



Pormpuraaw Residential Subdivision

Protected Plant Survey and Impact Management Plan – Public Release Version

I certify that:

- a. I have adhered to all statutory requirements and flora survey guidelines requirements; and*
- b. In the area surveyed I have found plants (as detailed in this report) that are currently listed as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened in the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020; and,*
- c. The flora survey report is an accurate and full account of the flora survey.*

Ryan Hughes

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1.0 Introduction

4DBaru were commissioned by Langtree Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd on behalf of the Department of Woman, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism (DWATSIPM) to carry out a Protected Plant Survey (PPS) on two (2) proposed urban expansion areas to the north and south of the township of Pormpuraaw. The PPS focused on identifying threatened and near threatened flora within the Clearing Impact Area (CIA) of both urban expansion areas. Within both proposed urban expansion areas (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**) a total of 35 residential lots will be established under the proposal. This report focuses on identifying potential impacts to threatened flora that may occur as a result of vegetation clearing in these areas and assesses the impact based on the clearance of the entire project site.

This report provides a detailed inventory of threatened and near threatened flora species recorded during the field assessment and/or those considered to have potential to occur. The likelihood assessment takes into consideration vegetation communities within the proposed urban expansion areas and the condition of these communities to support threatened species.

Details of additional fixed plot counts for *Dendrobium bigibbum* (synonym *Vappodes phalaenopsis*) taken north and south of the proposed expansion areas were undertaken to inform density estimates of the broader *D. bigibbum* population within the locality. Population estimates will guide impact management plan measures and determine the requirement for a separate EPBC referral.

For the purpose of this report:

- ▶ Portion of Lot 511 SP327449 directly north of the Pormpuraaw township is referred to as the northern urban expansion area (see **Figure 1**).
- ▶ Portion of Lot 512 SP327448 directly south of the Pormpuraaw township is referred to as the southern urban expansion area (see **Figure 2**).
- ▶ The combined northern and southern urban expansion area lots and an additional 22.5m asset protection buffer are referred to as the “direct clearing alignment”.
- ▶ The 100m buffer of the direct clearing alignment is referred to as the Clearance Impact Area (CIA) (see **Figure 3**).
- ▶ All land within 10 km of the project site is referred to as “the locality”.
- ▶ The Cape York Bioregion is referred to as “the region”.

A Protected Plant Survey (PPS) was conducted as per the Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants (Queensland Government, 2020) (the Guidelines) by 4 Elements ecologists Jack McCausland and Jasmine Di Valentine over three (3) consecutive days (8 – 10 December 2025). This survey was completed under the direction of suitably qualified person Ryan Hughes (refer **Section 8.0**). Protected plants as defined under the Queensland *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* (the Regulation); a subsidiary of the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act*

1992 (the NC Act), and/or the Australian *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act), were recorded in this survey. An Impact Management Plan (IMP) is also required to be completed prior to applying for a Protected Plant Clearing Permit (a Permit) and is included in this report.

1.1 Project site description

The project site is within the lands of the Thaayore, Wik, Bakanh and the Yir Yoront people (Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council local government area). The location of the project site is two (2) sections of land at both the northern and southern end of the Pormpuraaw township (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**).

The elevational range within the study area is between 5 m and 10 m above sea level (ASL). A single landform consisted of deflated coastal sand dunes. These areas support areas of coastal vine thickets with minor development of *Acacia crassicaarpa* open forest in more exposed areas. *Melaleuca dealbata* open forest wetlands occur in low lying depositional areas to the east and west of the proposed alignments. Much of the vegetation within the project site is mapped as regulated vegetation containing Category B remnant vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

1.2 Project description

The proposal seeks to establish a residential subdivision at both the northern and southern ends of the Pormpuraaw Township.

The northern expansion (see **Figure 1** below) proposes to establish:

- ▶ 15 residential lots
- ▶ Road and road reserve to service residential lots
- ▶ Asset protection buffer (22.5 m buffer around lot boundaries of essential clearing)

The southern expansion (see **Figure 2** below) proposes to establish:

- ▶ 20 residential lots
- ▶ Road and road reserve to service residential lots
- ▶ Asset protection buffer (22.5 m buffer around lot boundaries of essential clearing)

1.3 Study objectives

The objectives of this assessment were to:

- ▶ Map Cooktown orchids (*Dendrobium bigibbum*) within the direct clearing alignment and clearance impact area.

- ▶ Review and identify species of threatened or near threatened flora occurring or considered likely to occur on/or within the study area and project site.
- ▶ Assess the likelihood of the proposed project to have a significant impact on any threatened vegetation community, or individual flora and fauna species or populations listed under Queensland's NC Act 1992 and the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999.
- ▶ Assess the impact of vegetation clearing as listed under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) and determine the requirement for further assessment under the relevant State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) 16 - Native vegetation clearing.
- ▶ Provide recommendations to reduce impacts to populations of threatened flora within potential vegetation clearing areas.
- ▶ identify the necessary approvals and any additional works required to meet ecological statutory requirements.

1.4 Scope of works

This PPS report will incorporate vegetation management in accordance with the Regulation which endeavours to ensure the protection of all native plants as protected plants and regulates clearing, growing, harvesting and trade of protected plants in Queensland. A PPS is required pursuant to the Regulation where a project impacts upon vegetation within a 'high risk' area, as shown on the Department of Environment, Science, Tourism and Innovation (DETSI) high-risk area mapping (**Figure 3**). As this project is located within a high-risk area, a PPS must be undertaken to identify any protected plants which are listed as 'Near Threatened', 'Vulnerable', 'Endangered' or 'Critically Endangered' pursuant to the Regulation (CEEVNT plant species). The PPS must cover the entire project site and CIA, as set out under Section 133 of the Regulation.

If any ENVT plant species are identified within the CIA, a protected plant clearing permit must be sought from the DETSI Permits and Licensing Authority (PaLM).

The objectives of this assessment are to:

- ▶ Desktop review and to identify any CEEVNT plant species occurring, or considered likely to occur, on/or within the proposed clearing impact area.
- ▶ Identify all flora species within the CIA where access is permitted/required under the Protected Plant Survey Guidelines (2006).
- ▶ Identify likelihood of occurrence and subsequent impact for any CEEVNT plant species listed pursuant to the NC Act and/or EPBC Act as a result of the PPS (identifications made using the LucidMobile RFK Edition 8 – Australian Forest Plants app for smart phones, as well as the James Cook University Australian Tropical Herbarium Orchids key (<https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/cd->

[keys/RFKOrchids/key/rfkorchids/Media/Html/index.htm](#)). Any unknown species with the potential to be considered a threatened species are to be sent to the Queensland Herbarium for confirmation of identity.

- ▶ Collect data on any observed occurrence of CEEVNT plant species including size, age, and location (using a handheld GPS device).
- ▶ Ground truth all Regional Ecosystems (REs) mapped under the RE Description Database (REDD v 13.1) within the CIA (**Section 2.2.3**).

1.5 Protected plants

Results of this field investigation recorded one (1) protected plant species located within the CIA of the proposal. An epiphytic orchid, *Dendrobium bigibbum* (Cooktown orchid), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC act (1999) and NC Act (1992), was abundant throughout the proposed clearing alignment, and was present in similar high densities within the broader population to the north and south of the proposed development. A total of 2,759 *D. bigibbum* were recorded within the project site (including the direct alignment and 100m CIA buffer), as part of a timed meander PPS survey. All vegetation clearances are reduced to the minimum extent and will be undertaken under the conditions determined under an approved IMP. These protected plant populations are to be managed as per the recommendations outlined in the IMP enclosed.

1.6 Survey limitations

The survey was undertaken in early December 2025, which is in the early wet season for the region. The targeted species *D. bigibbum*, as well as most trees, shrubs, vines, and other larger ground-cover species are detectable all year round in rainforest and mangrove communities present in the local area, with the possible exception for some small ephemeral groundcovers.



Figure 1. Location of northern project site within the Aboriginal Shire of Pormpuraaw





Figure 3 Project alignment and adjacent Regional Ecosystems (REs)

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desktop review

Four Elements Consulting completed a review of relevant mapping, databases, legislation and associated plans and policies to identify potential matters of ecological significance including species and communities, and other ecological features that may occur on, or within proximity of the project site. This review included an assessment of the following:

- Wildlife Online database of flora and fauna in Queensland (Queensland Government). This database holds records of plants and animals that have either been sighted or collected within a given radius of the site (a search parameter was prescribed limiting the search area to a 20 km radius around the site. The records held in this database are maintained by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI).
- Protected Matters database of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) (Australian Government). This database applies a range of bio-models to predict the presence of species of flora and fauna and other MNES within a given radius of the site (a search parameter was prescribed limiting).
- A literature review of scientific papers, recovery and conservation plans and other literature for several related matters (such as targeted threatened flora species).
- Digital geological mapping on Queensland Globe and GeoResGlobe which details surface geology.
- Australian Virtual Herbarium (for voucher notes and distribution records of threatened flora species).

2.2 Field survey

The field survey was undertaken over three (3) consecutive days between 8 and 10 December 2025. The primary aims of this investigation are described below.

2.2.1 Timed meander survey

A single timed meander (each comprising approximately 9 hours) was conducted separately at both the northern and southern urban expansion areas by ecologists Jasmine Di Valentine and Jack McCausland. This survey was undertaken under the direction of suitably qualified person Ryan Hughes (**Section 8.0** below). A 100 m radius of each of the planned vegetation clearance areas was searched (**Figure 4** and **Figure 5**). The survey effort undertaken within the project site and CIA met the methodology required pursuant to the Guidelines. During timed meanders, the time is recorded approximately every five (5) minutes while conducting a search for CEEVNT plant species. If no CEEVNT plant species are recorded, the search continues for 30 min or until the entire area is surveyed, whichever happens sooner. If CEEVNT plant species are recorded, the search must continue for at least 30 min after the last plant is recorded, or when the entire area is surveyed, whichever happens sooner.

For the southern expansion area, the entirety of the 100 m buffer could be accessed in the timed meander. For the north expansion area, access to the west of Pitthamp Street could not be accessed due to the potential of estuarine crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*) being present. Attempts were made in the southern end of the meanders. However, the presence of dense continuous grass within the *Melaleuca* sp. swamp meant that these areas could not be safely traversed. Binocular searches along Pitthamp Road did not record threatened flora. The vegetation community present (RE 3.2.3) was not considered suitable habitat for the Cooktown orchid on-site which was entirely restricted to the semi-deciduous vine thicket community (RE 3.2.2).

All vascular plant species observed in this meander survey were recorded to compile a list of all species detected (**Appendix E**). For species that could not be identified confidently in the field, a voucher specimen was collected and used for later identification. No specimens were required to be sent to the Queensland Herbarium for verification and therefore no voucher specimens were lodged with the Queensland Herbarium to lodge occurrence records.

2.2.1.1 Local Population Surveys

A survey of the local Cooktown Orchid population within 5km of the township of Pormpuraaw was undertaken to capture data on the abundance and distribution of the species. Survey effort was applied between Moonkan River in the north and the Chapman River in the South and 5km to the east (see **Figure 6**). Desktop assessment and data collected from the field assessment (May 2023) determined that the local population of the Cooktown Orchid was restricted to the vine thicket community RE 3.2.2. All vine thicket (RE 3.2.2) was mapped prior to the survey to determine search areas. Vegetation mapping REDD v 13.1 was used to determine the extent of potential habitat. The local population for the Cooktown Orchid population was defined as occurring within 227 ha of RE 3.2.2 (see **Figure 6**).

On the 10th of December 2025, 500 m² transects were positioned within suitable habitat for the Cooktown Orchid to the north and south of the township of Pormpuraaw. A total of four (4) plots were placed at the north and south of the project site within RE 3.2.2. A total of eight (8) plots were surveyed in total. For each plot, a 50 m transect was run in an approximate east to west orientation with 5 m either side of the transect marked out with flagging tape to define the 500 m² boundary. Two observers search the entire plot scanning limbs of all trees and recording number of individuals orchids on each tree and recording a GPS coordinate. The total number of orchids recorded within each 500 m² plot was then recorded for each of the eight (8) plots to gain an average abundance of Cooktown Orchids within the local population.

2.2.2 Weed assessment

During field investigation, notes were taken of weed incursions to the project site. This included species presence as well as their distribution and abundance (**Section 4.4**).

2.2.3 Describing vegetation communities

All vegetation communities were recorded within the project site and CIA. All discrete vegetation communities, within the 100 m clearance impact area, were sampled. This was done using a Quaternary level site assessment as per CORVEG methodology to verify their classification according to Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping version 7.0 (Neldner *et al.*, 2023).

3.0 Results - desktop analysis

3.1 EPBC and NCA database search

Desktop searches were made of the EPBC Act Protected Matters database, and the Wildlife Online database based on the area shown in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**.

3.1.1 NC Act Wildlife Online

The NC Act Wildlife Online database search of a 10km radius around central coordinates (-14.8997, 141.6208) returned three (3) records of a CEEVNT plant species:

- ▶ *Vappodes phalaenopsis* syn. *D. bigibbum* (NCA V, EPBC V)

The complete online search results are provided in **Appendix A**.

3.1.2 EPBC Act Protected Matters search tool

Searches of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool returned records of two (2) plant species listed as threatened species pursuant to the *EPBC Act*: *Dendrobium johannis* (chocolate tea-tree orchid) (Vulnerable) and *Dendrobium bigibbum* (Cooktown orchid) (Vulnerable). The complete online search results are provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 1 Threatened flora species under EPBC and NC Acts

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status EPBC Act	Status NC Act
Threatened Flora			
Cooktown Orchid	<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	V	V
Chocolate Tea Tree Orchid	<i>Dendrobium johannis</i>	V	V

Key: Ex: Extinct, CE/CR: Critically Endangered; E: Endangered; V: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened

3.1.3 Regional Ecosystem mapping

Table 2 Project site ground-truthed Regional Ecosystems (REs) - northern and southern expansion areas combined

RE & VM Act / Biodiversity status ¹	Clearing Area m ²	Description (REDD v 13.1) ³	Structural density	Canopy height	Location	Site value ⁴	Study area photo
Cape York bioregion – Land Zone 2 – Quaternary coastal sand deposits							
RE 3.2.2 Least Concern / No Concern at Present	7.27 ha	Semi-deciduous vine thicket. Dominated by a mixture of deciduous and evergreen species with <i>Canarium australianum</i> , <i>Terminalia muelleri</i> , <i>Miliusa traceyi</i> , <i>Erythrina vespertilio</i> , <i>Mimusops elengi</i> , <i>Ficus virens</i> , <i>Millettia pinnata</i> the principal deciduous species. The evergreen species often include <i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i> , <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i> , <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> , <i>Ganophyllum falcata</i> and <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> . Occasional emergents are present <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Maranthes corymbosa</i> <i>Ficus</i> spp. A subcanopy and/or shrub layer usually includes <i>Exocarpos latifolius</i> , <i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i> , <i>Ixora timorensis</i> , <i>Manilkara kauki</i> and <i>Drypetes deplanchei</i> as well as canopy species. Thin stemmed vines such as <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> , <i>Flagellaria indica</i> , <i>Cayratia cardiophylla</i> , <i>Hoya australis</i> and <i>Cissus adnata</i> are present in both the canopy and lower layers. The ground layer is very sparse and composed of predominantly graminoids. Occurs on beach dunes and ridges along more sheltered and fire protected areas that permit vine thicket development.	Dense	4-15 m	The dominant vegetation community within the direct clearing alignment (see Figure 3).	Potential habitat for NC Act listed species: <i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i> . Provides a highly complex habitat structure and diversity for a wide variety of flora and fauna. Pre-clear extent = 21 000 ha; 2021 extent = 21 000 ha	

RE & VM Act / Biodiversity status ¹	Clearing Area m ²	Description (REDD v 13.1) ³	Structural density	Canopy height	Location	Site value ⁴	Study area photo
RE 3.2.3 Least Concern / No Concern at Present	0.0 ha	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> open forest, commonly with a sub canopy of juvenile canopy species and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> , and <i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i> . The very sparse to mid-dense shrub layer contains canopy species with occasional <i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i> , <i>Timonius timon</i> , <i>Dillenia alata</i> , <i>Livistona muelleri</i> , <i>Pandanus cookii</i> . The dense to sparse ground layer contains <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Ischaemum fragile</i> , <i>Sacciolepis myosuroides</i> , <i>Euploca ovalifolia</i> and <i>Lomandra</i> spp. Occurs in swales behind frontal dunes or in dune fields.	Mid-dense	15-20 m	Present outside of the direct clearing alignment. To the east of the northern expansion area (see Figure 3).	Pre-clear extent = 18 000 ha; 2021 extent = 17 000 ha	
RE 3.2.5a Least Concern / No Concern at Present	0.3 ha	<i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> and/or <i>A. torulosa</i> open forest to woodland. <i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i> and <i>Parinari nonda</i> are occasional canopy trees. The ground layer is short and very sparse to mid-dense and contain <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> , <i>Panicum</i> spp., <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> , <i>Eragrostis</i> spp., <i>Themeda arguens</i> associated with beach ridges that are subject to regular fire disturbance. Not a wetland.	Sparse	5-10m	Present within the direct clearing alignment in minor patches <10m ² in area (see Figure 3).	Pre-clear extent = 39 000 ha; 2021 extent = 39 000 ha	

RE & VM Act / Biodiversity status ¹	Clearing Area m ²	Description (REDD v 13.1) ³	Structural density	Canopy height	Location	Site value ⁴	Study area photo
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¹ VMA status/Biodiversity status: E=endangered, OC=of concern, LC=least concern (VMA only), NC=not of concern at present (biodiversity only). REs with a letter postfix are a sub-unit of the main RE e.g. 3.2.5a is sub-unit ‘a’ of RE 3.2.5 and has the same VMA and Biodiversity status as the main RE.

² Area proposed to be cleared. This is represented in hectares and is post RE ground truthing and remapping (4 Elements, 2023).

³ Regional Ecosystem Description Database version 13.1 (Department of Environment Science and Innovation, 2023).

⁴ Pre-clear and 2021 RE extents are from Regional Ecosystem Description Database version 13.1 (Department of Tourism, Environment, Science and Innovation, 2023).

4.0 Field survey results

4.1 Project site vegetation survey

A detailed vegetation assessment was undertaken within each of the proposed urban expansion areas (the project site). It was determined that two (2) Least Concern REs were present at both urban expansion areas (**Figure 3**). An additional RE was mapped outside of the project site which is also described below.

4.2 Northern Urban Expansion Area Vegetation Description

4.2.1 Semi-deciduous vine thicket – RE 3.2.2

The northern urban expansion area within well drained areas supports around 4.30 ha of vine forest that is within the direct clearing alignment. Dominant canopy species comprise *Ganophyllum falcatum*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Gyrocarpus americanus*, *Ficus virens* and *Litsea glutinosa* as closed semi-deciduous vine thicket to a height of 12 m on old, deflated sand dunes (see **Plate 1** below). The understory was comprised of *Sersalisia sericea*, *Diospyros geminata*, *Pleurostyliia opposita*, *Miliusa traceyi* and *Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae* (2-4 m). Where the canopy cover was reduced, a ground layer of *Panicum* spp., *Dicliptera ciliata*, *Plumbago zeylanica* was present. Hollow-bearing trees were rarely encountered throughout the canopy layer. When present, they were generally dead standing trees. Coarse woody debris was frequently encountered in the ground layer. Vines were abundant and consisted predominantly of thin stemmed species *Pisonia aculeata*, *Abrus precatorius*, *Trophis scandens* and *Parsonsia velutina*. The dominant epiphyte was the Cooktown orchid (*D. bigibbum*) which was abundant in the lower structural layers of moderately open areas of vegetation.

4.2.2 *Acacia crassicaarpa* open forest and grassland – RE 3.2.5a

Where canopy gaps have formed through storm activity and vegetation clearing for vehicle tracks, areas of dry open forest and grassland occur. These areas were minor in occurrence and support *Acacia crassicaarpa* low open forest with a grassy understory supporting *Themeda arguens*, *Ectrosia leporina*, *Panicum trichoides* and *Perotis rara*. These areas were closely aligned with RE 3.2.5a and poorly developed, being minor in extent and comprising approximately 0.23 ha of the direct clearing alignment.

4.2.3 *Melaleuca* spp. open forest – RE 3.2.3

Outside of the direct clearing alignment, an ephemeral swamp community was present to the east of the northern urban expansion area. This community was representative of RE 3.2.3 (see **Plate 2** below). This community supports an open forest with a canopy comprised of *Melaleuca dealbata* and *M. fluviatilis* to 15-18 m. An understory includes juvenile canopy trees *Planchonia careya*, *Syzygium suborbiculare*, *Syzygium eucalyptoides*,

and *Pandanus spiralis* (4-8 m). A dense grassy ground layer was comprised of *Chrysopogon elongata* and *Pseudopogonatherum contortum*. This community which occurs outside of the proposed northern urban expansion area, is partially mapped as a High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland. No clearance of vegetation is proposed within this vegetation community.



Plate 1 Semi-deciduous vine thicket (within direct clearing alignment)



Plate 2 Ephemeral wetland with *Melaleuca* spp. open forest

4.3 Southern urban expansion area - vegetation description

4.3.1 Semi-deciduous vine thicket – RE 3.2.2

Within the direct clearing alignment of the southern urban expansion area, around 2.97 ha of semi-deciduous vine thicket is present. The canopy comprises *Ganophyllum falcatum*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Canarium australianum*, *Gyrocarpus americanus*, *Ficus virens* and *Litsea glutinosa* low closed semi-deciduous vine thicket to a height of 6-12 m on old, deflated sand dunes (see **Plate 3** below). The understory was predominantly comprised of *Sersalisia sericea*, *Aidia racemosa*, *Diospyros geminata*, *Thryptomene oligandra*, *Miliusa traceyi* and *Millettia pinnata* (2-4 m). Where the canopy cover was reduced a ground layer of *Panicum spp.*, *Dicliptera ciliata*, *Plumbago zeylanica* was present. Hollow bearing trees were rarely encountered throughout the canopy layer. When present, they were generally dead standing trees. Coarse woody debris was frequently encountered in the ground layer. Vines were abundant and consisted predominantly of thin stemmed species *Jasminum didymum*, *Abrus precatorius*, *Flagellaria indica* and *Parsonsia velutina*. The dominant epiphyte was the Cooktown orchid (*D. bigibbum*) was abundant in the lower structural layers of moderately open areas of vegetation.

4.3.2 *Acacia crassicarpa* open forest and grassland – RE 3.2.5a

Where canopy gaps have formed through storm activity and vegetation clearing for vehicle tracks, areas of dry open forest and grassland occur. These areas were minor in occurrence and support *Acacia crassicarpa* low open forest which was sparse to absent with a grassy understory supporting *Spermacoce stenophylla*, *Themeda arguens*, *Ectrosia leporina* and *panicum trichoides*.

4.3.3 *Melaleuca* spp. open forest – RE 3.2.3

Approximately 180 m west of the western project site boundary of the southern urban expansion area, a swamp is present (RE 3.2.3) (see **Plate 4** below). The swamp supports open forest with a canopy comprised of *Melaleuca bracteata* and *M. fluviatilis* to 15-18 m. An understory included juvenile canopy trees, *Planchonia careya*, *Syzygium suborbiculare*, *Timonius timon*, *Hakea persiehana* and *Pandanus spiralis* (4-8 m). A dense grassy ground layer was comprised of *Chrysopogon elongata* and *Pseudopogonatherum contortum*. This community is not mapped as a HES wetland.



Plate 3 Semi-deciduous vine thicket (direct clearing alignment)



Plate 4 Ephemeral wetland with Melaleuca spp. open forest

4.4 General flora

A total of 131 flora species were recorded within the CIA (**Appendix E**). A total of 126 species were native and 5 were non-native weeds (about 4%). The weed cover was mostly restricted to ground-layer herbs and grasses outside of the dripline of the remnant vegetation communities. Along vegetation edges and disturbed areas including topsoil stockpiles, weed incursions were high.

4.5 Project site threatened flora (protected plants)

A single (1) threatened species was detected during the vegetation survey within the project site. The likelihood of occurrence of all other potential threatened species is assessed individually within **Appendix A**.

4.5.1 *Dendrobium bigibbum* – Endangered EPBC Act 1999 & NC Act 1999

Dendrobium bigibbum (Cooktown orchid) is a member of the Orchidaceae family. It has a broad distribution occurring from Cairns through to the north of Cape York Peninsula (DCCEEW 2023). It is an epiphytic or lithophytic species that occurs within areas of the landscape sheltered from fire. This may include mangrove communities, coastal vine thickets and rocky hillslopes (DCCEEW 2023).

Large populations of *D. bigibbum* were recorded within the CIAs of both the northern and southern urban expansion areas. A total of 2,913 individuals were recorded within the project site which includes the direct clearing alignment and 100 m CIA buffer. All individuals were restricted to the semi-deciduous vine thicket community (RE 3.2.2) (**Figure 3**). At the time of the field survey (December) few individuals were in bloom. Despite most plants not being in flower, *Dendrobium bigibbum* was readily identified in the low open vegetation community that it was restricted to, within the project site.

The Cooktown orchids were most frequently recorded between 1-3 m above the ground on low trees in areas that were moderately light-exposed (see **Plate 5** and **Plate 6** below). Plants were rarely recorded in the exposed limbs of deciduous canopy species where sun exposure was high during the dry season after leaves drop (April-June). Very few individuals were recorded in areas of dense shade where limited sun light exposure reduces the ability for the plant to establish.

For both the combine north and south urban expansion areas and clearance impact area, a total of 1031 Cooktown orchids were recorded within the direct clearing alignment.

The clearing alignment will require direct impact to 1031 individual Cooktown orchids. This includes:

- ▶ 474 orchids within the northern expansion area (including 22.5m asset protection zone)
- ▶ 557 orchids within the southern expansion area (including 22.5m asset protection zone)

The distribution of Cooktown orchid host trees within the northern and southern expansion areas, as well as the 100m CIA buffer survey area is shown in **Figures 5** and **6**. The location data of each tree and number of orchids hosted, is located in **Appendix F**. Note that the CIA 100m survey area was applied prior to the most recent update to the extent of the Northern Expansion area.

No other threatened flora species were located within the project sites. It is considered unlikely that any listed threatened flora species would have the potential to occur within the project site based on the potential occurrence assessment (see **Appendix A**).



Plate 5 Flowering Cooktown orchid within the northern expansion area



Plate 6 Cooktown orchid within Terminalia arenicola host tree (northern expansion area)

This figure contains sensitive environmental information and has been excluded from the public review version of this report. The complete unredacted version has been supplied to DCCEEW for assessment.

Figure 4 Northern project alignment – locations of protected plants (*D. bigibbum*)

This figure contains sensitive environmental information and has been excluded from the public review version of this report. The complete unredacted version has been supplied to DCCEEW for assessment.

Figure 5 Southern project alignment – locations of protected plants (*D. bigibbum*)



Figure 6 Cooktown Orchid Local Population Survey Area (RE 3.2.2) and Transect Start Point Locations

4.6 Invasive weeds

For the purpose of this report, weeds are defined as all species categorised as invasive under the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014* and by the Queensland Herbarium (Brown & Bostock 2019). A list of all exotic species recorded within the study area is included in **Appendix E**.

- ▶ No WoNS were recorded within the project site
- ▶ No prohibited or restricted invasive species (*Biosecurity Act 2014*) were recorded within the project site
- ▶ No Cook Shire Priority-listed weeds were recorded within the project site

A notable characteristic of the project site is the general lack of weeds within remnant vegetation greater than 100 m from human disturbance. Weeds were mostly restricted to roadside vegetation and residential dwellings. The most common weeds were hyptis (*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*), *Sida acuta*, neem tree (*Azadarachta indica*), and tridax daisy (*Tridax procumbens*). Outside of disturbed areas the remnant vegetation was largely free of weeds.

The most significant weed recorded during the field survey was neem tree (*Azadarachta indica*) (see **Plate 7**). This species was rarely present within the project site., although it was recorded within remnant vine thicket vegetation more commonly than on the edge of remnant vegetation. This species was observed in both the northern and southern urban expansion area.



Plate 7 Neem tree growing in remnant RE 3.2.2 in the southern expansion area

5.0 Conclusion of PPS

The PPS undertaken within the CIA and clearing footprint of the proposed subdivision within the Aboriginal Shire of Pormpuraaw produced data on one (1) EVNT species listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* as Endangered; *Dendrobium bigibbum*.

A combined total of 2,612 individual *D. bigibbum* plants were recorded in the clearing impact area. Within the direct clearing alignment (lots and 22.5m asset protection zone) will impact 1031 individuals. This includes

- ▶ 474 plants within the northern expansion area
- ▶ 557 plants within the southern expansion area

5.1 Specific legislative requirements

5.1.1 Protected plants

Due to the presence of protected plant populations within the CIA (<100 m from the proposed clearing alignment), and the clearing alignment itself, a protected plant clearing permit notification is required prior to clearing commencing. Direct and indirect impacts on *D. bigibbum* as a result of the development are required to be addressed in an Impact Management Plan (IMP) (**Section 8.0**). This IMP will be required to be submitted to DETSI's Permits and Licensing Management (PaLM) authority for endorsement prior to clearing.

6.0 Nature of impact and mitigation

To manage residual impacts on the population of *D. bigibbum* resulting from the development, the IMP below outlines protection and translocation methods to maintain the viability of the local *D. bigibbum* population.

6.1 Direct clearing impact

A total of 7.27 ha of direct land clearing is required for the establishment of 35 residential lots for the combined northern and southern expansion areas of the Pormpuraaw Township. Within the lot area and essential clearance area, there is therefore a requirement to remove a total of 1,031 *D. bigibbum* (see **Figures 5** and **6**). The vegetation clearing within this area will directly impact all orchids unless translocation is implemented to reintroduce individuals into the surrounding population (**Section 7.3**).

6.2 Indirect clearing impact (within CIA)

The CIA for both the northern and southern expansion areas includes the potential for residual impacts on 28.33 ha of land containing. This area has recorded an additional 1,237 *D. bigibbum* to the direct clearing area, but that are not directly impacted by those clearing works. They may however be indirectly impacted by the movement of plant and infrastructure and exposure to weed or pest incursion through edge effects. **Tables 3 and 4** below outline the direct and indirect impacts to this species, as a result of the proposed development actions.

Table 3. Direct impacts to *D. bigibbum* resulting from the development

Threat	Potential impact	Project site mitigation
Direct removal of plants	A total of (1,031) individual plants are located within the proposed clearing alignment.	The successful translocation of these individuals to the retained vegetation in suitable outside of any planned future development. The selected recipient locations will be within a designated covenant or voluntary declaration to avoid future land use conflicts. Translocation and establishment of these individuals to suitable recipient sites will ensure that the planned works do not threaten the survival of the Cooktown orchid population locally.
Loss of habitat	A maximum total of 7.27 ha of native vegetation supporting a population of 1,031	Direct clearing of orchid-hosting trees is to be mitigated through the salvage and translocation of all Cooktown orchids from

Threat	Potential impact	Project site mitigation
	<i>D. bigibbum</i> , is set to be cleared for the project.	the direct clearing alignment into suitable recipient sites prior to clearing (RE 3.2.2). Translocation, adaptive monitoring and horticultural interventions will ensure no net loss of individuals from the population.

Table 5. Indirect impacts to *D. bigibbum* resulting from the development

Threat	Potential impact	Project site mitigation
Weed invasion	Disturbance of soil provides the opportunity for weed invasion. Weeds may also be transported to the site from vehicles, people (e.g. on clothing) and potentially via introduced fill material for civil works.	Existing weed incursion is relatively low within Cooktown orchid habitat and is largely restricted to minor edge effects at the edge of the existing residential development. To mitigate these impacts, all new equipment and personnel entering the work site should ensure their clothing and plant is free of weed seed, or propagules and that appropriate weed management controls are in place to minimise the risk of weed spread into remnant vegetation. Weed management will be monitored during construction and adaptive management will be employed to manage any new weed threats identified during the construction process.
Edge effects and fragmentation	The fragmentation and/or isolation of currently intact vegetation via partial/mosaic clearing and establishment of wider roads can lead to edge effects including: • ingress of weeds and pests into areas not previously found • alterations to microclimate i.e. drying, altered humidity levels, increases in light penetration • increased exposure to wind	The establishment of the proposal will essentially remove a maximum of 7.27 ha of native woody vegetation. The clearing will establish a new edge location but will not fragment <i>D. bigibbum</i> habitat from the broader population. Appropriate weed management will mitigate the impact of weed incursion effects into adjacent <i>D. bigibbum</i> habitat. Clearly delineated bunding to highlight Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) at the edge of the clearance area will protect uncleared vegetation against unintended damage. The edge of the clearing alignment is for the establishment of asset protection zones only. Therefore, the impact to host trees on the boundary of the proposed

		clearing alignment is to be entirely avoided. Removal of trees on the boundary of retained vegetation should be undertaken by use of a chainsaw to minimise residual impacts to retained vegetation areas.
Pollution	Pollution or contamination of aquatic ecosystems through spillage, or inappropriate usage of, petrochemicals, fertilisers, and herbicides. These chemicals generally reach adjacent habitats via contaminated runoff, groundwater, sedimentation, and erosion. Erosion and sedimentation can lead to eutrophication impacts and may occur at both the civil construction and individual establishment phases of the project.	To manage risks of pollution resulting from spills and contamination it is required that an approved Construction Environment Management Plan (EMP) be implemented to design appropriate environmental controls for the site.
Altered hydrological regimes	Alterations to topography and vegetative cover can increase water shedding rates, concentrate runoff, and affect flood peaks. Soil compaction and construction of hard surfaces can also influence these factors, reduce infiltration, and ultimately adversely affect plant growth and wetland regimes.	Some minor changes in hydrology may result from the planned works (minor road widening). These are not likely to negatively impact current hydrological regimes significantly to the extent that vine thicket vegetation communities essential to <i>D. bigibbum</i> will degrade. Stormwater within the project site will be managed so that outflow does not impact watercourse integrity downstream.
Erosion and sedimentation	Sedimentation and erosion impacts can occur both during the construction and establishment phases. Erosion and sedimentation may occur via fill material and disturbed soils, scouring of exposed soil, earthen banks, and habitats adjacent to the development area via stormwater flow.	Implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be required prior to commencement of works.

7.0 Management of impacts

The primary aim of impact management for the project is to ensure “no net loss” of threatened plants, as defined under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2020 Protected Plants Assessment Guidelines. The following section will address how the resultant no net loss of *D. bigibbum* will be achieved for the existing population.

This proposed IMP will address the following mitigative measures for plants within the direct clearing alignment and CIA:

- ▶ Translocation of *D. bigibbum* directly impacted by vegetation clearing within the alignment
- ▶ Establishment of TPZs for host trees bearing *D. bigibbum* adjacent to retained vegetation
- ▶ Management of weed incursions and edge effects imposed by clearing adjacent to retained vegetation

7.1 Translocation plan

Translocation is a key requirement for achieving no net loss of *D. bigibbum* within the alignment. Given that this species grows as an epiphyte, removal of whole plants is considered the most viable method of translocation for this species. Project scheduling currently places opportunities for translocation during the late wet season, before the species’ fruiting and flowering period. Any fruiting material present at the time of translocation will be retained on the plant for passive wind dispersal post translocation. No attempts to propagate seed within the project site or off-site will be attempted.

7.1.1 Expertise required

For a reasonable likelihood of success, the process of translocation must only be undertaken by experienced personnel with relevant experience including a botany and/or horticulture.

7.1.2 Recipient site selection

A total of 1031 *D. bigibbum* within the northern and southern development are considered for translocation in this IMP. To avoid a net loss of the local population it is recommended that translocation of all directly impacted plants be undertaken. Prior to translocation works, the selection of suitable recipient sites with similar vegetation community attributes (RE 3.2.2) is required (see **Section 4.0**). Suitable habitat is available outside of the CIA to the north and south of Pormpuraaw. Consideration of microhabitat factors such as aspect, host tree species, natural orchid density and light intensity is also critical to achieving a successful translocation project. All recipient sites must also be permanently secured by Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council to ensure long term viability of the translocation project.

7.1.3 Salvage procedure

Four Elements recorded GPS locations for each host tree during field surveys, and these are provided in **Appendix F**, and where practical, trees have been marked with pink flagging tape. The recipient sites will be entirely comprised of remnant vine thicket RE 3.2.2 (location yet to be confirmed), microhabitats will be determined firstly by closely matching existing light exposure, height and host tree species as indicated for each individual orchid. This will be done by collecting a set of current abiotic data such as light level, aspect, height and substrate type for each orchid, such that these conditions can be closely matched in the subject site by keeping the records on-hand during translocation.

All salvaged orchids are to be removed from the host tree with minimal disturbance to any aerial root material. It is highly likely that any damaged roots will die in the following dry season, potentially reducing survivorship. Damaged roots will be cut with sharpened secateurs to remove bruised roots. If the integrity of the root structure is maintained, a greater probability of success can be expected. Once dry season dormancy breaks with the commencement of summer rainfall.

Most Cooktown orchids within the direct clearing alignment are located at, or below 3 m in height making access for removal relatively easy. Removal of individuals from existing host trees will be achieved with the use of a chainsaw or hand saw to remove limbs containing Cooktown orchids. Cuts of branches are to be made approx. 20cm above and below the orchid attachment point to avoid root zone impacts. The removed plant will remain attached to the cut limb for translocation. Each plant will be temporarily stored in a shady and secure location prior to transport via vehicle to the selected recipient site (same day as salvage). Large branches and timber mounts may require splitting of the timber mount so that a combined weight of < 500g be achieved to reduce the chance of translocation failure.

7.1.4 Translocation procedure

It is recommended that translocation takes place during the winter dormancy period (late May - November) to limit disturbance impacts on translocated individuals. The salvaged plants will individually be attached to a selected recipient host tree. This will be achieved by securely tying individuals to new recipient host trees a dark cloth (cotton) horticultural tie. This is intended to be a semi-permanent mode of attachment that will eventually degrade in-situ, by which time the new aerial root growth of the translocated plant will have formed a supportive bond with the recipient tree. This will not damage the expanding cambium layer of the recipient host tree, nor will it crush the sensitive aerial roots of the orchids. Horticultural ties will be attached twice above and twice below the pseudobulbs of the plant so that they are securely fastened to the host tree. This will improve connectivity with the recipient host tree and provide a more secure access to moisture in the proceeding wet season to encourage development of new root growth.

On each recipient host tree, preference will be given for attachment points that are within moderate light environments (partial shade). All deeply shaded or highly exposed microhabitats are to be avoided. The highest abundance of Cooktown orchids recorded during the field assessment was in areas of moderate light. Well-developed canopy cover and highly exposed locations were associated with low Cooktown orchid abundance.

Once each translocated plant is securely mounted, it will be numbered, GPS-located and photographed. All observations on plant health will also be documented in a Translocation Report document at this point to allow for the monitoring of progress over time and to ensure all procedures, abiotic data, and translocation process data is captured in one place. This data shall include total number and length of each translocated plant, the number of live pseudobulbs, number of leaves (if present), as well as notes on host tree species and tree condition and the number of orchids translocated.

7.1.5 Monitoring procedure

It is expected that monitoring will be relatively low frequency during the dormancy phase. It is proposed that after translocation, mounted plants be monitored after four (4) weeks. If translocation occurs prior to the wet season (November), no growth is expected during this period. This initial monitoring period will mostly check for successful attachment to the host trees to ensure that contact to the host tree is still adequate for when the wet season commences.

If plants are mounted well after the initial four (4) week monitoring period, a six (6)-monthly monitoring event will be carried out to ensure plants are establishing successfully. If all translocated plants are proceeding well at six (6) months post translocation, then the period between monitoring may be expected to extend to yearly intervals. After 24 months post translocation works, if all individuals are still attached to their selected recipient host tree, a final summary of results will be provided for review.

During monitoring rounds, all translocated individuals will be photographed and accounted for in each monitoring period for an annual summary of translocation results.

Monitoring will record:

- ▶ Presence of healthy meristematic growth (Y/N, and notes)
- ▶ Signs of disease or damage (Y/N, and notes)
- ▶ Signs of reproduction (Y/N and notes)
- ▶ New root development (Y/N and notes)

7.1.6 Contingency measures

Should the translocation not result in a survivorship of 100% (all translocated Cooktown orchids alive and attaching well at 24 months post translocation), then a secondary mitigation program will be enacted. This will primarily involve division of small aerial offsets (keikis) that are produced on old spent canes. Offsets will be removed from the translocated population in the second year of monitoring to re-establish into other recipient host trees to account for loss or death of any translocated plants. *Dendrobium* spp. readily form aerial offsets and this was readily observed within the field survey for the PPS (see **Plate 8**). The removal of aerial offsets and placing them into recipient trees will essentially be undertaken following the same process as that outlined in the above **Section 7.1.4**. These plants will however not be attached to an existing branch and will be directly tied to the recipient host tree with a thin bed (1cm thick) of horticultural grade sphagnum moss and tied securely with horticultural ties. Monitoring of these individuals will be undertaken as per the above **Section 7.1.5**.



Plate 8 Mature Cooktown Orchid (Top of Image) and Aerial Offset Development below (Red Circle)

7.2 Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)

The management of residual impacts will primarily involve the protection of all retained vegetation. Due to the high density of Cooktown orchids present within RE 3.2.2 around the township of Pormpuraaw, avoidance of unnecessary damage to vegetation is critical. All tree protection measures and TPZ fencing must be installed before any earthworks or construction activities commence. Fencing must clearly delineate approved vegetation clearing extent. Fencing will be installed directly below the drip-zone of all retained canopy vegetation (individual or community) and shall not disturb understorey vegetation. The TPZ fencing will ideally consist of 2-m-high

weld mesh temporary builders' fence (relocatable panels) to the edge of proposed works (or as per Australian Standard 4970:2009, where applicable) with 'No entry' or 'No-go zone' signage attached. Alternative fencing materials will be utilised where specific site conditions (such as sloping, boggy or unstable ground) exist.

No ripping of root zones is to occur along the edge of the retained vegetation to prevent damage to TPZs. The ripping of tree roots will result in residual impacts beyond the existing clearing extent and must be avoided in all circumstances. Removal of trees along the boundary of retained vegetation should either retain individual trees or remove via above ground sawing.

A pre-start inspection shall be carried out to mitigate the impact of clearing and development works on CEEVNT vegetation adjacent to the CIA to ensure adequate protection measures are in place including awareness of protected plant locations (flagging), and appropriate avoidance measures. Tree fencing must not constitute a barrier to the dispersal of displaced fauna. Therefore, fencing must be installed in a fauna-friendly manner, i.e., at least 300 mm from ground-level.

General tree protection measures relevant to the project site are additionally listed below:

- ▶ Outline tree protection measures to all site personnel in induction prior to working on site
- ▶ Visibly delineate all vegetation requiring removal prior to works commencing
- ▶ Visually delineate TPZs of trees adjacent to works areas. High visibility bunting or fencing is required to prevent free movement of machinery into retained vegetation
- ▶ No parking of vehicles or machinery within the TPZ of any retained tree is to occur
- ▶ No storage of equipment or spoil materials from excavation within the TPZ of any retained tree
- ▶ All vegetation removal adjacent to retained trees must be cleared with chainsaws to avoid impacting root balls of retained trees
- ▶ Crown protection – if canopy branches of retained trees extend into the works area, they must be trimmed with a saw prior to machine access to prevent damage to retained vegetation
- ▶ Avoid all impact to buttress roots which are critical for the structural integrity of the tree
- ▶ Reporting of all tree damage/incursions into TPZs during works

7.3 Disposal of cleared vegetation

Cleared vegetation should be mulched and used as a mode of soil protection during construction. Vegetation must not be pushed up to retained vegetation areas. No cleared vegetation is to be placed within any retained vegetation. Any woody or herbaceous weeds removed during the clearing phase should be taken to a licenced landfill facility and not mulched with other native vegetation.

7.4 Weed management

Weed management resulting from construction related clearing and disturbance is predicted to be the main source of weed incursion for the project, that may indirectly impact *D. bigibbum* populations. Herbicide

application is recommended as an effective means to manage new and existing weed incursions. Care must be taken to reduce the overuse of herbicide however, as it can inhibit successful native vegetation management if used inappropriately, or if off-target or over-spraying occurs.

Specifically, the following recommendations are made for this project site:

- Baseline monitoring of existing weed incursions to occur prior to construction.
- Spray out herbaceous ground weeds at the edge of retained vegetation. For recommended herbicide application see **Section 7.3.2** and **Table 6**. Note that during windy periods, prior to rain forecast or within six (6) hours after rain, herbicide use is not recommended. Similarly, broadly or recklessly using such toxins in areas where native vegetation dominates or waterways exist, must be avoided. Weed control contractors and workers undertaking weed management will be suitably qualified in the areas of weed identification of target species and the appropriate level of control for each weed species.
- Containing existing weed incursion levels across the site is key to reducing weed control efforts during and post construction. Prior to vegetation clearing, an initial herbicide application will be undertaken on the edge of retained vegetation with a follow-up undertaken approx. 3-6 months after this. Key priority invasive plants tall exotic grasses, *Mesosphaerum suaveolens* (hyptis), *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (siratro) and *Azadirachta indica* (neem tree) will be targeted for control in each round with the aim of eradication. Care must be given not to impact the existing native vegetation in the riparian corridor. Any incursions which have spread into retained vegetation from the clearing alignment must also be treated as part of the management program to control residual impacts on retained populations.

7.4.1 Containing the spread of introductions

Machinery will not enter the retained vegetation which is that of the 100 m buffer from the edge of the direct clearance area. Movement through remnant vegetation will be treated as non-compliance.

Machinery is to be kept free of weed seed to prevent spread beyond already infested areas. Inspection and cleaning of machinery is required prior to accessing the site along with a weed hygiene declaration certificate. Any equipment found to be in an unsatisfactory state, or carrying contaminants will not be allowed access until a declaration can be provided.

7.4.2 Use of herbicides

Herbicide is one of the most effective methods of controlling weeds on the project site. However, along with the benefits of effectiveness at controlling weeds comes potential risks of inappropriate usage and off target application. Recommendations for herbicide use are outlined below:

- Wand targeted spot spray from a 15L backpack is the most appropriate application method (minimising off-target herbicide application).

- The use of herbicide control is to be on active green growth only, for example, new green leaf growth. Spraying of browned-off plants or dried plant material does not achieve the desired result and is an example of inappropriate usage.
- Off-target herbicide application is an unacceptable practice. It inhibits native vegetation regeneration. The application of herbicides will be targeted, be specific to the weed, and will be kept to the minimum necessary to adequately control the target weed.

Table 6 Supported methods for the control of herbaceous weeds

Herbicide	Rate	Application method
Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Nufarm Associate)	1.5 g per 10 L water plus wetting agent	Spray thoroughly to wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Minimise contact with desirable species.
Glyphosate 360: 360g/L	90-100 mL per 10 L water plus wetting agent	Spray thoroughly to wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Minimise contact with desirable species.

7.4.3 Monitoring procedure (weeds)

At the initial and follow-up treatments, notes will be recorded on weed incursion to inform the need for further weed treatment. Follow up treatment must be carried out within 3-6 months of the initial herbicide treatment. A final monitoring event will be undertaken prior to sign off on the project to determine if control of weeds has occurred. It is the responsibility of the asset owner (Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council) to ensure progressive records and observations of weed management are kept on file for compliance.

7.5 Minimising edge effects

Edge effects are an ecological phenomenon that occur when once-contiguous natural ecosystems are interrupted by physical alteration, for example, clearing and construction. Common edge effects in tropical environments occupied by vine thicket communities include:

- Increased weed spread due to heightened disturbance conditions that favour ruderal plant species (management discussed above).
- Increased wind sheering and eddying through the creation of a more open canopy.
- Changed humidity and moisture levels in both air and soil due to a more open canopy or environment.
- Increased light levels and light penetration into remaining vegetation.

- Changed plant community composition as edge-tolerant species predominate and out-compete more sensitive species over time.
- Localised extinctions of edge-sensitive flora and fauna (e.g. disturbance-sensitive species).
- Interruption to important functional processes that species require to survive such as asexual reproduction through layering, secondary succession through sexual reproduction, seed dispersal, pollination and nutrient cycling through the soil.
- Interruption to genetic mixing as populations of plants and animals become separated by a perpetuated disturbance regime (e.g. an active road), in extreme cases leading to inbreeding depression and long-term ecosystem decline. This is especially important where multiple types of fragmentation all occur in a similar area creating multiple edges and intermixing edge effects, e.g. a road abutting an agricultural landscape where forest patches are highly isolated by disturbances.

Many of these edge effects can be minimised through careful design and implementation of clearing, construction and long-term maintenance regimes relating to new or amended infrastructure. In this case, the edge of the development will consist of a 22 m asset protection buffer that encompasses the perimeter of the development footprint, partly already in place where the northern expansion area abuts Piithamp Street. For remaining edges that are bound by *D. bigibbum* habitat it is imperative that environmental changes are kept to a minimum to reduce the severity of edge effects. This includes:

- Maintaining as small as possible change to the current cleared area by reducing the clearing footprint to as small an area as is feasible.
- Keeping all set-down areas, temporary works facilities, fencing and batters to areas within existing cleared area or areas that are within the footprint of the proposed works, i.e., not adding additional clearing zones just for the purpose of temporary works or storage.
- Managing weeds effectively as per **Section 7.3**.
- Avoiding the clearance of mature native canopy trees where possible, especially those likely to act as wind barriers and provide canopy shade. For vegetation on the edge of the clearance area, TPZs are to be established to ensure no disturbance to retained vegetation occurs.

7.6 General corrective actions

If monitoring or opportunistic observations of any works during the project identify a potential risk resulting from project actions, a contingency response will identify the appropriate corrective actions required to rectify the situation. This will be a tailored response, with corrective actions dependent on the particular risk identified. If required, project works will cease until corrective actions have been implemented and the risk has been addressed.

7.7 Erosion and sediment control

A site-specific ESCP will be required to be implemented prior to and during construction to ensure adjacent wetlands are not impacted upon. This includes the use of silt fences and sediment traps to ensure downstream aquatic habitats are not impacted. Care should be taken when conducting earthworks in proximity to drainage lines and overland flow paths.

7.8 Construction Environment Management Plan (EMP)

A site-specific construction EMP will be required to be implemented prior to, and during construction. This will be required to reference and/or incorporate the approved final conditions outlined in any approval relevant to the management of protected plants and protected plant habitat.

7.9 Performance indicators

The performance indicators outlined below are derived from the current condition of the project site and will be important in determining a successful approach to orchid management during all stages of the project:

- No net loss of *D. bigibbum* resulting from direct and indirect impacts of the project after 24 months.
- No new weed incursions established at the clearing boundary between the essential clearing area and 100 m CIA buffer area.
- No damage or loss of trees outside the clearing boundary between the essential clearing area and 100 m CIA buffer area.

8.0 Justification of impacts

It is expected that with actioning of the mitigation measures detailed in the above sections of this report, the population of protected plants at this project site will not be significantly impacted. There will be no isolation of individuals or populations and surrounding vine thicket (RE 3.2.2) which support protected plant habitat will be maintained.

All *D. bigibbum* within the clearance area will be salvaged, translocated and monitored within informed recipient sites prior vegetation clearing works. The plan reasonably expects a survivorship of 100% with full implementation of contingency measures provided and by use of the methodology given. Due to limited disturbance to these epiphytes during the translocation process, it is expected that flower and fruit production will not be significantly impacted. Any death of individuals will be supplemented by the division of small offsets (keikis) from plants to maintain no net loss. This will ensure continued security of the local population.

Limitations to this IMP include a reliance on adequate survivorship of translocated individuals and prevention of additional loss of individuals outside of the clearing area from indirect edge effects including weed incursion and impacts to TPZs. Additionally, locating, agreeing upon and legally securing the land parcel of suitable RE 3.2.2 vegetation that will be the donor site for the translocation, is yet to be completed.

9.0 Suitably qualified person

9.1 Ryan Hughes

Ryan is recognised as a suitably qualified person by the Queensland Department of Environment, Tourism, Science, and Innovation (DETSI), and has regularly performed the role of project lead in Protected Plant Surveys (PPSS) in the last ten (10) years. Ryan has graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Hons I) from Griffith University Queensland in 2008 and has worked as a field ecologist and botanist since that time. He has been working as a full-time ecological consultant for the past 10 years. He has formal training in plant taxonomy and ecology from both his tertiary qualifications and completion of an advanced botanical identification post-graduate course with the University of New South Wales. He is an experienced field survey leader, specialising in flora surveys, ecological assessment and monitoring, vegetation mapping, threatened flora translocation and site rehabilitation. He has been involved in threatened flora surveys across the NSW Mid-north Coast, South East Queensland, Brigalow Belt North, Wet Tropics, Einasleigh Uplands, Cape York Peninsula and the Darwin Coastal bioregions.

The ability to identify flora in a range of habitats, understand their ecology and how this may be impacted (directly and indirectly) by an activity or development proposal is a core part of Ryan's profession and expertise. During site investigations, Ryan routinely assesses sites for the presence of threatened species from major urban growth projects to highway upgrades and other linear infrastructure.

Ryan has the necessary skills to undertake a wide array of ecological surveys including vegetation community mapping, identification and condition assessments, baseline monitoring surveys, BioCondition assessments, threatened species/community identification and management.

An assessment of Ryan Hughes' skills and experience against the self-assessment criteria provided in the guideline is presented in **Table 7** below. To be determined a suitably qualified person a minimum total of 100 points is required.

Table 7 Details of suitably qualified person – Ryan Hughes

Component 1 - Qualification, knowledge and ability	Conditions	Points allocated
A relevant qualification from a recognised institution that results in a thorough knowledge of plant identification and flora surveys	Bachelor of Science – Terrestrial Ecology Griffith University Gold Coast Queensland Focused	50 points
Component 2 - Field experience	Conditions	Points allocated
Experience within the last two (2) years and a total of at least five (5) years leading flora surveys in a field-based environment at a rate of no less than five (5) comprehensive botanical surveys that focus on locating and identifying threatened plant or near threatened plant.	Qld based field flora surveys. Ryan Hughes has been undertaking the lead role in flora surveys for a period of 10 years. Surveys includes Protected Plant Surveys (PPS), BioCondition monitoring plots, weed surveys, translocation surveys, Regional Ecosystem (RE) verification and mapping analysis.	60 points
Number of plant specimens that have been collected by the suitably qualified person that have been retained/ incorporated into the Queensland herbarium collection.	5 points per 5 plant specimens retained/incorporated to a maximum of 40 points	40 points
Total points	Must be greater than 100 points	150 points

9.2 Jack McCausland

Jack holds a Master of Science in Earth and Environmental Science from James Cook University and an Honors degree in Botany from Monash University. He has led and contributed to numerous targeted and general flora surveys over the past five (5) years across tropical North Queensland, including Quaternary and BioCondition surveys in dry tropical woodlands comparable to those within the CIA. This work has included PPSs, protected plant pre-clearance searches, significant tree assessments, and detailed vegetation condition evaluations and vegetation offset monitoring across Australia.

9.3 Jasmine Di Valentine

Jasmine Di Valentine is an ecologist with five (5) years' experience in flora survey work across Queensland, Victoria and the Northern Territory. Her work includes conducting significant tree assessments, Regional

Ecosystem (RE) verification, general and targeted weed surveys, and contributing to offset monitoring and rehabilitation programs using the BioCondition framework. She has completed training in rainforest plant identification through James Cook University and holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons I) from Monash University.

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Appendix A Wildlife Online search results



Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: Plants (including other non-animals such as fungi and protists)
Type: All
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -16.2557
Longitude: 145.3908
Distance: 10
Email: mark@4ec.com.au
Date submitted: Tuesday 25 Jun 2024 10:14:40
Date extracted: Tuesday 25 Jun 2024 10:20:02

The number of records retrieved = 956

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
chromists	Coscinodiscophyceae	Melosiraceae	<i>Melosira</i>					1/1
chromists	brown algae	Dictyotaceae	<i>Dictyotopsis propagulifera</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Auriculariaceae	<i>Auricularia delicata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Ganodermataceae	<i>Ganoderma steyaertanum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Marasmiaceae	<i>Marasmius</i>					2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Marasmiaceae	<i>Marasmius crinisequi</i>			C		4/4
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Mesophelliaceae	<i>Gummiglobus joyceae</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Mycenaceae	<i>Panellus pusillus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Omphalotaceae	<i>Marasmiellus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Aseroe arachnoidea</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Physalaciaceae	<i>Gloiocephala</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Lentinus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Microporus xanthopus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Panus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Polyporus arcularius</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Stereopsidaceae	<i>Stereopsis</i>					1/1
fungi	dothideomycetes	Aliquantostipitaceae	<i>Jahnula queenslandica</i>			C		1/1
fungi	dothideomycetes	Strigulaceae	<i>Strigula smaragdula</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Cratiria melanochlora</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	<i>Myriotrema rugiferum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora pangerangoensis</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pannariaceae	<i>Lepidocollema marianum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema robustum</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema saccatilobum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Relicina circumnodata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Relicina sublanea</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Usnea baileyi</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Usnea nidifica</i>			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Porinaceae	<i>Porina elixiana</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Porinaceae	<i>Porina papuensis</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina confirmata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina subfraxinea</i> var. <i>subfraxinea</i>			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina tenella</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina tropica</i>			C		4/4
plants	Ulvophyceae	Trentepohliaceae	<i>Trentepohlia arborum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i> subsp. <i>australasica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria strigosa</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Brilliantaisia lamium</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	pastel flower		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes alternata</i>		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes linearifolia</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes reptans</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	black-eyed Susan	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i>		Y			2/2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Achariaceae	<i>Ryparosa kurrangii</i>			NT		12/12
plants	land plants	Actinidiaceae	<i>Saurauia andreana</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Alseuosmiaceae	<i>Crispiloba disperma</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	green amaranth	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	gomphrena weed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	<i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	<i>Buchanania mangoides</i>			V		2/2
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Annona glabra</i>	pond apple	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Ylang-ylang		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Desmos goezeanus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Melodorum uhrii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia xanthocarpa</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Pseuduaria froggattii</i>			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Xylopia maccraeae</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	<i>Mackinlaya confusa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	yellow allamanda	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia muelleriana</i>	hard milkwood		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	white cheesewood		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia ilicifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia spicata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Cerbera floribunda</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Cerbera manghas</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Dischidia nummularia</i>	button orchid		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Gymnanthera oblonga</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Gymnema longipedicellatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Hoya australis</i> subsp. <i>tenuipes</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Hoya pottii</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Kopsia arborea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Leichhardtia glandulifera</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Leichhardtia racemosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus acutiflorus</i>	bellbird vine		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus australis</i>	southern melodinus		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia langiana</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia latifolia</i>	green-leaved silkpod		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex arnhemensis</i> subsp. <i>ferdinandi</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	taro	Y			1
plants	land plants	Araceae	<i>Pothos brassii</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Araceae	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias australiana</i>	ivory basswood		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celery wood		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias macgillivrayi</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias nodosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias purpurea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias willmottii</i>			C		1/1

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene geraniifolia</i>			NT		3/3
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus australis</i>	hairy Mary		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus vitiensis</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Laccospadix australasicus</i>	Atherton palm		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Licuala ramsayi</i> var. <i>ramsayi</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Linospadix</i>					2/2
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Linospadix minor</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Linospadix palmerianus</i>			NT		4/4
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Normanbya normanbyi</i>	black palm		C		7/7
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	solitaire palm		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Argophyllaceae	<i>Argophyllum cryptophlebium</i>			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Argophyllaceae	<i>Argophyllum iridescens</i>			V		1/1
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia acuminata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Parastolochia deltantha</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium laserpitifolium</i>	Johnstone River maidenhair		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium simplicifrons</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	<i>Hymenasplenium wildii</i>			V	V	3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	star burr	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> subsp. <i>conyzoides</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Blumea axillaris</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Camptacra robusta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium rupicola</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	white eclipta	Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	tobacco weed	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	parthenium weed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Sphaeromorphaea subintegra</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>		Y			4/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	tridax daisy	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Atherospermataceae	<i>Doryphora aromatica</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium dameriae</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium proliferum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Balanopaceae	<i>Balanops australiana</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia hirtella</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	<i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea nervosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	<i>Saritaea magnifica</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> subsp. <i>nilotica</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	gristle fern		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum medium</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum orientale</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum wurunuran</i>			SL		1/1

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Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 25/06/2024 at 10:20:02

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i>	climbing swamp fern		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	<i>Telmatoblechnum indicum</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Boryaceae	<i>Borya septentrionalis</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Bryaceae	<i>Rosulabryum albolimbatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Burmanniaceae	<i>Gymnosiphon queenslandicus</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	<i>Commersonia macrostipulata</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	<i>Kleinovia hospita</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum australianum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calophyllaceae	<i>Kayea lamachiana</i>			V		7/7
plants	land plants	Calycanthaceae	<i>Idiospermum australiense</i>			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Calymperes erosum</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Calymperes moluccense</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Leucophanes octoblepharoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Mitthyridium</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Mitthyridium fasciculatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Mitthyridium repens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Syrrhopodon croceus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Syrrhopodon semperi</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	<i>Syrrhopodon tristichus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	<i>Trema cannabina</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cardiopteridaceae	<i>Cardiopteris moluccana</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Cardiopteridaceae	<i>Citronella smythii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> subsp. <i>cordata</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> subsp. <i>equisetifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Dinghoya globularis</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Hedraianthera porphyropetala</i>	hedrianthera		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Hypsophila dielsiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Salacia chinensis</i>			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Salacia disepala</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Siphonodon membranaceus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cleomaceae	<i>Tarenaya aculeata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia brassii</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia warrenii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	<i>Lumnitzera littorea</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia arenicola</i>	beach almond		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i>	damson		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	<i>Floscopa scandens</i>			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	<i>Polia macrophylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Connaraceae	<i>Connarus conchocarpus</i> subsp. <i>conchocarpus</i>			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Connaraceae	<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Camonea pilosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Decalobanthus peltatus</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Distimake dissectus</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Erycibe coccinea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	blue morning-glory	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea littoralis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Operculina riedeliana</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Costaceae	<i>Cheilocostus potierae</i>			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Costaceae	<i>Costus dubius</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Costaceae	<i>Tapeinochilos ananassae</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	resurrection plant	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Neosalsomitra clavigera</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes odontosperma</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	<i>Ceratopetalum lugumensis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	<i>Gillbeea whypallana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	<i>Pseudoweinmannia apetala</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	<i>Pullea stutzeri</i>	hard alder		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyatheaceae	<i>Alsophila rebecca</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyatheaceae	<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Actinoscirpus grossus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis densa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex horsfieldii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex indica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex maculata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex rafflesiana</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i>		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Mullumbimby couch	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus cyperinus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus digitatus</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus distans</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus javanicus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus mindorensis</i>		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sphacelatus</i>		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus stoloniferus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus trinervis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis nuda</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Exocarya scleroides</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis acicularis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	common fringe-rush		C		2/2

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plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis pauciflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis schoenoides</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	sword grass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Hypolytrum compactum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Hypolytrum nemorum</i>			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Mapania macrocephala</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Paramapania parvibractea</i>			V		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora brownii</i>	beak rush		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora corymbosa</i>			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora leae</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora rubra</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus calostachyus</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus sparteus</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpodendron ghaeri</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria ciliaris</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria corymbosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria levis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria polycarpa</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria scrobiculata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria sumatrensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria terrestris</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia denticulata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia repens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepis tenuifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia speluncae</i>	cave fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dichapetalaceae	<i>Dichapetalum papuanum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dicranaceae	<i>Eucamptodon scalarirete</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia alata</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia banksii</i> forma banksii			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera daemeliania</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera nordtiana</i> var. <i>moluccana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera nordtiana</i> var. <i>nordtiana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera nordtiana</i> var. <i>wuthiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	native yam		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dracaenaceae	<i>Dracaena angustifolia</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Dracaenaceae	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera spatulata</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Bolbitis taylorii</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Lastreopsis poecilophlebia</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Lastreopsis wurunuran</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Teratophyllum brightiae</i>			SL		1/1

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plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros laurina</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros pluviatilis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros uvida</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Aceratium concinnum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Aceratium megalospermum</i>			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus bancroftii</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus elliffii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus ferruginiflorus</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus foveolatus</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus grahamii</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue quandong		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus hylbroma</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus johnsonii</i>	Kuranda quandong		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus michaelii</i>			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp. (Windsor Tableland L.W.Jessup+ GJM1378)			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus stellaris</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea langii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	<i>Acrothamnus spathaceus</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	<i>Trochocarpa bellendenkerensis</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon athertonense</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon australe</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon willdenovianum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Escalloniaceae	<i>Polyosma hirsuta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Escalloniaceae	<i>Polyosma rigidiuscula</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea thozetiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aleurites rockinghamensis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon tenerifolium</i> subsp. <i>boreale</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> var. <i>moluccanum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton triacros</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Endospermum myrmecophilum</i>	endospermum		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	milky mangrove		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga involucreta</i> var. <i>mallotoides</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga polyadenia</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga subdentata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus mollissimus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Eupomatiaceae	<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	bolwarra		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	<i>Fissidens oblongifolius</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	<i>Fissidens pellucidus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	whip vine		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Gentianaceae	<i>Fagraea cambagei</i>			C		8/8

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plants	land plants	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lenbrassia australiana</i> var. <i>australiana</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lenbrassia australiana</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>			SL		7/7
plants	land plants	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>altissima</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	pouched coral fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia myrsophylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola enantophylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus acanthocarpus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Neostrearia fleckeri</i>			NT		3/3
plants	land plants	Hernandiaceae	<i>Hernandia albiflora</i>			C		18/18
plants	land plants	Hernandiaceae	<i>Hernandia nymphaeifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa aubertii</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria</i>					2/1
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria erecta</i>			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Abrodictyum obscurum</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Cephalomanes atrovirens</i>			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes aphlebioides</i>			CR		2/2
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes barnardianum</i>			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes bipunctatum</i>			SL		6/6
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes humile</i>			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes kurzii</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes proliferum</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes saxifragoides</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Didymoglossum bimarginatum</i>			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Didymoglossum motleyi</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum kerianum</i>			V		1/1
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum pallidum</i>			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Vandenboschia johnstonensis</i>			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hydnaceae	<i>Hyphaceae</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Iridaceae	<i>Geosiris australiensis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	coastal lolly bush		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tracyanum</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina dalrympleana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina fasciculiflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Hyptis capitata</i>		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Mesosphaerum pectinatum</i>		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Premna serratifolia</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex queenslandica</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> var. <i>trifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i>			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia castrisinsensis</i>			NT		10/10
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia obtusifolia</i>	hard bolly gum		C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia tooram</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia volckii</i>	Boonjee blush walnut		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya angulata</i>	ivory laurel		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya corrugata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya densiflora</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya grandis</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya leucophylla</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya mackinnoniana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya murrayi</i>	Murray's laurel		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya saccharata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra acuminata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra bessaphila</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra compressa</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra cooperana</i>			E	E	4/4
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra dielsiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra glauca</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra grayi</i>			V		7/7
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra hypotephra</i>	blue walnut		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra insignis</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra leptodendron</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra longipedicellata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra microneura</i>			NT		13/13
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra monothyra</i> subsp. <i>monothyra</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra montana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra sankeyana</i>	Sankey's walnut		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra wolfei</i>			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera queenslandica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea bindoniana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea breviumbellata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea laeleana</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	white bolly gum		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Cordylone canifolia</i>			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lecythidaceae	<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Lecythidaceae	<i>Planchonia careya</i>	cockatoo apple		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia celsa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia cincinnata</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia crassicaarpa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia leptocarpa</i>	north coast wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia mangium</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia polystachya</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia pubirhachis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia</i> sp. (Windsor Tableland B.Gray 2181)			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Arachis pintoii</i>		Y			1/1

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Archidendron kanisii</i>			V		5/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Archidendron lucyi</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Archidendron ramiflorum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Archidendron vaillantii</i>	salmon bean		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Austrocallerya australis</i>			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Austrosteenisia stipularis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Centrosema molle</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia</i> var. <i>rotundifolia</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria goreensis</i>	gambia pea	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Cynometra iripa</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Dalbergia candenatensis</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Dalbergia densa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Derris</i>					2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Derris trifoliata</i>			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Dioclea hexandra</i>			E		9/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i>	matchbox bean		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Erythrina fusca</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Indian coral tree		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	woolly glycine		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Heliodendron xanthoxylon</i>	yellow siris		NT		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	hairy indigo		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Inga</i>					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Mezoneuron scortechinii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>	giant sensitive plant	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> var. <i>unijuga</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Mucuna gigantea</i>	burny bean		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Ormosia ormondii</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Samanea saman</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna alata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	coffee senna	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Easter cassia	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna siamea</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna tora</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Storckiiella australiensis</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Strongylodon lucidus</i>			NT		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Stylosanthes humilis</i>	Townsville stylo	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Stylosanthes viscosa</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Ticanto crista</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Vigna marina</i>	dune bean		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Zornia maritima</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia caerulea</i>	blue bladderwort		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia uliginosa</i>	asian bladderwort		SL		2/2

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plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania amblyphylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania citharodes</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania filiformis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania gamscottii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania intermedia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania mittenii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania sauropoda</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania vittata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	<i>Leucobryum</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Linaceae	<i>Hugonia jenkinsii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	<i>Bonnaya antipoda</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	<i>Torenia anagallis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea brachypoda</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i> subsp. <i>agatii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i> subsp. <i>ensifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea media</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea obtusa</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea repens</i> var. <i>sessilis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea terrae-reginae</i>			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	<i>Geniostoma rupestre</i> var. <i>australianum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme oasena</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Lomariopsis kingii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lophocoleaceae	<i>Conoscyphus trapezioides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema conspicua</i> subsp. <i>conspicua</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema quaternifolia</i>			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema whitei</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Amylothea dictyophleba</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Decaisnina congesta</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe curvata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Diplatia tomentosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea cernua</i>			CL		1/1
plants	land plants	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus harmsii</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus phlegmarioides</i>			V		1/1
plants	land plants	Lygodaceae	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	snake fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lygodaceae	<i>Lygodium reticulatum</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	<i>Sonneratia alba</i>			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	<i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	<i>Sonneratia x gulingai</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Maesaceae	<i>Maesa dependens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Malpighiaceae	<i>Tristellateia australasica</i>			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	cotton tree		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Sida acuta</i>	spinyhead sida	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Thespesia</i>					1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i>	urena weed	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Marantaceae	<i>Ctenanthe setosa</i>		Y			1/1

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plants	land plants	Marattiaceae	<i>Angiopteris evecta</i>	giant fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>	shiny nardoo		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Melastomataceae	<i>Heterotis rotundifolia</i>		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Melastomataceae	<i>Medinilla balls-headleyi</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma cyanoides</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> subsp. <i>malabathricum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Melastomataceae	<i>Memecylon pauciflorum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Melastomataceae	<i>Miconia nervosa</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Melastomataceae	<i>Tristemma mauritianum</i> var. <i>mauritianum</i>		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia ferruginea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia sapindina</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Didymocheton gaudichaudianus</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Didymocheton muelleri</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Didymocheton papuanus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Didymocheton pettigrewianus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Goniocheton arborescens</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Prasoxylon alliaceum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Prasoxylon klanderi</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>	cedar mangrove		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	<i>Carronia protensa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	<i>Hypserpa decumbens</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	<i>Hypserpa laurina</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	<i>Parapachygone longifolia</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Molluginaceae	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Austromatthaea elegans</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Hedycarya loxocarya</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Palmeria hypotephra</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Palmeria scandens</i>	anchor vine		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Stegantthera laxiflora</i> subsp. <i>laxiflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Stegantthera maccoaria</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea longipes</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea pubescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea</i> sp. (McDowall Range J.G.Tracey 14552)			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus altitilis</i>	breadfruit	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus adenosperma</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus congesta</i> var. <i>congesta</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus copiosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus mollior</i> var. <i>mollior</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pantoniana</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus septica</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus triradiata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus variegata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus virgata</i> var. <i>virgata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Musaceae	<i>Musa banksii</i>			C		3/3

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plants	land plants	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica globosa</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>	native nutmeg		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica insipida</i> var. <i>cimicifera</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	river mangrove		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia brevipedata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia pachyrrhachis</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia australiana</i>	embelia		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia caulialata</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine oreophila</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine porosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine urceolata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena divaricata</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena graveolens</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena hemilampra</i> subsp. <i>hemilampra</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena hemilampra</i> subsp. <i>orophila</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Acmenosperma claviflorum</i>	grey satinash		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckeri</i>	rose myrtle		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia hughesii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved red ironbark		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pellita</i>	large-fruited red mahogany		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia shepherdii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Lindsayomyrtus racemoides</i>			C		16/16
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Lithomyrtus obtusa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> subsp. <i>platyphylla</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	broad-leaved tea-tree		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> var. <i>viridiflora</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Mitranthia bilocularis</i>		CR	CE		15/15
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Ptilidostigma papuanum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia sessiliflora</i>			E		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus effusa</i>			E		14/14
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa</i>	finger cherry		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus pervagata</i>			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus sericea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Ristantia pachysperma</i>	yellow penda		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Sphaerantia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Sphaerantia discolor</i>	Tully penda		V		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium angophoroides</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium apodophyllum</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cormiflorum</i>	bumpy satinash		C		7/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cryptophlebium</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium erythroxalix</i>	scarlet satinash		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium fibrosum</i>	fibrous satinash		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium glenum</i>			E		2/2

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plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium gustavioides</i>			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium johnsonii</i>	Johnson's satinash		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium kuranda</i>	Kuranda satinash		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium monospermum</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium sayeri</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium sharoniae</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium tierneyanum</i>	river cherry		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium wesa</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Uromyrtus metrosideros</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea unipunctata</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>	black penda		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Xanthostemon formosus</i>			E	E	3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Xanthostemon whitei</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Neckeraceae	<i>Neckeropsis cyclophylla</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis acutifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis obliterata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>	birdlime tree		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea violacea</i>			SL		4/3
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus sleumeri</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum kajewskii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i>		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	willow primrose		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Helminthostachys zeylanica</i>	flowering fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioderma pendula</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Anoectochilus yatesiae</i>	jewel orchid		NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Apostasia wallichii</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Corymborkis veratrifolia</i>	cinnamon orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Demorchis queenslandica</i>			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium canaliculatum</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium discolor</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium discolor</i> x <i>Dendrobium nindii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium jonesii</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium mirbelianum</i>	mangrove orchid		E	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium nindii</i>	blue orchid		E	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium ensifolium</i>	leafy hyacinth orchid		SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Hetaeria oblongifolia</i>			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Micropera fasciculata</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Oberonia flavescens</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Oberonia rimachila</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus chlorandrellus</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Pomatocalpa macphersonii</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Robiquetia gracilistipes</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Vrydagzynea grayi</i>			E	E	1/1

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plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	<i>Macromitrium erythrocomum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	<i>Macromitrium funiforme</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pandanaceae	<i>Benstonea monticola</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia excelsa</i>	climbing pandanus		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia marginata</i>			E		5/5
plants	land plants	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia percostata</i>			V		3/3
plants	land plants	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia scandens</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora kuranda</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pentaphragmataceae	<i>Ternstroemia cherryi</i>	cherry beech		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pentaphragmataceae	<i>Rivina humilis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Actephila petiolaris</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Antidesma erostre</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia cernua</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Bridelia insulana</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Cleistanthus discolor</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Cleistanthus myrianthus</i>			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion harveyanum</i> var. <i>harveyanum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion lobocarpum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion philippicum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion sessiliflorum</i> var. <i>pedicellatum</i>	umbrella cheese tree		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus brassii</i>			V		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus clamboides</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	<i>Choriceras majus</i>			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	<i>Dissiliaria tuckeri</i>			V		4/4
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	<i>Whyanbeelia terrae-reginae</i>			NT		10/10
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	<i>Piper caninum</i>	peppervine		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	<i>Piper fungiforme</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	<i>Piper macropiper</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum rubiginosum</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum trilobum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum wingii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	<i>Limnophila fragrans</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Centotheca lappacea</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Centotheca philippinensis</i>	creek grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Mackie's pest	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Coelachne pulchella</i>			C		3/3

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	summer grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	awnless barnyard grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	crowsfoot grass	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis interrupta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>	elastic grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis unioloides</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eulalia trispicata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Gamotia stricta</i> var. <i>longiseta</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Hymenachne acutigluma</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> 'Olive'		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Ichnanthus pallens</i> var. <i>major</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Isachne</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Isachne confusa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Isachne minutula</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Isachne sharpii</i>			E		7/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum fragile</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum muticum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum triticeum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Lophatherum gracile</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Mulerochloa moreheadiana</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus compositus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus mollis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Ottocloa nodosa</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Panicum incommum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	sourgrass	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Pogonatherum crinitum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Indian cupscale grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i>	firegrass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	giant Parramatta grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	grader grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Whiteochloa airoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus grayae</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala paniculata</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	<i>Xanthophyllum fragrans</i>			NT		8/8
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	<i>Xanthophyllum octandrum</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Muehlenbeckia zippellii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria barbata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender knotweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria dichotoma</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Ctenopterella gordonii</i>			SL		1/1

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plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Dendroconche ampla</i>			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium membranifolium</i>	pimple fern		NT		2/2
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Prosaptia maidenii</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia longifolia</i>			SL		5/5
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Alloxylon wickhamii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Athertonia diversifolia</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Austromuellera trinervia</i>			NT		4/4
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia aquilonia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Buckinghamia ferruginiflora</i>			V		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Carnarvonia araliifolia</i> var. <i>araliifolia</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Darlingia darlingiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia nortoniana</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Megahertzia amplexicaulis</i>			NT		3/3
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Musgravea heterophylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Musgravea stenostachya</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Neorites kevedianus</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Orites fragrans</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Placospermum coriaceum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus cryptocarpus</i>	giant-leaved stenocarpus		NT		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus davallioides</i>	fern-leaved stenocarpus		V		4/4
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus reticulatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	skeleton fork fern		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	golden mangrove fern		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	mangrove fern		SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Antrophyum callifolium</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i> var. <i>calomelanos</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Taenitis pinnata</i>	morse fern		SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes iodoformis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pylaisiadelphaceae	<i>Glastobryum cuculligerum</i> var. <i>dimorphum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pylaisiadelphaceae	<i>Taxithelium lindbergii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Restionaceae	<i>Dapsilanthus elatior</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia oblata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	pink ash		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia whitei</i>	red ash		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Emmenosperma cunninghamii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnella vitiensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia hamosa</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Schistocarpha johnsonii</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rhizophoniaceae	<i>Pyrrhobryum medium</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	large-fruited orange mangrove		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Bruguiera parviflora</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	carallia		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Ceriops pseudodecandra</i>			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Ceriops tagal</i>	yellow mangrove		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus turneriana</i>	almond bark		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus alceifolius</i>	giant bramble	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>moluccanus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia cowleyi</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> subsp. <i>fitzalanii</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus hirtus</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus sessilis</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Coelospermum purpureum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Coffea liberica</i>		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum brevipes</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum costatum</i>			V	V	5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum multiflorum</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum protractum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum rostellatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Exallage lapeyrousei</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Exallage radicans</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Geophila repens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Gynochthodes sessilis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis novoguineensis</i>			E		4/4
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora baileyana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora biflora</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora timorensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus chlorocarpus</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Leptopetalum biflorum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i>		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>				V	2/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Leichhardt tree		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Neonauclaea glabra</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorthiza australiana</i> subsp. <i>australiana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria coelospermum</i>			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria dallachiana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	hairy psychotria		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i> sp. (Daintree NP P.I.Forster+ PIF21974)			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i> sp. (Danbullia S.T.Blake 15262)			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i> sp. (Mt Finnigan L.J.Brass 20044)			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i> sp. (Mt Lewis V.K.Moriarty 2445)			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax montigena</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia audasii</i>			NT		5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Scleromitron subulatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce exilis</i>		Y			1/1

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plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce prostrata</i>		Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce remota</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna dallachiana</i> subsp. <i>dallachiana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius singularis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius timon</i> var. <i>timon</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria lanosa</i> var. <i>appendiculata</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia inclusa</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia urceolata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia acronychioides</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia acuminata</i>			NT		5/5
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia choorechillum</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Brombya platynema</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus inodora</i>			V		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus x limon</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia laevicarpa</i> var. <i>laevicarpa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia pimenteliana</i>	maple silkwood		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Halfordia kendack</i>	saffron heart		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Medicosma fareana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Medicosma sessiliflora</i>			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Melicope broadbentiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Melicope vitiflora</i>	northern evodia		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Melicope xanthoxyloides</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria madida</i>	Thornton Peak stink bush		CR		1/1
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	<i>Casearia costulata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	<i>Casearia dallachii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	<i>Casearia</i> sp. (Mission Beach B.P.Hyland 773)			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	<i>Flacourtia jangomas</i>		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	<i>Homalium</i> sp. (Johnstone River N.Michael 176)			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	flintwood		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	<i>Korthalsella brassiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	<i>Notothixos leiophyllus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Allophylus cobbe</i>			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	coogera		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera pauciflora</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Castanospora alphandii</i>	brown tamarind		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis diploglottoides</i>			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis foveolata</i>	narrow-leaved tuckeroo		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis bernieana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis smithii</i>	wild tamarind		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Harpullia arborea</i>	Cooktown tulipwood		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Harpullia rhyticarpa</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera madida</i>			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Lepiderema sericolignis</i>			C		4/4

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischarytera megaphylla</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus albescens</i>				NT	3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus exangulatus</i>			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus grandissimus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus lachnocarpus</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Rhysotoechia flavescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Rhysotoechia mortoniana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Rhysotoechia robertsonii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindaceae</i>					2/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcopteryx acuminata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i>				NT	2/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcopteryx reticulata</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcotoechia villosa</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Toechima erythrocarpum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Niemeyera discolor</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Niemeyera prunifera</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Palaquium galactoxylon</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella chartacea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella euphlebia</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella myrsinodendron</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella obovata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Pleioluma singuliflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Pleioluma xerocarpa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Var-royena castanosperma</i>			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Schistochilaceae	<i>Schistochila cristata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Schizaeaceae	<i>Actinostachys digitata</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>	branched comb fern		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella australiensis</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella longipinna</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sematophyllaceae	<i>Acanthorrhynchium papillatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sematophyllaceae	<i>Clastobryophilum balansaeum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Simaroubaceae	<i>Samadera baileyana</i>				NT	1/1
plants	land plants	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax aculeatissima</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax blumei</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum magnifolium</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	devil's fig		Y		3/3
plants	land plants	Sorapillaceae	<i>Sorapilla papuana</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Triumfetta repens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Stermonuraceae	<i>Gomphandra australiana</i>			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Argyrodendron peralatum</i>	red tulip oak		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Karnak P.I.Forster+ PIF10711)			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Whyanbeel B.P.Hyland RFK1106)			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Franciscodendron launifolium</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	peanut tree		C		1/1

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia</i> sp. (Annan River L.J.Brass 20319)			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium alsinoides</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos</i>					6/6
plants	land plants	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos cyanocarpa</i> var. <i>cyanocarpa</i>			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos oresbia</i>				NT	1/1
plants	land plants	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos paucistaminea</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos puberula</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Tectariaceae	<i>Arthropteris palisotii</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Tectariaceae	<i>Tectaria confluens</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Theaceae	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>			Y		2/2
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Chingia australis</i>			E	E	2/2
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i>	creek fern		SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella parasitica</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella queenslandica</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella subpubescens</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Grypothrix triphylla</i>			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Sphaerostephanos heterocarpos</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Lethedon setosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	white nettle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia hirta</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana		Y		1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>			Y		4/4
plants	land plants	Violaceae	<i>Rinorea bengalensis</i> forma <i>bengalensis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Causonia australasica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia saponaria</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus repens</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Tetragium nitens</i>	shining grape		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia queenslandiana</i> subsp. <i>queenslandiana</i>			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia whiteana</i>			CR		5/5
plants	land plants	Winteraceae	<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>	brush pepperbush		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris complanata</i>	yellow-eye		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	<i>Bowenia spectabilis</i>			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	<i>Lepidozamia hopei</i>	Hope's cycad		SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia modesta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Zingiberaceae	<i>Etilingera australasica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Zingiberaceae	<i>Pleuranthodium racemigerum</i>			C		2/2

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CODES

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

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

Appendix B EPBC Act Protected Matters report

Appendix C Regulated vegetation mapping

Appendix D Potential occurrence

Common name	Scientific name	Status EPBC Act	Status NC Act	Preferred habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence (LoO) within study area
Plants					
Cooktown orchid	<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	V	V	<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i> grows on the branches of small trees in scrubby habitats, such as semi-deciduous vine forest and vine thickets, where fire cannot penetrate. It is particularly common in vine scrubs behind beaches and on rocky hillsides (Jones et al 2010).	Confirmed This species was recorded throughout the coastal vine thicket. This species was common and abundant in both the northern and southern urban expansion areas.
Chocolate tea tree orchid	<i>Dendrobium johannis</i>	V	V	Occurs in open humid habitats, close to swamps, in pockets of monsoon forest, and on slopes in open woodlands. (AVH 2023).	Unlikely There is a distinct lack of suitable habitat within the urban expansion areas. This species was targeted within the Melaleuca Forest RE 3.2.3

Appendix E Pormpuraaw urban expansion areas flora species list

Family	Species	NC Act 1992	EPBC Act 1999	Qld Biosecurity Act 2014	RE 3.2.2	RE 3.2.3	RE 3.2.5
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera spicata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera ciliata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum uniflorum</i>	LC	-	-	+		+
Annonaceae	<i>Miliusa traceyi</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia actinophylla</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia spicata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum viminale</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Apocynaceae	<i>Gymnema tricholepis</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia pubera</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	LC	-	Environmental weed	+		
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Bixaceae	<i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Burseraceae	<i>Canarium australianum</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis paniculata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Cannabaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	LC	-	-	+	+	+
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	LC	-	-			+
Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia hederacea</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis althaeoides</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus trinervis</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora subtenuifolia</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus nervulosus</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros compacta</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus nesophilus</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga involucrata</i> var. <i>mallotoides</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	LC	-	Environmental weed	+	+	+
Fabaceae	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia crassicarpa</i>	LC	-	-		+	+
Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	LC	-	-	+		

Hernandiaceae	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Lamiaceae	<i>Premna serratifolia</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Lamiaceae	<i>Premna acuminata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum costatum</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Lamiaceae	<i>Mesosphaerum suaveolens</i>	-	-	Environmental weed	+		+
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Lecythidaceae	<i>Planchonia careya</i>	LC	-	-	+	+	
Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos lucida</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe curvata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia muelleri</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Malvaceae	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Malvaceae	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus meraukensis</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Meliaceae	<i>Azadarichta indica</i>	-	-	Environmental weed	+		
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Menispermaceae	<i>Pachygone ovata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Moraceae	<i>Ficus opposita</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Moraceae	<i>Trophis scandens</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Myrtaceae	<i>Thryptomene oligandra</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia mutabilis</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea macrosperma</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea immutabilis</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea violacea</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Opiliaceae	<i>Cansjera leptostachya</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Opiliaceae	<i>Opilia amentacea</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	-	+		
Orchidaceae	<i>Chiloschista phyllorhiza</i>	LC	-	-	+		+
Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus spiralis</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Poaceae	<i>Themeda arguens</i>	LC	-	-			+
Poaceae	<i>Panicum trichoides</i>	LC	-	-			+

Poaceae	<i>Chrysopogon elongatus</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Setaria surgens</i>	LC	-	-			+
Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>	LC	-	-			+
Poaceae	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i>	LC	-	-			+
Poaceae	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	LC	-	Environmental weed		+	
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis myosuroides</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Ectrosia leporina</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida sp.</i>	LC	-	-			+
Poaceae	<i>Oryza meridionalis</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne rara</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	LC	-	-		+	+
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria attenuata</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea persiehana</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce stenophylla</i>	LC	-	-	+	+	
Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius timon</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia racemosa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce baileyana</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Rubiaceae	<i>Pavetta brownii</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Rutaceae	<i>Halfordia kendack</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Sapindaceae	<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea platyptera</i>	LC	-	-			+
Sapotaceae	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Sapotaceae	<i>Sersalisia sericea</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax calophylla</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Taccaceae	<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Violaceae	<i>Pigea enneasperma</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Vitaceae	<i>Ampelocissus acetosa</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Vitaceae	<i>Causonis trifolia</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia acris</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma petraeum</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus pentaclada</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia cardiophylla</i>	LC	-	-	+		
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris complanata</i>	LC	-	-		+	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	LC	-	-			+

Appendix F Host trees within the CIA

This table contains sensitive environmental information and has been excluded from the public review version of this report. The complete unredacted version has been supplied to DCCEEW for assessment.