THREATENED SPECIES ASSESSMENTS

This Annex provides an assessment of the likelihood of threatened terrestrial mammal and reptile species occurring within the study area. Species tables were created according to threatened species records collected from Queensland EPA and Commonwealth EPBC database searches (*Table 5.7.1 through Table 5.7.4 in Volume 5, Chapter 7*). Likelihood was calculated based on the habitat condition of the study area during the on-ground ecological assessment. The likelihood of threatened terrestrial flora and threatened bird species occurring within the study area are provided in *Appendix 5.5, Table 3* and *Appendix 5.7, Table 3*, respectively.

Table .1 Likelihood of occurrence of threatened terrestrial reptile species within the study area.

Species	Likelihood of Occurrence	Reason
Varanus semiremex (Rusty Monitor)	Low	The species is uncommon in the region, feral predators are abundant and Cane Toads are highly abundant. There is however sufficient mangrove habitat for the species.
Denisonia maculata (Ornamental Snake)	Unlikely	This species favours freshwater margins. There is no permanenet freshwater in the study area.
Egernia rugosa (Yakka Skink)	Low	Sufficient roosting hollows exist in the study area, but the presence of Fox and Feral Dog significantly reduces the species' likelihood.
Paradelma orientalis (Brigalow Scaly-foot)	Unlikely	No significant sandstone outcrops or vine-thickets occur within the study area.

unlikely = the subject site does not contain habitat resources suitable for the subject species; low = the subject site has some attributes (i.e. habitat type) that are suitable for the subject species but key habitat attributes (i.e. nest, shelter and foraging sites) are absent; Medium = the subject site contains potential habitat and habitat attributes but the species is uncommon in the locality; High = the subject site contains potential habitat and habitat attributes and there are records nearby; Known = species recorded using the subject site during the field survey.

Table 2 **Likelihood of occurrence of threatened terrestrial mammal species within the study area.**

Species	Likelihood of Occurrence	Reason
Dasyurus hallucatus (Northern Quoll)	Unlikely	Highly susceptible to population extirpation in areas with significant Cane Toad populations (Rankmore et al 2005).
Taphozous australis (Coastal Sheathtail Bat)	Unlikely	Requires coastal caves for roosting and as maternity sites (Environment Australia 1999). No suitable cave sites exist in the study area.
Chalinolobus dwyeri (Large-eared Pied Bat)	Unlikely	In QLD, usually found in moist tall forest or rainforests. Roosts in caves and overhangs around sandstone outcrops, not present in the study area, may roost in hollows. This species is poorly known.
Chalinolobus picatus (little Pied Bat)	Low	Suitable dry open woodland habitat exists (Environment Australia 1999), however, there are few records from coastal environments. No suitable cave-dwelling sites exist, however the species also utilises tree hollows.
Xeromys myoides (Water Mouse, False Water Rat)	Unlikely	The species relies on freshwater wetland habitat adjacent to mangroves (DEH 2003). Although suitable mangroves exist, there are no permanent freshwater environments in the study area.

Unlikely = the subject site does not contain habitat resources suitable for the subject species; low = the subject site has some attributes (i.e. habitat type) that are suitable for the subject species but key habitat attributes (i.e. nest, shelter and foraging sites) are absent.