

Draft : Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix E.4

Assessment of Species Likelihood and Occurrence

APPENDIX E.4

Significant Species Likelihood for EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Results

Unless otherwise stated, habitat and distribution information in the table below has been obtained from the Commonwealth Species Profile and Threats Database, available at <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>.

Legend:

[‡]NC Act: Represents the species listing under the NC Act. E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; and NT = Near Threatened.

^{*}EPBC Act: Represents the species listing under the EPBC Act. CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; MW = Migratory Wetland species, MT =

Migratory Terrestrial Species; MM = Migratory Marine Species; M = Marine.

[^]Likelihood of occurrence: U = Unlikely: no recent observations and/or no suitable habitat present; P = Possible: recent observations and/or suitable habitat present; K = Known: directly observed on the site.

Site 1 – Cane farm; Site 2 – Esplanade; Site 3 – East Trinity; Site 4 – Cairns Airport; Site 5 – Admiralty Island

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status [*]	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence [^] at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
Fauna									
1. <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Common Sandpiper	-	MW, M	Found along all coastlines of Australia and in many areas inland, the Common Sandpiper is widespread in small numbers. The population when in Australia is concentrated in northern and western Australia. Areas of national importance and maximum counts include the Cairns foreshore. It inhabits shallow, pebbly muddy or sandy edges of rivers and streams, in coastal areas to far inland; dams, lakes sewage ponds; margins of tidal rivers, waterways in mangroves or salt marsh, mudflats, rocky or sandy beaches; causeways, riverside lawns, drains and street gutters (Pizzey and	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
Knight 2006).									
2. <i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i> Australian Swiftlet	NT	-	This species inhabits airspace over rainforest, cleared lands, beaches, gorges. It breeds in isolated caves and cavities between boulders on coastal islands, mountain gorges and hills (Pizzey and Knight 2006).	P	K	P	U	P	19 sightings recorded in the Wildlife Online Search results at Site 2.
3. <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i> Magpie Goose	-	M	The Magpie Goose is found in a variety of open wetland areas such as floodplains and swamps. They are colonial breeders and are gregarious outside of the breeding season when they can form large and noisy flocks of up to a few thousand individuals.	U	U	P	U	P	Possible.
4. <i>Apus pacificus</i> Fork-tailed Swift	-	MM, M	The Fork-tailed Swift is almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground and probably much higher. In Australia, they mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas. They often occur over cliffs and beaches and also over islands and sometimes well out to sea. They also occur over settled areas, including towns, urban areas and cities. They mostly occur over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh. They are also found at treeless grassland and sandplains covered with spinifex, open farmland and inland and	P	P	P	P	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status ‡	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			coastal sand-dunes. The sometimes occur above rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest or open forest or plantations of pines.						
5. <i>Ardea alba</i> Great Egret, White Egret	-	MW, M	The Eastern Great Egret has been reported in a wide range of wetland habitats (for example inland and coastal, freshwater and saline, permanent and ephemeral, open and vegetated, large and small, natural and artificial). These include swamps and marshes; margins of rivers and lakes; damp or flooded grasslands, pastures or agricultural lands; reservoirs; sewage treatment ponds; drainage channels; salt pans and salt lakes; salt marshes; estuarine mudflats, tidal streams; mangrove swamps; coastal lagoons; and offshore reefs. The species usually frequents shallow waters.	P	P	P	P	P	Possible.
6. <i>Ardea ibis</i> Cattle Egret	-	MW, M	The Cattle Egret occurs in tropical and temperate grasslands, wooded lands and terrestrial wetlands. It has occasionally been seen in arid and semi-arid regions however this is extremely rare. High numbers have been observed in moist, low-lying poorly drained pastures with an abundance of high grass; it avoids low grass pastures. It has been recorded on earthen dam walls and ploughed fields. It is commonly associated with the habitats of farm animals, particularly cattle, but also pigs, sheep, horses and deer. The Cattle Egret is known to follow earth-moving machinery and has been located at rubbish tips. It uses predominately shallow, open and fresh wetlands	P	P	P	P	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			including meadows and swamps with low emergent vegetation and abundant aquatic flora. They have sometimes been observed in swamps with tall emergent vegetation.						
7. <i>Arenaria interpres</i> Ruddy Turnstone	-	MW, M	The Ruddy Turnstone is widespread within Australia during its non-breeding period of the year, including from Tasmania in the south to Darwin in the north and many coastal areas in between. It is found in most coastal regions, with occasional records of inland populations. It strongly prefers rocky shores or beaches where there are large deposits of rotting seaweed.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
8. <i>Calidris acuminata</i> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-	MW, M	In Queensland, they are recorded in most regions, being widespread along much of the coast and are very sparsely scattered inland, particularly in central and south-western regions. In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
9. <i>Calidris alba</i> Sanderling	-	MW, M	In Qld, they are occasional in the Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. Scattered records occur in mid-east and south-east Queensland from Townsville and Alva Beach, south to Fraser Island, and around Moreton Bay and Point Danger, including on offshore islands. The species is almost always found on the coast, mostly on open sandy beaches exposed to open sea-swell, and also on exposed sandbars and spits, and	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			shingle banks, where they forage in the wave-wash zone and amongst rotting seaweed. Sanderlings also occur on beaches that may contain wave-washed rocky outcrops.						
10. <i>Calidris canutus</i> Red Knot, Knot	-	MW, M	The Red Knot is common in all the main suitable habitats around the coast of Australia. In Australasia the Red Knot mainly inhabit intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
11. <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	-	MW, M	In Queensland, scattered records occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria, with widespread records along the coast south of Cairns. Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms.	U	P	P	U	P	Known.
12. <i>Calidris melanotos</i> Pectoral Sandpiper	-	M	In Queensland, most records for the Pectoral Sandpiper occur around Cairns. There are scattered records elsewhere, mainly from east of the Great Divide between Townsville and Yeppoon. Records also exist in the south-east of the state as well as a few inland records at Mount Isa, Longreach and Oakley. In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks,	U	P	P	U	P	Known.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
floodplains and artificial wetlands.									
13. <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> Red-necked Stint	-	MW, M	In Australasia, the Red-necked Stint is mostly found in coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
14. <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> Great Knot	-	MW, M	In Australasia, the species typically prefers sheltered coastal habitats, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. This includes inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons. They are occasionally found on exposed reefs or rock platforms, shorelines with mangrove vegetation, ponds in saltworks, at swamps near the coast, saltlakes and non-tidal lagoons. The Great Knot rarely occurs on inland lakes and swamps.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
15. <i>Caretta caretta</i> Loggerhead Turtle	E	E, MM, M	Loggerhead Turtles nest on open, sandy beaches. Small Loggerhead Turtles live at or near the surface of the ocean and move with the ocean currents. They choose a wide variety of tidal and sub-tidal habitat as feeding areas. Loggerhead Turtles require sandy beaches to nest. Sand temperatures between 25–33 °C are needed for successful incubation. Beaches free from light pollution are required to prevent disorientation, disturbance and to allow nesting females to come ashore. Loggerhead Turtles do not use refuge habitat.	U	U	U	U	U	Possible. [SJ1]
16. <i>Casuaris casuaris johnsonii</i> Southern Cassowary (Australian), Southern	E	E	In the Wet Tropics, the Southern Cassowary occurs between Cooktown and Townsville, being distributed throughout the coastal, hinterland and tableland areas	U	U	U	U	U	Known. One sighting

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
Cassowary			south to the Bluewater Range (north of Townsville). Although widely distributed in this area, it occurs patchily at both the local and regional scale. The distribution of the species is constrained by the availability of habitat which can provide a year-round supply of fleshy fruits and access to permanent freshwater for drinking and bathing (Buosi & Burnett 2006). The Southern Cassowary generally requires dense tropical rainforest (such as complex/non-complex notophyll/mesophyll vine forest) and associated habitat (such as mangrove Melaleuca, eucalypt woodland, swamp and swamp forest), that provides a year-round supply of fleshy fruit.						recorded near site 4.
17. <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> Double-banded Plover	-	MW, M	The Double-banded Plover can be found in both coastal and inland areas. The Double-banded Plover is found on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture. It occurs on muddy, sandy, shingled or sometimes rocky beaches, bays and inlets, harbours and margins of fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands such as lakes, lagoons and swamps, shallow estuaries and rivers.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
18. <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	-	MW, M	In Australia, the Greater Sand Plover occurs in coastal areas in all states, though the greatest numbers occur in northern Australia, especially the north-west. In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the species is	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats.									
19. <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover	-	MW, M	Within Australia, the Lesser Sand-Plover is widespread in coastal regions, and has been recorded in all states. In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.
20. <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> Red-capped Plover	-	M	This species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments (Pizzey and Knight 2006).	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.
21. <i>Charadrius veredus</i> Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel	-	MW, M	The Oriental Plover is a non-breeding visitor to Australia, where the species occurs in both coastal and inland areas, mostly in northern Australia. Immediately after arriving in non-breeding grounds in northern Australia, Oriental Plovers spend a few weeks in coastal habitats such as estuarine mudflats and sandbanks, on sandy or rocky ocean beaches or nearby reefs, or in near-coastal grasslands, before dispersing further inland.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
22. <i>Chelonia mydas</i> Green Turtle	V	V, MM, M	Green Turtles are found in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world. Green Turtles spend their first five to ten years drifting on ocean currents. Green Turtles are known to settle in shallow benthic foraging habitats such as tropical tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitat or inshore seagrass beds.	U	U	U	U	U	Possible. ^[S12]
23. <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile	V	MM, M	The Salt-water Crocodile is found in Australian coastal waters, estuaries, freshwater sections of lakes, inland swamps and marshes. In Queensland the Salt-water Crocodile inhabits reef, coastal and inland waterways	U	U	K	U	K	Known. One sighting recorded

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			from Gladstone on the east coast, throughout the Cape York Peninsula and west to the Queensland-Northern Territory border. Salt-water Crocodiles mostly occur in tidal rivers, coastal floodplains and channels, billabongs and swamps up to 150 km inland from the coast. Preferred nesting habitat for the Salt-water Crocodile includes elevated isolated freshwater swamps that do not have the influence of tidal movements						near site 4, one sighting recorded at site 2.
24. <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i> Macleay's fig-parrot	V		This species is distributed around highland to lowland rainforest areas from Cooktown, south to Eungella National Park near Mackay. It inhabits rainforest areas, adjacent eucalypt woodlands and coastal scrubs; paperbark woodlands. It also occasionally visits figs, loquats and other fruit trees in gardens and plantations (Pizzey and Knight 2006).	P	U	P	U	U	Known. 19 sightings recorded at site 2.
25. <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> Northern Quoll	-	E	The Queensland population is highly fragmented. Surveys in 2008 by Woinarski and colleagues indicated severe reductions from the species' former distribution. The Northern Quoll is known to occur as far south as Gracemere and Mt Morgan, south of Rockhampton, as far north as Cooktown in Queensland and extends as far west into central Queensland to the vicinity of Carnarvon Range National Park. There are occasional records as far south in Queensland as Maleny on the sunshine coast hinterland. The Northern Quoll occupies a diversity of habitats	U	U	P	U	U	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			across its range which includes rocky areas, eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. Northern Quoll are also known to occupy non rocky lowland habitats such as beachscrub communities in central Queensland. Northern Quoll habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Rocky habitats are usually of high relief, often rugged and dissected but can also include tor fields or caves in low lying areas. Eucalypt forest or woodland habitats usually have a high structural diversity containing large diameter trees, termite mounds or hollow logs for denning purposes.						
26. <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth	E	E, MM, M	The Leatherback Turtle is a pelagic feeder, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters throughout the world. This species is regularly found in the high latitudes of all oceans including the South Pacific Ocean in the waters offshore from NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia. It has been recorded feeding in the coastal waters of all Australian States. No major nesting has been recorded in Australia, although scattered isolated nesting (one to three nests per annum) occurs in southern and the Northern Territory.	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely, [S3]
27. <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> Black-necked stork	NT		This species inhabits coastal wetlands, mangroves, tidal mudflats, floodplains, open woodlands, irrigated	P	P	P	U	P	Known. One

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			lands, dams and sewage ponds. It is known to occur in the region.						sighting recorded near site 4, 7 sightings recorded at site 2.
28. <i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i> Hawksbill Turtle	V	V, M, MM	Australia holds the largest breeding populations of Hawksbill Turtles in the world, and the largest rookeries (nesting aggregations). Hawksbill Turtles spend their first five to ten years drifting on ocean currents. Once Hawksbill Turtles reach 30 to 40 cm curved carapace length, they settle and forage in tropical tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitat. They primarily feed on sponges and algae.	U	U	U	U	U	Possible. [S14]
29. <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> Red Goshawk	E	V	The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. Riverine forests are also used frequently. Such habitats typically support high bird numbers and biodiversity, especially medium to large species which the goshawk requires for prey. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within one km of permanent water.	U	U	P	U	P	Possible.
30. <i>Esacus magnirostris (neglectus)</i> Beach Stone-Curlew	V	M	This species inhabits open undisturbed beaches, exposed reefs, tidal mudflats and sandflats, coastal lagoons, mangroves and occasionally cane fields near tidal areas (Pizzey and Knight 2006).	P	P	P	U	P	Known. Two sightings near site 4, 21

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
				sightings at site 2.					
31. <i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i> White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), Whitebellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian)	-	V	The White-bellied Storm-Petrel occurs across sub-tropical and tropical waters in the Tasman Sea, Coral Sea and, possibly, the central Pacific Ocean. In the non-breeding season, it reaches and forages over near-shore waters along the continental shelf of mainland Australia. It breeds, in Australian territory, on offshore islets and rocks in the Lord Howe Island group. It nests in crevices between large volcanic rocks, and in burrows excavated in banks. Breeding colonies are often situated along dykes.	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.
32. <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	-	MW, M	In Australia, Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies). However, they can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity.	P	U	P	U	P	Possible.
33. <i>Gallinago megala</i> Swinhoe's Snipe	-	MW, M	Few definite records exist for Swinhoe's Snipe in Australia. The species has been recorded in the north between the Kimberley Divide and Cape York Peninsula. During the non-breeding season Swinhoe's Snipe occurs at the edges of wetlands, such as wet paddy fields, swamps and freshwater streams. The species is	P	U	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			also known to occur in grasslands, drier cultivated areas (including crops of rapeseed and wheat) and market gardens. Habitat specific to Australia includes the dense clumps of grass and rushes round the edges of fresh and brackish wetlands. This includes swamps, billabongs, river pools, small streams and sewage ponds. They are also found in drying claypans and inundated plains pitted with crab holes.						
34. <i>Gallinago Stenura</i> Pin-tailed Snipe	-	MW, M	The species distribution within Australia is not well understood. There are confirmed records from NSW, south-west Western Australia, Pilbara and the Top End. During non-breeding period the Pin-tailed Snipe occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation. The species is also found in drier, more open wetlands such as claypans in more arid parts of species' range. It is also commonly seen at sewage ponds; not normally in saline or inter-tidal wetlands.	U	U	U	U	U	Possible.
35. <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i> Sooty oystercatcher	NT	-	This species inhabits intertidal rocky and coral reefs, mostly on ocean shores. It occasionally frequents sandflats and mudflats. It is found in suitable habitat throughout the coastline of Australia (Pizzey and Knight 2006)	U	P	P	U	P	Known. 2 sightings recorded at site 2.
36. <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> White-bellied Sea-Eagle	-	MT, M	The White-bellied Sea-Eagle is distributed along the coastline (including offshore islands) of mainland	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			Australia and Tasmania. It also extends inland along some of the larger waterways, especially in eastern Australia. The White-bellied Sea-Eagle is found in coastal habitats (especially those close to the sea-shore) and around terrestrial wetlands in tropical and temperate regions of mainland Australia and its offshore islands. The habitats occupied by the sea-eagle are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water (larger rivers, swamps, lakes, the sea). Birds have been recorded in (or flying over) a variety of terrestrial habitat.						
37. <i>Heteroscelus (Tringa) brevipes</i> Grey-tailed Tattler	-	MW, M	The Grey-tailed Tattler is found along the entire coast, with small numbers located in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Grey-tailed Tattler is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
38. <i>Heteroscelus (Tringa) incanous</i> Wandering Tattler	-	MM	The Wandering Tattler is generally found on rocky coasts with reefs and platforms, points, spits, piers, offshore islands and shingle beaches or beds. It is occasionally seen on coral reefs or beaches, and tends to avoid mudflats (Higgins & Davies 1996). Foraging habitat is among rocks or shingle, or in shallow pools at edges of reefs or beaches, mainly along the tideline. Wandering Tattlers have been recorded roosting or perching on top of boulders surrounded by or close to water	U	P	U	U	U	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
39. <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> Black-winged Stilt	-	M	Inhabits fresh and brackish swamps, estuarine areas and shallow river or lake margins. Also known to inhabit commercial salt fields.	U	U	P	U	P	Possible.
40. <i>Hipposideros semoni</i> Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat, Greater Wart-nosed Horseshoe-bat	E	E	The known broad-scale distribution for Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat includes coastal Queensland from Cape York to just south of Cooktown. Like many species of bat, this species takes advantage of disused underground mines, but is less reliant on mines than other species, and does not form large aggregations. Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat is found in tropical rainforest, monsoon forest, wet sclerophyll forest and open savannah woodland. This species does not have an obligatory requirement for cave roosts. Daytime roost sites include tree hollows, deserted buildings in rainforest, road culverts and shallow caves amongst granite boulders or in fissures. They appear to prefer rainforest and are more likely to be tree-dwelling than cave-dwelling.	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.
41. <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated Needletail	-	MT, M	In Australia, the White-throated Needletail is almost exclusively aerial, from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1000 m above the ground. Because they are aerial, it has been stated that conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below	U	U	U	U	U	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. The species has been recorded roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows. The species breeds in wooded lowlands and sparsely vegetated hills, as well as mountains covered with coniferous forests						
42. <i>Hirundo rustica</i> Barn Swallow	-	MT, M	The Barn Swallow usually occurs in northern Australia, on Cocos-Keeling Island, Christmas Island, Ashmore Reef, and patchily along the north coast of the mainland from the Pilbara region, Western Australia, to Fraser Island in Queensland. In Australia, the Barn Swallow is recorded in open country in coastal lowlands, often near water, towns and cities. Birds are often sighted perched on overhead wires, and also in or over freshwater wetlands, paperbark <i>Melaleuca</i> woodland, mesophyll shrub thickets and tussock grassland.	P	U	P	P	U	Possible.
43. <i>Hypochrysops apollo</i> Apollo Apollo jewel (Wet Tropics subspecies)	V	-	Found predominantly in coastal Melaleuca woodlands, extending into nearby mangroves forests. This species has is associated with <i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i> (ant plants) (Curtis et al. 2012).	P	U	P	U	P	5 sightings recorded near site 2. [S15][FR6]
44. <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle	E	E, M, MM	Female Olive Ridley Turtles lay clutches of eggs on sandy beaches, hatchlings disperse into offshore currents and have a pelagic phase of unknown length. Small juveniles through to adults reside in coastal zones along the northern coast of Australia and	U	U	[S17] U	U	U	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			historical bycatch data indicates that large immature and adult-sized Olive Ridleys are present all year round over soft bottomed habits of northern Australian continental shelf waters						
45. <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i> Lewin's Rail	NT		This species inhabits swamp woodlands, wet heaths, and salt marshes.	P	U	P	U	P	Known. 1 sighting recorded at site 2.
46. <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> Broad-billed Sandpiper	-	MW, M	Queensland, there are scattered coastal records, including at the south and south-east Gulf of Carpentaria. They have been seen at Coen River, Eagle Island, Cairns, Innisfail, Townsville and Jerona. In the states north they have been seen at Mackay, Emu Park and Gladstone. In the mid-east they are known from North Stradbroke Island, south to Moreton Bay and west to Clontarf and Seven-Mile Lagoon, Lowwood, in south-east Queensland. The Broad-billed Sandpiper occurs in sheltered parts of the coast, favouring estuarine mudflats but also occasionally occur on saltmarshes, shallow freshwater lagoons, saltworks and sewage farms, and in areas with large soft intertidal mudflats, which may have shell or sandbanks nearby.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
47. <i>Limosa lapponica</i> Bar-tailed Godwit	-	MW, M	The Bar-tailed Godwit has been recorded in the coastal areas of all Australian states. It is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
48. <i>Limosa limosa</i> Black-tailed Godwit	-	MW, M	The Black-tailed Godwit is found in all states and territories of Australia, however, it prefers coastal regions and the largest populations are found on the north coast between Darwin and Weipa. Australia the Black-tailed Godwit has a primarily coastal habitat environment. The species is commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coasts or coral islets.	U	P	P	U	P	Possible.
49. <i>Litoria rheocola</i> Common Mistfrog	E	E	The Common Mistfrog occurs from Broadwater Creek National Park to Amos Bay, northern Queensland, at altitudes between 0 and 1180 m above sea level. The Common Mistfrog is a rainforest specialist, endemic to the Wet Tropics Bioregion.	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.
50. <i>Merops ornatus</i> Rainbow Bee-eater	-	MT, M	The Rainbow Bee-eater occurs mainly in open forests and woodlands, shrublands, and in various cleared or semi-cleared habitats, including farmland and areas of human habitation. It usually occurs in open, cleared or lightly-timbered areas that are often, but not always, located in close proximity to permanent water. It also occurs in inland and coastal sand dune systems, and in mangroves in northern Australia, and has been recorded in various other habitat types including heathland, sedgeland, vine forest and vine thicket, and on beaches. The Rainbow Bee-eater occurs in open woodlands and shrublands, including mallee, and in open forests that	P	U	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			are usually dominated by eucalypts. It also occurs in grasslands and, especially in arid or semi-arid areas, in riparian, floodplain or wetland vegetation assemblages.						
51. <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> Black-faced Monarch	-	MT, M	The Black-faced Monarch is found along the coast of eastern Australia, becoming less common further south. The Black-faced Monarch is found in rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrub and damp gullies. It may be found in more open woodland when migrating (Pizzey and Knight 2006).	P	U	P	U	P	Possible.
52. <i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i> Spectacled Monarch	-	MT, M	Coastal north-eastern and eastern Australia, including coastal islands, from Cape York, Queensland to Port Stephens, New South Wales. Common in lower storey of rainforest and damp thick forest particularly in gullies from Cape York to Central NSW.	U	U	P	U	U	Possible.
53. <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> Satin Flycatcher	-	MT, M	The Satin Flycatcher is widespread in eastern Australia and vagrant to New Zealand. In Queensland, it is widespread but scattered in the east, being recorded on passage on a few islands in the western Torres Strait. It is patchily recorded on Cape York Peninsula, from the Cape south to a line between Aurukun and Coen. The species is more widespread farther south, though still scattered, from Musgrave Station south to c. 24° S, mostly in coastal areas, but also on the Great Divide, and occasionally further west Satin Flycatchers mainly inhabit eucalypt forests, often near wetlands or watercourses. They generally occur in moister, taller forests than the Leaden Flycatcher,	P	U	U	U	U	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			<i>Myiagra rebecula</i>, often occurring in gullies. They also occur in eucalypt woodlands with open understorey and grass ground cover, and are generally absent from rainforest. Satin Flycatchers are mainly recorded in eucalypt forests, especially wet sclerophyll forest, often dominated by eucalypts such as Brown Barrel, <i>Eucalypt fastigata</i>, Mountain Gum, <i>E. dalrympleana</i>, Mountain Grey Gum, Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Messmate or Manna Gum, or occasionally Mountain Ash, <i>E. regnans</i>. Such forests usually have a tall shrubby understorey of tall acacias, for example Blackwood, <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>.						
54. <i>Natator depressus</i> Flatback Turtle	V	V, M, MM	Flatback Turtles have a restricted distribution. It is one of only two marine turtles not having a global distribution. All recorded nesting beaches are in Australia. Adults inhabit soft bottom habitat over the continental shelf of northern Australia, extending into Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya although the extent of their range is not fully known. Nesting habitat includes sandy beaches in the tropics and subtropics with sand temperatures between 25 °C and 33°C at nest depth.	U	U	P	U	U	Possible. [518]
55. <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> Eastern Curlew	NT	MW, M	Within Australia, the Eastern Curlew has a primarily coastal distribution. The Eastern Curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass.	U	P	P	U	P	Known. 113 sightings recorded at site 2.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
56. <i>Numenius minutus</i> Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel	-	MW, M	Little Curlews generally spend the non-breeding season in northern Australia from Port Hedland in Western Australia to the Queensland coast. In Queensland, the Little Curlew is generally widespread in coastal regions with some inland records. The Little Curlew is most often found feeding in short, dry grassland and sedgeland, including dry floodplains and blacksoil plains, which have scattered, shallow freshwater pools or areas seasonally inundated.	U	U	P	U	U	Possible.
57. <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> Whimbrel	-	MW, M	The Whimbrel is a regular migrant to Australia and New Zealand, with a primarily coastal distribution. The Whimbrel is often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It is also found in harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas, often those with mangroves, but also open, unvegetated mudflats.	P	K	K	U	K	Known.
58. <i>Nyctimystes dayi</i> <i>Lace-eyed Tree Frog, Australian Lacelid</i>	E	E	Lace-eyed Tree Frog occurred throughout the Wet Tropics Bioregion from Paluma to Cooktown, northern Queensland, at altitudes between 0 and 1200 m. This frog is a rainforest species, endemic to the Wet Tropics Bioregion. The Lace-eyed Tree Frog has disappeared from upland sites throughout the Wet Tropics and was last recorded from Mt Spec State Forest in 1990 and the Kिरrama Range in 1989.	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.
59. <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> / <i>Pandion cristatus</i> Eastern Osprey	-	MT, M	Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia.	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			They require extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging. They frequent a variety of wetland habitats including inshore waters, reefs, bays, coastal cliffs, beaches, estuaries, mangrove swamps, broad rivers, reservoirs and large lakes and waterholes. They exhibit a preference for coastal cliffs and elevated islands in some parts of their range, but may also occur on low sandy, muddy or rocky shores and over coral cays. They may occur over atypical habitats such as heath, woodland or forest when travelling to and from foraging sites.						
60. <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	-	V	Koala populations occur in moist forests along the coast, subhumid woodlands in southern and central Queensland, and in some eucalypt woodlands along watercourses in the semi-arid environments of the western part of the State. Koalas have also been found to occur in non-riverine communities in semi-arid areas.	U	U	U	U	U	Possible.
61. <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> Pacific Golden Plover	-	MW, M	Within Australia, the Pacific Golden Plover is widespread in coastal regions, though there are also a number of inland records. In non-breeding grounds in Australia this species usually inhabits coastal habitats, though it occasionally occurs around inland wetlands. Pacific Golden Plovers usually occur on beaches, mudflats and sandflats (sometimes in vegetation such as mangroves, low saltmarsh such as <i>Sarcocornia</i> , or beds of seagrass) in sheltered areas including harbours, estuaries and	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			lagoons, and also in evaporation ponds in saltworks.						
62. <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> Grey Plover	-	MW, M	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, Grey Plovers occur almost entirely in coastal areas, where they usually inhabit sheltered embayments, estuaries and lagoons with mudflats and sandflats, and occasionally on rocky coasts with wave-cut platforms or reef-flats, or on reefs within muddy lagoons. They also occur around terrestrial wetlands such as near-coastal lakes and swamps, or salt-lakes.	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.
63. <i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i> Spectacled Flying-fox	-	V	The Spectacled Flying-fox occurs in north-eastern Queensland, north of Cardwell with past records from Brisbane and Chillagoe. It is restricted to tropical rainforest areas, most specifically, the species occurs between Ingham and Cooktown, and between the McIlwraith and Iron Ranges of Cape York. Unlike other large flying-foxes from mainland Australia, such as the Black Flying-fox (<i>Pteropus alecto</i>), the Grey-headed Flying-fox (<i>P. poliocephalus</i>) and Little Red Flying-fox (<i>P. scapulatus</i>), the Spectacled Flying-fox is associated primarily with rainforest and sometimes with mangroves containing Black Flying-foxes. Roosts are always found within 6 km of rainforest.	P	U	P	U	P	Known. One sighting recorded for site 5.
64. <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> Red-necked Avocet		M	Widespread in south Australia, breeding in the south-western interior. It is found in estuaries and tidal mudflats (Pizzey and Knight 2006).	P	P	P	U	P	Known.
65. <i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i> (large form) Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat	-	E	The Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat is found in lowland rainforest, along gallery forest-lined creeks	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			within open eucalypt forest, <i>Melaleuca</i> forest with rainforest understorey, open savannah woodland and tall riparian woodland of <i>Melaleuca</i> , Forest Red Gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>) and Moreton Bay Ash (<i>E. tessellaris</i>)						
66. <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> Rufous Fantail	-	MT, M	The Rufous Fantail occurs in coastal and near coastal districts of northern and eastern Australia (Lindsey 1992). <i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i> has breeding populations occurring from about the South Australia-Victoria border, through south and central Victoria, on and east of the Great Divide in New South Wales (NSW), and north to about the NSW-Queensland border; and <i>R. r. intermedia</i> has breeding populations occurring on and east of the Great Divide, from about the NSW-Queensland border, north to the Cairns-Atherton region, Queensland (Higgins et al. 2006). Both subspecies winter farther north from Cape York Peninsula in Queensland to Torres Strait and southern Papua New Guinea. The two subspecies intergrade in a zone between the Queensland-NSW border ranges and the Clarence-Orara rivers in NSW. In east and south-east Australia, the Rufous Fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts such as Tallow-wood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>), Mountain Grey Gum (<i>E. cypellocarpa</i>), Narrow-leaved Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Mountain Ash (<i>E. regnans</i>), Alpine Ash (<i>E. delegatensis</i>), Blackbutt (<i>E. pilularis</i>) or Red Mahogany (<i>E. resinifera</i>); usually with a dense shrubby	U	U	U	U	U	Possible.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			understorey often including ferns.						
67. <i>Rostratula australis</i> / <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (<i>sensu lato</i>) Australian Painted Snipe	V	E, MW, M	The Australian Painted Snipe has been recorded at wetlands in all states of Australia. It is most common in eastern Australia, where it has been recorded at scattered locations throughout much of Queensland, NSW, Victoria and south-eastern South Australia/ The Australian Painted Snipe generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains. Typical sites include those with rank emergent tussocks of grass, sedges, rushes or reeds, or samphire; often with scattered clumps of lignum <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> or canegrass or sometimes tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca</i>). The Australian Painted Snipe sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber.	P	U	P	U	P	Possible.
68. <i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatius</i> Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat	E	CE	There is insufficient recent data to reliably calculate current extent of occurrence or area of occupancy as: There are only two records in the last two decades, both from north-eastern Queensland. One of these records was a probable road-killed individual; very unusual for a species that, based on wing morphology, is likely to primarily fly above the forest canopy or other open spaces.	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
Such a record is anomalous and may even be the result of a vagrant individual.									
There are no recent records from the Top End of the Northern Territory to even indicate whether the species still occurs in this region.									
Only anecdotal information is available based on habitat around roosts or from shot specimens and no information is available on foraging habitat shifts between the dry and wet seasons. This species appears to mainly inhabit rainforest and woodland.									
69. <i>Sterna (Sternula) albifrons</i> Little Tern	E	MM, M	Australia, Little Terns inhabit sheltered coastal environments, including lagoons, estuaries, river mouths and deltas, lakes, bays, harbours and inlets, especially those with exposed sandbanks or sand-spits, and also on exposed ocean beaches.	P	P	P	U	P	Known: 37 sightings recorded at site 2.
70. <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> Australian Fairy Tern	-	V	Within Australia, the Fairy Tern occurs along the coasts of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia; occurring as far north as the Dampier Archipelago near Karratha. The subspecies has been known from New South Wales (NSW) in the past, but it is unknown if it persists there. The Fairy Tern (Australian) nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation. The subspecies has been found in embayments of a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands and mainland coastline. The bird roosts on	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			beaches at night. The subspecies may migrate within southern Western Australia and Tasmania, where are seen less frequently during the winter months. The bird is more sedentary in the north of Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria (Hill et al. 1988).						
71. <i>Tadorna radjah</i> Radjah Shelduck	NT	M	This species inhabits a variety of coastal environs, as well as farmland and open woodland (Pizzey and Knight 2006).	P	P	P	U	P	Known. 3 sightings recorded at site 2.
72. <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank	-	MW, M	The Marsh Sandpiper is found on coastal and inland wetlands throughout Australia. The species is widespread in coastal Queensland, but few records exist north of Cooktown. The Marsh Sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, saltpans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats and also regularly at sewage farms and saltworks. They are recorded less often at reservoirs, waterholes, soaks, bore-drain swamps and flooded inland lakes. In north Australia they prefer intertidal mudflats.	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.
73. <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i> Masked Owl (northern)	V	V	The distribution of the Masked Owl (northern) is very poorly known, and three subpopulations have been suggested: Kimberley, Northern Territory (NT) and Cape York. In northern Australia, the Masked Owl has been	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
74. <i>Xenus cinereus</i> Terek Sandpiper	-	MW, M	recorded from riparian forest, rainforest, open forest, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps and the edges of mangroves, as well as along the margins of sugar cane fields. In Australia, the Terek Sandpiper has a primarily coastal distribution, with occasional records inland. It is more widespread and common in northern and eastern Australia than southern Australia. The Terek Sandpiper mostly forages in the open, on soft wet intertidal mudflats or in sheltered estuaries, embayments, harbours or lagoons. Preferring to roost in or among mangroves, birds may perch in branches or roots up to 2 m from the ground, or beneath them in the shade on hot days.	P	P	P	U	P	Possible.
75. <i>Xeromys myoides</i> Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo	V	V	The Water Mouse occurs in three discrete populations on the eastern and northern Australian coastline. In Queensland the Water Mouse occurs in the central south and south-east regions. In the central south the species occurs between Agnes Water and Cannonvale and Mackay. In central south Queensland, the Water Mouse has only been captured in the high inter-tidal zone in tall, closed fringing mangrove forest containing only <i>Ceriops tagal</i> and/or <i>Bruguiera sp</i> (Ball 2004). Although not considered core habitat, the Water Mouse has also been captured in saline grassland adjacent to a closed forest of <i>Ceriops tagal</i> and <i>Bruguiera sp</i> and in closed forest of <i>Avicennia marina</i> . A supralittoral bank is usually absent in this subregion.	U	U	U	U	U	Unlikely.

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site	Database Records
				1 2 3 4 5	
			The type specimen from near Mackay was caught in a permanent reed swamp, covered with tall grass, shrubs and <i>Pandanus</i> , one mile from a beach near Mackay. The captures sites typically comprised distinct ecotones between mangroves and dry sclerophyll woodlands and/or saltpan.		

Species	NC Act Status [‡]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site	Database Records
				1 2 3 4 5	
Flora					
76. <i>Cajanus mareebensis</i>	E	E	<i>Cajanus mareebensis</i> occurs in grassy woodlands of Melaleuca-Acacia, Eucalyptus-Callitris and Eucalyptus-Corymbia woodlands on sandy soils derived from granite with a lower horizon of impeded drainage. Before 2002, it was known only from two sites but it has recently been located at a further eight sites near Musgrave on Cape York	U U U U U	U

Species	NC Act Status [±]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site					Database Records
				1	2	3	4	5	
			Peninsula; at three sites from the Irvinebank to Petford area; and at one site south-west of Mt Garnet. It has been recollected from the original type locality only once in 40 years despite thorough searching						
77. <i>Canarium acutifolium</i> var. <i>acutifolium</i>	V	V	Collections have been made in mesophyll vine forest along rivers and creeks at altitudes of 5 to 200 m	P	U	P	U	U	
78. <i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i> Cooktown Orchid	V	V	<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i> grows on trees and rocks in a range of habitats, including coastal scrub, stream bank vegetation, monsoon thickets and gullies in fire resistant open forest and woodland.	P	U	P	U	U	
79. <i>Durabaculum (Dendrobium) mirbelianum</i> Mangrove Orchid	E	E	<i>Dendrobium mirbelianum</i> is known from the Daintree area to Innisfail and Moa Island, north of Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland. It is locally common within its restricted range. It grows mainly on trees in mangroves and coastal swamps in humid locations	P	U	P	U	P	
80. <i>Durabaculum (Dendrobium) nindii</i> Blue Orchid	E	E	<i>Dendrobium nindii</i> is known from the McIlwraith Range on Cape York Peninsula, south to Innisfail, Queensland and is also known to occur in New Guinea. <i>Dendrobium nindii</i> occurs up to 400 m above sea level, growing on trees (including mangroves and palms) in near-coastal swamps, coastal rainforest, mangroves, and low altitude gorges and streams. It has been recorded in rainforest on conglomerate and granite.	P	U	P	U	P	

Species	NC Act Status [±]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site	Database Records
				1 2 3 4 5	
81. <i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i> A Sedge	V	V	<i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i> is known from Queensland and the Northern Territory. In Queensland it is known from the Eubenangee Swamp, north of Garradunga and Blackfellows Creek near Cairns. It grows in shallow water on the margins of seasonal swamps.	P U P U U	U
82. <i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i> Ant Plant	V	V	<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i> is known from the coastal woodlands between Cooktown and Ingham in Queensland. This species occurs in open woodland dominated by <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> or mangroves	P U K U K	
83. <i>Phaius australis</i> Lesser Swamp Orchid	E	E	The Lesser Swamp-orchid is endemic to Australia and occurs in southern Queensland and northern NSW. The Lesser Swamp-orchid is commonly associated with coastal wet heath/sedgeland wetlands, swampy grassland or swampy forest and often where Broad-leaved Paperbark or Swamp Mahogany are found	U U U U U	U
84. <i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i>	V	V	<i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i> is known from north-east Queensland, occurring in mountain rainforest. The Queensland Herbarium has 14 specimens of the species, collected between 1904 and 1997 from Mount Bartle Frere, Mount Bellenden Ker, Mossman Bluff and the upper reaches of Saltwater Creek, north-west of Mossman, at altitudes of 1100 to 1600 m.	U U U U U	U
85. <i>Streblus pendulinus</i> Siah's Backbone, Sia's Backbone, Isaac Wood	-	E	<i>Streblus pendulinus</i> is found in warmer well-developed rainforests, gallery forest and drier, more seasonal rainforest. It chiefly occurs along	U U U U U	U

Species	NC Act Statu s [±]	EPBC Act Status*	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence^ at each Site	Database Records
			watercourses. Endemic to Norfolk Island.	1 2 3 4 5	
86. <i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i> Minute Orchid, Ribbon-root Orchid	-	V	This species occurs in Queensland from Cape York to Wilson River near Wauchope in New South Wales. It occurs in rainforest, humid gullies and streamside vegetation where it grows on trees and shrubs.	P U P U U	U

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