

Town Planning Assessment Report

Appendix 7 – Ecological Assessment

Ecological Assessment Report

2-12 & 14 Glynton Road,
Riverbend

CLIENT: ENERGEX

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Document Control

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Acronym list

Acronym	Full name
ADVCC	Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code see the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
BAL	Bushfire Attack Level
BKSS	Balanced Koala Scat Survey
CREVNT	Critically endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened species as listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> .
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DETSI	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
DNRMMRDD	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development
DSH	Diameter at Standard Height (1.4 m)
EAR	Ecological Assessment Report
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
KHA	Koala Habitat Area
LoO	Likelihood of Occurrence
MCU	Material Change of Use
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
NJKHT	Non-juvenile Koala Habitat tree
NRZ	Nominal Root Zone
PMAV	Property Map of Assessable Vegetation
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PPFS	Protected Plants Flora Survey
RAL	Reconfiguring A Lot
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SARA	State Assessment and Referral Agency
SDAP	State Development Assessment Provisions
SEQ	South-East Queensland
SIA	Significant Impact Assessment (Commonwealth Impact)
SLC	Special Least Concern

Acronym	Full name
SPP	State Planning Policy
SRI	Significant Residual Impact (State Impact)
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VC	Vegetation Community
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

Definitions

Item	Definition
Accepted operational work	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 24 Dictionary: For a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot, means operational work that – - Is the clearing of native vegetation – - For essential management: or - For routine management: or - On freehold land, or land leased under the <i>Land Act 1994</i>, if the clearing is necessary for prescribed building work: and - Would be assessable development under schedule 10, part 3, division 2, section 5 (Planning Regulation 2017) if it were carried out on the lot immediately before the MCU or RAL happened, but because of the MCU or RAL is exempt clearing work.
Biomaps	GIS based mapping database developed by the DETSI to present a collection of Queensland Government's biodiversity information.
Building Location Envelope (BLE)	A BLE is a designated area which limits any future built infrastructure to be located within this area. A BLE does not prohibit the location of non-built infrastructure (i.e. effluent disposal areas or bushfire management areas).
Covenant	A covenant is a voluntary agreement that creates an obligation by a deed entered into by the parties. Covenants may be of a positive nature in that they require the performance of an action. They may also be negative or restrictive, that is one of the parties is forbidden from undertaking or performing a specified action. Chapter 6 Part 4 Division 8A of the Land Act 1994 and Part 6 Division 4A of the Land Title Act 1994 allow covenants to be registered in favour of the State, another entity representing the State, or a local government for the purposes specified in the legislation. A covenant must be validly executed and include a description sufficient to positively identify the subject lots or land. It must also fully set out the agreed terms and conditions. Both the covenantor (the owner of freehold land or holder of State-owned land) and the covenantee (the State, an entity representing the State or a local government) must execute the covenant. If the land is leased from the State, under the Land Act the chief executive must give written approval to a covenant affecting that land. Section 97A(2A) of the Land Title Act and s. 373A (4) of the Land Act provide that a covenant may be registered even if the covenantor and the covenantee are the same entity. On registration, a covenant complying with the legislation attaches to the land and binds the owner or holder and all successors in title until it is released. A registered covenant is taken not to be registered under the Land Act or the Land Title Act to the extent that it is inconsistent with the legislation.
Desktop search extent	A search radius of 5 km from the approximate centre of the site.
Developable area	On an empty lot means an area where the construction of a building, structure or irrigation system can occur.
Development footprint	On built premises, means the total area of the premises covered by a building, structure or landscaping.

Item	Definition
Development Envelope	A Development Envelope is a designated area which limits any future works (built infrastructure and non-built infrastructure) to be located within this area.
Dwelling	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 24 Dictionary: means all or part of a building that— a. is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and b. contains— i. food preparation facilities; and ii. a bath or shower; and iii. a toilet; and iv. a wash basin; and v. facilities for washing clothes.
Essential management	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 24 Dictionary: means clearing native vegetation— a. for establishing or maintaining a necessary firebreak to protect infrastructure, other than a fence, road or vehicular track, if the maximum width of the firebreak is equal to 1.5 times the height of the tallest vegetation next to the infrastructure, or 20m, whichever is the wider; or b. for establishing a necessary fire management line, if the maximum width of the clearing for the fire management line is 10m; or c. necessary to remove or reduce the imminent risk that the vegetation poses of serious personal injury or damage to infrastructure; or d. by fire under the <i>Fire Services Act 1990</i> to reduce hazardous fuel load; or e. necessary to maintain infrastructure (including core airport infrastructure, buildings, fences, helipads, roads, stockyards, vehicular tracks, watering facilities and constructed drains, other than contour banks), unless the clearing is for sourcing construction material; or f. for maintaining a garden or orchard, other than clearing predominant canopy trees to maintain underplantings established within remnant vegetation; or g. on land leased under the Land Act for agriculture or grazing purposes, to source construction timber to repair infrastructure on the land, if— i. the infrastructure is in need of immediate repair; and ii. the clearing does not cause land degradation; and iii. restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees is ensured; or h. on freehold land by the owner of the land to source construction timber to maintain infrastructure on any land of the owner, if— i. the clearing does not cause land degradation; and ii. restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees is ensured.
Exempt clearing work	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 24 Dictionary: Means operational work that is the clearing of native vegetation – a. On prescribed land, if the clearing is – i. Clearing, or for another activity or matter, stated in schedule 21, part 1 (Planning Regulations 2017); or ii. Clearing state in schedule 21, part 2 (Planning Regulations 2017) for the land: or

Item	Definition
	b. That, under the Vegetation Management Act, Section 74, is not affected by the Act.
Infrastructure	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 24 Dictionary: for schedule 6, part 3, section 20A and the definitions <i>essential management</i> and <i>routine management</i>, includes a building, or other structure, built or used for any purpose. <i>Note—</i> See also schedule 2 of the Act, definition <i>infrastructure</i>.
Koala habitat tree	As per the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 definition: - a tree of the <i>Blakella</i>, <i>Corymbia</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Lophostemon</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> genera that is edible by koalas; or - a tree of a type typically used by koalas for shelter, including, for example, a tree of the <i>Angophora</i> genus.
Non-juvenile koala habitat tree (NJKHT)	Definition as per the State Planning Policy, Koala Conservation in South East Queensland: A koala habitat tree that has a height of more than four meters, or a trunk with a circumference of more than 31.5cm (i.e. 10cm diameter) at 1.3meters above the ground or both.
Prescribed Regional Ecosystem	Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014, Schedule 2: A regional ecosystem, other than a regional ecosystem mentioned in the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>, section 8(b) (being grassland or mangrove), located in a category B area on the regulated vegetation management map, to the extent the ecosystem contains remnant vegetation.
Routine management	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 24 Dictionary: For clearing native vegetation on land, means the clearing of native vegetation – - to establish a necessary fence, road or vehicle track, if the maximum width of the clearing for the fence, road or track is 10m: or - to build necessary built infrastructure, including core airport infrastructure, other than contour banks, fences, roads or vehicular tracks, if – - the clearing is not to source construction timber: and - the total area cleared is less than 2ha; and - the total area covered by the infrastructure is less than 2ha; or - on freehold land by the owner of the land to source construction timber for establishing necessary infrastructure on any land or the owner, if – - the clearing does not cause land degradation; and - restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees, is ensured; or - by the lessee of land leased under the Land Act 1994 for agriculture or grazing purposes to source construction timber, other than commercial timber, for establishing necessary infrastructure on the land, if – - the clearing does not cause land degradation; and - restoration of a similar type to, and to the extent of, the removed trees, is ensured.
Special Least Concern	Flora or fauna under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> , that are generally common but require additional protections due to specific vulnerabilities.

Item	Definition
Threatened Species	Species Listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> or <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> as Extinct, Extinct in the wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened.
WildNet	DETSI's biodiversity database of wildlife records

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Range Environmental was engaged by Energex to prepare an Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) for a proposed development at 2-12 & 14 Glynton Road, Riverbend, formally comprised of Lot 1 SP239500 and Lot 2 SP351565 (Figure 1) (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). A Development Application is proposed to be lodged to establish the Jimboomba West 33/11kV Zone substation at the site (Appendix A, Figure 2).

Range Environmental was commissioned to undertake an ecological assessment of the site to determine its ecological values and allow for assessment of the proposed development. This EAR addresses the requirements of the Logan Planning Scheme (LPS) (2015, Version 9.2) Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code and Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay Code.

The proposed development has been designed to ensure an appropriate balance between conservation and development outcomes is achieved.

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and to provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

This report documents the results of the assessment and addresses relevant Commonwealth, State, and Local legislative requirements. The scope of works included:

- A review of Commonwealth, State, and Local regulatory mapping and database records.
- A site assessment for in-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents and the assessment of the presence, or otherwise, of ecological features and values within or adjoining the site.
- Preparation of an assessment of likelihood of occurrence for threatened species presence within the site.
- Identification of any existing impacts or threatening processes for identified ecological features and values.
- A review and assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on identified ecological features and values.
- Determination of mitigation and management strategies (where required) to avoid or reduce identified impacts.
- Address relevant Commonwealth, State, and Local Government legislative requirements.
- A full site ecological survey including native tree survey, vegetation communities' assessment, species composition and general flora list (including restricted invasive plants or WoNS), diurnal bird survey and incidental fauna list, and koala scat survey.
- Provision of recommendations to be enacted prior to and during construction and development.

As part of this scope of works, detailed assessment of potential impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and the requirement for EPBC Commonwealth referral have not been undertaken as this EAR is limited to State and Local assessment requirements to support a development application only.

1.3 Site Context and Proposed Development

The site occurs on 2.012 ha of land currently zoned as Rural Residential under the LPS (2015, Version 9.2) and is currently vacant. The proposed development will comprise the establishment of the Jimboomba West 33/11kV Zone substation (Appendix A, Figure 2).

The majority of the site is managed as mown grass with scattered trees but includes an unmanaged area with denser canopy cover along the north-eastern boundary of the site. The proposed development aims to minimise impacts to areas of native vegetation through the siting of structures within less vegetated areas and ongoing site maintenance to prevent encroachment of environmental weeds.



Figure 1 Site Locality

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 3/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 3/08/2026

0 26 52 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 5/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 5/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Roads
- Site boundary
- Substation
- 11kV feeder
- 33kV feeder
- Turnaround area
- Landscaping
- Design earthworks extent

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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2 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Methodology

A desktop assessment was undertaken to review and confirm Commonwealth, State, and Local Government environmental mapping and databases that affect the site. The following legislation, associated triggers, and databases were reviewed:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth):
 - Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) report as issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
- *Planning Act 2016* (Qld) and *Planning Regulation 2017* (Qld):
 - Development Assessment Mapping System provided by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) to review mapping under the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) (Qld):
 - Regulated Vegetation Management Map as issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD).
 - Vegetation Management Report (DNRMMRRD).
 - Vegetation Management Pre-Clear Regional Ecosystem Map.
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) (Qld):
 - Wildlife Online Extract (Wildnet) issued by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI), for a search radius of 5 km from the approximate centre of the site (hereafter referred to as ‘the desktop search extent’).
 - Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map issued by the DETSI.
 - Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 (NC Koala Plan) – Koala Habitat District Map.
- State Planning Policy (SPP) mapping for Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES).
- Logan Planning Scheme (LPS) (2015, Version 9.2).

A copy of the obtained search results is provided at Appendix B. Results of the desktop assessment have been provided in Figure 3 to Figure 6.

2.2 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

The Likelihood of Occurrence (LoO) assessment is used to determine the likelihood of threatened species occurring within the site. The desktop assessment identified threatened species that occur within the desktop search extent from Wildnet/Biomaps and includes additional species identified as predicted to occur in the PMST.

It is noted that while certain flora species are listed as Special Least Concern (SLC) under the NC Act, this listing applies to plants which are considered Least Concern but determined to be at harvesting risk or are likely to be subject to excessive harvesting pressures, due to their commercial or recreational demand, and the nature of their growth and reproduction (WTSO & DETSI, 2024). Restrictions are in place to regulate the harvesting and use of SLC plants, however the requirement for a protected plants clearing permit applies only to Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Threatened and Near Threatened (CREVNT) plants, and is not a

requirement for the clearing of Least Concern and SLC plants. Accordingly, SLC flora species have not been included in the LoO or impact assessment.

This assessment considered species' individual distribution, habitat requirements, and historical records in proximity to the site as well as field observations of habitat suitability, threats, or evidence of occurrence identified during the field survey.

The LoO of threatened flora species was based on the criteria outlined in Table 1 below, and the LoO of threatened fauna species was based on the criteria outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 1 Likelihood of Occurrence criteria guidelines (flora)

FLORA	Recent records or evidence (<20 years within the site boundary)	Any records within the desktop search extent	Within species distribution
Suitable habitat Appropriate RE and contains essential microhabitat features (e.g., tree hollows, water sources) or associated species.	Known to occur The site contains suitable habitat and recent records within the site boundary.	Likely to occur Habitat on site is suitable and there are records within the desktop search extent.	Possible occurrence While there are no records of this species in the desktop search extent, suitable habitat including associated species/moist drainage lines/waterways are present.
Limited habitat or threats Appropriate RE but habitat is isolated, degraded, or contains significant threats (e.g., grazing). Microhabitat features absent or low abundance. Habitat is outside of known climatic and geographical components such as rainfall, altitude, and soil types.	Likely to occur There are records within the site boundary, but habitat has been degraded. Species may occur in low densities.	Possible occurrence There are records within the desktop search extent however habitat is limited due to degradation (i.e., weed infestations, historic vegetation management works, grazing, etc.).	Unlikely to occur There are no records within the desktop search extent and habitat is limited due to degradation from weeds and pressures from grazing.
Habitat is outside of known climatic and geographical components such as rainfall, altitude, and soil types.	Possible occurrence There are records within the site boundary, but habitat is limited and outside of known altitude / soil type / vegetation structure. Populations may be low or introduced from surrounding areas.	Unlikely to occur There are records within the desktop search extent however habitat is unsuitable as it is outside of known altitude / soil type / vegetation structure.	Unlikely to occur There are no records within the desktop search extent and habitat is unsuitable as it is outside of known altitude / soil type / vegetation structure.

The LoO criteria are only guidelines and individual species characteristics and biology are used to determine the final LoO category for each species.

Table 2 Likelihood of Occurrence criteria guidelines (fauna)

FAUNA	Recent records or evidence (<20 years within the site boundary)	Any records within the desktop search extent	Within species distribution
Suitable habitat Appropriate RE and contains essential microhabitat features (e.g., tree hollows, water sources) or associated species.	Known to occur The site contains suitable habitat and recent records within the site boundary.	Likely to occur Habitat on site is suitable and there are records within the desktop search extent.	Possible occurrence While there are no records of this species in the desktop search extent, suitable habitat is present.
Limited habitat or threats Appropriate RE but habitat is isolated, degraded, or contains significant threats (e.g., grazing). Microhabitat features absent or low abundance.	Likely to occur There are records within the site boundary, but habitat has been degraded. Therefore, species may occasionally use the area or pass through.	Possible occurrence There are records within the desktop search extent however habitat is limited due to degradation (i.e., weed infestations, historic vegetation management works, grazing, etc.).	Unlikely to occur There are no records within the desktop search extent and habitat is limited on site due to past clearing and weeds.
Essential microhabitat is missing for specialised foraging species Microhabitats required for foraging is absent from the site (e.g., water sources or wet areas for waterbirds and specific flora food species such as casuarinas for glossy black cockatoos).	Possible occurrence There are recently records within the site suggesting the site may occasionally contain essential microhabitat including wet areas for foraging for this species.	Unlikely to occur There are records within the desktop search extent however essential foraging microhabitat is absent for the site.	Unlikely to occur There are no records within the desktop search extent and habitat, including essential microhabitat, is limited in the site.

The LoO criteria are only guidelines and individual species characteristics and biology are used to determine the final LoO category for each species.

2.3 Field Methodology

A diurnal field assessment of the site was conducted by two (2) ecologists on 22 July 2026. The following data was collected during the survey:

- Whole of site native tree survey (trees greater than 4 m in height or 10 cm diameter).
- The floristic structure, composition, and condition of vegetation communities located within the site.
- In-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents with methodologies undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards.
- Diurnal bird survey – to determine if MNES or MSES threatened species may be utilising the site.
- Opportunistic observations of fauna encountered throughout the site.
- Ecological features, such as fauna habitat values, within the site and assessing the potential for threatened flora and fauna species to utilise habitats throughout the site.

- The ecological function of the site and surrounds.

A combination of ArcGIS Field Maps and Trimble Catalyst were used to delineate the extent of vegetation communities within the site and record flora and fauna species encountered. As well as opportunistic fauna observations, targeted fauna surveys conducted included one (1) diurnal bird survey and one (1) koala scat survey.

Captured data was validated, mapped, and assessed using a geographical information system, whereby the proposed development footprint and observed features and extents were overlaid on the relevant regulatory mapping (GDA2020).

2.3.1 Survey Limitations

Ecological surveys have a range of inherent limitations associated with seasonal timing of the survey, variable climate conditions, and species behaviour. As such, the survey conducted only represents a “snapshot” in time and may not provide a true indication of presence or absence of flora and fauna species within the site. In light of the identified limitations, precautionary principles were applied to assume presence where necessary for impact assessment purposes.

2.3.2 Tree Survey

The field survey for wildlife habitat included the identification and mapping of all native tree species at the site that met the LCC native tree and/or native habitat tree requirements. Tree locations were recorded by a combination of ArcGIS Field Maps and Trimble Catalyst. For each tree, the following data was collected:

- A generated identification number.
- Location (GPS location).
- Species (scientific name and common name).
- Height.
- Diameter of the tree at standard height (DSH).
- Habitat features including scratch marks, hollows, nests, arboreal termitaria, and scats, and an animal breeding place assessment if present.
- Basic health assessment.

Following collection of field data, further data was generated, including:

- Nominal Root Zone.
- Determination as a native tree¹ or native habitat tree² as defined under the LPS (2015, Version 9.2).

Further on-site information that was collected to assist with assessment of native vegetation within the site included an onsite koala survey (presence/absence, scats, and scratches were recorded during the tree survey).

A copy of the collected tree survey data is provided at Appendix G.

¹ A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia that is greater than four metres in height or with a trunk circumference of 31.5 cm or greater measured at 1.3 metres from the ground.

² A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia with a trunk circumference of 220 cm or more measured at 1.3 metres above ground level or that contains a hollow.

2.3.3 Koala Utilisation Assessment

To confirm potential occurrence of koala at the site and inform development siting and proposed mitigation measures, the following detailed survey was undertaken:

- One (1) balanced koala scat survey (BKSS) as per the methodology presented in the journal article by Jiang, Tribe, and Murray, 2020 (Figure 3).

Consideration of scratches as supporting evidence to determine koala use was considered to enhance detection possibility (increase temporal catchment) given the presence of smooth barked NJKHTs.

It is acknowledged that limitations with presence/absence survey methods include limits in capturing transitory animals or where low densities are present. In addition, limitations of koala scratches include detection only on smooth barked trees and difficulty in aging scratches. It is also not possible to determine abundance from scratches given potential reuse of the same tree or area by a single koala.

2.3.4 Diurnal Bird Survey

One (1) early morning bird survey was conducted following the standards of the Birdlife Australia 500 m², 20min methodology and is comparable to the Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland (2022, Version 4.0).

- The survey involved the observers walking slowly and quietly through the site for twenty minutes looking and listening for birds, taking a different path on each occasion. Walking through the site tends to increase detection of cryptic species and serves to flush ground-dwelling species (Craig, 2004).
- Only birds seen or heard within the site were counted, avoiding counts of the same individuals more than once each survey. Aerial hunters/feeders/scavengers such as raptors, wood swallows, and bee-eaters are included if they are hunting, feeding, or searching directly over the site. Birds flying overhead were recorded as 'off-site' and included with the incidental records for the survey area.



Figure 3
Location of
BKSS Scat Survey

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 3/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 3/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Roads
- Site boundary
- Koala Habitat (core)
- Central BKSS survey tree

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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3 Results

For ease of reading, the scientific name of each species has only been mentioned in the first instance where that species is described in the text. Thereafter, common names will be used if available.

3.1 Desktop Legislative Review

3.1.1 Commonwealth Considerations

The EPBC Act protects the environment in relation to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) which include:

- World Heritage properties.
- National Heritage properties.
- Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention).
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities.
- Migratory species protected under international agreements.
- Commonwealth marine areas.
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- Nuclear actions.

A PMST report, developed by the DCCEEW, was generated for the desktop search extent. The report determined that the following matters may occur within the desktop search extent as presented in Table 3. The full PMST report is presented at Appendix B.

Table 3 Desktop assessment of MNES values

MNES	PMST Finding	Further Assessment Required?
World Heritage Properties	None listed within the site or desktop search extent.	No
National Heritage Places	None listed within the site or desktop search extent.	No
Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	One (1) wetland is listed however its proximity is 20-30km downstream of the site, and due to the limited nature of the works, is unlikely to affect any wetlands.	No
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None listed within the site or desktop search extent.	No
Commonwealth Marine Area	None listed within the site or desktop search extent.	No
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	Eight (8) Threatened Ecological Communities may occur within the desktop search extent.	No, field survey found no TECs (Section 3.2.3)
Listed Threatened Species	51 threatened species may occur within the desktop search extent.	Yes (Section 3.3.1)
Listed Migratory Species	12 migratory species may occur within the desktop search extent.	Yes (Section 3.3.1.1)

MNES	PMST Finding	Further Assessment Required?
Nuclear Actions	Not applicable.	No
Protection of Water Resources from Coal Seam Gas Development and Large Coal Mining Development	Not applicable.	No

3.1.2 State Mapping and Considerations

The site contains the following state legislative mapping and potential triggers as provided in Table 4.

Table 4 Desktop assessment of mapped State values

Legislative mapping	Presence on site	Figure
State Development Assessment Provisions – Development Assessment Mapping System		
Fish Habitat Areas	N/A	Figure 4
Wetland Protection Areas	N/A	
Native Vegetation Clearing	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
Koala Habitat in SEQ Region	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
State Planning Policy – Interactive Mapping System		
MSES – Protected areas (estate)	N/A	Figure 5
MSES – Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)	N/A	
MSES – Legally secured offset area (regulated vegetation offsets)	N/A	
MSES – High ecological significance wetlands	N/A	
MSES – Legally secured offset area (offset register)	N/A	
MSES – Regulated vegetation (category B)	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
MSES – Regulated vegetation (essential habitat)	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
MSES – High ecological value waters (wetland)	N/A	
MSES – Regulated vegetation (category C)	N/A	
MSES – Wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas – core)	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
MSES – Wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas – locally refined)	N/A	
MSES – Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable)	N/A	
MSES – Regulated vegetation (wetland)	N/A	

Legislative mapping	Presence on site	Figure
MSES – Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)	N/A	
MSES – Protected areas (special wildlife reserve)	N/A	
MSES – Strategic environmental areas (designated precinct)	N/A	
MSES – Declared fish habitat area	N/A	
MSES – High ecological value waters (watercourse)	N/A	
MSES – Protected areas (nature refuge)	N/A	
MSES – Wildlife habitat (special least concern animal)	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
MSES – Marine park (highly protected areas)	N/A	
MSES – Regulated vegetation (category R)	N/A	
Vegetation Management Act 1999		
Regulated vegetation	The site is mapped as containing these values.	Figure 6
Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulations 2020		
Protected plant trigger mapping	N/A	Figure 7

3.1.3 Local Mapping and Considerations

The site is located within the Logan City Council (LCC) Local Government Area (LGA) and is subject to the LPS (2015, Version 9.2). Mapped ecological matters within the site are provided in Table 5.

Table 5 Desktop assessment of local environmental overlays

Legislative mapping	Presence on site	Figure
Biodiversity areas trigger	The site is mapped as containing these values.	Figure 8
Vegetation management areas	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
Biodiversity corridors	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
Locally significant vegetation types	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
Matters of state and local significance	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
Waterway corridors and wetlands trigger	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
Waterways	The site is mapped as containing these values.	
Wetlands	N/A	
Erosion prone areas	N/A	



Figure 4 SDAP Mapping

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 3/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 3/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- Essential habitat
- Koala Habitat (core)
- Category B area
containing endangered
regional ecosystems
- Category B area
containing of concern
regional ecosystems

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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Figure 5 SPP Mapping

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 3/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 3/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- MSES - Wildlife habitat
(koala habitat areas -
core)
- MSES - Wildlife habitat
(special least concern
animal)
- MSES - Regulated
vegetation (essential
habitat)
- MSES - Regulated
vegetation (category
B)

The content of this document includes third
party data. Range Environmental Consultants
does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME
(2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap
(2026).



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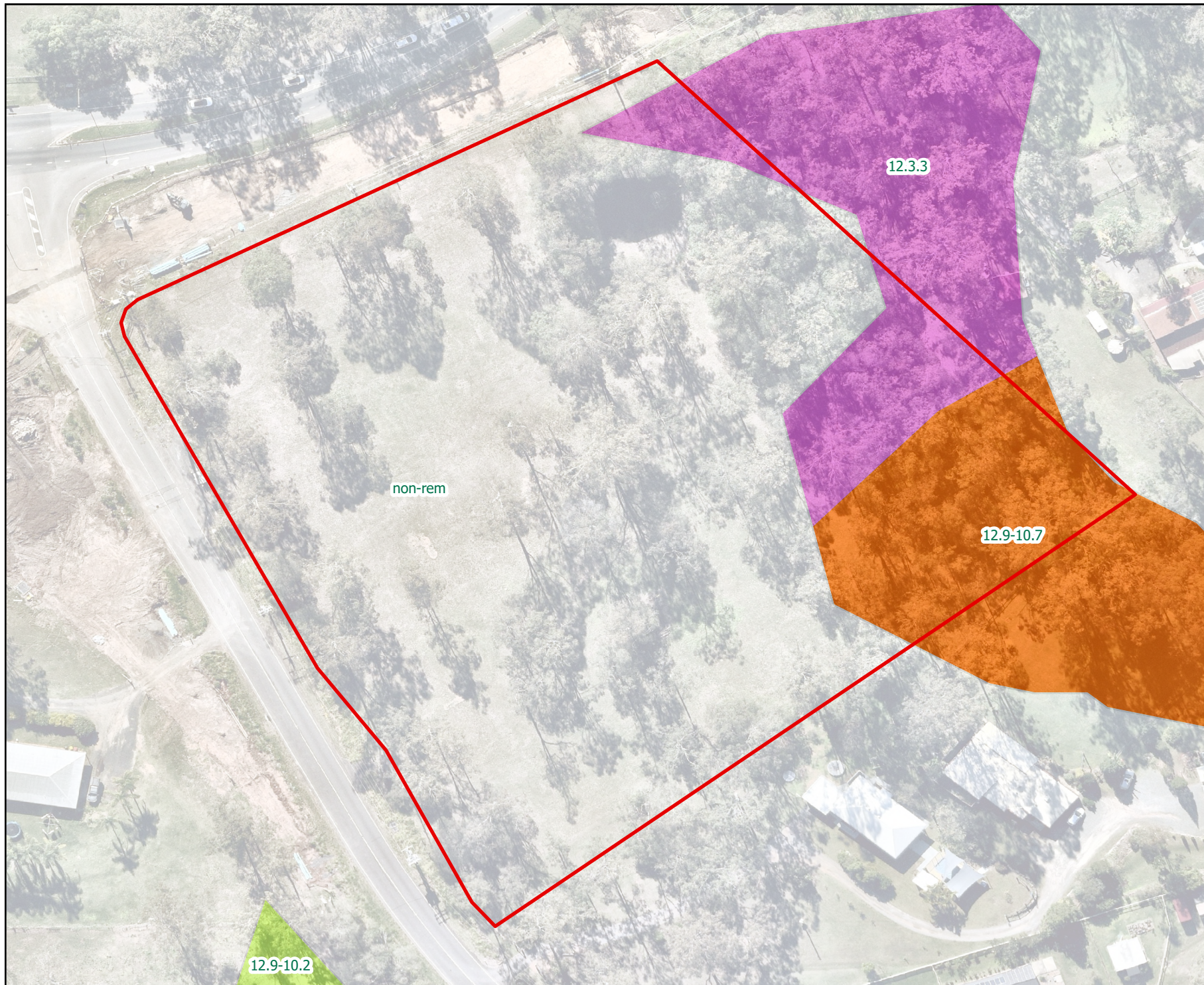


Figure 6 **Regulated** **Vegetation and** **Regional Ecosystems**

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 3/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 3/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

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

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).





Figure 7
Protected Plants
Trigger Map

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 3/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 3/08/2026

0 26 52 Metres

- Legend**
- Site boundary
 - Protected Plants
Trigger Map

The content of this document includes third
party data. Range Environmental Consultants
does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME
(2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap
(2026).



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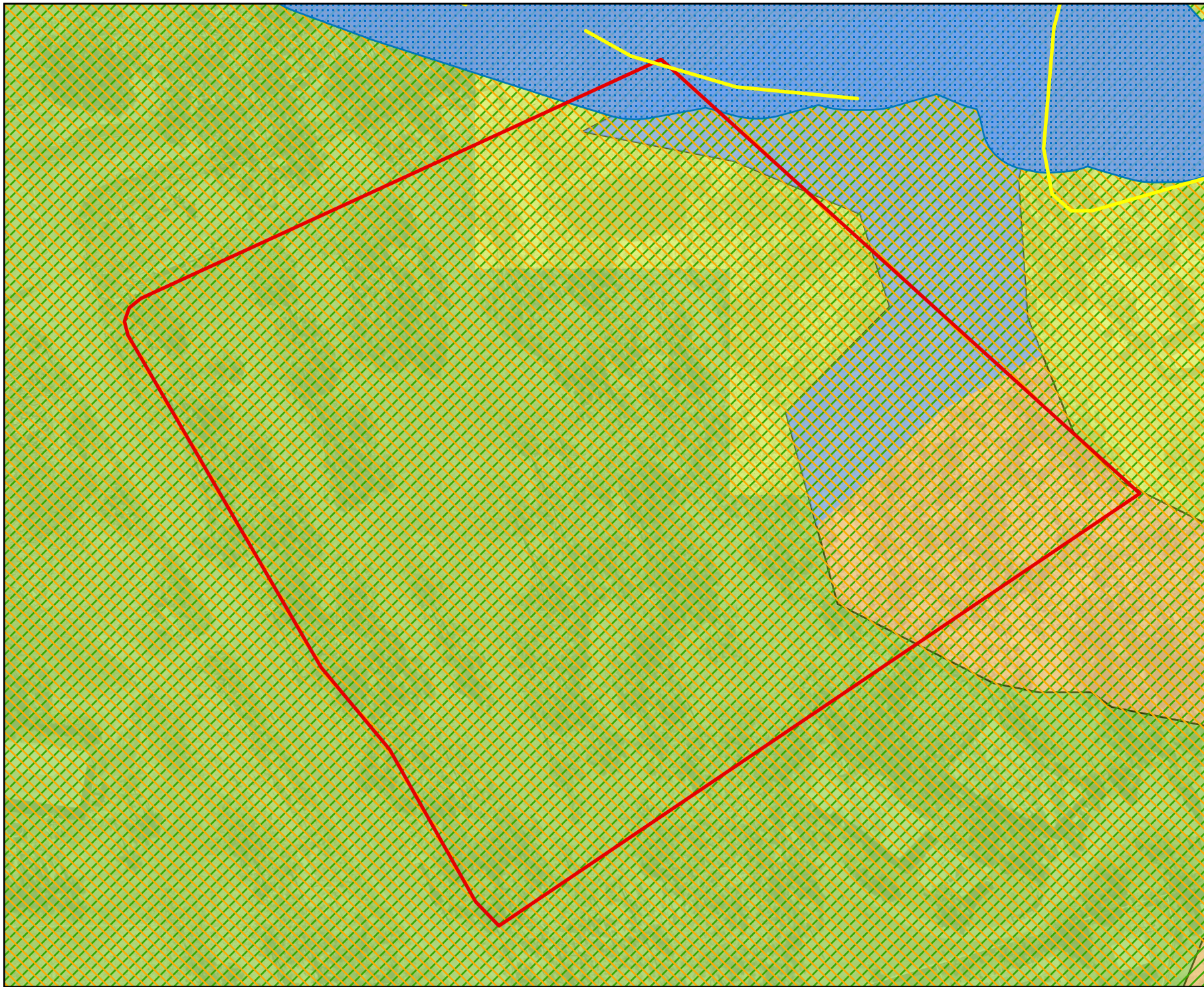


Figure 8 **LCC Biodiversity** **Areas & Waterway** **Corridors**

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 3/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 3/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

- Legend**
- Site boundary
 - Waterways
 - Waterway corridor trigger
 - Biodiversity corridor
 - Biodiversity areas trigger
 - Locally significant remnant vegetation area
 - Primary Vegetation Management Area
 - Secondary Vegetation Management Area
 - Matters of both state and local ecological significance
 - Matters of local ecological significance
 - Local and state environmental significance (lines)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



3.2 Flora

3.2.1 Mapped Regional Ecosystems

A portion of the site along the north-eastern boundary is classified as Category B (remnant) vegetation, with the remainder of the site classified as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation.

The Category B Regulated Vegetation is mapped as Endangered Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.3.3 in the northern extent and Of Concern RE 12.9-10.7 in the eastern corner (Figure 6). The short description of the mapped REs at the site have been included in Table 6.

Table 6 Short description of Regional Ecosystems for the site

RE	Short Description	VMA Class
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland on Quaternary alluvium.	Endangered
12.9-10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> +/- <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Angophora</i> spp. and <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks.	Of Concern

3.2.2 Identified Vegetation Communities

The field survey identified two (2) dominant Vegetation Communities (VCs) at the site which included (Figure 9):

- VC1 – Remnant RE 12.9-10.7 comprising native canopy species and a *Lantana camara* dominated understorey.
- VC2 – Non-remnant vegetation and maintained grassy groundcover.

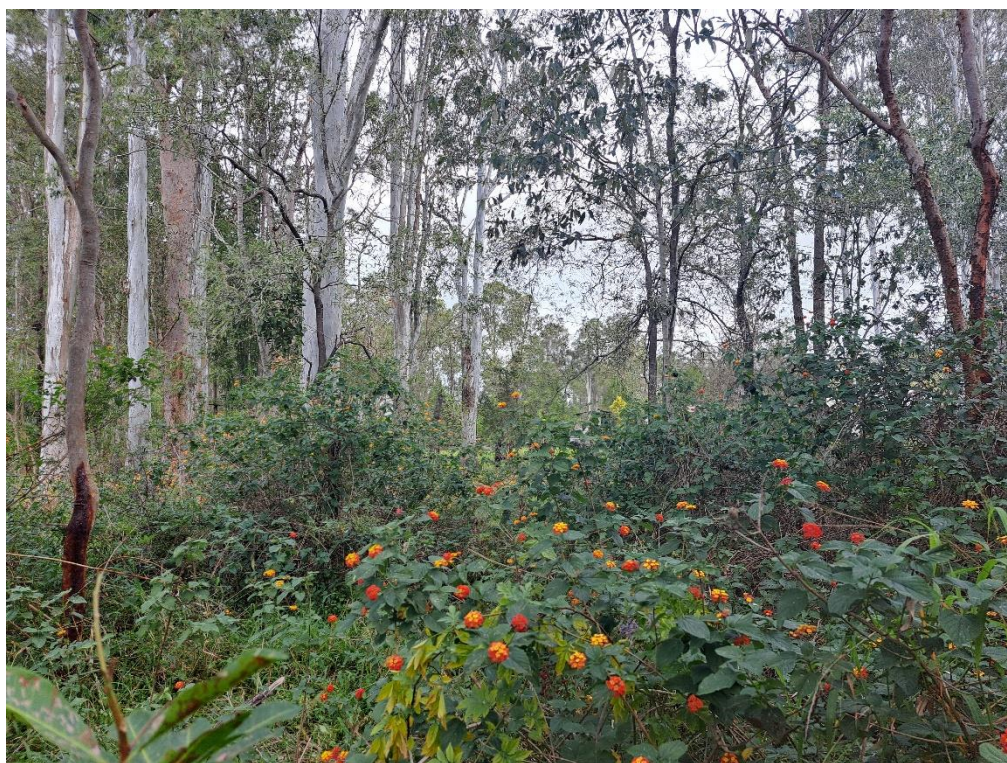
3.2.2.1 Vegetation Community 1: Remnant RE 12.9-10.7 comprising native canopy species and a *Lantana camara* dominated understorey.

The eastern portion of the site was contained within this vegetation community which consisted of predominately non-native groundcover species, remnant canopy trees, and a limited native understorey due to infestation of the introduced Lantana (*Lantana camara*) which dominates the understorey layer.

The canopy layer included: Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), Swamp box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*), Lemon-scented gum (*Blakella citriodora*), Rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*), Rusty gum (*A. leiocarpa*), Moreton Bay Ash (*B. tessellaris*), and Gum-topped box (*E. moluccana*).

The understorey consisted of Brush ironbark wattle (*Acacia disparrima*) (including regrowth), Soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*), Lantana, Easter Cassia (*Senna pendula*), and regrowth Flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*).

Other species present within vegetation community 1 were: Praxelis (*Praxelis clematidea*), Liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides*), Flannel weed (*Sida cordifolia*), Creeping inch plant (*Callisia repens*), Scurvy plant (*Commelina cyanea*), Ornamental asparagus (*Asparagus africanus*), Southern cinnabar polypore (*Pycnoporus coccineus*), Monkey rope (*Parsonia straminea*), and Mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum daigremontianum*).



Photograph 1 VC1 – native canopy trees with a lantana infested understory layer (view to the south)

3.2.2.2 Vegetation Community 2 – Non-remnant vegetation and maintained grassy groundcover.

VC2 was recorded as containing scattered canopy trees with a range of native and non-native species comprising the groundcover layer.

Forest red gum, Pink bloodwood, Lemon-scented gum, Swamp box, Moreton Bay Ash, and Rough-barked apple comprised the canopy layer.

Brush ironbark wattle, Soap tree, Black wattle (*A. leiocalyx*), Easter Cassia, and lantana which was concentrated around canopy trees only (i.e., areas unable to be maintained by mowing) comprised the understory.

Little ironweed (*Cyanthillium cinereum*), Red natal grass (*Melinis repens*), Brown's lovegrass (*Eragrostis brownii*), Yellow buttons (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), Creeping indigo (*Indigofera spicata*), Wild pansy (*Viola tricolor*), Liverseed grass, Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*), White eye (*Richardia brasiliensis*), Flannel weed, and Straggy lantern-bush (*Abutilon oxycarpum*) were also identified in VC2.



Photograph 2 VC2 – scattered canopy trees and maintained groundcover (view to the east)



Figure 9 Vegetation Communities

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 5/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 5/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- VC1
- VC2

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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3.2.3 Threatened Ecological Communities

The desktop assessment identified numerous TECs, listed under the EPBC Act, as potentially occurring within the desktop search extent (Appendix B). No vegetation communities observed within the site satisfied the criteria of any TECs listed under the EPBC Act.

3.2.4 Threatened Flora

The desktop assessment identified that 17 Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, and/or Near Threatened (CREVNT) flora species have been previously recorded (Wildnet/Biomaps) or predicted to occur (PMST, modelled pre-clear habitat) within the desktop search extent (Appendix C). The results of the LoO assessment determined that no species had the potential to occur within the site. The field survey did not detect any threatened flora species. A full flora list from the field survey is provided at Appendix E.

A review of the Protected Plants Flora Survey (PPFS) Trigger Map identified that the site is outside of High-Risk mapping (Figure 7).

3.2.5 Pest Flora

Two (2) pest flora species listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* were recorded within the site (Table 7). The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* states all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. A full list of flora species recorded on the site can be found at Appendix E.

Table 7 Listed pest flora recorded within the site

Species	Common name	WoNS	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> status	LCC management priority category
<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Ornamental asparagus	No	Category 3	High
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Yes	Category 3	High

3.2.6 Tree Survey Results

Noting that the proposed development has been considered under two (2) levels of assessment, being State and Local, two (2) assessments have been applied in respect of quantification of tree survey results. Consideration of Commonwealth matters (i.e., locally important and ancillary koala trees) has not occurred.

3.2.6.1 State Assessment Methodology

In respect of State assessment matters, consideration of the location of NJKHTs has occurred where located within a mapped koala habitat area within the site. State defined koala trees identified during the tree survey are provided in Table 8 and Figure 10.

Table 8 Summary of recorded NJKHTs (State)

Koala tree type	Total recorded within the site
NJKHT	235

3.2.6.2 Local Assessment Methodology

In respect of consideration of matters under the local planning instrument, being the LPS (2015, Version 9.2), consideration of native trees and native habitat trees meeting the definition under the LPS has occurred. Native trees and native habitat trees identified during the tree survey are provided in Table 9 and Figure 11.

Table 9 Summary of recorded native trees and native habitat trees (Local)

Tree type	Total recorded within the site
Native tree	552
Native habitat tree	3



Figure 10
Location of
NJKHTs (State
Assessment)

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 6/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 6/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- ▬ Site boundary
- Core Koala Habitat
- NJKHT (within mapped KHA) (235)
- NJKHT (outside mapped KHA) (128)
- Other native tree (187)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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Figure 11
Location of Native
Trees (Local
Assessment)

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 6/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 6/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- Native tree (552)
- Native habitat tree (3)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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3.3 Fauna

The desktop assessment identified that threatened (CREVNT & SLC) fauna species have been recorded (Wildnet/ Biomaps) within the desktop search extent or predicted to occur (PMST, modelled pre-clear habitat) (Appendix B). The field survey found only least concern fauna species (17) through opportunistic observations and a targeted bird survey. A full fauna list from the field survey is provided at Appendix F and the LoO is provided at Appendix D. A summary of the species identified during the desktop and field assessments is provided in Table 10.

Table 10 Threatened (CREVNT & SLC) fauna identified during the desktop and field assessments

Native species	Wildnet/Biomaps	PMST	Field survey	LoO*
Birds	3	19	0	20
Birds (migratory only)	0	6	0	6
Mammals	4	8	0	9
Reptiles	0	4	0	4
Fish	1	1	0	2
Amphibians	1	1	0	2
Invertebrates	0	1	0	1
Total threatened species	9	40	0	44

* LoO corrects for duplicates of species recorded across both Wildnet and PMST, or which are listed multiple times within the PMST.

3.3.1 Threatened Fauna

The LoO assessment identified that the site may provide potentially suitable habitat for threatened species as shown in Table 11. The full likelihood of occurrence based on the field survey, species habitat preferences, and distribution is provided at Appendix D.

Table 11 Threatened species identified in the LoO with a 'possible' or greater chance of occurring at the site

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked frog	Vulnerable	Not Listed	Likely
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	Endangered	Likely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying fox	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Likely
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	Special Least Concern	Not Listed	Likely (general habitat)

No other threatened fauna species were considered to have a possible or greater likelihood of occurring at the site. A full list of fauna identified at the site during the field survey is provided at Appendix F.

3.3.1.1 Migratory Species

The desktop assessment identified migratory species as potentially occurring within the desktop search extent (Appendix B). These species have been assessed in the LoO (Appendix D) which found that none have a possible or greater likelihood of occurring on site.

3.3.1.2 Marine Species

Species listed as only marine or migratory marine under the EPBC Act have not been included in the LoO assessment due to the site occurring outside of identified Commonwealth marine areas. Marine species are not protected except when they occur in a Commonwealth marine area.

3.3.2 Essential Habitat and Protected Wildlife Habitat

Essential habitat mapping for the koala is mapped across the north-eastern portion of the site (Figure 4, Appendix B). In addition, protected wildlife habitat mapping for special least concern animal is also present in the eastern section of the site (Figure 5).

3.3.3 Fauna Habitat and Breeding Places

Habitat complexity varied across the site due to the presence of lantana. Mature canopy trees contained numerous flowering/fruitlet tree species and are likely to provide foraging resources for nectivorous mammals and birds as well as decorticating bark for small reptiles. Fauna habitat, including animal breeding places for least concern (NC Act) fauna, identified within the site included:

- Decorticating bark, which provides potential habitat for microchiropteran bats and arboreal reptiles.
- Arboreal termitarium.
- Hollow bearing stags.
- Fallen logs, some hollow.
- Flowering trees and shrubs that provide a source of nectar for birds and flying foxes.
- Wet areas (dam).

The field survey identified potential breeding places within the site as described in Table 12 and shown in Figure 12. No breeding places were confirmed to be currently active.

Table 12 Habitat features and potential breeding places identified within the site

Breeding place	Latitude	Longitude	Activity
Small stick nest	-27.81773475	152.97073093	Inactive
Hollows (in living trees)	-27.81793243	152.97248847	Unknown
	-27.81762571	152.97195176	
Hollow stag	-27.81753839	152.97199949	Unknown

Under the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (section 335 (1)), a person must not, without a reasonable excuse, remove, or tamper with, an animal breeding place that is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring. Under section 335 (2), an animal breeding place is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring if—

- a. the animal is preparing, or has prepared, the place for incubating or rearing the animal's offspring; or
- b. the animal is breeding, or is about to breed, and is physically occupying the place; or
- c. the animal and the animal's offspring are physically occupying the place, even if the occupation is only periodical; or

- d. the animal has used the place to incubate or rear the animal's offspring and is of a species generally known to return to the same place to incubate or rear offspring in each breeding season for the animal.

However, subsection 1 of section 355 does not apply if—

- a. the person is an authorised person; or
- b. the removal or tampering by the person is—
 - i. authorised under the Act; or
 - ii. reasonably necessary for the person to carry out an activity authorised under the Act; or
- c. the removal or tampering is part of an approved species management program for the animal.

Accordingly, where tampering with an animal breeding place is proposed, and where the activity is not otherwise authorised under the Act, a species management program for the animal is required.

Habitat values associated with common species occur on site (as discussed above) and it is recommended that a Low Risk SMP be prepared to manage potential impacts during clearing. No confirmed breeding places for threatened species were identified during the field survey. In the event a threatened species is confirmed as utilising an active breeding place which is proposed to be tampered with, a species-specific High Risk SMP would be required.

3.3.4 Corridors and Connectivity

While patches of vegetation consistent with remnant and regrowth vegetation are located within and in all directions of the site, the surrounding landscape has been fragmented through residential development and ongoing upgrades to the surrounding road network. These surrounding land uses (residential and roads) also present threats to koala safety and movement.

The site and surrounds provide potential habitat for koala and other fauna species due to vegetation values present. The connectivity of the site to adjacent lots is limited by existing boundary fencing.

3.4 Waterway and Wetland Features

The site does not contain any mapped or unmapped watercourses or wetland protection areas. The field survey confirmed that the only waterbody at the site is the existing onsite water storage dam.



Figure 12
Identified Habitat
Features and Potential
Animal Breeding Places

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
 Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 6/08/2026
 Approved by: SLM Date: 6/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- Arboreal termitarium
- Small stick nest
- Hollows

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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4 Koala Habitat Assessment

4.1 NJKHT Field Assessment

A total of 235 NJKHTs were recorded within the site in a mapped KHA. Figure 10 shows the location of these trees within the site.

4.2 Koala Census

No koalas were recorded on the site during the field survey, including no evidence of koalas identified during the BKSS. The location of the BKSS is shown at Figure 3. Based on these findings, the position of the site within the surrounding landscape, and the extent of lantana present at the site, it is the view of Range Environmental that whilst the site contains mature koala habitat trees generally suitable for use by koala, and koalas are likely to be present in the area in low-moderate densities, the site contains vegetation values of significantly diminished habitat value to koala due to their fragmentation from each other, and surrounding habitat values by dense thickets of lantana. Where site vegetation values are to be retained in accordance with the development proposal, significant on-site mitigation actions to restore and rehabilitate koala habitat values are recommended to be undertaken to remove the dense lantana coverage and to maintain it as a woodland regional ecosystem community.



Photograph 3 Dense cover of lantana within mapped KHA on-site



Photograph 4 *Lantana thickets around on-site NJKHTs*

4.3 Koala Habitat Connectivity Value Assessment

The koala habitat connectivity value assessment was conducted in accordance with the Koala Sensitive Design Guidelines for the proposed development. While many of the concepts discussed in the guidelines address considerations for structure planned, large scale developments, the values that the subject site affords to the broader landscape were considered (Table 13). The below section should be read in conjunction with the earlier Section 3.3.4.

Figure 13 shows the conceptual koala habitat model in a local context to the site, considering potential movement of koalas through the site, onto the site, and off the site to adjacent areas of vegetation. Figure 14 shows the conceptual koala habitat model in a wider context to the site, considering the potential movement of koalas through the site, and through surrounding areas.

Table 13 *Koala habitat connectivity value assessment*

Factors considered	Information utilised in considering impacts to koala connectivity in the landscape
- The site's location with regards to the following: • areas identified as koala habitat area; • areas that are other remnant or regulated regrowth regional ecosystems where koalas are known to occur; • areas of environmental significance; and • waterway and ecological corridors.	The vegetation within the north-eastern portion of the site is identified as core koala habitat and adjoins areas mapped as core koala habitat to the north-east and south-east which extends into a larger mapped patch that continues to the east. The site does not contain any mapped or unmapped waterways or wetland protection areas.
The attributes of the site, including the following:	Koalas were not observed during the field survey, and no evidence of koalas was identified during the BKSS.

Factors considered	Information utilised in considering impacts to koala connectivity in the landscape
• presence of koalas; • condition of the habitat; • the presence of any of the following on the site: • waterway and ecological corridors; and • areas that are remnant or regulated regrowth regional ecosystems where koalas are known to occur.	There are 136 koala records in the QLD WildNet database within the desktop search extent (Appendix B) with the closest record located approximately 99 m west of the site (recorded 02/05/2001). The mapped REs (12.3.3 and 12.9-10.7) were confirmed to be present at the site. The vegetation at the site comprised of a eucalypt woodland with koala food trees present, providing potential habitat to the koala. Habitat was degraded however due to the presence of dense lantana thickets. The field survey confirmed that there are no mapped or unmapped watercourses or wetland protection areas onsite.
3. Any factors which diminish the site's habitat connectivity value for koala movement, including: • edge effects and other indirect impacts of development on ecological features; and • the presence of infrastructure and services, such as roads, which present barriers for koala movement and dispersal.	The site is located within a rural residential area with several factors which diminish habitat connectivity value for koala movement, including: • Roads, which fragment habitat. • Vehicles, which generate road noise and contribute to vehicle strikes. • Fences, which limit koala mobility through the landscape. • Dogs within yards, which may attack koalas, and limit koala movement due to odour or noise effects. In addition, edge effects associated with development may contribute to reduced usability of koala habitat due to light, noise, and odour impacts. Invasive species incursion is also likely in areas where development intersects areas of vegetation. Wild and domestic dogs are likely present within the general area, however evidence of them within the site was not detected during the field survey.

4.4 Existing Threats to Koala Assessment

The site and surrounding landscape present numerous existing threats to the koala including habitat loss, vehicle strike, domestic and wild dog attack, disease, and climate change. Table 14 presents an assessment of existing threats to koalas on-site and within the surrounding landscape.

Table 14 Existing Threats to Koala Assessment

Threat	Information considered and potential mitigation actions
Loss of habitat	The field survey identified limited evidence of koala usage. Current on-site threats to koala habitat include edge effects (noise and light) and clearing that can be lawfully conducted as essential management under the Planning Regulation 2017. Habitat loss is also possible through expansion of weed infestations on site which reduces habitat quality and/or extent.

Threat	Information considered and potential mitigation actions
Habitat fragmentation	On-site habitat fragmentation is possible due to clearing conducted lawfully as exempt clearing under the Planning Regulation 2017. The surrounding landscape is fragmented due to residential land uses and ongoing upgrades to the surrounding road network threatening connectivity values in the landscape.
Vehicle strike	Vehicle strikes are likely to be an existing threat to koalas within the landscape due to the presence of multiple local, connector, and secondary roads within the surrounding area.
Domestic dog attacks	Domestic dogs are likely to be located within adjacent rural residential areas in all directions of the site, with domestic dog attacks possible if koalas move through these areas.
Wild dog attacks	No evidence of wild dogs was observed within the site during the field survey; however, it is likely that wild dogs are present throughout the surrounding landscape and may traverse the site.
Increased prevalence of disease	It is unlikely that on site factors are significantly contributing to increased prevalence of disease within surrounding koala populations.
Impacts of climate change on species range	It is unlikely that on site factors are significantly contributing to climate change, or that on site activities are impacting the koala's ability to adapt to impacts associated with climate change.



Figure 13
Conceptual Koala
Habitat Connectivity
Model (local)

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
 Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 17/08/2026
 Approved by: WG Date: 17/08/2026

0 20 40 Metres

Legend

- Roads
- Site boundary
- Core Koala Habitat
- LCC biodiversity corridor
- Connectivity (local)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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Figure 14
Conceptual Koala
Habitat Connectivity
Model (regional)

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 17/08/2026
 Approved by: WG Date: 17/08/2026

0 59 118 Metres

- Legend**
- Roads
 - Site boundary
 - Core Koala Habitat
 - ▨ LCC biodiversity corridor
 - ↔ Connectivity (regional)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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

5 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

The site and surrounding landscape present numerous existing threats to native vegetation values and wildlife, including habitat loss, vehicle strike, domestic and wild dog attack, and disease. The potential impacts which may be introduced or exacerbated due to the proposed development have been assessed in Table 15 below.

Table 15 Impact Assessment of Proposed Development and Mitigation Measures

Threat	Impact assessment of the proposed development	Proposed mitigation measures
Direct threats to native vegetation values and wildlife		
Loss of habitat	Although ecological values at the site will be largely retained and improved in association with the proposed development, reduction of fauna habitat for native species, including the threatened koala, in development areas could potentially occur without the implementation of appropriate environmental management and mitigation measures. Direct clearing associated with the proposed development has been considered to be clearing to enact the development application and includes clearing associated with the installation of infrastructure, bushfire protection, or of vegetation which may have compromised nominal root zones (NRZs) as a result of the development. In accordance with the Australian Standard 'Protection of trees on development sites' (4970:2025), where there is major encroachment (greater than 20%) to the Nominal Root Zone, a detailed assessment is required to demonstrate the viability of the impacted tree. Where major encroachment of a NRZ is identified regarding this ecological assessment, the subject tree has been assessed as being directly impacted/removed to assume a worst-case scenario.	Across the site, rehabilitation activities are proposed to be undertaken. A detailed schedule of works is provided in the weed management and rehabilitation plan (Appendix H). In summary, proposed works include: • Weed management – cut and paint techniques, foliar spraying, and herbicide application. • Replanting to achieve a 2:1 canopy tree per canopy tree removed and understorey density of 2:1 understorey tree per understorey tree removed. • The installation of 20 nest boxes. • Completion of a 2-year maintenance period.
Habitat fragmentation	On-site habitat fragmentation is possible due to clearing conducted lawfully as exempt clearing under the Planning Regulation 2017. The surrounding landscape is fragmented due to residential land uses and ongoing upgrades to the surrounding road network threatening connectivity values in the landscape. However, the densely vegetated portion of the site in the eastern extent may provide stepping-stone function between the fragmented vegetated areas in the surrounding landscape (Figure 13). However, it is noted that the existing roads immediately adjoining the site to the north and west present existing threats of vehicle strike and barriers to fauna movement, limiting the functional connectivity of these areas.	The proposed development is unlikely to impact landscape connectivity due to placement of infrastructure. Where landscaping is proposed around the edges of the proposed development, species utilised are to be native plants of local origin consistent with the mapped REs (12.3.3 and 12.9-10.7) and include suitable koala habitat species (i.e., of the <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Corymbia</i>, <i>Blakella</i>, <i>Angophora</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i>, or <i>Lophostemon</i> genera) to maintain potential stepping-stone values.

Threat	Impact assessment of the proposed development	Proposed mitigation measures
Indirect threats to native vegetation values and wildlife		
Vehicle strike	Vehicle strikes are likely to be an existing threat to fauna within the landscape due to the presence of multiple local, connector, and secondary roads within the surrounding area.	No internal roads will be established as part of the proposed development. The proposed development is therefore unlikely to introduce a significant risk of vehicle strike to existing fauna populations transiting the area.
Domestic dog attacks	Domestic dogs are likely to be located within adjacent rural residential areas in all directions of the site, with domestic dog attacks possible if koalas move through these areas.	The proposed development is for the establishment of the Jimboomba West 33/11kV Zone substation. Therefore, no dogs will be kept on the premises.
Wild dog attacks	No evidence of wild dogs was observed within the site during the field survey; however, it is likely that wild dogs are present throughout the surrounding landscape and may traverse the site.	
Noise, light, and odour	The proposed development results in reduction of habitat quality, due to associated edge effects of odour, light, and noise.	The proposed development is for the establishment of the Jimboomba West 33/11kV Zone substation. This is unlikely to have a significant impact on the ambient noise and light levels already experienced in the local area. However, the installation of lighting shall comply with Australian Standard AS4282 – 2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting to minimise light spill.
Injury and death during construction activities	The proposed development results in the injury or death of native fauna during construction activities (including potential injury and death of native fauna associated with on-site traffic movements and modification of overland flow/hydrology).	Animal breeding places for least concern fauna (i.e., bird nest and hollows) were identified on site during the field survey, although none were confirmed to be active at the time of the survey. No evidence of breeding places for colonial breeders or high-risk species was identified on site during the field survey or is likely to be found. A low-risk SMP will be required before the commencement of construction works to avoid impacts to animal breeding places as per the NC Act. It is recommended that a suitably qualified fauna spotter catcher be present to supervise clearing works and manage any fauna encountered.

Threat	Impact assessment of the proposed development	Proposed mitigation measures
		Construction hours are to be limited to daylight hours to minimise adverse impacts of noise, light, and machinery on transient wildlife.
Sedimentation and erosion	Erosion may occur onsite due to vegetation clearing works and bulk earthwork activities.	Impacts to native vegetation during bulk earthworks and construction can be effectively mitigated and minimised through the implementation of the following measures: • Identify vegetation to be retained at the site and in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2025, mark out the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (using barricade fencing, signage, etc.) prior to the commencement of works on the site. • Do not store stockpiles, materials, plant and equipment, or wastes within the TPZ of retained vegetation. • Construction and machinery hygiene measures (i.e., weed washdowns) are to be implemented if plant and equipment have been used in weed infested areas to prevent further spread of weeds at the site. • Preparation and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) that complies with Aust IECA (2025) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control.
Hydrology and water quality	Modification of overland flow/hydrology.	Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through a stormwater management plan in accordance with local and state requirements.
Introduction and spread of exotic weeds and pests	There is potential for weeds and pests to be brought to the site on machinery at the beginning of the works or transported onwards from the site following the completion of the works.	Construction and machinery hygiene measures (i.e., weed washdowns) are to be implemented if plant and equipment have been used in weed infested areas to prevent further spread of weeds at the site.

Threat	Impact assessment of the proposed development	Proposed mitigation measures
		All plant and equipment shall be free of fire ant carrier materials (e.g., soil, plant material) upon arrival at and prior to leaving the site.

6 Commonwealth Legislative Compliance

Under the EPBC Act, if a development proposal involves an action that is likely to result in a significant impact on an MNES, the proposal must be referred to the DCCEE. When an EPBC referral for a development proposal is submitted, the DCCEE provides a determination as to whether the project is considered a Controlled Action or Not a Controlled Action.

As discussed at Section 3.2.3, no TEC is identified as occurring on the site. In addition, suitable critical habitat for threatened flora and fauna species has not been identified at the site due to ongoing vegetation management on the site and the presence of invasive weeds.

Four (4) MNES species have been identified as potentially occurring on site (Table 16). A Significant Impact Assessment (SIA) has not been completed as part of this assessment. Due to the small nature of the proposed development, avoidance of key habitat, and the implementation of mitigation measures, significant impacts to MNES are unlikely to occur and therefore a SIA report is not likely to be necessary.

Table 16 Summary of MNES triggers

Matters of National Environmental Significance	Likelihood of MNES onsite?	Maximum extent of impact (ha)
World Heritage Properties		
A 'declared World Heritage property' is an area that has been included in the World Heritage list or declared by the minister to be a World Heritage property.		
NA	NA	0.00
National Heritage Places		
Places on the National Heritage list.		
NA	NA	0.00
Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)		
A 'declared Ramsar wetland' is an area that has been designated under Article 2 of the Ramsar Convention or declared by the minister to be a declared Ramsar wetland under section 16 of the EPBC Act.		
NA	NA	0.00
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park		
The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is established under the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975</i> .		
NA	NA	0.00
Commonwealth Marine Area		
A 'Commonwealth marine area' is defined in section 24 of the EPBC Act.		
NA	NA	0.00
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities		
NA	NA	0.00
Listed Threatened Species		
Tusked frog (<i>Adelotus brevis</i>)	Likely to occur	0.61
Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>)	Likely to occur	0.61
Grey-headed flying fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Likely to occur	0.61

Matters of National Environmental Significance	Likelihood of MNES onsite?	Maximum extent of impact (ha)
Short-beaked echidna (<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>)	Likely to occur	0.61
Listed Migratory Species		
Species listed as migratory under the EPBC Act.		
NA	NA	0.00
Nuclear Actions		
Nuclear actions are declared under section 22 of the Act.		
NA	NA	0.00
Protection of Water Resources from Coal Seam Gas Development and Large Coal Mining Development		
Significant Impact Guidelines: Coal seam gas and large coal mining developments—Impacts on water resources.		
NA	NA	000

7 State Legislative Compliance

7.1 State Legislation Considerations

7.1.1 Planning Act 2016

The *Planning Act 2016* mandates the framework of planning instruments and processes for development assessment whilst incorporating the regulatory requirements of other Queensland environmental statutory legislation (e.g., such as the VM Act, *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*, and *Fisheries Act 1994*).

Supporting legislation termed ‘categorising instruments’ (i.e. Planning Regulation 2017 or local planning instruments) set out the triggers, thresholds, and planning rules for development proposals and include:

- The categorisation of development.
- Categories of assessment for assessable development.
- ‘Assessment benchmarks’ which describe and label the matters that assessable development must be assessed against.

7.1.2 State Development Assessment Provisions

SDAP mapping for the site shows that multiple overlays are present (Figure 4). The proposed development layout has been designed to minimise impacts to identified matters as detailed in Table 4.

7.1.2.1 Koala Habitat in SEQ Region

As the Development Application was properly made after the implementation of the new Koala Habitat Provisions under the *Planning Act 2016* on the 7 February 2020, assessment against the new statutory instrument will apply. The proposed development is likely to interfere with mapped Koala Habitat Areas (core); however, assessment against State Code 25 Development in SEQ Koala Habitat Areas is not required as any clearing of SEQ koala habitat areas would comprise exempted development (being development for infrastructure stated in schedule 5, if the development is carried out by or for the State or a public sector entity).

It is noted that development at the site is to be assessed against the State Government Supported Infrastructure Koala Conservation Policy prior to commencement of site works, including in respect to any applicable environmental offset requirements. It is noted that this is a proponent driven pathway, and LCC is not an applicable assessment manager for this assessment process. It is noted that Energex and the DETSI have existing arrangements in place for development requiring offsets to be delivered under this pathway.

7.1.2.2 Native Vegetation Clearing

Regulated vegetation values at the site comprise areas of Category B (remnant) vegetation values comprising Endangered RE 12.3.3 in the northern extent and Of Concern RE 12.9-10.7 in the eastern corner.

As the proposed development has been sited to avoid areas of Category B vegetation on the site (i.e., no vegetation clearing required within mapped values), the proposed development is not required to be referred to the SARA for native vegetation clearing.

7.1.3 State Planning Policy (State Interest – Biodiversity)

SPP mapping for the site shows that multiple overlays are present (Figure 5). The proposed development layout has been designed to minimise impacts to identified matters as identified in Table 4.

7.1.4 Nature Conservation Act 1992

7.1.4.1 Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017

The site is located within Koala District A on the Koala Conservation Plan Map under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017. This requires the proposed development to comply with prescribed management measures within section 10 when clearing koala food trees. When clearing koala food trees, clearing must be undertaken:

- In a sequential fashion, as defined in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017.
- No koala habitat tree in which a koala is present, and no koala habitat tree with a crown overlapping a tree in which a koala is present, is cleared.

Additionally, as the site contains mapped koala habitat areas, there is an obligation to comply with section 11, which requires that a suitably qualified koala spotter is present for clearing in koala habitat areas to satisfy the proponent's duty of care obligations under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*. The proponent also has a general duty of care under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* for the responsible care of any animals found onsite during clearing works. This duty of care may include taking injured animals within the clearing area to a local vet as required.

7.1.4.2 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020

The site is not mapped as containing any high risk protected plant flora survey trigger areas and no threatened flora species are known to occur at the site (Figure 7). Therefore, no requirements under the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 have been assessed to be relevant. Where any CEEVNT flora species are identified during any further site works, it is recommended that further detailed assessment of this matter be undertaken.

7.2 State Impact Assessment

7.2.1 MSES – Wildlife habitat (special least concern)

Under the Significant Residual Impact Guideline for MSES (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2014), an action is likely to have an SRI on a special least concern (non-migratory) animal wildlife habitat if the action will result in:

- a. a long-term decrease in the size of a local population;
- b. a reduced extent of occurrence of the species;
- c. fragmentation of an existing population;
- d. reduced gene flow among populations; OR
- e. disruption to ecologically significant locations (breeding, feeding, nesting, migration, or resting sites) of a species.

Significant impacts to special least concern wildlife habitat are not anticipated as part of the proposed development as it has been considered unlikely that the proposed development will result in the outcomes listed above and as such, the proposed development has been assessed as being unlikely to have a significant residual impact on special least concern wildlife habitat.

7.3 State Planning Policy 2017 – Biodiversity Interests

The State Planning Policy (July 2017) has not been fully integrated into the LPS (2015, Version 9.2). Accordingly, assessment against the state planning policy 'biodiversity' state interests has been undertaken to ensure that state interests have been considered in development planning (Table 17).

Table 17 Response to SPP Biodiversity Interests

State Interest Policy (Biodiversity)	Response to SPP Biodiversity
(1) Development is located in areas to avoid significant impacts on matters of national environmental significance and considers the requirements of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .	No MNES Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) were identified onsite during the field survey. Core koala habitat is mapped onsite; however, this habitat is degraded across the site due to the encroachment of the invasive understorey species lantana. Habitat within the site will be restored and improved following weed management, replanting of native species, and ongoing maintenance (Appendix H). A significant impact to MNES is therefore not anticipated as part of the proposed development.
(2) Matters of state environmental significance are identified and development is located in areas that avoid adverse impacts; where adverse impacts cannot be reasonably avoided, they are minimised	The proposed development has been sited to minimise impacts to areas mapped as containing areas of MSES wildlife habitat (koala habitat areas – core), MSES wildlife habitat (special least concern animal), MSES regulated vegetation (essential habitat), and MSES regulated vegetation (category B). The proposed development provides an improvement in habitat quality and connectivity value by management of invasive weeds (lantana) to restore fauna movement across areas of retained vegetation and replanting of native trees across the site. A significant extent of vegetation rehabilitation and establishment works are proposed, mitigating impacts of the proposed development and providing on-site compensatory values to the greatest extent practical.
(3) Matters of local environmental significance are identified and development is located in areas that avoid adverse impacts; where adverse impacts cannot be reasonably avoided, they are minimised.	The site is mapped as containing the following: • Waterways and waterway corridor trigger. • Biodiversity corridor and biodiversity areas trigger. • Locally significant remnant vegetation area. • Primary and secondary vegetation management areas. • Matters of both state and local ecological significance. The site is currently degraded due to encroachment of lantana and other weed species. The proposed development provides an improvement in habitat quality and connectivity value by management of invasive weeds (particularly lantana) to improve fauna movement across areas of retained vegetation and replanting of native trees (Appendix H).
(4) Ecological processes and connectivity is maintained or enhanced by avoiding fragmentation of matters of environmental significance.	The proposed development footprint has been sited in a lower ecological value area of the site to minimise removal of habitat and edge effects and to avoid areas of greatest potential connectivity function.

State Interest Policy (Biodiversity)	Response to SPP Biodiversity
(5) Viable koala populations in South East Queensland are protected by conserving and enhancing koala habitat extent and condition.	Fragmentation of habitat will be minimised as the proposed development has been sited in areas of lower ecological value to ensure retention of areas with the highest potential connectivity to habitat values to the east of the site. Mapped koala habitat on the site is currently degraded, containing a dense understory of lantana that impedes fauna movement. Vegetation management within koala habitat areas will consist of weed management to facilitate assisted natural regeneration of koala habitat areas.

8 Local Council Compliance

8.1 Local Legislative Considerations

The site is located within the LCC Local Government Area and is therefore subject to the requirements outlined under the LPS (2015, Version 9.2). The site and the LPS Biodiversity Areas & Waterway Corridors overlays are shown within Figure 8.

8.2 Local Impact Assessment

It is noted that under approved application COM/47/2008, two (2) approved building location envelopes (BLE) occur over the site (Figure 15). Within these approved BLEs, there are 31 native trees that could be lawfully cleared under this approval.

A total of 69 native trees is expected to be cleared as part of the proposed development. This includes an additional 38 native trees outside of the approved BLE areas. This impact is proposed to be compensated through the retention of 477 native trees, three (3) native habitat trees, and one (1) stag across the remainder of the site, replanting of 84 canopy trees and 68 mid-storey trees across the proposed rehabilitation areas, and the installation of 20 nest boxes.

Figure 15 provides an assessment of impacts to identified native trees and native habitat trees at the site.



Figure 15 Local Native Tree Impact Assessment

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 7/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 7/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed development footprint
- NRZ buffer
- Approved BLEs
- Retain native tree (477)
- Retain native habitat tree (3)
- Retain stag (1)
- Remove native tree (within approved BLEs) (31)
- Remove native tree (38)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



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8.3 Local Legislative Compliance Response

The site is subject to the provisions of the LPS (2015, Version 9.2). Relevant overlays under the LPS that affect the site include:

- Biodiversity areas trigger.
- Vegetation management areas.
- Biodiversity corridors.
- Locally significant vegetation types.
- Matters of state and local significance.
- Waterway corridors and wetlands trigger.
- Waterways.

A response to the LPS Biodiversity areas overlay code has been provided in Table 18 below. A response to the Waterway corridors and wetlands overlay code has not been provided as the proposed development will not impact these mapped values onsite.

Table 18 Biodiversity areas overlay code response

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Proposed Solution (response)
Biodiversity corridors		
PO1 Development in a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed and located to: - provide for habitat links; - facilitate safe wildlife movement; - facilitate wildlife refuge; - enhance habitat values; - rehabilitate degraded areas with native vegetation. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	AO1 Development is located outside a Biodiversity corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02.	PS1 Across the site, rehabilitation activities are proposed to be undertaken to enhance the retained habitat values onsite, providing for an enhanced ecological outcome at the site. A detailed schedule of works is provided in the weed management and rehabilitation plan (Appendix H). In summary, proposed works include: • Weed management – cut and paint techniques, foliar spraying, and herbicide application. • Replanting to achieve a 2:1 canopy tree per canopy tree removed and understorey density of 2:1 understorey tree per understorey tree removed. (84 canopy trees and 68 mid-storey trees). • The installation of 20 nest boxes. • Completion of a 2-year maintenance period. The proposed rehabilitation works ensure that a net gain in ecological values is provided at the site through replacement of native trees at a minimum rate of 2:1, and supplementary provision of nest box installation. In addition, weed management over an approximate 1.13 ha area is proposed to rehabilitate existing partially degraded areas, and provide for enhanced long-term site ecological conditions, contributing to local corridor values. The proposed development is therefore unlikely to impact landscape connectivity due to the placement of infrastructure and will improve habitat links due to

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Proposed Solution (response)
		rehabilitation and enhancement of potential stepping-stone habitat values onsite. The site in its current form is degraded ecologically through historic vegetation modification and is benefitted by existing development/building envelopes which facilitate partial site clearing. The proposed development consolidates ecological impacts to an individual footprint and provides for significant site ecological rehabilitation through the above identified rehabilitation measures, ensuring an ecological net gain outcome is achieved at the site. Where landscaping is proposed around the edges of the proposed development, species utilised are to be native plants of local origin consistent with the mapped REs (12.3.3 and 12.9-10.7) and include suitable koala habitat species (i.e., of the <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Corymbia</i>, <i>Blakella</i>, <i>Angophora</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i>, or <i>Lophostemon</i> genera) to maintain potential stepping-stone values.
Primary vegetation management area		
PO2 Development in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01 is designed and located: a. to: i. protect the current extent of native vegetation; or ii. achieve a net gain of native vegetation; b. to rehabilitate degraded areas with native vegetation.	AO2.1 Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in the Primary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01, unless: a. if identified as a Matter of local environmental significance and not Both matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1 - Environmental offset standards in	Not applicable – the proposed development has been located outside of the mapped primary vegetation management area onsite.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Proposed Solution (response)
Note - The Primary vegetation management area includes the locally significant vegetation identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03. Note - Compliance with this performance outcome is to be demonstrated by a detailed ecological assessment report [for section (a)(i)] and an environmental offset report [for section (a)(ii)] prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management.	Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management; or b. if identified as Both matters of local and state environmental significance or Matter of state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the Environmental Offsets Act 2014. AO2.2 Development rehabilitates degraded areas in accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	
Secondary vegetation management area		
PO3 Development in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01 is designed and located to either: - protect the current extent of native trees and native habitat trees; or - achieve a net gain of native trees and native habitat trees	AO3 Development is located to avoid the need to clear any native trees and native habitat trees in the Secondary vegetation management area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.01, unless: - if clearing less than 10 native trees, compensatory planting is provided of: - two trees of the same species for every native tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area; - four trees of the same species for every native habitat tree cleared in a secondary vegetation management area;	PS3 A total of 69 native trees is expected to be cleared as part of the proposed development. This includes an additional 38 native trees outside of the approved BLE areas. This impact is proposed to be compensated through the retention of 477 native trees, three (3) native habitat trees, and one (1) stag across the remainder of the site and replanting of 84 canopy trees and 68 mid-storey trees across the proposed rehabilitation areas. As the proposed replanting at the site will far exceed the number of native trees proposed to be cleared as part of the proposed development (i.e., a net gain), no offset is required.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Proposed Solution (response)
	b. if identified as a Matter of local environmental significance and not Both matters of local and state environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with section 3.1 - Environmental offset standards in Planning scheme policy 3 - Environmental management; or c. if identified as Both Matters of local and state environmental significance or Matters of State environmental significance on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.04, an offset is provided in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Policy and the Environmental Offsets Act.	
Koala corridor		
PO4 Development in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed and located to protect and enhance koala habitat.	AO4 Development: a. is located to avoid the need to clear any native vegetation in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02-02; b. in a Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 rehabilitates degraded koala habitat values within the Koala corridor, in accordance with the South	Not applicable – the proposed development is not located within a mapped area of koala corridor.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Proposed Solution (response)
	East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.	
Locally significant vegetation area		
PO5 Development in a Locally significant vegetation area identified on the Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 protects <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>, vine forest, <i>Gossia gonoclada</i> and significant remnant vegetation areas from: a. encroachment; b. edge effects	AO5 Development is located outside of a Locally significant vegetation area as identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.	Not applicable – the proposed development has been located outside of the mapped locally significant vegetation area onsite. Rehabilitation activities (weed management) will be undertaken within this mapped area to increase habitat quality.
Wildlife movement		
PO6 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna by: a. generating minimal additional night time traffic; b. minimising the <u>risk</u> of injury or death to wildlife by vehicular traffic; c. incorporating practices or measures to minimise disruption, injury or death during construction; d. providing that a <u>road</u> or <u>accessway</u> has a low <u>design speed</u>; e. providing fauna-friendly fencing.	AO6 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 provides for the safe movement of native fauna through the implementation of: a. the Queensland Government Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual Volume 2: Preferred Practices; b. the Queensland Government Koala-sensitive Design Guideline.	PS6 The proposed development will not generated significant traffic.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Proposed Solution (response)
Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area		
PO7 Development within the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 protects the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 from: a. edge effects; b. adverse changes to the local hydrology.	AO7 Development within the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03 provides for a vegetated buffer within 50 metres of the Locally significant <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> area identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.03.	Not applicable – the proposed development is not located within a <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> buffer area.
Landscape values		
PO8 Development is designed and located to protect and enhance the landscape values of: a. a ridgeline; b. <u>native vegetation</u>.	AO8 No acceptable outcome provided.	PS8 Native vegetation values will be incorporated into the landscape design for the proposed development and will further align with the proposed native replanting within the rehabilitation areas onsite.
Lighting		
PO9 Development in a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02 is designed to minimise adverse light impacts on native fauna.	AO9 Lighting associated with development in a Biodiversity corridor or Koala corridor identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.02: a. complies with the dark surrounds lighting levels in AS4282-1997 - Control of the obtrusive effects of <u>outdoor lighting</u>; b. is directed away from areas identified on Biodiversity areas overlay map OM-02.00.	PS9 Any required outdoor lighting will be designed, installed, and operated in accordance with Australian Standard AS4282-1997 – Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.

9 Conclusion

A Development Application is proposed to be lodged to establish the Jimboomba West 33/11kV Zone substation at 2-12 & 14 Glynton Road, Riverbend. Range Environmental was engaged to undertake an ecological assessment for the proposed development to facilitate assessment of the application LCC. The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

Following detailed assessment of the site's values and the proposed extent of development, impacts to 69 native trees in association with the proposed development is likely. This impact is to be mitigated through on-site ecological rehabilitation and restoration works (weed management, the planting and establishment of 84 canopy trees and 68 mid-storey trees, and the provision of 20 nest boxes).

9.1 Recommendations for Assessing Agencies – LCC

Recommendation number	Recommendation
Impact minimisation	
1	Construction of the proposed development is to be conducted in accordance with the proposed development plan (Figure 2).
2	Undertake rehabilitation in accordance with the Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan (Appendix H), including the establishment of 84 canopy trees and 68 mid-storey trees within the proposed rehabilitation areas and the provision of 20 nest boxes.
Clearing of vegetation	
3	Clearing of vegetation at the site is to be conducted in accordance with Figure 15.
4	Vegetation to be retained is to be clearly marked and isolated from vegetation removal areas.
5	A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to be engaged to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works.

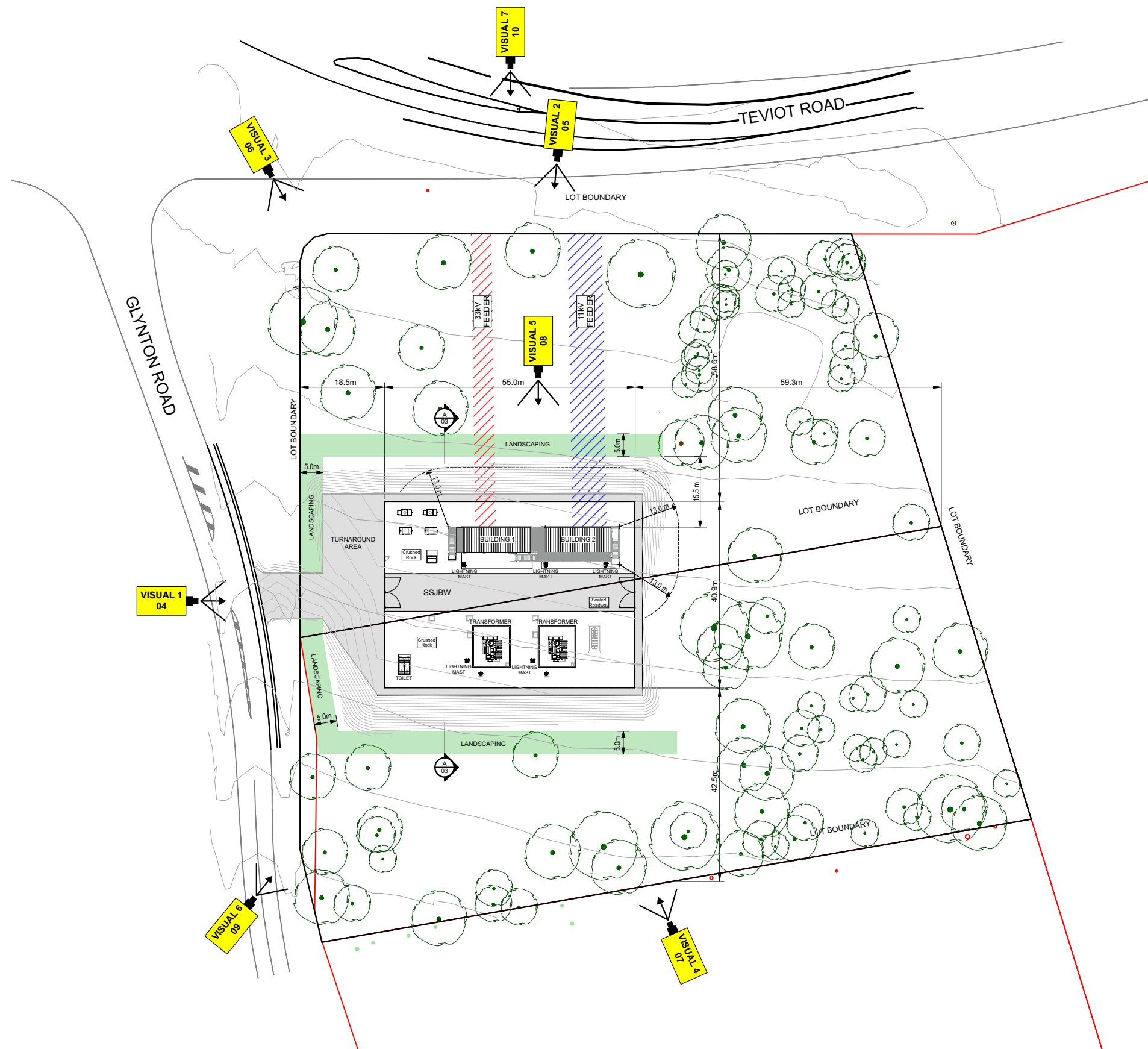
9.2 Recommendations for Proponent

Recommendation matter	Recommendation
Prior to on-site works	
Development Approval Conditions	All Development Approval Conditions are to be adhered to. The proponent is responsible to ensure that these conditions are correctly identified and met.
Cultural Heritage Assessments	The identified development works include clearing of old growth or remnant vegetation communities which may not be subject to broadscale previous significant ground disturbance. The project proponent is recommended to undertake a cultural heritage risk assessment, which may include engagement with the listed local Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Party, prior to commencement of ground disturbing works to ensure their obligations under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> are appropriately addressed.

Recommendation matter	Recommendation
Breeding Places	A pre-clear survey of the proposed development footprint is to be undertaken prior to commencement of clearing activities. Where any active fauna breeding places are identified, impacts to the values are to be avoided, or the proponent must apply for and obtain a species management plan (SMP) prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing works disturbing those values.
Vegetation removal and following requirements	
Fauna Spotter Catcher	A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter catcher is to be engaged to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works.
Native Vegetation Removal	Vegetation to be retained is to be clearly marked and isolated from vegetation removal areas. Clearing works are to be limited to identified areas, as shown in Figure 15. Clearing is to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Sections 10 and 11 of the NC Koala Plan.
Erosion and Sediment Control	Preparation and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) that complies with Aust IECA (2025) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control.
Completion of Mitigation Actions	Undertake the proposed rehabilitation and restoration activities as described in the WMRP at Appendix H.

Appendices

Appendix A Site Plan



PROPOSED SUBSTATION LAYOUT PLAN

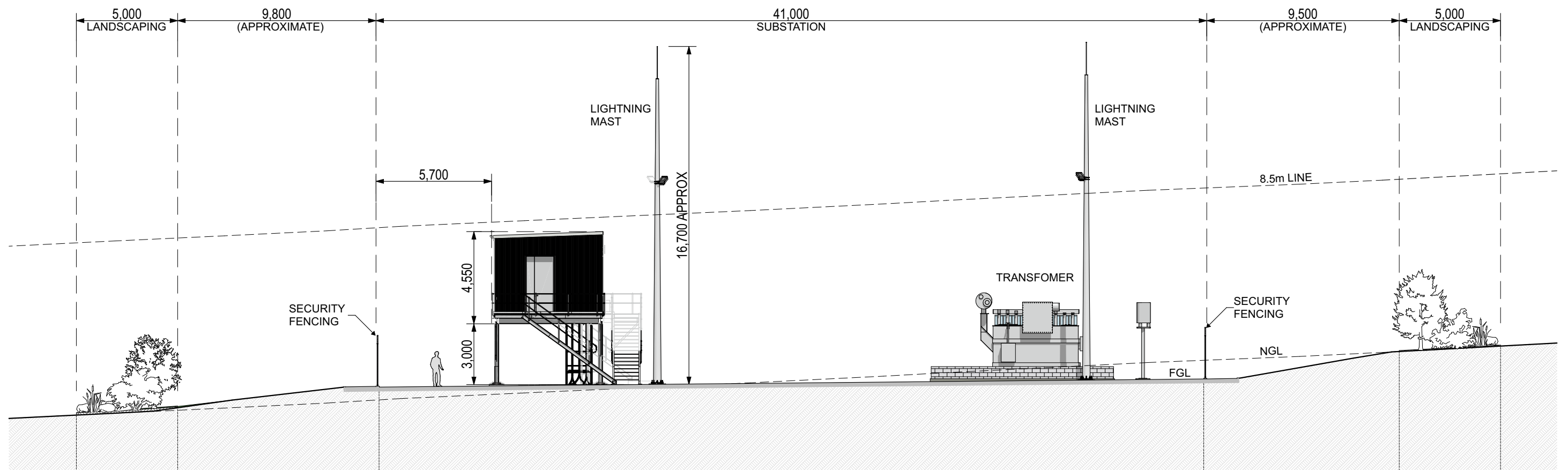
Jimboomba West Substation

plot date: Wednesday, 29 July 2026

PL 02B

1:1000 @ A3





SECTION A
1:200



Perspective images are presented as an artist's impression of the development only.











Perspective images are presented as an artist's impression of the development only.



Appendix B Desktop Search Results



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: 03-Aug-2026

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	8
Listed Threatened Species:	51
Listed Migratory Species:	12

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	23
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:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	26
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	20 - 30km 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
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community likely to 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			[<u>Resource Information</u>]
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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 may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 likely 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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			
Maccullochella mariensis Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Mixophyes fleayi Fleay's Frog [25960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri			
Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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 buffer area only
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa			
Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus [91378]	Endangered	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
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	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 likely to 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			
Coeranoscincus reticulatus Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		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

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely 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 likely 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 likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In buffer area only
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat likely to 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

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Henderson Reserve	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals					[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status	
Construction and Operation of Small Lot Industrial Development	2024/10069		Assessment	In buffer area only	
DT0018 Matt Court Wastewater Conveyance	2023/09529		Completed	In buffer area only	
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In buffer area only	
New Beith Road Upgrade	2023/09505		Assessment	In buffer area only	
Proposed Industrial Development at North Maclean	2022/09304		Approval	In buffer area only	

Controlled action				
Bushman Drive Residential Development, Jimboomba, Qld	2018/8376	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	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
Cedar Grove Connector Pipeline	2011/6013	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Flagstone West Urban Development Project, QLD	2014/7206	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Greater Flagstone master planned residential development, Undullah, Qld	2015/7530	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Inland Rail Calvert to Kagaru Project	2017/7944	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Lot 4 RP45728, New Beith, Qld	2019/8398	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Teviot Road, north Beaudesert, Qld	2016/7724	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development (Lot30, SP309195) Mountain Ridge Rd, South Maclean, Qld	2019/8408	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Rural Residential Development & Associated Infrastructure	2009/4890	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Southern Regional Water Pipeline	2006/2593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Tarnbrae Greater Flagstone Residential Development, New Beith, QLD	2019/8412	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Cedar Grove Weir	2006/2731	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construction and upgrade of approximately 7km of external road corridor, Flagstone, Qld	2014/7319	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Construction of a new water main (pipeline), Jimboomba, QLD	2010/5576	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Flagstone Central to Cedar Grove WWTP Conveyance Pipeline	2018/8190	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Greenbank to Flagstone Central Conveyance Pipeline Project, Qld	2018/8344	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				
South West Pipeline and Wyaralong Tanks Project, Qld	2018/8320	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Residential subdivision 348-434 Cusack Lane, Jimboomba, Qld	2015/7617	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.

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Vegetation management

PROPERTY REPORT

For Lot: 2 Plan: SP351565

06/08/2026

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Mapping versions

Vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:

Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development which administers the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:

- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
 - exempt clearing;
 - a protected plant clearing permit;
- the koala protection framework, which may include:
- exempted development;
 - a development approval;
 - the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

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1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 2 Plan: SP351565 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
2	SP351565	Freehold	10,000

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 2 Plan: SP351565 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 2 Plan: SP351565, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Logan City	Logan-Albert	Southeast Queensland	Moreton Basin

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMRRD))

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/>.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/>

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
<https://vegetation-apps.nrmrrd.qld.gov.au>

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.7 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans>

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development>

2.5. Contact information for NRMRRD

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmrrd.qld.gov.au

Visit <https://www.nrmrrd.qld.gov.au/land-property/forms/enquiry-form> to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 2 Plan: SP351565

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	0.30
Category X	0.70

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

3.3 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/>

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
12.3.3	Endangered	B	0.10	Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on Quaternary alluvium	Sparse
12.9-10.7	Of concern	B	0.20	Eucalyptus crebra +/- E. tereticornis, Corymbia tessellaris, Angophora spp. and E. melanophloia woodland on sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	0.70	None	None

Please note:

1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.4 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.5 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.6 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

- 1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
- 2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
860	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees having a trunk of a diameter of more than 10cm at 1.3m above the ground. Tree species used for food and habitat varies across the state and can include: <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Corymbia henryi</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus carnea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus chloroclada</i> , <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus helidonica</i> , <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus longirostrata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus major</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> , <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> , <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> , <i>Eucalyptus papuana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> , <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> , <i>Eucalyptus umbra</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> .	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
860	4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 4.5.8, 4.5.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 4.9.6, 4.9.10, 4.9.12, 4.9.17, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.7, 6.3.8, 6.3.9, 6.3.11, 6.3.12, 6.3.17, 6.3.18, 6.3.22, 6.3.24, 6.3.25, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10, 6.5.11, 6.5.13, 6.5.14, 6.5.15, 6.5.16, 6.5.17, 6.5.18, 6.5.19, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.9, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.17, 6.9.3, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.7, 7.2.11, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.16, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.25, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.3.44, 7.3.45, 7.3.47, 7.3.48, 7.3.50, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.20, 7.11.21, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.33, 7.11.34, 7.11.35, 7.11.37, 7.11.41, 7.11.42, 7.11.43, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 7.11.48, 7.11.49, 7.11.50, 7.11.51, 7.12.4, 7.12.5, 7.12.17, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.25, 7.12.26, 7.12.27, 7.12.28, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.33, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.54, 7.12.55, 7.12.56, 7.12.57, 7.12.58, 7.12.59, 7.12.60, 7.12.61, 7.12.62, 7.12.63, 7.12.65, 7.12.66, 7.12.69, 8.1.5, 8.2.3, 8.2.6, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.11, 8.2.12, 8.2.13, 8.2.14, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.3.10, 8.3.11, 8.3.13, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.5.7, 8.9.1, 8.10.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.11.10, 8.11.12, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 8.12.26, 8.12.27, 8.12.29, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.10, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.27, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.15, 9.5.16, 9.5.17, 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3.7 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.8 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

No Class A

No Class B

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 2 Plan: SP351565.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request>

Regulated vegetation management map

The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new [property maps of assessable vegetation \(PMAV\)](#).

Vegetation management supporting map

The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

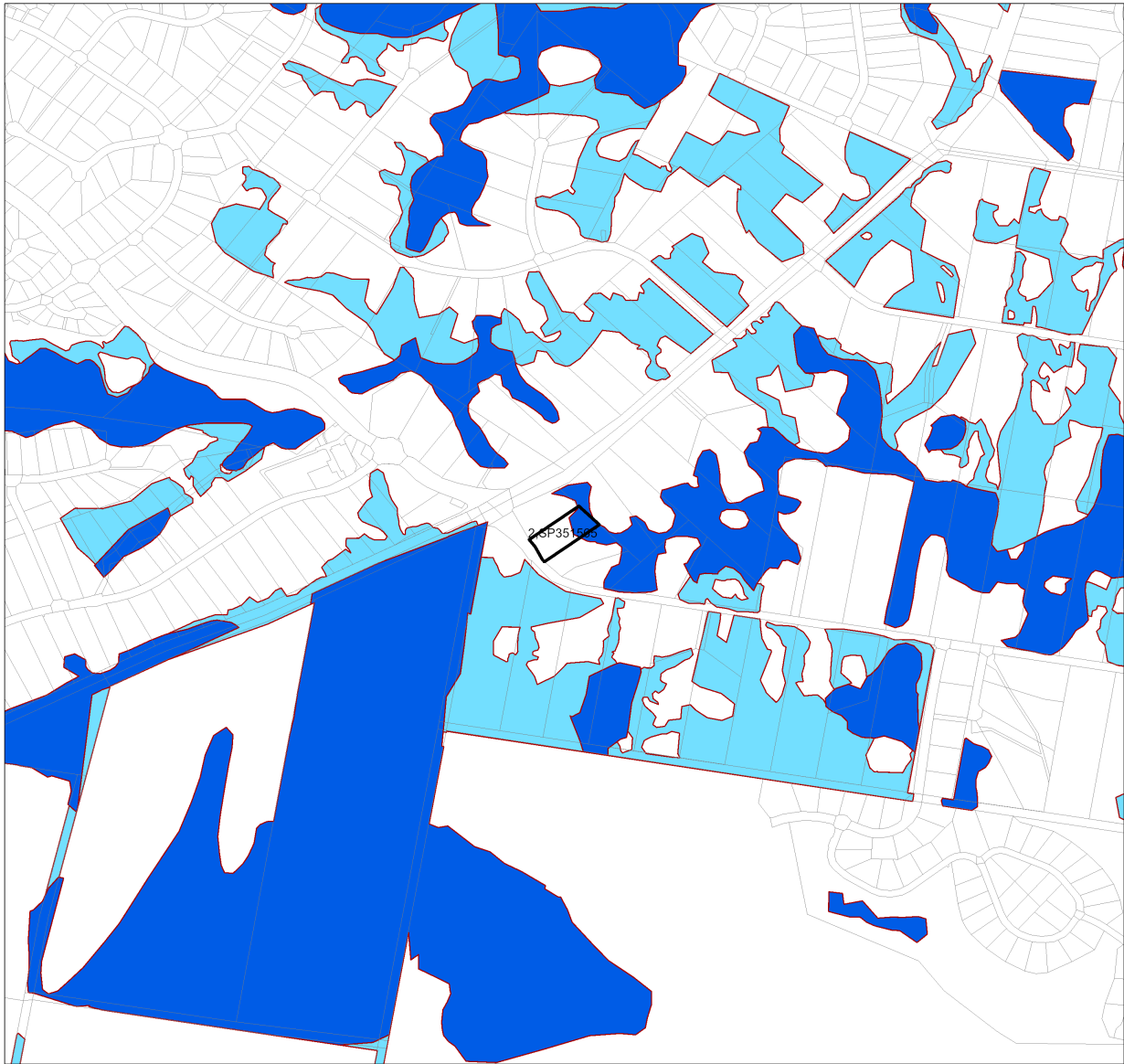
Coastal/non-coastal map

The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

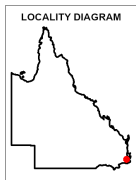
Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map



- Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
- Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
- Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
- Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
- Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
- Water
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
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Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmrmd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

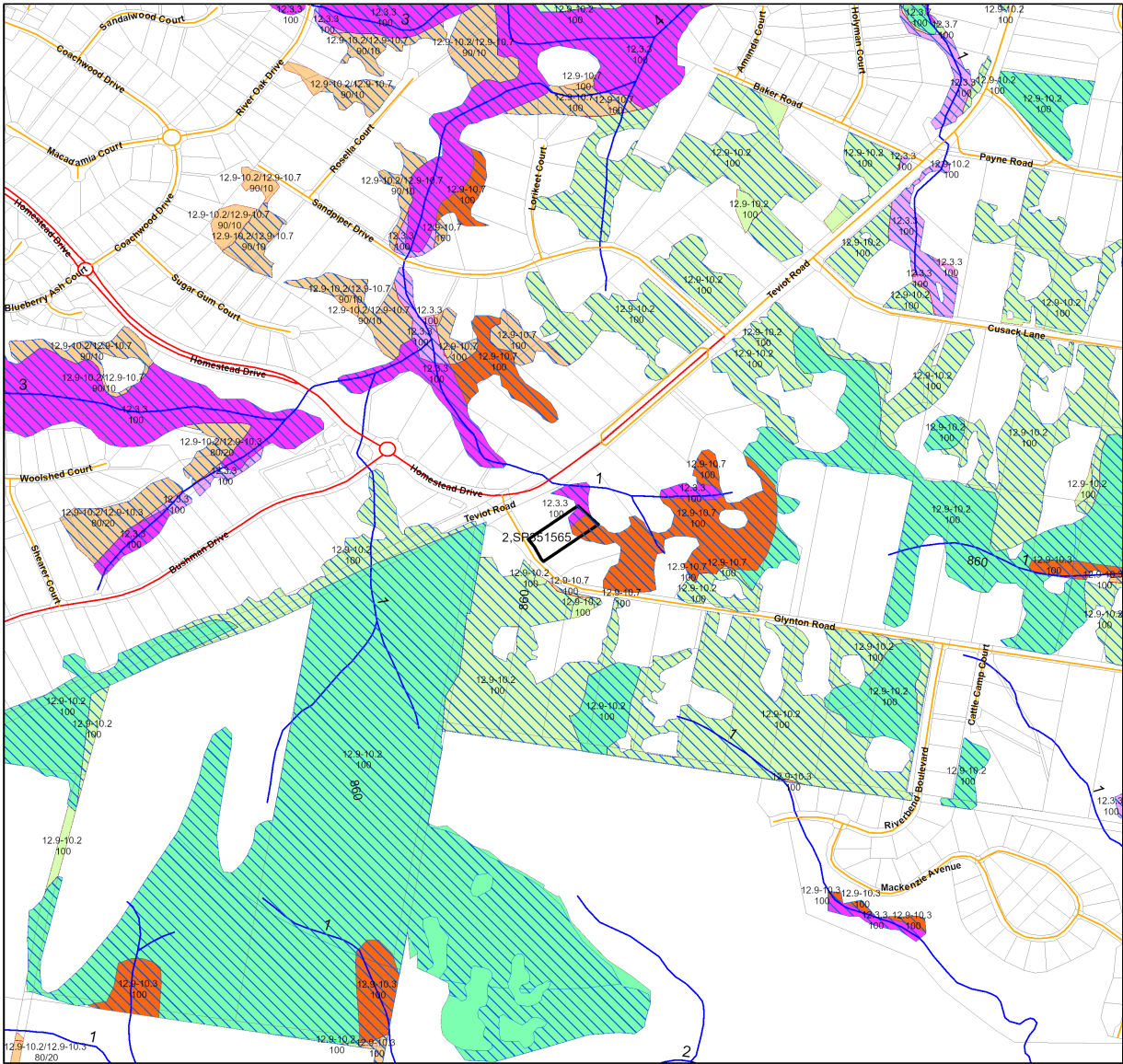
Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/>

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new Property Maps of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) are included as they are approved.

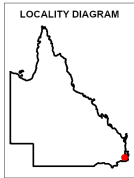


4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



0 110 220 330 440 550 m

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Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

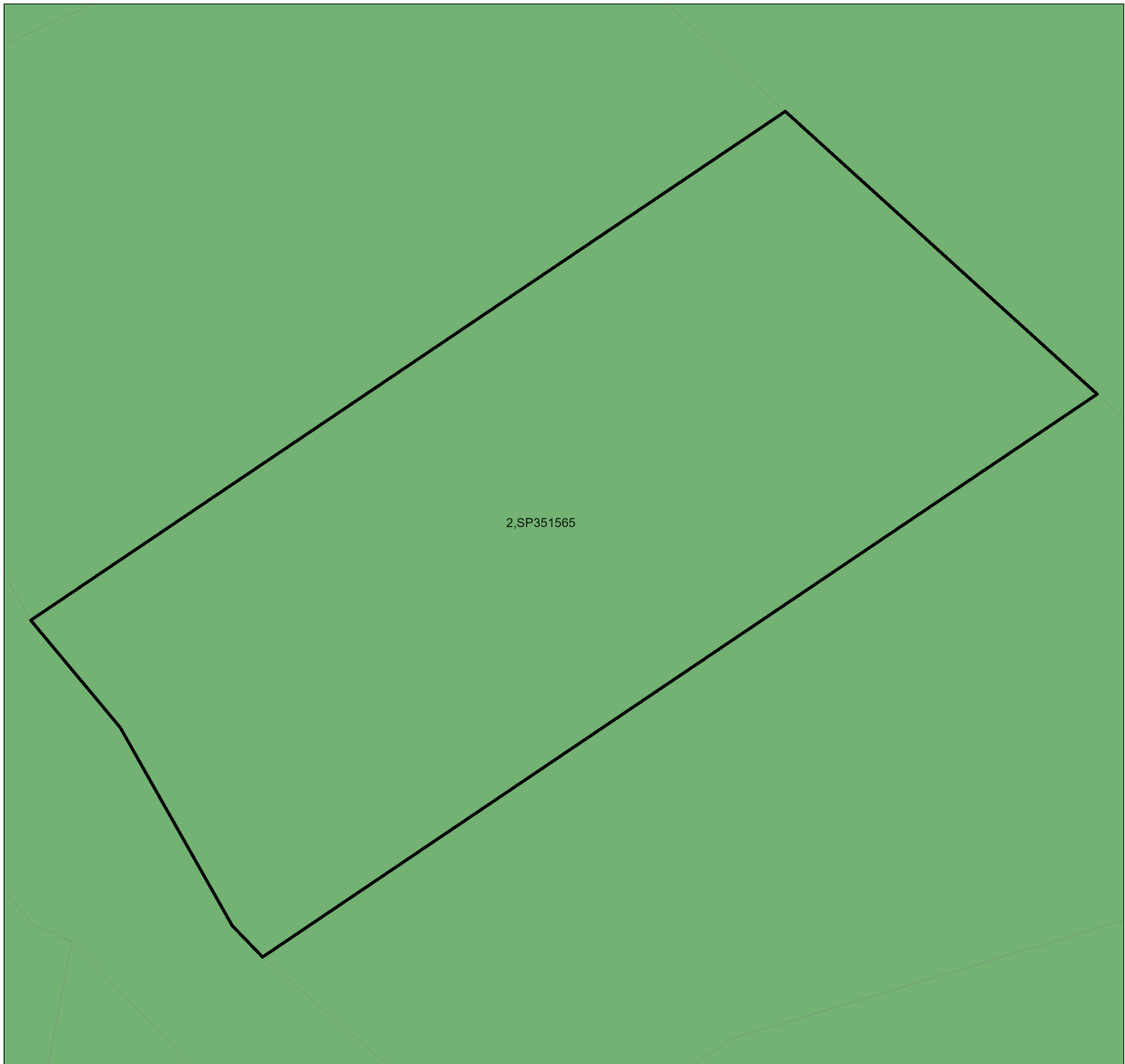
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Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrm.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/>

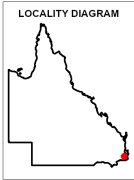
Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



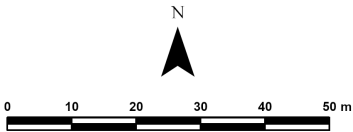
Coastal/Non Coastal Map

- Coastal
- Non Coastal
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



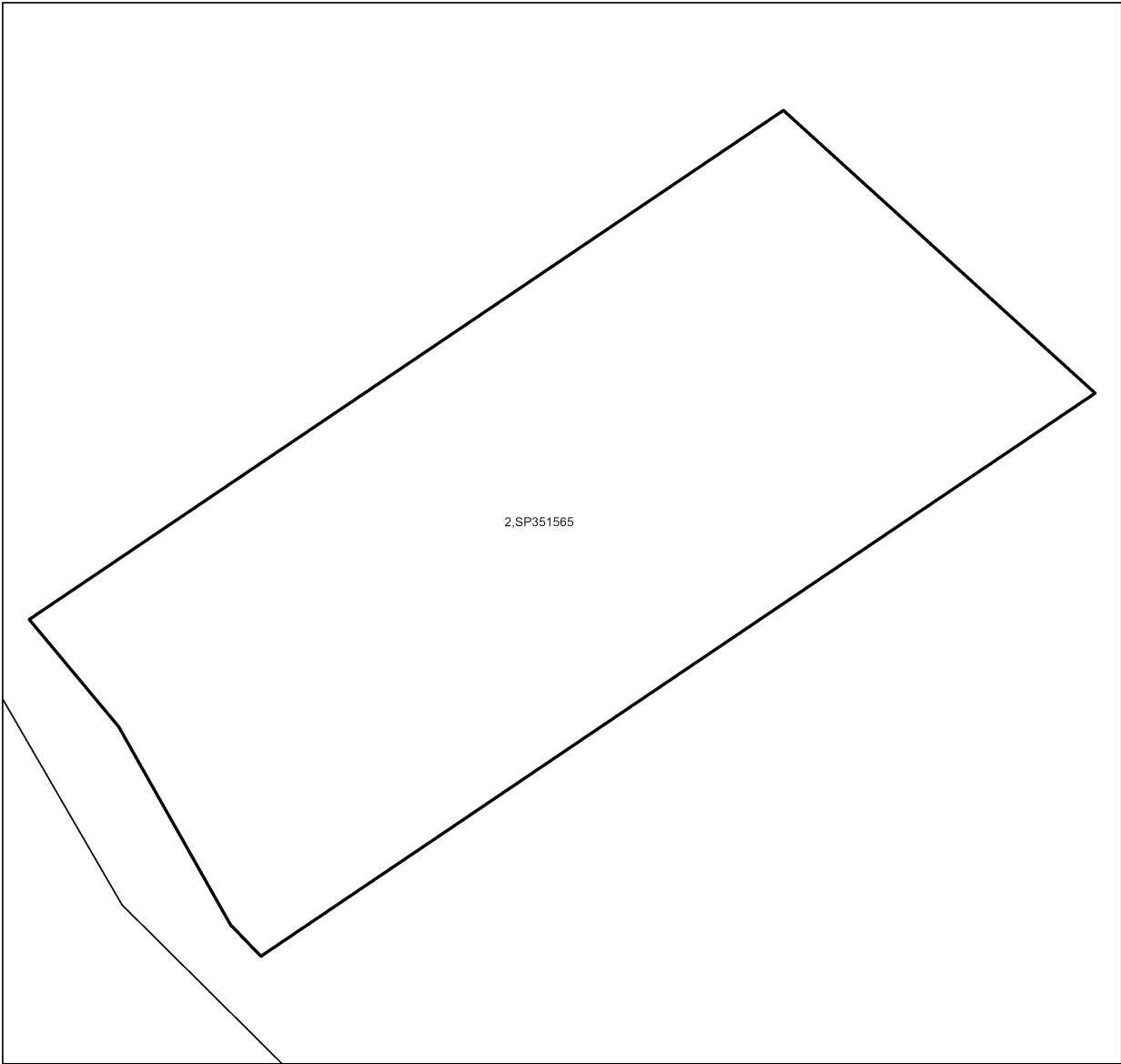
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Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.



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4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

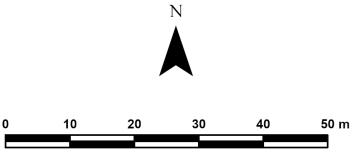


**Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture**

- Towns
- Rivers and creeks
- Freeways / motorways; Highways
- Secondary roads; Streets
- Agricultural land class A or B
 - A
 - B
 - Not class A or B
- ▭ Selected Lot and Plan



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5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the [Nature Conservation Act 1992](#) (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see [Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild'](#)) that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the [Flora survey guidelines](#). The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An [exempt clearing notification form](#) must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the [clearing permit application form](#).

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:

Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)

Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Visit <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants>

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

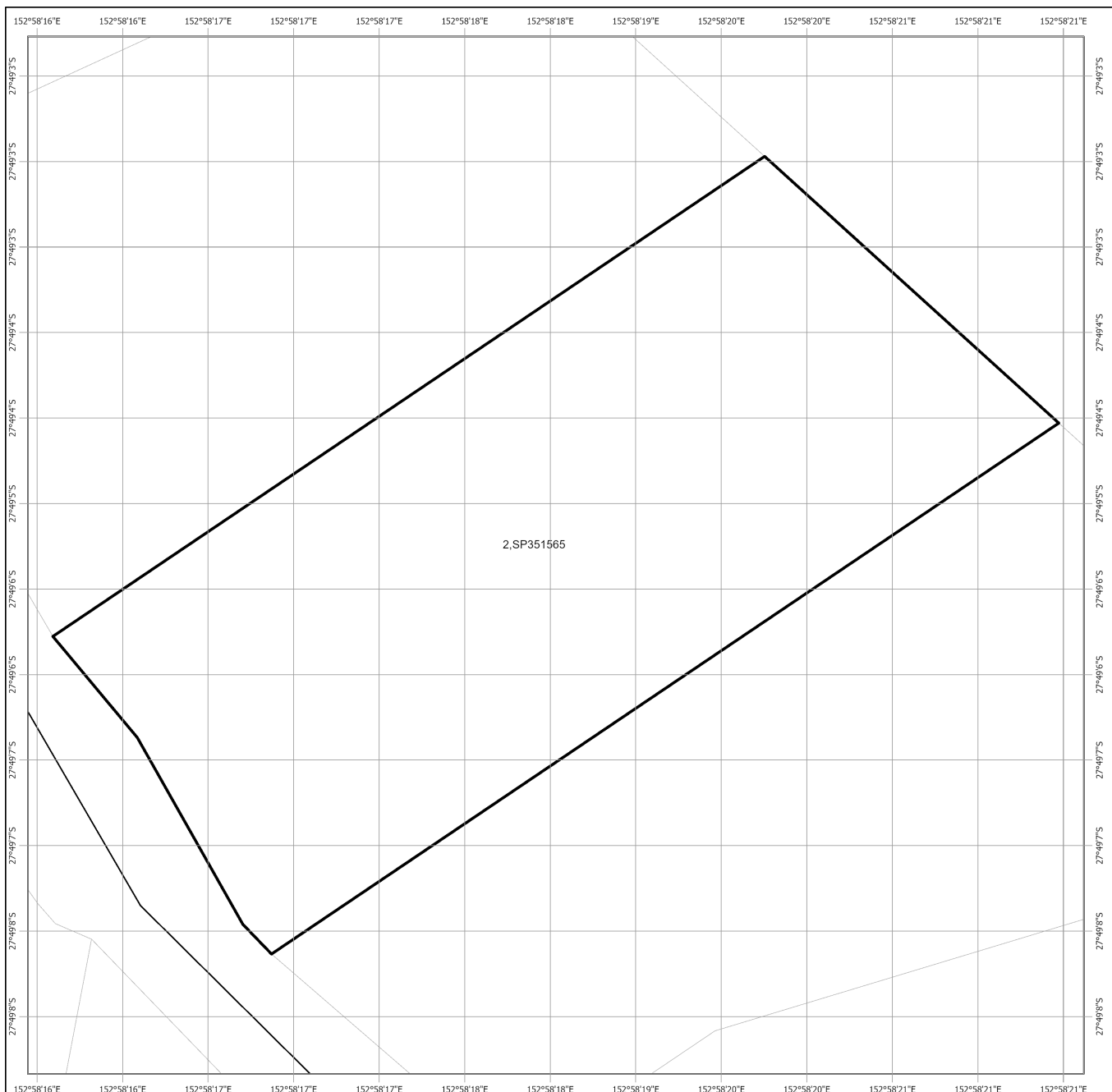
This map included may also be requested individually at: <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/>.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

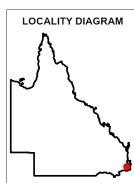
Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the [Queensland Spatial Catalogue](#), the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the [clearing of protected plants](#) for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

- High risk area
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Freeways / motorways / highways
- Secondary roads / streets
- Selected Lot and Plan



0 7.1 14.2 21.3 28.4 35.5 m

This product is displayed in:
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This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

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6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*, the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, the *Planning Act 2016* and the *Planning Regulation 2017*.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the *Planning Regulation 2017* for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document [Spatial modelling in South East Queensland](#).

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document [Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination](#).

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at:

<https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps>. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild

including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:

<https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy>.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the [Planning Regulation 2017](#). More information on exempted development can be found here:

<https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy>.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

- the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
- the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
- the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The [Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks](#) outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the [Nature Conservation \(Koala\) Conservation Plan 2017](#) prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the koala protection framework:

Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au

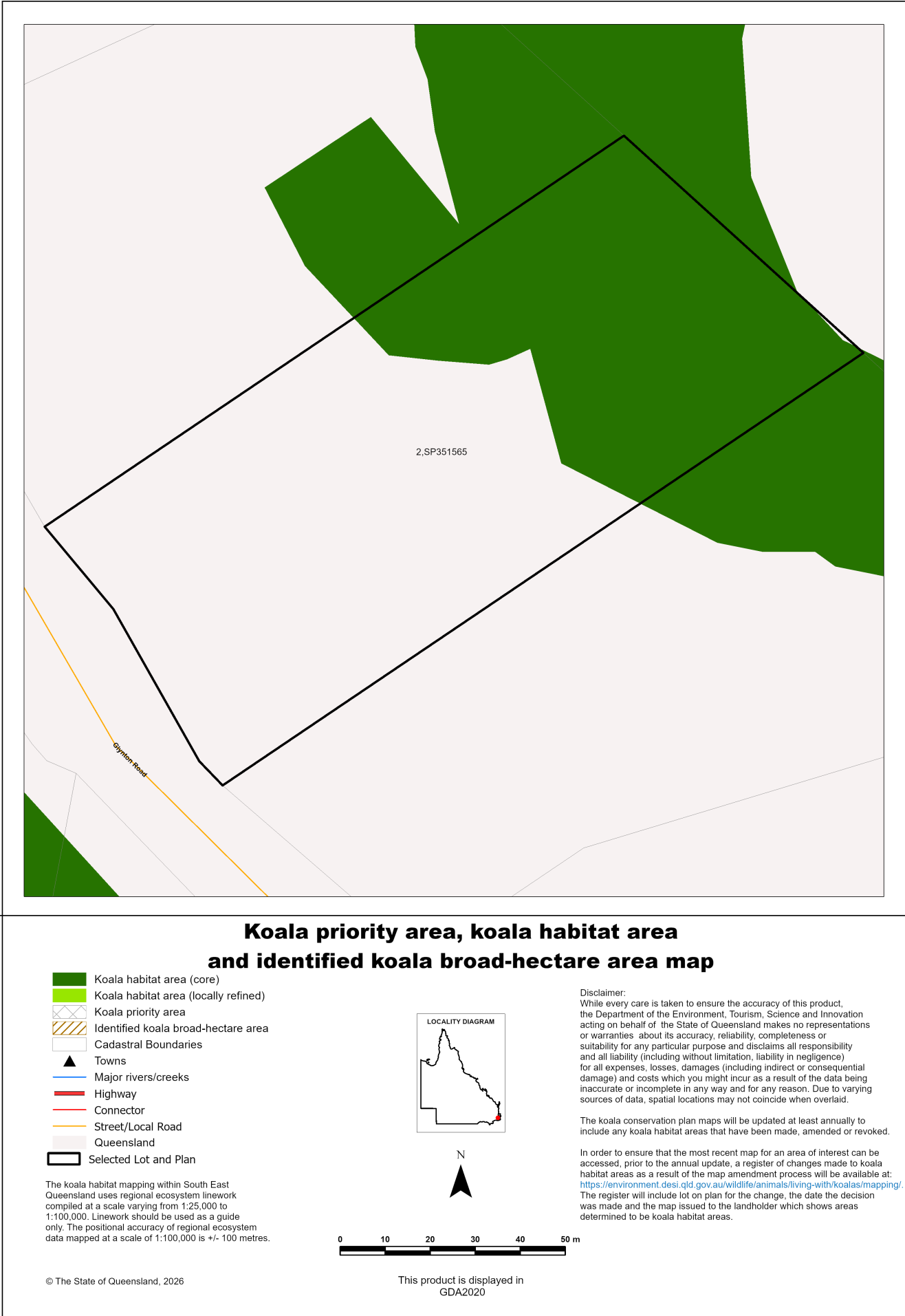
Visit <https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping>

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 2 Plan: SP351565

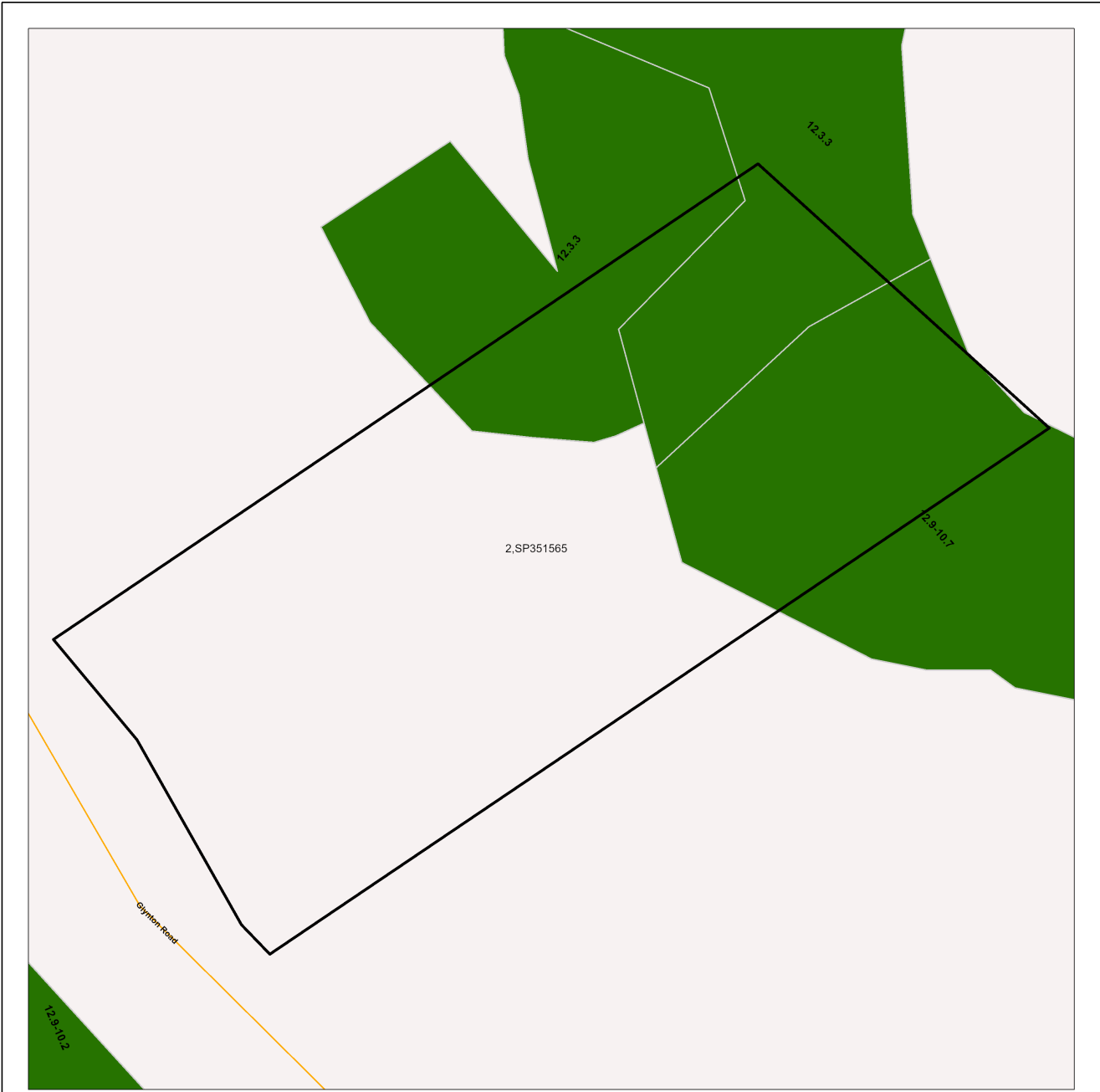
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare area map



7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas

-  Koala habitat area (core)
-  Towns
-  Highway
-  Connector
-  Street/Local Road
-  Major rivers/creeks
-  Queensland
-  Selected Lot and Plan

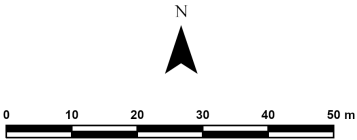


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The koala habitat mapping within South East Queensland uses regional ecosystem linework compiled at a scale varying from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of regional ecosystem data mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 is +/- 100 metres.

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8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrm.mrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	<i>Fire Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled roads	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory



Vegetation management

PROPERTY REPORT

For Lot: 1 Plan: SP239500

06/08/2026

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Mapping versions

Vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:

Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development which administers the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:

- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
 - exempt clearing;
 - a protected plant clearing permit;
- the koala protection framework, which may include:
- exempted development;
 - a development approval;
 - the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

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1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 1 Plan: SP239500 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
1	SP239500	Freehold	10,120

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 1 Plan: SP239500 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 1 Plan: SP239500, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Logan City	Logan-Albert	Southeast Queensland	Moreton Basin

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMRRD))

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/>.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/>

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
<https://vegetation-apps.nrmrrd.qld.gov.au>

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.7 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans>

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development>

2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Visit <https://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au/land-property/forms/enquiry-form> to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 1 Plan: SP239500

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	0.04
Category X	0.98

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

3.3 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/>

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
12.3.3	Endangered	B	0.04	Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on Quaternary alluvium	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	0.98	None	None

Please note:

1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.4 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.5 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.6 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

- 1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
- 2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
860	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees having a trunk of a diameter of more than 10cm at 1.3m above the ground. Tree species used for food and habitat varies across the state and can include: <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Corymbia henryi</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus carnea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus chloroclada</i> , <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus helidonica</i> , <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus longirostrata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus major</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melliadora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> , <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> , <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> , <i>Eucalyptus papuana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> , <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> , <i>Eucalyptus umbra</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> .	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
860	4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 4.5.8, 4.5.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 4.9.6, 4.9.10, 4.9.12, 4.9.17, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.7, 6.3.8, 6.3.9, 6.3.11, 6.3.12, 6.3.17, 6.3.18, 6.3.22, 6.3.24, 6.3.25, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10, 6.5.11, 6.5.13, 6.5.14, 6.5.15, 6.5.16, 6.5.17, 6.5.18, 6.5.19, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.9, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.17, 6.9.3, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.7, 7.2.11, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.16, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.25, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.3.44, 7.3.45, 7.3.47, 7.3.48, 7.3.50, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.20, 7.11.21, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.33, 7.11.34, 7.11.35, 7.11.37, 7.11.41, 7.11.42, 7.11.43, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 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3.7 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.8 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

No Class A

No Class B

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 1 Plan: SP239500.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request>

Regulated vegetation management map

The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new [property maps of assessable vegetation \(PMAV\)](#).

Vegetation management supporting map

The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

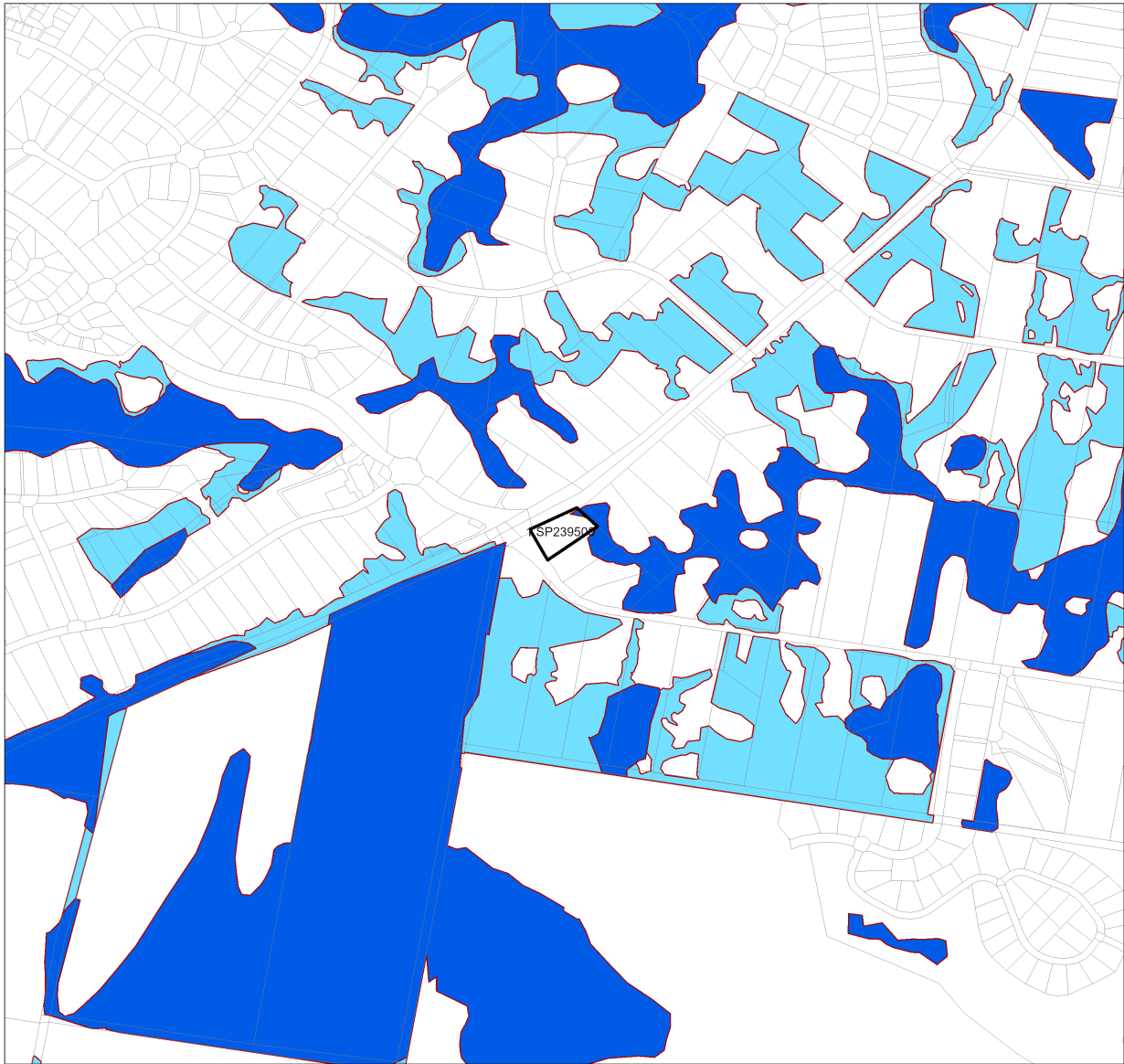
Coastal/non-coastal map

The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

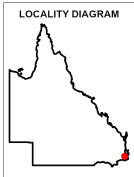
Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map



- Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
- Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
- Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
- Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
- Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
- Water
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

N



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Disclaimer:
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Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmrmd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

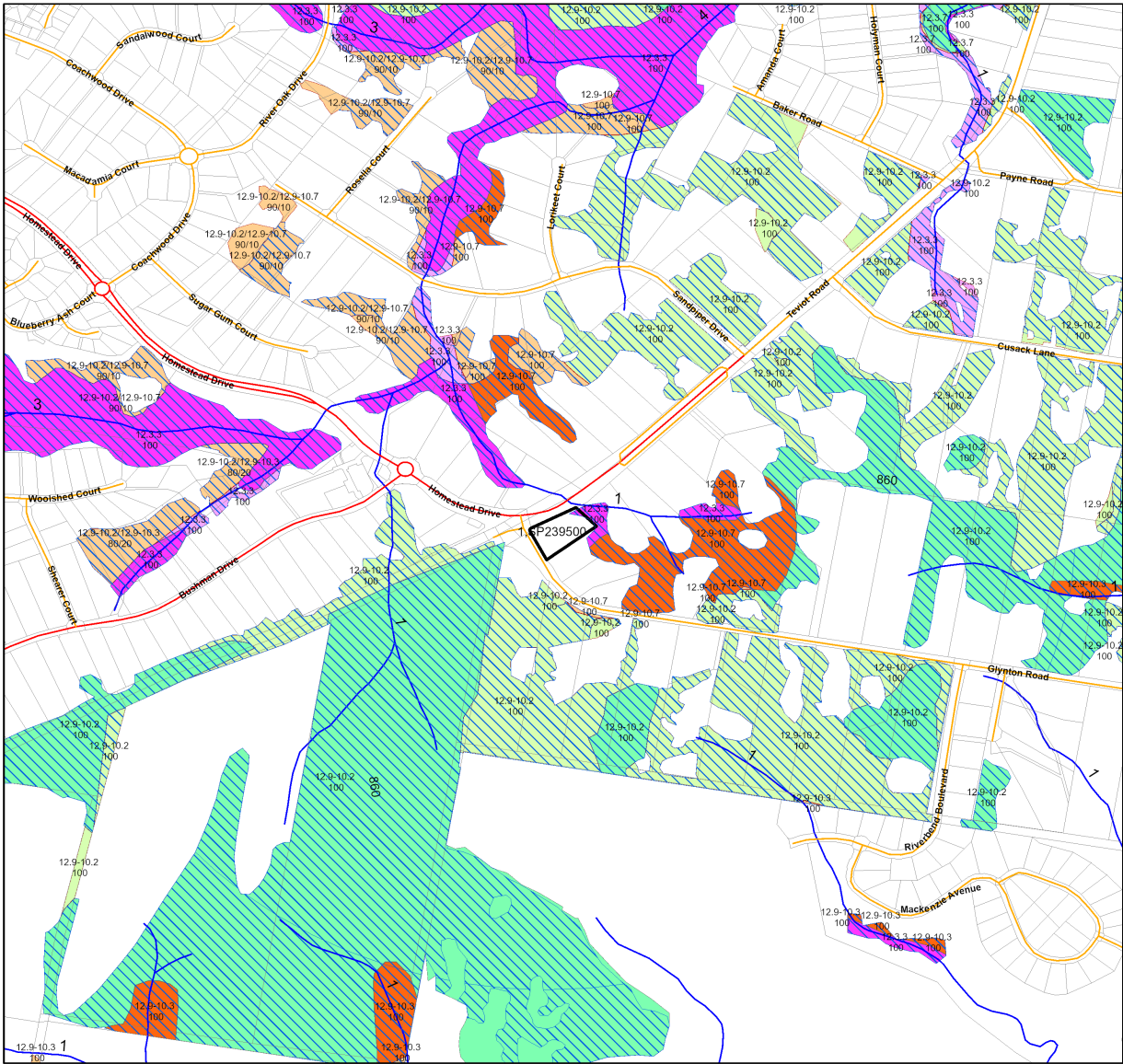
Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/>

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new Property Maps of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) are included as they are approved.

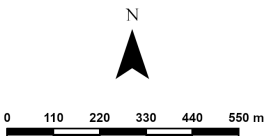
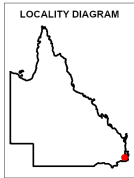


4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



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Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

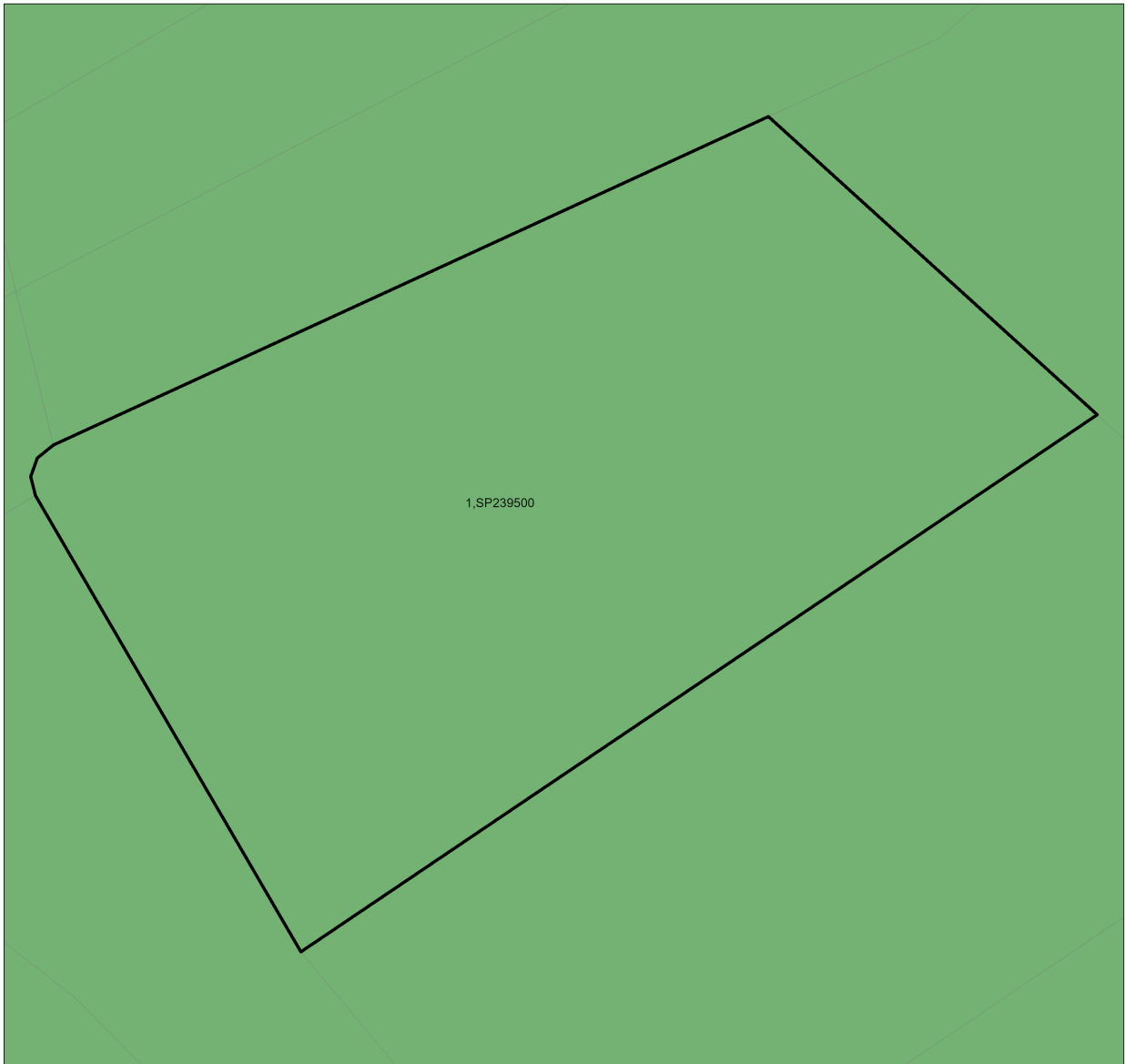
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Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrm.mrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <https://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/>

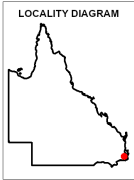
Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



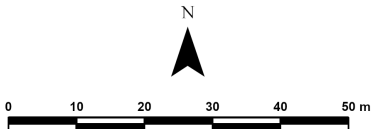
Coastal/Non Coastal Map

- Coastal
- Non Coastal
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan



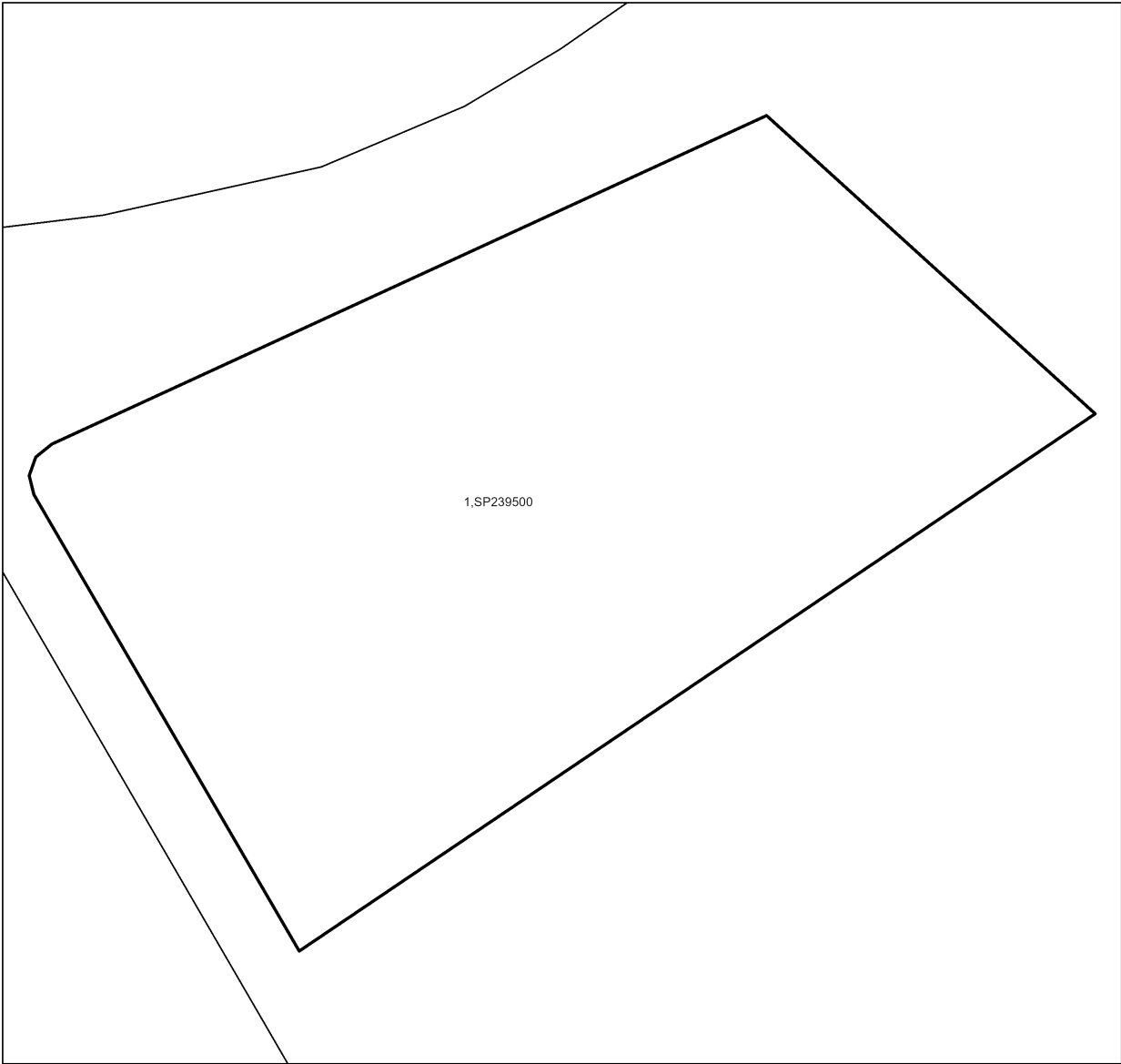
Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.



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4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

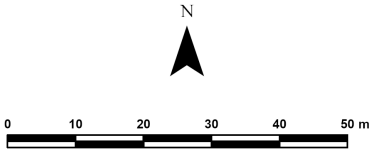


**Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture**

- Towns
- Rivers and creeks
- Freeways / motorways; Highways
- Secondary roads; Streets
- Agricultural land class A or B
 - A
 - B
 - Not class A or B
- ▭ Selected Lot and Plan



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Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of these details all data custodians and/or the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs to which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.



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5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the [Nature Conservation Act 1992](#) (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see [Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild'](#)) that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the [Flora survey guidelines](#). The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An [exempt clearing notification form](#) must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the [clearing permit application form](#).

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:

Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)

Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Visit <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants>

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

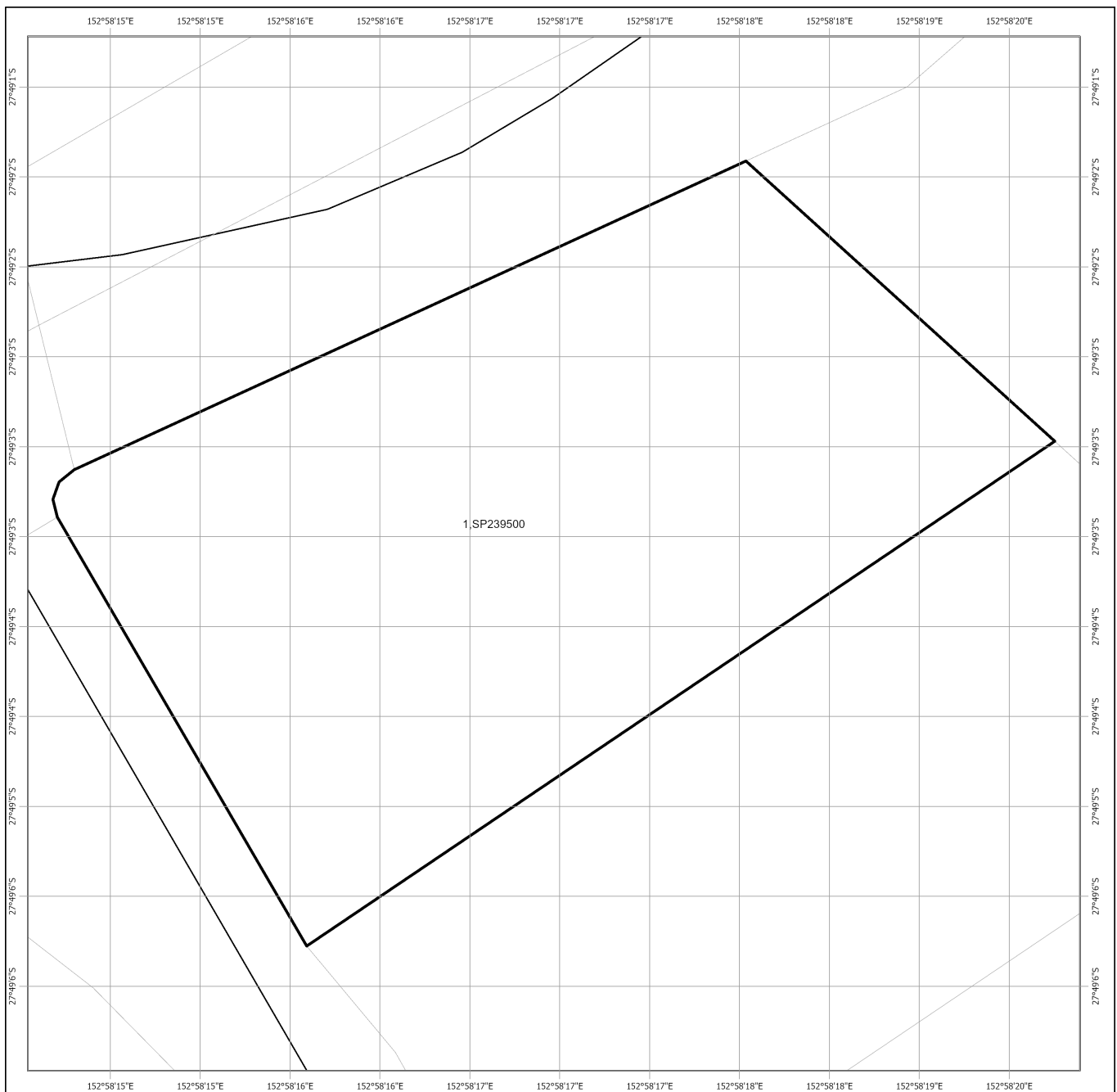
This map included may also be requested individually at: <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/>.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

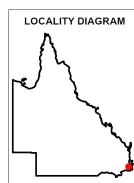
Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the [Queensland Spatial Catalogue](#), the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the [clearing of protected plants](#) for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

- High risk area
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Freeways / motorways / highways
- Secondary roads / streets
- Selected Lot and Plan



0 6.85 13.7 20.55 27.4 34.25 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

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6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*, the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, the *Planning Act 2016* and the *Planning Regulation 2017*.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the *Planning Regulation 2017* for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document [Spatial modelling in South East Queensland](#).

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document [Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination](#).

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at:

<https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps>. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild

including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:

<https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy>.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the [Planning Regulation 2017](https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy). More information on exempted development can be found here: <https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy>.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

- the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
- the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
- the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The [Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks](#) outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the [Nature Conservation \(Koala\) Conservation Plan 2017](#) prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the koala protection framework:

Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au

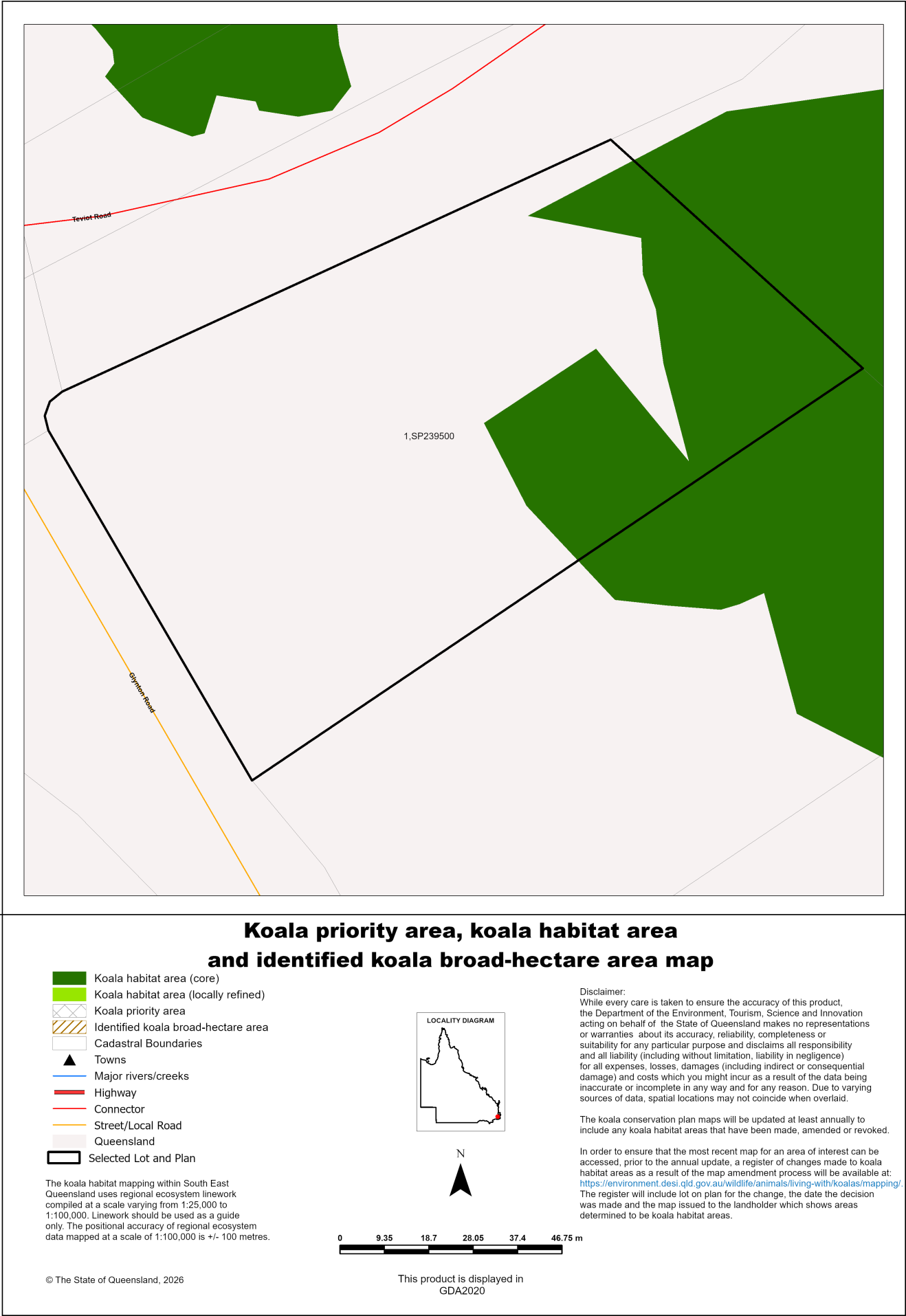
Visit <https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping>

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 1 Plan: SP239500

7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare area map

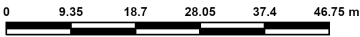


7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas

- Koala habitat area (core)
- Towns
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- Major rivers/creeks
- Queensland
- Selected Lot and Plan



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The koala habitat mapping within South East Queensland uses regional ecosystem linework compiled at a scale varying from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of regional ecosystem data mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 is +/- 100 metres.

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8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrm.mrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	<i>Fire Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled roads	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status	Sighting records	Specimen records
26896	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis agassizii</i>	Agassiz's glassfish			8	0
26908	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	southern shortfin eel			4	0
26910	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel			26	0
34859	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla sp.</i>				1	0
26920	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Atherinidae	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum</i>	flyspecked hardyhead			2	0
26938	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Cichlidae	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique mouthbrooder			11	0
26941	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Clupeidae	<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>	bony bream			1	0
19545	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	goldfish			1	0
26943	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European carp			16	0
26952	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	striped gudgeon			27	0
26953	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Gobiomorphus coxii</i>	Cox gudgeon			1	0
26954	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>	empire gudgeon			20	0
26955	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon			24	0
26956	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	western carp gudgeon			22	0
18168	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	southern purplespotted gudgeon		E	1	0
26968	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	flathead gudgeon			9	0
26969	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	<i>Philypnodon macrostomus</i>	dwarf flathead gudgeon			3	0
27024	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonsponsored rainbowfish			26	0
27035	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Mugilidae	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	sea mullet			22	0
27036	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Mugilidae	<i>Trachystoma petardi</i>	pinkeye mullet			9	0
27043	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Percichthyidae	<i>Percalates novemaculeata</i>	Australian bass			2	0
27054	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish			3	0
27055	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	mosquitofish			26	0
27059	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Pseudomugilidae	<i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Pacific blue eye			16	0
27061	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Retropinnidae	<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Australian smelt			10	0
27068	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Scorpaenidae	<i>Notesthes robusta</i>	bullrout			3	0
27089	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Terapontidae	<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	spangled perch			17	0
716	Animalia	Amphibia	Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad			21	17
617	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria balatus</i>	slender bleating treefrog	C		107	105
627	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog	C		93	78
608	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog	C		314	312
611	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog	C		135	134
614	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	broad palmed rocketfrog	C		39	39
604	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog	C		47	47
596	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	emerald spotted treefrog	C		23	23
42565	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria pyrina</i>				193	193
589	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	southern laughing treefrog	C		1	1
706	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	V		1	1
42568	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes grayi</i>				17	17
681	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog	C		322	320
684	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog	C		148	148
673	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	scarlet sided pobblebonk	C		2	0
680	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	ornate burrowing frog	C		74	71
696	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet	C		150	147
674	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	great barred frog	C		16	15
639	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia rugosa</i>	chubby gungan	C		1	0
1419	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill	C		1	0
1421	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	striated thornbill	C		1	0
1422	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	yellow thornbill	C		4	0

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status	Sighting records	Specimen records
1423	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill	C		1	0
1425	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill	C		10	0
1396	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone	C		8	0
1403	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	speckled warbler	C		5	0
1382	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren	C		4	0
1371	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	weebill	C		6	0
1730	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	C		1	0
1732	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	C		1	0
1721	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza	C		3	0
1725	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite	C		1	0
1718	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	C		1	0
1776	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher	C		4	0
1767	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra	C		39	0
1760	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayi</i>	forest kingfisher	C		7	0
1762	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher	C		16	0
1993	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal	C		3	0
1994	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	northern mallard			1	0
1998	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck	C		24	0
1999	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead	C		1	0
2003	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck	C		21	0
2005	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan	C		1	0
1971	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	V	V	1	0
1829	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret	C		4	0
1831	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	intermediate egret	C		2	0
1830	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	cattle egret	C		12	0
1840	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret	C		1	0
1826	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron	C		8	0
1660	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow	C		1	0
1649	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	white-browed woodswallow	C		1	0
1654	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	pied butcherbird	C		23	0
1656	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird	C		25	0
1644	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	C		51	0
1645	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	pied currawong	C		2	0
1191	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C		23	0
1194	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella	C		1	0
21967	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	long-billed corella	C		1	0
1193	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	galah	C		27	0
1173	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	cockatiel	C		2	0
1636	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C		31	0
1940	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel	C		3	0
1942	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	red-kneed dotterel	C		1	0
27774	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing	C		4	0
1933	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C		13	0
18143	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	banded lapwing	C		2	0
1820	Animalia	Aves	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	C		2	0
1294	Animalia	Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola	C		6	0
1617	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	white-throated treecreeper	C		1	0
18293	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	white-throated treecreeper (southern)	C		1	0
1810	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove	C		14	0

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18323	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	peaceful dove	C		4	0
1789	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	topknot pigeon	C		1	0
1791	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>	brown cuckoo-dove	C		2	0
1793	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon	C		24	0
1795	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing	C		5	0
1774	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	spotted dove			2	0
1779	Animalia	Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird	C		18	0
1609	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	C		49	0
1754	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo	C		3	0
1743	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo	C		2	0
1751	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal	C		7	0
1745	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo	C		1	0
1738	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	eastern koel	C		5	0
1740	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo	C		6	0
1611	Animalia	Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird	C		4	0
1601	Animalia	Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo	C		1	0
1366	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C		4	0
1359	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch	C		15	0
1342	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch	C		8	0
1716	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon	C		1	0
1704	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel	C		1	0
1691	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby	C		2	0
1572	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow	C		11	0
1585	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin	C		2	0
1573	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin	C		3	0
1928	Animalia	Aves	Jacanidae	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	comb-crested jacana	C		1	0
1289	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird	C		4	0
1570	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren	C		24	0
18458	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren	C		3	0
1558	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren	C		20	0
1555	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill	C		2	0
1523	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater	C		15	0
1539	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater	C		35	0
1497	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater	C		19	0
1500	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner	C		29	0
1504	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater	C		14	0
1507	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater	C		17	0
1489	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater	C		7	0
1493	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird	C		9	0
1494	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird	C		27	0
1471	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	striped honeyeater	C		5	0
1513	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	fuscous honeyeater	C		4	0
1764	Animalia	Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	C		14	0
1589	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark	C		27	0
1600	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	restless flycatcher	C		1	0
1586	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher	C		4	0
1453	Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella	C		6	0
1442	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole	C		3	0
1444	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecothebes vieillotii</i>	Australasian figbird	C		8	0

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1449	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush	C		11	0
1450	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush	C		1	0
1436	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler	C		10	0
1437	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler	C		14	0
1389	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote	C		4	0
1392	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	C		22	0
1347	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin	C		1	0
1339	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter	C		2	0
1330	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	scarlet robin	C		1	0
1332	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin	C		5	0
1261	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant	C		4	0
1263	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant	C		2	0
1264	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	pied cormorant	C		1	0
1687	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	brown quail	C		8	0
1955	Animalia	Aves	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth	C		8	0
1249	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe	C		2	0
1318	Animalia	Aves	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler	C		9	0
1180	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot	C		14	0
1147	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet	C		7	0
1136	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella	C		33	0
1124	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C		34	0
1125	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet	C		47	0
1623	Animalia	Aves	Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whipbird	C		4	0
1177	Animalia	Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	green catbird	C		1	0
1686	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot	C		1	0
1673	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen	C		2	0
1675	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	buff-banded rail	C		1	0
1662	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	purple swampphen	C		3	0
1893	Animalia	Aves	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	pied stilt	C		2	0
1575	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail	C		23	0
1576	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail	C		28	0
1578	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	C		2	0
1857	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	V	V	2	0
1102	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook	C		4	0
1107	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	V		1	0
1314	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna			5	0
1303	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling			1	0
1822	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill	C		3	0
1823	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill	C		2	0
1812	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis	C		3	0
1800	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis	C		11	0
1276	Animalia	Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silvereye	C		15	0
1084	Animalia	Mammalia	Bovidae	<i>Bos taurus</i>	European cattle			1	0
1067	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	dog			2	0
1071	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox			4	0
22485	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Antechinus flavipes flavipes</i>	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)	C		11	0
793	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	common dunnart	C		6	0
1056	Animalia	Mammalia	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	cat			1	0
832	Animalia	Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European brown hare			2	0

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901	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo	C		18	0
904	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	red-necked wallaby	C		13	0
764	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse			3	0
730	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat			2	0
731	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat			1	0
734	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	pale field-rat	C		2	0
784	Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot	C		2	0
786	Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	<i>Isoodon sp.</i>		C		1	0
875	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)	V	V	1	0
877	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus breviceps sensu lato</i>	sugar glider			7	0
879	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider	C		2	0
858	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>		C		1	0
859	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	common brushtail possum	C		10	0
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	E	136	0
851	Animalia	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	common ringtail possum	C		1	0
984	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	black flying-fox	C		29	0
962	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	C	V	17	0
963	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	little red flying-fox	C		4	0
964	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus sp.</i>	flying-fox	C		1	0
1080	Animalia	Mammalia	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig			1	0
838	Animalia	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	SL		3	0
972	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat	C		1	0
560	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	jacky lizard	C		1	0
554	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon	C		3	0
556	Animalia	Reptilia	Pogonidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	bearded dragon	C		14	0
519	Animalia	Reptilia	Boidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python	C		2	0
63	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	eastern snake-necked turtle	C		1	0
508	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	freshwater snake	C		1	0
457	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	eastern small-eyed snake	C		1	0
454	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	eastern brown snake	C		1	0
31898	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink	C		1	0
243	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink	C		2	0
190	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	eastern water skink	C		1	0
61	Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	<i>Varanus varius</i>	lace monitor	C		2	0
23547	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina celastri subsp. celastri</i>		C		1	1
25530	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	<i>Tylopilus</i>				1	1
18101	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>		C		1	0
11769	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>				1	1
16526	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	monkey rope	C		1	0
13014	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>				1	0
12409	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>				1	0
16771	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>		C		1	0
16776	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>		C		1	0
8398	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	yellow buttons	C		1	0
15532	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory			1	0
19371	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	<i>Conyza</i>				1	0
22237	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>		C		1	0
30178	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>		C		1	0
15038	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	rough sowthistle			1	1

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36235	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> var. <i>encelioides</i>				1	1
11482	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	common bittercress			1	1
32855	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>				1	1
35729	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia puberula</i>				1	1
18014	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>		C		1	0
14670	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>				1	0
12420	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>		C		1	0
17107	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	common fringe-rush	C		1	0
14228	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria mackaviensis</i>		C		1	0
11438	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>				1	0
41738	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia paradoxa</i>		C		1	1
17017	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	rough raspweed	C		1	0
12249	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella</i>				1	0
13239	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>		C		1	0
10281	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>		C		1	0
14594	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>		C		1	0
15350	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	scrambling lily	C		1	0
13434	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Najas marina</i>		SL		1	1
14366	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Najas tenuifolia</i>	water nymph	SL		1	1
41035	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	<i>Coleus australis</i>		C		1	0
15790	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>		C		1	0
21915	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i>		C		2	0
15772	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's wattle	C		1	0
14518	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honey locust			1	1
15356	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	glycine pea	C		1	0
15309	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>		C		1	0
14262	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>				1	1
31248	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Marantaceae	<i>Thalia dealbata</i>				1	1
17999	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	rusty gum	C		1	0
42249	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Blakella citriodora</i>		C		2	0
42283	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Blakella tessellaris</i>		C		1	0
17252	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved red ironbark	C		3	0
17229	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	gum-topped box	C		2	0
17204	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>		C		2	0
16780	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box	C		1	0
16730	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box	C		1	0
26403	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>		E		4	3
16290	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	native guava	CR	CE	1	1
16532	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passion flower			1	0
9289	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i>		C		1	0
15658	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Aristida vagans</i>		C		1	0
30190	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Chloris divaricata</i>		C		1	0
15485	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbed-wire grass	C		1	0
7812	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>				1	1
15426	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>		C		1	0
34492	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Dinebra decipiens</i>		C		1	0
15409	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon unispiceus</i>		C		1	0
15390	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's lovegrass	C		1	0
15380	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Eremochloa bimaclata</i>	poverty grass	C		1	0

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status	Sighting records	Specimen records
15290	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	blady grass	C		1	0
13607	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>		C		1	0
10818	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	water couch			1	1
18061	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Poaceae</i>				1	0
14974	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	C		1	0
9659	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree	C		2	0
12283	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula geminifolia</i>		C		1	1
29826	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax odorata forma buxifolia</i>		C		1	0
11875	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>				1	1
9479	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Salicaceae	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	kei apple			1	1
13331	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>				1	0
29330	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sematophyllaceae	<i>Sematophyllum subhumile var. contiguum</i>		C		1	1
16169	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	apple of Sodom			1	1
19905	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana			2	0

Appendix C Likelihood of Occurrence (Flora)

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Hairy joint grass has been recorded within or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, near creeks and swamps, woodlands, around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, shaded gullies, creek banks and on alluvium in creek beds in open forest (DEWHA, 2008).	All year Perennial species identified from vegetative material. Dieback may occur in winter (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved Bosistoa	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m in altitude. Associated vegetation includes <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> , <i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i> , <i>Endiandra pubens</i> , <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , <i>Acmena ingens</i> , <i>Diploglottis australis</i> and <i>Diospyros mabacea</i> (Booth 2012).	Flowering has been recorded between the months of December and July. Fruiting has been recorded most of the year (Booth 2012).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i>	N/A	Endangered	Endangered	Seven known populations: Oxley Creek, Greenbank; Opposum Creek, Springfield; Woogaroo Creek, Goodna; three populations within White Rock Conservation Park, incorporating Six Mile Creek Conservation Park; and near Ormeau (south of	Flowers have been recorded in February, August and December	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Beenleigh). Plants have been recorded growing on chert or sandstone outcrops, in open woodlands often in shaded situations near vine forest (DotE 2023).	(Queensland Herbarium 2008).	search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	Boonah tuckeroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Known only from an area between Boonah and Ipswich in south-eastern Queensland. It grows in vine thickets predominantly on fertile clay soils. The distribution of this species overlaps with the following EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities: Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions, and Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) (DEWHA 2008).	Flowers in autumn and fruits late autumn to winter.	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	Least Concern	Vulnerable	This species is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> , <i>Myoporum debile</i> , <i>Aristida ramosa</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Poa sieberiana</i> , <i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i> , <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> and <i>Austrodanthonia</i> spp. This species is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. It is often collected from disturbed open grassy woodlands on the northern tablelands, where the habitat has been variously grazed, nutrient-enriched and water-enriched (DEWHA, 2008).	December to March (DAWE 2008)	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	Queensland Fontainea	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Fontainea venosa occurs south-west of Beenleigh near Brisbane, along the Koolkooroon Creek in the Boyne Valley, and near Littlemore, in Queensland. The species is located within Dawes National Park State and Marys Creek State Forest (Wearne 2012). Occurs in notophyll vine forest and vine thicket with a mean annual rainfall of 1000-1100 mm on soils derived from and containing abundant andesitic rocks, often on rocky outcrops or along creeks. Associated species include Backhousia citriodora, Actephila lindleyi, Bosistoa medicinalis, Diospyros fasciculosa, Barkly syringifolia, Araucaria cunninghamii, Owenia venosa, Aphananthe philippinensis, Argyrodermon trifoliolatum, Croton acronychioides, Pentaceras australe and Planchonella myrsinoides (Wearne, 2012).	Flowering recorded in Jan-Feb, Apr-Jun, Aug & Oct. Fruiting in Jan-Apr, Jun-Oct & Dec. Fruit ripe in Aug-Oct (Wearne 2012).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Leuzea australis</i>	Austral cornflower	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is found in open eucalypt forest which has a grassy understory, or on black clay soil in a grassland. It can also be found along roadsides or road and rail reserves. Often associated with Chloris gayana, Cirsium vulgare, Eucalyptus tereticornis and Angophora floribunda (Booth, 2012). The species usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from basalt (DAWE, 2020). Populations are often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands Locations where the species occurs range in altitude up to 480 m above sea level (DAWE, 2020).	February, October, November and December. Herbaceous perennial which flowers in February, October, November and December. Identified from vegetative or propagative material (Queensland Herbarium, 2012)	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Macadamia Nut occurs from Mt Bauple, near Gympie, to Currumbin Valley in the Gold Coast hinterland, south-east Queensland. The species was known to occur in north-east New South Wales; was described from 1850-60 specimens collected from Camden Haven, and there are specimens also from Lismore. It occurs as a scattered rare to occasional tree, and population sizes are difficult to estimate. This species grows in remnant rainforest, including complex mixed notophyll forest, and prefers partially open areas such as rainforest edges (DEWHA 2008).	Flowers August to October, kernel matures December to March (Costello et al. 2009).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough shelled bush nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Rough-shelled Bush Nut is a rare species that generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of these forests and in mixed sclerophyll forest. It occurs in restricted habitat, growing on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial soils at well-drained sites. Vegetation associated with Rough-shelled Bush Nut include very tall mixed sclerophyll-simple notophyll vineforest along riparian zones involving Tallow-wood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>), Queensland Brush Box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>) and Turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>); very tall open forest with regenerating complex notophyll vineforest understorey involving Tallow-wood and Queensland Brush Box; complex notophyll vineforest, simple-complex notophyll rainforest involving Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Hairy Acronychia (<i>Acronychia pubescens</i>), Jackwood (<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>), Sandpaper Fig (<i>Ficus coronata</i>) and Rose Apple (<i>Syzygium moorei</i>) (DEWHA 2009).	Flowers from August to October, fruit ripe in January (DotE 2023).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Notelaea ipsviciensis</i>	Cooneana olive	Critically Endangered	Critically endangered	Known from only three closely clustered sub-populations in the Ipswich area of southern Queensland. Total extent of occurrence is less than 2 km ² , and total number of specimens is 17 (all mature). The Cooneana Olive grows as an understorey plant in open woodlands and is primarily associated with eucalypt-dominated dry sclerophyll communities situated on poor, sandstone-based soils (Lock et al., 2004; Beyleveld, 2006, 2007). This species occurs within the South-East Queensland Natural Resource Management Region (Notelaea ipsviciensis Approved Conservation Advice 2008).	Records suggest that the Cooneana Olive flowers in July and fruits in October, however, recent studies suggest that flowering can occur at other times of the year in response to fire and weather conditions. It is also suggested that flowering may be dependent on high rainfall and/or fire events. Similarly, fruiting may be sporadic which may be the result of environmental stress or the result of poor environmental conditions in which the species grow (DotE 2023). Records suggest that the Cooneana Olive flowers in July and fruits in October, however, recent studies suggest that	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
					flowering can occur at other times of the year in response to fire and weather conditions (DCCEEW 2009).	
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyd's native olive	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Commonly occurs in open eucalypt forest, often near the margins of vine thickets, vine forests and softwood scrub at altitudes between 80 and 480 m. It is usually found on stony, shallow and rocky soils derived from sandstone or acid volcanic rocks, often on steep slopes, or near drainage lines (Queensland Herbarium, 2008). Endemic to south-east Queensland between Mt Brisbane, near Somerset Dam, to just south of Beaudesert and as far west as Mt Berryman near Laidley. Distribution overlaps with Brigalow EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community (Approved Conservation Advice <i>Notelaea lloydii</i> 2008). This species occurs on hilly terrain, which is undulating, either moist gullies or dry slopes (either gentle or steep). Preferred soil types are mostly shallow and well drained, as well as either stony to very rocky. Found between vine thickets and open eucalypt forests, higher than 80 m above sea level. Associated species include Narrow-leaved Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>), Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>), White Mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>), Lemon-scented gum (<i>C. citriodora</i>) and Curracabah (<i>Acacia concurrens</i>) with associated trees and shrubs of Kurrajong (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>), Red Ash (<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>), Brown Salwood (<i>A. aulacocarpa</i>), Burra (<i>A. falcata</i>) and Ebony (<i>Diospyros ferrea</i> var. <i>geminata</i>). The species known locations include Mt Crosby area, on the western outskirts of the city of Brisbane; the Boonah district, south-west of	Flowering period: June to early August. Fruiting period: October to December (Guymmer 1987).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Brisbane; Moggill State Forest (SF 494), west of Brisbane; State Forest 637 (unnamed); and Moogerah Peaks National Park, approximately 100km south-west of Brisbane (DotE 2022).		
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The main habitat of this species is open eucalypt forest including <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>E. albens</i> , <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> , <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> . It grows in black, dark grey, red-brown and reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils (DEWHA 2008).	October to May Annual species identified from flower or vegetative material (OEH 2020).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved Condoo/ Black plum/ Wild apple	Endangered	Endangered	The species grows in subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and Hoop Pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>) vine scrub. All known areas in which the Shiny-leaved Condoo occurs are warm and subtropical with an annual rainfall of between 650–1000 mm. Sixty percent of the annual rain falls in the summer months. The Shiny-leaved Condoo is restricted to three locations within south-east Queensland; Nambour-Maleny district, Beenleigh-Ormeau-Pimpama district and Ipswich-Beaudesert district (DEWHA 2009).	Flowering is recorded from January to April, in June, and August to September. Fruits are reported from January to September and November to December (DotE 2023).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub turpentine	Critically Endangered	Critically endangered	This species typically occurs in coastal regions but occasionally extends inland to altitudes of 600 m in high rainfall areas. They can grow in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest. It is usually found on volcanic and sedimentary soils (OEH 2019).	Flowers late winter to spring (PlantNet 1991).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Rhodomirtus psidioides</i>	Native guava	Critically Endangered	Critically endangered	Currently known to occur from Broken Bay, approximately 90 km north of Sydney, New South Wales (NSW), to Maryborough in Queensland. Populations are typically restricted to coastal and sub-coastal areas of low elevation however the species does occur up to approx. 120 km inland in the Hunter and Clarence River catchments and along the Border Ranges in NSW. Known to occur in rainforest and adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation, often near creeks and drainage lines. The species has been described as a pioneer species in disturbed environments (Williams and Adam 2010) and is locally common in disturbed areas, such as regrowth and rainforest margins. Suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur in Subtropical Rainforests, Warm Temperate Rainforests, Littoral Rainforests, and Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Keith 2004; Floyd 2008). Associated species include <i>Acacia bakeri</i> , <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> , <i>Argyrodendron</i> spp., <i>Calamus</i> spp., <i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus kirtonii</i> , <i>Glochidion sumatranum</i> , <i>Livistona australis</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i>	Flowers late spring to early summer (TSSC 2020).	Unlikely to occur The species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; however, suitable habitat values were not identified on the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Optimal Survey Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
				confertus, Orites excelsa and Pilidiostigma rhytispermum (TSSC 2020).		
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Samadera bidwillii commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with Araucaria cunninghamii or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland, it is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510 m altitude. Commonly associated trees in the open forest and woodlands include spotted gum (Corymbia citriodora), grey gum (Eucalyptus propinqua), white mahogany (E. acmenoides), forest red gum (E. tereticornis), pink bloodwood (Corymbia intermedia), ironbark (E. siderophloia), gum topped box (E. moluccana), Gympie messmate (E. cloeziana) and broad-leaved ironbark (E. fibrosa) (Booth, 2012).	Flowers December to March and fruits from February to May (Booth 2012).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral toadflax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Austral toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, particularly Kangaroo grass (Themeda triandra). It occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams (DotE 2018). Grows in grassland or woodland, often in damp sites. Examples of associated vegetation includes open woodland with Eucalyptus tereticornis and E. tindaliae on skeletal soils; on heavy alluvium soil in grassy E. populnea woodland; on black cracking clay in grassland of Dichanthium sericeum; and grassland dominated by Themeda triandra and Heteropogon contortus on basaltic, rocky soils (Booth, 2012).	December to February The species has been known to flower and fruit all year round in coastal areas, preferring the summer months at higher altitudes (DAWE 2021).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site (i.e. known altitude/soil type/vegetation structure).

Appendix D Likelihood of Occurrence (Fauna)

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds					
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Habitat is varied across coastal and interior wetland including narrow muddy edged of billabongs, river pools, mangroves, among rocks and snags, reefs or rocky beaches. Avoids wide open mudflats (Morcombe, M. 2000).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent honeyeater	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	Inhabits wet, fertile sites such as along creek valleys associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and riparian vegetation (DotE 2015). Other known habitats range from lowland coastal forest (in drought season), urban or farm remnant patches, roadside reserves and travelling stock routes (DotE 2015). Favoured species includes Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. albens, E. melliodora, E. robusta, Corymbia maculata or Casuarina cunninghamiana with associated Amyena cambagei (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	This species nests in rocky areas and is a widespread migratory species (Lack, 1956). It is almost exclusively aerial from <1 m to 1000m. Most observed over inland plains in Australia but sometimes recorded over coastal cliffs and beaches as well as urban areas. Has been recorded well out to sea as well as from offshore islands especially when on passage from Indonesia (DAWE n.d.). Hawks for insects aerially and sleeps on the wing (Morcombe, 2000).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Botaurus poeciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	Endangered	Endangered	This species occurs in terrestrial freshwater wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats (DotE 2015). It favours wetlands with tall, dense vegetation (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. Such areas include swamps, coastal lakes and pools, dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and swamps, saltpans and inland saltlakes. May also forage in short grassy paddocks after rain. They often roost at the edges of wetlands, on open mud or sand, in shallow water or in short sparse vegetation such as grass or saltmarsh. (DotE, 2021)	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	Critically endangered	Critically endangered, Migratory, Marine	This species usually forages and roosts in intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Forages in shallows and soft mud. Uses coastal wetland, both fresh and saline, but also inland on permanent and temporary wetland. Prefers sites with mudflats, fringing vegetation, swamps with heavy overgrowth, of vegetation. A regular but uncommon visitor to Australia, mostly to the southeast but scattered almost throughout coastal and inland areas (Morcombe, M. 2000).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	Glossy black cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	From approximately Paluma in Queensland to eastern Victoria and ranges inland to Augathella-Tambo region of Queensland (Pizzey & Knight, 2001). The species has a strong preference for woodland dominated by Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests or woodlands, with a middle stratum of Allocasuarina below Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010). The species is rarely found away from Allocasuarina or Casuarina (she-oak) trees, which provide their primary food source (DotE, 2018). Glossy Black-Cockatoos breed mainly within woodland or remnant woodland containing large, old trees, but have also been recorded in dead, ringbarked eucalypts in cleared country. The species is an	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				obligate hollow nester and requires a hollow stump or limb, living or dead, or a hole in the trunk of a large, old tree, usually a eucalypt, for breeding (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010).	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater sand plover	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the species is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, as well as sandy estuarine lagoons (Bamford 1988; Blakers et al. 1984; Lane 1987; Sibson 1948; Stewart et al. 2007), and inshore reefs, rock platforms, small rocky islands or sand cays on coral reefs (Abbott 1982; Morris 1989; Sedgwick 1978). They are occasionally recorded on near coastal saltworks and saltlakes, including marginal saltmarsh, and on brackish swamps (C.D.T. Minton 2002 pers. comm; Sibson 1953; Storr 1964b, 1977; Storr et al. 1986). They seldom occur at shallow freshwater wetlands (Storr 1977). Once, during a severe drought, the species was recorded in a poorly grassed paddock with large bare areas, more than 1 km from the nearest water (Eckert 1968).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown treecreeper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Open, dry eucalypt forests, woodlands with open ground and fallen timber. Mallee and stands of river red gum (Adams 2018). Mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species. They also occur in mallee, forests and woodlands subject to periodic inundation, e.g., river red gum woodlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses in the upper Murray River. Not usually found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer, and it is absent from heavily degraded woodlands and steep rocky hills. Optimal habitat must experience some kind of ongoing disturbance regime (historically Indigenous burning practices) to keep the ground layer from becoming too dense and uniform (DCCEEW 2023).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental cuckoo	Special least concern	Migratory	The species is found in a range of open forest types and in farmland with scattered trees. It is a non-breeding migrant to northern and eastern Australia (Seabrook-Davison 2013). It spends the non-breeding season (Sept- May) in coastal regions across northern and eastern Australia as well as offshore islands. The species uses a range of vegetated habitats such as monsoon rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, open woodlands and appears quite often along edges of forests, or ecotones between forest types (BirdLife International 2015). Inhabitant of rainforest margins, monsoon forest, vine scrub, riverine thickets, wetter densely canopied eucalypt forest, paperbark swamp and mangroves (Morcombe, 2000).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	Occurs in subtropical, dry, littoral, and developing littoral rainforest and vine forest habitats. This species likely favours alluvial areas that support figs and other fleshy fruits. They are often found in remnant native vegetation, forest edges and gallery forest along the edges of waterways. Other habitats they have been recorded in include sub-littoral mixed scrub, corridors of riparian vegetation, open woodland or partially cleared habitat, isolated strands of trees on urban, agricultural or cleared land, and in the ecotone between subtropical rainforest and sclerophyll forest (DotE 2021).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red goshawk	Endangered	Endangered	Sparsely dispersed across coastal and sub-coastal Australia (Blakers et al. 1984; Aumann & Baker-Gabb 1991; Barrett et al. 2003). The red goshawk prefers landscapes containing a mosaic of habitats including coastal and sub-coastal tall open forest, woodland and rainforest edges (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Forests of intermediate density are particularly favoured, as are ecotones between variably dense habitats (i.e. ecotone between rainforest and sclerophyll forest). It generally avoids open habitats and is only rarely encountered over agricultural land (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Nesting occurs in tall trees within one kilometre of permanent water, generally in open, biologically rich forest or woodland (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Habitat is undisturbed forest or woodland with a mosaic of mixed vegetation, especially patches that include areas of river, billabong or swamp wetland with large bird populations (Morcombe, 2000).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Resident or nomadic visitor to inland parts of all mainland states. Also recorded from most of Australia except Cape York Peninsula and Southeast Qld. Mainly occurs where annual rainfall is <500 mm (Garnett et al. 2011). Can occur in the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, and central Australia. Habitat for the grey falcon is generally timbered lowland plains that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses, and adjacent to treeless areas, grasslands and open woodlands that are used for foraging (Garnett et al. 2011). Key habitat is identified as Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses (Garnett et al. 2011).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	This species usually inhabits open freshwater wetlands with low dense vegetation such as flooded grasslands, flooded heathlands, swamps and areas around bogs or other bodies of water. They may also inhabit areas with saline or brackish water (e.g. saltmarsh, mangrove creeks, bays, beaches and tidal rivers) during migration. This species can be found in a variety of vegetation types including tussock grasslands that have rushes, reeds and sedges, coastal and alpine heathlands, lignum or tea-tree scrub, buttongrass plains, alpine herbfields and open forest. Mud and some form of cover is required for foraging and roosting occurs on the ground nearby or in the foraging area (DotE 2021).	Unlikely to occur The species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; however, suitable habitat values were not identified on the site.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter pigeon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Potential distribution extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to south-east Queensland, south-west to Stanthorpe, near the Queensland-NSW border, south to the NSW border, and north-westwards through Goondiwindi and the Brigalow Belt in Queensland to Charleville (Cooper et al. 2014; Squatter Pigeon Workshop 2011). The squatter pigeon (southern) is locally abundant within the northern part of its range (i.e. Brigalow Belt (North) and Desert Uplands Bioregions) (DotE, 2018). It is considered to be common in grazing country north of the Tropic of Capricorn (DotE, 2018). The species occurs in a wide range of habitats wherever there is a grassy understorey. It is often found within proximity of water bodies (DotE, 2018). This species can be found in open forests to sparse, open woodlands and scrub. Main	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				habitat traits include proximity to water bodies and courses (<3 km), dominant overstorey of Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, and remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities (DotE 2021).	
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and eastern Northern Territory (Garnett & Crowley, 2000). The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland (OEH, 2015). Forages on mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes (TSSC, 2015). Although Painted Honeyeaters build nests in a variety of tree species including Eucalyptus spp., many favour Yarran (<i>Acacia homalophylla</i>) and White Cypress-pine (<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>), both of which are hosts of the hemiparasitic Grey Mistletoe (<i>Amyema quandang</i>). Habitat critical to the survival of the species includes: Known or likely breeding habitat in Boree/Weeping Myall (<i>Acacia pendula</i>), Brigalow (<i>A. harpophylla</i>) woodlands, box-gum woodlands and box-ironbark forests on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, VIC and southern QLD; and All preferred foraging species within known and likely foraging habitat particularly mistletoes of the genus <i>Amyema</i> growing on forest and woodland eucalypts and acacias (Commonwealth of Australia 2021).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Migratory, Marine	Conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable, but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species (DotE 2015). Although they occur over most types of habitats, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland (DotE 2015). They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps (DotE 2015). When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (DotE 2015). In coastal areas, they are sometimes seen flying over sandy beaches or mudflats, and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; however, suitable habitat values were not identified on the site.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	Endangered	Critically endangered, Marine	The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia, breeding in Tasmania during summer and migrating to the Australian mainland in autumn/winter. Recent records from southern Queensland have come from the Gold Coast, Noosa, Toowoomba, Warwick and Lockyer Valley areas (Swift Parrot Recovery Team 2001). Occur in a variety of habitats that contain preferred mature foraging habitat trees. In south-east Queensland, preferred tree species include grey box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>), yellow box (<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>), swamp mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>) and forest red gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>) (Saunders and Tzaros 2011).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow wagtail	Not listed	Migratory, Marine	Open country near swamps, salt marshes, sewage ponds, grassed surrounds to airfields, bare ground. Occasionally on drier inland plains. Seeks insects, spiders, small molluscs especially at waters' edge at wet sites. Rare but regular visitor around Australian coast especially the NW coast, Broome to Darwin (Morcombe, 2000).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful owl	Vulnerable	Not listed	Occurs in coastal and upland areas from Clarke Range (north of Eungella) to the NSW border, and inland to Carnarvon Gorge, Blackdown Tableland, and Durikai State Forest (west of Warwick). Powerful owls have large, possibly permanent home ranges in mountain forests, gullies, and forest margins; sparser hilly woodlands, coastal forests, woodlands, plantations and urban areas (Pizzey and Knight 2007).	Unlikely to occur The species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; however, suitable habitat values were not identified on the site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Eastern osprey	Special least concern	Migratory, Marine	Nests within 1-2 km of water in coastal habitats ranging from open woodlands to open forests. Nests are made in the top of tall dead or partially dead trees. Usually forages over clear coastal rivers and estuarine and inshore marine waters (NSW Scientific Committee 2009). They are typically found in wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia (NSW Central Coast Council 2019).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Well-known from the Murray-Darling basin. Other sightings include the Channel Country and the Fitzroy basin, and recently from the floodwater plains of coastal central and north Qld. Suspected to be regular migrants to coastal floodwater plains, in autumn and winter. Generally, inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (DotE, 2018). They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (DotE, 2018). The Australian Painted Snipe sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Breeding occurs in shallow wetlands with areas of bare wet mud and both upper and canopy cover nearby, typically from or near small islands in freshwater wetlands (DotE, 2018).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond firetail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits grassy groundcover underneath open forest, woodland, mallee, acacia scrub and timber belts along watercourses and roadsides (Morcombe, 2000). Diamond firetails occur in eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				trees. They prefer areas with relatively low tree density, few large logs, and little litter cover but high grass cover (DCCEEW 2023).	values were not identified within the site.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	Endangered	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Typically occurs where there are large mudflats, saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. This species is found in habitats including embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons. Generally, uses edges of wetlands that are made of mud or clay, and rarely sand. Fringing vegetation in these areas may include short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes, and dead or live trees (DotE 2021).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Has been recorded from the Byfield region in the north to at least the Border Ranges rainforests, generally east of the Great Dividing Range, although some observations have been made on its western slopes, up to 300 km inland at locations such as Palmgrove National Park and Barakula State Forest in Queensland (Mathieson & Smith, 2009). Habitat considered critical to the survival of the black-breasted button-quail includes: Vine thickets and rainforest vegetation types, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest, Araucarian notophyll vine forest and Brachychiton scrubs; Low thickets or woodlands with a dense understorey but little ground cover, typically dominated by Acacia spp.; and in littoral situations, dry vine scrubs, acacia thickets and areas densely covered in shrubs, particularly Austromyrtus dulcis (Mathieson and Smith 2009).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
Mammals					
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared pied bat	Endangered	Endangered	Habitat preferences include fertile woodland valleys or rainforest and moist eucalypt forests within proximity to sandstone cliffs stretching from Blackdown Table and in central eastern Qld, to Woollongong in NSW (DotE 2015). Roosting sites have also been observed within disused mineshafts, caves, overhangs and tree hollows (where suited) (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Tiger quoll/ spotted-tail quoll	Endangered	Endangered	The species prefers mature, unlogged wet forest habitat; however, the species has been recorded from a wide range of other habitats including wet sclerophyll forest, lowland forests, open and closed eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian and Eucalyptus camaldulensis forests and coastal heathlands (DotE 2015). The species has been occasionally sighted from open country, grazing land, rocky outcrops and other treeless areas (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater glider	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is generally restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly favouring forest with a diversity of eucalypt species (DAWE, 2020). During the day the species shelters in tree hollows, with a particular selection for large hollows in large, old trees (DotE 2022). Modelling suggests that they require native forest patches of at least 160 km ² to maintain viable populations (Eyre 2002).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in tall, mature eucalypt forest, generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south (OEH 2017).	Unlikely to occur The species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; however, suitable habitat values were not identified on the site.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks and tree limbs (DotE 2015). While it appears that most colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	Endangered	In Queensland, the species contains scattered populations throughout moist forests along the coastline, subhumid woodlands in central and southern regions and within Eucalypt woodlands along watercourses within semi-arid areas further west (Melzer et al. 2000). The greatest density of koalas occurs through central and eastern areas including the Brigalow Belt, Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga lands and the Desert Uplands (Patterson 1996). Koalas occur in a variety of eucalypt forests and woodland communities (EPA 2006). They feed almost entirely on eucalypt foliage with preferences varying regionally (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Diet is thought to be a major determinant of habitat selection, with the species being able to use small remnants of original vegetation where suitable habitat is present (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Koalas are also known to occur in modified or regenerating native vegetation communities, as well as urban and rural landscapes where food trees or shelter trees may be highly scattered.	Likely to occur The species has been previously recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable myrtaceae family species were present at the site. Corresponding REs which are mapped (current or pre-clear status) at the site is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas. This species was not identified during site survey.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed potoroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species may occur in a variety of habitats including in wet eucalypt forests to coastal heaths and scrubs (DotE 2015). The main factors driving habitat selection include dense vegetation for shelter and the presence of an abundant supply of fungi for food (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	The species feeds on canopy fruits and nectar within rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, melaleuca swamps and banksia woodlands (DotE 2015). Their primary food source is Eucalypt blossoms however due to a discontinuous supply throughout the year, migrates between suitable habitats (DotE 2015). Roosting sites are typically located within rainforests, riparian vegetation and Melaleuca woodlands near water sources, such as lakes, rivers and dams (DotE 2015). The species has also been recorded using highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas (DotE 2015).	Likely to occur The species has been previously recorded within the desktop search extent and suitable foraging habitat was present at the site. Not identified during site survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	Special least concern	Not listed	Usually found in open heathland, forests, woodlands, scrublands and grasslands. Often shelter under bushes or in hollow logs (DELWP 2017). Can be found in a variety of habitats from snowy mountains to deserts Australia-wide (DPIE 2020).	Likely to occur (general habitat) The species has been previously recorded within the desktop search extent. The species was not identified during the habitat survey; however, the species is cryptic and highly generalist in nature. Suitable habitat was present at the site.
Reptiles					
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed snake-tooth skink	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Found in loose, well mulched friable soil, in and under rotting logs, in forest litter, under fallen hoop pine bark and under decomposing cane mulch. In QLD recorded in rainforest, closed forest, wet sclerophyll forest, tall open Blackbutt (<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>) forest, tall layered open eucalypt forest and closed Brush Box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>) forest. It has also been recorded from extensive regrowth in heavily logged areas (DotE 2023).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared Delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species normally inhabits dry eucalypt dominated woodlands and open forests on stony soils or rocky ridges with an understorey of grasses and <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> (DotE 2015). This also includes alluvial river and creek flats, undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks and sandstone ranges (DotE 2015). The species lives in permanent deep tunnel-like burrows and deep soil cracks, using fallen logs and timber as sheltering sites on the surface (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species range of habitats includes forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (brigalow), other wattles (<i>A. burowii</i> , <i>A. deanii</i> , <i>A. leiocalyx</i>), <i>Callitris</i> spp. or <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> ; and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				and <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils (DotE 2015).	values were not identified within the site.
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey snake	Endangered	Endangered	This species favours woodlands (typically brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>belah</i> <i>Casuarina cristata</i>), usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies or in areas with small gullies and ditches (gilgais). It shelters under rocks, logs and flood debris, as well as in soil cracks or abandoned burrows within moist/seasonally inundated habitats (Rowland 2012).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
Fish					
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River cod	Endangered	Endangered	Occurs in a variety of habitat types within the Mary River system, from high gradient, rocky, upland streams to large, slow-flowing pools in lowland areas. Preferred habitat comprises deep, shaded, slow flowing pools with plenty of snags and log-piles. Similar habitat types are utilised by the closely related Murray cod and trout cod in the Murray River system (Simpson & Jackson 1996).	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	Southern purple spotted gudgeon (MDB)	Not listed	Endangered	The southern purple-spotted gudgeon (MDB) is restricted to the confines of the Murray-Darling Basin. Usually located in areas of the Basin that are not subject to flooding, in sluggish, low-flow or no-flow parts of rivers, creeks, billabongs and wetlands. It is most often found in habitats with abundant cover, like snags, rocks, cobble, and aquatic vegetation, especially with submerged vegetation along undercut banks with root masses. Generally benthic or found close to the banks, amongst vegetation, and sometimes at very shallow depths, especially as juveniles (DCCEEW 2026).	Unlikely to occur The species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; however, suitable habitat values were not identified on the site.
Amphibians					
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked frog	Vulnerable	Not listed	Occurs in wet eucalypt forest, rainforest, and sometimes dry eucalypt forest, where it can be found in proximity to suitable breeding habitat such as ponds and slow-moving sections of streams. They may also occur in dams and garden ponds in urban and peri-urban areas (Rowland, 2013).	Likely to occur The site contains suitable habitat values, and the species has been recorded within the desktop search extent.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's barred frog	Endangered	Endangered	Occurs near streams and in leaf litter in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. Found only in several populations in the ranges in southeast QLD and far northern NSW near the border with QLD (Australian Museum n.d.)	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.
Invertebrates					
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian fritillary	Endangered	Critically Endangered	This species usually occurs around river estuaries or open, swampy coastal regions at low altitudes. In the wild, they are only found in areas containing the arrowhead violet, as this is their larval food source. The arrowhead violet grows in damp niches of open habitats, and often beneath grasses and other plant species such as <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (long leaved matrush) and <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (blade grass). Overall distribution ranges from southeastern Queensland to northeastern New South Wales, particularly between Gympie and Port Macquarie (TSSC 2017)	Unlikely to occur The species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent, and suitable habitat values were not identified within the site.

Appendix E Flora Species List

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status/Biosecurity Category
<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Straggy lantern-bush	Least Concern
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Brush ironbark wattle	Least Concern
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black wattle	Least Concern
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked apple	Least Concern
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty gum	Least Concern
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree	Least Concern
<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Ornamental asparagus	Category 3
<i>Blakella citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented gum	Least Concern
<i>Blakella tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	Least Concern
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame tree	Special Least Concern
<i>Bryophyllum daigremontianum</i>	Mother-of-millions	Other Invasive
<i>Callisia repens</i>	Creeping inch plant	Other Invasive
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	Other Invasive
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow buttons	Least Concern
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy plant	Not Listed
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	Least Concern
<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Little ironweed	Least Concern
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's lovegrass	Least Concern
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped box	Least Concern
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum	Least Concern
<i>Indigofera spicata</i>	Creeping indigo	Other Invasive
<i>Laetiporus portentosus</i>	White punk	Least Concern
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Category 3
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp box	Least Concern
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red natal grass	Other Invasive
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey rope	Least Concern
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	Praxelis	Other Invasive
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>	Southern cinnabar polypore	Least Concern
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	White eye	Other Invasive
<i>Senna pendula</i>	Easter Cassia	Other Invasive
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel weed	Other Invasive
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Liverseed grass	Not Listed
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild pansy	Not Listed

Appendix F Fauna Species List

Species	Common name	NC Act Status/Biosecurity Category
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested cockatoo	Least Concern
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	Least Concern
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied butcherbird	Least Concern
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	Not Listed
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	Least Concern
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	Least Concern
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	Least Concern
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb fairy-wren	Least Concern
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner	Least Concern
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote	Least Concern
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common bronzewing	Least Concern
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy friarbird	Least Concern
<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	Purple swamphen	Least Concern
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie wagtail	Least Concern
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied currawong	Least Concern
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted lorikeet	Least Concern
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet	Least Concern
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked lapwing	Least Concern

Appendix G Results of the On-site Tree Survey



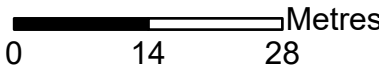
Appendix G Results of On-site Tree Survey

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 7/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 7/08/2026



Legend

- Site boundary
- Retain native tree (477)
- Retain native habitat tree (3)
- Retain stag (1)
- Remove native tree (within approved BLEs) (31)
- Remove native tree (38)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).



Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
1	Eucalyptus tereticornis	61		14			-27.81774047	152.9706728	No	Yes		Retain
2	Eucalyptus tereticornis	61		15	Bird's nest		-27.81773475	152.9707309	No	Yes		Retain
3	Acacia disparrima	15		5			-27.81771102	152.9707029	N/A	No		Retain
4	Acacia disparrima	25, 27	37	7			-27.81771583	152.9707016	N/A	No		Retain
5	Acacia disparrima	26		7			-27.81773692	152.9707108	N/A	No		Retain
6	Acacia disparrima	27, 19	34	6			-27.81772822	152.9707334	N/A	No		Retain
7	Acacia disparrima	16		7			-27.8176134	152.9706728	N/A	No		Retain
8	Corymbia intermedia	61		10			-27.8176216	152.9706773	No	Yes		Retain
9	Acacia disparrima	18		6			-27.8176056	152.970663	N/A	No		Retain
10	Corymbia intermedia	11		7			-27.81760523	152.9706634	No	Yes		Retain
11	Acacia disparrima	34		6			-27.81755757	152.9706313	N/A	No		Retain
12	Acacia disparrima	20, 10	23	7			-27.81746953	152.9708474	N/A	No		Retain
13	Acacia disparrima	15, 32	36	7			-27.81745977	152.9708605	N/A	No		Retain
14	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	56		14			-27.81751433	152.9708874	No	Yes		Retain
15	Eucalyptus tereticornis	47		16			-27.8174186	152.9709991	No	Yes		Remove
16	Corymbia intermedia	16		5			-27.81744058	152.9710247	No	Yes		Remove
17	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	52		17			-27.81740978	152.9710518	No	Yes		Retain
18	Acacia disparrima	20, 21	29	8			-27.81740745	152.9710674	N/A	No		Retain
19	Eucalyptus tereticornis	50		17	Scratches		-27.81742213	152.9710851	No	Yes		Retain
20	Acacia disparrima	17		6			-27.8173592	152.9710277	N/A	No		Retain
21	Acacia disparrima	4, 16	17	6			-27.81735848	152.9710461	N/A	No		Retain
22	Acacia disparrima	6, 16, 7	19	6			-27.81734672	152.9711032	N/A	No		Remove
23	Acacia disparrima	8, 17, 16, 16, 11	32	7			-27.81734265	152.9710985	N/A	No		Remove
24	Acacia disparrima	17		6			-27.81733893	152.9711129	N/A	No		Remove
25	Lophostomen suaaveolens	18		8			-27.81744235	152.9711627	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
26	Eucalyptus tereticornis	62		17	Scratches		-27.81732952	152.9712926	No	Yes		Retain
27	Lophostomen suaaveolens	16, 16, 11	26	6			-27.81734748	152.9712761	No	Yes		Remove
28	Acacia disparrima	33		7			-27.81734052	152.971303	N/A	No		Retain
29	Eucalyptus tereticornis	47		13	Scratches		-27.81749163	152.9716177	Yes	Yes		Retain
30	Acacia disparrima	11, 10	15	4			-27.81749478	152.9716078	N/A	No		Retain
31	Acacia disparrima	11, 10, 9	18	5			-27.81749323	152.9716236	N/A	No		Retain
32	Acacia disparrima	13		7			-27.81753567	152.9716624	N/A	No		Retain
33	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	13		7			-27.8175208	152.9716632	Yes	Yes		Retain
34	Eucalyptus tereticornis	68		16			-27.81754098	152.9716422	Yes	Yes		Retain
35	Lophostomen suaaveolens	16		7			-27.81755863	152.9715877	Yes	Yes		Retain
36	Lophostomen suaaveolens	17		7			-27.8175855	152.9715755	Yes	Yes		Retain
37	Eucalyptus tereticornis	48		18			-27.81757495	152.9715725	Yes	Yes		Retain
38	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	42		12	Scratches		-27.81759242	152.9715429	Yes	Yes		Remove
39	Lophostomen suaaveolens	20		7			-27.81758397	152.9715412	Yes	Yes		Remove
40	Eucalyptus tereticornis	63		18			-27.81761017	152.9715039	Yes	Yes		Remove
41	Alphitonia excelsa	13		8			-27.81760943	152.9715044	N/A	No		Remove
42	Acacia disparrima	11		4			-27.81761367	152.9714956	N/A	No		Remove
43	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	38		13			-27.81762517	152.971488	Yes	Yes		Remove
44	Acacia disparrima	16, 19, 20	32	8			-27.81761787	152.9715014	N/A	No		Remove
45	Lophostomen suaaveolens	11		6			-27.81761585	152.9714776	Yes	Yes		Remove
46	Acacia disparrima	14		5			-27.81775598	152.9710427	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
47	Alphitonia excelsa	18		6			-27.8177618	152.9710325	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
48	Corymbia intermedia	54		11			-27.81776345	152.9710371	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
49	Alphitonia excelsa	11, 7	14	5			-27.81774558	152.9710256	N/A	No		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
50	Acacia leiocalyx	13		7			-27.81767518	152.9709314	N/A	No		Retain
51	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	55		17			-27.81767645	152.9709295	No	Yes		Retain
52	Alphitonia excelsa	15		5			-27.81767547	152.9709339	N/A	No		Retain
53	Alphitonia excelsa	16		5			-27.81766498	152.9709324	N/A	No		Retain
54	Acacia disparrima	15, 11	19	4			-27.8178086	152.9708376	N/A	No		Retain
55	Eucalyptus tereticornis	50		16	Scratches		-27.81781682	152.9708251	No	Yes		Retain
56	Acacia disparrima	20		7			-27.81795802	152.9708528	N/A	No		Remove
57	Eucalyptus tereticornis	62		0	Scratches, decortivating bark		-27.81794937	152.9708634	No	Yes		Remove
58	Acacia disparrima	11		5			-27.81796323	152.9708735	N/A	No		Remove
59	Acacia disparrima	31, 38	50	7			-27.81810707	152.9709094	N/A	No		Remove
60	Acacia disparrima	10, 12	16	5			-27.81813325	152.9709151	N/A	No		Remove
61	Eucalyptus tereticornis	72		17			-27.8180679	152.9710295	No	Yes		Remove
62	Alphitonia excelsa	18		7			-27.81808033	152.9710348	N/A	No		Remove
63	Alphitonia excelsa	12		6			-27.8180889	152.9710342	N/A	No		Remove
64	Acacia disparrima	6, 11, 6	14	5			-27.81813443	152.9710372	N/A	No		Remove
65	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	39		12	Dead branches		-27.81813512	152.9710535	No	Yes		Remove
66	Alphitonia excelsa	16		8			-27.81815152	152.971104	N/A	No		Remove
67	Lophostomen suaevaeolens	12		5			-27.81813897	152.9710456	No	Yes		Remove
68	Eucalyptus tereticornis	38		18	Scratches		-27.81809237	152.9711739	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
69	Alphitonia excelsa	13		4			-27.81808518	152.9711768	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
70	Corymbia intermedia	31		15			-27.8181468	152.9712106	No	Yes		Remove
71	Eucalyptus tereticornis	62		17	Scratches, ground termitaria		-27.81793743	152.9713658	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
72	Acacia disparrima	12		5			-27.81793415	152.971373	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
73	Alphitonia excelsa	13		4			-27.81800943	152.9715398	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
74	Eucalyptus tereticornis	48		17	Decortivating bark		-27.81799078	152.9715377	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
75	Acacia disparrima	27, 24, 35, 16, 12, 26	61	8			-27.81799183	152.971545	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
76	Eucalyptus tereticornis	48		12			-27.81778903	152.971436	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
77	Eucalyptus tereticornis	71		18			-27.81780533	152.9713778	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
78	Lophostomen suaevaeolens	14		6			-27.81777518	152.9713933	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
79	Alphitonia excelsa	12		5			-27.81786208	152.9715418	N/A	No		Remove
80	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	82		18	Decortivating bark		-27.81786343	152.9715553	No	Yes		Remove
81	Corymbia intermedia	33		11			-27.81776642	152.9716934	Yes	Yes		Retain
82	Corymbia tessellaris	42		14			-27.81772053	152.9718311	Yes	Yes		Retain
83	Eucalyptus tereticornis	30		13			-27.81783888	152.9719104	Yes	Yes		Retain
84	Eucalyptus tereticornis	55		18			-27.81787728	152.9718867	Yes	Yes		Retain
85	Corymbia intermedia	42		15			-27.81788118	152.9718076	Yes	Yes		Retain
86	Acacia disparrima	10, 9	14	5			-27.81787063	152.9718081	N/A	No		Retain
87	Corymbia intermedia	25		12			-27.81791938	152.9718583	Yes	Yes		Retain
88	Corymbia intermedia	32		13			-27.81795208	152.9718713	No	Yes		Retain
89	Acacia leiocalyx	23		7			-27.81798448	152.9716939	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
90	Eucalyptus tereticornis	23		14			-27.81798327	152.971693	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
91	Acacia disparrima	23		5			-27.81804613	152.9716996	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
92	Corymbia intermedia	41		17			-27.81804363	152.9717176	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
93	Eucalyptus tereticornis	50		18			-27.8182015	152.9716244	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
94	Acacia disparrima	21		7			-27.81818757	152.9716366	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
95	Corymbia intermedia	35		14	Arboreal termitaria		-27.81818532	152.9716489	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
96	Alphitonia excelsa	16		4			-27.81820843	152.9716615	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
97	Acacia leiocalyx	37		8			-27.81824697	152.9715963	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
98	Corymbia intermedia	41		15			-27.81826908	152.9715925	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
99	Acacia disparrima	11		4			-27.81822422	152.9714733	N/A	No		Remove (within BLE)
100	Eucalyptus tereticornis	37		18	Scratches		-27.81820658	152.9714503	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
101	Corymbia intermedia	42		0	Arboreal termitaria		-27.8181997	152.9714259	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
102	Corymbia intermedia	49		19			-27.81817177	152.971385	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
103	Lophostomen suaaveolens	15		6			-27.81817428	152.9713863	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
104	Corymbia intermedia	47		17			-27.81832872	152.9713916	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
105	Eucalyptus tereticornis	69		21			-27.81821612	152.9710413	No	Yes		Remove
106	Acacia leiocalyx	11, 8, 7	16	6			-27.81821578	152.9710219	N/A	No		Remove
107	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	37		13	Scratches		-27.81818803	152.9709784	No	Yes		Remove
108	Acacia leiocalyx	22		7			-27.81818722	152.9709818	N/A	No		Remove
109	Acacia leiocalyx	16, 22, 17	33	6			-27.81819897	152.9709829	N/A	No		Remove
110	Corymbia intermedia	38		16			-27.81839523	152.971155	No	Yes		Remove
111	Acacia disparrima	17		9			-27.81838043	152.9711608	N/A	No		Remove
112	Eucalyptus tereticornis	42		18	Scratches		-27.81839587	152.9712111	No	Yes		Remove
113	Corymbia intermedia	36		18			-27.81852568	152.9711611	No	Yes		Retain
114	Eucalyptus tereticornis	65		20			-27.81850707	152.9712066	No	Yes		Retain
115	Acacia disparrima	22, 18	29	7			-27.81849773	152.9712021	N/A	No		Retain
116	Corymbia intermedia	35		15			-27.81844148	152.9712819	No	Yes		Remove
117	Corymbia intermedia	38		17			-27.81830872	152.9714109	No	Yes		Remove (within BLE)
118	Corymbia intermedia	39		12			-27.81828728	152.9717139	No	Yes		Retain
119	Corymbia intermedia	34		16			-27.81802387	152.9719681	No	Yes		Retain
120	Acacia disparrima	17, 19	26	7			-27.81802387	152.9719695	N/A	No		Retain
121	Acacia disparrima	14		6			-27.81804397	152.9719707	N/A	No		Retain
122	Eucalyptus tereticornis	47		19			-27.8181066	152.9720083	No	Yes		Retain
123	Acacia disparrima	26		7			-27.81810555	152.9719973	N/A	No		Retain
124	Corymbia intermedia	63		20			-27.81809875	152.9720646	Yes	Yes		Retain
125	Alphitonia excelsa	16		8			-27.81808797	152.9720766	N/A	No		Retain
126	Eucalyptus tereticornis	31		17			-27.81798692	152.9720892	Yes	Yes		Retain
127	Eucalyptus tereticornis	21		13			-27.81800718	152.9721554	Yes	Yes		Retain
128	Corymbia intermedia	23, 20, 19	36	13			-27.81802897	152.9721569	Yes	Yes		Retain
129	Eucalyptus tereticornis	17		12			-27.81809538	152.9721738	Yes	Yes		Retain
130	Lophostomen suaaveolens	25, 18, 17	36	10			-27.81807005	152.972215	Yes	Yes		Retain
131	Acacia disparrima	20		7			-27.81806288	152.9722316	N/A	No		Retain
132	Corymbia intermedia	41		14			-27.81818653	152.9720852	No	Yes		Retain
133	Corymbia intermedia	39		16			-27.81826668	152.9719703	No	Yes		Retain
134	Acacia leiocalyx	16, 8	18	8			-27.8182647	152.9719808	N/A	No		Retain
135	Eucalyptus tereticornis	73		21	Scratches		-27.81826493	152.9719773	No	Yes		Retain
136	Acacia leiocalyx	11		6			-27.81827142	152.9719696	N/A	No		Retain
137	Acacia leiocalyx	21		6			-27.81828398	152.9719503	N/A	No		Retain
138	Acacia disparrima	18		8			-27.81838633	152.9718015	N/A	No		Retain
139	Corymbia intermedia	45		16			-27.81837573	152.971806	No	Yes		Retain
140	Alphitonia excelsa	17		7			-27.81839017	152.9718356	N/A	No		Retain
141	Acacia leiocalyx	19, 16	25	9			-27.81837547	152.9718402	N/A	No		Retain
142	Acacia disparrima	12		8			-27.8183759	152.9718478	N/A	No		Retain
143	Acacia disparrima	11		6			-27.81839015	152.9718737	N/A	No		Retain
144	Acacia disparrima	16		7			-27.81840538	152.9718677	N/A	No		Retain
145	Eucalyptus tereticornis	36		18			-27.81839602	152.971861	No	Yes		Retain
146	Acacia disparrima	20		7			-27.81837292	152.9719043	N/A	No		Retain
147	Acacia leiocalyx	20		7			-27.81838028	152.9719035	N/A	No		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
148	Acacia leiocalyx	20, 17	27	6	Scratches		-27.81839057	152.9719073	N/A	No		Retain
149	Acacia disparrima	18		5			-27.81840338	152.9718782	N/A	No		Retain
150	Corymbia intermedia	44		18			-27.8183595	152.9718017	No	Yes		Retain
151	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	39		20			-27.81846108	152.971859	No	Yes		Retain
152	Corymbia intermedia	31		15			-27.81846832	152.9717917	No	Yes		Retain
153	Alphitonia excelsa	15		5			-27.81841873	152.971729	N/A	No		Retain
154	Eucalyptus tereticornis	15		11			-27.81842487	152.971723	No	Yes		Retain
155	Corymbia intermedia	45		16			-27.81841813	152.9717309	No	Yes		Retain
156	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	12		7			-27.81844212	152.971723	No	Yes		Retain
157	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	11		5			-27.8184356	152.9717302	No	Yes		Retain
158	Acacia disparrima	21		7			-27.81842435	152.9717125	N/A	No		Retain
159	Eucalyptus tereticornis	38		13			-27.81855602	152.9717035	No	Yes		Retain
160	Acacia leiocalyx	31		9			-27.8185721	152.9716965	N/A	No		Retain
161	Eucalyptus tereticornis	40		17			-27.81856392	152.9716533	No	Yes		Retain
162	Corymbia intermedia	32		14			-27.81864828	152.9715555	No	Yes		Retain
163	Acacia disparrima	16		7	Scratches		-27.81863182	152.971465	N/A	No		Retain
164	Corymbia intermedia	33		14			-27.81863512	152.9714653	No	Yes		Retain
165	Acacia disparrima	28		6			-27.81857482	152.9713873	N/A	No		Retain
166	Acacia disparrima	12, 17	21	10			-27.81858407	152.9713962	N/A	No		Retain
167	Acacia disparrima	20		7			-27.81858632	152.971382	N/A	No		Retain
168	Corymbia intermedia	36		21			-27.81855047	152.9713585	No	Yes		Retain
169	Eucalyptus tereticornis	47		19			-27.81853468	152.9713469	No	Yes		Retain
170	Acacia leiocalyx	17		6			-27.8185249	152.9713456	N/A	No		Retain
171	Eucalyptus tereticornis	27		13			-27.81812087	152.9723378	Yes	Yes		Retain
172	Eucalyptus tereticornis	20		11			-27.81811623	152.97224	Yes	Yes		Retain
173	Eucalyptus tereticornis	13, 36, 23	45	14			-27.8181361	152.9721896	Yes	Yes		Retain
174	Corymbia intermedia	41		15			-27.81818543	152.9722022	Yes	Yes		Retain
175	Eucalyptus tereticornis	23		13			-27.81821588	152.9721457	No	Yes		Retain
176	Eucalyptus tereticornis	29		15	Decorticating bark		-27.81821423	152.9721153	No	Yes		Retain
177	Corymbia intermedia	15, 17	23	9			-27.81824757	152.9720834	No	Yes		Retain
178	Eucalyptus tereticornis	48		18			-27.81825248	152.9720907	No	Yes		Retain
179	Eucalyptus tereticornis	46		17			-27.81828037	152.9720443	No	Yes		Retain
180	Corymbia intermedia	33		13			-27.81870763	152.9713632	No	Yes		Retain
181	Angoph floribunda	46		16			-27.81872382	152.9713036	No	Yes		Retain
182	Acacia disparrima	28, 22, 15	39	8			-27.8186364	152.9712671	N/A	No		Retain
183	Acacia disparrima	28		7			-27.81863105	152.9712857	N/A	No		Retain
184	Corymbia intermedia	38		16			-27.81862327	152.9713247	No	Yes		Retain
185	Acacia leiocalyx	16		5			-27.81862285	152.971325	N/A	No		Retain
186	Eucalyptus tereticornis	21		13			-27.81807628	152.9722828	Yes	Yes		Retain
187	Acacia disparrima	28		4			-27.81807083	152.9723057	N/A	No		Retain
188	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	21		14	Scratches		-27.81803668	152.9722434	No	Yes		Retain
189	Alphitonia excelsa	13		5			-27.81803108	152.9723707	N/A	No		Retain
190	Angophora floribunda	33, 28	44	12			-27.81803087	152.9723887	Yes	Yes		Retain
191	Acacia disparrima	28		11			-27.81803957	152.9724139	N/A	No		Retain
192	Acacia disparrima	27		6			-27.8179932	152.9724065	N/A	No		Retain
193	Eucalyptus tereticornis	84		19			-27.81799868	152.972474	Yes	Yes		Retain
194	Acacia disparrima	17		6			-27.817972	152.9724657	N/A	No		Retain
195	Eucalyptus tereticornis	45		17			-27.81798988	152.9725002	Yes	Yes		Retain
196	Acacia disparrima	23		6	Hollow	Poor	-27.81793243	152.9724885	N/A	No	Yes	Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
197	Acacia disparrima	16, 19, 15	30	6			-27.81791653	152.9724584	N/A	No		Retain
198	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	17		6			-27.81791743	152.9724159	Yes	Yes		Retain
199	Alphitonia excelsa	14		7			-27.8178735	152.9724214	N/A	No		Retain
200	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	34		16			-27.81786537	152.9724273	Yes	Yes		Retain
201	Angoph floribunda	21, 19, 11	31	13			-27.81785737	152.9724285	Yes	Yes		Retain
202	Acacia disparrima	14		6			-27.81784808	152.9724369	N/A	No		Retain
203	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	22		9			-27.81785143	152.9723851	Yes	Yes		Retain
204	Acacia disparrima	18		7			-27.8178578	152.9723452	N/A	No		Retain
205	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	17		7			-27.81786	152.9723315	Yes	Yes		Retain
206	Eucalyptus tereticornis	19		9			-27.81786717	152.9723239	Yes	Yes		Retain
207	Eucalyptus tereticornis	33		15			-27.81786128	152.9723255	Yes	Yes		Retain
208	Acacia disparrima	22		7			-27.81788097	152.9723345	N/A	No		Retain
209	Angophora floribunda	29		14			-27.81792272	152.9722731	Yes	Yes		Retain
210	Lophostomen suaeeolens	34		13			-27.81792373	152.9722823	Yes	Yes		Retain
211	Angophora floribunda	32, 11	34	16			-27.81798322	152.9722536	Yes	Yes		Retain
212	Lophostomen suaeeolens	23, 21	32	10			-27.81799133	152.9722362	Yes	Yes		Retain
213	Alphitonia excelsa	15		9			-27.81799347	152.9722323	N/A	No		Retain
214	Eucalyptus tereticornis	27		17			-27.8179795	152.9722092	Yes	Yes		Retain
215	Eucalyptus tereticornis	16		14			-27.81804637	152.9722314	Yes	Yes		Retain
216	Alphitonia excelsa	10		6			-27.81784962	152.9723005	N/A	No		Retain
217	Eucalyptus tereticornis	19		12			-27.81797412	152.9721675	Yes	Yes		Retain
218	Eucalyptus tereticornis	18		12			-27.81794435	152.9720991	Yes	Yes		Retain
219	Angophora floribunda	31		16			-27.81794898	152.9720737	Yes	Yes		Retain
220	Lophostomen suaeeolens	23		10			-27.81794008	152.9720964	Yes	Yes		Retain
221	Lophostomen suaeeolens	6, 18	19	5			-27.81794155	152.9721081	Yes	Yes		Retain
222	Alphitonia excelsa	10		4			-27.81790535	152.9721067	N/A	No		Retain
223	Lophostomen suaeeolens	22		10			-27.8179042	152.9721103	Yes	Yes		Retain
224	Lophostomen suaeeolens	15		8			-27.81791307	152.9721184	Yes	Yes		Retain
225	Lophostomen suaeeolens	29, 11	32	11			-27.81789448	152.9721678	Yes	Yes		Retain
226	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	32		16	Scratches		-27.81785842	152.9721852	Yes	Yes		Retain
227	Lophostomen suaeeolens	21		11			-27.81787298	152.9721052	Yes	Yes		Retain
228	Lophostomen suaeeolens	19		9			-27.81788473	152.9720935	Yes	Yes		Retain
229	Alphitonia excelsa	20		11			-27.81785203	152.9720994	N/A	No		Retain
230	Alphitonia excelsa	12		7			-27.81784993	152.9720843	N/A	No		Retain
231	Eucalyptus tereticornis	30		12	Dead leader		-27.81783463	152.9721173	Yes	Yes		Retain
232	Lophostomen suaeeolens	22		9			-27.81784725	152.9721773	Yes	Yes		Retain
233	Lophostomen suaeeolens	20		8			-27.81783027	152.9721663	Yes	Yes		Retain
234	Eucalyptus tereticornis	25		9			-27.81781577	152.972168	Yes	Yes		Retain
235	Acacia disparrima	13		7			-27.81780228	152.9721742	N/A	No		Retain
236	Lophostomen suaeeolens	21, 18	28	7			-27.81783317	152.9722326	Yes	Yes		Retain
237	Eucalyptus tereticornis	24		12			-27.81779022	152.9722848	Yes	Yes		Retain
238	Alphitonia excelsa	11		5			-27.81779445	152.9723168	N/A	No		Retain
239	Eucalyptus tereticornis	33		16			-27.81772298	152.9719965	Yes	Yes		Retain
240	Alphitonia excelsa	21		9			-27.81780425	152.9723595	N/A	No		Retain
241	Acacia disparrima	12, 11	17	9			-27.81779082	152.9723665	N/A	No		Retain
242	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	19		7	Minor scratches		-27.81748145	152.9715213	No	Yes		Retain
243	Lophostomen suaeeolens	10, 17	20	6			-27.81727112	152.971593	No	Yes		Retain
244	Lophostomen suaeeolens	13		5			-27.81727721	152.9715759	No	Yes		Retain
245	Lophostomen suaeeolens	20, 18	27	8			-27.81750242	152.9720191	Yes	Yes		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
246	Lophostomen suaevelons	28		8			-27.81732517	152.9717989	Yes	Yes		Retain
247	Lophostomen suaevelons	9		4			-27.81735097	152.9717911	Yes	Yes		Retain
248	Lophostomen suaevelons	18		6			-27.81726959	152.9715164	No	Yes		Retain
249	Eucalyptus tereticornis	39		10			-27.81719752	152.9714115	No	Yes		Retain
250	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	15		6	Scratches		-27.81745116	152.9715379	No	Yes		Retain
251	Angophora leiocarpa	23		10			-27.8175914	152.9718693	Yes	Yes		Retain
253	Lophostomen suaeveolens	17		7			-27.81778272	152.9721677	Yes	Yes		Retain
254	Alphontia excelsa	8		6			-27.81756222	152.9719865	N/A	No		Retain
255	Lophostomen suaevelons	14,6	16	6			-27.81739455	152.9715191	No	Yes		Retain
256	Acacia disparrima	11		5			-27.81723607	152.9715698	N/A	No		Retain
257	Corymbia tessellaris	21		8	Dead wood		-27.81769847	152.9720836	Yes	Yes		Retain
258	Lophostomen suaevelons	15		6			-27.81723538	152.9716392	No	Yes		Retain
259	Lophostomen suaevelons	29		8			-27.81711667	152.9716957	Yes	Yes		Retain
260	Eucalyptus tereticornis	81		16			-27.81745481	152.9718134	Yes	Yes		Retain
261	Lophostomen suaevelons	13,11	18	6			-27.81724944	152.9716005	No	Yes		Retain
262	Alphontia excelsa	13		6			-27.81778199	152.9722183	N/A	No		Retain
263	Lophostomen suaevelons	21		7			-27.81719568	152.97175	Yes	Yes		Retain
264	Acacia disparrima	11		5			-27.81730344	152.9715078	N/A	No		Retain
265	Corymbia tessellaris	11,12	17	6			-27.81764171	152.9720992	Yes	Yes		Retain
266	Lophostomen suaevelons	10		5			-27.81738958	152.971838	Yes	Yes		Retain
267	Acacia disparrima	9		4			-27.81710569	152.9716836	N/A	No		Retain
268	Eucalyptus tereticornis	32		11			-27.81743713	152.971518	No	Yes		Retain
269	Acacia disparrima	22		6			-27.81729862	152.9714588	N/A	No		Retain
270	Lophostomen suaevelons	30		8			-27.81735355	152.9718466	Yes	Yes		Retain
271	Lophostomen suaevelons	15		5			-27.81764839	152.972005	Yes	Yes		Retain
272	Acacia disparrima	20		6			-27.81756417	152.9718007	N/A	No		Retain
273	Acacia disparrima	13		5			-27.81729637	152.971505	N/A	No		Retain
274	Eucalyptus tereticornis	12		7			-27.8174441	152.971882	Yes	Yes		Retain
275	Eucalyptus tereticornis	37		12	Dead wood		-27.81769791	152.9723196	Yes	Yes		Retain
276	Eucalyptus tereticornis	22		9			-27.81769082	152.9721453	Yes	Yes		Retain
277	Eucalyptus tereticornis	21		11			-27.81723233	152.9716523	No	Yes		Retain
278	Corymbia citriodora subsp variagata	16		6	Scratches		-27.81743114	152.9715252	No	Yes		Retain
279	Lophostomen suaevelons	11		4			-27.81728668	152.9717503	Yes	Yes		Retain
280	Corymbia tessellaris	15		7			-27.8174419	152.9719432	Yes	Yes		Retain
281	Angophora leiocarpa	24		14			-27.81721242	152.9716209	Yes	Yes		Retain
282	Lophostomen suaevelons	17		7			-27.81746492	152.9718066	Yes	Yes		Retain
283	Lophostomen suaevelons	16		7			-27.81722613	152.9716061	No	Yes		Retain
284	Alphontia excelsa	13		7			-27.81776165	152.9722091	N/A	No		Retain
286	Eucalyptus tereticornis	31		11	Some scratches, dead wood		-27.81736762	152.9714728	No	Yes		Retain
287	Angophora leiocarpa	23		9			-27.81744174	152.9719519	Yes	Yes		Retain
288	Lophostomen suaevelons	14		7			-27.81720151	152.9717245	Yes	Yes		Retain
289	Lophostomen suaevelons	24		6			-27.8172779	152.9714673	No	Yes		Retain
290	Lophostomen suaevelons	24,16	29	7			-27.81744049	152.9717729	Yes	Yes		Retain
291	Lophostomen suaevelons	12,13	18	5			-27.81730679	152.9717506	Yes	Yes		Retain
292	Acacia disparrima	12		6			-27.81724097	152.9716358	N/A	No		Retain
293	Lophostomen suaevelons	26		7			-27.81726018	152.9716746	No	Yes		Retain
294	Lophostomen suaevelons	27		9			-27.8174177	152.9718883	Yes	Yes		Retain
295	Corymbia tessellaris	17		8			-27.81758647	152.971881	Yes	Yes		Retain
296	Lophostomen suaeveolens	14		5			-27.81771256	152.9722173	Yes	Yes		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
297	Angophora leiocarpa	21		11			-27.81719815	152.9717188	Yes	Yes		Retain
298	Acacia disparrima	14		7			-27.8173722	152.9714723	N/A	No		Retain
299	Eucalyptus tereticornis	13		6			-27.81754481	152.9718421	Yes	Yes		Retain
300	Lophostomen suaevolens	16		7			-27.81776811	152.9721433	Yes	Yes		Retain
301	Lophostomen suaevolens	15		8			-27.81723627	152.9717831	Yes	Yes		Retain
302	Lophostomen suaevolens	8		5			-27.81768591	152.9719367	Yes	Yes		Retain
303	Eucalyptus tereticornis	23		9			-27.81758289	152.9718173	Yes	Yes		Retain
304	Lophostomen suaevolens	21,23	32	8			-27.81772377	152.972107	Yes	Yes		Retain
305	Acacia disparrima	16		6			-27.81758694	152.9719659	N/A	No		Retain
306	Eucalyptus tereticornis	18		8			-27.81761282	152.9721107	Yes	Yes		Retain
307	Corymbia tessellaris	6		4			-27.81771725	152.9719256	Yes	Yes		Retain
308	Lophostomen suaevolens	14		7	Arboreal termitaria		-27.81730592	152.9714767	No	Yes		Retain
309	Lophostomen suaevolens	16		6			-27.81721116	152.9717613	Yes	Yes		Retain
310	Acacia disparrima	16		5			-27.81724625	152.9715079	N/A	No		Retain
311	Corymbia intermedia	23,31	39	9			-27.81750429	152.9720883	Yes	Yes		Retain
312	Lophostomen suaevolens	10		4			-27.81731083	152.9714555	No	Yes		Retain
313	Corymbia tessellaris	9		6			-27.81770896	152.971938	Yes	Yes		Retain
314	Lophostomen suaevolens	15		7			-27.81722446	152.9717189	Yes	Yes		Retain
315	Lophostomen suaevolens	18		7	1 dead leader		-27.81764998	152.9719482	Yes	Yes		Retain
316	Lophostomen suaevolens	13		7			-27.81720121	152.9717119	Yes	Yes		Retain
317	Eucalyptus tereticornis	18		8			-27.81723147	152.9717409	Yes	Yes		Retain
318	Angophora leiocarpa	11		7			-27.81720321	152.9717118	Yes	Yes		Retain
319	Lophostomen suaevolens	24		8			-27.81746069	152.9718353	Yes	Yes		Retain
320	Eucalyptus tereticornis	27		14			-27.81728399	152.9714925	No	Yes		Retain
321	Alphontia excelsa	11		7			-27.81754907	152.9719029	N/A	No		Retain
322	Acacia disparrima	12		6			-27.81718227	152.9716335	N/A	No		Retain
323	Corymbia tessellaris	16		9			-27.81720679	152.9716559	Yes	Yes		Retain
324	Acacia disparrima	4		5			-27.81726284	152.9715735	N/A	No		Retain
325	Lophostomen suaevolens	10		6			-27.81759362	152.9721009	Yes	Yes		Retain
326	Lophostomen suaevolens	13		7			-27.81746635	152.9719069	Yes	Yes		Retain
327	Eucalyptus moluccana	8		7			-27.81777953	152.9721169	Yes	Yes		Retain
328	Lophostomen suaevolens	13		7			-27.81769609	152.9721156	Yes	Yes		Retain
329	Lophostomen suaevolens	29		7			-27.81733341	152.9714674	No	Yes		Retain
330	Corymbia tessellaris	20		10			-27.8175352	152.9720251	Yes	Yes		Retain
331	Lophostomen suaevolens	26		7			-27.81747238	152.9715041	No	Yes		Retain
332	Lophostomen suaevolens	17,11	21	7			-27.81777635	152.972166	Yes	Yes		Retain
333	Lophostomen suaevolens	24		7			-27.81766688	152.9718918	Yes	Yes		Retain
334	Eucalyptus tereticornis	40		17			-27.81763623	152.9719056	Yes	Yes		Retain
335	Lophostomen suaevolens	12,16	20	6			-27.81758358	152.972127	Yes	Yes		Retain
336	Eucalyptus tereticornis	21		13	Some scratches		-27.81724696	152.971629	No	Yes		Retain
337	Corymbia tessellaris	17		8			-27.81765333	152.9719287	Yes	Yes		Retain
338	Acacia disparrima	10		5			-27.81729476	152.9718469	N/A	No		Retain
339	Lophostomen suaevolens	10		6			-27.81731329	152.9718667	Yes	Yes		Retain
340	Lophostomen suaevolens	11		5			-27.81707296	152.9716599	No	Yes		Retain
341	Corymbia tessellaris	6		5			-27.81753377	152.9720338	Yes	Yes		Retain
342	Hollowed stag	-		5			-27.81753839	152.9719995	N/A	No	Yes	Retain
343	Lophostomen suaevolens	13		6			-27.81764344	152.9720778	Yes	Yes		Retain
344	Lophostomen suaevolens	10,8	13	6			-27.81725291	152.9714142	No	Yes		Retain
345	Lophostomen suaevolens	16		7			-27.81756613	152.9721005	Yes	Yes		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
346	Lophostomen suaevelons	22	18	7	Minor scratches		-27.81711677	152.9717071	Yes	Yes		Retain
347	Lophostomen suaevelons	14,10		7			-27.81754577	152.9720694	Yes	Yes		Retain
348	Acacia disparrima	20		8			-27.81747674	152.9717987	N/A	No		Retain
349	Eucalyptus tereticornis	23		10			-27.81756175	152.9718856	Yes	Yes		Retain
350	Corymbia tessellaris	23		9			-27.8177373	152.9722405	Yes	Yes		Retain
351	Eucalyptus molucanna	8		5			-27.81762378	152.9719978	Yes	Yes		Retain
352	Corymbia tessellaris	12		7			-27.81747709	152.9719242	Yes	Yes		Retain
353	Corymbia tessellaris	11		7			-27.81749696	152.971787	Yes	Yes		Retain
354	Lophostomen suaevelons	24		7			-27.81750916	152.9719429	Yes	Yes		Retain
355	Corymbia tessellaris	14		6			-27.8175904	152.9718745	Yes	Yes		Retain
356	Lophostomen suaevelons	23	17	8	Minor scratches		-27.81768725	152.9721055	Yes	Yes		Retain
357	Lophostomen suaevelons	14		7			-27.81721621	152.971654	Yes	Yes		Retain
358	Lophostomen suaevelons	22		8			-27.81759121	152.9720277	Yes	Yes		Retain
359	Eucalyptus tereticornis	17		8			-27.81757224	152.9719654	Yes	Yes		Retain
360	Lophostomen suaevelons	18		7			-27.81755364	152.9718033	Yes	Yes		Retain
361	Acacia disparrima	11,4		5			-27.81777523	152.9723704	N/A	No		Retain
362	Lophostomen suaevelons	17		8			-27.81756776	152.9719968	Yes	Yes		Retain
363	Lophostomen suaevelons	32		8			-27.81712639	152.9716572	No	Yes		Retain
364	Lophostomen suaevelons	15,8		7			-27.81720839	152.9716464	Yes	Yes		Retain
365	Corymbia tessellaris	5		6			-27.81749167	152.9719739	Yes	Yes		Retain
366	Acacia disparrima	13	26	5	Minor scratches		-27.81731245	152.9717836	N/A	No		Retain
367	Corymbia tessellaris	9		6			-27.81724275	152.9717719	Yes	Yes		Retain
368	Corymbia tessellaris	22,11		8			-27.81774236	152.9719282	Yes	Yes		Retain
369	Lophostomen suaevelons	14,21		8			-27.817624	152.9720893	Yes	Yes		Retain
370	Lophostomen suaevelons	12		6			-27.81747272	152.9719961	Yes	Yes		Retain
372	Acacia disparrima	16		6			-27.81723889	152.9714711	N/A	No		Retain
373	Eucalyptus tereticornis	16		8			-27.81752149	152.9718071	Yes	Yes		Retain
374	Lophostomen suaevelons	19		7			-27.81773843	152.9722619	Yes	Yes		Retain
375	Corymbia tessellaris	11		6			-27.81744344	152.9718864	Yes	Yes		Retain
376	Corymbia tessellaris	23,12		10			-27.81767566	152.9720787	Yes	Yes		Retain
377	Alphontia excelsa	17	30	8	Minor scratches		-27.81745978	152.9719075	N/A	No		Retain
378	Acacia disparrima	31		8			-27.81765659	152.972091	N/A	No		Retain
379	Acacia disparrima	14		5			-27.81758636	152.9718157	N/A	No		Retain
380	Lophostomen suaevelons	10		6			-27.8172478	152.971435	No	Yes		Retain
381	Eucalyptus molucanna	12		5			-27.81744135	152.9720244	Yes	Yes		Retain
382	Acacia disparrima	13		7			-27.81758163	152.9718926	N/A	No		Retain
383	Acacia disparrima	14		7			-27.81749769	152.9718714	N/A	No		Retain
384	Lophostomen suaevelons	21		7			-27.8173853	152.9717617	Yes	Yes		Retain
385	Acacia disparrima	17,24		7			-27.8177052	152.9719205	N/A	No		Retain
386	Eucalyptus tereticornis	34,15		11			-27.81777967	152.9720795	Yes	Yes		Retain
387	Lophostomen suaevelons	16	38	6	Minor scratches		-27.81744331	152.9714939	No	Yes		Retain
388	Lophostomen suaevelons	24		8			-27.81770822	152.9721882	Yes	Yes		Retain
389	Lophostomen suaevelons	21		7			-27.81758053	152.9719881	Yes	Yes		Retain
390	Alphontia excelsa	16		8			-27.81767099	152.9719699	N/A	No		Retain
391	Acacia disparrima	9		6			-27.81751196	152.9718274	N/A	No		Retain
392	Lophostomen suaevelons	15,14		7			-27.81725404	152.9716268	No	Yes		Retain
393	Lophostomen suaevelons	28		8			-27.81735688	152.9718395	Yes	Yes		Retain
394	Lophostomen suaevelons	8,11		6			-27.81765812	152.9719601	Yes	Yes		Retain
395	Lophostomen suaevelons	19		8			-27.81740033	152.9718241	Yes	Yes		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
396	Acacia disparrima	8	18	4	Arborel termitaria		-27.81723445	152.9715297	N/A	No		Retain
397	Corymbia tessellaris	31		11			-27.81775249	152.972147	Yes	Yes		Retain
398	Acacia disparrima	13,12		5			-27.81722004	152.9714996	N/A	No		Retain
399	Lophostomen suaevelons	11		5			-27.81761754	152.9720408	Yes	Yes		Retain
400	Acacia disparrima	13		6			-27.8177806	152.9723745	N/A	No		Retain
401	Lophostomen suaevelons	22	15	6			-27.8173765	152.9717643	Yes	Yes		Retain
402	Corymbia tessellaris	19		7			-27.81766795	152.9718877	Yes	Yes		Retain
403	Angophora floribunda	28		9			-27.81768825	152.9721207	Yes	Yes		Retain
404	Lophostomen suaevelons	12,8		6			-27.81759836	152.9720027	Yes	Yes		Retain
405	Acacia disparrima	8		5			-27.81721994	152.9717557	N/A	No		Retain
406	Acacia disparrima	23	29	8			-27.81761513	152.9718558	N/A	No		Retain
407	Corymbia tessellaris	5		6			-27.81720599	152.9716632	Yes	Yes		Retain
408	Eucalyptus tereticornis	21		9			-27.8176675	152.9719598	Yes	Yes		Retain
409	Acacia disparrima	16		5			-27.81744479	152.9717724	N/A	No		Retain
410	Angophora floribunda	31		11			-27.81711326	152.9716839	No	Yes		Retain
411	Lophostomen suaevelons	13		6			-27.81738016	152.9714713	No	Yes		Retain
412	Eucalyptus tereticornis	23,16		10			-27.81751753	152.9719386	Yes	Yes		Retain
413	Lophostomen suaevelons	24		7			-27.81765629	152.9720231	Yes	Yes		Retain
414	Lophostomen suaevelons	10		4			-27.81729101	152.9715371	No	Yes		Retain
415	Eucalyptus tereticornis	8		7			-27.81752319	152.9720526	Yes	Yes		Retain
416	Acacia disparrima	25	25	6			-27.81757951	152.9719466	N/A	No		Retain
417	Lophostomen suaevelons	12		6			-27.81727759	152.9715082	No	Yes		Retain
418	Lophostomen suaevelons	24		7			-27.81758199	152.9720757	Yes	Yes		Retain
419	Acacia disparrima	24		8			-27.81719617	152.9716718	N/A	No		Retain
420	Corymbia tessellaris	42		13			-27.81777375	152.9722152	Yes	Yes		Retain
421	Lophostomen suaevelons	22		8			-27.81741712	152.9719321	Yes	Yes		Retain
422	Acacia disparrima	11		6			-27.81768473	152.9720811	N/A	No		Retain
423	Lophostomen suaevelons	22		6			-27.81723723	152.971534	No	Yes		Retain
424	Eucalyptus tereticornis	15		7			-27.8176919	152.971919	Yes	Yes		Retain
425	Eucalyptus molucanna	14		7			-27.81731914	152.9718551	Yes	Yes		Retain
426	Eucalyptus tereticornis	23	25	10			-27.81762011	152.9720213	Yes	Yes		Retain
427	Acacia disparrima	18		6			-27.81746339	152.9720554	N/A	No		Retain
428	Lophostomen suaevelons	21		7			-27.81761458	152.9721471	Yes	Yes		Retain
429	Corymbia tessellaris	11		7			-27.81748461	152.9719214	Yes	Yes		Retain
430	Lophostomen suaevelons	26		8			-27.8173036	152.9715036	No	Yes		Retain
431	Lophostomen suaevelons	16		6			-27.81755916	152.972089	Yes	Yes		Retain
432	Lophostomen suaevelons	13		5			-27.8173944	152.971861	Yes	Yes		Retain
433	Corymbia intermedia	16,18		7			-27.81718236	152.9715838	Yes	Yes		Retain
434	Eucalyptus tereticornis	19		8			-27.81755598	152.9718801	Yes	Yes		Retain
435	Lophostomen suaevelons	10		5			-27.81740667	152.9718501	Yes	Yes		Retain
436	Eucalyptus molucanna	5	25	4			-27.81746294	152.9715276	No	Yes		Retain
437	Alphontia excelsa	9		6			-27.81779202	152.9722372	N/A	No		Retain
438	Acacia disparrima	14		6			-27.81761697	152.9720095	N/A	No		Retain
439	Eucalyptus tereticornis	22		11			-27.81751741	152.972043	Yes	Yes		Retain
440	Lophostomen suaevelons	21		6			-27.81726522	152.971732	No	Yes		Retain
441	Eucalyptus tereticornis	16		5			-27.81730932	152.9717874	Yes	Yes		Retain
442	Eucalyptus tereticornis	22		9			-27.81777061	152.972135	Yes	Yes		Retain
443	Lophostomen suaevelons	21		8			-27.81760238	152.9720548	Yes	Yes		Retain
444	Corymbia tessellaris	9		7			-27.81748244	152.9719787	Yes	Yes		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
445	Alphontia excelsa	20		6			-27.81733805	152.9719178	N/A	No		Retain
446	Eucalyptus tereticornis	13		7			-27.81722154	152.9715028	No	Yes		Retain
447	Acacia disparrima	29		7			-27.81775036	152.9719327	N/A	No		Retain
448	Lophostomen suaevelons	3,12	13	7			-27.81724683	152.9714091	No	Yes		Retain
449	Lophostomen suaevelons	11,6,16,14	25	6			-27.81713631	152.9716405	No	Yes		Retain
450	Alphontia excelsa	10		6			-27.81765188	152.9719129	N/A	No		Retain
451	Acacia disparrima	12		6			-27.81722963	152.9715789	N/A	No		Retain
452	Lophostomen suaevelons	23		7			-27.81735304	152.9717625	Yes	Yes		Retain
453	Acacia disparrima	6		5			-27.81722713	152.9715385	N/A	No		Retain
454	Lophostomen suaevelons	10		6			-27.81767142	152.9719392	Yes	Yes		Retain
455	Acacia disparrima	16		6			-27.817429	152.9715051	N/A	No		Retain
456	Acacia disparrima	20		6			-27.81734035	152.9714675	N/A	No		Retain
457	Corymbia tessellaris	25		8			-27.81753799	152.9719648	Yes	Yes		Retain
458	Acacia disparrima	7,8	11	7			-27.81727457	152.9715298	N/A	No		Retain
459	Lophostomen suaevelons	13		5			-27.81743643	152.9715306	No	Yes		Retain
460	Acacia disparrima	10		6			-27.81725429	152.971755	N/A	No		Retain
461	Angophora leiocarpa	16		7			-27.81726708	152.9717389	Yes	Yes		Retain
462	Alphontia excelsa	6,7	10	7			-27.81753735	152.9720298	N/A	No		Retain
463	Lophostomen suaevelons	15		8			-27.81720186	152.9716899	Yes	Yes		Retain
464	Lophostomen suaevelons	23,17	29	7			-27.81744109	152.9720106	Yes	Yes		Retain
465	Eucalyptus tereticornis	18		9			-27.81769427	152.9721488	Yes	Yes		Retain
466	Eucalyptus tereticornis	14		9	Some scratches		-27.81738796	152.9718517	Yes	Yes		Retain
467	Eucalyptus tereticornis	25		11			-27.81750697	152.9720672	Yes	Yes		Retain
468	Eucalyptus tereticornis	29,14	33	10			-27.81770015	152.9719254	Yes	Yes		Retain
469	Eucalyptus tereticornis	16		7	Some scratches		-27.81728394	152.9714889	No	Yes		Retain
470	Lophostomen suaevelons	17		8	Arboreal termitaria		-27.81741359	152.9718794	Yes	Yes		Retain
471	Eucalyptus tereticornis	28,16	33	10	Some scratches		-27.81740294	152.9714987	No	Yes		Retain
472	Alphontia excelsa	20		6			-27.81726931	152.971793	N/A	No		Retain
473	Corymbia tessellaris	13		7			-27.81760622	152.9718402	Yes	Yes		Retain
474	Lophostomen suaevelons	14		7			-27.81727525	152.9715177	No	Yes		Retain
475	Acacia disparrima	28		7	Dead wood		-27.81751486	152.9719312	N/A	No		Retain
476	Lophostomen suaeveolens	22		8			-27.81774181	152.9722035	Yes	Yes		Retain
477	Corymbia tessellaris	21		8			-27.81765762	152.9718967	Yes	Yes		Retain
478	Acacia disparrima	16		6			-27.81770742	152.9722183	N/A	No		Retain
479	Corymbia tessellaris	14,3	15	8			-27.81758855	152.9718567	Yes	Yes		Retain
480	Acacia disparrima	31		7			-27.81743501	152.9718271	N/A	No		Retain
481	Lophostomen suaevelons	8		4			-27.81734048	152.9718042	Yes	Yes		Retain
482	Acacia disparrima	28		6			-27.81719686	152.9715679	N/A	No		Retain
483	Acacia disparrima	21		7			-27.81747984	152.9717909	N/A	No		Retain
484	Lophostomen suaevelons	34,13	37	8			-27.8176788	152.9719785	Yes	Yes		Retain
485	Angophora leiocarpa	12		7			-27.81744424	152.9717807	Yes	Yes		Retain
486	Corymbia tessellaris	24		10			-27.81752257	152.9720645	Yes	Yes		Retain
487	Eucalyptus tereticornis	33,21	40	10			-27.81746416	152.9720604	Yes	Yes		Retain
488	Alphontia excelsa	9		6			-27.81759202	152.9720359	N/A	No		Retain
489	Alphontia excelsa	3,8	9	6			-27.81757524	152.9718108	N/A	No		Retain
490	Eucalyptus tereticornis	45		15			-27.81730764	152.9714839	No	Yes		Retain
491	Lophostomen suaeveolens	22,6	23	6			-27.81768753	152.9721575	Yes	Yes		Retain
492	Acacia disparrima	9,14	17	5			-27.81721303	152.9713992	N/A	No		Retain
493	Stag	-		7	Scratches		-27.81710265	152.971687	N/A	No		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
494	Acacia disparrima	9		5			-27.81773923	152.9719128	N/A	No		Retain
495	Corymbia tessellaris	12		7			-27.81751192	152.9720661	Yes	Yes		Retain
496	Lophostomen suaevelons	21		6			-27.81757406	152.9718458	Yes	Yes		Retain
497	Alphontia excelsa	12		4			-27.81756693	152.9719867	N/A	No		Retain
498	Acacia disparrima	7		5			-27.81743689	152.9719912	N/A	No		Retain
499	Eucalyptus tereticornis	26		11			-27.81726959	152.9717728	Yes	Yes		Retain
500	Alphontia excelsa	18		8			-27.81757286	152.972071	N/A	No		Retain
501	Lophostomen suaevelons	13		7			-27.81738472	152.9714998	No	Yes		Retain
502	Alphontia excelsa	9,3	10	5			-27.81762517	152.9719678	N/A	No		Retain
503	Lophostomen suaevelons	9		5			-27.81718606	152.9716018	Yes	Yes		Retain
504	Alphontia excelsa	10		6			-27.817709	152.97233	N/A	No		Retain
505	Lophostomen suaevelons	19		7			-27.81737661	152.9718019	Yes	Yes		Retain
506	Lophostomen suaevelons	14		4			-27.8175795	152.9721508	Yes	Yes		Retain
507	Lophostomen suaevelons	22,24,19	38	7			-27.81755655	152.9721154	Yes	Yes		Retain
508	Lophostomen suaevelons	17		6			-27.81723002	152.9716948	Yes	Yes		Retain
509	Acacia disparrima	13		6			-27.81730275	152.971791	N/A	No		Retain
510	Eucalyptus moluccana	19		7			-27.81770641	152.9721731	Yes	Yes		Retain
511	Corymbia tessellaris	15		7			-27.81758957	152.9719402	Yes	Yes		Retain
512	Eucalyptus tereticornis	28		9			-27.81768883	152.972196	Yes	Yes		Retain
513	Acacia disparrima	18		7			-27.81732843	152.971458	N/A	No		Retain
514	Lophostomen suaevelons	29		8			-27.81752758	152.9717875	No	Yes		Retain
515	Angophora leiocarpa	42		14	Dead wood, scratches		-27.81720659	152.9718336	Yes	Yes		Retain
516	Eucalyptus tereticornis	17		8			-27.81763262	152.9719565	Yes	Yes		Retain
517	Lophostomen suaeveolens	23		7			-27.81769154	152.9721588	Yes	Yes		Retain
518	Lophostomen suaevelons	22,17	28	7			-27.8174355	152.9715073	No	Yes		Retain
519	Alphontia excelsa	18		7			-27.8174206	152.9719514	N/A	No		Retain
520	Eucalyptus tereticornis	19		10	Some scratches		-27.81735051	152.9714893	No	Yes		Retain
521	Lophostomen suaevelons	29		8			-27.81753958	152.9718449	Yes	Yes		Retain
522	Acacia disparrima	8		4			-27.81767988	152.9718874	N/A	No		Retain
523	Eucalyptus tereticornis	8		6			-27.81770834	152.9721225	Yes	Yes		Retain
524	Acacia disparrima	30		9			-27.81760637	152.9720183	N/A	No		Retain
525	Acacia disparrima	8		4			-27.81730413	152.9714528	N/A	No		Retain
526	Eucalyptus molucanna	23,16	29	7	Some scratches		-27.81730896	152.9718653	Yes	Yes		Retain
527	Lophostomen suaevelons	10		5			-27.81745742	152.9717267	No	Yes		Retain
528	Angophora leiocarpa	18		9			-27.81750859	152.9718346	Yes	Yes		Retain
530	Stag	-		6	Multiple hollows in trunk		-27.81762571	152.9719518	N/A	No	Yes	Retain
531	Lophostomen suaeveolens	13		5			-27.81768194	152.9721808	Yes	Yes		Retain
532	Acacia disparrima	25		7			-27.81752272	152.9718008	N/A	No		Retain
533	Lophostomen suaeveolens	27		8			-27.8177566	152.9721966	Yes	Yes		Retain
534	Acacia disparrima	11		7			-27.81764293	152.97188	N/A	No		Retain
535	Alphontia excelsa	17		6			-27.81767376	152.9721655	N/A	No		Retain
536	Eucalyptus tereticornis	32		12	Scratches		-27.81740944	152.9719058	Yes	Yes		Retain
537	Lophostomen suaevelons	14		6			-27.8172851	152.9718285	Yes	Yes		Retain
538	Acacia disparrima	12		5			-27.81711052	152.9716793	N/A	No		Retain
539	Eucalyptus tereticornis	15		8	Minor scratches		-27.8174644	152.9718114	Yes	Yes		Retain
540	Alphontia excelsa	14		7			-27.81752977	152.9720038	N/A	No		Retain
541	Eucalyptus tereticornis	24		11			-27.81760268	152.9721212	Yes	Yes		Retain
542	Angophora leiocarpa	25		9	Scratches		-27.81741222	152.9718919	Yes	Yes		Retain
544	Lophostomen suaevelons	19		6			-27.81728353	152.9715566	No	Yes		Retain

Tree ID	Species	DSH	Combined DSH	Height	Habitat features	Condition	Latitude	Longitude	Within KHA?	NJKHT	Habitat tree	Retain/remove
545	Eucalyptus tereticornis	27		11	Dead wood		-27.8177904	152.9722319	Yes	Yes		Retain
546	Lophostomen suaevelons	23		8			-27.81738812	152.9715023	No	Yes		Retain
547	Eucalyptus tereticornis	37		11			-27.8175722	152.9719893	Yes	Yes		Retain
548	Lophostomen suaevelons	18,12	22	7			-27.81738219	152.9719405	Yes	Yes		Retain
549	Alphontia excelsa	14		7			-27.81713587	152.9716464	N/A	No		Retain
550	Lophostomen suaevelons	20		8			-27.81745302	152.9717999	Yes	Yes		Retain
551	Acacia disparrima	18		6			-27.81749746	152.9718247	N/A	No		Retain
552	Eucalyptus tereticornis	19		6			-27.81770105	152.9722213	Yes	Yes		Retain
553	Eucalyptus tereticornis	14		7			-27.8172244	152.9715003	No	Yes		Retain
554	Alphontia excelsa	9		7			-27.81760831	152.9719663	N/A	No		Retain
555	Acacia disparrima	9,16	19	5	1 dead leader		-27.81729582	152.9717698	N/A	No		Retain

Appendix H Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan

Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan

2-12 & 14 Glynton Road,
Riverbend

CLIENT: ENERGEX

PROJECT NO.	J003002
STATUS	FINAL
DATE	17/08/2026
VERSION	2

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Document Control

Version	Purpose	Lead Author	Reviewer	Approved by	Date
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Energex intends to submit a Development Application (DA) to Logan City Council (LCC) for a Material Change of Use (MCU) for an electricity substation at 2-12 & 14 Glynton Road, Riverbend (formally described as Lot 1 SP239500 and Lot 2 SP351565) (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

This weed management and rehabilitation plan (WMRP) has been prepared to detail and address mitigation action requirements under the Logan Planning Scheme (LPS) (2015, Version 9.2) and has been informed by the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.

1.2 Scope and Objectives

The objectives of this WMRP are to:

- Outline the utility of proposed weed management and vegetation replacement activities at the site.
- Identify the areas of vegetation that will be subject to weed management activities and vegetation replacement activities.
- Outline methods for weed management and vegetation replacement, including the composition and number of plants to be established at the site.
- Identify weed management methods for restricted and invasive weeds present onsite.
- Describe vegetation replacement/rehabilitation measures (species, density, planting methods and timing, maintenance, etc.).



Figure 1 Proposed Development

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 5/08/2026
Approved by: SLM Date: 5/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Roads
- Site boundary
- Substation
- 11kV feeder
- 33kV feeder
- Turnaround area
- Landscaping
- Design earthworks extent

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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2 Existing Environment

The majority of the site is managed as mown grass with scattered trees but includes an unmanaged area with denser canopy cover along the north-eastern boundary of the site. The field survey identified two (2) dominant Vegetation Communities (VCs) at the site which included:

- VC1 – Remnant RE 12.9-10.7 comprising native canopy species and a *Lantana camara* dominated understorey.
- VC2 – Non-remnant vegetation and maintained grassy groundcover.

2.1 Vegetation Community 1: Remnant RE 12.9-10.7 comprising native canopy species and a *Lantana camara* dominated understorey.

The eastern portion of the site was contained within this vegetation community which consisted of predominately non-native groundcover species, remnant canopy trees, and a limited native understorey due to infestation of the introduced Lantana (*Lantana camara*) which dominates the understorey layer.

The canopy layer included: Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), Swamp box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*), Lemon-scented gum (*Blakella citriodora*), Rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*), Rusty gum (*A. leiocarpa*), Moreton Bay Ash (*B. tessellaris*), and Gum-topped box (*E. moluccana*).

The understorey consisted of Brush ironbark wattle (*Acacia disparrima*) (including regrowth), Soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*), Lantana, Easter Cassia (*Senna pendula*), and regrowth Flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*).

Other species present within vegetation community 1 were: Praxelis (*Praxelis clematidea*), Liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides*), Flannel weed (*Sida cordifolia*), Creeping inch plant (*Callisia repens*), Scurvy plant (*Commelina cyanea*), Ornamental asparagus (*Asparagus africanus*), Southern cinnabar polypore (*Pycnoporus coccineus*), Monkey rope (*Parsonsia straminea*), and Mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum daigremontianum*).



Photograph 1 VC1 – native canopy trees with a lantana infested understorey layer (view to the south)

2.2 Vegetation Community 2 – Non-remnant vegetation and maintained grassy groundcover.

VC2 was recorded as containing scattered canopy trees with a range of native and non-native species comprising the groundcover layer.

Forest red gum, Pink bloodwood, Lemon-scented gum, Swamp box, Moreton Bay Ash, and Rough-barked apple comprised the canopy layer.

Brush ironbark wattle, Soap tree, Black wattle (*A. leiocalyx*), Easter Cassia, and lantana which was concentrated around canopy trees only (i.e., areas unable to be maintained by mowing) comprised the understorey.

Little ironweed (*Cyanthillium cinereum*), Red natal grass (*Melinis repens*), Brown's lovegrass (*Eragrostis brownii*), Yellow buttons (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), Creeping indigo (*Indigofera spicata*), Wild pansy (*Viola tricolor*), Liverseed grass, Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*), White eye (*Richardia brasiliensis*), Flannel weed, and Straggy lantern-bush (*Abutilon oxycarpum*) were also identified in VC2.



Photograph 2 VC2 – scattered canopy trees and maintained groundcover (view to the east)

2.3 Pest Flora

Two (2) pest flora species listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* were recorded within the site (Table 1).

Table 1 Listed weed species recorded within the site

Species	Common name	WoNS	Biosecurity Act 2014 status	LCC management priority category
<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Ornamental asparagus	No	Category 3	High
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Yes	Category 3	High

3 Rehabilitation Strategy

3.1 Objectives

Rehabilitation efforts within the rehabilitation area will aim to assist the natural regeneration of the area to vegetation that has a similar vegetation structure, composition, and diversity to the pre-disturbance vegetation community (i.e., generally RE 12.3.3 and RE 12.9-10.7). The proposed rehabilitation will also aim to enhance fauna habitat and connectivity values, particularly for the threatened koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

Rehabilitation objectives for the proposed rehabilitation area will aim to:

- Conserve and maintain existing native vegetation within the site.
- Enhance the ecological values and processes on site through the removal of weed species and replacement of impacted native vegetation with a preference for koala food and shelter species.
- Control restricted weed species as listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and environmental weeds through appropriate weed control methods and maintenance.
- Enhance habitat values of the site for native fauna species by the planting of native canopy vegetation (including species currently not present on the site) for nesting, roosting, and foraging.

The following sections identify the extent of rehabilitation area, recommended treatment of this area, and target vegetation communities. It also provides recommended species to be incorporated within site landscaping to provide a transition between landscaped features and natural areas.

3.2 Rehabilitation Treatment Intent

3.2.1 Management Unit 1

Across the majority of the site (within the northern extent), assisted natural revegetation is to be utilised to enhance and reinforce existing environmental (vegetation and habitat) values.

3.2.2 Management Unit 2

Within the south-eastern extent of the site (containing sparse vegetation values), in areas not to be utilised for development works, environmental values are to be strengthened and enhanced, including through revegetation of the underlying pre-clear regional ecosystem canopy species.



Figure 2 Rehabilitation Areas

Project: 2-12 & 14 Glynton
Road, Riverbend

Client: Energex

Project No.: J003002

Compiled by: MJW Date: 17/08/2026
Approved by: WG Date: 17/08/2026

0 14 28 Metres

Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed development footprint

Proposed rehabilitation areas

- Management Unit 1
- Management Unit 2

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2026). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2026).

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3.3 Weed Management

3.3.1 Management Unit 1

Existing weed occurrences occur through this management unit, with scattered individual patches of lantana undergrowth and additional groundcover environmental weeds present throughout the area.

An initial intensive weed treatment of the area is to be undertaken utilising cut and paint techniques, and foliar spraying.

A further 12 x follow up bi-monthly maintenance/retreatment runs are to be completed for a following two (2) years following initial treatment.

3.3.2 Management Unit 2

Individual lantana bushes occur across management unit 2 in association with other scattered and sporadic environmental weeds.

An initial knock down herbicide application is to be made across this area, targeting environmental weed occurrence (excluding pasture grasses).

Individual planting locations are to be marked out, with 1m diameter spray circles applied at each planting location (targeting existing groundcover occurrence).

Bi-monthly weed management across this management unit is to be completed for a two (2) year period following planting works. Bi-monthly weed management works are to include treatment of any regrowth environmental weeds, and hand removal or spraying of invasive grass growth around planted trees.

Prior to mechanical removal of lantana, herbicide treatment of environmental weeds is to be undertaken.

3.4 Replanting

3.4.1 Management Unit 1

No planting within management unit 1 is proposed, noting that an assisted natural regeneration outcome is proposed to be utilised.

3.4.2 Management Unit 2

Revegetation of management unit 2 is to be undertaken to achieve a 2:1 canopy tree per canopy tree removed and understorey density of 2:1 understorey tree per understorey tree removed.

The intent of rehabilitation within this area is to improve ecological values through re-establishment of a native canopy and sub-canopy. Replanting of native canopy and shrub species will form the majority of works within this area. This area will require the initial removal of weed species, ongoing weed control, and revegetation over approximately 5353m² of an area currently containing limited (reduced densities of) koala habitat trees. Additional planting within this area is proposed to strengthen koala habitat values at the site, with adjoining extensive areas of koala habitat to the south and east.

The majority of existing vegetation across the site contains a mature native canopy with a grassy understory. Due to the existing canopy values within and surrounding the revegetation areas, canopy species aligning with the ground-truthed REs (12.3.3 and 12.9-10.7) have been utilised in species list preparation. Selection includes species identified as occurring within the regional ecosystem, and as commercially available and used for revegetation.

Table 2 below provides an overview of the proposed revegetation species for areas identified for replanting works.

Table 2 Species for revegetation (Management Unit 2)

Species	Common Name	Management Unit 2A
Canopy		
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum	21
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	21
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash	21
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp box	21
Total		84
Mid-storey		
<i>Acacia disarrima</i>	Brush ironbark wattle	17
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree	17
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood	17
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native cherry	17
Total		68

3.4.2.1 Species Substitutions

Where species within Table 2 are required to be substituted, alternative species from the applicable regional ecosystem are to be utilised on a like-for-like basis (i.e., canopy tree replaced by canopy tree). Where canopy trees are required to be substituted, koala habitat trees of similar species utility are required to be utilised. Prior to purchasing substitute plants, the revegetation contractor must seek approval from LCC.

3.5 Nest Boxes

20 nest boxes will be installed at the site to enhance habitat to mitigate impacts from the proposed development.

Nest boxes can provide short to medium term compensatory habitat to displaced wildlife and in areas where low levels of naturally occurring hollow bearing trees are found. The value of hollow bearing trees to Australian wildlife has been well quantified (Treby, 2014). Many species (including those within SEQ) require hollows to survive, including for sleeping and breeding activities. Hollows typically take at least 80 years to form and are valuable components of a habitats' condition. Significant variation in hollow size and form occurs, supporting a range of species.

Nest boxes typically have a lifetime of 15-20 years and are considered to be a short-term solution; however, they can be used to supplement existing environments where hollow dependent species are known to occur. The use of nest boxes is a highly species-specific action, and accurate information is required about the receiving environment and target species. Conducting routine monitoring of nest boxes provides an opportunity to ensure correct implementation, confirm use, and carry out maintenance (if required).

No current Federal, State, or Local regulatory guidelines apply to the installation of nest boxes. Nest boxes are to be installed utilising an appropriate cabling and wiring system (i.e., Habisure), with recommended nest box types provided in Table 3 and recommended nest box sizes provided in Table 4.

Table 3 Recommended nest box types

Box type	Quantity
Brushtail possum	4
Ringtail possum	3

Box type	Quantity
Sugar/squirrel glider	2
Microbat	3
Barn Owl	4
Owlet-nightjar	4

Table 4 Species specific requirements for common species (Wildlife Preservation Society of QLD, 2018)

Species	Dimensions (L, B, H)	Entrance diameter	Depth below entrance	Height above ground	Placement
Brushtail possum	30x30x40cm	100mm	300-500mm	3-5m	Vertical
Ringtail possum	20x20x45cm	60-80mm	250-350mm	3-5m	Vertical
Sugar/squirrel glider	20x20x50cm	50mm	250-450mm	4-8m	Vertical
Microbat	10x20x45cm	10mm slit	Entrance at bottom	3m	Clear flight path
Barn Owl	40x90x20cm	Platform	Platform	5-10m	Horizontal
Owlet-nightjar	15x15x15cm	70mm	300mm	5m	Vertical

3.5.1 Installation Requirements

Installation of nest boxes should meet the following requirements:

- Nest boxes should be installed such that monitoring is able to be conducted utilising available devices (i.e., between 4-12m above ground level).
- Installation should avoid facing west, with the box placed in a location where it is shaded by the canopy or located within a sub-canopy layer.
- Nest boxes are to be installed in an appropriate density, such that when large areas of receiving habitat are available, the nest boxes should be evenly spread across these areas.
- Nest boxes should be installed in an area of viable foraging and alternative habitat resources.
- Trees should be chosen appropriately based on species-specific requirements.
- Boxes are to be installed with small drainage holes.
- Boxes should be installed using a secure system (i.e., Habisure).
- Following installation, the GPS location, box type, height, and aspect should be recorded.

3.6 Roles and Responsibilities

Contractors undertaking rehabilitation works must be instructed directly of the requirements of this plan. A copy of this WMRP is to be retained and displayed on site at all times during rehabilitation activities.

The project manager shall ensure that all relevant contractual documents specify the rehabilitation plan as a responsibility to be implemented. The roles and responsibilities assigned to individuals are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Responsibilities	Activities
Rehabilitation contractor (must be suitably qualified and have a minimum of five (5) years relevant experience)	Rehabilitation works	- Implement the requirements of the rehabilitation plan throughout the construction phase and monitoring period. - Conduct on-going maintenance works.
Restoration ecologist (must be suitably qualified and have a minimum of five (5) years relevant experience)	Ensure the requirements of the rehabilitation plan have been implemented throughout the construction phase and monitoring period.	- Monitoring of rehabilitation works to ensure compliance with the rehabilitation works plan. - Sign off at end of maintenance period (24 months).
Project Manager	Ensure the rehabilitation contractor has the necessary access to the site. Ensure the rehabilitation contractor is implementing the requirements of the rehabilitation plan throughout the construction phase and monitoring period.	Review monitoring reports to ensure compliance with the rehabilitation plan.

3.7 Rehabilitation Performance Criteria

The performance criteria for rehabilitation works are outlined in Table 6. Works are considered complete upon the fulfilment of the below criteria.

Table 6 Rehabilitation Performance Criteria

Element	At completion of initial works	At completion of 12 months	At completion of 24 months	Ongoing maintenance
Tree retention and revegetation area – <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> listed weeds	N/A	Absent or controlled (90% removal)	Absent	Absent
Tree retention and revegetation area – environmental weeds (excluding grasses)	N/A	Absent or controlled (50% removal)	Absent or controlled (75% removal)	Reasonable actions are undertaken by contractors to manage environmental weeds to reduce inhibition of native species (i.e., herbicide treatment)

Element	At completion of initial works	At completion of 12 months	At completion of 24 months	Ongoing maintenance
				Absent or controlled (90% removal)
Revegetation of revegetation area – plant survival and plant density (infill planting only)	N/A	Replace mortalities as required to maintain 80% survival rate	Replace mortalities as required to maintain 80% survival rate	N/A
Erosion and sediment control	Maintain ground cover of 80%. Groundcover can include grass, groundcover vegetation, or mulch.	Maintain groundcover of 80%. Ground cover can include grass, groundcover vegetation, mulch, or jute matting.	Maintain groundcover of 80%. Groundcover can include grass, groundcover vegetation, mulch, or jute matting.	N/A

3.8 Rehabilitation Schedule

The proposed rehabilitation schedule including establishment, monitoring, maintenance, and reporting requirements is outlined in Table 7.

Table 7 Schedule for Rehabilitation Works, Monitoring, and Maintenance

Frequency	Task	Action	Responsibility
Initial weed treatment	Site inspection	- Locate tree retention and revegetation areas. - Identify weeds and rubbish to be removed. - Determine appropriate weed treatment measures.	Restoration ecologist and rehabilitation contractor
	Weed treatment (initial herbicide application)	Splatter gun or foliar spray environmental weeds.	Rehabilitation contractor
	Weed management (skid steer removal or forest mulcher)	Manually remove/forest mulch existing weed vegetation to a manageable level	Rehabilitation contractor
	Weed management (secondary treatment – herbicide treatment)	Chemical treatment of remaining weeds.	Rehabilitation contractor
One month post	Supplementary weed management	Treatment of restricted invasive and environmental weeds.	Rehabilitation contractor

Frequency	Task	Action	Responsibility
	Planting and initial watering	- Planting of tube stock. - Installation of tree guards and jute mats. - Installation of water crystals/fertiliser. - Ensure species composition and density is per the rehabilitation works plan. - Install next boxes.	Rehabilitation contractor
	Watering	- Water on same day as planting. - Water as required (approx. 3 weekly waterings). - Additional waterings to ensure survival (as required).	Rehabilitation contractor
Bi-monthly for first 24 months following completion of initial planting works	Monitoring seedling health	Replace damaged seedlings to maintain rehabilitation plan densities/adequate coverage.	Rehabilitation contractor
Completion of 2-year maintenance period	Confirm completion of all rehabilitation works.	Verify that all rehabilitation performance criteria have been met.	Rehabilitation contractor and restoration ecologist
	Complete report on rehabilitation success	Document that all rehabilitation performance criteria have been met.	Rehabilitation contractor and restoration ecologist

Annual monitoring reports are to be prepared by a restoration ecologist and submitted to LCC one (1) year following planting, and at the completion of the two (2) years establishment maintenance works. These reports will summarise the findings of monitoring events with reference to the rehabilitation objectives and the rehabilitation performance criteria. Where the rehabilitation performance criteria are not being achieved, the report will recommend relevant actions required to amend the situation. The restoration ecologist will be responsible for implementing the recommended actions.

3.9 Rehabilitation Monitoring, Maintenance & Reporting

The rehabilitation monitoring schedule provided in Table 7 above outlines actions required to ensure that rehabilitation objectives are fulfilled. The monitoring schedule may be altered to account for changes to rehabilitation success, methods, and/or timeframes. Regular monitoring is to be undertaken by the rehabilitation contractor with the assistance of a restoration ecologist at the initial period and regular intervals until completion of the rehabilitation schedule.

At a minimum, the following should be monitored:

- Effectiveness of weed control measures.
- Indicators of growth and survival of all plantings.
- Effectiveness of erosion and sediment controls.
- Adequacy of site preparation, tree (and plant) protection, and maintenance.

Monitoring reports are to be prepared by the rehabilitation contractor and submitted to the project manager. These reports should summarise the findings of monitoring events and identify the performance of rehabilitation activities with reference to the objectives of this plan. Where the objectives are not being achieved, the report should recommend relevant actions required to amend this situation.

4 Rehabilitation Methods

All revegetation works are to be conducted in accordance with: Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services (2012) South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane. Rehabilitation should be conducted in a staged approach to prioritise works as follows:

- Weed control within the rehabilitation area.
- Immediate stabilisation of areas of exposed soils.
- Vegetation replacement where required and watering.
- Ongoing weed management and maintenance of rehabilitation area.

The following sections detail the recommended rehabilitation actions to be implemented in accordance with the rehabilitation schedule outlined in Table 7.

4.1 Weed Management

4.1.1 Existing Environment

Species identified under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and environmental weeds identified on the site are outlined in Table 1. Two (2) *Biosecurity Act 2014* listed species were recorded within the site. The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* states that all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. Category 3 species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* cannot be distributed.

4.1.2 Weed Control Techniques

Weed control techniques applicable to the rehabilitation area are provided in Table 8. These techniques generally fall into two (2) broad weed control methods; mechanical removal and chemical treatment.

Mechanical controls are generally the first actions implemented during weed control. Mechanical control should be restricted to areas not susceptible to soil erosion. Mechanical control methods include:

- Skid steer removal or forest mulcher.
- Slashing.
- Manual removal by hand or grubbing using loppers, hatchets, or small saws to remove the weed (including roots).
- Lopping of the weed using an axe or chainsaw.

Chemical control should be used when mechanical controls are not appropriate (i.e., is too costly or within erosion prone areas). Chemical control should only be undertaken by a suitably qualified person (i.e., Agriculture Chemical Distribution Control certified) in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Herbicides used in the vicinity of waterways should be designed accordingly (e.g., Roundup® Bioactive™ Herbicide or Weedmaster® Herbicide) and no broad scale spraying or overspray methods should be used. Mixing of chemicals or rinsing of equipment should never occur adjacent to water bodies.

Table 8 Weed Control Techniques

Plant form	Examples	Method
Woody weeds	Lantana	Control of smaller woody weeds observed within the site, including lantana, through the cut-scrape-paint technique, where stems are cut near the ground and are immediately painted with herbicide. Juvenile woody weeds may be removed by hand or treated with chemical spraying.
Herbs	Ornamental asparagus	Herbaceous plants may be controlled through manual hand weeding, crowning, or spraying with herbicide such as in the spot-spray technique.

Detailed methodology for weed control techniques discussed in Table 8 and herbicide application rates can be found in:

- Queensland Government fact sheets for Biosecurity Act-listed weeds, available at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/plants/invasive/restricted>.
- South-east Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework Manual (Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments by Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services, 2012).

4.1.3 Weed Disposal

Where offsite disposal of non-native vegetative material is required, weeds should be disposed of at a suitable waste facility.

4.2 Revegetation

Natural regeneration is most suitable in areas of regrowth or containing mature vegetation, as natural recruitment suggests the presence of a viable seed bank. Provided that the regrowth/mature vegetation contains species from each stratum, this method is best for restoring an area to its pre-clearance condition.

In areas where there is little or no cover of native vegetation following weed removal, supplementary planting is required to aid in the regeneration process. Where supplement planting is required in revegetation areas, the following methods should be utilised.

4.2.1 Planting Stock and Densities

Species to be utilised are to be selected from those outlined in Table 2. All planting stock are to be:

- Of local provenance.
- Healthy and displaying signs of active growth. Plants should be rejected if they display 'yellowing', leaf or stem damage or disease, root curling or restriction related to being 'pot bound' or have weed species in the container.
- A minimum of 20 cm tall for (75 mm) tube-stock (larger for potted stock).
- Sun-hardened.

Recommended individual planting locations are to be determined on the ground, taking into consideration the effectiveness of natural regeneration, and the location of existing canopy trees and existing native understorey plants within these areas.

4.2.2 Site Preparation

The successful growth of plants relies on careful and appropriate preparation of rehabilitation areas prior to planting. Site preparation involves:

- Signage to designate the area as a “Revegetation Area”. Signage is to be in place before vegetation replacement commences and all relevant personnel (e.g., contractors) are to be made aware of associated restrictions.
- Retention of all standing dead trees within the revegetation area.
- Treatment of weeds using appropriate methods prior to any supplementary planting.
- Removing rubbish and other foreign material, such as old fencing materials.
- Carefully clearing a circular area of approximately 60 cm diameter at the site of each planting. The removed groundcover is to be replaced as natural mulch after planting.
- No burning of any material is to take place. All rubbish, grass, and weeds are to be safely removed and suitably disposed of at a waste transfer facility.

4.2.3 Planting

Planting stock is to be randomly planted (not in rows). The planting holes are to be at least twice the width and half as deep again as the pot size. In the case of tube-stock, plants are to be placed in a hole deeper than the pot, with the root ball just below the soil surface after planting. Planting is not to be within 2.5m of a property boundary.

4.2.4 Mulching and Tree Guards

Where supply is available, mulch is to be spread across the revegetation area and utilised as mulch rings. Localised treatment of existing grass species is to be undertaken prior to installation of mulch/jute mats. Jute mats (60x60cm) are to be placed and pinned where revegetation is conducted within revegetation areas and mulch is not installed.

Fluted tree guards are to be installed in association with revegetation works.

4.2.5 Fertilising and Watering

Each planting should be fertilised with a 10 g slow-release fertiliser pellet (Agriform or similar). The fertiliser pellet should be placed adjacent (but not in contact) with the root ball; 2-4 cm below the soil surface and under the mulch.

4.2.6 Monitoring and Reporting

Annual monitoring reports are to be prepared by a restoration ecologist and submitted to LCC for a minimum of two (2) years, or until the rehabilitation criteria in Table 6 have been achieved. These reports will summarise the findings of monitoring events with reference to the rehabilitation objectives and the rehabilitation performance criteria. Where the rehabilitation performance criteria are not being achieved, the report will recommend relevant actions required to amend the situation. The restoration ecologist will be responsible for implementing the recommended actions:

- Notify LCC when all plants have been planted. LCC will inspect to ensure the rehabilitation objectives have been met.
- Notify LCC 12 months after planting. LCC will inspect to ensure the rehabilitation performance criteria have been met.

5 Summary

This Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared to identify the extent of rehabilitation works proposed to be provided to address the requirements of the Logan Planning Scheme (2015, Version 9.2). This report identifies the proposed extent of weed management at the site and provides details on the proposed methodology of habitat maintenance.

Accordingly, through enactment of the WMRP, habitat maintenance outcomes associated with the site can be achieved to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development.

Works are to include the following:

- Treatment and removal of environmental weeds within the revegetation areas.
- The planting and establishment of suitable canopy and understorey native plants.
- The installation of 20 nest boxes within the revegetation areas.
- The completion of weed management and maintenance works for a two (2) year period following planting.



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