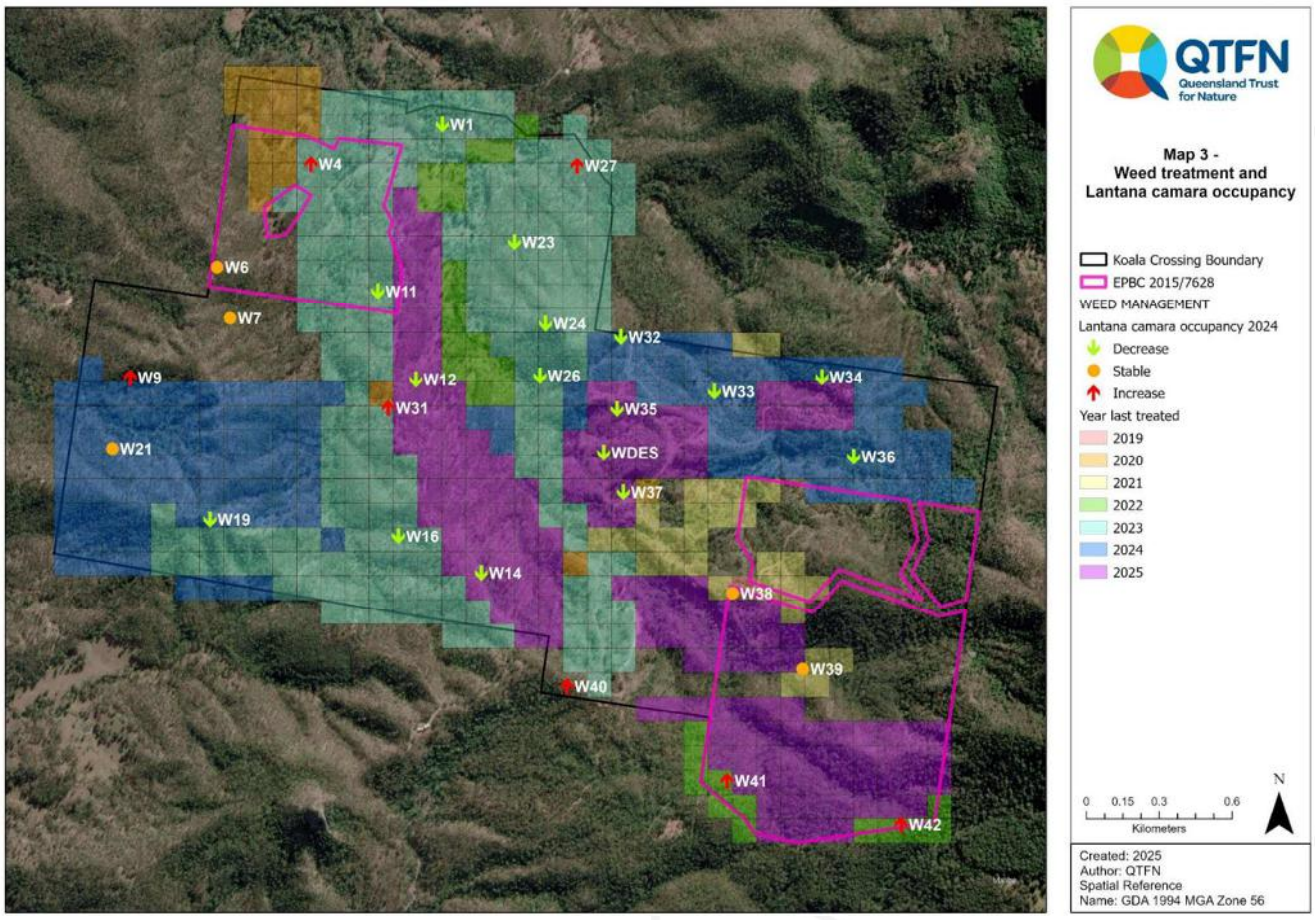


Figure 6: Extract from QTFN OAMR – Map 3

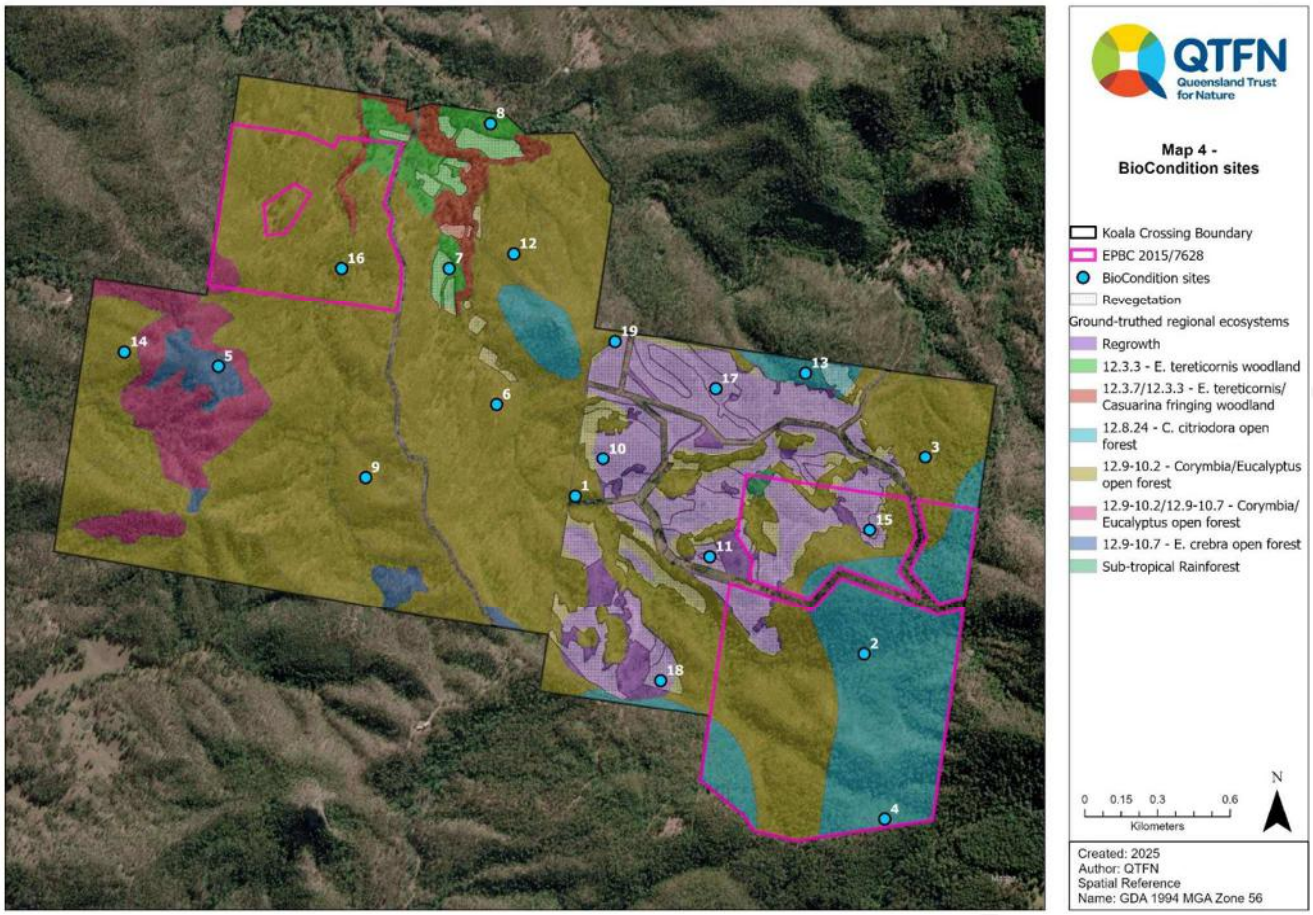


Figure 7: Extract from QTFN OAMR – Map 4

3.2.3 Fire

The OAMP states the following key actions and monitoring requirements to be undertaken,

- Install firebreaks and fire trails. Inspect firebreaks and access tracks, undertake any maintenance required to achieve compliance with Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan,
- Prescribed burning will be undertaken in consultation with, and under the guidance of the Queensland Rural Fire Brigade.

Offset management activities conducted during Year 6 are detailed in the OAMR. A summary of these activities are listed below,

- Firebreak inspections have been undertaken monthly.
- One (1) low to moderate intensity burn was conducted in June 2024 outside of the offset area, within the Koala Crossing property.

3.2.4 Predators

The OAMP states the following key actions and monitoring requirements to be undertaken,

- Monitoring of the presence of feral pest animals through the use of remote motion-activated cameras,
- Survey the site every six months to record presence/absence of signs of feral animals (sightings, killings and/or scats and tracks),
- Establish and maintain a koala-predator interaction register.

- Record any koala injury/mortality on roads within offset area of Flinders Road.

Offset management activities conducted during Year 6 are detailed in the OAMR. A summary of these activities are listed below,

- **Camera trapping** was conducted over two periods including Winter 2024 (15 July – 11 September 2024) and Summer 2024 (3 December 2024 – 12 January 2025). RAI and occupancy were determined utilising camera trapping data collected across the entirety of the Koala Crossing property. Relative abundance increased in 2024 for wild dogs and decreased for foxes. Feral cats were detected in Winter 2024 (refer **Figure 8**).
- Predator scats were not detected within the offset area as part of the opportunistic scat analysis.
- A pest management contractor has been engaged by the offset provider. During the reporting period a number of foxes were eliminated from the property.
- There have been no deaths of koala recorded as a result of predators or vehicle strike.

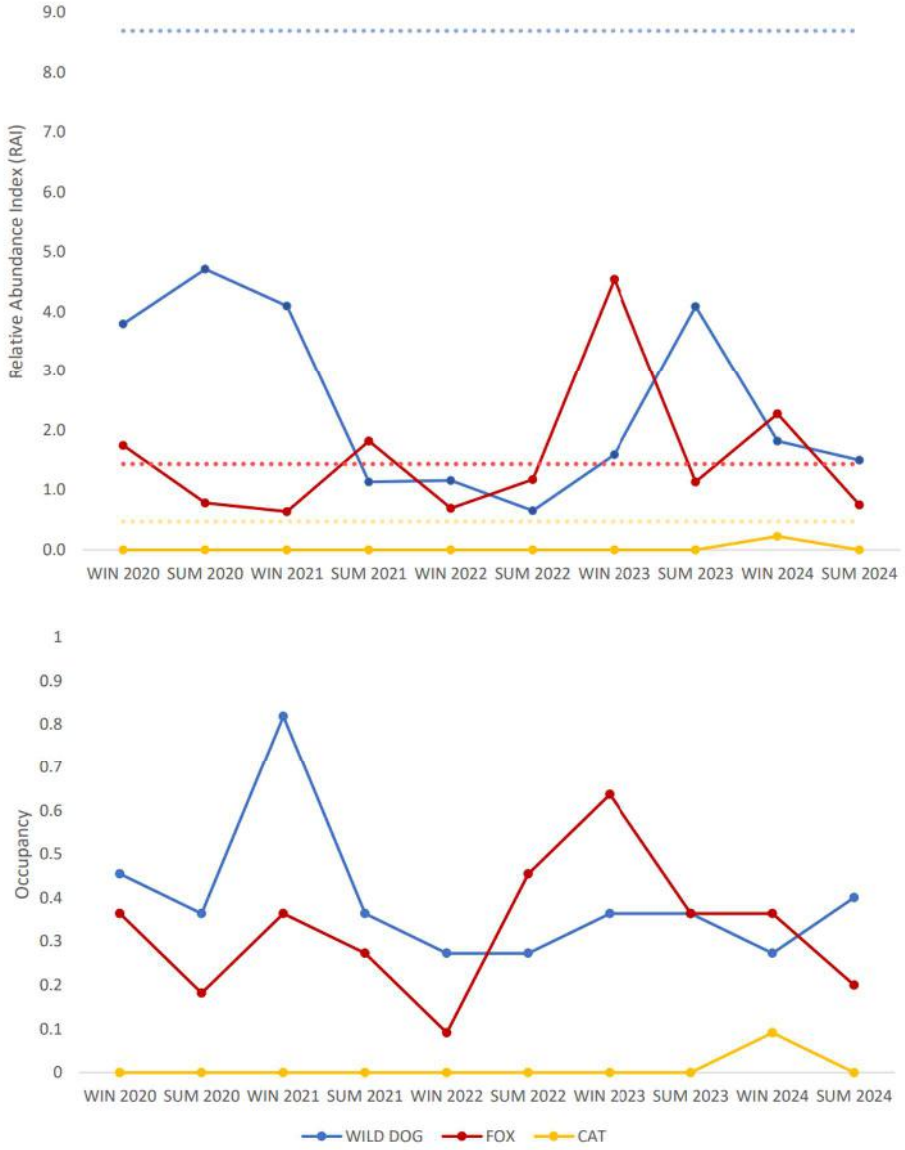


Figure 8: Extract from QTFN Annual Offset Management Report Year 6 – Figure 3

3.2.5 Disease and pathogens

The OAMP states the following key actions and monitoring requirements to be undertaken,

- To reduce the risk of introducing Chlamydia and Koala retrovirus into the resident population, uncontrolled translocation of koala is not permitted within the offset area,
- Enforce biosecurity procedures for all persona and vehicles that may carry vegetation pathogens known to affect koala food and shelter trees,
- Incidence of koalas exhibiting disease to be recorded during any monitoring events within the offset area,
- Monitor neighbouring habitat to identify disease once per annum.

Offset management activities conducted during Year 6 are detailed in the OAMR. A summary of these activities are listed below,

- In 2019, Chlamydia was confirmed in at least 16% of the Koala Crossing population and more than 50% of the surrounding population. No evidence of Phytophthora dieback or myrtle rust was evident within the offset area or throughout Koala Crossing. No translocations have occurred.

4. EPBC Act approval conditions compliance table

The EPBC Act approval conditions for the Project are provided in the table below with a description of relevant supporting evidence to support a designation of 'Compliant', 'Non-compliant' or 'Not applicable' against each condition. A copy of the EPBC Act approval and conditions is provided at **Appendix A**.

Table 3: EPBC Act approval conditions compliance table

Condition number / reference	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence / comments
1	The approval holder must not clear more than 66 hectares of Koala habitat within the project site.	Compliant	During Year 2 of the action (16 May 2024 – 15 May 2025) a total of 0.3 ha of MNES habitat for the koala was clearing within the project site. A total of 17.6 ha of MNES habitat for the koala has been cleared within the Project area since the commencement of the action.
2	To compensate for the clearing of 66 hectares and the functional loss of 16 hectares of Koala habitat within the project site, the approval holder must: a. Legally secure the offset site prior to commencement of the action; b. Within 20 business days of legally securing the offset site, provide the Department with evidence of the date it was legally secured and a shapefile of the offset site; c. Within one year of legally securing the offset site, complete and provide the Department with the results of a: i. baseline Koala density survey;	2a – Compliant 2b – Non-compliant – rectified	a) An Offset Area comprising two Offset Management Units (OMU) totaling to 173.53 ha in size, was legally secured on 22 August 2019 via Voluntary Declaration administered under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, prior to clearing commencing within the development area. b) The Voluntary Declaration package (EPBC 2015/7628) was provided to the Department on 26 of September 2019 shortly after 20 business days of legally securing the offset area. The following events occurred in response to the late notification of the legal security of the offset area: • A warning letter for a minor non-compliance due to contravention of condition 2(b) of the approval (EPBC

Condition number / reference	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence / comments
	ii. baseline Koala food trees survey; and iii. baseline survey of non-native Koala predators; d. Within nine years of the date the baseline Koala density survey is completed, demonstrate that a statistically significant increase in Koala density over the entire offset site, compared to the baseline determined by the baseline Koala density survey, has been achieved and maintained for at least two consecutive years; e. Within seven years of the date the baseline Koala food trees survey is completed, demonstrate achievement of ongoing recruitment of Koala food trees over the entire offset site, compared to the baseline determined by the baseline Koala food trees survey; and f. Demonstrate a reduction, maintained for 10 consecutive years from the date the baseline survey of non-native Koala predators is completed, in the number of non-native Koala predators over the entire offset site, compared to the baseline determined by the baseline survey of non-native Koala predators.	2c – Compliant 2d – Not Applicable	2015/7628) from the Department was received by the approval holder, dated 16 July 2020. • On 23 July 2020, the approval holder sent correspondence to the Department in response to the formal warning, explaining that the action had not commenced and that no adverse impacts to protected matters had occurred, and therefore requesting that the Department consider removing the formal warning. • On 27 July 2020, the Department responded by issuing another correspondence to the approval holder stating that a contravention of condition 2b had still occurred, however, the Department agreed that the formal warning was not warranted and was therefore rescinded by the Department. The Department considered the matter closed with no further action required. c) The baseline koala density survey, baseline koala food trees survey and baseline survey of non-native Koala predators were completed within one year of the offset area being legally secured. The survey results were provided to the Department within the one year required timeframe. The offset area was legally secured on 22 August 2019. SH sent email correspondence to the Department containing the baseline survey report on 21 August 2020 to meet Condition 2c. d) This ACR reporting period is Year 6 of the offset site, therefore the Year 9 milestone has not occurred.

Condition number / reference	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence / comments
		2e – Not applicable 2f – Compliant	e) This ACR reporting period is Year 6 of the offset site, therefore the Year 7 milestone has not occurred. f) Predator abundance within the offset area and broader conservation property is being continually monitored as part of annual surveys. Predator abundance is quantified using the relative abundance index. Further details are provided in the Offset Area Management Report provided at **Appendix D**. Over the years since the baseline surveys were conducted non-native predator abundance (RAI) trended downwards. During the 2024/2025 reporting period a slight increase in the wild dog population was identified as well as the first observation of a feral cat. The cause of this increase is unknown and may be attributed to many factors in the landscape including weather, food availability and surrounding predator management actions. The fox population continues to decrease. Notably, there has been no evidence of koala-predator interaction recorded during the reporting period.
	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of commencement of the action within 10 business days after the date of commencement of the action.	Compliant	The action commenced on 16 May 2023 with the commencement of vegetation clearing within the impact area. The Department was notified within 10 business days on 18 May 2023 via a letter provided by e-mail correspondence.
4	If commencement of the action does not occur within 5 years from the date of this approval, then the approval holder must not undertake commencement of the action without the prior written agreement of the Minister.	Not Applicable	The date of approval was the 16 October 2018. The action commenced on 18 May 2023. Therefore, the action commenced within 5 years of the approval date.

Condition number / reference	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence / comments
5	The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.	Compliant	The approval holder and SH coordinate and maintain the record keeping of activities undertaken under the approval.
6	If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request.	Not Applicable	This condition is noted. No requests from the Department for compliance records have been requested.
7	The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12 month period following the date of commencement of the action, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister. The approval holder must: a. publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the relevant 12 month period; b. notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published on the website within five business days of the date of publication; c. keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until this approval expires; d. exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website; and e. where any sensitive ecological data has been excluded from the version published, submit the full compliance report to the Department within 5 business days of publication.	Compliant	a) The first Annual Compliance Report was published on 7 August 2024. The second Annual Compliance Report is due to be published on the approval holder's website by 7 August 2025. b) The department was notified on the 7 August 2024 that the Annual Compliance Report was published. The department will be notified within via email within 5 business days of the second Annual Compliance Report being published on the website. c) Compliance records are publicly available on the website at: https://southplace.com.au/news-article/?article=south-place-epbc-annual-compliance-report d) No sensitive ecological data is contained in a published ACR. e) No sensitive ecological data is contained in a published ACR.

Condition number / reference	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence / comments
	Note: Compliance reports may be published on the Department's website.		
8	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any incident or non-compliance with the conditions. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than two business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. The notification must specify: a. the condition which is or may be in breach; and b. a short description of the incident and or non-compliance.	Not Applicable	This condition is noted. No incidence of non-compliance actions have occurred.
9	The approval holder must provide to the Department the details of any incident or non-compliance with the conditions as soon as practicable and no later than 10 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance, specifying: a. any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future; b. the potential impacts of the incident and or non-compliance; and c. the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.	Not Applicable	This condition is noted. No incidence of non-compliance actions have occurred.

Condition number / reference	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence / comments
10	The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with the conditions are conducted as requested in writing by the Minister.	Not Applicable	This condition is noted. There has been no request from the Minister for a third-party audit.
11.	For each independent audit, the approval holder must: a. provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the draft audit criteria to the Department; b. only commence the independent audit once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the Department; and c. submit an audit report to the Department within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria.	Not Applicable	This condition is noted. There has been no request from the Minister for a third-party audit.
12.	The approval holder must publish the audit report on the website within 10 business days of receiving the Department's approval of the audit report and keep the audit report published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Not Applicable	This condition is noted. There has been no request from the Minister for a third-party audit.
13.	Within 20 business days after the completion of the action, the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide completion data.	Not Applicable	The condition is noted. The completion of the action has not occurred.

5. Appendices

Appendix A

EPBC Act approval

Appendix B

Wildlife Protection Management Plan (WPMP), Wildlife Habitat and Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP) and Year 2 Pre-clearance surveys

Appendix C

Fauna Management and Spotter/Catcher Services Reports – Year 2

Appendix D

Offset Area Management Annual Report (2025) prepared by Queensland Trust for Nature

Appendix A

EPBC Act approval

Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

CONSENT TO TRANSFER APPROVAL

Residential Development, Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland (EPBC 2015/7628)

This decision is made under Section 145B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Transfer decision

Approval (the approved decision)	To construct and operate a mixed use development (including residential, commercial, business and open space) adjoining the Centenary Highway and Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland [See EPBC Act referral 2015/7628].
Transferor (the person from whom the approval is transferred)	Name: Frasers Deebing Heights Pty Limited ACN: 107 356 418
Transferee (the person to whom the approval is transferred)	Name: Deebing Heights Land Partners Pty Ltd ACN: 656 115 641

Person authorised to make decision

Name and position	Peter Blackwell Assistant Director, Post Approvals Section Environment Assessments (Vic, Tas) and Post Approvals Branch Environment Approvals Division
Signature	
Date of decision	14 February 2022

APPROVAL

Residential Development, Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland (EPBC 2015/7628)

This decision is made under sections 130(1) and 133(1) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act). Note that section 134(1A) of the EPBC Act applies to this approval, which provides in general terms that if the approval holder authorises another person to undertake any part of the action, the approval holder must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the other person is informed of any conditions attached to this approval, and that the other person complies with any such condition.

Details

Person to whom the approval is granted (approval holder)	Frasers Deebing Heights Pty Limited
ACN of approval holder	107 356 418
Action	To construct and operate a mixed use development (including residential, commercial, business and open space) adjoining the Centenary Highway and Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland [See EPBC Act referral 2015/7628].

Approval decision

My decision on whether or not to approve the taking of the action for the purposes of the controlling provision for the action is as follows.

Controlling Provisions

Listed Threatened Species and Communities	
Section 18	Approve
Section 18A	Approve

Period for which the approval has effect

This approval has effect until 1 September 2038.

Decision-maker

Name and position	James Barker Assistant Secretary of Assessments and Governance Branch Department of the Environment and Energy
Signature	
Date of decision	16 / 10/ 2018

Conditions of approval

This approval is subject to the conditions under the EPBC Act as set out in ANNEXURE A.

ANNEXURE A – CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Part A – Conditions specific to the action

1. The approval holder must not clear more than 66 hectares of **Koala habitat** within the **project site**.
2. To compensate for the clearing of 66 hectares and the functional loss of 16 hectares of **Koala habitat** within the **project site**, the approval holder must:
   a. **legally secure** the **offset site** prior to **commencement of the action**;
   b. within 20 **business days** of **legally securing** the **offset site**, provide the **Department** with evidence of the date it was **legally secured** and a shapefile of the **offset site**;
   c. within one year of **legally securing** the **offset site**, complete and provide the **Department** with the results of a:
      i. **baseline Koala density survey**;
      ii. **baseline Koala food trees survey**; and
      iii. **baseline survey of non-native Koala predators**;
   d. within nine years of the date the **baseline Koala density survey** is completed, demonstrate that a **statistically significant** increase in **Koala density** over the entire **offset site**, compared to the baseline determined by the **baseline Koala density survey**, has been achieved and maintained for at least two consecutive years;
   e. within seven years of the date the **baseline Koala food trees survey** is completed, demonstrate achievement of ongoing **recruitment** of **Koala food trees** over the entire **offset site**, compared to the baseline determined by the **baseline Koala food trees survey**; and
   f. demonstrate a reduction, maintained for 10 consecutive years from the date the **baseline survey of non-native Koala predators** is completed, in the number of **non-native Koala predators** over the entire **offset site**, compared to the baseline determined by the **baseline survey of non-native Koala predators**.

Part B – Standard administrative conditions

Commencement of the action

3. The approval holder must notify the **Department** in writing of the date of **commencement of the action** within 10 **business days** after the date of **commencement of the action**.
4. If **commencement of the action** does not occur within 5 years from the date of this approval, then the approval holder must not undertake **commencement of the action** without the prior written agreement of the **Minister**.

Compliance records

5. The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete **compliance records**.
6. If the **Department** makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of **compliance records** to the **Department** within the timeframe specified in the request.

Note: **Compliance records** may be subject to audit by the **Department** or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the **EPBC Act**, and or used to verify compliance with the conditions. Summaries of the result of an audit may be published on the **Department's** website or through the general media.

Annual compliance reporting

7. The approval holder must prepare a **compliance report** for each 12 month period following the date of **commencement of the action**, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the **Minister**. The approval holder must:
   a. publish each **compliance report** on the **website** within 60 **business days** following the relevant 12 month period;
   b. notify the **Department** by email that a **compliance report** has been published on the **website** within five **business days** of the date of publication;
   c. keep all **compliance reports** publicly available on the **website** until this approval expires;
   d. exclude or redact **sensitive ecological data** from **compliance reports** published on the **website**; and
   e. where any **sensitive ecological data** has been excluded from the version published, submit the full **compliance report** to the **Department** within 5 **business days** of publication.

Note: **Compliance reports** may be published on the **Department's** website.

Reporting non-compliance

8. The approval holder must notify the **Department** in writing of any **incident** or non-compliance with the conditions. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than two **business days** after becoming aware of the **incident** or non-compliance. The notification must specify:
   a. the condition which is or may be in breach; and
   b. a short description of the **incident** and or non-compliance.
9. The approval holder must provide to the **Department** the details of any **incident** or non-compliance with the conditions as soon as practicable and no later than 10 **business days** after becoming aware of the **incident** or non-compliance, specifying:
   a. any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future;
   b. the potential impacts of the **incident** and or non-compliance; and
   c. the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.

Independent audit

10. The approval holder must ensure that **independent audits** of compliance with the conditions are conducted as requested in writing by the **Minister**.
11. For each **independent audit**, the approval holder must:
    a. provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the draft audit criteria to the **Department**;
    b. only commence the **independent audit** once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the **Department**; and
    c. submit an audit report to the **Department** within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria.
12. The approval holder must publish the audit report on the **website** within 10 **business days** of receiving the **Department's** approval of the audit report and keep the audit report published on the **website** until the end date of this approval.

Completion of the action

13. Within 20 **business days** after the **completion of the action**, the approval holder must notify the **Department** in writing and provide **completion data**.

Part C - Definitions

14. In these conditions, except where contrary intention is expressed, the following definitions are used:

    a. **Baseline Koala density survey** means a field survey over the entire **offset site** measuring the number of **Koalas** per unit area, undertaken by a **suitably qualified person** using a scientifically robust and repeatable methodology.

    b. **Baseline Koala food trees survey** means a field survey over the entire **offset site** measuring the number of **Koala food trees**, undertaken by a **suitably qualified person** using a scientifically robust and repeatable methodology.

    c. **Baseline survey of non-native Koala predators** means a field survey over the entire **offset site** measuring the number of **non-native Koala predators**, undertaken by a **suitably qualified person** using a scientifically robust and repeatable methodology.

    d. **Business days** means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday for the whole of Queensland.

    e. **Commencement of the action** means the first instance at which clearing of **Koala habitat** either in a single event or cumulatively first exceeds one or more hectares.

    f. **Completion data** means an environmental report and spatial data information clearly detailing how the conditions of this approval have been met. The **Department's** preferred spatial data format is shapefile.

    g. **Completion of the action** means the time at which all conditions of approval (except this condition) have been fully met.

    h. **Compliance records** means all documentation or other material in whatever form required to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of approval. This includes any documentation or material in the approval holder's possession or that are within the approval holder's power to obtain lawfully.

    i. **Compliance reports** means written reports:

        i. providing accurate and complete details of compliance, **incidents**, and non-compliance with the conditions;

        ii. consistent with the **Department's** *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines* (2014); and

        iii. include a shapefile of any clearance of any **protected matters**, or their habitat, undertaken within the relevant 12 month period.

    j. **Department** means the Australian Government agency responsible for administering the **EPBC Act**.

    k. **EPBC Act** means the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

    l. **Incident** means any event which has the potential to, or does, impact on any **protected matters**.

    m. **Independent audit** means an audit conducted by an independent and **suitably qualified person** as detailed in the **Department's** *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines* (2015).

n. **Koala** means the Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) (*Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)*) listed as a threatened species under the **EPBC Act**.

o. **Koala density** means the number of **Koalas** per unit area.

p. **Koala food trees** means any tree known to be part of the normal diet for **Koalas**.

q. **Koala habitat** means any vegetation that scores five or more using the habitat assessment tool in Table 4 of the **koala referral guidelines**.

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

s. **Legally secure / secured / securing** means obtain long-term protection under a voluntary declaration as provided for in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld).

t. **Minister** means the Australian Government Minister administering the **EPBC Act** including any delegate thereof.

u. **Non-native Koala predators** means any animal not native to Australia that is known to predate on **Koalas**.

v. **Offset site** means the areas, totalling 173.53 ha, designated as *'OMU-01'* and *'OMU-02'* on the map at Attachment B.

w. **Project site** means the area designated as *'project referral area'* on the map at Attachment A.

x. **Protected matters** means a matter protected under a controlling provision in Part 3 of the **EPBC Act** for which this approval has effect.

y. **Recruitment** means new individuals added to an existing population.

z. **Sensitive ecological data** means data as defined in the **Department's** *Sensitive Ecological Data – Access and Management Policy V1.0* (2016).

aa. **Statistically significant** means a result that's not attributed to chance, as determined using methodologies and statistical analysis appropriate to the data being analysed.

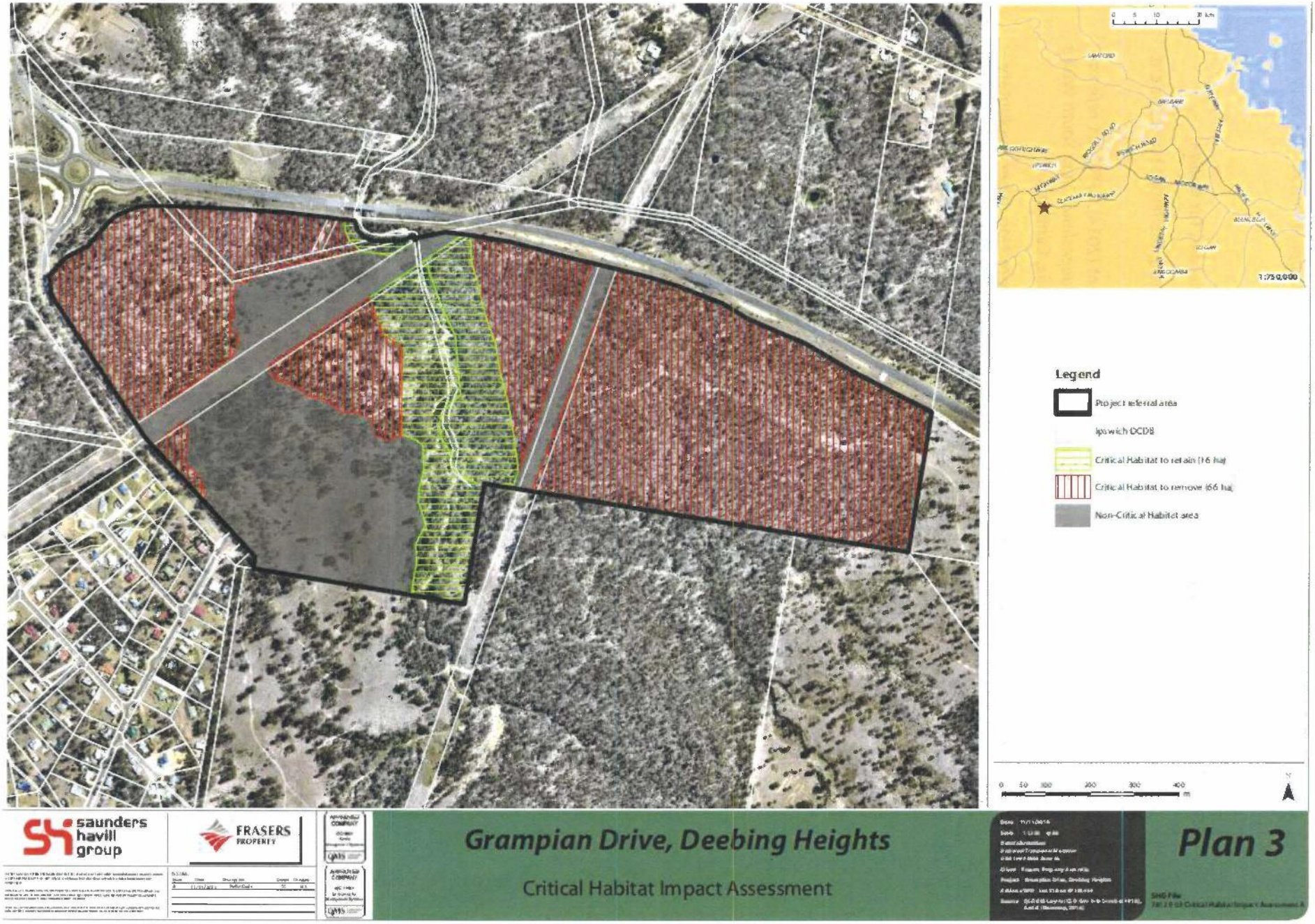
bb. **Suitably qualified person** means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and/or experience related to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative independent assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.

cc. **Website** means a set of related web pages located under a single domain name attributed to the approval holder and available to the public.

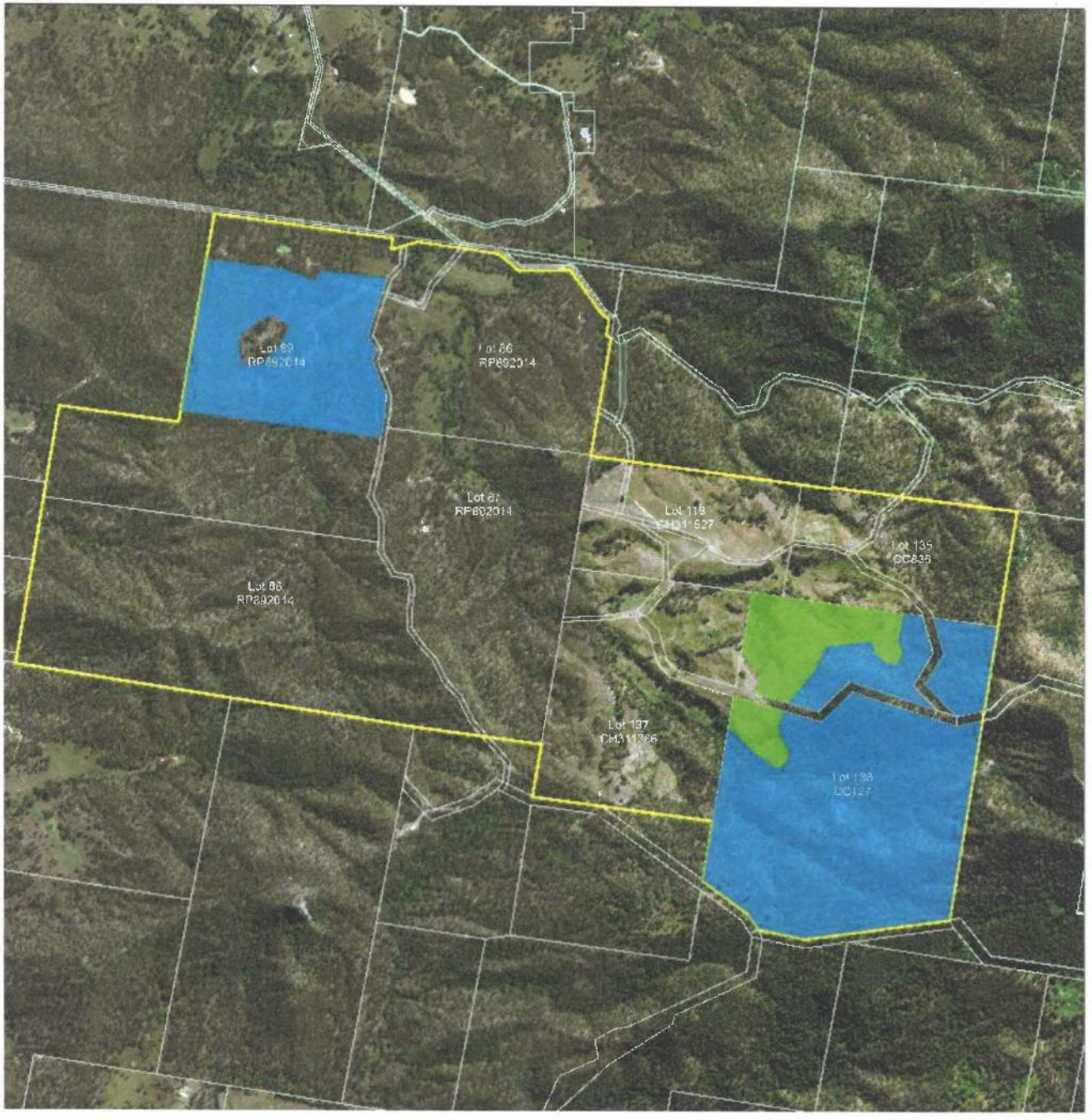
ATTACHMENTS

1. **Attachment A** map of the **project site**
2. **Attachment B** map of the **offset site**

Attachment A map of the **project site**



Attachment B map of the **offset site**



QTFN

EPBC 2015/7628
Offset Area
Operational
Management Units

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers

N

Legend

- OMU-01 (21.28 ha)
- OMU-02 (152.25 ha)
- Koala Crossing Boundary

Author:T.Pritchard, QTFN
Date: July 2018
Source: Cadastral Boundaries.
Data supplied by QSpatial
http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/index.page
ACCURACY STATEMENT
Due to varying sources of data, spatial locations may not coincide when overlaid

Appendix B

Wildlife Protection Management Plan (WPMP), Wildlife Habitat and Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP) and Year 2 Pre-clearance surveys

QUEENSLAND FAUNA CONSULTANCY Pty Ltd

May 2023

Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance Survey and Wildlife Protection & Management Plan

South Place – Grampian Drive
Deebing Heights, Queensland
Report prepared for Winslow

Report prepared by

QLD Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd

Phone: (07) 3376 9780

Email: fauna@qfc.com.au

Date:	12/05/2023
Title:	Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland
Author/s:	Jasmine Zeleny, Bryan Robinson
Reviewed by:	Bryan Robinson
Field personnel:	Jasmine Zeleny
Status:	Final Report
Filed as:	QFC FHA WPMP Winslow Deebing Heights May 2023.doc

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by Winslow to conduct a Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey and present a subsequent report South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights , Queensland. The site location is presented in Map 1.

The objective of this report is to summarise the existing fauna values present and assign mitigatory strategies applicable to probable species likely to be encountered during the clearing of identified habitats throughout or within specific localities of the site. Fauna species both common and of elevated conservation value have been considered within the parameters of onsite investigations and, where provided to QFC, include review of current fauna and floristic reports that may influence the assemblages expected to utilise the micro habitats evident within the site.

This review encompasses species identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Further consideration is given, where applicable, to species of iconic, cultural and/or regional significance identified under commonwealth, state or local planning instruments aimed at the persistence of biodiversity values within the area.

1.2 Project Location and Site Description

South Place is located on the eastern side of Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, immediately south of the Centenary Highway and adjacent to Soho Drive, Deebing Heights. The total clearing area is approximately 20 hectares.

Existing features exhibit predominantly regrowth eucalypt woodland with eroded gullies and creeks. Dominant trees species include *Acacia* species, *Allocasuarina luehmannii, Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia, E. crebra, E. melanophloia, Corymbia citriodora, C. tesselaris, Angophora leiocarpa, and Lophostemon suaveolens*. Understorey vegetation consists of grass, area of dense weed growth, and dense leaf litter.

Map 1: Project Location

Source: Adapted from Queensland Globe (2023)

1.3 Current Permits and Authorities

All activities conducted during the site investigations were implemented under the provisions of several permits issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment and Science (DES), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). These permits and additional authorities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: **Current Permits and authorities issued to QFC**

Permit/Authorisation	Permit Number	Expiry Date
Damage Mitigation Permit	WA0047114	31st October 2025
Rehabilitation Permit	WA0026789	16th September 2023
Scientific Purposes Permit	WA0032325	3rd March 2026
Scientific User Registration	Registration Number 589	27th February 2025
Animal Ethics	CA 2022/01/1569	27th February 2025
General Fisheries Permit	262922	10th May 2026

These permits and approvals enable QFC to conduct the investigation, observation and relocation of protected animals exposed to disturbance due to infrastructure expansion resulting in the destruction of natural and artificial habitats.

2. Methodology

A site inspection was carried out on the 2nd and 10th of May 2023 by Qld Fauna Consultancy. A standard set of observational techniques aimed at maximising the detection of fauna and the probable habitats they may occupy were employed to ascertain and identify the current fauna values throughout the project area. Where species of elevated conservation significance where foreseen as potentially present targeted searches were instigated to further evaluate individual species habitat.

Due to the habitat variability expressed across the development site the composition of investigations may include a range of features that entail specific components indicative of the presence of particular species or faunal groups. This may include where evident, observation of activity or signs of both historical and current use.

These may include but are not limited to the following:

- Identification of terrestrial microhabitats such as ground hollows, rock, burrows, leaf litter, stands of heavy vegetation, fallen branches and bark exfoliations;
- Identification of arboreal micro habitats including basal, trunk and limb hollows, tree fissures, bark exfoliates and arboreal termitaria;
- Identification of constructed arboreal micro habitats including bird nests and Ringtail Possum dreys;
- Artificial habitats including, but not limited to ornamental gardens, discarded rubbish, human dwellings and other infrastructure;
- Observation and investigation of aquatic habitats including dams, soaks, creeks, rivers and seasonally inundated vegetation communities. Artificial aquatic habitats may include constructed drains and culverts. Further components of interest include bank profiles and undercuts, submerged and/or exposed timber and rock, immediate aquatic and riparian vegetation, surfacing animals, nesting and/or feeding birds;
- Direct observation of active or exposed fauna within terrestrial, aquatic and arboreal habitats;
- Identification of scats, tracks and scratchings to determine fauna potentially present or to have historically utilised the site for either transient or longer-term life history purposes.

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Due to specific requirements and the cryptic nature of the Koala the following techniques were employed to assist in ascertaining the current and historical presence/absence status of the species at the site:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas.

3. Findings

The findings endeavor to demarcate the existing habitat profiles and the features present into three distinct groups: terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic. All habitat features present onsite are noted, however it is probable additional features will be present with these being accounted for during the Fauna Spotter Catcher process to be applied to all vegetation clearing across the site.

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features

The terrestrial fauna values of the site consist of different components and microhabitat features. This includes an open low-level understorey with sections exhibiting dense cover provided by grass (Figure 1 and Figure 2) and weed species such as Lantana *Lantana camara* (Figure 3), Mother-of-millions *Bryophyllum delagoense* (Figure 4) and Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis* (Figure 5). Dense leaf litter and basal bark exfoliations (Figure 6 to Figure 9) also feature on site, being present in abundance and at variable depths, providing refugial opportunities and microhabitat connectivity that can be exploited by many different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species.

The site is also exhibitive of scattered woody debris, hollow logs, rocks, and artificial debris (Figure 10 to Figure 18), providing refugial and foraging opportunities, and a contributory factor to the provision of a variety of thermal and moisture gradients that can be exploited by a number of different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species.

Terrestrial termite mounds feature heavily onsite (Figure 19 to Figure 21), with numerous mounds displaying excavations typical of the Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Figure 22 to Figure 24). These excavated mounds also provide refugial opportunities for reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals.

Mammal assemblages may comprise both native and introduced species. Macropod presence within the clearance zone was indicated by scat and tracks (Figure 25 and Figure 26), as well as several sightings of Red-necked Wallabies *Notamacropus rufogriseus*. Other native mammals which may occur on site include the Northern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon macrourus* which may be present in localities with significant vegetative ground cover.

These features collectively contribute to the potential presence of a variety of native fauna species utilising the area for refugial, foraging and other resources. A comprehensive list of fauna species recorded in the region can be viewed in Appendix C.

GPS coordinates for all indicative terrestrial habitat features are shown in Table 2. Localities for identified terrestrial habitat features are presented in Map 2.

Table 2: **Localities for identified terrestrial habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Artificial Debris	-27.6826337,152.7594845
2	Hollow Log	-27.6845519,152.7598932
3	Hollow Log	-27.684141,152.7596053
4	Hollow Log	-27.6839488,152.7595648
5	Hollow Log	-27.6836789,152.7593414
6	Hollow Log	-27.6836093,152.7594461
7	Hollow Log	-27.6841502,152.7607599
8	Hollow Log	-27.6814516,152.75943
9	Hollow Log	-27.6811891,152.7595781
10	Hollow Log	-27.6814549,152.7610247
11	Hollow Log	-27.6812669,152.7606495
12	Hollow Log	-27.6812643,152.7606511
13	Hollow Log	-27.6811897,152.7605825
14	Hollow Log	-27.6818793,152.762211
15	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.685164,152.7602135
16	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6847873,152.7600276
17	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.684645,152.7599095
18	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6845124,152.7598452
19	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.684631,152.7597476
20	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6845641,152.7599013
21	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6845589,152.7599172
22	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6845518,152.759887
23	Terrestrial Termitaria x 6	-27.6843644,152.7597834
24	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6841847,152.7595412
25	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6838569,152.7594522
26	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6838577,152.7593398

27	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6836501,152.7592816
28	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6835504,152.7594228
29	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.68371,152.758988
30	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6835644,152.7590399
31	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6835204,152.7588891
32	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6833197,152.7589216
33	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6833576,152.7590662
34	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6832435,152.7589933
35	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6831383,152.7590886
36	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832974,152.7586998
37	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6826934,152.7587021
38	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.68269,152.7586952
39	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6822713,152.7587247
40	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6823369,152.7586911
41	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682213,152.7586563
42	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832794,152.759325
43	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6833215,152.7592001
44	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832841,152.7593212
45	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6835225,152.7598438
46	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6836017,152.759636
47	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6838834,152.7599074
48	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6839206,152.7598686
49	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6839644,152.7600389
50	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6841231,152.7599404
51	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6840672,152.7602328
52	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6841503,152.760759
53	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6846792,152.7604562
54	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.68475,152.7604175
55	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6848146,152.7608149

56	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6845897,152.7610559
57	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6843905,152.7610505
58	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6841394,152.7608067
59	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6839801,152.7607996
60	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6838306,152.7606353
61	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6837324,152.7606863
62	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6837337,152.7606367
63	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6835646,152.7606604
64	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6833776,152.7602441
65	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832323,152.7602948
66	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.683131,152.759881
67	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.683525,152.7598315
68	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6830795,152.7602499
69	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6830583,152.7601438
70	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6830112,152.7598333
71	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6826994,152.7593915
72	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6821407,152.7593677
73	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6821388,152.7593659
74	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6816211,152.7594572
75	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6811419,152.7596296
76	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682767,152.7604293
77	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6827849,152.7605773
78	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6828356,152.7606256
79	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6830544,152.7606388
80	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6831245,152.760682
81	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6831969,152.7607816
82	Terrestrial Termitaria x 3	-27.6843523,152.7614285
83	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6840684,152.7615228
84	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6839861,152.7612055

85	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6840751,152.7611506
86	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6837233,152.7612971
87	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6835709,152.7612498
88	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834302,152.7611017
89	Terrestrial Termitaria x 4	-27.6833638,152.760929
90	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6832577,152.7611186
91	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6831432,152.7611326
92	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6829597,152.760963
93	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6825466,152.7607853
94	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6823374,152.7605411
95	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6823231,152.7603157
96	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6818335,152.7603236
97	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6816967,152.7601429
98	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6811166,152.7600922
99	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6810229,152.7600441
100	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6810455,152.7601961
101	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6809221,152.760348
102	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6811552,152.7603665
103	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682464,152.7611111
104	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6828935,152.7612888
105	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6831812,152.7613633
106	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6833716,152.7614548
107	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6833846,152.761458
108	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6837942,152.7614217
109	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6840815,152.7615485
110	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.684322,152.7617424
111	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6840856,152.7619281
112	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6839458,152.7618982
113	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6838559,152.7618364

114	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6837755,152.7617683
115	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6837661,152.7617501
116	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6836697,152.7617185
117	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834422,152.7615731
118	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6836254,152.7622581
119	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6838464,152.7623167
120	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.683845,152.7620707
121	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834641,152.7618973
122	Terrestrial Termitaria x 3	-27.6831061,152.761794
123	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6826623,152.7615513
124	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6826623,152.761551
125	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.681613,152.7613979
126	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6816184,152.7613465
127	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6811864,152.7605858
128	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6812088,152.7610814
129	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6814676,152.7612844
130	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.683428,152.7623671
131	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6833398,152.7622827
132	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6832744,152.762142
133	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.683468,152.7620421
134	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834824,152.7618857
135	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834867,152.7618687
136	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6829591,152.7618998
137	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6829604,152.7619134
138	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682767,152.7617414
139	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6826816,152.7615291
140	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6829126,152.761373
141	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6826222,152.7615127
142	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6826242,152.7615194

143	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.682626,152.761526
144	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682082,152.7615891
145	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6809788,152.7619005
146	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6809729,152.7619059
147	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6809243,152.7619087
148	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6814247,152.7617403
149	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6815056,152.7617245
150	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6817775,152.7609404
151	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6819691,152.7615867
152	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6821934,152.7621501
153	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6820815,152.762315
154	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6818003,152.7621432
155	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6817071,152.7622452
156	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6814274,152.7621514
157	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6813192,152.762298
158	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6818363,152.7621225
159	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6826479,152.7622348
160	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6825255,152.7619286
161	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6827456,152.7617499
162	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832413,152.7621472
163	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832869,152.7622105
164	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832236,152.7622874
165	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832668,152.7625952
166	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834864,152.7625162
167	Terrestrial Termitaria x 3	-27.6833805,152.7622893
168	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834479,152.7624817
169	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.683254,152.7626128
170	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6834298,152.762855
171	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.683616,152.7628345

172	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6832112,152.7631666
173	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6825262,152.762686
174	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6818237,152.7627118
175	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6823785,152.7633421
176	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6824541,152.7636156
177	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6828542,152.7635783
178	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6828412,152.7634716
179	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6824521,152.7636258
180	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682678,152.7638836
181	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6828026,152.7638646
182	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6828535,152.7639097
183	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6828244,152.7640146
184	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6827105,152.7641177
185	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682448,152.7636344
186	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6822757,152.763495
187	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6818074,152.763229
188	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6818028,152.7632315
189	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6817707,152.7632248
190	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6817014,152.7628664
191	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6816629,152.7631303
192	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6810112,152.7632041
193	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6810929,152.763338
194	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6812193,152.7637462
195	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.681764,152.7638025
196	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6822447,152.7638755
197	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6822819,152.7639382
198	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6822771,152.764062
199	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6823257,152.7641347
200	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6821712,152.7641084

201	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6822271,152.7642165
202	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6824392,152.7646321
203	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6822186,152.7645572
204	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.681632,152.7644848
205	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6814206,152.7645007
206	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6816539,152.7644952
207	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6813955,152.7644715
208	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.6817731,152.7645825
209	Terrestrial Termitaria x 2	-27.6820065,152.7649369
210	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.682267,152.7649597
211	Woody Debris	-27.6850211,152.7602006
212	Woody Debris	-27.6847635,152.7598288
213	Woody Debris	-27.6843567,152.7597354
214	Woody Debris	-27.6839626,152.7594679
215	Woody Debris	-27.6838577,152.7593398
216	Woody Debris	-27.6838599,152.7593328
217	Woody Debris	-27.6832105,152.7590749
218	Woody Debris	-27.6831392,152.7589408
219	Woody Debris	-27.6830395,152.7587378
220	Woody Debris	-27.6827997,152.7589079
221	Woody Debris	-27.6827785,152.7589085
222	Woody Debris	-27.6826914,152.7586956
223	Woody Debris	-27.6826496,152.7586026
224	Woody Debris	-27.6821035,152.7587774
225	Woody Debris	-27.6825426,152.7589074
226	Woody Debris	-27.682555,152.7589054
227	Woody Debris	-27.6827407,152.7591105
228	Woody Debris	-27.6829839,152.7592256
229	Woody Debris	-27.6831892,152.7592495

230	Woody Debris	-27.6833545,152.7594546
231	Woody Debris	-27.6833835,152.759768
232	Woody Debris	-27.6835411,152.75972
233	Woody Debris	-27.6837159,152.7598098
234	Woody Debris	-27.684043,152.7599851
235	Woody Debris	-27.6840685,152.7601065
236	Woody Debris	-27.6841063,152.7606873
237	Woody Debris	-27.6842303,152.7608105
238	Woody Debris	-27.6843886,152.7610501
239	Woody Debris	-27.684274,152.7610342
240	Woody Debris	-27.6839801,152.7607984
241	Woody Debris	-27.6838394,152.7606078
242	Woody Debris	-27.6834712,152.7605577
243	Woody Debris	-27.6832746,152.7600219
244	Woody Debris	-27.6831214,152.7602218
245	Woody Debris	-27.6833182,152.7598865
246	Woody Debris	-27.6834199,152.7598493
247	Woody Debris	-27.6830702,152.760234
248	Woody Debris	-27.6830212,152.7598245
249	Woody Debris	-27.6827455,152.759686
250	Woody Debris	-27.6826951,152.7593899
251	Woody Debris	-27.681487,152.7594464
252	Woody Debris	-27.6814674,152.7594442
253	Woody Debris	-27.6827413,152.7597691
254	Woody Debris	-27.6826872,152.7601862
255	Woody Debris	-27.6828032,152.7602647
256	Woody Debris	-27.6828287,152.7604988
257	Woody Debris	-27.6831231,152.7606837
258	Woody Debris	-27.6842741,152.7615758

259	Woody Debris	-27.6841545,152.7614129
260	Woody Debris	-27.6837887,152.7612318
261	Woody Debris	-27.6837653,152.7611389
262	Woody Debris	-27.6837682,152.761149
263	Woody Debris	-27.6831368,152.7611326
264	Woody Debris	-27.6823251,152.7603141
265	Woody Debris	-27.6821948,152.7604675
266	Woody Debris	-27.6811504,152.7603677
267	Woody Debris	-27.681708,152.7604672
268	Woody Debris	-27.6819933,152.7606586
269	Woody Debris	-27.6824997,152.7612048
270	Woody Debris	-27.6829768,152.7612229
271	Woody Debris	-27.6840699,152.7618915
272	Woody Debris	-27.683106,152.7617949
273	Woody Debris	-27.68128,152.7608445
274	Woody Debris	-27.6831002,152.7617644
275	Woody Debris	-27.6826261,152.7615183
276	Woody Debris	-27.6823832,152.7613493
277	Woody Debris	-27.6823925,152.7613729
278	Woody Debris	-27.6820536,152.7617111
279	Woody Debris	-27.6809412,152.7614546
280	Woody Debris	-27.6809516,152.7617846
281	Woody Debris	-27.6813261,152.7616337
282	Woody Debris	-27.6814413,152.7616044
283	Woody Debris	-27.681703,152.7610901
284	Woody Debris	-27.6820741,152.7617175
285	Woody Debris	-27.6821341,152.7618669
286	Woody Debris	-27.6821961,152.7621414
287	Woody Debris	-27.6820341,152.7624059

288	Woody Debris	-27.6814787,152.7621007
289	Woody Debris	-27.6818829,152.7627085
290	Woody Debris	-27.68234,152.7629237
291	Woody Debris	-27.6817661,152.7630312
292	Woody Debris	-27.6816981,152.7628626
293	Woody Debris	-27.6816015,152.763353
294	Woody Debris	-27.6813012,152.7632953
295	Woody Debris	-27.6812056,152.7634278
296	Woody Debris	-27.6812807,152.7633302
297	Woody Debris	-27.6811417,152.7637152
298	Woody Debris	-27.6817809,152.7637402
299	Woody Debris	-27.6817828,152.7637375
300	Woody Debris	-27.6823389,152.7638772
301	Woody Debris	-27.6821645,152.7641091
302	Woody Debris	-27.681732,152.7643072
303	Woody Debris	-27.6815939,152.7643759
304	Woody Debris	-27.6812444,152.7643444
305	Woody Debris	-27.6812628,152.7641228
306	Woody Debris	-27.6813137,152.7640782
307	Woody Debris	-27.681371,152.7640211
308	Woody Debris	-27.6813857,152.7639585
309	Woody Debris	-27.6815101,152.7638541
310	Woody Debris	-27.681687,152.7646191
311	Woody Debris	-27.6817289,152.7646509
312	Woody Debris	-27.6817447,152.7646239
313	Woody Debris	-27.6821253,152.7650037

Figure 1: Dense grass

Figure 2: Dense grass

Figure 3: Lantana *Lantana caamara*

Figure 4: Mother-of-millions *Bryophyllum delagoense*

Figure 5: Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis*

Figure 6: Dense leaf litter

Figure 7: Bark exfoliations

Figure 8: Bark exfoliations

Figure 9: Bark exfoliations

Figure 10: Woody debris

Figure 11: Woody debris

Figure 12: Woody debris

Figure 13: Woody debris

Figure 14: Hollow log

Figure 15: Hollow log

Figure 16: Hollow log

Figure 17: Hollow log

Figure 18: Rocks

Figure 19: Terrestrial termitaria

Figure 20: Terrestrial termitaria

Figure 21: Terrestrial termitaria

Figure 22: Terrestrial termitaria with excavation

Figure 23: Terrestrial termitaria with excavation

Figure 24: Terrestrial termitaria with excavations

Figure 25: Macropod scat

Figure 26: Macropod tracks

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features

The majority of the clearance area consists predominantly of regrowth Eucalypt and Acacia woodland (Figure 27 to Figure 32) consisting of trees of varying height, species and density suitable for feeding and nesting resources. The intermittent contiguous canopy structure within the vegetation represented may be facilitative of arboreal progression for species such as Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*, Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* and Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Figure 33).

Hollow-bearing trees, stag trees, fissures, and hollow tree stumps are present in the clearance area (Figure 34 to Figure 47), which may provide habitat opportunities for arboreal mammals, reptiles, and birds. Exfoliating bark on tree trunks may provide refugial opportunities for reptile species including skinks and geckos (Figure 48 to Figure 50).

Arboreal termite mounds are also present across the site (Figure 51 and Figure 52), with numerous mounds exhibiting excavations (Figure 53 to Figure 56). A number of suitable mounds were located with the potential for use as egg deposition and incubation sites by species such as the Lace Monitor *Varanus varius,* Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae,* and Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus.* Mammals have also been known to utilise these features for shelter where hollows are not readily available.

Five avian stick nests were located during the inspection but did not appear active at the time of the survey (Figure 57 to Figure 60). However, further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. A number of avian species were observed utilising the site at the time of the inspection (foraging or perching) (Figure 61), these species are presented in Table 4.

No Possum dreys were located during the inspection, however, the dense vegetation structure in some areas may have concealed visibility and further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. Possum activity was evident in the form of scratchings on several tree trunks (Figure 62).

GPS coordinates for all indicative arboreal habitat features are shown in Table 3. Localities for identified arboreal habitat features are presented in Map 2.

Primary and secondary Koala food trees located in the clearance area and include *Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia, E. crebra, E. melanophloia, Corymbia citriodora, C. tesselaris, Angophora leiocarpa, and L. suaveolens*. However, no evidence was observed to indicate recent use of these trees by koalas. No koala scats were found during 'drip zone' searches and characteristic scratchings were not found during trunk investigations. A Koala habitat values map for the clearance area is presented in Appendix A.

Table 3: **Localities for identified arboreal habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6847565,152.7603389
2	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6839275,152.7608828
3	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6812246,152.7597773
4	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6840939,152.7611483
5	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6823148,152.7603896
6	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6821742,152.7605149
7	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6841627,152.7620358
8	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6829413,152.7619631
9	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6821888,152.7634312
10	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6812703,152.7633313
11	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6820904,152.7639018
12	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6819883,152.7641612
13	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.681403,152.7641436
14	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.6818438,152.7640439
15	Arboreal Termitaria	-27.682148,152.7653747
16	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6843524,152.7607078
17	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6835615,152.7606852
18	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.681788,152.759227
19	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6827494,152.7597427
20	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6814631,152.7604948
21	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6823542,152.7624112
22	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6811069,152.7634621
23	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6814505,152.7637142
24	Bird Nest	-27.6841817,152.7595882
25	Bird Nest	-27.684207,152.7593902
26	Bird Nest	-27.6836758,152.7592535

27	Bird Nest	-27.6830901,152.7604621
28	Bird Nest	-27.6826317,152.7612244
29	Dead Stag	-27.6852278,152.7602137
30	Dead Stag	-27.6836814,152.759348
31	Dead Stag	-27.6834277,152.7588816
32	Dead Stag	-27.6834309,152.7588833
33	Dead Stag	-27.6836265,152.7597142
34	Dead Stag	-27.6840847,152.7603892
35	Dead Stag	-27.6847525,152.7603304
36	Dead Stag	-27.6840211,152.7607652
37	Dead Stag	-27.6830911,152.7600478
38	Dead Stag	-27.6830264,152.7597091
39	Dead Stag	-27.6821604,152.7593296
40	Dead Stag	-27.6819808,152.7593668
41	Dead Stag	-27.6839851,152.7612063
42	Dead Stag	-27.6840823,152.7611539
43	Dead Stag	-27.6816773,152.7601222
44	Dead Stag	-27.6813182,152.7604887
45	Dead Stag	-27.683846,152.7623162
46	Dead Stag	-27.6811988,152.7612004
47	Dead Stag	-27.6818943,152.7619879
48	Dead Stag	-27.6818429,152.7620401
49	Dead Stag	-27.6810636,152.7611882
50	Dead Stag	-27.6809602,152.7611161
51	Dead Stag	-27.6809878, 152.7610627
52	Dead Stag	-27.681876,152.7610993
53	Dead Stag x 2	-27.6820077,152.7615421
54	Dead Stag	-27.6820871,152.7617276
55	Dead Stag	-27.681707,152.7622452

56	Dead Stag	-27.681256,152.7623593
57	Dead Stag	-27.6823737,152.7622166
58	Dead Stag	-27.6823538,152.7625545
59	Dead Stag	-27.682059,152.7629005
60	Dead Stag	-27.6820918,152.7628679
61	Dead Stag	-27.682161,152.7628258
62	Dead Stag	-27.682714,152.7639456
63	Dead Stag	-27.6821155,152.76334
64	Dead Stag	-27.6812695,152.7641386
65	Dead Stag	-27.682031,152.7648196
66	Dead Stag	-27.6821531,152.7650228
67	Fissure	-27.6838595,152.7593327
68	Fissure	-27.6834146,152.7588923
69	Fissure	-27.6838298,152.7599147
70	Fissure	-27.6838303,152.7599151
71	Fissure	-27.6846068,152.7606109
72	Fissure	-27.684083,152.7614172
73	Fissure	-27.6813207,152.7605062
74	Fissure	-27.6809574,152.7618501
75	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6839869,152.7595433
76	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6832739,152.7594861
77	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6820926,152.7623207
78	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6821103,152.763337
79	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6817542,152.764633
80	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6823613, 152.7652302
81	Hollow Stump	-27.6847416,152.7599656
82	Hollow Stump	-27.6823028,152.7586263
83	Hollow Stump	-27.6821421,152.7590797
84	Hollow Stump	-27.6824511,152.7589179

85	Hollow Stump	-27.6833574,152.7594541
86	Hollow Stump	-27.6829745,152.7598017
87	Hollow Stump	-27.681429,152.7594059
88	Hollow Stump	-27.6817061,152.7595541
89	Hollow Stump	-27.6827228,152.7597332
90	Hollow Stump	-27.682207,152.7605244
91	Hollow Stump	-27.6811103,152.7600865
92	Hollow Stump	-27.6810966,152.761801
93	Hollow Stump	-27.6811906,152.7616263
94	Hollow Stump	-27.6821793,152.7628403
95	Hollow Stump	-27.6819736,152.7628038
96	Hollow Stump	-27.6812851,152.7637076

Figure 27: Site overview

Figure 28: Site overview

Figure 29: Site overview

Figure 30: Site overview

Figure 31: Site overview

Figure 32: Site overview

Figure 33: Contiguous canopy

Figure 34: Hollow-bearing tree

Figure 35: Hollow-bearing tree

Figure 36: Hollow-bearing tree

Figure 37: Stag tree

Figure 38: Stag tree

Figure 39: Stag tree

Figure 40: Stag tree

Figure 41: Stag tree

Figure 42: Fissure

Figure 43: Fissure

Figure 44: Fissure

Figure 45: Fissure

Figure 46: Hollow stump

Figure 47: Hollow stump

Figure 48: Exfoliating bark

Figure 49 Exfoliating bark

Figure 50: Exfoliating bark

Figure 51: Arboreal termitaria

Figure 52: Arboreal termitaria

Figure 53: Arboreal termitaria with excavation

Figure 54: Arboreal termitaria with excavation

Figure 55: Arboreal termitaria with excavation

Figure 56: Arboreal termitaria with excavations

Figure 57: Bird nest

Figure 58: Bird nest

Figure 59: Bird nest

Figure 60: Bird nest

Figure 61: Australian Boobook *Ninox boobook*

Figure 62: Possum scratchings

Table 4: **Arboreal Fauna Species Observed**

Number	Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	
		NCA	EPBC
1	Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*	Least Concern	Not Listed
2	Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*	Least Concern	Not Listed
3	Torresian Crow *Corvus orru*	Least Concern	Not Listed
4	Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta*	Least Concern	Not Listed
5	White-throated Honeyeater *Melithreptus albogularis*	Least Concern	Not Listed
6	Striped Honeyeater *Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	Least Concern	Not Listed
7	Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa*	Least Concern	Not Listed
8	Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*	Least Concern	Not Listed
9	Speckled Warbler *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	Least Concern	Not Listed
10	White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*	Least Concern	Not Listed
11	Grey-crowned Babbler *Pomatostomus temporalis*	Least Concern	Not Listed
12	Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*	Least Concern	Not Listed
13	Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	Least Concern	Not Listed
14	White-throated Gerygone *Gerygone olivacea*	Least Concern	Not Listed
15	Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*	Least Concern	Not Listed
16	Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*	Least Concern	Not Listed
17	Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*	Least Concern	Not Listed
18	Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*	Least Concern	Not Listed
19	Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatu*s	Least Concern	Not Listed
20	Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus*	Least Concern	Not Listed
22	Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis*	Least Concern	Not Listed
23	Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus lamberti*	Least Concern	Not Listed
24	Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*	Least Concern	Not Listed
25	Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*	Least Concern	Marine
26	Australian Boobook *Ninox boobook*	Least Concern	Not Listed

3.3 Aquatic Habitat Features

A creek which branches into a number of smaller eroded gullies is present within the area of works, as well as a small dam (Figure 63 to Figure 66). The dam was retaining water at the time of the inspection; however, the creek was dry. Native species may exploit the various microhabitats present by such environmental features, particularly during times of rainfall, including Longfin Eel *Anguilla reinhardtii*, Eastern Long-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis,* Eastern Water Dragon *Intellagama lesueurii,* Keelback Snake *Tropidonophis mairii,* Green Tree Frog *Litoria caerulea,* Graceful Tree Frog *Litoria gracilenta,* Eastern Sedge Frog *Litoria fallax,* Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis,* Striped Marsh Frog *Limnodynastes peronii,* as well as various birds and mammals as a water source.

GPS coordinates for all indicative aquatic habitat features are shown in Table 5. Localities for identified aquatic habitat features are presented in Map 2.

Table 5: **Localities for identified aquatic habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Creek	-27.6816651,152.7616732
2	Dam	-27.6825442,152.7607997

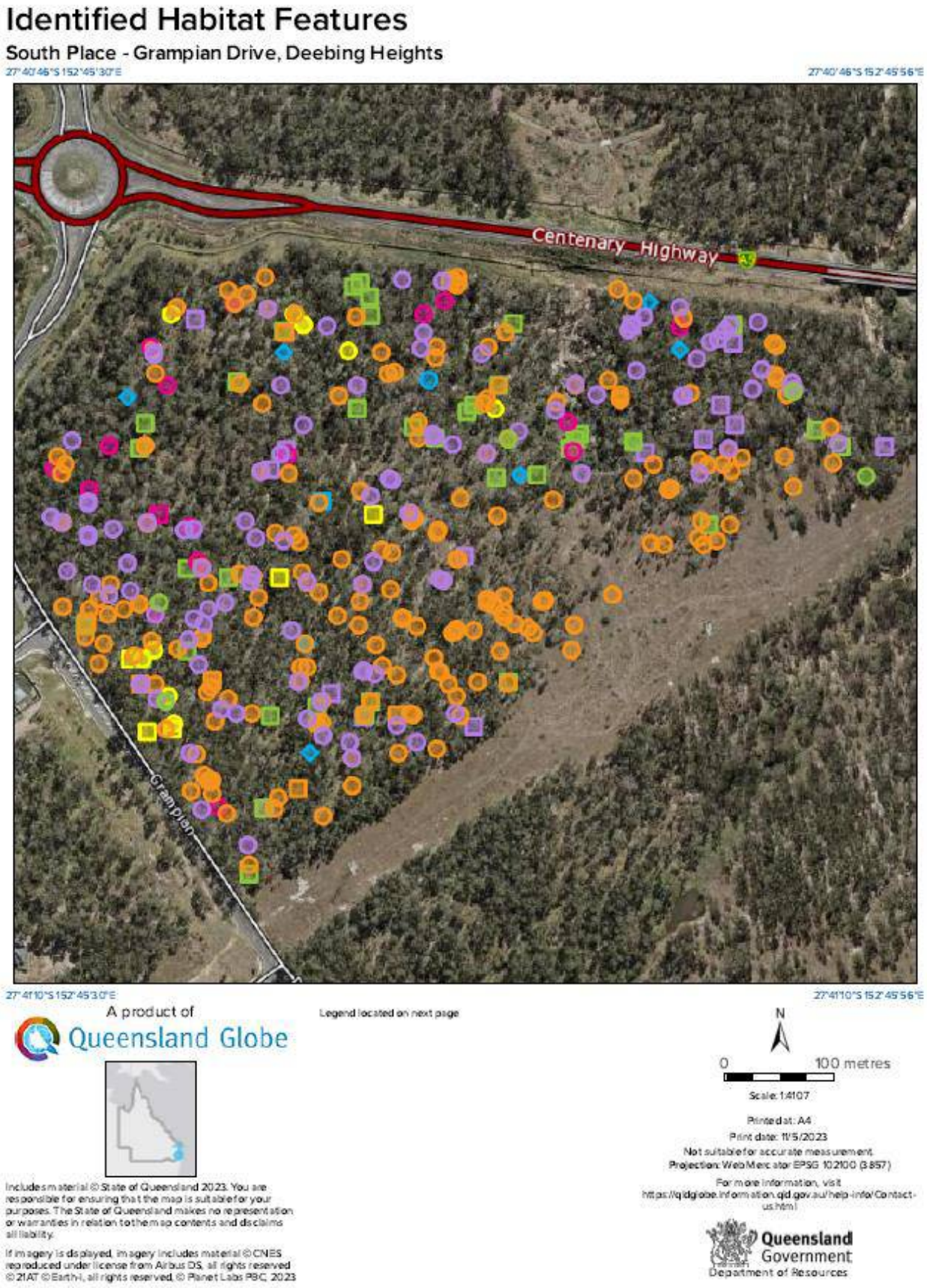
Figure 63: Creek (Dry)

Figure 64: Creek (Dry)

Figure 65: Creek (Dry)

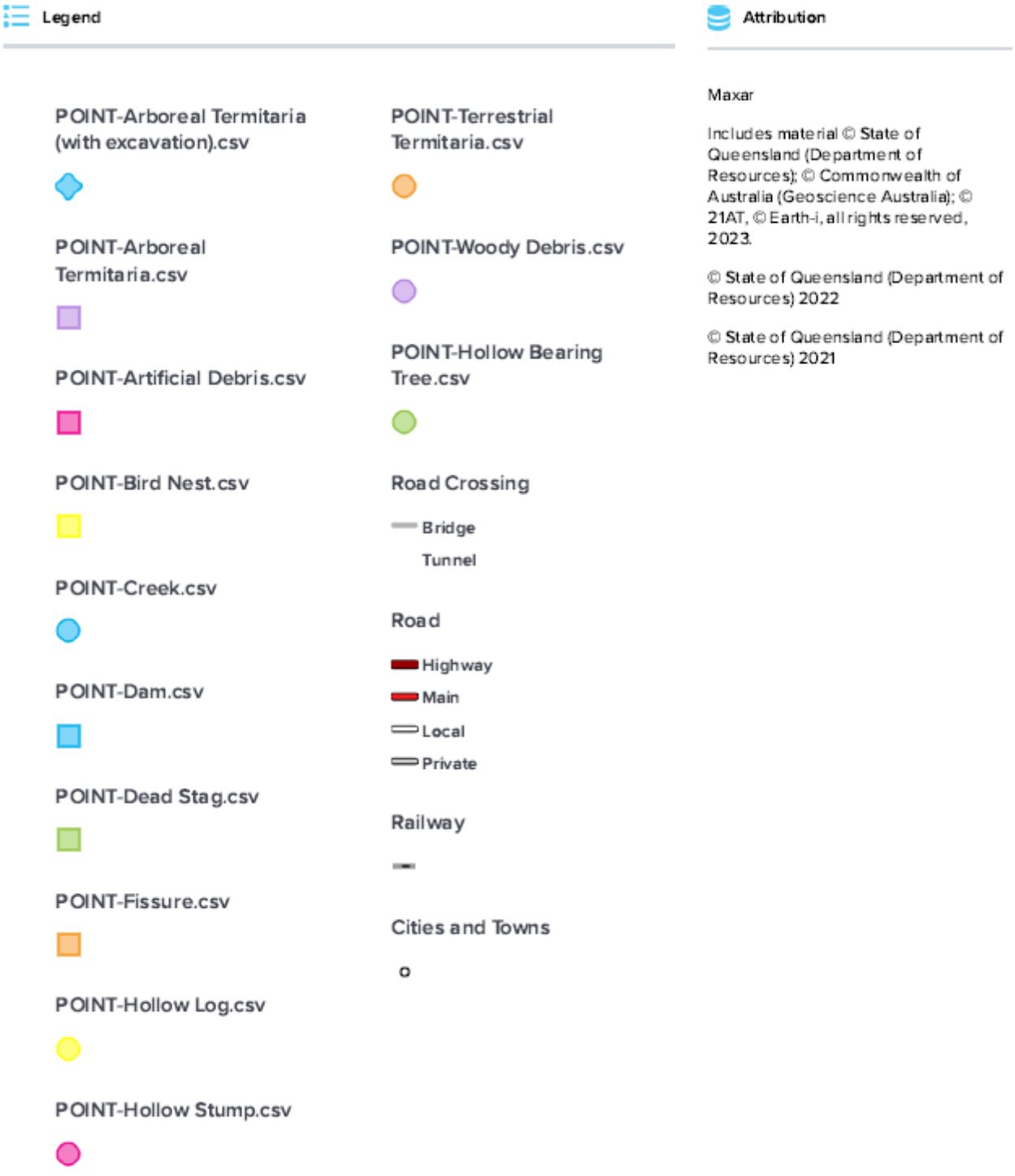
Figure 66: Dam

Map 2: **Localities for identified terrestrial, arboreal, and aquatic habitat features**



Identified Habitat Features

South Place - Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights



3.4 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) & Special Least Concern (SLC) Species

It is not envisaged that any EVNT or SLC fauna species will be detrimentally impacted by the proposed works. However, seven species identified within the Online EPBC Protected Matters Report (Appendix B) and the Queensland Government Wildlife Online Search Tool (Appendix C) were considered likely or possible to occur within the site and will require further mitigation during clearing activities.

Although no evidence was found during the site inspection of recent Koala use the species has previously been recorded in the area. The site contains habitat identified as Core Koala Habitat under the Koala Habitat in South East Queensland mapping sourced from the Queensland Globe online search tool (see Appendix A).

It is advised that dedicated methodologies be employed by a qualified Fauna Spotter specific to the detection of these species prior to vegetation clearing activities.

Table 6: **Significant species deemed likely or possible to occur within the clearance survey area**

Common Name **Scientific Name**	**Species Information**	**Likelihood of Occurrence within the Clearance Survey area**
Mammals		
Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus* **EPBC:** Not Listed **NCA:** Special Least Concern	Inhabits a broad range of habitat types across Australia where there is a supply of ants or termites. Echidnas will shelter within hollow logs, under bushes and debris (Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	***Possible*** Suitable feeding resources occur on site and evidence of diggings observed onsite.
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* **EPBC:** Endangered **NCA:** Endangered	Inhabits a range of open forest and woodland communities which may include any of the following noted food trees: *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Melaleuca*, *Angophora* and *Lophostemon*.	***Possible*** Known food trees for the transient Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus)* occur on the clearance site and the species is well documented within the area.
Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Least Concern	The Grey-headed Flying-Fox roosts in aggregations of various sizes on exposed branches, commonly of emergent trees. Roost sites are typically located near water, such as lakes, rivers or the coast. Habitat includes open forests, woodlands, urban parks and gardens.	***Possible*** Suitable vegetation communities containing both feeding and roosting resources occur on and adjacent to the clearance site.

Birds		
Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons* **EPBC:** Migratory/Marine **NCA:** Special Least Concern	The Rufous Fantail builds a small compact cup nest, of fine grasses bound with spider webs, that is suspended from a tree fork about 5m from the ground. The bottom of the nest is drawn out into a long stem. Both sexes share nest building, incubation and feeding of the young. One or two broods may be raised in a season (Serventy, 1982). Breeding occurs from about September to February with 81% of eggs laid in November-December (Higgins *et al.* 2001).	***Possible*** Preferred habitat types present, and the species has been observed in adjacent sites during the inspections.
White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudactus* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Vulnerable	Non-breeding migrant which occurs over many habitats including forests and areas with updrafts such as coastal cliffs. Usually seen flying high in very large flocks and is rarely seen perching in Australia, however there are records of birds roosting in the outer foliage of trees (Menkhorst et al. 2017).	***Possible*** Suitable habitat occurs within and adjacent to the clearance site and the species has previously been recorded in the area.
Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* **EPBC:** Marine **NCA:** Least Concern	Breeds from August to January (Higgins 1999; Boland 2004). The nest is located in an enlarged chamber at the end of long burrow or tunnel (Comrie-Smith 1930; Morris 1977), in flat or sloping ground, in the banks of rivers, creeks or dams, in roadside cuttings, in the walls of gravel pits or quarries, in mounds of gravel, or in cliff faces (Forshaw and Cooper 1987; Lill 1993; Higgins 1999; Boland 2004).	***Present*** Habitat conducive to this species is found within the survey area and the species was sighted during the inspection.
Amphibians		
Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis* **EPBC:** Not Listed **NCA:** Vulnerable	Inhabits permanent ponds and streams within rainforests, wet to dry forests and farmland areas (Anstis 2013). Nests are constructed under leaf litter, vegetation or logs at the edge of ponds or stream pools in concealed locations (Anstis 2013).	***Possible*** Habitat conducive to this species is found within the survey area.

4. Fauna Impacts

It is important to consider the existing and future residential developmental areas when investigation potential fauna impacts.

Impacts to fauna, as a result of vegetation clearance, will include the following:

- Loss of trees for foraging, roosting and nesting;
- Loss of hollow-bearing trees for nesting and refuge;
- Loss of habitat and foraging areas for terrestrial species;
- Loss of overall habitat;
- Potential loss of abundance of some local species.

Other impacts may include:

- Injury or death during felling of trees;
- Injury or death from machinery;
- Alteration of nesting, foraging and general activities due to disturbance.

5. Assessment and Conclusion

Overall, the site contains medium value refugial opportunities for arboreal and terrestrial fauna species (see Section 3.1 and 3.2). The species expected within the site are likely to primarily reflect common fauna assemblages for the region; however, provisions will be proposed directly for common fauna and species of conservation significance.

The connectivity to adjacent conservation land in the south, in conjunction with sequential clearing methodologies, will aid in the movement of medium to large size fauna such as Koala and Kangaroos. Specific methodologies for these species will be detailed within the Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP).

A number of conclusions and recommendations will be presented in the WHIMP, with the specific intention of providing a comprehensive management structure to facilitate minimal impact to fauna during the clearing of vegetation and subsequent disturbance of habitats.

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a DES approved Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process. Fauna captured will be relocated to adjacent habitat consistent with the life history requirements of the species requiring translocation. The directives given by Fauna Spotter Catchers should embrace a “best practice” approach which includes implementation of proven specific management techniques for identified habitat types and compliance with legislation relevant to the activity.

It is recommended that in the event any nests which contain chicks are identified during clearing be left until fledged, and those that are in a construction phase should be dismantled to prevent further nesting activity. Any fertile eggs recovered will require incubation and subsequent rearing for latter release.

6. References

Anstis, M (2013) *Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia*, New Holland Publishers, Sydney.

Beruldsen, G. (2003) *Australian Birds their Nests and Eggs*, Kenmore Hills: Self Published.

Curtis, LK, Dennis, AJ, McDonald, KR, Kyne, PM & Debus, SJS (2012), Queensland's Threatened Animals, CSIRO Publishing, Victoria.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (2021) *EPBC Act Protected Matters Report*, https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool Date accessed 11th May 2023.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Queensland Globe – Koala Plan.* Queensland Government. https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/# Date accessed 11th May 2023.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2017) *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*. Queensland Government.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Plants and Animals – Species Lists*, https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/species-list Date accessed 11th May 2023.

Van Dyck, S. & Strahan, R (2008). *The Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edn, Reed New Holland, Sydney.

References for nomenclature

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Leiper, G., Glazebrook, J., Cox, D. and Rathie, K. (2008) *Mangroves to Mountains: A Field Guide to the Native Plants of South-east Queensland*, Browns Plains: Logan River Branch Society for Growing Australian Plants.

Menkhorst, K. & Knight, F. (2011) *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edition, South Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

Morcombe, M. (2003) *Field Guide to Australian Birds*. Archerfield: Steve Parish Publishing
Wilson, S. (2015) *A Field Guide to Reptiles of Queensland*. 2nd edn, Sydney: New Holland Publishers.

Queensland Museum (2007) *Wildlife of Greater Brisbane,* 2nd edition, Brisbane: Queensland Museum Publishers.

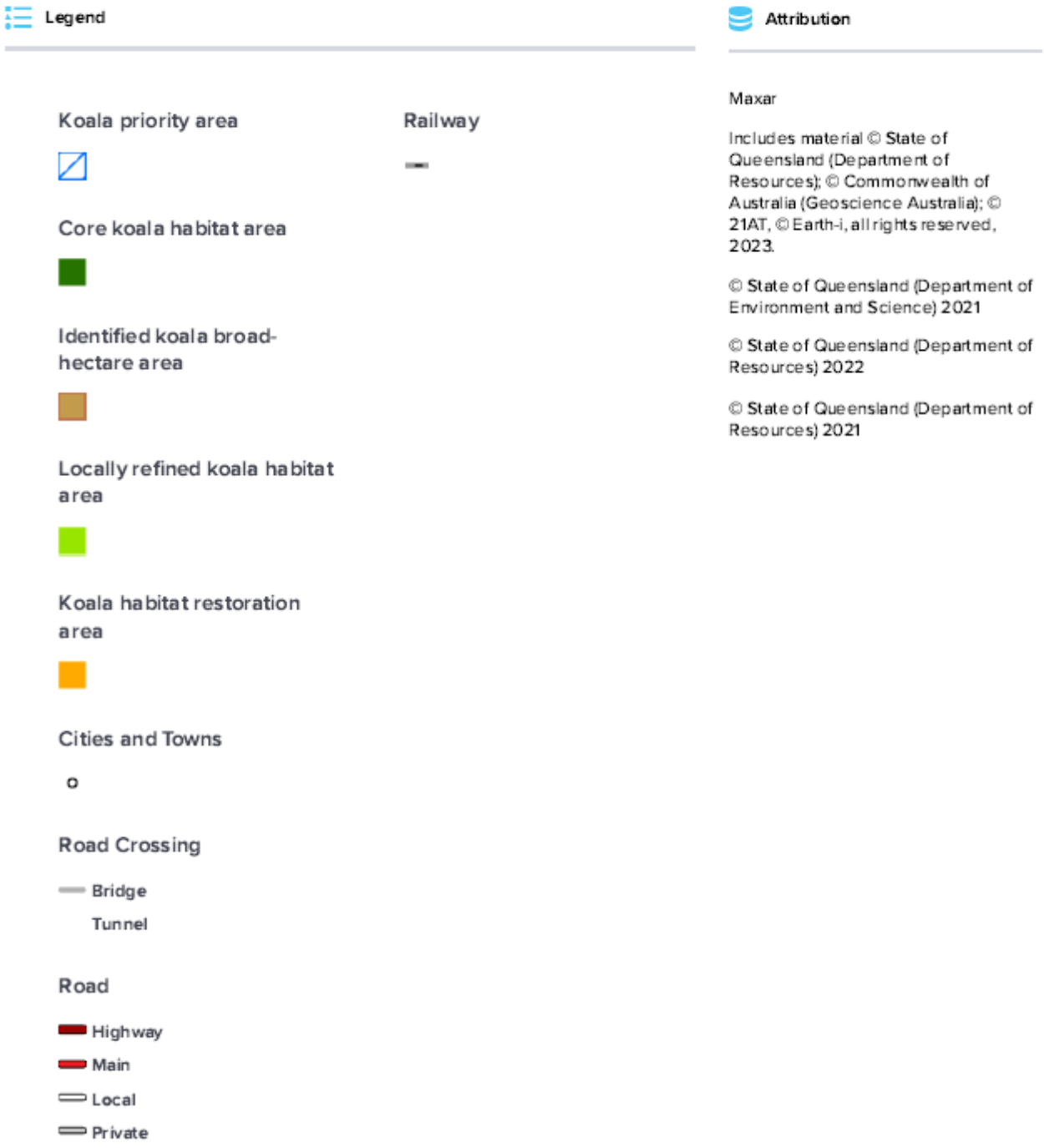
Simpson, K. and Day, N. (2004) *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia,* Camberwell: Penguin Group Australia.

Van Dyck, S. & Strahan, R (2008). *The Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edn, Reed New Holland, Sydney.

Vanderduys, E. (2012) *Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland*. Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Wilson, S. (2015) *A Field Guide to Reptiles of Queensland*. 2nd edn, Sydney: New Holland Publishers.

7. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values


Legend
Koala priority area
Core koala habitat area
Identified koala broad-hectare area
Locally refined koala habitat area
Koala habitat restoration area
Cities and Towns
Road Crossing
Bridge
Tunnel
Road
Highway
Main
Local
Private
Railway
Attribution
Maxar
Includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia); © 21AT, © Earth-i, all rights reserved, 2023.
© State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science) 2021
© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2022
© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2021

8. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 11-May-2023

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	47
Listed Migratory Species:	16

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	12
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	36
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	40 - 50km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [81858]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Plectranthus habrophyllus [64589]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31479]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31478]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP89 BUFFER ZONE [31939]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP89 BUFFER ZONE [31938]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP89 BUFFER ZONE [31940]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP90 SMALL ARMS RANGE (PURGA) [31817]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31799]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31794]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31801]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31800]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31802]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31798]	QLD	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Australian Super Hornet Flying Operations at RAAF Base Amberley	2008/4410		Assessment	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09252		Completed	In buffer area only
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09321		Completed	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
CROCODILE 03 Military Training Exercise	2002/888	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
ECCO Ripley Residential Development, Ipswich, QLD	2015/7513	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive Deebing Heights Residential Development, Qld	2015/7628	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Hayfield School Site	2021/9070	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Paradise Waters Residential Estate, Gampian Drive, Deebing Heights	2013/6864	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Providence West Residential Development	2020/8698	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Rawlings Road, Ripley Valley	2016/7723	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Ripley	2020/8791	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Ripley Road Residential Development	2019/8539	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ripley Road residential development, Ripley Valley, Qld	2017/8095	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ripley View Residential Subdivision	2020/8615	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Talisman Saber 2005 Military Exercise	2004/1819	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Aerospace and Defence Support Centre - Amberley	2010/5579	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Daleys Road Residential Development	2010/5638	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive residential development, Deebing Heights,	2016/7634	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Qld				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Inland Rail Gowrie to Kagaru Geotechnical Project, QLD	2018/8263	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Master planned residential community, Ripley Valley, QLD	2014/7325	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Northern Link Parallel Road Tunnels Project	2007/3824	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
REMONDIS Waste to Energy Facility	2020/8806	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Removal of Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat	2005/2137	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Residential/Commercial development Binnies Road, Ripley, Qld	2016/7669	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential Subdivision on Monterea Road, Ripley	2012/6644	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Town Centre,Ipswich, QLD	2015/7471	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
South West Transport Corridor	2006/2547	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Swanbank Gas Fired Combined Cycle Plant	2008/4087	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Swanbank Waste Management Facility Stage 1B extension Area, Qld	2015/7581	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
To develop the Paradise Heights residential subdivision, QLD	2014/7310	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Underground Bus and Train Project, Brisbane	2013/7106	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
168 Lot Residential and Commercial Development at Deebing Heights	2009/4818	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Cross River Rail	2010/5427	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments			
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

9. Appendix C: Wildlife Online Extract

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: Animals
Type: Native
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.6824
Longitude: 152.7611
Distance: 5
Email: jasmine@qfc.com.au
Date submitted: Thursday 11 May 2023 19:35:05
Date extracted: Thursday 11 May 2023 19:40:03

The number of records retrieved = 271

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		14
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		6
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		6
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne coriacea*	red backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		6
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		8
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		C		1
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		9
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		5
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		15
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		4
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		6
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		15
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		9
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		23
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		7
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	plumed whistling-duck		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Spatula rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		9
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		1
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		15
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		12
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		23
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus sp.*			C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		17
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		34
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		13
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		14
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		21
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		6
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		16
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		7
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		11
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		6
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia phasianella*	brown cuckoo-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		19
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		2
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		5
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		32
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		5
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		7
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		8
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		13

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		5
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		7
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		4
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		9
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		3
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		7
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	white-backed swallow		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		12
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		5
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		4
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		6
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		5
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Poodytes gramineus*	little grassbird		C		5
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		26
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		8
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		11
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		17
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		25
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	brown-headed honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		11
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		22
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		8
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		27
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		3
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		4
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		7
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		5
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		6
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		9
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		24

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		9
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		4
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		2
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		10
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		5
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		10
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		6
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail		C		3
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		9
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe		C		5
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		9
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		5
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian ringneck		C		5
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Glossopsitta concinna*	musk lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	budgerigar		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		9
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		21
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		34
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		17
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		2
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Chlamydera maculata*	spotted bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		10
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		11
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		9
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana fluminea*	Australian spotted crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia pusilla*	Baillon's crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia tabuensis*	spotless crake		C		4
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt		C		6
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		12
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		21
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		SL		3
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted-snipe		E	E	3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		SL		2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		4
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		6
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		8
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		2
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		4
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		12
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix maculosus*	red-backed button-quail		C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		2
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		19
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	common crow				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	meadow argus				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	evening brown				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala hamata hamata*	blue tiger				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium choredon*	blue triangle				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia gorgophone gorgophone*	yellow migrant				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona*	lemon migrant				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe*	large grass-yellow				1
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus flavipes flavipes*	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)		C		1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale		C		2
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	yellow-bellied sheathtail bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		6
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus sp.*			C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		8
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		3
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	white-striped freetail bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps sensu lato*	sugar glider		C		3
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		6
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus sp.*			C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		7
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	180
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox		C		18
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	18
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		6
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Myotis macropus*	large-footed myotis		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis agassizii*	Agassiz's glassfish				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla australis*	southern shortfin eel				10

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*	flyspecked hardyhead				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Clupeidae	*Nematalosa erebi*	bony bream				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Gobiomorphus australis*	striped gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris compressa*	empire gudgeon				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris klunzingeri*	western carp gudgeon				4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris sp.*					1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon grandiceps*	flathead gudgeon				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia duboulayi*	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Mugilidae	*Mugil cephalus*	sea mullet				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	*Macquaria novemaculeata*	Australian bass				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Tandanus tandanus*	freshwater catfish				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	spangled perch				2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		6
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		9
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		2
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		7
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Brachyurophis australis*	coral snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		4
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		5
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra dubia*	dubious dtella		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis*	open-litter rainbow skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis sensu lato*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia martini*	dark bar-sided skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus		C		5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis amicula*	friendly sunskink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		7
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*	eastern bluetongue		C		3
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios wiedii*	brown-snouted blind snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		2

CODES

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

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

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

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

May 2023

Fauna Spotter Catcher Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan

South Place – Grampian Drive
Deebing Heights, Queensland

Report prepared for Winslow

Report prepared by

QLD Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd

Phone: (07) 3376 9780

Email: fauna@qfc.com.au

Date:	12/05/2023
Title:	Fauna Spotter Catcher Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland
Author/s:	Jasmine Zeleny, Bryan Robinson
Reviewed by:	Bryan Robinson
Status:	Final Report
Filed as:	QFC WHIMP Winslow Deebing Heights May 2023.doc

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by Winslow to prepare a Fauna Spotter Catcher Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan for South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland. The site location is presented in Map 1.

The objective of this report is to summarise the existing fauna values presented in the Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-Clearance Survey and Wildlife Protection and Management Plan (WPMP) and assign mitigatory strategies applicable to probable species likely to be encountered during the clearing of identified habitats throughout or within specific localities of the site. Fauna species both common and of elevated conservation value have been considered within the parameters of onsite investigations and, where provided to QFC, include review of current fauna and floristic reports that may influence the assemblages expected to utilise the microhabitats evident within the site.

This review encompasses species identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Further consideration is given, where applicable, to species of iconic, cultural and/or regional significance identified under commonwealth, state or local planning instruments aimed at the persistence of biodiversity values within the area.

1.2 Project Location and Site Description

South Place is located on the eastern side of Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, immediately south of the Centenary Highway and adjacent to Soho Drive, Deebing Heights. The total clearing area is approximately 20 hectares.

Existing features exhibit predominantly regrowth eucalypt woodland with eroded gullies and creeks. Dominant trees species include *Acacia* species, *Allocasuarina luehmannii, Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia, E. crebra, E. melanophloia, Corymbia citriodora, C. tesselaris, Angophora leiocarpa, and Lophostemon suaveolens*. Understorey vegetation consists of grass, area of dense weed growth, and dense leaf litter.

Map 1: Project Location

Source: Adapted from Queensland Globe (2023)

1.3 Current Permits and Authorities

All activities conducted during the site investigations were implemented under the provisions of several permits issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment and Science (DES), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). These permits and additional authorities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: **Current Permits and authorities issued to QFC**

Permit/Authorisation	Permit Number	Expiry Date
Damage Mitigation Permit	WA0047114	31st October 2025
Rehabilitation Permit	WA0026789	16th September 2023
Scientific Purposes Permit	WA0032325	3rd March 2026
Scientific User Registration	Registration Number 589	27th February 2025
Animal Ethics	CA 2022/01/1569	27th February 2025
General Fisheries Permit	262922	10th May 2026

These permits and approvals enable QFC to conduct the investigation, observation and relocation of protected animals exposed to disturbance due to infrastructure expansion resulting in the destruction of natural and artificial habitats.

2. Mitigation Strategies

2.1 Fauna Spotter

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a licensed Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing, and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process.

2.2 Clearing Methodologies

In accordance to the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* the following sequential clearing conditions are required to be adhered to:

- Clearing of trees is carried out in a way that ensures koalas living in or near the area being cleared (the clearing site) have enough time to move out of the clearing site without human intervention, including in particular, for a clearing site with an area of more than 6ha, by:
    - Carrying out the clearing in stages; and
    - Ensuring not more than the following is cleared in any one stage:
        - for a clearing site with an area of 6 ha or less—50 percent of the site's area;
        - for a clearing site with an area of more than 6ha—3ha or 3 percent of the site's area, whichever is the greater; and
    - Ensuring that between each stage there is at least one period of 12 hours that starts at 6 p.m. on a day and ends at 6 a.m. on the following day, during which no trees are cleared on the site;

In addition to these measures it is recommended that clearing activities be undertaken in a directional manner specified by the fauna spotter/catcher. This is done to reduce the likelihood of negative interactions between fauna and potential hazards e.g. roads and traffic, prevent isolation of fauna through habitat fragmentation, and to ensure that natural dispersal of wildlife away from clearing activities is not impeded.

A plan detailing the recommended clearing direction can be viewed in Appendix A.

2.3 Fauna Fencing

Due to the location of the clearing footprint, the installation of temporary fencing may aid in minimizing the movement of large fauna, including highly mobile macropods into adjacent estates and nearby roadways.

The addition of further fauna fencing may be required if site conditions change and fauna considerations are presented by the fauna spotter catcher.

2.4 Felling Procedures

Trees identified as having potential fauna values (such as hollows, arboreal termitaria and exfoliating bark) will be clearly identified and subsequently marked for supervision during felling and inspected once felled. Efforts will be made to determine potentially occupant species by way of investigations for indicative signs (scats, scratchings and tracks) on the day(s) of clearing. Where no signs are found or potentially occupant species are undeterminable, machinery operators will be instructed to fell trees in a manner directed at minimising the potential risk of injury to fauna.

All identified microhabitats will be inspected via ground-based observation and the direction of felling will be determined considering the safety of personnel, machinery and potentially occupant fauna. Felling procedures will see implementation of a soft felling technique specifically constructed by QFC to achieve minimal deceleration and impact upon felling. This will be achieved under direction of the Fauna Spotter present directly communicating with the plant operator(s).

2.5 Macropods

Macropod movement throughout the site was identified by the presence of scats and footprints during the fauna survey, as well as several sightings of Red-necked Wallabies *Notamacropus rufogriseus*.

The area of proposed clearing activities exhibits connectivity to notable habitat values to the south and east. Therefore, if clearing commences in a directional and incremental fashion any macropods potentially encountered on site may move on of their own volition. In this event, it is recommended that clearing proceed as already recommended with continual reassessment by the onsite fauna spotters.

2.6 Aquatic Fauna

In the event aquatic dewatering activities will be required within the proposed clearing area; pooled water and drainage features will be inspected during terrestrial load reduction activities ahead of the clearing front. The following recommendations are made to mitigate impacts to potentially occupant fauna:

- Inspection of banks, peripheral vegetation and other immediate terrestrial microhabitats;
- Identification of potential fauna values including: logs, rocks, artificial structures, discarded rubbish and burrows;
- Targeted searched for frog egg deposition sites on debris, bank edges, water surface and vegetation.

2.7 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna

Overall, the site contains medium value refugial opportunities for arboreal and terrestrial fauna species. The species expected within the site are likely to primarily reflect common fauna assemblages for the region however provisions are proposed directly for common fauna and species of conservation significance.

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a DES approved Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process. Terrestrial load reduction activities will be conducted ahead of the clearing front where possible. Fauna captured will be relocated to adjacent habitat consistent with the life history requirements of the species requiring translocation.

2.8 EVNT & SLC Fauna

It is not envisaged that any species, listed under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, other than those listed in the WPMP, will require specific management during vegetation clearing activities.

However, specific management for those identified EVNT & SLC species will include targeted investigations immediately prior to vegetation removal activities on each day of clearing and subsequently whilst clearing takes place. Preliminary investigations will be supported by additional monitoring applied during clearing activities with a designated fauna spotter operating with each machine actively involved in vegetation or identified habitat disturbance. These should include the following:

Short-beaked Echidna
Although no individuals were observed during the survey, evidence of echidna use throughout the site was observed during the inspection by QFC and would see probability for the Short-beaked Echidna to be encountered during clearing activities.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Short-beaked Echidna:

- Daily inspection of areas to be cleared for transient individuals;
- Inspection daily for potential burrow sites;
- Monitored dismantling of identified microhabitats by fauna spotters with machinery assistance

Koala:

As favoured Koala food trees on site exceed a diameter of 100mm at 1.3 metres from the ground, requirements under the Koala Plan's 'Koala Habitat Area' provisions trigger the need for inspection and monitoring during vegetation clearing by a qualified Fauna Spotter.

Historically known to occur within the area the Koala will feature highly in daily search efforts with a dedicated and detailed methodology employed as follows:

- Pre-clearing (preliminary) investigations to be conducted specifically for Koala detection by one experienced fauna spotter a minimum half hour prior to works each day. The investigation will embrace all designated clearing zones identified for that day inclusive of a 25-metre buffer around that zone;
- Once clearing commences a fauna spotter will accompany each machine providing continuous verification of habitat values and potential identification of undetected koalas ahead of operating plant. This will also account for potentially transient Koalas that may enter the site after preliminary investigations are complete.

Direct observational methodology will include the following components

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas;
- Repeat observations made of single trees from numerous angles at repeated times throughout the clearing activities by the assigned fauna spotter.

In the event a Koala is detected, the Fauna Spotter will determine the appropriate course of action with exclusion zones implemented and alterations to the clearing plan discussed with the Site Supervisor. Once defined, these directions will be communicated to the plant operators and clearing will proceed in accordance with the recommendations made.

Changes to Koala management strategies highlighted in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* have resulted in particular conditions placed on vegetation clearance involving the removal of Koala food trees. These provisions entail an increased responsibility by developers and land clearance operators alike to ensure the welfare of potentially present Koalas in areas identified as having significance for the persistence of this species.

Where significance under planning instruments is assigned provisions may include the restriction of all clearance that directly interferes with any tree a Koala is residing in or surrounding trees that, when felled, may impact on the crown of the host tree. Koalas are to leave via their own volition through a corridor designated by the Fauna Spotter to the closest remaining suitable habitat.

Throughout this time the Koala may not be interfered with by any means unless special dispensation has been sought through the appropriate government body or where the Koala is evidently in a state of compromised health. Only when Koalas have vacated a tree can clearance operations include the identified host tree and surrounding vegetation which composes the established exclusion zone. Recommendations made by the Fauna Spotter on site will embrace these provisions.

Response to Diseased/Injured Koalas

In the event the Fauna Spotter Catcher detects a koala showing signs of disease or injury the following procedure is to be implemented immediately after establishing the machinery exclusion zone:

- Photograph the animal and where possible the specific issue observed (i.e. dirty rump, emaciation);
- Contact Bryan Robinson, Principal Ecologist at QFC, to provide further assessment of the Koala via the images taken;
- Bryan to contact the Ipswich Koala Protection Society (IKPS) President Ruth Lewis for further opinion and collaboratively decide on the relevant response and timing;
- Where deemed to require veterinary assistance a Koala trap will be acquired from IKPS and installed by QFC;
- Bryan to ensure DES are immediately notified of the intended take of the animal;
- All Koalas will be taken to Moggill Koala Hospital for veterinary examination upon capture.

Employed Koala Trapping Technique

A dedicated Koala trap will be utilised in the event a Koala is deemed to require veterinary assistance. The trap used (Figure 1 and Figure 2) will be supplied by IKPS and consists of the following components:

- 1200mm high Core flute wall;
- Steel bracing pins/star pickets;
- Zip ties;
- Purpose built Koala trapping box with guillotine/footpad style closing mechanism.

The core flute wall is placed around the tree the koala is in to form a solid barrier, subsequently channelling the animal to the trapping box when it descends from the tree. Checks are conducted on the trap periodically between 6pm and 6am to check if the Koala has entered the trap. Once captured the Koala is transported within the trapping box to minimise handling and undue stress or interference. Notification is given immediately to Bryan Robinson who will provide transportation and inform IKPS of the pending arrival of the Koala to Moggill Koala Hospital.

Figure 1: Koala trap exterior

Figure 2: Koala trap interior

Grey-headed Flying Fox:

Although no Flying Fox camps or roosts were noted during the site survey, the transient nature of this species and the abundance of available feeding resources would see probability for the species to intermittently utilise the site.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Grey-headed Flying Fox:

- Daily Inspection of trees assigned for removal be conducted to detect potential roosting Flying Foxes;
- Trees found to contain roosting Flying Foxes to be left standing and re assessed at the end of each days clearing. Being a transient species, the disturbance associated by the surrounding clearing is likely to see individuals fly off via its own volition come nightfall and not return the following morning, thus negating the need for direct disturbance.

Rufous Fantail:

The site contains preferred habitat types with the potential to support nesting localities for the Rufous Fantail.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Rufous Fantail:

- Inspection daily of trees assigned for removal in areas of likely occurrence to detect potentially roosting birds;
- Observation of mature birds to ensure individuals are out of immediate felling zones;
- Implementation of a soft felling technique where trees are determined to have potential nests.

White-throated Needletail:

The site contains preferred habitat types for the White-throated Needletail; however, the species does not breed in Australia. It is unlikely that either species will be impacted by clearing activities as it is rare to see these species perched. Observations are likely to be limited to flyovers and aerial foraging high above the area of works.

Rainbow Bee-eater:

The site contains preferred habitat types with the potential to support nesting localities for the Rainbow Bee-eater and the species was sighted during the inspection. The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Rainbow Bee-eater:

- Inspection daily of trees assigned for removal in areas of likely occurrence to detect potentially roosting birds;
- Observation of mature birds to ensure individuals are out of immediate felling zones;
- Inspection of potential burrows for nesting activity

Tusked Frog:

Habitats conducive to the presence of these amphibians are noted at several localities throughout the site. Subsequently, it is recommended that Inspection of these microhabitats be conducted prior to the disturbance of microhabitat to detect potentially occupant frogs.

3. Wildlife Capture & Removal Plan

Relocation of native fauna is a strategy that may be required during the course of developmental works to adhere to the project's required nature conservation, animal welfare and human safety objectives.

In all circumstances where native fauna is required to be relocated it must be done so, or under the direct supervision of, a suitably licensed fauna spotter/catcher. A summary of the fauna capture, handling and relocations strategies to be implemented by the fauna spotter/catcher for fauna groups deemed likely, or possible, to occur on site are presented in *Table 2*.

Table 2: Fauna capture, handling and relocation strategy table

Animal Group	Capture and handling	Relocation
Lizards Geckoes Dragons Monitors	• Place one hand behind the head at the base of the quadrates and the other at the base of the tail behind the hind limbs; • Be cautious when handling smaller skinks and legless lizards as they may discard their tail; • Lizards and geckoes can be placed inside suitably sized calico bags • In the case of large monitor lizards keep the animal's ventral surface directly away from the body with the tail between the upper arm and torso. • Dragons and small monitors can be placed in suitably sized calico bags. Larger monitors to be placed in suitably sized crate	• Place the lizard head first into a suitable holding crate for later release. o Dragons & monitors– release up trees or into heavy vegetation; o Water dragons – in the vicinity of riparian areas; o Skinks, Geckoes, Legless lizards – around creek margins.
Snakes	• Due to their mobile nature, large snakes generally do not require to be handled or relocated, with the exception of slow moving species (i.e. pythons) or smaller species; • Snakes should be identified and only moved if competent and safe to do so (see SOP006 Handling Venomous Snakes Procedure); • Do not attempt to catch a snake if you're not competent; • Injured snakes should be handled with suitable equipment.	• Release in suitable habitat e.g. along creek lines for python and tree snakes • If feasible take them well away from clearance site to a suitable release location • Release discreetly away from high density suburban areas
Small Mammals	• Place a gloved hand around the whole animal in the case of small mammals (melomys or rats), • Do not handle rodents by the tail as this will cause damage to the tail sheath • Place the animal in calico bag in a cool place for later relocation. • Minimise holding time to avoid animal gnawing through bags and escaping	• Release animal into area suitable to its habitat requirements. Ensure plenty of cover is available.

Animal Group	Capture and handling	Relocation
Glider Family	• Place gloved hands around the animal at initial capture; • Place the glider(s) into a calico bag or suitable animal crate ensuring family groups are kept together for all-inclusive release; • Place in a cool dry area during the day. • When using calico bags ensure the bag is hung and well ventilated • Where possible contain gliders within hollow by plugging openings with a towel or calico bag	• Release glider into habitat with natural hollows and canopy cover; • When releasing a family group with more than one furred young (being carried on the back) either: o Divide young between parents as a mother is unlikely to carry more than one young, o Place young in elevated hollow with parents and allow them to move away in their own time. • Place animal in bag at the base of the selected tree, opening the bag wide and allowing the animal to leave the bag when it is ready. • Relocate hollow (with gliders inside) to suitable habitat and cover lightly with foliage so that the gliders can move away of their own accord and are protected from predators.
Amphibians	• Amphibians should be handled only when necessary and handling times should be kept to a minimum to help prevent: o Removal of the protective mucous layer covering the skin of amphibians; o To prevent handling stress induced by changes in their body temperature; o Risk of spreading pathogens and parasites. • Amphibians from different sites need to be kept isolated from each other, and need to be kept in different containers or bags; • Any dead or sick amphibians need to be quarantined from other amphibians. Amphibians can be handled utilising one of the following methodologies: • **Bare handed** – ensure hands are sterilized before handling and free from lotions, sunscreen etc. • **Gloves** – disposable gloves desirable or disinfect gloves between handling different animals; • **Plastic bags** – Single use lightweight plastic bags can be used to pick up and handle frogs; again, plastic bags should be disposed of before handling amphibians form a different site. • All staff should be knowledgeable and familiar with the ***Interim Hygiene Protocol for Handling Amphibians – Technical Manual (DEHP)***	• Always ensure that amphibians are kept moist until release. This can include storing in a designated container with moist soil or toweling or in a wet calico bag; • Release into suitable adjacent vegetation that is typical of the species requirements; • Suitable release locations include riparian vegetation, low-lying wetlands, alongside creek lines, hollow logs, dams and ponds; • Amphibians from different sites need to be released in separate locations; • Disinfection procedures in relation to amphibians need to be followed.

Animal Group	Capture and handling	Relocation
Macropods	• Capture and restraint of macropods carries a high risk of injury and fatal hyperthermia/myopathy syndrome, and must not be performed by inexperienced personnel, or without appropriate equipment and sedation. • Capture and restraint of healthy macropods (other than pouch young) must be performed using sedation or anaesthesia due to the high risk of developmental myopathy, and other capture and restraint-associated conditions. Sedative and anaesthetic drugs may only be used under direct supervision of a registered veterinarian, or by appropriately licensed persons (Hanger & Nottidge, 2009).	• Release animal into suitable to its habitat requirements. Ensure plenty of cover is available. • Macropods are to be released within the range of normal movement from their place of origin. E.g. a Kangaroo can be released within 100 km of its origin, based on its capacity to travel long distances. • Monitor animals to ensure adequate recovery if sedated.
Microbats	• Only vaccinated persons are to handle bats • If possible, plug the hollow opening with a bag or towel and ask the operator to cut the hollow from the tree; • Always wear gloves when handling bats. • If not contained within a hollow, place bats inside a calico bag and hang upright in a cool place	• Relocate hollow (with bats inside) to suitable habitat and cover lightly with foliage so that the bats can move away of their own accord and are protected from predators. • Bats not contained within a hollow should be released as late as possible at the end of the day.

Possums	• Use thick elbow length gloves when handling possums;
	• Try to grip the animal behind the head near the shoulder blades and around the tail so that you have control of the animal;
	• Keep fingers away from the mouth of the animal;
	• Keep the animal's body facing away at all times;
	• Transfer into a thick calico bag and then into a kitty crate. Place in a safe and shady place until you can relocate the animal.
		• Release the possum into habitat with adequate hollows and cover;
		• Place animal in bag at the base of a select tree, opening the bag and allow the animal to leave the bag when it is ready;
		• When releasing a Ringtail Possum mother with more than one furred young (being carried on her back) it is unlikely that she will carry both young if highly stressed;
		  ○ Choose a smaller shrubby tree with vines or heavy foliage (so the adult can construct a drey easily)
		  ○ Watch the adult ascend the tree, it is possible she will only carry one young and so any additional young may be pushed from her back
		  ○ It may be necessary to take one or more of the young to a wildlife carer
		  ○ If possible place mother and young in a suspended hollow, cover lightly with foliage and allow the animals to move on their own accord. This way the mother can ferry young one at a time to a more suitable location.

Animal Group	Capture and handling	Relocation
Birds	• Use gloves when handling larger birds • Use a towel to cover the bird and simultaneously restrain the bird and transfer into calico bag • With larger parrots and raptors, restrain head and legs and transfer into a kitty crate • Wrap chicks loosely in a towel and transfer to kitty crate, keep in a warm location.	• Relocate adult birds in suitable habitat • Chicks should be referred to wildlife carer
Koalas	Movement of Koalas is heavily legislated in South East Queensland. Koalas are not to be captured or relocated without the prior consent of Department of Environment and Science (DES). Koalas should be left to move away of their own volition and trees are not to be felled while a Koala remains in occupancy. See SOP003 Koala Management Procedure for further information.	

4. Wildlife Contingency Plan

In the event sick, injured or orphaned protected animals are encountered during the course of the project they shall be administered to in accordance with the *Code of Practice Care of Sick, Injured or Orphaned Protected Animals in Queensland* under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The stages in which injuries or illness are described under the code are as follows:

Critical: Injuries or illnesses that are life-threatening; for example, an animal that has been struck by a car and has serious head injuries.

Serious: Injuries or illnesses that might reasonably be expected to cause moderate pain (but are not immediately life-threatening), and the animal is not showing obvious signs of distress or pain, or significantly reduced mental activity; for example, an animal with a closed fracture but no other apparent injuries and that is alert and responsive.

Mild: The injuries or illness of an animal appear to cause little discomfort, pain or function loss and are not life-threatening (even without immediate vet treatment); for example, superficial cuts, superficial bruising or orphaned animals suffering from mild dehydration.

4.1 Basic Wildlife Care

If wildlife requiring care are encountered by the fauna spotter/catcher, they will be attended to in the manner set out by the guidelines provided in *Table 4*. Supplementary advice will be sought from a wildlife carer and/or veterinarian where required. QFC have previously utilised experienced local carer groups and vets. These are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: List of Local Vets & Wildlife Carer Groups

Vets			
Name	**Location**	**Contact Number**	**Comments**
RSPCA Wildlife Hospital	139 Wacol Station Road, Wacol	07 3426 9999	24 Hours/7days
Carers			
Name	**Location**	**Contact Number**	**Comments**
RSPCA Wildlife Hospital	139 Wacol Station Road, Wacol	07 3426 9999	24 Hours/7days
Ipswich Koala Protection Society	Ipswich	Ruth: 07 5464 6274 / 0419 760 127 Helen: 07 3282 5035 / 0417 604 761	Specialize in koalas however rescue all wildlife
Ann De Jong	Gailes	(07) 3736 1967	Most fauna, particularly birds
Jessica	Park Ridge South	0431 330 664	Birds
Natalie Scotcher	Goodna	0430 007 691	Marsupials, macropods, birds
Ivan	Woodend	0413 262 300	Most fauna, particularly birds

Table 4: Basic Wildlife Care

Birds	Reptiles & Amphibians	Mammals
Egg Viable eggs must be kept warm until transferred to a suitable wildlife carer. It is necessary that the orientation of the eggs be maintained as fixed embryos may be lost. Keep wrapped in a pouch and on a heat source (where available). An ideal temperature is between 25-27° (DEHP 2013); where possible attempt to identify the species so the carer can be informed as the management of eggs can vary in accordance with species and stage of development.	**Egg** Viable eggs must be kept warm and stable until transferred to a wildlife carer. It is necessary that the orientation of the eggs be maintained as fixed embryos may be lost. Keep wrapped in pouch or towel and place into an animal crate in a safe location.	**Neonate** Unfurred animals need to be kept warm until transferred to a carer. Place into a pouch and onto a heat pad. Ideal temperature is between 31-34°. 25-27° is appropriate in most other cases (DEHP 2013). Regularly check the animal to ensure it is not overheating by observing for obvious signs of distress (i.e. panting, very warm to the touch, red blotched skin). Adjust the temperature where required. Seek further advice from the carer if you are unsure.
Chick Make sure the animal is correctly identified as different species often have very different requirements. Place chicks into a pouch/towel onto a heat source maintained around 31-34° (only if they have not fledged) and keep in an animal crate until transferred to a carer.	**Juvenile** Place animals in a suitable lined crate and keep covered in a dark quiet place. Refer to the wildlife contact list in your QFC Folder for a carer who specialises in reptiles.	**Juvenile** Place into a lined crate and keep covered in a dark and quiet location.
Adult Keep adult birds in a lined animal crate or cage and covered in a quiet area.	**Adult** Place animals in a suitable lined crate and keep covered in a dark quiet place. Refer to the wildlife contact list in your QFC Folder for a carer who specialises in reptiles.	**Adult** Place into a lined crate and keep covered in a dark and quiet location.
Feeding Providing food and water is generally not required during short periods (2-3 hrs) though this should be reconsidered if animals need to held longer. Consult the vet and/or carer for further advice on how to proceed.	**Feeding** Newly hatched reptiles may require feeding if kept overnight. Consult with QFC for further advice. Snakes and turtles will not require feeding but water should be made available.	**Feeding** Providing food and water is generally not required during short periods (2-3 hrs) though this should be reconsidered if animals need to be held longer. Consult the carer for further advice on how to proceed.

4.2 First Aid

Animals suffering from serious injuries or illness encountered on the project should be passed on to veterinary care as soon as possible. In the interim a licensed fauna spotter/catcher can provide first aid for the animal and organise suitable transportation.

If a seriously sick or injured animal is encountered the fauna spotter/catcher should:

1. Keep the animal calm by placing into an animal crate and keeping it covered in a dark and quiet location. Isolate any nearby threats such as domestic animals or predators.
2. Quickly and thoroughly inspect the animal for trauma. If the injuries are not serious enough to require euthanasia administer the basic first aid as a minimum (but only if capable to do so)

Representative first aid that may be administered by a fauna spotter/catcher is provided in *Table 5*.

Table 5: **Wildlife First Aid**

Ailment	First Aid
Bleeding	Using material that is clean and sanitary, apply direct pressure to the affected area. Bandages can be used to hold material in place until vet treatment can be sought. Veterinarian treatment should be sought for further assistance as soon as possible.
Broken limbs	House the animal in a suitably sized animal crate with towels under the animal for comfort. Keep the crate covered and in a quiet location. Proceed to a veterinarian for further assistance as soon as possible.
Injured tails	House the animal in a suitably sized animal crate with towels under the animal for comfort. Keep the crate covered and in a quiet location. Proceed to a veterinarian for further assistance as soon as possible.
Concussions	House the animal in a suitably sized animal crate with towels under the animal for comfort. Keep the crate covered and in a quiet location. Proceed to a veterinarian for further assistance as soon as possible.

4.3 Euthanasia

Section 12 of the code details how to determine when euthanasia is required and how to euthanise animals ethically. The following standards as listed under the code are to be followed when assessing whether euthanasia is required:

- The euthanasia of wildlife where required is to be provided for by all wildlife rehabilitators;
- Euthanasia without exception is to be carried out when:

    - Significant pain or suffering is to be alleviated where it is not able to be managed by a vet;
    - Further treatment is **not** practical, or recovery is **not** expected in a way in which the animal can be successfully rehabilitated back to the wild;
    - Resources are not available to provide appropriate care or an acceptable quality of life throughout the likely rehabilitation period.

- Animals that are suffering and have a poor prognosis for survival must be euthanised rather than left to die from the injury or illness. Failure to undertake appropriate action is a breach of the Animal *Care and Protection Act 2001*.
- Unless permission has been granted by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection for the animal to enter the Queensland Species Management Plan (QSMP) or otherwise advised by the DEHP Wildlife Management Director, animals must be euthanised when:

    - An orphaned animal is not viable or likely to be rehabilitated;
    - No suitable release locations are available;
    - The ability for an animal to reproduce is lost due to an injury, disease or surgical procedure;
    - The ability to move freely or normally (i.e. run, climb, crawl, hop, fly or swim) is permanently impaired. Examples are: a missing or impaired limb, wing, foot or tail that would significantly impair the animal's ability to survive in the wild;
    - The ability to sense environment (i.e. see, smell, fell, taste or hear) is permanently impaired. For example: missing or injured organ such as an eye, ear or nose that would significantly impair the animal's ability to survive in the wild;
    - The ability to catch, find or handle food is permanently impaired;
    - Its advanced age renders it unlikely to survive in the wild.

5. Wildlife Storage & Housing Plan

For wildlife requiring storage, temporary housing and transportation to release sites and/or to a wildlife carer or veterinarian, guidelines set out in the Code of Practice and QFC's Animal Ethics Permit will be followed.

Dependent on the species of animal and condition of the animal, temporary storage and housing of animals will be as follows:

Calico bags: Calico bags will be used to temporarily house fauna such as snakes, lizards and small mammals (including microbats), Bags will range in size from 200mm x 200mm to 600mm x 1800mm. Bag selection will vary according to the size of animals to be placed in them. In the case of snakes, a "hoop bag" may be used to facilitate capture. The hoop is approximately 500mm in diameter attached to a handle. The bag is placed around the hoop ensuring a greater area in which to pass the snake through into the bag.

Plastic holding tubs/containers/animal crate: Plastic holding tubs/containers/crates will be used to temporarily house fauna such as snakes, lizards, frogs, small mammals and birds (Plastic holding tubs/containers/crates will range in size from 150mm x 150mm x 120mm to 500mmx 400mm x

400mm. Plastic holding tubs/containers/crates selection will vary according to the size and number of animals to be placed in them.

In addition to this, material is used to line the tub/crate to ensure the animals won't lose its footing. This may include folded towels on the bottom of the crate or a fitted pad. These items are washed between each use to reduce the spread of disease/parasites.

Section 9 of the Code relates to how transportation of wildlife should be undertaken. The following will be adhered to when transporting wildlife to the vet and/or carer:

- Additional pain or distress of the animal is to be avoided;
- Wildlife should only be transported when necessary;
- Transport containers must be appropriate for the species (size, strength and behaviour of species being moved;
- Transport containers must be designed and maintained in a way as to:
    - Prevent injury;
    - Prevent escape;
    - Prevent rolling/tipping during transit;
    - Prevent damage to plumage (feathers);
    - Be hygienic;
    - Minimise stress and
    - Be suitably ventilated.

- Non-compatible species must not be transported in a manner which allows for visual or physical contact;
- Containers must be secured to prevent movement and provide protection from direct sunlight, wind and rain;

Venomous, dangerous or potentially disease transmitting animals must be clearly marked with warning labels (i.e. Caution – 'venomous snake' or 'live bat') and be locked and secured.

6. Wildlife Release & Disposal Plan

Retained bushland lies to the south and east of the clearing area and contains similar habitat types suitable for species likely to be encountered when clearing.

With the exception of highly mobile species such as birds and macropods where natural relocation may occur, it will be necessary for the fauna spotter/catcher to translocate the majority of fauna found into suitable habitat within these areas. A map of the intended release site can be viewed in Appendix B.

In regard to all fauna capture and disposal activities conducted on the project the following records will be made:

- **a.** species;
- **b.** identification name or number;
- **c.** sex (M, F, or unknown);
- **d.** approximate age or age class (neonate, juvenile, sub-adult, adult);
- **e.** time and date of capture;
- **f.** method of capture;
- **g.** exact point of capture (GPS point);
- **h.** state of health;
- **i.** incidents associated with capture likely to affect the animal;
- **j.** veterinary intervention or treatments;
- **k.** time held in captivity;
- **l.** disposal (euthanasia, re-release, translocation etc);
- **m.** date and time of disposal;
- **n.** details of disposal (if released, exact point of release GPS);
- **o.** for released animals: distance in metres from point of capture to point of release.

7. Post Works Impact Minimisation

As the project area will be cleared of all vegetation, post works impact monitoring and/or impact minimisation is deemed not necessary.

In the event that fauna is found on site post-works, it is recommended personnel contact QFC and a licensed and experienced wildlife consultant can be dispatched to remove and relocate the animal should it be necessary. QFC wildlife consultants are available 24/7 for fauna related call-outs in relation to this project.

It is recommended that if any fauna, such as Kangaroos and Wallabies, are noted in the wider area and appear distressed post-works that QFC be contacted to further assess the situation.

8. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations

A number of conclusions and recommendations are presented, with the specific intention of providing a comprehensive management structure to facilitate minimal impact to fauna during the clearing of vegetation and subsequent disturbance of habitats. The directives given by Fauna Spotter Catchers should embrace a “best practice” approach which includes implementation of proven specific management techniques for identified habitat types and compliance with legislation relevant to the activity.

Fauna management is presented here specific to EVNT & SLC fauna, general terrestrial and arboreal fauna and aquatic fauna. Although each is treated separately, overlap does occur within target techniques providing a comprehensive approach for target species of all conservation significance.

9. References

Curtis, LK, Dennis, AJ, McDonald, KR, Kyne, PM & Debus, SJS (2012), Queensland's Threatened Animals, CSIRO Publishing, Victoria.

Department of Environment & Heritage Protection, *Interim Hygiene Protocol for Handling Amphibians*, Technical Manual

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2017) *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*. Queensland Government.

Hanger, J & Nottidge B (2009), *Draft Queensland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals Affected by Land-Clearing and other Habitat Impacts and Wildlife Spotter/Catchers*, Australian Wildlife Hospital, Australia Zoo, Beerwah.

Queensland Fauna Consultancy (2023) *Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Survey and Wildlife Protection & Management Plan, South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland,* (QFC FHA WPMP Winslow Deebing Heights May 2023.doc).

References for nomenclature

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Leiper, G., Glazebrook, J., Cox, D. and Rathie, K. (2008) *Mangroves to Mountains: A Field Guide to the Native Plants of South-east Queensland*, Browns Plains: Logan River Branch Society for Growing Australian Plants.

Menkhorst, K. & Knight, F. (2011) *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edition, South Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

Morcombe, M. (2003) *Field Guide to Australian Birds*. Archerfield: Steve Parish Publishing
Wilson, S. (2015) *A Field Guide to Reptiles of Queensland*. 2nd edn, Sydney: New Holland Publishers.

Queensland Museum (2007) *Wildlife of Greater Brisbane,* 2nd edition, Brisbane: Queensland Museum Publishers.

Simpson, K. and Day, N. (2004) *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia,* Camberwell: Penguin Group Australia.

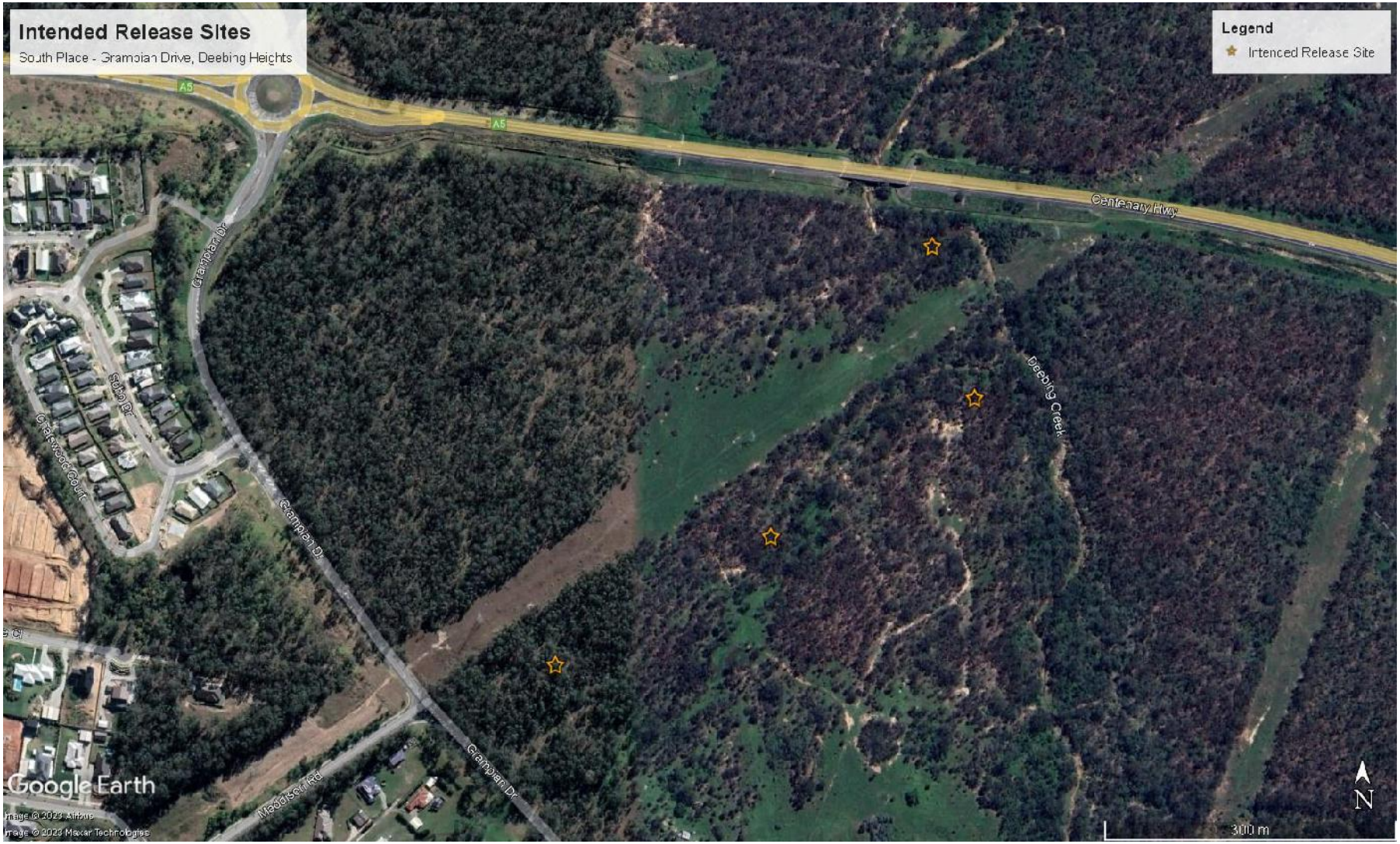
Van Dyck, S. & Strahan, R (2008). *The Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edn, Reed New Holland, Sydney.

Vanderduys, E. (2012) *Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland*. Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Wilson, S. (2015) *A Field Guide to Reptiles of Queensland*. 2nd edn, Sydney: New Holland Publishers.

10. Appendix A: Intended Direction of Clearing

11. Appendix B: Intended Release Sites for Wildlife

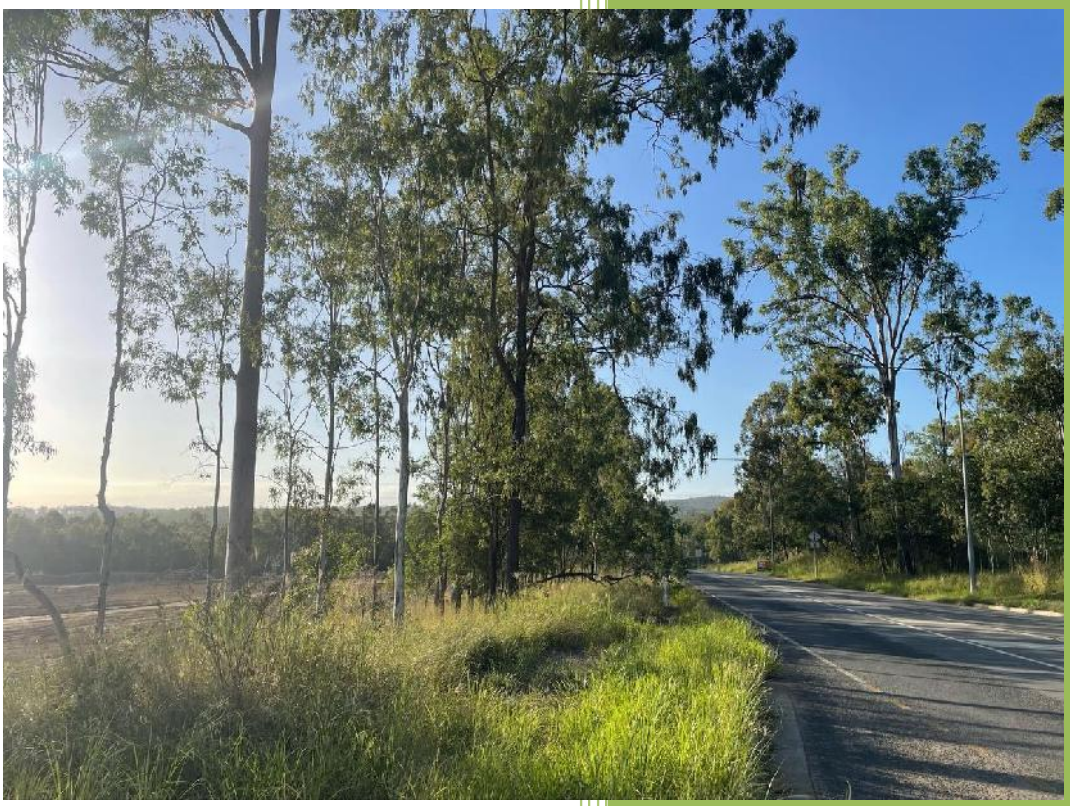


QUEENSLAND FAUNA CONSULTANCY Pty Ltd

February 2025

Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey

Grampian Drive Clearing
Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Report prepared for Winslow



Report prepared by

QLD Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd

Phone: (07) 3376 9780

Email: fauna@qfc.com.au

Date:	21/02/2025
Title:	Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey Grampian Drive Clearing, Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Author/s:	Bryan Robinson, Alice Mader
Reviewed by:	Bryan Robinson
Field personnel:	Mackinley Scott
Status:	Final Report
Filed as:	QFC FHA Winslow Grampian Drive Clearing Deeding Heights February 2025.docx

Contents

1. Introduction

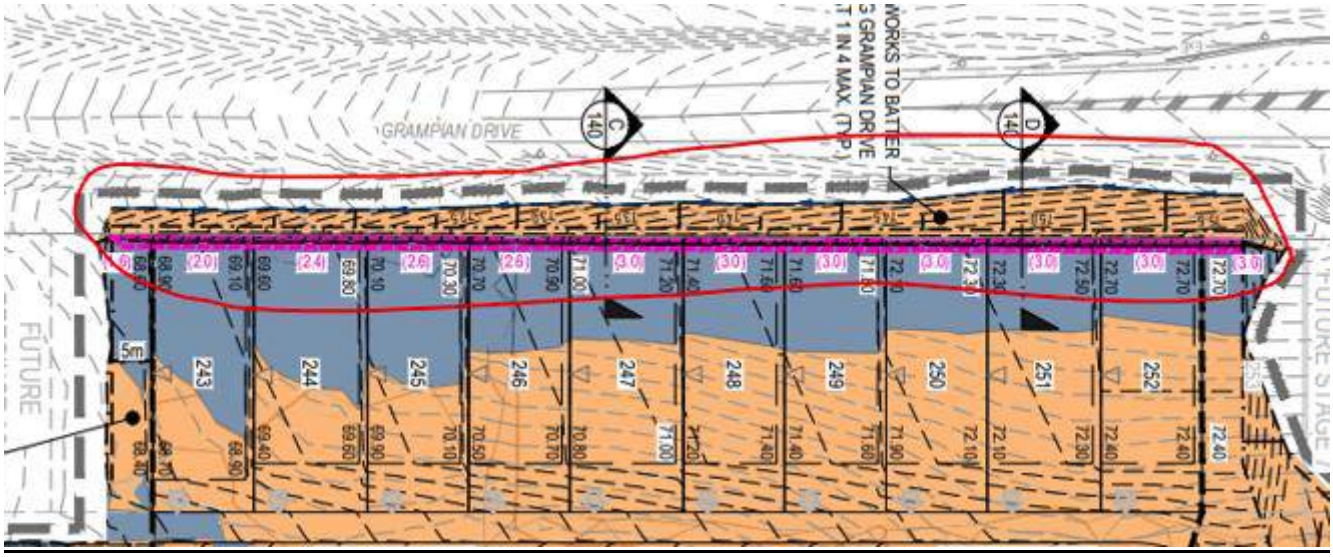
1.1 Project Background

Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by Winslow to conduct a Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey and present a subsequent report Grampian Drive Clearing – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights, Queensland. The site location is presented in Map 1.

The objective of this report is to summarise the existing fauna values present and assign mitigatory strategies applicable to probable species likely to be encountered during the clearing of identified habitats throughout or within specific localities of the site. Fauna species both common and of elevated conservation value have been considered within the parameters of onsite investigations and, where provided to QFC, include review of current fauna and floristic reports that may influence the assemblages expected to utilise the micro habitats evident within the site.

This review encompasses species identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Further consideration is given, where applicable, to species of iconic, cultural and/or regional significance identified under commonwealth, state or local planning instruments aimed at the persistence of biodiversity values within the area.

Map 1: **Locality Plan**



Source: Extracted from Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan, Deebing Heights (Saunders Havill Group, 2024)

1.2 Current Permits and Authorities

All activities conducted during the site investigations were implemented under the provisions of several permits issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). These permits and additional authorities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: **Current Permits and authorities issued to QFC**

Permit/Authorisation	Permit Number	Expiry Date
Damage Mitigation Permit	WA0047114	31st October 2025
Rehabilitation Permit	WA0054295	13th September 2026
Scientific Purposes Permit	WA0032325	3rd March 2026
Scientific User Registration	Registration Number 589	27th February 2025
Animal Ethics	CA 2022/01/1569	27th February 2025
General Fisheries Permit	262922	10th May 2026

These permits and approvals enable QFC to conduct the investigation, observation and relocation of protected animals exposed to disturbance due to infrastructure expansion resulting in the destruction of natural and artificial habitats.

2. Methodology

A site inspection was carried out on 18th February 2025 by Qld Fauna Consultancy. A standard set of observational techniques aimed at maximising the detection of fauna and the probable habitats they may occupy were employed to ascertain and identify the current fauna values throughout the project area. Where species of elevated conservation significance were foreseen as potentially present targeted searches were instigated to further evaluate individual species habitat.

Due to the habitat variability expressed across the development site the composition of investigations may include a range of features that entail specific components indicative of the presence of particular species or faunal groups. This may include where evident, observation of activity or signs of both historical and current use.

These may include but are not limited to the following:

- Identification of terrestrial microhabitats such as ground hollows, rock, burrows, leaf litter, stands of heavy vegetation, fallen branches and bark exfoliations;
- Identification of arboreal micro habitats including basal, trunk and limb hollows, tree fissures, bark exfoliates and arboreal termitaria;
- Identification of constructed arboreal micro habitats including bird nests and Ringtail Possum dreys;
- Artificial habitats including but not limited to ornamental gardens, discarded rubbish, human dwellings and other infrastructure;
- Observation and investigation of aquatic habitats including dams, soaks, creeks, rivers and seasonally inundated vegetation communities. Artificial aquatic habitats may include constructed drains and culverts. Further components of interest include bank profiles and undercuts, submerged and/or exposed timber and rock, immediate aquatic and riparian vegetation, surfacing animals, nesting and/or feeding birds;
- Direct observation of active or exposed fauna within terrestrial, aquatic and arboreal habitats;
- Identification of scats, tracks and scratchings to determine fauna potentially present or to have historically utilised the site for either transient or longer-term life history purposes.

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Due to specific requirements and the cryptic nature of the Koala the following techniques were employed to assist in ascertaining the current and historical presence/absence status of the species at the site:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas.

3. Findings

The findings endeavor to demarcate the existing habitat profiles and the features present into three distinct groups: terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic. All habitat features present onsite are noted, however it is probable additional features will be present with these being accounted for during the Fauna Spotter Catcher process to be applied to all vegetation clearing across the site.

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features

The terrestrial fauna values of the site consist of a variety of different components and microhabitat features. This includes an open low-level understorey of Eucalypt, (Figure 1), with sections exhibiting dense cover provided by dense grass (Figure 2) and weed species such as Lantana *Lantana camara*. These features represent a moderate terrestrial fauna habitat value for numerous common reptile, amphibian and small mammal species.

Dense leaf litter and bark exfoliations (Figure 3) also feature on site being present in abundance and at variable depths, providing both refugial opportunities and microhabitat connectivity that can be exploited by a number of different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species.

Further the site exhibits small amounts of woody debris (Figure 4) which may provide habitat opportunities for reptiles and small mammals.

Terrestrial termite mounds of various sizes and conditions are frequent across the site, with several mounds exhibiting excavations (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Some mounds exhibited excavations that are likely indicative of Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus* foraging activities and Lace Monitor *Varanus varius* breeding activities. These mounds may also provide refugial opportunities for reptile and mammal species.

Mammal assemblages may comprise both native and introduced species. Macropod species likely to occur on site include the Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus* and Red-necked Wallaby *Notamacropus rufogriseus*. Other native mammals which may occur on site include the Northern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon macrourus* which may be present in localities with significant vegetative ground cover.

These features collectively contribute to the potential presence of a wide variety of native fauna species utilising the area for refugial, foraging and other resources. Probable species include the Wall Skink *Cryptoblepharus pulcher*, Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis delicata*, Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua scincoides*, Common Tree Snake *Dendrelaphis punctulata,* Coastal Carpet Python *Morelia spilota mcdowelli*, Eastern Brown *Snake Pseudonaja textilis*, Red-Bellied Black Snake *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, Eastern Bearded Dragon *Pogona barbata* and the Striped Marsh Frog *Limnodynastes peronii*.

GPS coordinates for identified terrestrial habitat features are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: **Localities for identified terrestrial habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.68457568060307,152.75959201705095
2	Terrestrial Termitaria	-27.685073401311946,152.75992536623545

Figure 1: Open low-level understory

Figure 2: Dense Grass

Figure 3: Dense leaf litter and bark exfoliations

Figure 4: Woody debris

Figure 5: Terrestrial termite mound

Figure 6: Terrestrial termite mound

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features

The clearance site consists predominantly of regrowth Eucalypt (Figure 7). Onsite trees exhibit potential feeding and nesting resources for a number of bird and mammal species. The intermittent contiguous canopy structure may be facilitative of arboreal progression for species such as Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula* and Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus.*

Hollow-bearing trees (Figure 8), and fissures are present in the clearance area, which may provide habitat opportunities for arboreal mammals, reptiles, and birds. Exfoliating bark (Figure 9) on tree trunks may provide refugial opportunities for reptile species including skinks and geckos.

No avian stick nests were located during the inspection; however, further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. A number of avian species were observed utilising the site at the time of the inspection (foraging or perching) these species are presented in Table 4.

No Possum dreys were located during the inspection, however, the dense vegetation structure in some areas may have concealed visibility and further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement.

Koala food trees located in the clearance area include *Eucalyptus tereticornis, and Corymbia citriodora.* However, no evidence was observed to indicate recent use of these trees by koalas. No koala scats were found during 'drip zone' searches and characteristic scratchings were not found during trunk investigations. A Koala habitat values map for the clearance area is presented in Appendix A.

GPS coordinates for identified arboreal habitat features are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Localities for identified arboreal habitat features

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.684323368619832,152.75941710002044
2	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.684531450111795,152.75955614832336

Table 4: Arboreal Fauna Species Observed

Number	Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	
		NCA	EPBC
1	Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*	Least Concern	Not Listed
2	Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*	Least Concern	Not Listed
3	Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*	Least Concern	Not Listed
4	Torresian Crow *Corvus orru*	Least Concern	Not Listed

Figure 7: Regrowth Eucalypt wood

Figure 8: Hollow bearing tree

Figure 9: Exfoliating bark

3.3 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) & Special Least Concern (SLC) Species

It is not envisaged that any EVNT or SLC fauna species will be detrimentally impacted by the proposed works. However, one species identified within the Online EPBC Protected Matters Report (Appendix B), and the Queensland Government Wildlife Online Search Tool (Appendix C) were considered possible to occur within the site and will require further mitigation during clearing activities.

Evidence was not found during the site inspection to indicate recent Koala use; the species has not previously been recorded in the area. The site does not contain habitat identified as Core Koala Habitat under the Koala Habitat in South East Queensland mapping sourced from the Queensland Globe online search tool (see Appendix A).

It is advised that dedicated methodologies be employed by a qualified Fauna Spotter specific to the detection of these identified species prior to vegetation clearing activities.

Table 6: **Significant species deemed possible to occur within the clearance survey area**

Common Name **Scientific Name**	**Species Information**	**Likelihood of Occurrence within the Clearance Survey area**
Mammals		
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* **EPBC:** Endangered **NCA:** Endangered	Inhabits a range of open forest and woodland communities which may include any of the following noted food trees: *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Melaleuca*, *Angophora* and *Lophostemon*.	***Unlikely*** Known food trees for the transient Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus)* occur on the clearance site and the species is well documented within the area.
Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus* **EPBC:** Not Listed **NCA:** Special Least Concern	Inhabits a broad range of habitat types across Australia where there is a supply of ants or termites. Echidnas will shelter within hollow logs, under bushes and debris (Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	***Possible*** Suitable feeding resources occur onsite and evidence of diggings observed onsite.

4. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations

A number of conclusions and recommendations are presented, with the specific intention of providing a comprehensive management structure to facilitate minimal impact to fauna during the clearing of vegetation and subsequent disturbance of habitats. The directives given by Fauna Spotter Catchers should embrace a “best practice” approach which includes implementation of proven specific management techniques for identified habitat types and compliance with legislation relevant to the activity.

Fauna management is presented here specific to EVNT fauna, general terrestrial and arboreal fauna and aquatic fauna. Although each is treated separately, overlap does occur within target techniques providing a comprehensive approach for target species of all conservation significance.

4.1 EVNT and SLC Fauna

It is not envisaged that any species, listed under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, other than those listed in Table 6, will require specific management during vegetation clearing activities.

However, specific management for those identified EVNT or SLC species will include targeted investigations immediately prior to vegetation removal activities on each day of clearing and subsequently whilst clearing takes place. Preliminary investigations will be supported by additional monitoring applied during clearing activities with a designated fauna spotter operating with each machine actively involved in vegetation or identified habitat disturbance. These should include the following:

Koala:
As favoured Koala food trees on site exceed a diameter of 100mm at 1.3 metres from the ground, requirements under the Koala Plan’s ‘Koala Habitat Area’ provisions trigger the need for inspection and monitoring during vegetation clearing by a qualified Fauna Spotter.

Historically known to occur within the area the Koala will feature highly in daily search efforts with a dedicated and detailed methodology employed.

Direct observational methodology will include the following components:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone’ searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas;
- Repeat observations made of single trees from numerous angles at repeated times throughout the clearing activities by the assigned fauna spotter.

In the event a Koala is detected; the Fauna Spotter will determine the appropriate course of action with exclusion zones implemented and alterations to the clearing plan discussed with the Site Supervisor. Once defined, these directions will be communicated to the plant operators and clearing will proceed in accordance with the recommendations made.

Changes to Koala management strategies highlighted in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* have resulted in particular conditions placed on vegetation clearance involving the removal of Koala food trees. These provisions entail an increased responsibility by developers and land clearance operators alike to ensure the welfare of potentially present Koalas in areas identified as having significance for the persistence of this species.

Where significance under planning instruments is assigned provisions may include the restriction of all clearance that directly interferes with any tree a Koala is residing in or surrounding trees that, when felled, may impact on the crown of the host tree. Koalas are to leave via their own volition through a corridor designated by the Fauna Spotter to the closest remaining suitable habitat.

Throughout this time, the Koala may not be interfered with by any means unless special dispensation has been sought through the appropriate government body or where the Koala is evidently in a state of compromised health. Only when Koalas have vacated a tree can clearance operations include the identified host tree and surrounding vegetation which composes the established exclusion zone. Recommendations made by the Fauna Spotter on site will embrace these provisions.

Short-beaked Echidna

Although no individuals were observed during the survey, evidence of echidna use had been observed during inspections by QFC and would see possibility for the Short-beaked Echidna to be encountered during clearing activities.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Short-beaked Echidna:

- Daily inspection of areas to be cleared for transient individuals.
- Inspection daily for potential burrow sites.
- Monitored dismantling of identified microhabitats by fauna spotters with machinery assistance.

A DES approved Fauna Spotter should be in attendance throughout all disturbance of vegetation associated with identified EVNT habitats. No clearing is to commence prior to the Fauna Spotter being satisfied all required investigations have been undertaken within the designated areas to be cleared.

4.2 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna

Overall the site contains medium to high value refugial opportunities for arboreal and terrestrial fauna species (see Section 3.1 and 3.2). The species expected within the site are likely to primarily reflect common fauna assemblages for the region however provisions are proposed directly for common fauna and species of conservation significance.

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a DES approved Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process. Terrestrial load reduction activities will be conducted ahead of the clearing front where possible. Fauna captured will be relocated to adjacent habitat consistent with the life history requirements of the species requiring translocation.

4.3 Felling Procedures

Trees identified as having potential fauna values (such as hollows, fissures and exfoliating bark) will be clearly identified and subsequently marked for supervision during felling and inspected once felled. Efforts will be made to determine potentially occupant species by way of investigations for indicative signs (scats, scratchings and tracks) on the day(s) of clearing. Where no signs are found or potentially occupant species are undeterminable, machinery operators will be instructed to fell trees in a manner directed at minimising the potential risk of injury to fauna.

All identified micro habitats will be inspected via ground based observation and the direction of felling will be determined considering the safety of personnel, machinery and potentially occupant fauna. Felling procedures will see implementation of a soft felling technique specifically constructed by QFC to achieve minimal deceleration and impact upon felling. This will be achieved under direction of the Fauna Spotter present directly communicating with the plant operator(s).

5. References

Anstis, M (2013) *Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia*, New Holland Publishers, Sydney.

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Curtis, LK, Dennis, AJ, McDonald, KR, Kyne, PM & Debus, SJS (2012), Queensland's Threatened Animals, CSIRO Publishing, Victoria.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2023) *EPBC Act Protected Matters Report*, https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool Date accessed 21st February 2025.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2017) *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017,* Queensland State Government – DEHP.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Queensland Globe – Koala Plan.* Queensland Government. https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/# Date accessed 21st February 2025.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Plants and Animals – Species Lists*, https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/species-list Date accessed 21st February 2025.

Van Dyck, S. & Strahan, R (2008). *The Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edn, Reed New Holland, Sydney.

Vanderduys, E. (2012) *Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland*. Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

References for nomenclature

Anstis, M (2013) *Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia*, New Holland Publishers, Sydney.

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Menkhorst, K. & Knight, F. (2011) *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edition, South Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

Leiper, G., Glazebrook, J., Cox, D. and Rathie, K. (2008) *Mangroves to Mountains: a Field Guide to the Native Plants of South-east Queensland*, Browns Plains: Logan River Branch Society for Growing Australian Plants.

Menkhorst, P., Rogers, D., Clarke, R., Davies, J., Marsack, P., & Franklin, K. 2017, *The Australian Bird Guide*, CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Victoria.

Queensland Museum (2007) *Wildlife of Greater Brisbane,* 2nd edition, Brisbane: Queensland Museum Publishers.

6. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values

A product of Queensland Globe

Legend located on next page

N

0 25 metres

Scale: 1:1153

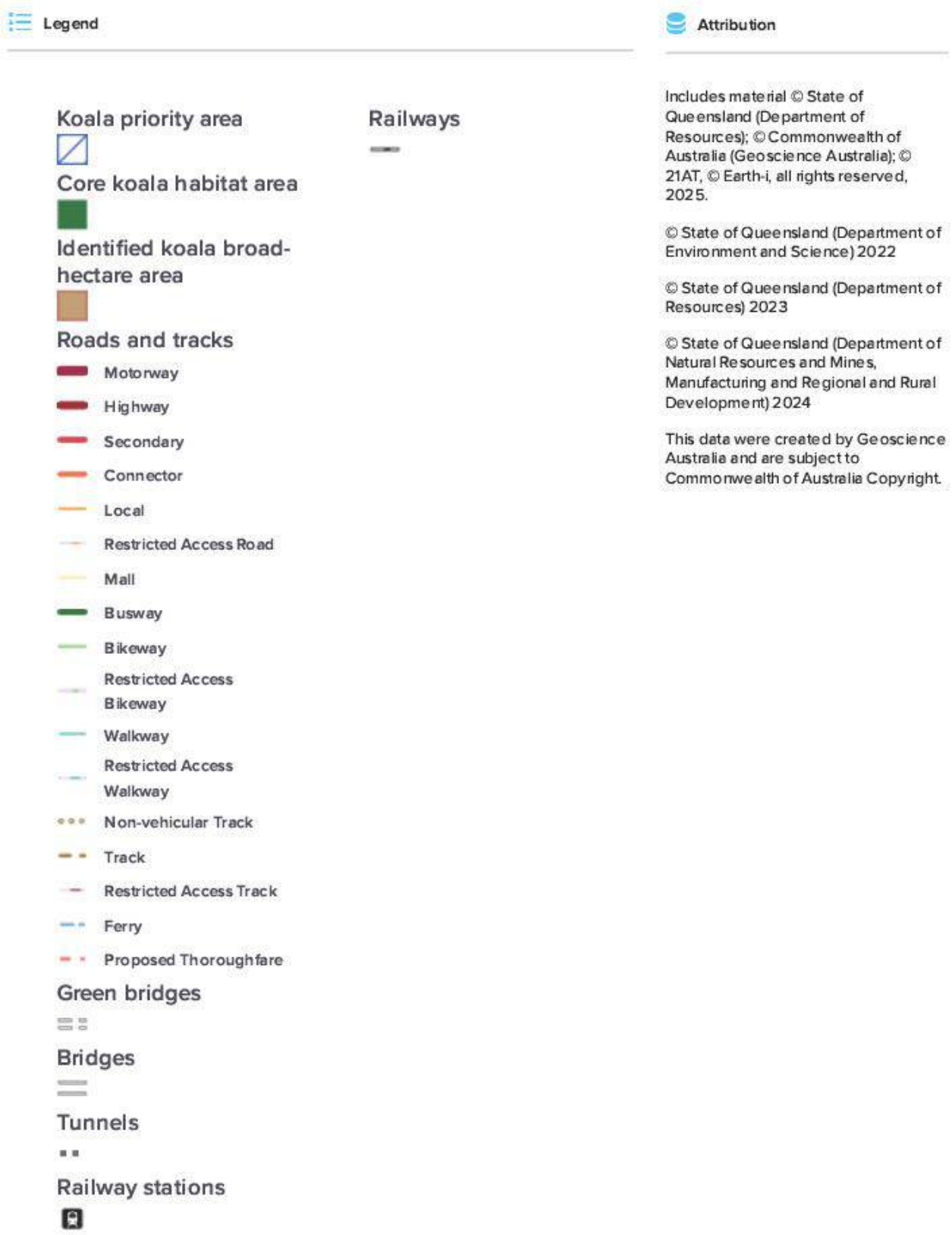
Printed at: A4

Print date: 21/2/2025

Not suitable for accurate measurement.
Projection: Web Mercator EPSG 102100 (3857)

For more information, visit https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/help-info/Contact-us.html

Queensland Government
Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development


Legend
Koala priority area
Core koala habitat area
Identified koala broad-hectare area
Roads and tracks
Motorway
Highway
Secondary
Connector
Local
Restricted Access Road
Mall
Busway
Bikeway
Restricted Access Bikeway
Walkway
Restricted Access Walkway
Non-vehicular Track
Track
Restricted Access Track
Ferry
Proposed Thoroughfare
Green bridges
Bridges
Tunnels
Railway stations
Railways
Attribution
Includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia); © 21AT, © Earth-i, all rights reserved, 2025.
© State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science) 2022
© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2023
© State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development) 2024
This data were created by Geoscience Australia and are subject to Commonwealth of Australia Copyright.

7. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 21-Feb-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	50
Listed Migratory Species:	11

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	12
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	38
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	40 - 50km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus hallucatus			
Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus [91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla flava			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii			
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus			
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31479]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31478]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP89 BUFFER ZONE [31938]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP89 BUFFER ZONE [31939]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP89 BUFFER ZONE [31940]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP90 SMALL ARMS RANGE (PURGA) [31817]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31799]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31798]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31794]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31801]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31800]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31802]	QLD	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]	
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Australian Super Hornet Flying Operations at RAAF Base Amberley	2008/4410		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
AW Bidco 6 Pty Ltd - Urban Development Project	2023/09690		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
Bryants Road Residential Development	2023/09484		Assessment	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09252		Completed	In buffer area only
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09321		Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Residential Development Project	2024/09865		Assessment	In buffer area only
Ripley View Residential Subdivision	2020/8615		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Watsons Road, South Ripley - Residential Development	2024/09861		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
CROCODILE 03 Military Training Exercise	2002/888	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
ECCO Ripley Residential Development, Ipswich, QLD	2015/7513	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive Deebing Heights Residential Development, Qld	2015/7628	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Hayfield School Site	2021/9070	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Paradise Waters Residential Estate, Gampian Drive, Deebing Heights	2013/6864	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Providence West Residential Development	2020/8698	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Rawlings Road, Ripley Valley	2016/7723	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Ripley	2020/8791	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Ripley Road Residential Development	2019/8539	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ripley Road residential development, Ripley Valley, Qld	2017/8095	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Talisman Saber 2005 Military Exercise	2004/1819	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Aerospace and Defence Support Centre - Amberley	2010/5579	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Daleys Road Residential Development	2010/5638	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive residential development, Deebing Heights, Qld	2016/7634	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Inland Rail Gowrie to Kagaru Geotechnical Project, QLD	2018/8263	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Master planned residential community, Ripley Valley, QLD	2014/7325	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Northern Link Parallel Road Tunnels Project	2007/3824	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Removal of Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat	2005/2137	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Residential/Commercial development Binnies Road, Ripley, Qld	2016/7669	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential Subdivision on Monterea Road, Ripley	2012/6644	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Town Centre,Ipswich, QLD	2015/7471	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
South West Transport Corridor	2006/2547	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Swanbank Gas Fired Combined Cycle Plant	2008/4087	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
To develop the Paradise Heights residential subdivision, QLD	2014/7310	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Underground Bus and Train Project, Brisbane	2013/7106	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
168 Lot Residential and Commercial Development at Deebing Heights	2009/4818	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Cross River Rail	2010/5427	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

8. Appendix C: WildNet Species List

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: Animals
Type: Native
Queensland status: Rare and threatened species
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -27.6847
Longitude: 152.7596
Distance: 5
Email: projects@qfc.com.au
Date submitted: Friday 21 Feb 2025 14:09:32
Date extracted: Friday 21 Feb 2025 14:10:05

The number of records retrieved = 7

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted-snipe		E	E	3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		V	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		V	V	3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		E	E	2
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	216

CODES

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

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

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

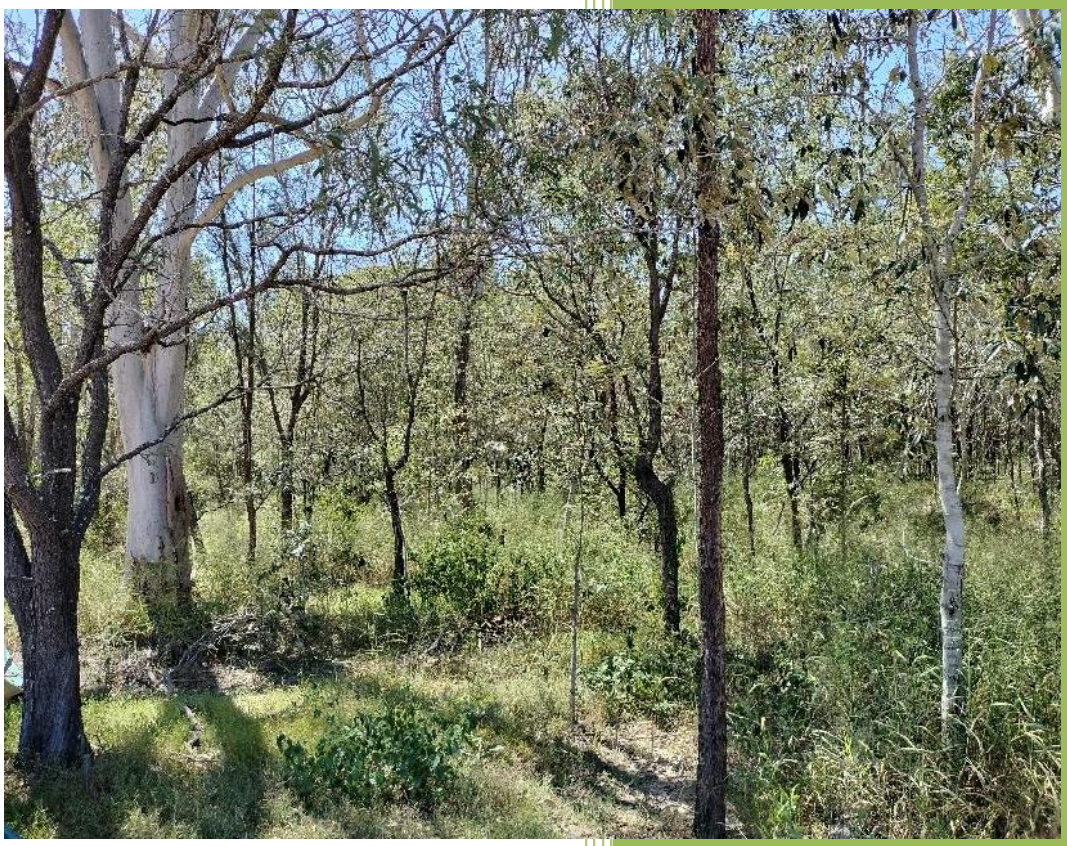
Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number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

QUEENSLAND FAUNA CONSULTANCY Pty Ltd

January 2025

Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey

South Place Stage 3 Basin
Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Report prepared for Winslow



Report prepared by

QLD Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd

Phone: (07) 3376 9780

Email: fauna@qfc.com.au

Date:	28/01/2025
Title:	Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey South Place Stage 3 Basin – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Author/s:	Bryan Robinson, Alice Mader
Reviewed by:	Bryan Robinson
Field personnel:	Alice Mader
Status:	Final Report
Filed as:	QFC FHA Winslow Stage 3 Basin January 2025.docx

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by Winslow to conduct a Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey and present a subsequent report for South Place Stage 3 Basin – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights. The site location is presented in Map 1.

The objective of this report is to summarise the existing fauna values present and assign mitigatory strategies applicable to probable species likely to be encountered during the clearing of identified habitats throughout or within specific localities of the site. Fauna species both common and of elevated conservation value have been considered within the parameters of onsite investigations and, where provided to QFC, include review of current fauna and floristic reports that may influence the assemblages expected to utilise the micro habitats evident within the site.

This review encompasses species identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Further consideration is given, where applicable, to species of iconic, cultural and/or regional significance identified under commonwealth, state or local planning instruments aimed at the persistence of biodiversity values within the area.

Map 1: **Locality Plan**

Source: Provided by Joshua Pholi via email on 23rd January 2025

1.2 Current Permits and Authorities

All activities conducted during the site investigations were implemented under the provisions of several permits issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). These permits and additional authorities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: **Current Permits and authorities issued to QFC**

Permit/Authorisation	Permit Number	Expiry Date
Damage Mitigation Permit	WA0047114	31st October 2025
Rehabilitation Permit	WA0054295	13th September 2026
Scientific Purposes Permit	WA0032325	3rd March 2026
Scientific User Registration	Registration Number 589	27th February 2025
Animal Ethics	CA 2022/01/1569	27th February 2025
General Fisheries Permit	262922	10th May 2026

These permits and approvals enable QFC to conduct the investigation, observation and relocation of protected animals exposed to disturbance due to infrastructure expansion resulting in the destruction of natural and artificial habitats.

2. Methodology

A site inspection was carried out on 28th January 2025 by Qld Fauna Consultancy. A standard set of observational techniques aimed at maximising the detection of fauna and the probable habitats they may occupy were employed to ascertain and identify the current fauna values throughout the project area. Where species of elevated conservation significance where foreseen as potentially present targeted searches were instigated to further evaluate individual species habitat.

Due to the habitat variability expressed across the development site the composition of investigations may include a range of features that entail specific components indicative of the presence of particular species or faunal groups. This may include where evident, observation of activity or signs of both historical and current use.

These may include but are not limited to the following:

- Identification of terrestrial microhabitats such as ground hollows, rock, burrows, leaf litter, stands of heavy vegetation, fallen branches and bark exfoliations;
- Identification of arboreal micro habitats including basal, trunk and limb hollows, tree fissures, bark exfoliates and arboreal termitaria;
- Identification of constructed arboreal micro habitats including bird nests and Ringtail Possum dreys;
- Artificial habitats including but not limited to ornamental gardens, discarded rubbish, human dwellings and other infrastructure;
- Observation and investigation of aquatic habitats including dams, soaks, creeks, rivers and seasonally inundated vegetation communities. Artificial aquatic habitats may include constructed drains and culverts. Further components of interest include bank profiles and undercuts, submerged and/or exposed timber and rock, immediate aquatic and riparian vegetation, surfacing animals, nesting and/or feeding birds;
- Direct observation of active or exposed fauna within terrestrial, aquatic and arboreal habitats;
- Identification of scats, tracks and scratchings to determine fauna potentially present or to have historically utilised the site for either transient or longer-term life history purposes.

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Due to specific requirements and the cryptic nature of the Koala the following techniques were employed to assist in ascertaining the current and historical presence/absence status of the species at the site:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas.

3. Findings

The findings endeavor to demarcate the existing habitat profiles and the features present into three distinct groups: terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic. All habitat features present onsite are noted, however it is probable additional features will be present with these being accounted for during the Fauna Spotter Catcher process to be applied to all vegetation clearing across the site.

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features

The terrestrial fauna values of the site consist of a variety of different components and microhabitat features. This includes an open low-level understorey of Eucalypt, Acacia, and Soap Tree *Alphitonia excelsa* regrowth (Figure 1), with sections exhibiting dense cover provided by dense grass (Figure 2) and weed species such as Lantana *Lantana camara* (Figure 3) and Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis*. These features represent a moderate terrestrial fauna habitat value for numerous common reptile, amphibian and small mammal species.

Dense leaf litter and bark exfoliations also feature on site being present in abundance and at variable depths, providing both refugial opportunities and microhabitat connectivity that can be exploited by a number of different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species.

Further the site exhibits woody debris (Figure 4) that may provide habitat opportunities for reptiles and small mammals. Scattered rocks and rock piles are also present contributing to the provision of a variety of thermal and moisture gradients that can be exploited by a number of terrestrial species.

Mammal assemblages may comprise both native and introduced species. Macropod presence within the clearance zone was indicated by tracks (Figure 5). Macropod species likely to occur on site include the Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus* and Red-necked Wallaby *Notamacropus rufogriseus*. Other native mammals which may occur on site include the Northern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon macrourus* which may be present in localities with significant vegetative ground cover.

These features collectively contribute to the potential presence of a wide variety of native fauna species utilising the area for refugial, foraging and other resources. Probable species include the Wall Skink *Cryptoblepharus pulcher*, Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis delicata*, Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua scincoides*, Common Tree Snake *Dendrelaphis punctulata,* Coastal Carpet Python *Morelia spilota mcdowelli*, Eastern Brown Snake Pseudonaja textilis, Red-Bellied Black Snake Pseudechis porphyriacus, Eastern Bearded Dragon *Pogona barbata* and the Striped Marsh Frog *Limnodynastes peronii*.

Figure 1: Understory

Figure 2: Dense grass

Figure 3: Lantana *Lantana camara*

Figure 4: Woody debris

Figure 5: Macropod tracks

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features

The clearance site consists predominantly of regrowth Eucalypt and *Melaleuca* woodland (Figure 6). Onsite trees exhibit potential feeding and nesting resources for a number of bird and mammal species. The intermittent contiguous canopy structure (Figure 7), combined with vine growth within some of the vegetation represented may be facilitative of arboreal progression for species such as Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula* and Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus.*

No hollow-bearing trees, stag trees, and fissures were present in the clearance area. Exfoliating bark on tree trunks (Figure 8) may provide refugial opportunities for reptile species including skinks and geckos.

No avian stick nests were located during the, however, further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. A number of avian species were observed utilising the site at the time of the inspection (foraging or perching) these species are presented in Table 4.

No Possum dreys were located during the inspection, however, the dense vegetation structure in some areas may have concealed visibility and further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement.

Koala food trees located in the clearance area include *Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. acmenoides, E. carnea and Corymbia citriodora.* However, no evidence was observed to indicate recent use of these trees by koalas. No koala scats were found during 'drip zone' searches and characteristic scratchings were not found during trunk investigations. A Koala habitat values map for the clearance area is presented in Appendix A.

Figure 6: Regrowth eucalypt

Figure 7: Intermittent canopy

Figure 8: Exfoliating bark

Table 4: Arboreal Fauna Species Observed

Number	Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	
		NCA	EPBC
1	Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*	Least Concern	Not Listed
2	Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*	Least Concern	Not Listed
3	Torresian crow *Corvus orru*	Least Concern	Not Listed

3.3 Aquatic Habitat Features

A deep creek line is present within the clearance area (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The creek was retaining pockets of water at the time of the inspection and exhibited sparse to dense riparian vegetation. Additionally, small to large cracks and holes (Figure 12) are present within bank of the creek, which may provide refugial opportunities for reptiles and small mammals.

Figure 10: Creek

Figure 11: Creek

Figure 12: Large crack in bank

3.4 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) Species

It is not envisaged that any EVNT fauna species will be detrimentally impacted by the proposed works. No species identified within the Online EPBC Protected Matters Report (Appendix B) and the Queensland Government Wildlife Online Search Tool (Appendix C) were considered possible to occur within the site and will not require further mitigation during clearing activities.

It is advised that dedicated methodologies be employed by a qualified Fauna Spotter specific to the detection of these identified species prior to vegetation clearing activities.

4. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations

A number of conclusions and recommendations are presented, with the specific intention of providing a comprehensive management structure to facilitate minimal impact to fauna during the clearing of vegetation and subsequent disturbance of habitats. The directives given by Fauna Spotter Catchers should embrace a “best practice” approach which includes implementation of proven specific management techniques for identified habitat types and compliance with legislation relevant to the activity.

Fauna management is presented here specific to EVNT fauna, general terrestrial and arboreal fauna and aquatic fauna. Although each is treated separately, overlap does occur within target techniques providing a comprehensive approach for target species of all conservation significance.

4.1 EVNT Fauna

It is not envisaged that any species, listed under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, will require specific management during vegetation clearing activities.

However, specific management for those identified EVNT species will include targeted investigations immediately prior to vegetation removal activities on each day of clearing and subsequently whilst clearing takes place. Preliminary investigations will be supported by additional monitoring applied during clearing activities with a designated fauna spotter operating with each machine actively involved in vegetation or identified habitat disturbance. These should include the following:

A DES approved Fauna Spotter should be in attendance throughout all disturbance of vegetation associated with identified EVNT habitats. No clearing is to commence prior to the Fauna Spotter being satisfied all required investigations have been undertaken within the designated areas to be cleared.

4.2 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna

Overall the site contains low to medium value refugial opportunities for arboreal and terrestrial fauna species (see Section 3.1 and 3.2). The species expected within the site are likely to primarily reflect common fauna assemblages for the region however provisions are proposed directly for common fauna and species of conservation significance.

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a DES approved Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process. Terrestrial load reduction activities will be conducted ahead of the clearing front where possible. Fauna captured will be relocated to adjacent habitat consistent with the life history requirements of the species requiring translocation.

4.3 Aquatic Fauna

In the event dewatering is required the following recommendations are made to mitigate impacts to potentially occupant fauna:

- Inspection of banks, peripheral vegetation and other immediate terrestrial microhabitats;
- Identification of potential fauna values including: aquatic and sub-aquatic vegetation peripheral vegetation, logs, rocks, artificial structures, discarded rubbish and burrows;
- Targeted searched for frog egg deposition sites on debris, bank edges, water surface and vegetation.

4.4 Felling Procedures

Trees identified as having potential fauna values (such as hollows, fissures and exfoliating bark) will be clearly identified and subsequently marked for supervision during felling and inspected once felled. Efforts will be made to determine potentially occupant species by way of investigations for indicative signs (scats, scratchings and tracks) on the day(s) of clearing. Where no signs are found or potentially occupant species are undeterminable, machinery operators will be instructed to fell trees in a manner directed at minimising the potential risk of injury to fauna.

All identified micro habitats will be inspected via ground based observation and the direction of felling will be determined considering the safety of personnel, machinery and potentially occupant fauna. Felling procedures will see implementation of a soft felling technique specifically constructed by QFC to achieve minimal deceleration and impact upon felling. This will be achieved under direction of the Fauna Spotter present directly communicating with the plant operator(s).

5. References

Anstis, M (2013) *Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia*, New Holland Publishers, Sydney.

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Curtis, LK, Dennis, AJ, McDonald, KR, Kyne, PM & Debus, SJS (2012), Queensland's Threatened Animals, CSIRO Publishing, Victoria.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2023) *EPBC Act Protected Matters Report*, https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool Date accessed 28th January 2025.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2017) *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017,* Queensland State Government – DEHP.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Queensland Globe – Koala Plan.* Queensland Government. https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/# Date accessed 28th January 2025.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Plants and Animals – Species Lists*, https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/species-list Date accessed 28th January 2025.

Van Dyck, S. & Strahan, R (2008). *The Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edn, Reed New Holland, Sydney.

Vanderduys, E. (2012) *Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland*. Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

References for nomenclature

Anstis, M (2013) *Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia*, New Holland Publishers, Sydney.

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Menkhorst, K. & Knight, F. (2011) *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edition, South Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

Leiper, G., Glazebrook, J., Cox, D. and Rathie, K. (2008) *Mangroves to Mountains: a Field Guide to the Native Plants of South-east Queensland*, Browns Plains: Logan River Branch Society for Growing Australian Plants.

Menkhorst, P., Rogers, D., Clarke, R., Davies, J., Marsack, P., & Franklin, K. 2017, *The Australian Bird Guide*, CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Victoria.

Queensland Museum (2007) *Wildlife of Greater Brisbane,* 2nd edition, Brisbane: Queensland Museum Publishers.

6. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values

A product of Queensland Globe

Legend located on next page

N

0 25 metres

Scale: 1:1238

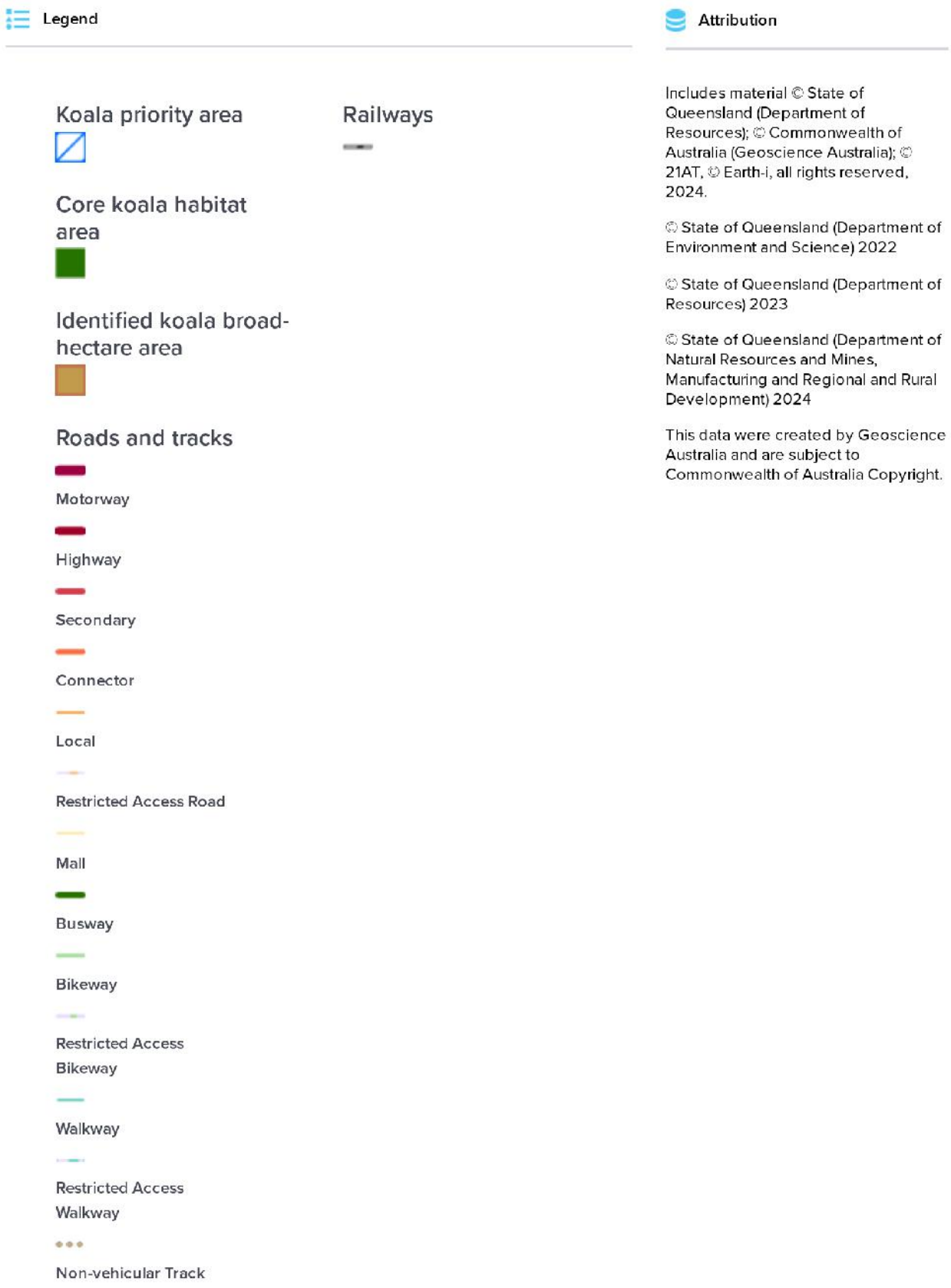
Printed at: A4

Print date: 28/1/2025

Not suitable for accurate measurement.
Projection: Web Mercator EPSG 102100 (3857)

For more information, visit https://oldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/help-info/Contact-us.html

Queensland Government
Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development


Legend
Koala priority area
Core koala habitat area
Identified koala broad-hectare area
Roads and tracks
Motorway
Highway
Secondary
Connector
Local
Restricted Access Road
Mall
Busway
Bikeway
Restricted Access Bikeway
Walkway
Restricted Access Walkway
Non-vehicular Track
Railways
Attribution
Includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia); © 21AT, © Earth-i, all rights reserved, 2024.
© State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science) 2022
© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2023
© State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development) 2024
This data were created by Geoscience Australia and are subject to Commonwealth of Australia Copyright.

7. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 28-Jan-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	50
Listed Migratory Species:	11

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	6
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	41
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	40 - 50km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus hallucatus			
Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus [91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla flava			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii			
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus			
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31479]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31478]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP90 SMALL ARMS RANGE (PURGA) [31817]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31794]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31801]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31802]	QLD	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Australian Super Hornet Flying Operations at RAAF Base Amberley	2008/4410		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
AW Bidco 6 Pty Ltd - Urban Development Project	2023/09690		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
Bryants Road Residential Development	2023/09484		Assessment	In buffer area only
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09252		Completed	In buffer area only
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09321		Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Residential Development Project	2024/09865		Assessment	In buffer area only
Ripley View Residential Subdivision	2020/8615		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
South Ripley Residential Development	2023/09656		Assessment	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Watsons Road, South Ripley - Residential Development	2024/09861		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
AV JENNINGS PTY LTD - Coleman Road, South Ripley - Residential Development	2021/9061	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
CROCODILE 03 Military Training Exercise	2002/888	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
ECCO Ripley Residential Development, Ipswich, QLD	2015/7513	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive Deebing Heights Residential Development, Qld	2015/7628	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Hayfield School Site	2021/9070	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Paradise Waters Residential Estate, Gampian Drive, Deebing Heights	2013/6864	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Providence West Residential Development	2020/8698	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Rawlings Road, Ripley Valley	2016/7723	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Ripley	2020/8791	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Ripley Road Residential Development	2019/8539	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ripley Road residential development, Ripley Valley, Qld	2017/8095	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Talisman Saber 2005 Military Exercise	2004/1819	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Daleys Road Residential Development	2010/5638	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive residential development, Deebing Heights, Qld	2016/7634	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Inland Rail Gowrie to Kagaru Geotechnical Project, QLD	2018/8263	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Master planned residential community, Ripley Valley, QLD	2014/7325	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Northern Link Parallel Road Tunnels Project	2007/3824	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
REMONDIS Waste to Energy Facility	2020/8806	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Removal of Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat	2005/2137	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Residential/Commercial development Binnies Road, Ripley, Qld	2016/7669	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential Subdivision on Monterea Road, Ripley	2012/6644	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Town Centre.Ipswich, QLD	2015/7471	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
South West Transport Corridor	2006/2547	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Swanbank Gas Fired Combined Cycle Plant	2008/4087	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Swanbank Waste Management Facility Stage 1B extension Area, Qld	2015/7581	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
To develop the Paradise Heights residential subdivision, QLD	2014/7310	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Underground Bus and Train Project, Brisbane	2013/7106	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
168 Lot Residential and Commercial Development at Deebing Heights	2009/4818	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Cross River Rail	2010/5427	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

8. Appendix C: WildNet Species List

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: Animals
Type: Native
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -27.6827
Longitude: 152.7657
Distance: 5
Email: projects@qfc.com.au
Date submitted: Tuesday 28 Jan 2025 13:11:30
Date extracted: Tuesday 28 Jan 2025 13:20:01

The number of records retrieved = 285

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		14
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		8
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		7
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne coriacea*	red backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		6
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		5
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		5
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		9
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite		C		1
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		9
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		5
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo leachii*	blue-winged kookaburra		C		3
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		17
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		4
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		19
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		12
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		29
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		10

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	plumed whistling-duck		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	pink-eared duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Spatula rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Tadorna tadornoides*	Australian shelduck		C		1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		10
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		1
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		6
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		7
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		17
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		15
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		24
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus sp.*			C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		19
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		37
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		3
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		13
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella		C		2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		15
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		22
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		7
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing		C		3
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		19
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		7
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		14
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		7
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove		C		4
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia phasianella*	brown cuckoo-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		19
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		2
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		5
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		37
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		6
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		7
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		8
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		14
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		5
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		8
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		4
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		10
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		3
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		7
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	white-backed swallow		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		16
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		6
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		5
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		8
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		6
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Poodytes gramineus*	little grassbird		C		5
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		26
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		9
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		13
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		8
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		18
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		27
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	brown-headed honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		11
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		23
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		9
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		28
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch		C		1
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		4
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		1
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		7
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		5
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		7
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		10
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		25
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		12
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		5
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		2
animals	birds	Phaethontidae	*Phaethon lepturus*	white-tailed tropicbird		SL		1/1
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		15
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		6
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		14
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		7
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail		C		3
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		9
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe		C		9
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		12
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		5
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian ringneck		C		5
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Glossopsitta concinna*	musk lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	budgerigar		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		10
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		22
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		35
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		18
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		3
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Chlamydera maculata*	spotted bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		13
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		14
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		12
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana fluminea*	Australian spotted crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia pusilla*	Baillon's crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia tabuensis*	spotless crake		C		4
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt		C		8
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		13
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		24

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		C		3
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted-snipe		E	E	3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		V	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris melanotos*	pectoral sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		V	V	4
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		E	E	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		4
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		7
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		9
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		2
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		8
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		14
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix maculosus*	red-backed button-quail		C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		2
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		21
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	common crow				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	meadow argus				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	evening brown				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala hamata hamata*	blue tiger				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium choredon*	blue triangle				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia gorgophone gorgophone*	yellow migrant				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona*	lemon migrant				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe*	large grass-yellow				1
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus flavipes flavipes*	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)		C		1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale		C		2
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	yellow-bellied sheathtail bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		6
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus sp.*			C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		8
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	white-striped freetail bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps sensu lato*	sugar glider		C		3
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus sp.*			C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		7
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	167
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox		C		18
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	18
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		6
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Myotis macropus*	large-footed myotis		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis agassizii*	Agassiz's glassfish				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla australis*	southern shortfin eel				10
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*	flyspecked hardyhead				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Clupeidae	*Nematalosa erebi*	bony bream				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Gobiomorphus australis*	striped gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris compressa*	empire gudgeon				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris klunzingeri*	western carp gudgeon				4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris sp.*					1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon grandiceps*	flathead gudgeon				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia duboulayi*	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Mugilidae	*Mugil cephalus*	sea mullet				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	*Macquaria novemaculeata*	Australian bass				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Tandanus tandanus*	freshwater catfish				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	spangled perch				2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		7
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		12
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina expansa*	broad-shelled river turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		7
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Brachyurophis australis*	coral snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		4
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis guttatus*	spotted black snake		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		6
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra dubia*	dubious dtella		C		2
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Delma plebeia*	common delma		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis*	open-litter rainbow skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis sensu lato*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink		C		2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia martini*	dark bar-sided skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus		C		5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis amicula*	friendly sunskink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		7
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*	eastern bluetongue		C		3
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios wiedii*	brown-snouted blind snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		2

CODES

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

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

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

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

QUEENSLAND FAUNA CONSULTANCY Pty Ltd

January 2025

Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey

South Place Stage 5 Basin
Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Report prepared for Winslow

Report prepared by

QLD Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd

Phone: (07) 3376 9780

Email: fauna@qfc.com.au

Date:	28/01/2025
Title:	Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey South Place Stage 5 Basin – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Author/s:	Bryan Robinson, Alice Mader
Reviewed by:	Bryan Robinson
Field personnel:	Alice Mader
Status:	Final Report
Filed as:	QFC FHA Winslow Stage 5 Basin January 2025.docx

Contents

1. Introduction

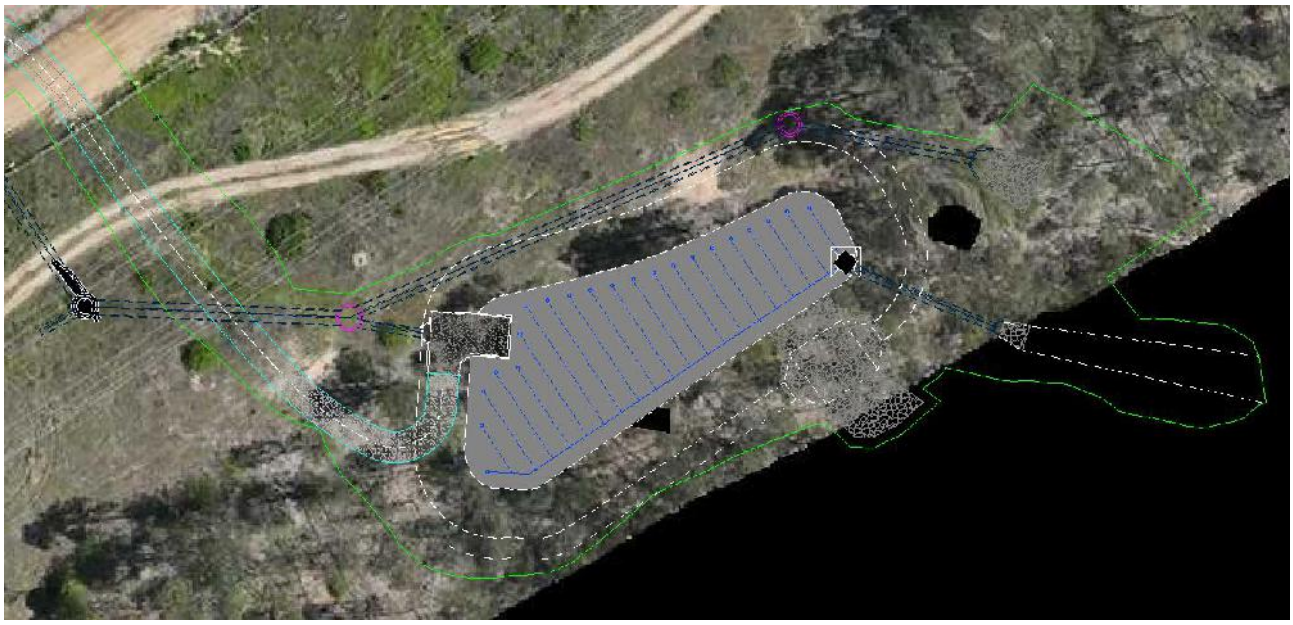
1.1 Project Background

Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by Winslow to conduct a Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey and present a subsequent report for South Place Stage 3 Basin – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights. The site location is presented in Map 1.

The objective of this report is to summarise the existing fauna values present and assign mitigatory strategies applicable to probable species likely to be encountered during the clearing of identified habitats throughout or within specific localities of the site. Fauna species both common and of elevated conservation value have been considered within the parameters of onsite investigations and, where provided to QFC, include review of current fauna and floristic reports that may influence the assemblages expected to utilise the micro habitats evident within the site.

This review encompasses species identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Further consideration is given, where applicable, to species of iconic, cultural and/or regional significance identified under commonwealth, state or local planning instruments aimed at the persistence of biodiversity values within the area.

Map 1: **Locality Plan**



Source: Provided by Joshua Pholi via email on 23rd January 2025

1.2 Current Permits and Authorities

All activities conducted during the site investigations were implemented under the provisions of several permits issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). These permits and additional authorities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: **Current Permits and authorities issued to QFC**

Permit/Authorisation	Permit Number	Expiry Date
Damage Mitigation Permit	WA0047114	31st October 2025
Rehabilitation Permit	WA0054295	13th September 2026
Scientific Purposes Permit	WA0032325	3rd March 2026
Scientific User Registration	Registration Number 589	27th February 2025
Animal Ethics	CA 2022/01/1569	27th February 2025
General Fisheries Permit	262922	10th May 2026

These permits and approvals enable QFC to conduct the investigation, observation and relocation of protected animals exposed to disturbance due to infrastructure expansion resulting in the destruction of natural and artificial habitats.

2. Methodology

A site inspection was carried out on 28th January 2025 by Qld Fauna Consultancy. A standard set of observational techniques aimed at maximising the detection of fauna and the probable habitats they may occupy were employed to ascertain and identify the current fauna values throughout the project area. Where species of elevated conservation significance where foreseen as potentially present targeted searches were instigated to further evaluate individual species habitat.

Due to the habitat variability expressed across the development site the composition of investigations may include a range of features that entail specific components indicative of the presence of particular species or faunal groups. This may include where evident, observation of activity or signs of both historical and current use.

These may include but are not limited to the following:

- Identification of terrestrial microhabitats such as ground hollows, rock, burrows, leaf litter, stands of heavy vegetation, fallen branches and bark exfoliations;
- Identification of arboreal micro habitats including basal, trunk and limb hollows, tree fissures, bark exfoliates and arboreal termitaria;
- Identification of constructed arboreal micro habitats including bird nests and Ringtail Possum dreys;
- Artificial habitats including but not limited to ornamental gardens, discarded rubbish, human dwellings and other infrastructure;
- Observation and investigation of aquatic habitats including dams, soaks, creeks, rivers and seasonally inundated vegetation communities. Artificial aquatic habitats may include constructed drains and culverts. Further components of interest include bank profiles and undercuts, submerged and/or exposed timber and rock, immediate aquatic and riparian vegetation, surfacing animals, nesting and/or feeding birds;
- Direct observation of active or exposed fauna within terrestrial, aquatic and arboreal habitats;
- Identification of scats, tracks and scratchings to determine fauna potentially present or to have historically utilised the site for either transient or longer-term life history purposes.

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Due to specific requirements and the cryptic nature of the Koala the following techniques were employed to assist in ascertaining the current and historical presence/absence status of the species at the site:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas.

3. Findings

The findings endeavor to demarcate the existing habitat profiles and the features present into three distinct groups: terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic. All habitat features present onsite are noted, however it is probable additional features will be present with these being accounted for during the Fauna Spotter Catcher process to be applied to all vegetation clearing across the site.

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features

The terrestrial fauna values of the site consist of a variety of different components and microhabitat features. This includes an open low-level understorey of Eucalypt, Acacia, and Soap Tree *Alphitonia excelsa* regrowth (Figure 1), with sections exhibiting dense cover provided by dense grass and weed (Figure 2) species such as Lantana *Lantana camara* (Figure 3) and Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis*. These features represent a moderate terrestrial fauna habitat value for numerous common reptile, amphibian and small mammal species.

Dense leaf litter and bark exfoliations also feature on site being present in abundance and at variable depths, providing both refugial opportunities and microhabitat connectivity that can be exploited by a number of different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species.

Further the site exhibits woody debris (Figure 4) that may provide habitat opportunities for reptiles and small mammals. Scattered rocks and rock piles are also present contributing to the provision of a variety of thermal and moisture gradients that can be exploited by a number of terrestrial species.

Mammal assemblages may comprise both native and introduced species. Macropod presence within the clearance zone was indicated by tracks (Figure 5). Macropod species likely to occur on site include the Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus* and Red-necked Wallaby *Notamacropus rufogriseus*. Other native mammals which may occur on site include the Northern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon macrourus* which may be present in localities with significant vegetative ground cover.

These features collectively contribute to the potential presence of a wide variety of native fauna species utilising the area for refugial, foraging and other resources. Probable species include the Wall Skink *Cryptoblepharus pulcher*, Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis delicata*, Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua scincoides*, Common Tree Snake *Dendrelaphis punctulata,* Coastal Carpet Python *Morelia spilota mcdowelli*, Eastern Brown Snake Pseudonaja textilis, Red-Bellied Black Snake Pseudechis porphyriacus, Eastern Bearded Dragon *Pogona barbata* and the Striped Marsh Frog *Limnodynastes peronii*.

Figure 1: Understory

Figure 2: Dense grass and weeds

Figure 3: Lantana *Lantana camara*

Figure 4: Woody debris

Figure 5: Macropod tracks

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features

The clearance site consists predominantly of regrowth Eucalypt and *Melaleuca* woodland (Figure 6). Onsite trees exhibit potential feeding and nesting resources for a number of bird and mammal species. The intermittent contiguous canopy structure (Figure 7), combined with vine growth within some of the vegetation represented may be facilitative of arboreal progression for species such as Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula* and Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus.*

No hollow-bearing trees, stag trees, and fissures were present in the clearance area. Exfoliating bark on tree trunks (Figure 8) may provide refugial opportunities for reptile species including skinks and geckos.

Arboreal termite mounds are also present across the site (Figure 9), suitable mounds were located with the potential for use as egg deposition and incubation sites by species such as the Lace Monitor *Varanus varius* (tracks sited during inspection (Figure10)), Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae,* and Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus.* Common Brushtail Possums *Trichosurus vulpecula* have also been known to utilise these features for shelter where hollows are not readily available.

No avian stick nests were located during the, however, further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. A number of avian species were observed utilising the site at the time of the inspection (foraging or perching) these species are presented in Table 4.

No Possum dreys were located during the inspection, however, the dense vegetation structure in some areas may have concealed visibility and further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement.

Koala food trees located in the clearance area include *Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. acmenoides, E. carnea and Corymbia citriodora.* However, no evidence was observed to indicate recent use of these trees by koalas. No koala scats were found during ‘drip zone’ searches and characteristic scratchings were not found during trunk investigations. A Koala habitat values map for the clearance area is presented in Appendix A.

Figure 6: Regrowth eucalypt

Figure 7: Intermittent canopy

Figure 8: Exfoliating bark

Figure 9: Arboreal termite mounds

Figure 10: Lace Monitor *Varanus varius* tracks

Table 4: Arboreal Fauna Species Observed

Number	Common Name and *Scientific Name*	Conservation Status	
		NCA	EPBC
1	Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*	Least Concern	Not Listed
2	Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*	Least Concern	Not Listed
3	Torresian crow *Corvus orru*	Least Concern	Not Listed

3.3 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) & Species

It is not envisaged that any EVNT fauna species will be detrimentally impacted by the proposed works. No species identified within the Online EPBC Protected Matters Report (Appendix B) and the Queensland Government Wildlife Online Search Tool (Appendix C) were considered possible to occur within the site and will not require further mitigation during clearing activities.

It is advised that dedicated methodologies be employed by a qualified Fauna Spotter specific to the detection of these identified species prior to vegetation clearing activities.

4. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations

A number of conclusions and recommendations are presented, with the specific intention of providing a comprehensive management structure to facilitate minimal impact to fauna during the clearing of vegetation and subsequent disturbance of habitats. The directives given by Fauna Spotter Catchers should embrace a “best practice” approach which includes implementation of proven specific management techniques for identified habitat types and compliance with legislation relevant to the activity.

Fauna management is presented here specific to EVNT fauna, general terrestrial and arboreal fauna. Although each is treated separately, overlap does occur within target techniques providing a comprehensive approach for target species of all conservation significance.

4.1 EVNT Fauna

It is not envisaged that any species, listed under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, will require specific management during vegetation clearing activities.

However, specific management for those identified EVNT species will include targeted investigations immediately prior to vegetation removal activities on each day of clearing and subsequently whilst clearing takes place. Preliminary investigations will be supported by additional monitoring applied during clearing activities with a designated fauna spotter operating with each machine actively involved in vegetation or identified habitat disturbance. These should include the following:

A DES approved Fauna Spotter should be in attendance throughout all disturbance of vegetation associated with identified EVNT habitats. No clearing is to commence prior to the Fauna Spotter being satisfied all required investigations have been undertaken within the designated areas to be cleared.

4.2 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna

Overall the site contains low to medium value refugial opportunities for arboreal and terrestrial fauna species (see Section 3.1 and 3.2). The species expected within the site are likely to primarily reflect common fauna assemblages for the region however provisions are proposed directly for common fauna and species of conservation significance.

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a DES approved Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process. Terrestrial load reduction activities will be conducted ahead of the clearing front where possible. Fauna captured will be relocated to adjacent habitat consistent with the life history requirements of the species requiring translocation.

4.3 Felling Procedures

Trees identified as having potential fauna values (such as hollows, fissures and exfoliating bark) will be clearly identified and subsequently marked for supervision during felling and inspected once felled. Efforts will be made to determine potentially occupant species by way of investigations for indicative signs (scats, scratchings and tracks) on the day(s) of clearing. Where no signs are found or potentially occupant species are undeterminable, machinery operators will be instructed to fell trees in a manner directed at minimising the potential risk of injury to fauna.

All identified micro habitats will be inspected via ground based observation and the direction of felling will be determined considering the safety of personnel, machinery and potentially occupant fauna. Felling procedures will see implementation of a soft felling technique specifically constructed by QFC to achieve minimal deceleration and impact upon felling. This will be achieved under direction of the Fauna Spotter present directly communicating with the plant operator(s).

5. References

Anstis, M (2013) *Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia*, New Holland Publishers, Sydney.

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Curtis, LK, Dennis, AJ, McDonald, KR, Kyne, PM & Debus, SJS (2012), Queensland's Threatened Animals, CSIRO Publishing, Victoria.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2023) *EPBC Act Protected Matters Report*, https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool Date accessed 28th January 2025.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2017) *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017,* Queensland State Government – DEHP.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Queensland Globe – Koala Plan.* Queensland Government. https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/# Date accessed 28th January 2025.

Department of Environment and Science (2021) *Plants and Animals – Species Lists*, https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/species-list Date accessed 28th January 2025.

Van Dyck, S. & Strahan, R (2008). *The Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edn, Reed New Holland, Sydney.

Vanderduys, E. (2012) *Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland*. Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

References for nomenclature

Anstis, M (2013) *Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia*, New Holland Publishers, Sydney.

Cogger, H. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. 7th edition, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.

Menkhorst, K. & Knight, F. (2011) *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia*, 3rd edition, South Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

Leiper, G., Glazebrook, J., Cox, D. and Rathie, K. (2008) *Mangroves to Mountains: a Field Guide to the Native Plants of South-east Queensland*, Browns Plains: Logan River Branch Society for Growing Australian Plants.

Menkhorst, P., Rogers, D., Clarke, R., Davies, J., Marsack, P., & Franklin, K. 2017, *The Australian Bird Guide*, CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Victoria.

Queensland Museum (2007) *Wildlife of Greater Brisbane,* 2nd edition, Brisbane: Queensland Museum Publishers.

6. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values

A product of Queensland Globe

Legend located on next page

N

0 10 metres

Scale: 1:743

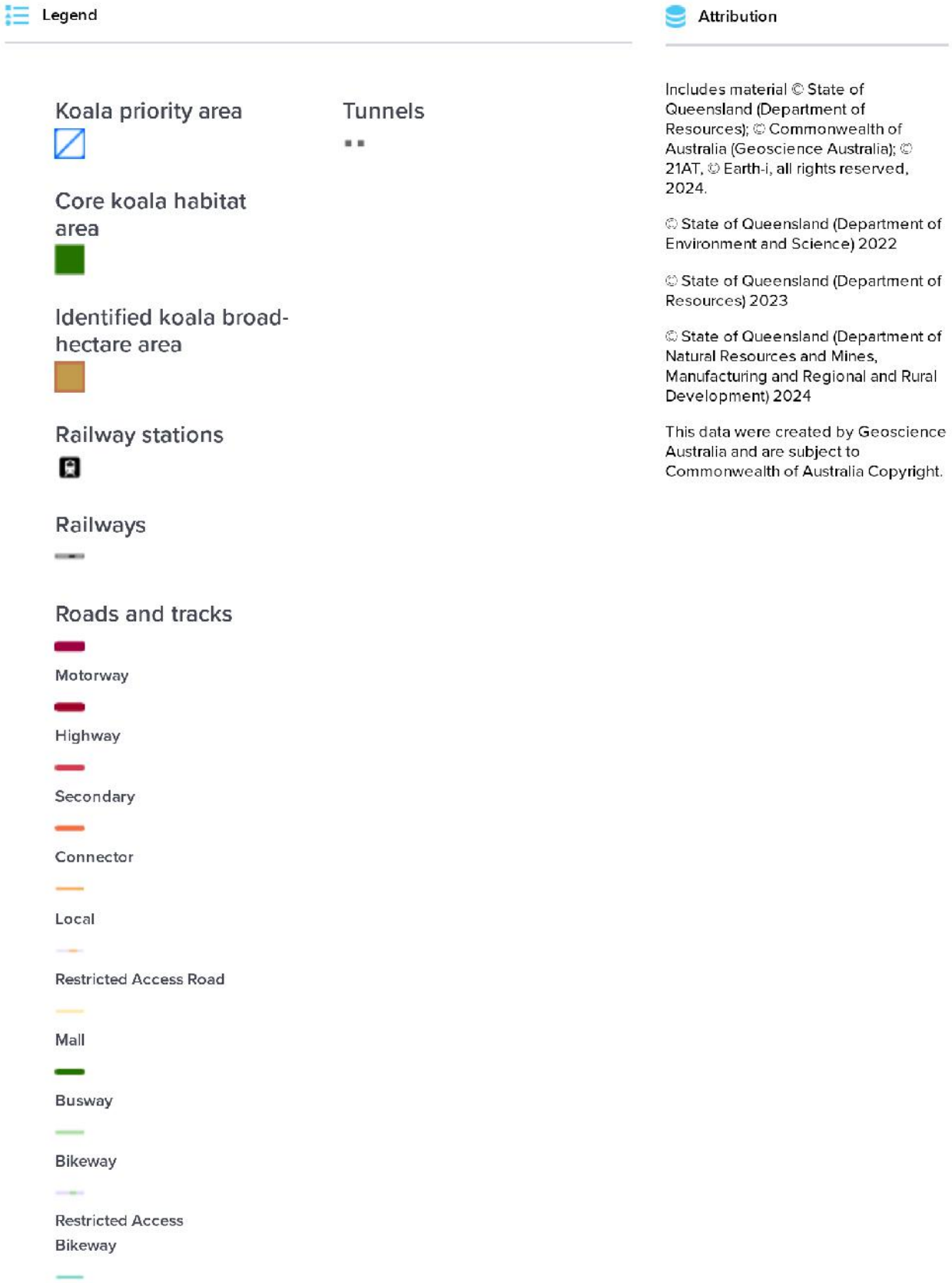
Printed at: A4

Print date: 28/1/2025

Not suitable for accurate measurement.
Projection: Web Mercator EPSG 102100 (3857)

For more information, visit https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/help-info/Contact-us.html

Queensland Government
Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development


Legend
Koala priority area
Core koala habitat area
Identified koala broad-hectare area
Railway stations
Railways
Roads and tracks
Motorway
Highway
Secondary
Connector
Local
Restricted Access Road
Mall
Busway
Bikeway
Restricted Access Bikeway
Tunnels
Attribution
Includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia); © 21AT, © Earth-i, all rights reserved, 2024.
© State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science) 2022
© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2023
© State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development) 2024
This data were created by Geoscience Australia and are subject to Commonwealth of Australia Copyright.

7. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 28-Jan-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	50
Listed Migratory Species:	11

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	6
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	39
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	40 - 50km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus hallucatus			
Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus [91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla flava			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii			
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus			
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31479]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP3 REMOTE RECEIVERS SITE [31478]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - AMBERLEY - AP90 SMALL ARMS RANGE (PURGA) [31817]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31794]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31801]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - AMBERLEY - RAAF BASE [31802]	QLD	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Australian Super Hornet Flying Operations at RAAF Base Amberley	2008/4410		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
AW Bidco 6 Pty Ltd - Urban Development Project	2023/09690		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
Bryants Road Residential Development	2023/09484		Assessment	In buffer area only
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09252		Completed	In buffer area only
Greater Brisbane Greyhound Centre	2022/09321		Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Residential Development Project	2024/09865		Assessment	In buffer area only
Ripley View Residential Subdivision	2020/8615		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Watsons Road, South Ripley - Residential Development	2024/09861		Assessment	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
CROCODILE 03 Military Training Exercise	2002/888	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
ECCO Ripley Residential Development, Ipswich, QLD	2015/7513	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive Deebing Heights Residential Development, Qld	2015/7628	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Hayfield School Site	2021/9070	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Paradise Waters Residential Estate, Gampian Drive, Deebing Heights	2013/6864	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Providence West Residential Development	2020/8698	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Rawlings Road, Ripley Valley	2016/7723	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Ripley	2020/8791	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Ripley Road Residential Development	2019/8539	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ripley Road residential development, Ripley Valley, Qld	2017/8095	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Talisman Saber 2005 Military Exercise	2004/1819	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Daleys Road Residential Development	2010/5638	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Grampian Drive residential development, Deebing Heights, Qld	2016/7634	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Inland Rail Gowrie to Kagaru Geotechnical Project, QLD	2018/8263	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Master planned residential community, Ripley Valley, QLD	2014/7325	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Northern Link Parallel Road Tunnels Project	2007/3824	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
REMONDIS Waste to Energy Facility	2020/8806	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Removal of Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat	2005/2137	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Residential/Commercial development Binnies Road, Ripley, Qld	2016/7669	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential Subdivision on Monterea Road, Ripley	2012/6644	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Ripley Town Centre.Ipswich, QLD	2015/7471	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
South West Transport Corridor	2006/2547	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Swanbank Gas Fired Combined Cycle Plant	2008/4087	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Swanbank Waste Management Facility Stage 1B extension Area, Qld	2015/7581	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
To develop the Paradise Heights residential subdivision, QLD	2014/7310	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Underground Bus and Train Project, Brisbane	2013/7106	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
168 Lot Residential and Commercial Development at Deebing Heights	2009/4818	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Cross River Rail	2010/5427	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

8. Appendix C: WildNet Species List

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: Animals
Type: Native
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -27.6838
Longitude: 152.7639
Distance: 5
Email: projects@qfc.com.au
Date submitted: Tuesday 28 Jan 2025 16:39:00
Date extracted: Tuesday 28 Jan 2025 16:40:02

The number of records retrieved = 276

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		14
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		6
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		6
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne coriacea*	red backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		6
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		5
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		8
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite		C		1
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		9
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		5
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo leachii*	blue-winged kookaburra		C		3
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		16
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		4
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		6
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		17
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		10
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		25
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		8

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	plumed whistling-duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Spatula rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		9
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		1
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		15
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		13
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		23
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus sp.*			C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		18
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		36
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		13
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		14
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		21
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		6
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		17
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		7
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		11
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		6
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia phasianella*	brown cuckoo-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		19
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		2
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		5
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		34
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		5
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		7
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		8
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		13
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		5
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		8
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		4
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		9
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		3
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		7
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	white-backed swallow		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		13
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		5
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		4
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		6
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		5
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Poodytes gramineus*	little grassbird		C		5
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		26
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		8
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		12
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		17
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		26
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	brown-headed honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		11
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		22
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		8
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		27
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		3
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		4
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		7
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		5

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		6
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		9
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		24
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		10
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		4
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		2
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		11
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		6
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		11
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		7
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail		C		3
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		9
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe		C		9
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		10
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		5
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian ringneck		C		5
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Glossopsitta concinna*	musk lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	budgerigar		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		9
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		21
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		34
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		17
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		3
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Chlamydera maculata*	spotted bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		11
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		12
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		10
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana fluminea*	Australian spotted crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia pusilla*	Baillon's crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia tabuensis*	spotless crake		C		4
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt		C		6
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		12
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		23
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		C		3
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted-snipe		E	E	3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		V	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		V	V	3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		E	E	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		4
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		6
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		8
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		2
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		5
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		12
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix maculosus*	red-backed button-quail		C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		2
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		20
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	common crow				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	meadow argus				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	evening brown				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala hamata hamata*	blue tiger				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium choredon*	blue triangle				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia gorgophone gorgophone*	yellow migrant				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona*	lemon migrant				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe*	large grass-yellow				1
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus flavipes flavipes*	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)		C		1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale		C		2
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	yellow-bellied sheathtail bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		5
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus sp.*			C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		8
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	white-striped freetail bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps sensu lato*	sugar glider		C		3
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		6
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus sp.*			C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		6
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	178
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox		C		18
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	18

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		6
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Myotis macropus*	large-footed myotis		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis agassizii*	Agassiz's glassfish				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla australis*	southern shortfin eel				10
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*	flyspecked hardyhead				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Clupeidae	*Nematalosa erebi*	bony bream				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Gobiomorphus australis*	striped gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris compressa*	empire gudgeon				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris klunzingeri*	western carp gudgeon				4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris sp.*					1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon grandiceps*	flathead gudgeon				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia duboulayi*	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Mugilidae	*Mugil cephalus*	sea mullet				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	*Macquaria novemaculeata*	Australian bass				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Tandanus tandanus*	freshwater catfish				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	spangled perch				2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		6
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		10
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		2
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		7
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Brachyurophis australis*	coral snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		4
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis guttatus*	spotted black snake		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		6
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra dubia*	dubious dtella		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis*	open-litter rainbow skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis sensu lato*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia martini*	dark bar-sided skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus		C		5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis amicula*	friendly sunskink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		7
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*	eastern bluetongue		C		3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios wiedii*	brown-snouted blind snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		2

CODES

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Fauna Management and Spotter/Catcher Services Reports – Year 2

QUEENSLAND FAUNA CONSULTANCY Pty Ltd

April 2025

Fauna Management and Spotter/Catcher Services Report

South Place
Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Report prepared for Winslow

Report prepared by

QLD Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd

Phone: (07) 3376 9780

Email: fauna@qfc.com.au

Date:	17/04/2025
Title:	Fauna Management and Spotter/Catcher Services Report South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
Author/s:	Bryan Robinson, Alice Mader
Reviewed by:	Bryan Robinson
Field personnel:	Kyle Chou
Status:	Final Report
Filed as:	QFC FMR Winslow South Place Deebing Heights April 2025.doc

Contents

1 Introduction

Qld Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by Winslow to conduct Fauna Spotter/Catcher and Fauna Management activities for works at South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights

All activities were conducted by a licensed fauna spotter working under the provisions of Rehabilitation Permit (WA0054295) issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI), approving the observation and relocation of protected animals. This permit authorises the attending spotter to capture or take a protected animal whose habitat is about to be destroyed by human activity.

This report covers clearance activities undertaken in April 2025.

2 Methodology

2.1 Clearance Investigations

A standard set of observational and active searching techniques were employed on the day of clearance to ascertain and identify existing fauna values for each location. These include:

- Assessment of terrestrial microhabitats such as ground hollows, rock, burrows, leaf litter, fallen branches and bark exfoliations,
- Observation and assessment of occupancy of arboreal microhabitats such as tree hollows, fissures and exfoliations,
- Direct observation of active or exposed fauna,
- Identification of scats, tracks and scratchings to determine fauna present on the site.

All microhabitats were identified and subsequently inspected during clearance.

2.2 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Due to the specific requirements relating to the Koala the following techniques were employed at the clearance site to ascertain presence/absence status:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas.

Recent changes to Koala management strategies highlighted in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* have resulted in particular conditions placed on vegetation clearance involving the removal of Koala food trees.

Further provisions include the restriction of all clearance that may directly interfere with the tree a Koala is residing in. Koalas are to leave via their own volition and may not be interfered with by any means. Only when Koalas have vacated a tree can clearance operations include the host tree and surrounding vegetation.

2.3 Felling Procedures

Trees identified as having potential fauna values (such as hollows, fissures and exfoliating bark) were clearly marked for supervision during felling and inspected once felled. Efforts were made to determine potentially occupant species by way of investigations for indicative signs (scats, scratchings and tracks). Where no signs were found or occupant species undeterminable, machinery operators were instructed to fell trees in a manner directed at minimising the potential risk of injury to fauna.

Limbs were inspected and the direction of felling determined with regards to safety of both machinery and operators. Considerations to potentially occupant fauna were assessed and felling procedures formulated. Felling procedures may have included the following techniques:

- Machinery blades were utilised to shake the tree in an attempt to disturb fauna out of hollows or fissures to determine species present.
- If fauna were present, the tree was either left standing overnight to allow the occupant animal(s) time to leave via their own volition, or if species detected were able to be encouraged from the tree by shaking or direct capture by a wildlife spotter(s). The tree was felled with considerations to potentially undetected fauna.
- Where possible potentially occupied trees were felled with the identified microhabitat receiving minimal contact on impact.
- Adjacent felled trees were utilised to absorb the impact of potential fauna bearing trees.

2.4 Communications during Clearance

Each spotter/catcher was equipped with a hand-held radio to make positive communications with machinery operators. Communications by radio and positive hand signals were utilised to indicate intentions to machinery operators.

3 Results

The following daily inventory details fauna-based investigation results for the clearing area. Inspection activities, location, habitat values and fauna found are documented where required.

Monday 7th April 2025

- Pre-clearance activities carried out (refer to Methodology) at South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
- Vegetation clearance carried out at South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
- 0 trees flagged
- One personnel in attendance

Arboreal Microhabitats: No. flagged tree/s felled: 0 Nest ☐Y ☒N Hollows ☐Y ☒N Arboreal termitaria ☒Y ☐N No. & size of hollow/s (mm): 0
Terrestrial Microhabitats: Hollow logs ☐Y ☒N Woody debris ☒Y ☐N Rock piles ☐Y ☒N Burrows ☐Y ☒N
Aquatic habitat/s: Dam ☐Y ☒N Creek ☐Y ☒N Wetland ☐Y ☒N
No Fauna Found

Tuesday 8th April 2025

- Pre-clearance activities carried out (refer to Methodology) at South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
- Vegetation clearance carried out at South Place – Grampian Drive, Deebing Heights
- 0 trees flagged
- One personnel in attendance

Arboreal Microhabitats: No. flagged tree/s felled: 0 Nest ☐Y ☒N Hollows ☐Y ☒N Arboreal termitaria ☐Y ☒N No. & size of hollow/s (mm): 0
Terrestrial Microhabitats: Hollow logs ☐Y ☒N Woody debris ☒Y ☐N Rock piles ☐Y ☒N Burrows ☐Y ☒N
Aquatic habitat/s: Dam ☐Y ☒N Creek ☐Y ☒N Wetland ☐Y ☒N
No Fauna Found

4 Conclusion

All vegetation clearance was supervised by a licenced fauna spotter as requested by Winslow and in accordance with stipulations as expressed in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017.*

No koalas were observed during clearance and no other fauna required mitigation during clearing activities.

All supervised clearance activities were conducted with the full co-operation of onsite personnel and machinery operator/s.

5 References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2017) *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*. Queensland Government.

Appendix D

Offset Area Management Annual Report (2025) prepared by Queensland Trust for Nature

Offset Area Management Report Year 6

EPBC 2015/7628

Document Control

Current document	
Title	EPBC 2015/7628 Offset Area Management Report Year 6
Date	July 2025
Prepared by	Chagi Weerasena

Document Issue

Issue	*Date*	*Prepared by*	*Reviewed by*
Draft	15/07/2025	Chagi Weerasena	Kay Campbell
Final		Chagi Weerasena	Sarah Delahunty

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared for the Frasers Deebing Heights Pty Limited by the Queensland Trust for Nature. QTFN cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance upon the contents of this report by any third party.

Reports and/or Plans by Others

Reports and/or plans by others may be included within this Offset Area Management Report to support the document.

QTFN acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their diverse and continuing connections to land, sea and community. We acknowledge they were the first conservationists and scientists and have cared for this land for future generations. We pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

This report was prepared on the Traditional Lands of the Jagera and Turrbal Peoples.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Maps

List of Figures

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to report on the management actions and outcomes required for the provision of koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) habitat offset, by Approval EPBC 2015/7628 issued pursuant to sections 130 and 133 of the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The focus of the report is on the protection and enhancement of the koala habitat associated with the secured offset for Frasers Deebing Heights Pty Limited (EPBC 2015/7628) (henceforth referred to as the offset area). This document will report in accordance with stipulations and requirements laid out in the Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP).

The structure of the document reflects the requirements of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and details the key threatening processes which could impact on the existing koala population. The chapters that comprise the document report on the overall health of the koala population, vegetation composition, and actions to minimise threats to koala. The management regime put in place by the Queensland Trust for Nature (QTFN) will enhance existing koala habitat through the exclusion of land practices detrimental to the site and will track improvements and progress in this annual offset report over the active management period.

This report is the third submitted to date since the approval date for the offset on 15 October 2018 and commencement of the action on 16 May 2023. This reporting period includes data from May 2024 to June 2025 (henceforth referred to as the reporting period) and is considered as the 'Year 6' report. Past and future reporting requirements are listed below in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Table 1 – EPBC 2015/7628 reporting requirements

Milestone	Due Date	Status
Approval of EPBC 2015/7628	--	Approved 15 October 2018
Legal Security	Prior to commencement of the action	Secured 22 August 2019
Baseline	12 months post legal security	Submitted 21 August 2020
Commencement of the Action	-	Commenced 16 May 2023
Annual Offset Management Report Year 1-5	60 business days post 12-month anniversary of commencement of the action	Submitted August 2024
Year 6	**August 2025**	**Current report**
Year 7	August 2026	
Year 8	August 2027	
Year 9	August 2028	
Year 10	August 2029	

1.1 Summary of compliance

This document stands as a compliance report for the final EPBC 2015/7628 Approval Conditions (**Error! Reference source not found.**). **Error! Reference source not found.** summarises compliance measures from the OAMP for all conditions relevant to this reporting period.

It is acknowledged that any non-compliance with the conditions must be reported by no later than 2 business days after becoming aware.

Table 2 – Compliance summary of approval conditions relevant to this reporting period

Approval Condition	Status
2d Within nine years of the date the baseline koala density survey was completed, demonstrate that a statistically significant increase in koala density over the entire offset site, compared to the baseline determined by the baseline koala density survey, has been achieved and maintained for at least two consecutive years.	Ongoing Due 15th October 2027
2e Within seven years of the date the baseline koala food trees survey is completed, demonstrate achievement of ongoing recruitment of koala food trees over the entire offset site, compared to the baseline determined by the baseline koala food trees survey.	Compliant
2f Demonstrate a reduction, maintained for 10 consecutive years from the date the baseline survey of non-native koala predators is completed, in the number of non-native koala predators over the entire offset site, compared to the baseline determined by the baseline survey of non-native koala predators.	Ongoing

Table 3 – Compliance summary and checklist under the OAMP relevant to this reporting period

Key actions and monitoring requirements	Reporting requirements and performance indicators	Status
Koala occurrence		
• Record opportunistic koala sightings and scat findings (location and date).	• Incorporate opportunistic koala sightings into the Annual Offset Area Assessment Report.	Compliant
Vegetation composition, habitat connectivity and dispersal barriers		

Key actions and monitoring requirements	Reporting requirements and performance indicators	Status
• Undertake annual weed surveys. • Conduct photo monitoring on an annual basis. • Retain all vegetation in remnant and mature regrowth areas except where necessary for the removal of weeds, fencing or fire break trails. • Monitor for any (illegal) clearing in the area (highly unlikely) or any natural events that might impact on habitat connectivity. • Implement a property wide weed management plan.	• Average cover of all planted species (foliar projective cover of canopy and subcanopy) in revegetated area exceeds 50% of site at end of year three and 75% at end of year five. • Declared weed cover is reduced across the property, and weeds are not impacting on the movement of koalas across the site and not negatively impacting on recruitment of koala food and shelter trees. • Monitoring results to be recorded in annual Offset Area Assessment Report.	Compliant and ongoing
Predators		
• Monitoring of the presence of feral pest animals through the use of remote motion-activated cameras. • Survey the site every six months to record presence/absence of signs of feral animals (sightings, killings and/or scats and tracks). • Establish and maintain a koala-predator interaction register.	• Successful reduction of feral animal abundance. • No dog threat present. • A significant reduction in feral cat and fox populations (if shown to be originally present). • Annual report to include all feral animal survey data and include all records of koala injury or death related to feral animal attacks. • No records of injury and/or death to koala relating to feral animal attacks recorded from within the offset area.	Compliant and ongoing
Vehicle strike		
• Record any koala injury/mortality on roads within offset area of Flinders Road.	• Report any koala injuries/deaths to Local Government authority and relevant State Government department. • Incidents to be recorded in annual Offset Area Assessment Report.	N/A – No koala injuries/deaths have been recorded
Fire		
• Install firebreaks and fire trails. Inspect firebreaks and access tracks, undertake any maintenance required to achieve	• Fuel levels and burning regime maintained in accordance with Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan.	Compliant and ongoing

Key actions and monitoring requirements	Reporting requirements and performance indicators	Status
compliance with Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan. • Prescribed burning will be undertaken in consultation with, and under the guidance of the Queensland Rural Fire Brigade.	• Vegetation composition not negatively affected by fire regime. • Report on prescribed burn results (area covered, any potential negative impact, intensity of burn, learnings) • Report any high intensity (wildfire) to the relevant authorities and report on any impact on the offset area. • Monitoring results and maintenance log will be detailed within the annual Offset Area Assessment Report.	
Disease and pathogens		
• To reduce the risk of introducing Chlamydia and Koala retrovirus into the resident population, uncontrolled translocation of koala is not permitted within the offset area. • Enforce biosecurity procedures for all persona and vehicles that may carry vegetation pathogens known to affect koala food and shelter trees. • Incidence of koalas exhibiting disease to be recorded during any monitoring events within the offset area. • Monitor neighbouring habitat to identify disease once per annum.	• Confirmation of koala translocation activity within the offset area (if approved) is to be included within annual Offset Area Assessment Reports. • Incidence of koalas exhibiting symptoms of disease to be reported within annual Offset Area Assessment Report.	Compliant

2. LOCALITY AND VALUES

By way of Deed, Frasers Deebing Heights Pty Limited secured delivery of an OAMP and registration of a Voluntary Declaration under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld) of a staged offset area imposed by EPBC 2015/7628 as part of the offset for the Grampian Drive Deebing Heights Residential development.

The voluntary declaration was secured on the 22 August 2019 and reporting for the offset area will include information from 2019 onwards.

2.1 Koala Crossing Locality

The offset area pertaining to EPBC 2015/7628 is managed as part of a larger conservation property, Koala Crossing, located on Mount Flinders Road, Peak Crossing, Queensland. Koala Crossing comprises of eight lots; 86, 87, 88, 89 on RP892014, Lot 119 on CH311527, Lot 107 on CH311135, Lot 137 on CH311786 and Lot 138 on CC127 totalling approximately 654 ha (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The property was purchased by QTFN in 2014 to protect regrowth vegetation from future development, with the aim of utilising the property for offsets. The delivery of third-party project impact offsets has provided a means of funding ongoing restoration and revegetation of large parts of the property.

The tenure of the property is freehold, wholly owned by QTFN. It is located within the Scenic Rim Regional Council Local Government Area. In 2020, four Nature Refuge (NR) agreements (Koala Crossing NR, Cockatoo's Corner NR, Wallabies Knoll NR and Glider's Glade NR) were established under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld) pertaining to lots 86, 87, 88, and 89 on RP892014 (Map 1). These NR agreements will protect and enhance the natural environment surrounding the offset area beyond the life of the offset agreement term.

2.2 Environmental values

2.2.1 Climate

Climate data for the area gives an average minimum and maximum temperature of 13.9°C and 27°C respectively for 2024 (weather station 040004) (BoM, 2025). The average annual rainfall for 2024 was 100 mm (weather station 040793) (BoM, 2025), with the wettest month in January (342 mm) and the driest month in June (18.8 mm). The average annual rainfall for 2025 so far is 116 mm (weather station 040793) (BoM, 2025), with the wettest month in March (416.6 mm) and the driest month in June (31.6 mm). Average minimum and maximum temperatures are currently 21.9°C and 31.9°C respectively for 2025 (weather station 040004) (BoM, 2025).

2.2.2 Wildlife

On a regional scale, the property is part of the Flinders Karawatha Corridor, the largest remaining contiguous stretch of open eucalypt forest in south-east Queensland (SEQ) (EHP, 2014). The corridor stretches for 60 km from the Karawatha forest in Brisbane, through Flinders Peak to Wyaralong Dam near Boonah, and encompasses 56,350 ha of land. It is an important wildlife corridor, providing habitat for a number of vulnerable species including the tusked frog (*Adelotus brevis*), glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*), powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*), black-breasted button-quail (*Turnix melanogaster*), spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*), brush-tailed rock-wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*), grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and koala.

2.2.3 Vegetation

The offset area contains areas of revegetation and five Regional Ecosystems (REs) (Map 4):

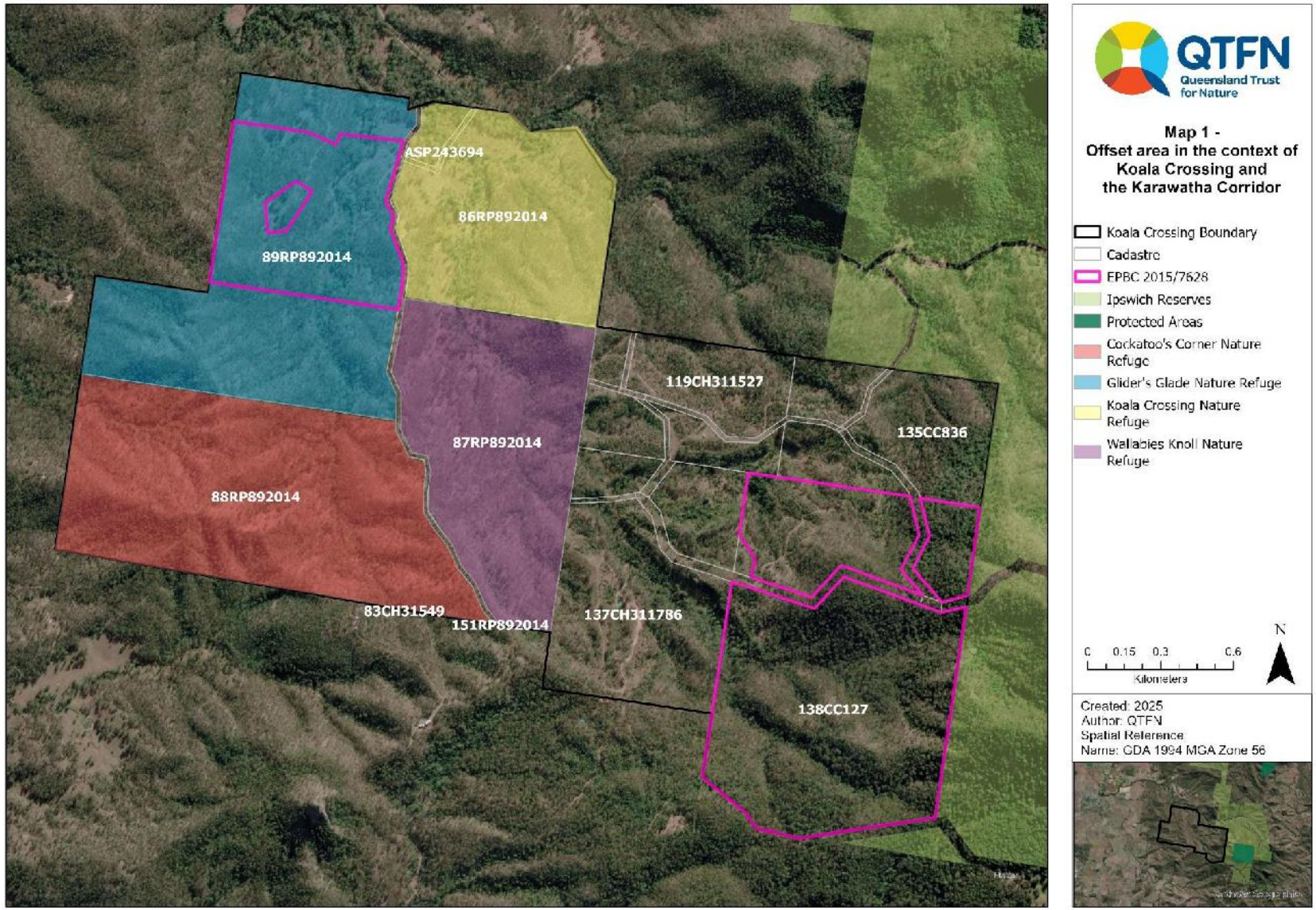
- 12.3.3 Endangered: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* woodland on Quaternary alluvium;
- 12.3.7 Least concern: *Eucalyptus tereticornis, Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. cunninghamiana +/- Melaleuca spp.* fringing woodland;
- 12.8.24 Endangered: *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte; and
- 12.9-10.2 Least concern: *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata +/- Eucalyptus crebra* open forest on sedimentary rocks.
- 12.9-10.7 Of concern: *Eucalyptus crebra +/- E. tereticornis, Corymbia tessellaris, Angophora spp*. and *E. melanophloia* woodland on sedimentary rocks

2.2.4 Geology

The highest point of the site is 210 m above sea level on the eastern side, close to the border of lots 86 and 87 RP892014. The Geological Survey of Queensland 1:100,000 Ipswich Geological Map (DME, 2008)) lists the geology as:

- Qa SEQ: Quaternary; clay, silt, sand, gravel, flood plain alluvium
- Tit SEQ: Tertiary: trachyte (anorthoclase and riebeckite trachyte)
- Jbmk: Jurassic; lithofeldspathic labile and sublabile to quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor coal, ferruginous oolite marker
- Jbmg: Jurassic; lithic labile and feldspathic labile sandstone

Map 1 – Offset area in the context of Koala Crossing and Karawatha Corridor



3. OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT

This chapter outlines the agreed requirements outlined in the OAMP and the final Approval Conditions set by the relevant parties. For each asset, monitoring and results are discussed in line with the reporting requirements, and relevant conservation management actions are discussed. This document reports on monitoring and works completed between May 2024 to June 2025.

3.1 Koala occurrence

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• Outside of the formal koala density survey event, opportunistic koala sightings to be recorded (location and date) within the Annual Offset Area Assessment Report • For full OAMP conditions, see 5.	• Opportunistic koala sightings to be incorporated into the Annual Offset Area Assessment Report

Koalas are under significant threat in SEQ due to habitat encroachment by urbanisation, predation by feral and domestic animals and traffic accidents caused by increased road networks and motor vehicles (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021). Koala Crossing was purchased by QTFN with the intention of finding sustainable funding models to preserve koala habitat and provide linking territories to the Flinders-Goolman Conservation Estate and the Flinders Karawatha Corridor.

3.1.1 Monitoring methodology

This report will document the continued koala observations and monitoring within the offset area, in line with the requirement of the OAMP. In this reporting period, methods to monitor koalas include camera trapping, opportunistic visual sightings and scat collection, Spot Assessment Technique (SAT), and Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) surveys.

3.1.1.1 Camera trapping

Wildlife monitoring cameras (using Reconyx Hyperfire HC600 remote-sensing cameras) were deployed over two periods during the reporting period: winter 2024 and summer 2024. The winter 2024 camera trapping session captured data from 15 July 2024 to 11 September 2024, and the summer 2024 session captured data from 3 December 2024 to 12 January 2025. Cameras H and I captured data from 20 December 2024 to 29 January 2025.

Eleven cameras were deployed at permanent monitoring stations across Koala Crossing during the winter 2024 session and ten were deployed during the summer 2024 session (access to camera K was restricted due to wet weather conditions). Two camera stations are located within the offset area, cameras A and J (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Relative Abundance Indices (RAI), which is a relative measure of abundance based on the frequency and duration of time each predator species is recorded on camera (i.e. how many are there relative to survey time), are calculated using a standardised set of 40 trapping days, with an independence threshold of 10 minutes (i.e. each observation of an animal 10 minutes after the first observation is considered a new observation). The data was analysed using Camelot, an open-source camera trapping software.

3.1.1.2 Opportunistic scat collection and visual observations

Opportunistic observations of koalas and koala scat across the offset area and entire Koala Crossing property are to be recorded. This includes recording the date, time and GPS location of the observation into the Koala Crossing koala sightings register.

3.1.1.3 Spot Assessment Technique survey

Koala occupancy (i.e. proportion of surveyed sites where evidence (e.g. scat) of the species was detected) and activity levels (i.e. the proportion of trees under which koala scats are found relative to the total number of trees sampled) were determined through SAT surveys (Phillips & Callaghan, 2011), which were conducted by Ecosure in April and May 2024. The SAT involves randomly identifying a non-juvenile tree of any species within the subject site that is either observed to have a koala or scats or is known to be a food tree or otherwise important for koalas, and recording any evidence of koala usage of that tree including presence, identifiable scratches or scats. The nearest non-juvenile tree is then identified, and the same data recorded. The next closest non-juvenile tree to the first tree is then assessed and so on,

until 30 trees have been surveyed. Forty-nine SAT sites were surveyed throughout Koala Crossing, with 11 sites within the offset area (K07, K14, K15, K20, K21, K23, K24, K38, K41, K42 and K44) (Map 2).

3.1.1.4 Remotely piloted aircraft surveys

RPA surveys were undertaken by Ecosure in May 2024. One RPA team, consisting of two pilots, was utilised. One person acted as the pilot, with another acting as a wildlife spotter. RPA flights were undertaken at night where thermal imaging was utilised to detect the heat signatures of koala and other incidental fauna. Five survey plots of approximately 25 ha in size were established following diurnal site inspections and preparation of the flight plans. Four sites were surveyed, with the fifth RPA survey plot acting as a back-up (Ecosure, 2024).

3.1.1.5 Acoustic monitoring

Acoustic sensors are highly effective at detecting adult male koalas bellowing during the spring-summer mating period (Law, et al., 2021). Ten passive acoustic recorders (using AudioMoths) were deployed at each camera trapping station (excluding camera K due to restricted site access at the time of deployment) on 3 December 2024 and collected on 19 February 2025. The AudioMoths were programmed to record from sunset until sunrise, the peak calling period of koalas (Ellis, et al., 2011), with a sampling rate of 22 kHz. Audio data was analysed using BirdNet Sound ID.

3.1.2 Results and discussion

3.1.2.1 Camera trapping

One koala was recorded via camera trapping during the reporting period at camera C (RAI = 0.227) on 20 August 2024 at 3 am (Photo 1). While koalas were not observed on camera traps within the offset area itself, the vegetation within the offset area provides foraging and dispersal habitat (demonstrated from presence of scat from SAT survey (Map 2)) and vegetation connectivity within Koala Crossing.

Photo 1 – Koala at camera C during winter 2024 session

3.1.2.2 Opportunistic scat collection and visual observations

Koala scat was not identified opportunistically (i.e. outside of the SAT survey) within the offset area or throughout Koala Crossing during the reporting period. No koalas were observed opportunistically within the offset area or throughout Koala Crossing during the reporting period.

3.1.2.3 SAT survey

The occupancy rate within the offset area was 27%, with koala scat identified at three SAT sites, K07, K15 and K21 (Photo 2) (Map 2). Scats were recorded at 24.5% of SAT sites at Koala Crossing. On average, 23 trees were surveyed before a scat was recorded within the offset area and scats were found under *Eucalyptus crebra* at all sites, and under *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* at K15. Koala activity levels at K07 and K21 were 3.3% and 6.6% at K15, which is consistent with a medium (normal) use of the environment within an East Coast (low) density population (Phillips & Callaghan, 2011).

Photo 2 – Koala scat found at K15

3.1.2.4 Remotely piloted aircraft surveys

No koalas were detected within the offset area using the RPA methodology however, one koala was recorded on the south-western side of Koala Crossing in *Corymbia*/*Eucalyptus* open woodland (Map 2).

3.1.2.5 Acoustic monitoring

No koalas were detected on audio recorders throughout Koala Crossing. This was the first trial of audio recorders at Koala Crossing and the methodology will be refined in the future.

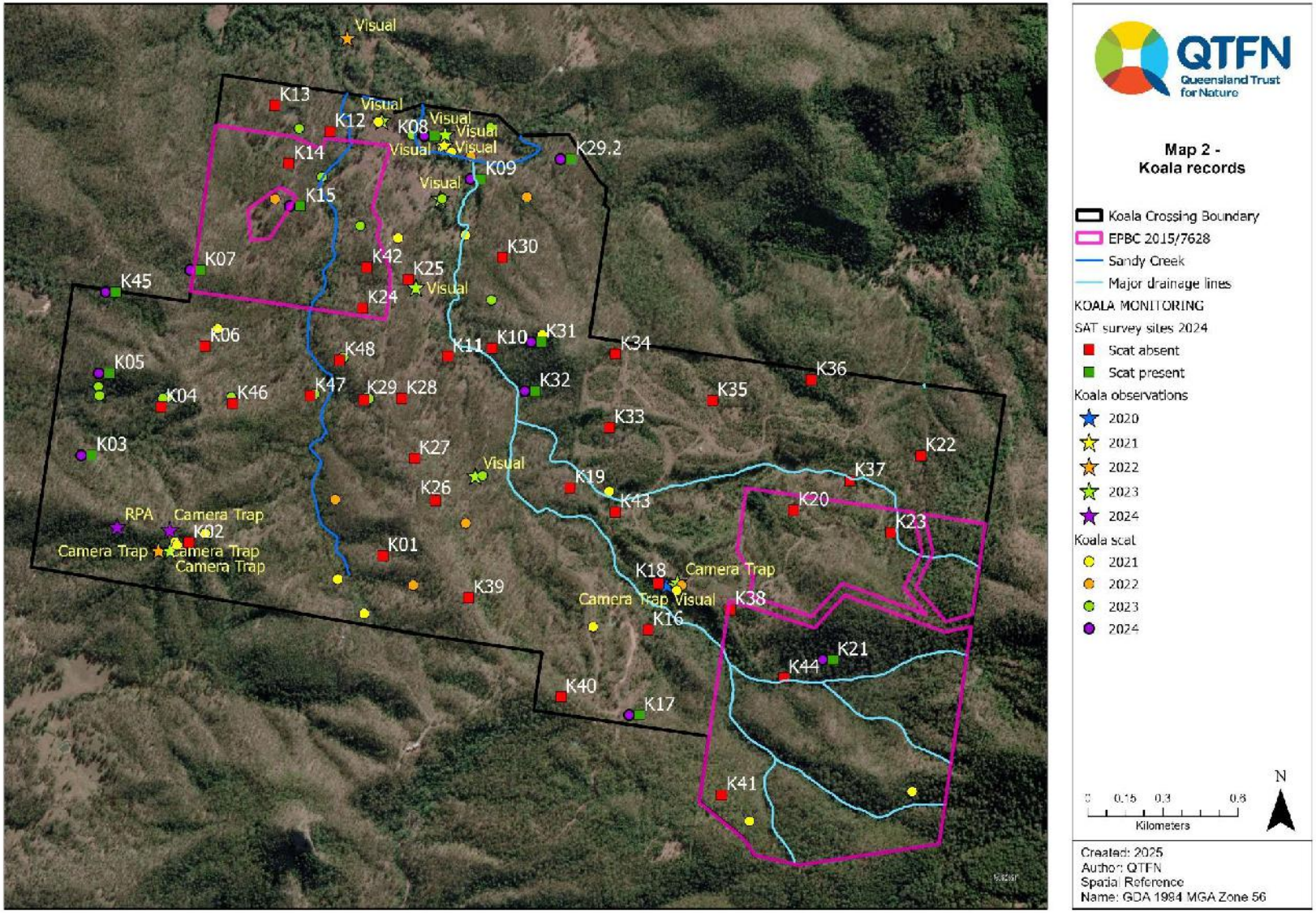
3.1.2.6 Koala-predator interactions

No koala-predator interactions were recorded during the reporting period.

3.1.3 Management actions

Presence of koalas will continue to be surveyed throughout the years. Additional methods to identify koalas, such as use of airborne eDNA and audio recorders, are currently being researched to increase detection efforts.

Map 2 – Koala records



3.2 Vegetation composition

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• Approval condition 2e – Within seven years of the date the baseline koala food trees survey is completed, demonstrate achievement of ongoing recruitment of koala food trees over the entire offset site, compared to the baseline determined by the baseline koala food trees survey	• Average cover of all planted species (foliar projective cover of canopy and subcanopy) in revegetated area exceeds 50% of site at end of year three and 75% at end of year five. • Declared weed cover is reduced across the property, and weeds are not impacting on the movement of koalas across the site and not negatively impacting on recruitment of koala food and shelter trees. • Monitoring results to be recorded in annual Offset Area Assessment Report.
• Undertake annual weed surveys. • Conduct photo monitoring on an annual basis. • Retain all vegetation in remnant and mature regrowth areas except where necessary for the removal of weeds, fencing or fire break trails. Monitor for illegal clearing in the area of any natural events that may impact habitat connectivity. • Implement a property wide weed management plan. • Monitor for any (illegal) clearing in the area (highly unlikely) or any natural events that might impact on habitat connectivity. • For full OAMP conditions, see Appendix B.	

The maintenance of the koala population is dependent on the health, age, and distribution of koala food trees within Koala Crossing and the offset area. Monitoring and management of the native and non-native vegetation is an essential part of the management plan.

3.2.1 Monitoring methodology

3.2.1.1 Weed assessments

Weed assessments are conducted annually and compared to results from the baseline survey of 2019. Surveys were conducted from 7 to 8 May 2024 by QTFN ecologists. Twenty-eight permanently marked transects throughout Koala Crossing were surveyed for non-native plant cover in a 100 m transect, with 21 points within each transect at 5 m intervals. Seven weed transects (WT4, WT6, WT11, WT38, WT39, WT41 and WT42) are located within the offset area (Map 3). Photo points were recorded at each transect so that the progress of the site could be monitored (photos are displayed in the Annual Year 1-5 report). The target weed species identified as a threatening process to koalas is lantana (*Lantana camara*) (Melzer, Santamaria, & Allen, 2018). Whilst other weeds were measured for overall ecological health, the focus of the weed management is the control and eradication of *L. camara*, as it has the capacity to prevent koala movement and access to food and shelter trees (Melzer, Santamaria, & Allen, 2018).

3.2.1.2 BioCondition assessments

Nineteen BioCondition assessments (Eyre, et al., 2015) were conducted throughout Koala Crossing by Ecosure between April and May 2024 (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Four BioCondition plots, BC2, BC4, BC15 and BC16, are located within the offset area (Map 4). BC2 and BC4 are located within *Corymbia citriodora* open forest, BC15 in regrowth vegetation and BC16 in *Corymbia/Eucalyptus* open forest (Map 4).

The BioCondition plot size was reduced at BC2 from 100 m to 50 m due to the limited size of the community and extreme density of vegetation, mainly *L. camara* cover, which inhibited the completion of a full length BioCondition plot. Most BioCondition attributes are not affected by a smaller plot as they can be scaled up to match the standard plot area. However, species richness is measured within the full plot area, so these scores may be lower in a smaller plot than in a standard plot (Ecosure, 2024).

3.2.1.3 Koala food tree assessments

The diameter at breast height (DBH) of the 30 trees selected randomly at each SAT site during the SAT survey (see Section **Error! Reference source not found.** for survey methodology) was recorded to assess the age structure of koala habitat trees. The species of each tree was recorded to understand koala food tree species richness (i.e. the number of different koala food tree species present). The SAT survey conducted for the baseline assessment in 2018 assessed 15 trees at six sites, which was approved and conducted by Sean Fitzgibbon & Bill Ellis (Braun, 2020). The comparisons made between these assessments have been standardised to account for the different sample sizes.

3.2.2 Results and discussion

3.2.2.1 Property-wide trends

i Weed assessments

Lantana camara was present in 26 of 28 transects (89% occupancy – i.e. percentage of transects where *L. camara* is present). This is down from 93% in 2023, reflective of weed treatment conducted throughout the property. Weed treatment was undertaken in 1 ha grids throughout Koala Crossing. Majority of sites (57%) displayed a decrease in *L. camara* occupancy with 18% of sites remaining unchanged (Map 3). The mean transect coverage of 44% (i.e. on average, 44% of sampling points in each transect are occupied by *L. camara*) in 2024 decreased from 51% in 2023. Weeds continue to be treated in 2025 (see Map 3) and weed assessment surveys will be conducted again later this year.

ii BioCondition assessments

Seven plots showed an increase in overall BioCondition score (BC01, BC03, BC04, BC05, BC06, BC09 and BC10), with score increases ranging from 2 to 22 points. Three plots (BC02, BC07 and BC08) showed a decrease in BioCondition score, with score decreases of 11, 7 and 0.5 respectively. This is mainly due to a decrease in native grass and shrub species richness and cover potentially from weed coverage encroachment. No decrease in landscape attribute scores were reported. A comparison assessment cannot be made for BC11 to BC19 as these plots were newly added in 2024. 0 presents scoring across all BioCondition attributes.

iii Koala food tree assessments

The average DBH of trees recorded on the property is 24 cm. The current koala age tree structure throughout the site, which is mostly comprised of young regrowth, shows promise for the development of koala habitat (Ecosure, 2024). The revegetation areas are showing a strong uptake and development of recruit trees, illustrated by the fact that the average DBH of trees recorded within these areas (27 cm) is greater than the average DBH of trees surveyed within the site, which suggests that the revegetation actions are producing the desired results. There is a lack of mature and large trees throughout Koala Crossing (Ecosure, 2024). While koalas utilise trees across a wide range of size classes (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021), medium to large trees are favoured by koalas. These trees can provide thermal buffering for koalas during the day and have a greater quantity of food resources (Taggart, et al., 2023).

3.2.2.2 Offset-specific trends

i Weed assessments

Lantana camara has been observed within the offset area since 2019. A decrease in *L. camara* occupancy was evident at WT11, while WT6, WT38 and WT39 remained stable (Map 3). An increase in *L. camara* occupancy was evident at WT4, WT41 and WT42 (Map 3). The mean transect coverage increased from 60% in 2023 to 66% in 2024. Lower mean transect coverage in 2019 may be caused by drought conditions between early 2017 to the end of 2019 (Nguyen, Wheeler, Hendon, Lim, & Otkin, 2021). La Niña conditions between 2020 and 2024 (Huang, Gillett, & Taschetto, 2024) had a strong influence on the growth rate of *L. camara* (Raghu, Osunkoya, Perrett, & Pichancourt, 2014), likely causing an increase in mean transect coverage over these years. Weeds continue to be treated in 2025 (see Map) and weed assessment surveys will be conducted again later this year.

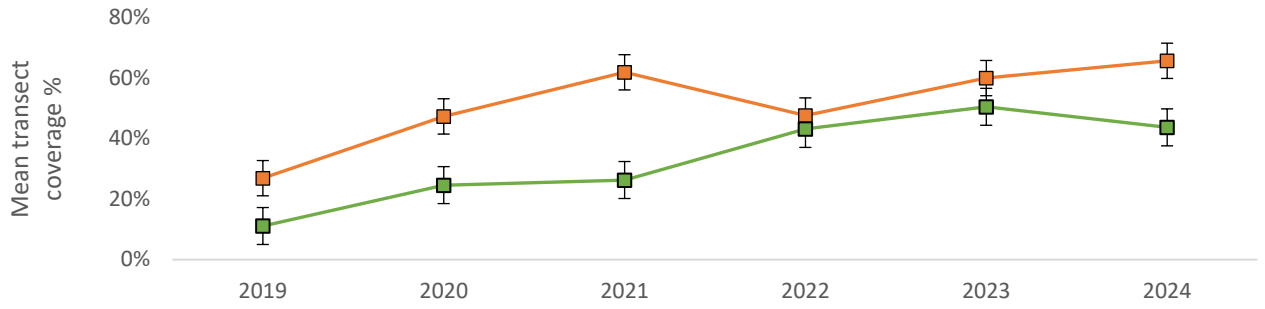


Figure 1 – Mean transect coverage (%) of Lantana camara at all transects in Koala Crossing (n = 28) (green) and the offset area (n = 6) (orange) between 2020 and 2024 (with standard error)

ii BioCondition assessments

The BioCondition score for plot BC2 decreased from 74 (out of 100) in 2020 to 63 in 2024 and BC4 increased from 79.5 to 88 (0). The decline in score for BC2 was possibly attributed to the decreased plot size (see Section 3.2.13.2.1.2), which therefore could not account for the total native species richness present. An increase in scores for woody debris, native shrub and grass species richness, and grass and litter cover increased the BioCondition score for BC4. The first assessments for BC15 and BC16 were conducted in 2024, which received BioCondition scores of 62.5 and 70 out of 100, respectively. Koala food tree species richness at BC2, BC4, BC15 and BC16 were seven, eight, seven and five, respectively. Table 4 outlines the koala food tree species recorded at each BioCondition site within the offset area. A locally important koala tree is defined as a tree from a species that is regularly browsed by koalas that forms a substantial portion of the koala's diet (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021). Ancillary habitat trees may not contribute substantially to a koala's diet but is important for thermoregulation as shelter trees, and the ground between trees that is traversed by the koala (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021).

Table 4 – Koala food tree species richness at BioCondition sites within the offset area

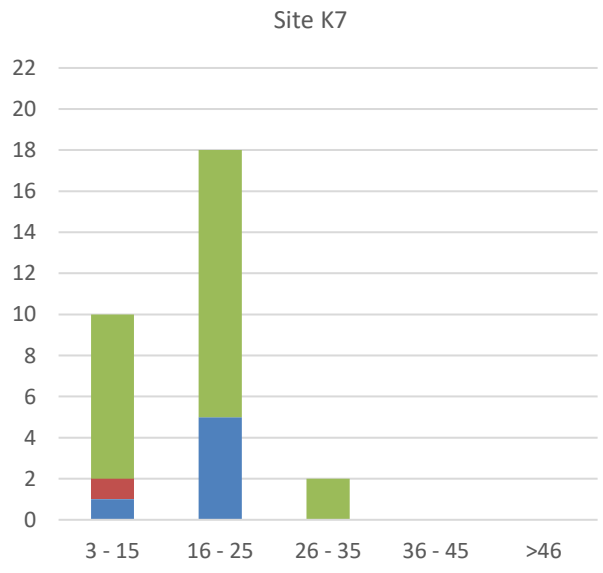
Tree species	BC2	BC4	BC15	BC16
Locally important koala trees (SEQ) (as per (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021))				
Corymbia citriodora	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eucalyptus crebra	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eucalyptus major	✗	✓	✗	✗
Eucalyptus melanophloia	✗	✗	✓	✗
Eucalyptus microcorys	✗	✓	✗	✗
Eucalyptus moluccana	✓	✗	✓	✗
Eucalyptus propinqua	✓	✗	✗	✗
Eucalyptus siderophloia	✗	✗	✓	✗
Eucalyptus tereticornis	✓	✗	✓	✓
Ancillary habitat trees (SEQ) (as per (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021))				
Allocasuarina littoralis	✗	✓	✓	✗
Allocasuarina torulosa	✓	✓	✗	✗
Corymbia intermedia	✗	✓	✗	✗
Corymbia tessellaris	✗	✗	✗	✓
Lophostemon confertus	✓	✓	✗	✗
Lophostemon suaveolens	✗	✗	✗	✓
Koala food species richness	**7**	**8**	**7**	**5**

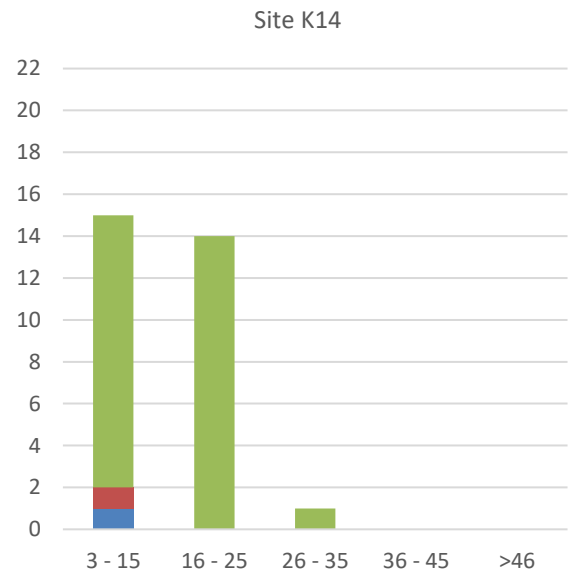
iii Koala food tree assessment

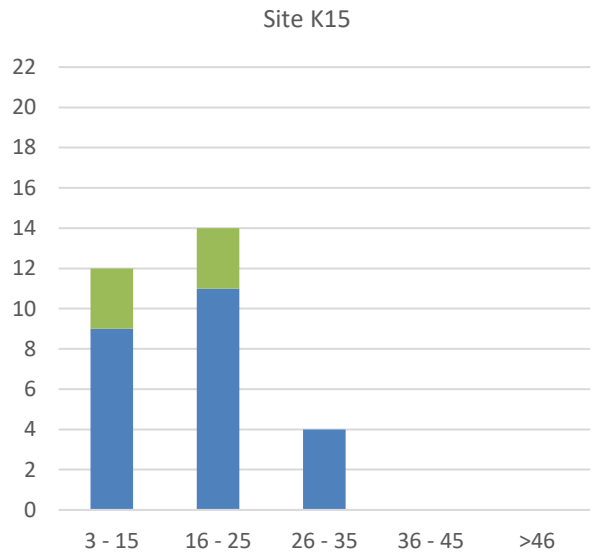
Regrowth (10 – 40 cm DBH) (Smith & Pile, 2023) koala food trees were identified at all SAT sites within the offset area (**Error! Reference source not found.**), which demonstrates recruitment of koala food trees. Advanced regrowth (41 – 60 cm DBH) (Smith & Pile, 2023) koala food trees were present, however, less common. *Corymbia citriodora* was identified at all sites and DBH classes (Figure 2). Koala food tree species richness across the offset site was eight species (Figure 2), with five species being locally important koala food trees (see Table 4). Table 5 lists the percentage of small regrowth (3 – 15 cm DBH) koala habitat trees recorded during the baseline surveys in 2019 compared to the 2024 surveys. An increase in small trees was evident at most sites, with a decrease evident at K7, K24 and K42. However, medium regrowth trees (16 – 25 cm DBH) were dominant at those three sites. K20 was moved from the south-eastern boundary of the offset area to an area of revegetation, therefore a comparison is not available. K38 is also located in revegetation (Map 4). Both sites show evidence of growth, which suggests that the revegetation actions are producing the desired results. Recruitment is evident at all sites due to the high presence of regrowth trees (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

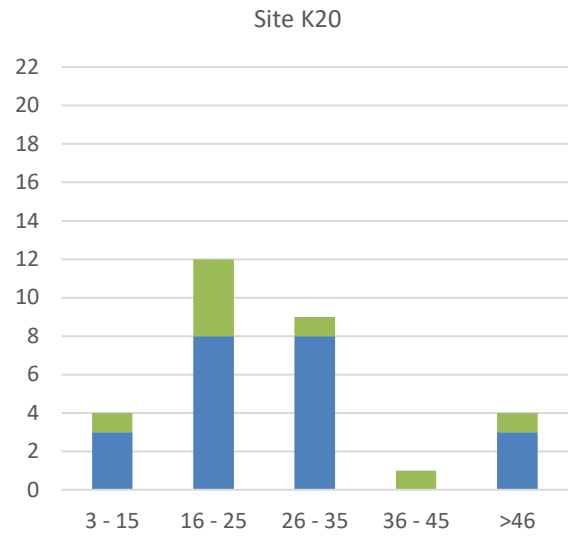
Table 5 – Percentage of small regrowth (3 – 15 cm DBH) koala habitat trees within the offset area

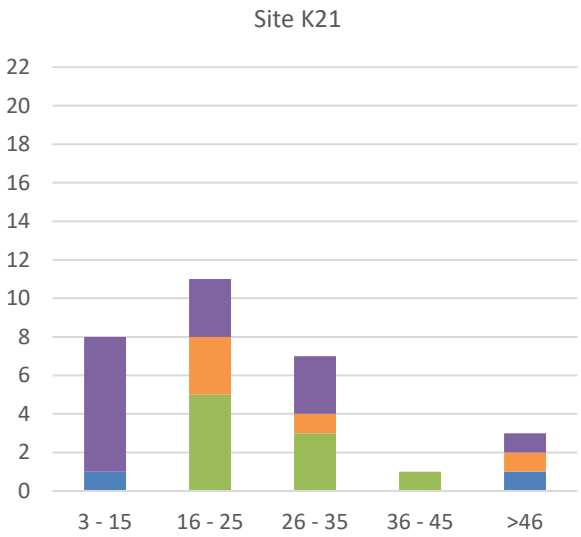
Site	Percent (%) of small trees (3 – 15cm)		Increase/decrease
	2019	2024	
K7	40	33	Decrease
K14	20	50	Increase
K15	7	40	Increase
K20	0	13	N/A
K21	20	26	Increase
K23	0	7	Increase
K24	20	0	Decrease
K38	No data	70	N/A
K41	No data	0	N/A
K42	60	3	Decrease
K44	No data	17	N/A

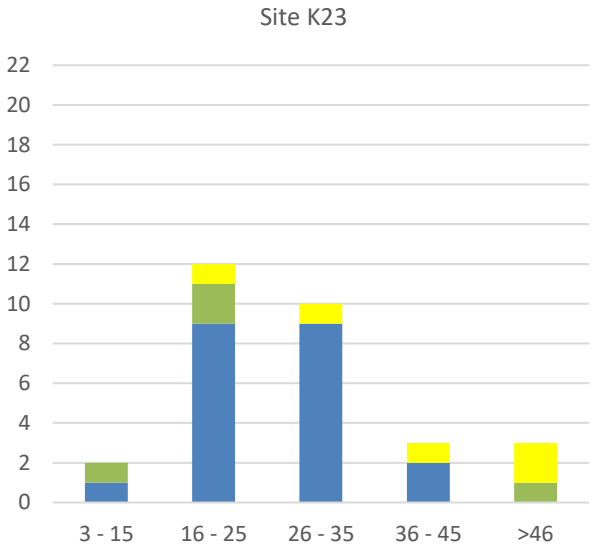


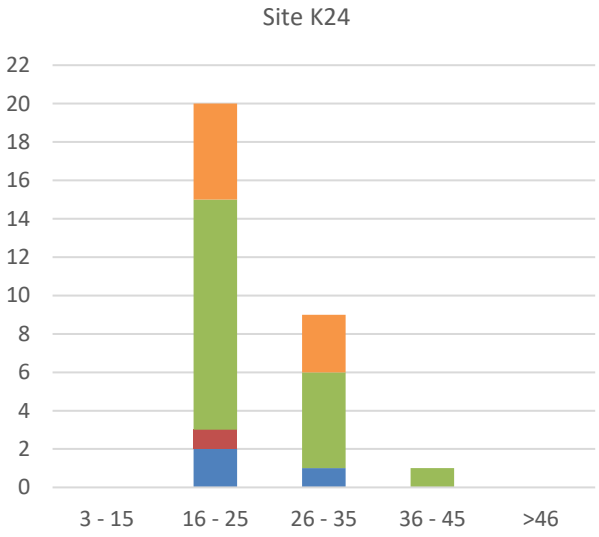


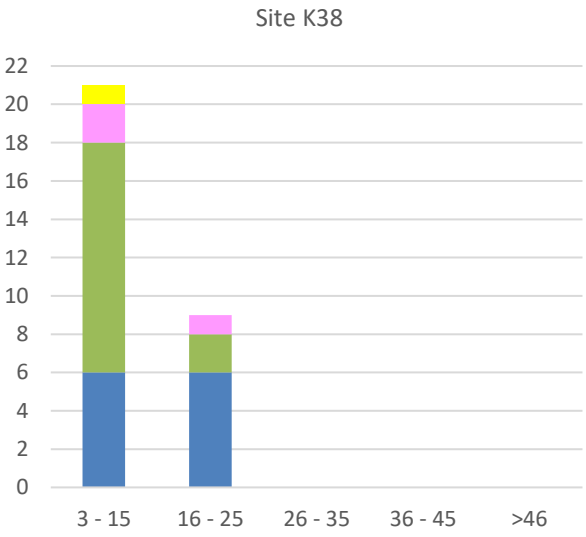

Site K15
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
3 - 15
16 - 25
26 - 35
36 - 45
>46


Site K20
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
3 - 15
16 - 25
26 - 35
36 - 45
>46


Site K21
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
3 - 15
16 - 25
26 - 35
36 - 45
>46


Site K23
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
3 - 15
16 - 25
26 - 35
36 - 45
>46


Site K24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
3 - 15
16 - 25
26 - 35
36 - 45
>46


Site K38
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
3 - 15
16 - 25
26 - 35
36 - 45
>46

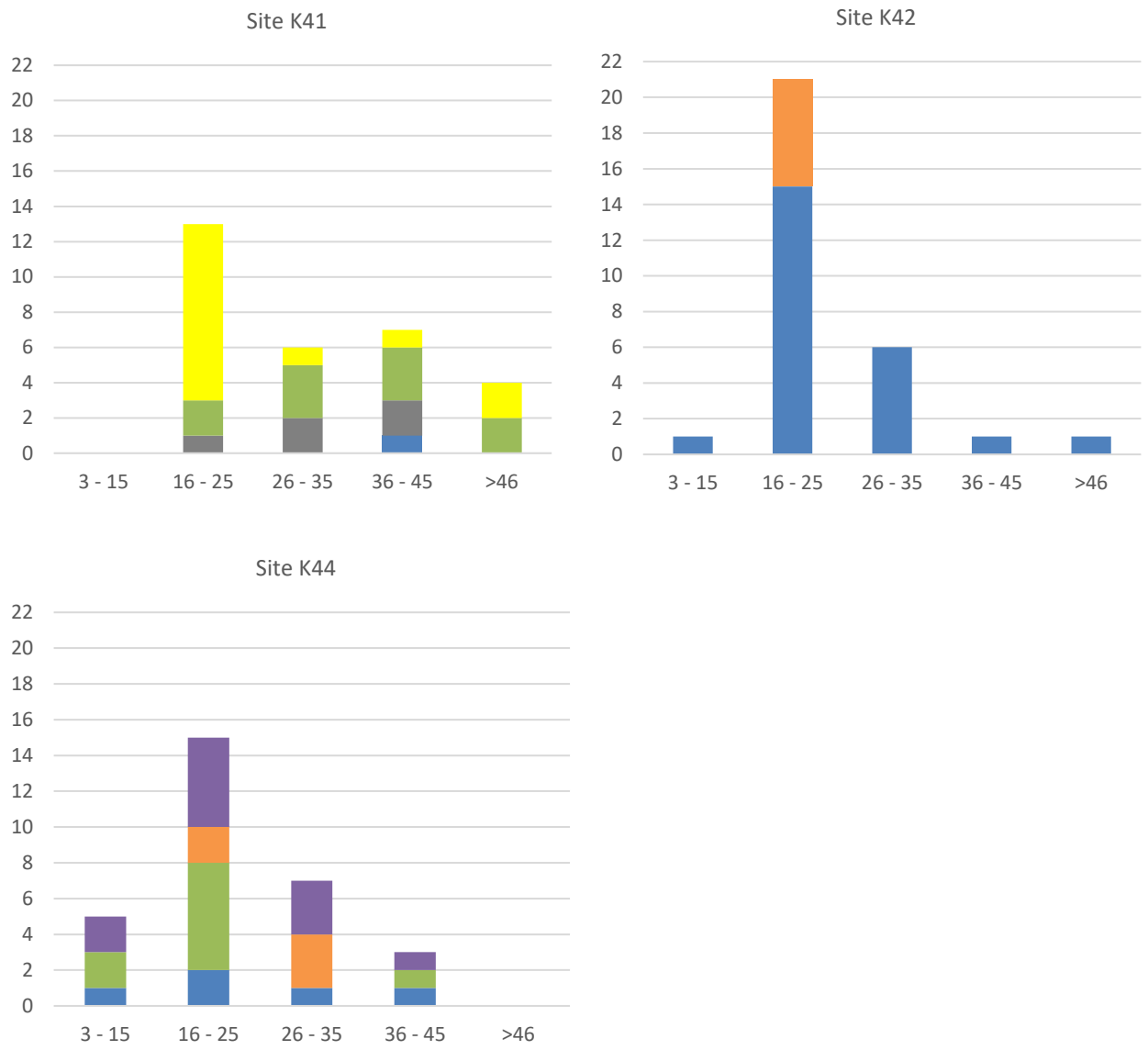
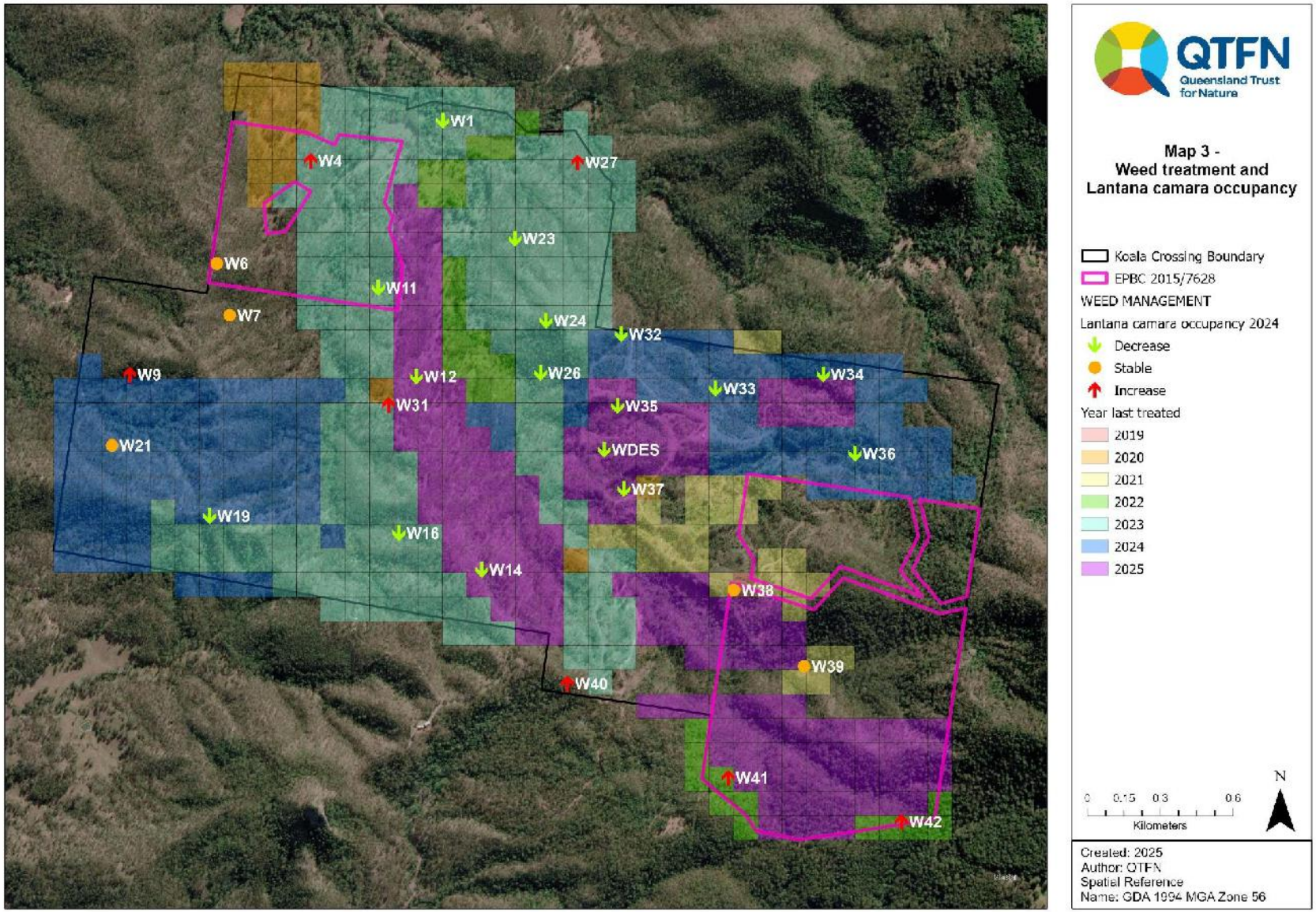


Figure 2 – Number of koala food tree species (y-axis) per DBH size class (cm) (x-axis). Food tree species include Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata (blue), C. tessellaris (red), C. intermedia (grey), Eucalyptus crebra (green), E. tindaliae (yellow), E. tereticornis (orange), E. fibrosa subsp. fibrosa (pink), and Lophostemon confertus (purple)

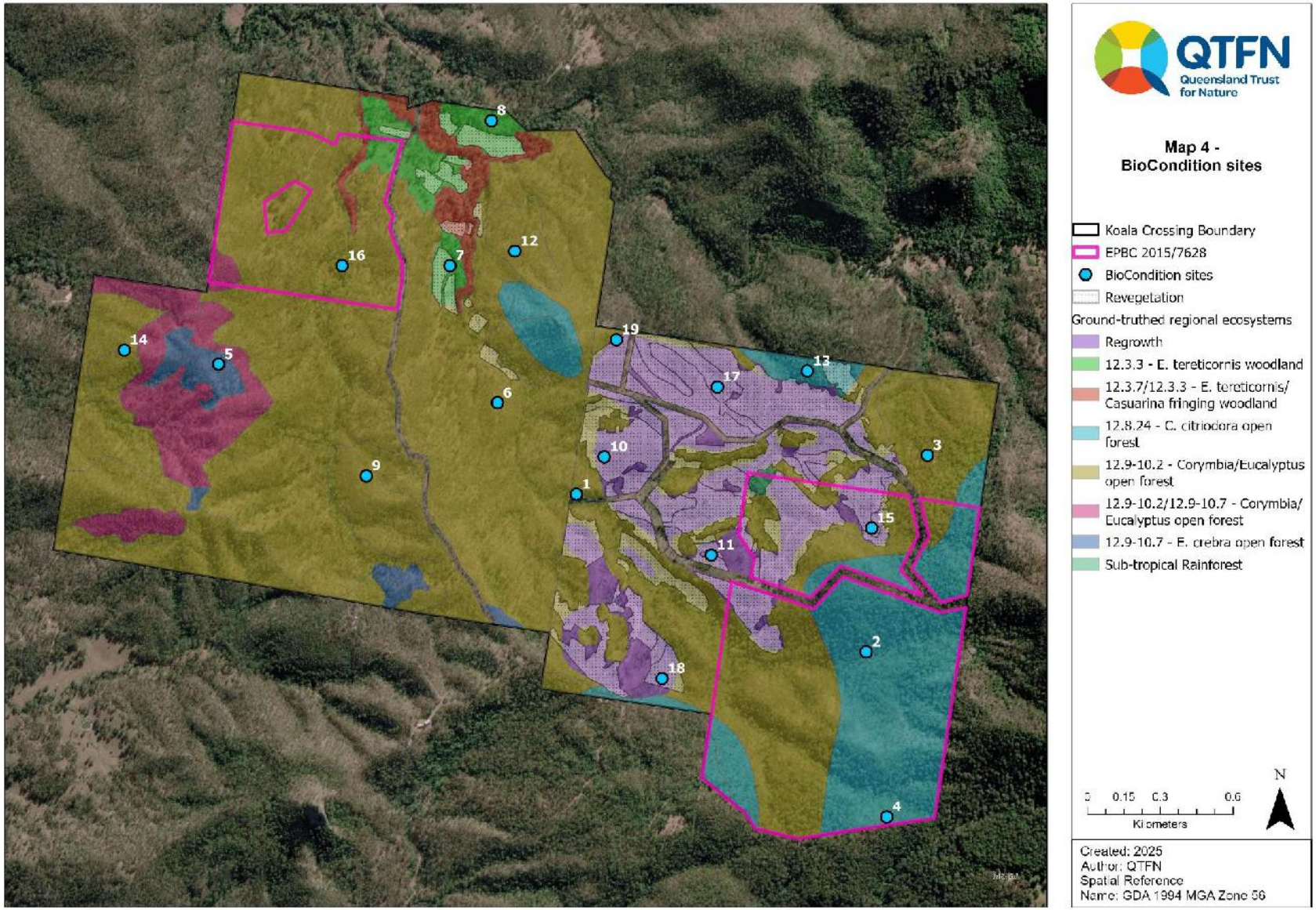
3.2.3 Management actions

The Weed Strategy 2020 – 2025 (Braun, Shapland, & Rossini, Koala Crossing Weed Strategy 2020-2025, 2020) will continue to be followed to target areas of re-emerging and highly infested *L. camara.* Follow up control works have been conducted in the offset area and throughout Koala Crossing to address the re-emergence since monitoring occurred. Efforts to treat weed infestations will continue by managing weeds in 1 ha grids (Map 3).

Map 3 – Weed treatment and *Lantana camara* occupancy



Map 4 – BioCondition sites



3.3 Habitat connectivity

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• Retain all vegetation in remnant and mature regrowth areas except where necessary for the removal of weeds, fencing or fire break trails. • Monitor for any (illegal) clearing in the area (highly unlikely) or any natural events that might impact on habitat connectivity. • For full OAMP conditions, see Appendix C.	• Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DCCEEW.

Habitat connectivity is the connectedness of habitat patches, which is necessary to allow a koala to move from one habitat patch to another without a barrier (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021).

3.3.1 Monitoring

Firebreak inspection has been undertaken monthly (when possible) during this reporting period. Remnant and mature regrowth vegetation was retained within the offset area. No change to site connectivity was made.

3.3.2 Management actions

Continue to follow the OAMP.

3.4 Threat to koala from feral animal attack

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• Monitoring of the presence of feral pest animals through the use of remote motion-activated cameras. • Survey the site every six months to record presence/absence of signs of feral animals (sightings, killings and/or scats and tracks). • Establish and maintain a koala-predator interaction register. • For full OAMP conditions, see Appendix D.	• Annual report to include all feral animal survey data and include all records of koala injury or death related to feral animal attacks.

Predation by wild dogs (*Canis lupus*), feral cats (*Felis catus*) and foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) poses a significant threat to koalas (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021). Monitoring and management of the feral predators is an essential part of the management plan.

3.4.1 Monitoring methodology

3.4.1.1 Camera trapping

Feral predators were recorded using wildlife monitoring cameras. Two camera stations are located within the offset area, cameras A and J (**Error! Reference source not found.**). See Section 3.1.1 for the camera trapping methodology.

3.4.1.2 Opportunistic scat collection

The primary goal of scat analysis is to identify if feral predators are predating on koalas. Feral predator scat was collected opportunistically throughout the Koala Crossing property and sent to Scats About for analysis. The analysis identifies the species from which the scat came from and provides a dietary analysis (i.e. identifying which species the animal has predated on).

3.4.2 Results and discussion

3.4.2.1 Property-wide trends

i Camera trapping

Wild dogs, feral cats and foxes were recorded within the Koala Crossing property. Across the property, relative abundance for wild dogs increased in 2023 then declined in 2024. The occupancy of wild dogs decreased in winter 2024 from summer 2023, then increased in summer 2024. Both relative abundance and occupancy of foxes decreased from the peak in winter 2023. Relative abundance of foxes seems to decrease when the relative of abundance of wild dogs is higher. Wild dogs are apex predators and can suppress mesopredators (foxes and feral cats) (Hunter & Letnic, 2022). Feral cats were detected in winter 2024, after not being recorded on camera traps for six years. Feral cats were not detected in summer 2024. All predators have been fluctuating across seasons (Figure 3).

A high abundance of red-necked wallabies (*Macropus rufogriseus*) and swamp wallabies (*Wallabia bicolor*) were observed throughout the property on cameras. Additionally, small-medium mammals were observed at Koala Crossing including long-nosed bandicoots (*Perameles nasuta*), northern brown bandicoots (*Isoodon macrourus*) and short-beaked echidnas (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

ii Opportunistic scat collection

Predator scats were not recorded in the offset area or Koala Crossing property during the reporting period. However, predator scats have been recorded historically across Koala Crossing (Map 5). To date, analysis of predator scat has not revealed evidence of koalas in the diet of any feral predators on Koala Crossing.

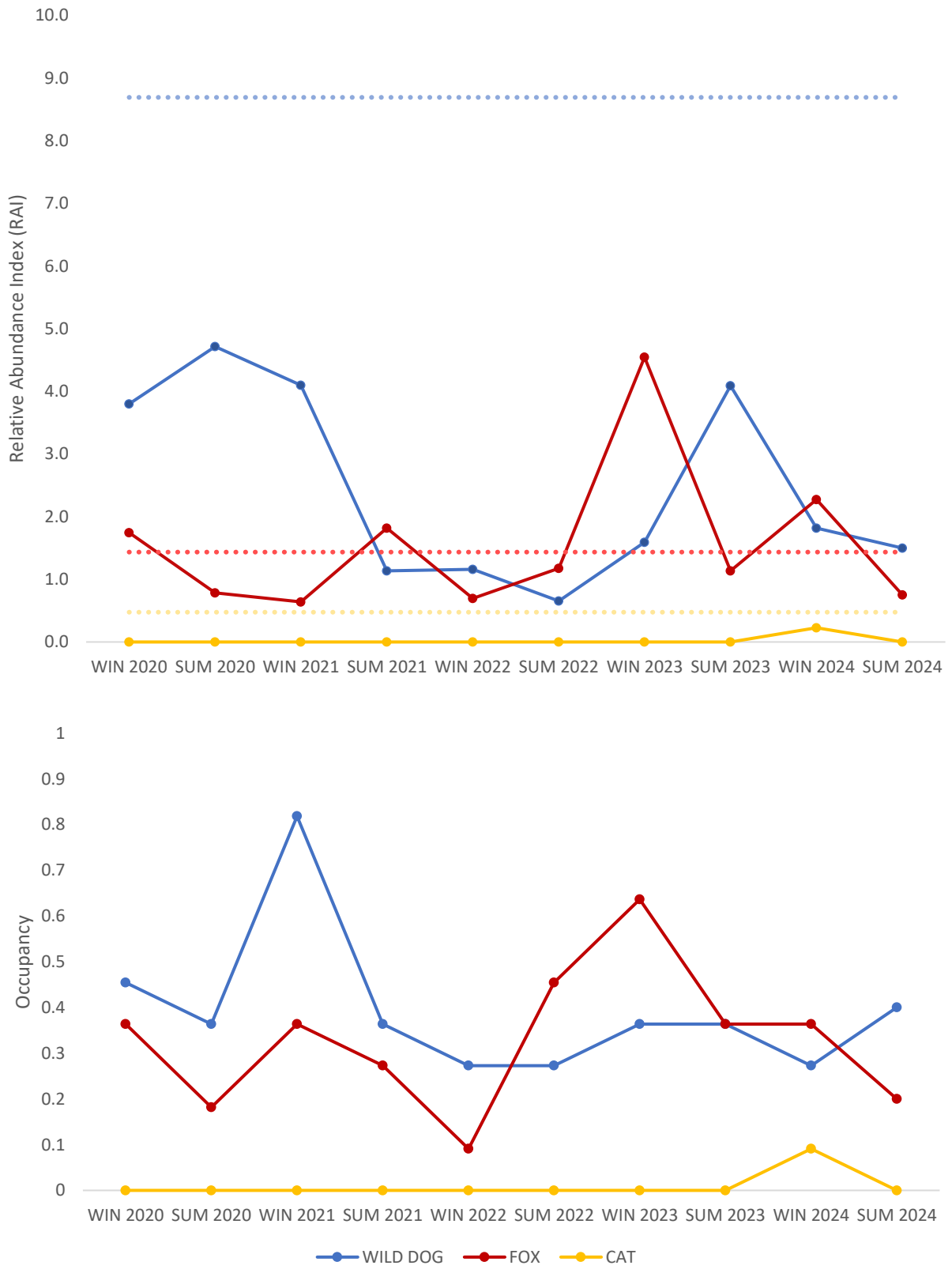


Figure 3 - Relative abundance index (top) and occupancy (bottom) of wild dogs (blue), foxes (red) and feral cats (yellow) within Koala Crossing. Confidence limit thresholds to show deviations from the baseline for each feral animal are illustrated by the dashed lines

3.4.2.2 Offset-specific trends

Wild dogs were captured at camera A during summer 2024 and foxes were recorded at camera J (Table 6) (**Error! Reference source not found.**). During the winter 2024 session, foxes were captured at camera A while wild dogs were not recorded. Feral cats were not recorded during the reporting period.

Table 6 – Number of camera traps within the offset area that feral predators were detected on for each trapping period

Season	Dogs	Foxes	Cats
Winter 2020	1	1	0
Summer 2020	1	1	0
Winter 2021	2	1	0
Summer 2021	1	0	0
Winter 2022	1	0	0
Summer 2022	0	1	0
Winter 2023	0	1	0
Summer 2023	1	1	0
Winter 2024	0	1	0
Summer 2024	1	1	0

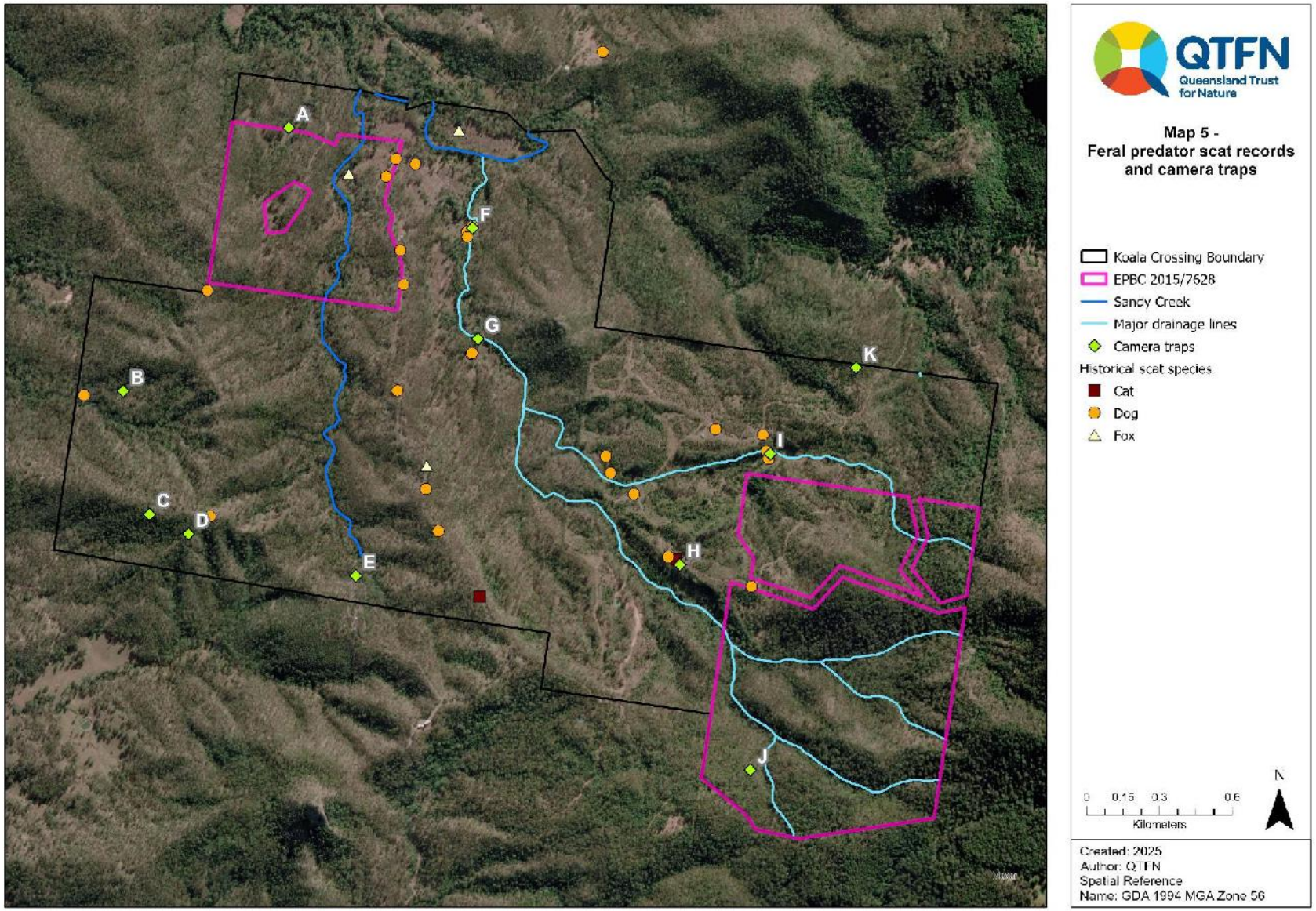
Photo 3 - Fox and wild dog at camera A during the reporting period

3.4.3 Management actions

A pest management contractor is currently engaged with a primary focus on reducing the number of wild dogs, foxes and feral cats. Biannual monitoring using camera traps will continue and will inform the pest management contractor of which areas to target. During the reporting period, three foxes were eliminated within Koala Crossing.

It should be noted that controlling feral predators on sites without exclusion fencing can result in periodic increases in predator numbers from the surrounding area, despite control measures.

Map 5 – Feral predator scat records and camera traps



3.5 Koala injury or mortality due to vehicle strike

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• Record any koala injury/mortality on roads within offset area of Flinders Road. • For full OAMP conditions, see Appendix E.	• Report any koala injuries/deaths to Local Government authority and relevant State Government department. • Incidents to be recorded in annual Offset Area Assessment Report.

There were no vehicle strike incidents with koalas within the offset area or the entire Koala Crossing property.

3.6 Barriers to dispersal

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• Undertake annual weed surveys. • Conduct photo monitoring on an annual basis. • Retain all vegetation in remnant and mature regrowth areas except where necessary for the removal of weeds, fencing or fire break trails. • Implement a property wide weed management plan. • For full OAMP conditions, see Appendix F.	• Monitoring results to be recorded in annual Offset Area Assessment Report.

Vegetation clearing (excluding weeds) was not undertaken in any part of the offset area. Weed management is discussed in Section 3.2.2.

3.7 Fire

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• Install firebreaks and fire trails. Inspect firebreaks and access tracks, undertake any maintenance required to achieve compliance with Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan. • Prescribed burning will be undertaken in consultation with, and under the guidance of the Queensland Rural Fire Brigade. • For full OAMP conditions, see Appendix G.	• Report on prescribed burn results (area covered, any potential negative impact, intensity of burn, learnings). • Report any high intensity (wildfire) to the relevant authorities and report on any impact on the offset area. • Monitoring results and maintenance log will be detailed within the annual Offset Area Assessment Report.

The Koala Crossing Fire Management Plan (Heathwood, Braun, & Campbell, 2023) divides the property into Fire Management Zones, which includes Land Management Zones, Exclusion Zones and Asset Protection Zones. Within the Land Management Zones, the landscape is broken up into subzones (Fire Management Areas [FMA]) according to practicable containment lines. The Fire Management Plan details burning intervals recommended for these FMAs (Heathwood, Braun, & Campbell, 2023). The offset area is located in FMA 1, 2, 6, 7 and 10 (Map 6).

3.7.1 Results and discussion

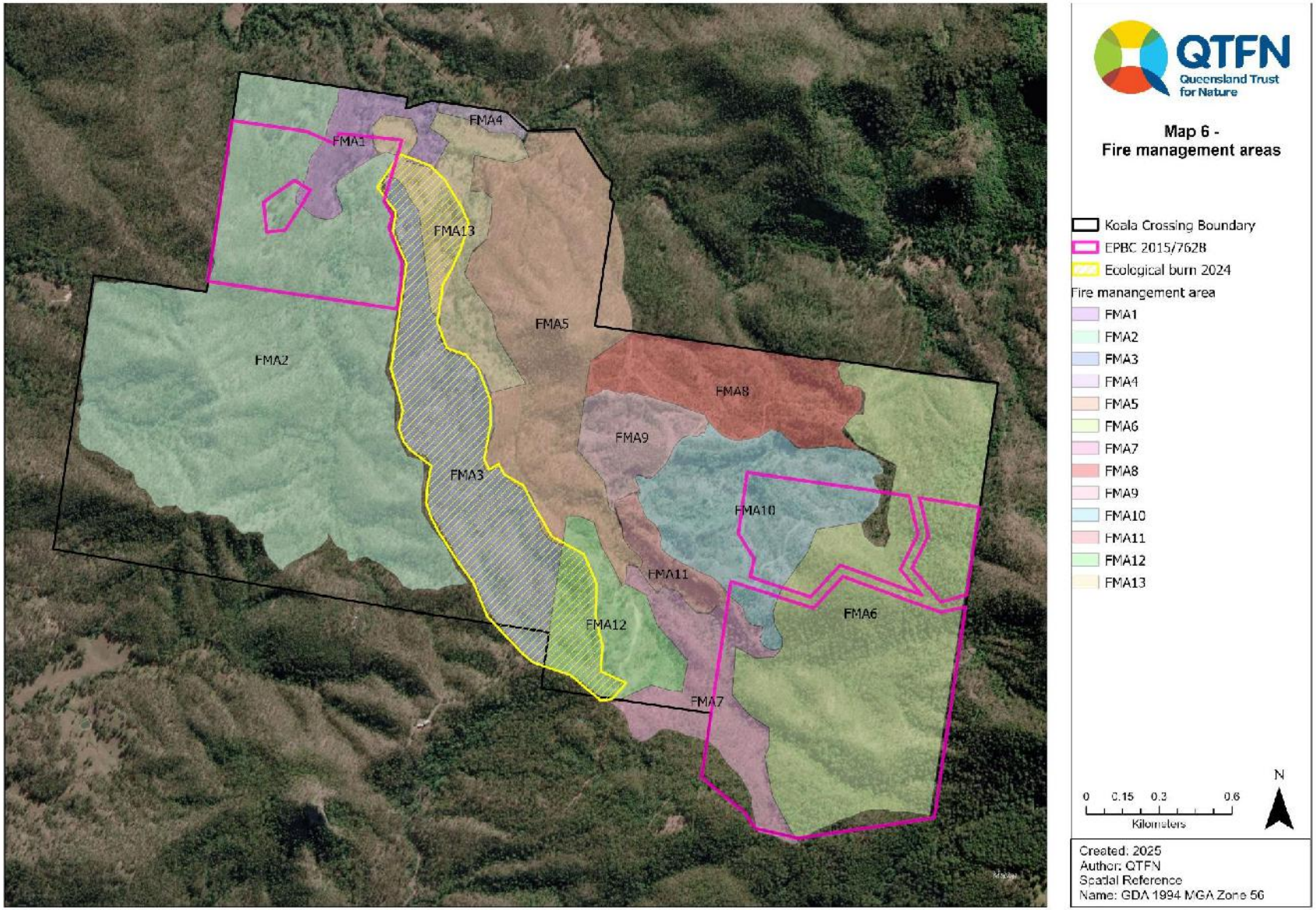
One low to moderate intensity burn occurred between 7 and 9 June 2024 at Koala Crossing (outside of the offset area) during this reporting period (Map 6). The 61-ha controlled ecological burn conducted by Fireland Consultancy in FMA 3, 12 and 13 was used to reduce fuel loads and control *Lantana* species (Photo 4).

Photo 4 – Ecological burn

3.7.2 Management actions

Continue to follow the OAMP and Koala Crossing Fire Management Plan (Heathwood, Braun, & Campbell, 2023).

Map 6 – Fire management areas



3.8 Introduction or spread of disease or pathogens

Relevant actions	Reporting requirement
• To reduce the risk of introducing chlamydia and koala retrovirus into the resident population, uncontrolled translocation of koala is not permitted within the offset area. • Enforce biosecurity procedures for all persona and vehicles that may carry vegetation pathogens known to affect koala food and shelter trees. • Incidence of koalas exhibiting disease to be recorded during any monitoring events within the offset area. • Monitor neighbouring habitat to identify disease once per annum. • For full OAMP conditions, see Appendix H.	• Confirmation of koala translocation activity within the offset area (if approved) is to be included within annual Offset Area Assessment Reports. • Incidence of koalas exhibiting symptoms of disease to be reported within annual Offset Area Assessment Report.

The two main diseases of concern for koalas are chlamydia (*Chlamydia pecorum*) and koala retrovirus (Youngentob, Marsh, & Skewes, 2021). Koala food trees are susceptible to Phytophthora dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomic*) and myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*).

3.8.1 Results and discussion

The initial baseline survey for koala health in July 2015 indicated no incidence of koala diseases within the population at Koala Crossing. In 2019, Chlamydia was confirmed in at least 16% of the Koala Crossing population and more than 50% of the surrounding population (Ecosure, 2024). No evidence of Phytophthora dieback or myrtle rust was evident within the offset area or throughout Koala Crossing. No translocations have occurred.

3.8.2 Management actions

Monitoring continues with incidental sightings and monitoring events carried out by QTFN ecologists. 0 outlines the protocols for dealing with sick, injured and deceased koalas.

4. REFERENCE LIST

BoM. (2025). *Climate Data Online*. Retrieved from Bureau of of Meteorology: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/

Braun, G. (2020). *Koala Crossing Offset Area Management Report Baseline EPBC 2015/7628.* Brisbane: Queensland Trust For Nature.

Braun, G., Shapland, F., & Rossini, R. (2020). *Koala Crossing Weed Strategy 2020-2025.* Brisbane: Queensland Trust For Nature.

DME. (2008). *Queensland Geological Mapping (polygonised vector) Data: Regional & 1:100 00 Sheet areas.* Brisbane: Department of Mines and Energy.

Ecosure. (2024). *Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat and Population Assessment.* Brisbane: Ecosure.

EHP. (2014). *Flinders Karawatha Corridor Management Strategy 2014–2019.* Brisbane: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Ellis, W., Bercovitch, F., FitzGibbon, S., Roe, P., Wimmer, J., Melzer, A., & Wilson, R. (2011). Koala bellows and their association with the spatial dynamics of free-ranging koalas. *Behavioral Ecology*, 372-377.

Eyre, T. J., Kelly, A. L., Nelder, V. J., Wilson, B. A., Ferguson, D. J., Laidlaw, M. J., & Franks, A. J. (2015). *BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland. Assessment Manual. Version 2.2.* Brisbane: Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts.

Heathwood, B., Braun, G., & Campbell, K. (2023). *Koala Crossing Fire Management Plan v6 569 Mt Flinders Rd Peak Crossing.* Brisbane: Queensland Trust For Nature.

Huang, A. T., Gillett, Z. E., & Taschetto, A. S. (2024). Australian Rainfall Increases During Multi-Year La Niña. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 51.

Hunter, D. O., & Letnic, M. (2022). Dingoes have greater suppressive effect on fox populations than poisoning campaigns . *Australian Mammalogy*, 44(3) 387-396.

Law, B., Kerr, I., Gonslaves, L., Brassil, T., Eichinski, P., Truskinger, A., & Roe, P. (2021). Mini-acoustic sensors reveal occupancy and threats to koalas Phascolarctos cinereus in private native forests. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 59:835–846.

Melzer, A., Santamaria, F., & Allen, S. (2018). *The Koalas, Koala habitat and conservation management in the Clarke-Connors Ranges and associated landscapes.* Brisbane: Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Nguyen, H., Wheeler, M. C., Hendon, H. H., Lim, E., & Otkin, J. A. (2021). The 2019 flash droughts in subtropical eastern Australia and their association with large-scale climate drivers. *Weather and Climate Extremes*, 32.

Phillips, S. S., & Callaghan, J. (2011). The Spot Assessment Technique: A tool for determining localised levels of habitat use by Koalas Phascolarctos cinereus. *Australian Zoologist,*, 35(3), 774-780.

QTFN. (2018). *Baseline Koala Assessment for Offset EPBC 2016/7723.* Brisbane: Queensland Trust For Nature.

Raghu, S., Osunkoya, O. O., Perrett, C., & Pichancourt, J. (2014). Historical demography of Lantana camara L. reveals clues about the influence of land use and weather in the management of this widespread invasive species. *Basic and Applied Ecology*, 15(7), 565-572.

Smith, A. P., & Pile, J. (2023). Koala density, habitat, conservation, and response to logging in eucalyptus forest, a review and critical evaluation of call monitoring. *Australian Zoologist* , 44–76.

Taggart, P. L., Sloggett, B. K., Madani, G., Phalen, D., Cullen, D., Madden, K., & Wilmott, L. (2023). Diurnal and nocturnal tree species selection by koalas demonstrates individual preferences in a peri-urban landscape. *Australian Mammalogy*, DOI: 10.1071/AM23022.

Youngentob, K. N., Marsh, K. F., & Skewes, J. (2021). *A review of Koala habitat assessment criteria and methods.* Canberra: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

5. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A KOALA OCCURRENCE ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	Koala occurrence
Outcome	• A net gain in koala population density on the property. • Koala occurrence on the currently cleared areas.
Actions	• Conduct a baseline koala density survey within the offset area within 6 months of the offset area being legally secured using best practice methodologies, such as the Spot Assessment Technique and line transect surveys (Phillips and Callaghan, 2011). • Repeat the koala density/occurrence surveys undertaken within the offset area at years 5 and 10 from the date at which the offset is legally secured. • Surveys to be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist with extensive experience with koala surveys. • Legally secure the offset area.
Performance Indicators	• Baseline koala density/occurrence survey undertaken and documented. • Koala density/occurrence surveys (years 5 and 10) records an increase in koala density/activity within the offset area. • Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999.*
Monitoring	• Record opportunistic koala sightings inclusive of scat findings (location and date).
Reporting	• Incorporate the koala density survey results within the relevant Annual Offset Area Assessment Report (only for years 0, 5 and 10). • Incorporate opportunistic koala sightings into the Annual Offset Area Assessment Report. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au**.**
Corrective action	• If koala densities are not maintained or are significantly reduced, then an assessment needs to be undertaken by a koala expert in relation to the potential cause/s and remediation actions undertaken where feasible through the implementation of adaptive management.
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

APPENDIX B VEGETATION COMPOSITION ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	Vegetation composition
Outcome	• Vegetation composition reaches a 'high' score value in relation to currently existing native vegetation. • Establish self-sustaining vegetation resembling the pre-clearance Regional Ecosystem/s present on the site in the currently cleared areas (24.31 ha) (excluding potential future infrastructure footprints and gazetted roads). • Reduction of weed cover that impacts on koala movement across the site and could adversely affect the structural composition of the koala habitat (number of koala food and shelter species and their recruitment). • Retain and enhance where possible the structure and floristic diversity of canopy vegetation surrounding cleared areas. • Retain and enhance where possible the structure and floristic diversity of middle and understory vegetation surrounding cleared areas. • Ongoing preservation and recruitment of koala food and shelter trees. • Permanently remove existing threat of habitat degradation associated with clearing, development or other incompatible land uses. • Domestic livestock excluded from offset area (unless controlled grazing required for fire risk management).
Actions	• Develop property Bushfire Management Plan within 6 months of the offset area being legally secured. • Install fire breaks/trails in accordance with the Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan. • Retain all vegetation in remnant and mature regrowth areas except where necessary for the removal of weeds, to establish and maintain fencing around the offset area perimeter, establish and maintain fire breaks/trails as per Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan, to be developed, or to reduce or remove health and safety risk to persons and/or infrastructure. • Undertake baseline Tertiary Vegetation Condition Assessments, including photo point monitoring. • Implement a revegetation program in the cleared areas using best practice techniques with tree and shrub species representative of the pre-clearance Regional Ecosystem including koala food and shelter trees (see Appendix B for proposed species list). • Conduct baseline weed density survey within six months of the offset area being legally secured. • Implement a property wide weed management plan, with a particular focus on weeds declared under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002, as well as weeds with potential to impact on koala movement and structural vegetation composition (mainly Lantana camara). • Legally secure the offset area. • Domestic livestock will only be introduced in the event that a fire risk professional (e.g. representative of Queensland Rural Fire Service) and a suitably qualified environmental scientist deem that conditions are not suitable for an ecological burn and that grazing is appropriate to manage a high level of fire risk. Level of risk (and any need to repeat this grazing cycle) is to be re-assessed by the aforementioned professionals following the grazing event.
Performance Indicators	• A self-sustaining ecosystem is established in the currently cleared areas resembling pre-clearance Regional Ecosystems with koala food and shelter species present. During the establishment phase a minimum plant survival rate of 90% is required. • Average canopy tree height in revegetated areas exceeds one metre at end of year one, two metres at end of year two and four metres at end of year four. • Average cover of all planted species (foliar projective cover of canopy and subcanopy) in revegetated area exceeds 50% of site at end of year three and 75% at end of year five. • Livestock are excluded from offset area. • Declared weed cover is reduced across the property, and weeds are not impacting on the movement of koalas across the site and not negatively impacting on recruitment of koala

Attribute	Vegetation composition
	food and shelter trees. • Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
Monitoring	• Undertake Tertiary Vegetation Condition Assessments at years 5 and 10. • Undertake an annual weed survey (during spring or summer to optimise weed detection). • Undertake revegetation area tree growth (height and cover) monitoring at 12 months, 24 months and 48 months post planting. • Conduct photo monitoring on an annual basis. • If livestock are kept on the balance of the property, the offset area fencing to be monitored on a monthly basis.
Reporting	• Monitoring results to be recorded in annual Offset Area Assessment Report. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au
Corrective action	• If tree height and foliar projective cover monitoring indicate tree growth less than performance indicators, implement additional weed control, fertiliser, amelioration or other management actions necessary to stimulate tree growth. • If the annual weed survey indicates weed cover is not reduced since previous survey, weed control program to be expanded/adapted to improve outcomes. • If livestock-proof fencing is breached: • Within 7 days: Livestock will be removed from the offset area and temporary fencing measures put in place to ensure livestock are excluded and permanent fence repairs can be completed; and • Within 28 days: Repairs to fencing undertaken to achieve a koala-friendly livestock-proof standard.
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

BIOCONDITION SCORES

Site-based attributes																								
Native tree score									Native species richness score								Cover score									
Plot	Large trees		Tree canopy height		Canopy recruitment		Woody debris		Tree canopy		Shrub		Grass		Forb		Canopy		Shrub		Grass		Litter		Weed	
Year	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24
BC01	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2.5	5	5	5	5	3.5	3.5	3	5	1	1	3	3	3	3
BC02	15	10	4	5	5	5	3	2	2.5	5	5	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	3.5	5	5	0	1	1	5	5	0	0
BC03	10	10	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	2.5	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	0	1	5	5	5	5
BC04	15	15	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	0	5	2.5	2.5	5	2.5	5	5	5	3	1	5	3	5	5	5
BC05	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2.5	2.5	5	5	3	5	1	5	5	5	0	5
BC06	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	2.5	5	2.5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	2.5	5	5	1	5	5	3	0	5
BC07	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	0	5	5	2.5	5	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	5	2	0	3	5	1	5	5	3	0
BC08	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	0	5	5	2.5	0	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	4	3	5	3	1	5	3	5	5
BC09	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	2.5	5	2.5	0	2.5	5	5	5	3.5	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	0	5
BC10	0	0	0	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	2.5	2.5	0	5	3	2.5	5	0	0	1	5	5	2.5	5
BC11		0		3		5		2		5		2.5		2.5		2.5		3.5		0		3		3		0
BC12		0		5		5		2		5		2.5		5		5		5		3		5		3		5
BC13		15		5		5		2		5		5		2.5		5		5		5		1		5		3
BC14		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		4		0		1		5		5
BC15		5		5		5		5		5		2.5		2.5		0		3.5		5		5		3		0
BC16		10		5		5		2		5		2.5		5		5		1.5		3		1		5		3
BC17		0		3		5		0		5		2.5		2.5		0		3.5		3		0		3		0
BC18		0		3		5		2		5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2		0		1		3		0
BC19		0		3		5		5		5		2.5		5		2.5		3.5		5		0		5		0

BioCondition score changes from 2020 to 2024 are highlighted in the table above: increases are marked in green, decreases in orange, and stable scores in yellow. BC02, BC04, BC15 and BC16 are within the offset area. BC11 to BC19 do not have BioCondition scores from 2020 as these plots were newly added in 2024.

APPENDIX C HABITAT CONNECTIVITY ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	Habitat connectivity
Outcome	• Maintain contiguous landscapes to allow koalas to establish new territories, facilitate gene flow and respond to environmental changes. • Achieve good connectivity with the neighbouring offset property also owned by QTFN. • Contribute to koala movement and dispersal through the Flinders Karawatha corridor.
Actions	• Retain all vegetation in remnant and mature regrowth areas except where necessary for the removal of weeds, to establish and maintain fencing around the offset area perimeter, establish and maintain fire breaks/trails as per Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan, or to reduce or remove health and safety risk to person and/or infrastructure. • Implement a revegetation program in the cleared areas using best practice techniques using tree and shrub species representative of the pre-clearance Regional Ecosystem including koala food and shelter trees (see Appendix B for proposed species list). • Legally secure the offset area. • No livestock will be allowed on the offset area.
Performance Indicators	• Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
Monitoring	• Monitor for any (illegal) clearing in the area (highly unlikely) or any natural events that might impact on habitat connectivity.
Reporting	• Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au
Corrective action	• Report any suspected illegal clearing to the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (now Queensland Government Department of Environment Science and Innovation)**.**
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

APPENDIX D THREAT FROM FERAL ANIMAL ATTACK ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	Attack by (feral) animals
Outcome	• Reduced risk of koala mortality or injury by feral animal attack within the offset area through reduction in the abundance of feral animals.
Actions	• Conduct a baseline survey to establish feral animal abundance and location on the property. This can be undertaken through the use of remote motion-activated cameras and/or identification of scats. • Implement a property-wide feral animal control program. The control program and techniques (trapping, baiting, shooting) will be informed based on the results of the abundance surveys. Where practical, and to increase the effectiveness of a control program, the landholder will seek to coordinate control programs with comparable activities being undertaken by neighbouring landholders. • Conduct follow-up monitoring and implement further control efforts if feral animals recur on the property. Implement adaptive management techniques if initial control techniques are not working effectively. • Install appropriate hazard signage informing that the offset area is under feral control. • Council is to be engaged to work towards the objectives of the offset property, specifically in regard to prohibiting dog and cat ownership on the property. • Set-up a community engagement program including but not limited to interpretive signs, fact sheets and community presentations with the aim to raise community awareness and encourage responsible pet ownership.
Performance Indicators	• Successful reduction of feral animal abundance. • No dog threat present. • A significant reduction in feral cat and fox populations (if shown to be originally present). • No records of injury and/or death to koala relating to feral animal attacks recorded from within the offset area. • Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
Monitoring	• Monitoring of the presence of feral pest animals through the use of remote motion-activated cameras. • Survey the site every six months to record the presence/absence of signs of feral animals (sightings, killings and/or scats and tracks). • Establishment and maintenance of register documenting injured/killed koalas and any observed koala/feral animal interactions.
Reporting	• Annual report to include all feral animal survey data. • Annual report to include all records of koala injury or death related to feral animal attacks. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au
Corrective action	• Should the initial and ongoing wild dog control measures not result in a reduction of wild dog numbers (compared to baseline survey), feral control program to be expanded/adapted to improve outcomes. • Any incidence of koala injury/mortality resulting from feral animal attack will initiate supplementary monitoring and control measures. • In the event that a koala is found injured, transport immediately to a local vet, or suitably qualified and experienced wildlife carer.
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

APPENDIX E KOALA INJURY OR MORTALITY DUE TO VEHICLE STRIKE ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	Koala injury or mortality due to vehicle strike
Outcome	• Reduced risk of koala mortality or injury due to vehicle strike within the offset area and the roads leading up to the offset area.
Actions	• Installation of koala awareness signage on Mount Flinders Road to inform traffic in both directions of presence of koalas in the area* within 6 months of offset area being legally secured. • Implementation of a slow speed requirement (40km/h) for vehicles traversing the offset area. • Installation of slow speed signage at the main entry points to the offset area. • *Note: Action is subject to approval from Scenic Rim Regional Council.
Performance Indicators	• No koala mortalities from vehicle strike within the offset area. • Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
Monitoring	• Record any observed koala injury/mortality on roads/tracks within the offset area or Flinders Road.
Reporting	• Report any koala injuries/deaths to Local Government authority (e.g. Scenic Rim Regional Council) and relevant State Government department (e.g. currently the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection) • Incidents to be recorded in the an**nual** Offset Area Assessment Report. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au
Corrective action	• In the event that a koala is found injured, transport immediately to a local vet, or suitably qualified and experienced wildlife carer.
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

APPENDIX F BARRIERS TO DISPERSAL ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	Barriers to Dispersal
Outcome	• Maintain and improve contiguous landscapes to allow koalas to establish new territories, facilitate gene flow and respond to environmental changes. • Contribute to koala movement and dispersal through the Flinders Karawatha through the establishment of a protected habitat corridor. • Establish self-sustaining vegetation resembling the pre-clearance Regional Ecosystem/s present on the site in the currently cleared areas (excluding potential future infrastructure footprints and gazetted roads). • Reduction of weed cover that impacts on koala movement across the site and could adversely affect the structural composition of the koala habitat. • Retain and enhance where possible the structure and floristic diversity of canopy vegetation in vegetation surrounding offset area. • Retain and enhance the structure and floristic diversity of middle and understory vegetation in vegetation surrounding offset area. • Ongoing preservation and recruitment of koala food and shelter trees.
Actions	• Retain all vegetation in remnant and mature regrowth areas except where necessary for the removal of weeds, to establish and maintain fencing around the offset area perimeter and/or property boundary, establish and maintain fire breaks/trails as per Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan, or to reduce or remove health and safety risk to person and/or infrastructure. • Implement a revegetation program in the cleared areas using best practice land management techniques using tree and shrub species representative of the pre-clearance Regional Ecosystem including koala food and shelter trees (see Appendix B for proposed species list). • Conduct baseline weed density survey within six months of the offset area being legally secured. • Implement a property wide weed management plan, with a particular focus on weeds declared under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002, as well as weeds with potential to impact on koala movement and structural vegetation composition (mainly Lantana camara). • Legally secure the offset area. • Domestic livestock will only be introduced in the event that a fire risk professional (e.g. representative of Queensland Rural Fire Service) and a suitably qualified environmental scientist deem that conditions are not suitable for an ecological burn and that grazing is appropriate to manage a high level of fire risk. Level of risk (and any need to repeat this grazing cycle) is to be re-assessed by the aforementioned professionals following the grazing event.
Performance Indicators	• A self-sustaining ecosystem is established on the currently cleared areas resembling pre-clearance Regional Ecosystems with koala food and shelter species present. During the establishment phase a minimum plant survival rate of 85% is required. • Average canopy tree height in cleared areas exceeds one metre at end of year one, two metres at end of year two and four metres at end of year four. • Average canopy tree cover (foliar projective cover) in cleared areas exceeds 50% of site at end of year three and 75% at end of year five. • Declared weed cover is reduced across the property, and weeds are not impacting on the movement of koalas across the site and not negatively impacting on recruitment of koala food and shelter trees. • Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
Monitoring	• Undertake Tertiary Vegetation Condition Assessments at year 5 and 10. • Undertake annual weed survey (during spring or summer to optimise weed detection). • Undertake revegetation planting survival counts at three months and 12 months post planting. • Undertake revegetation area tree growth (height and cover) monitoring at 12 months, 24 months and 48 months post planting.

Attribute	Barriers to Dispersal
	• Conduct photo monitoring on an annual basis. • If livestock are kept on the balance of the property, offset area fencing to be monitored on a monthly basis.
Reporting	• Monitoring results to be recorded in annual Offset Area Assessment Report. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au
Corrective action	• If survival counts indicate less than 85% survival, replanting and/or in-fill planting to be carried out. • If tree height and foliar projective cover monitoring indicate tree growth less than performance indicators, implement additional weed control, fertiliser, amelioration or other management actions necessary to stimulate tree growth. • If annual weed survey indicates weed cover is not reduced since previous survey, weed control program to be expanded/adapted to improve outcomes. • If livestock are kept on the balance of the property and livestock-proof fencing is breached: • Within 7 days: Livestock will be removed from offset area and temporary fencing measures put in place to ensure livestock are excluded until permanent fence repairs can be completed • Within 28 days: Repairs to fencing undertaken to achieve koala-friendly livestock-proof standard
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

APPENDIX G FIRE ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	High intensity fire
Outcome	• Minimise the risk of high-intensity fire within the offset area. • Minimise the risk of koala mortality within the offset area due to prescribed burning.
Actions	• Develop an Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan within six (6) months of the offset being legally secured, for the purpose of protecting the offset area from high intensity wildfires as well as for conducting ecological burns with the aim to enhance biodiversity in line with the Regional Ecosystem Description Database fire management guideline. The Bushfire Management Plan will be prepared by a suitably qualified professional and will detail: current vegetation condition and fire risk, locations of current and required firebreaks and fire control lines, current fuel loads, recommended actions and timeframes for maintenance of bushfire risk within the context of the adapted Regional Ecosystem Description Database guidelines and biodiversity outcomes sought for the offset area. • Install firebreaks and fire trails (access tracks). • Prescribed burning will be undertaken in consultation with, and under the guidance of the QLD Rural Fire Brigade and in compliance with *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*. • Inspect firebreaks and access tracks, undertake any maintenance required to achieve compliance with Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan. • Domestic livestock will be only be introduced in the event that a fire risk professional (e.g. representative of Queensland Rural Fire Service) and a suitably qualified environmental scientist deem that conditions are not suitable for an ecological burn and that grazing is appropriate to manage a high level of fire risk. Level of risk (and any need to repeat this grazing cycle) is to be re-assessed by professionals following the grazing event.
Performance Indicators	• Fuel levels and burning regime maintained in accordance with Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan. • Vegetation composition is not negatively affected by fire regime. • Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
Monitoring	• To be informed by the Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan
Reporting	• Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan will be prepared within 6 months of the offset area being legally secured. • Report on prescribed burn results (area covered, any potential negative impact, intensity of burn, learnings) • Report any high intensity (wildfire) to the relevant authorities and report on any impact on the offset area. • Monitoring results and maintenance log will be detailed within the annual Offset Area Assessment Report. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au
Corrective action	• If a wildfire occurs in the area, the following actions will be taken by the landowner: • Activate Offset Area Bushfire Management Plan Emergency Response • Stay informed through the Rural Fire Service. • Be prepared to engage in fire control. • Repair any fire breaks and access tracks
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

APPENDIX H INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF DISEASE OR PATHOGENS ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Attribute	Introduction or spread or disease or pathogens
Outcome	• Reduce risk of the spread of koala and vegetation diseases and/or pathogens within the offset area and adjacent areas of koala habitat. • Third party contractors do not enter site-carrying pathogens.
Actions **Actions**	• Baseline offset area condition survey is to include assessment for signs of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and Myrtle Rust and is to be undertaken within 6 months of legal securing of offset area. • To reduce the risk of introducing Chlamydia and Koala retrovirus into the resident population; uncontrolled translocation of koala is not permitted within the offset area. In the event that regulator-approved translocation of koala is proposed onto the site, the animal(s) is to be assessed by a veterinarian prior to introduction. • Vegetation management activities, which include tree lopping/felling, weed removal, tree planting (including nursery suppliers) are deemed to be high risk in the context of introducing pathogens that may potentially impact koala habitat. As such, any person engaged to undertake these activities must satisfy the landholder that they have undertaken all reasonable steps to prevent the introduction of a pathogen/disease to the site (e.g. vehicle and equipment wash-down prior to site entry). • Enforce biosecurity procedures for all persons and vehicles that may carry vegetation pathogens known to affect koala food and shelter trees. • Monitor the neighbouring habitat in order to identify disease occurrence. • Implement measures such as myrtle rust control in revegetation stock. Certification of nursery, inspection of planting stock, quarantine/destruction of contaminated material, sterilisation of planting equipment and vehicles/wheel washes.
Performance Indicators	• Incidence of koala feed trees exhibiting disease does not increase within the offset areas, based on comparison to baseline vegetation health assessment. • Regulator approved translocations of koala are assessed by a veterinarian as being free from disease. • Offset area is legally secured as an area of High Conservation Value under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
Monitoring	• Incidence of koalas exhibiting disease to be recorded during any monitoring events within the offset area. • Monitor the neighboring habitat to identify disease occurrence at least once per annum.
Reporting	• Baseline data concerning observations around koala and koala habitat diseases and pathogens is to be documented within initial annual Offset Area Assessment Report. • Confirmation of koala translocation activity within the offset area (if approved) is to be included within annual Offset Area Assessment Reports. • Incidence of koalas exhibiting symptoms of disease to be reported within annual Offset Area Assessment Report. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports to DoE on an annual basis. • Submit all annual Offset Area Assessment Reports and any records of non-compliance to DoE via email to PostApproval@environment.gov.au
Corrective action	• Should there be an increase in trees exhibiting disease symptoms and/or evidence of vegetation dieback (as noted during annual offset area assessments) the following corrective actions will take place • Review of the efficacy of current biosecurity measures; • Review of plant stock/management services suppliers (if applicable) should it be suspected plant pathogens have been introduced via external sources.
Anticipated term	• Duration of the active management period (10 years).
Responsibility	• Landowner (QTFN)

PROTOCOLS FOR SICK, INJURED OR DECEASED KOALAS

KOALA MANAGEMENT AND RESCUE PROTOCOL QTFN-KC-010115

If injured or orphaned koalas are found, note its condition and location and contact the following emergency phone number:

- Ipswich Koala Protection Society (IKPS) operate two 24/7 ambulances
- RUTH LEWIS - 0419 760 127/ 5464 6274.

IKPS is licenced with EHP to care for injured and orphaned wildlife, specialising in koala rescue and rehabilitation. They have appropriate facilities and members who are appropriately skilled and have access to reliable sources of a variety of recognised koala food tree species and an ability to collect it.

Other wildlife emergency numbers:

- RSPCA Qld on 1300 ANIMAL, 1300 264 625. RSPCA will usually refer calls to IKPS.
- Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital 1300 369 652. Based on the Sunshine Coast.

SYMPTOMS OF SICK OR INJURED KOALAS

- Puffy or inflamed eyes, which may have a crust or a weepy discharge;
- Dribbling saliva from the mouth;
- Fur that appears constantly wet or matted;
- A dirty tail with brown staining;
- Weakness or unusual behaviour;
- Remaining in the same tree for more than a few days;
- Sitting on the ground or very low down in a tree and not moving when approached. (This may indicate that the animal is too weak to climb);
- Not using all four limbs normally while walking or climbing;
- Very skinny and emaciated appearance;
- Signs of trauma such as cuts or blood on fur.

Signs of a dog attack could be wet, matted fur from the dog's saliva, and bleeding. Because koalas have very little fat under their skin, their internal organs can be easily punctured by the sharp teeth of a dog even though there may be very little damage to the skin surface, so it is very important that the animal is assessed by a vet or carer if a koala is found that is suspected to have been the victim of a dog attack.

PROTOCOL FOR ROAD INJURIES OR DOG ATTACKS

Follow the instructions below for road injuries in handling sick or orphaned koalas or koalas which have been attacked by dogs or injured in some other way. However, unless the koala is in immediate danger, it is better to leave it to the experts to catch it if they think it necessary.

For road injuries:

- Pull off the road safely. If possible, phone the IKPS for instructions.
- Make sure it is safe before you go onto the road to attend to the animal. Stop any traffic if necessary.
- Approach the animal carefully from behind.
- Place a sack, blanket, towel or box over the koala, enclosing its arms and head. Remember, the koala is frightened and has very sharp claws, so be careful. Injured or orphaned animals need immediate dark, warmth

and quiet. They may never have been touched by humans and any stress can cause further injury and death from shock. Also, you may be injured.

- Move the animal to a safe place away from any traffic.
- Handle the koala as little as possible and keep the environment quiet. Keep it contained until help arrives or you get it to a Vet or Carer.
- Keep people and dogs away from the animal. Do not allow people to peek at or touch it.
- Do not try to feed the koala or give it anything to drink.

PROTOCOL FOR DECEASED KOALAS

The information on the death of a koala is valuable to record, and samples from these koalas can contribute to research. IKPS will collect dead koalas as well as sick/injured/orphaned. Accurate records can and have made significant impacts and changes to the future conservation and protection of koala habitat. IKPS collects and records data, statistics and produces mapping of koala habitat and populations.

Look for ear tags which may have been placed by wildlife authorities or researchers so they can be notified of the death. Collect all relevant information, where possible, such as location, cause of death, date, sex and age of koala (age can only be determined by looking at teeth – this is done post-mortem).

Samples can be made available for research, where possible. All koalas should be autopsied where cause of death is not positively known. An option that can possibly be utilised is the calling the Moggill Koala Rehabilitation Centre on 0436949954. The Moggill Koala Rehabilitation Centre is involved in ongoing koala research alongside University of Queensland researchers and scientists. Australian Zoo Wildlife Hospital on the Sunshine Coast (1300 369 652) also conducts autopsies.

Always check in the pouch of a dead female Koala for the presence of a joey which may have survived. Call one of the wildlife emergency phone numbers and ask for instructions on what to do. If not able to contact someone, follow the procedure below:

- If the joey is still attached to the teat, do not remove it as you may cause injury to the tiny baby. Get the dead mother and joey to a vet, or carer as soon as possible.
- If the joey is not attached, gently remove it from the pouch and wrap it in a towel or article of clothing and place it somewhere warm, such as under your jumper. (Very young joeys rely on their mother's body heat for warmth.) Alternatively use a warm hot water bottle or a plastic bottle filled with warm water. Use warm, not hot, water and cover the bottle with a jumper or other fabric so that you do not overheat or burn the joey. A backpack lined with soft towels or fabric is a good way to transport the infant.
- Handle the infant as little as possible and do not let other people peek at it or handle it. Remember, these tiny infants can die very easily from stress and noise.
- Do not give the joey anything to drink. Young Koalas need a specialised diet and feeding the wrong formula could cause the infant to die.
- Get the joey to a vet or carer as soon as possible (Contact IKPS as soon as possible.)

RECORD KEEPING

All koalas observed on the property will be recorded. Information to be collected includes date, time, GPS location, type of tree, condition of koala, sex if known and behaviour.

Copies of records will be provided to the Moggill Koala Rehabilitation Centre, State Government database, WildNet, and to the IKPS on a regular basis.