Threatened and migratory fauna species

Species	EPBC status	NCA status	Comments
BIRDS			
Red Goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	V	E	The red goshawk has a large home range spanning between 50 and 220 square kilometres. The species is commonly found inhabiting mixed vegetation types, including tall open forest, woodland, lightly treed savannah and the edge of rainforest (Queensland Parks and Wildlife, 2006).
Grey goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae*		R	Grey goshawks can be found about the canopies of tall closed to open forests, generally preferring rainforest.
Radjah shelduck *Tadorna radjah*		R	This species occupies shallow lagoons, wetlands, estuaries, mudflats, and mangrove areas, with fresh or brackish water. These birds disperse from wet season shallow waters in the dry season to deeper, more permanent lagoons.
Beach stone-curlew *Esacus neglectus*		V	This species occupies undisturbed beach habitat on islands and mainland, often about the mouths of rivers and creeks.
Black-necked stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*		R	Black-necked storks occupy freshwater swamps, large rivers and other water-bodies, tidal mudflats, mangroves, coastal inlets and foreshores, irrigated land, open woodlands and floodplains.
Sooty oystercatcher *Haematopus fuliginosus*		R	Distributed around Australia's coastline, this bird frequents rocky coastal habitats feeding on crustaceans and molluscs, prying shells opens with its specially designed bill. They choose to nest on offshore islands that are free from predators such as foxes, cats, dogs and people.
Little tern *Sterna albifrons*	M	E	The little tern prefers coastal habitats and inshore waters, especially the mouths or downstream reaches of rivers. This species takes fish by aerial dives, and breeds on islands and beaches.
Eastern curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*	M	R	The eastern curlew occupies estuaries, tidal mudflats, mangroves, salt marshes and grasslands near water, migrating to Australian waters from Asia between August and May.
Australian painted snipe *Rostratula australis*	V M	V	The Australian painted snipe is usually found in either permanent or temporary shallow inland wetlands, generally freshwater although brackish wetlands are also utilised. It nests on the ground amongst tall reed-like vegetation near water, and feeds near the water's edge and on mudflats, taking invertebrates, such as insects and worms, and seeds. Although the Australian painted snipe can occur across Australia, the areas of most sensitivity to the species are those wetlands where the birds frequently occur and are known to breed (Department of Environment and Heritage, 2006).

Squatter pigeon (southern) *Geophaps scripta scripta*	V	V	The species prefer to inhabit areas with access to water, commonly in the grassy understorey of eucalypt woodland. Gravel ridges with sandy areas are also a preferred habitat. Their southern habitat has become fragmented. It is not known whether the subspecies occurs past their usual range (http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/action/birds2000/pubs/squatter-pigeon.pdf).
Black-throated finch (southern) *Poephila cincta cincta*	E	V	During the wet season this species ranges between a variety of habitats. It has been recorded in 17 different regional ecosystems, generally occupying grassy woodland made up of eucalpyts, paperbarks and acacias, gaining access to grasses in seed and water (Department of Environment and Heritage, 2006). The finch feeds almost exclusively on native grasses however will use exotic grasses for nesting or shelter only. In the dry season is only found close to freshwater (A. Small – pers. comm.)
Star finch (eastern and southern) *Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda*	E	E	Star finches (endangered under the EPBC Act and the NCA) are commonly found near water on grassy woodlands. These finches are relatively sedentary and build domed nests. Historical records state that the species has been identified in Cardwell (north) and also Blackall (west). Since 1990 only four definite sightings of the star finch have been recorded.
MIGRATORY TERRESTRIAL BIRDS			
White-bellied sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*	M		The eagle is a resident from India through southeast Asia to Australia on coasts and major waterways. It feeds mainly on aquatic animals, such as fish, turtles and sea snakes, but it takes birds and mammals as well. Impacts to this species are likely to occur through bioaccumulation of toxins in prey species or reduced foraging habitat.
White-throated needletail *Hirundpus caudacutus*	M		They build their nests in rock crevices in cliffs or hollow trees. They never settle voluntarily on the ground and spend most of their lives in the air, living on the insects they catch in their beaks. These swifts breed in rocky hills in central Asia and southern Siberia and migrate in the winter to Australia.
Barn swallow *Hirundo rustica*	M		The preferred habitat of the Barn Swallow is open country with low vegetation, such as pasture, meadows and farmland, preferably with nearby water. This swallow avoids heavily wooded or precipitous areas and densely built-up locations. They are strongly migratory, and their wintering grounds cover much of the Southern Hemisphere as far south as central Argentina, the Cape Province of South Africa, and northern Australia.
Rainbow bee-eater *Merops ornatus*	M		Rainbow bee-eaters are a common species and can be found during the summer in un-forested areas in most of southern Australia and Tasmania, however they are becoming increasingly rare in Suburban parks. They migrate north during the winter into northern Australia, New Guinea, and some of the southern islands of Indonesia.
Black-faced monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*	M		The Black-faced Monarch is found along the entire eastern seaboard of Australia. It is unlikely that the proposed development will impact this species.

Spectacled monarch *Monarcha trivirgatus*	M	Is found in Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical mangrove forests, and subtropical or tropical moist montanes. It is unlikely that the proposed development will impact this species.
Satin flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca*	M	Its habitats are temperate forests and subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests.
Rufous fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons*	M	They are found in rainforests, wet forests, swamp woodlands and mangroves in the northern and eastern coastal Australia. During migration, the Rufous Fantail moves northward in winter, disappearing from Victoria (Australia) and New South Wales.
MIGRATORY WETLAND/MARINE BIRDS		
Great egret *Ardea alba*	M	The Great Egret is partially migratory, with northern hemisphere birds moving south from areas with cold winters. It breeds in colonies in trees close to large lakes with reed beds or other extensive wetlands. The Great Egret feeds in shallow water or drier habitats, spearing fish, frogs or insects with its long, sharp bill.
Cattle egret *Ardea ibis*	M	The Cattle Egret is often found in dry grassy habitats, unlike most herons which are associated with shallow water. It feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers, and is usually found with cattle and other large animals which disturb small creatures which the egrets then catch.
Australian cotton pygmy-goose *Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis*	M	Although once found from north Queensland to the Hunter River in NSW, the Cotton Pygmy-goose is now only a rare visitor to NSW. Uncommon in Queensland. Freshwater lakes, lagoons, swamps and dams, particularly those vegetated with waterlilies and other floating and submerged aquatic vegetation. The Cotton Pygmy-goose uses standing dead trees with hollows close to water for roosting and breeding. It is unlikely that this species is present in the Project area.
Lesser sand plover *Charadrius mongolus*	M	It nests in a bare ground scrape, laying three eggs. This species is strongly migratory, wintering on sandy beaches in east Africa, south Asia and Australasia. The Lesser Sand Plover's food is insects, crustaceans and annelid worms, which are obtained by a run-and-pause technique, rather than the steady probing of some other wader groups.
Eastern curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*	M	Its breeding habitat is comprised of marshy and swampy wetlands and lakeshores. Most individuals winter in coastal Australia. It uses its long, curved bill to probe for invertebrates in the mud. It may feed alone but it generally congregates in large flocks to migrate or roost. The bird not well-known, but it is uncommon at best and may be declining. As of 2006, there are an estimated 38,000 individuals in the world.
Latham's snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*	M	Non-breeding habitat in Australia: shallow freshwater wetlands of various kinds with bare mud or shallow water for feeding, with good nearby vegetation cover for shelter. The entire population migrates and spends the non-breeding season principally in eastern

			Australia.
Little curlew *Numenius minutus*	M		This wader bird is a strongly migratory species, wintering in Australasia. It is gregarious, forming sizeable flocks. This species feeds by probing soft mud for small invertebrates.
Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*	M		This species feeds by probing soft mud for small invertebrates and by picking small crabs and similar prey off the surface. This is a migratory species wintering on coast of Australia amongst other places.
Painted snipe *Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.*	V/M		The Australian Painted Snipe is a poorly known wader inhabiting inland wetlands. Little is known of the ecology, habitat requirements and reproductive biology of Australian Painted Snipe. They feed in shallow water or at the waters' edge and on mudflats, taking seeds and invertebrates such as insects, worms, molluscs and crustaceans. Its rarity and perceived decline is of concern and its conservation status is nationally vulnerable, though with a population estimate as low as 1,500 birds, a strong case can be made for upgrading the status to endangered. The species has suffered primarily from wetland drainage and the diversion of water from rivers, so that many shallow wetlands never form.
Fork-tailed swift *Apus pacificus*	M		This species is migratory, wintering south to Australia. They never settle voluntarily on the ground. Pacific Swifts spend most of their lives in the air, living on the insects they catch in their beaks.
TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS			
Northern quoll *Dasyurus hallucatus*	E		Northern Quolls live in a range of habitats, but prefer rocky areas and eucalypt forests. The quoll is a good climber but spends most of its time foraging and sleeping on the ground. During the day it likes to hide in hollow logs, rock crevices, caves and hollow trees.
Semon's leaf-nosed bat *Hipposideros semoni*	E	E	The habitat used for foraging include rainforest and savannah woodland.
Spectacled flying-fox *Pteropus conspicullatus*	V		The spectacled flying fox inhabits rainforest regions and can be found along the north-eastern coast of Queensland.
Water mouse *Xeromys myoides*	V	V	The False Water Rat or Water Mouse can be found near shallow water holes close to the coastline. Commonly feeding on small crabs, shellfish and worms found in the mangrove forests.
Greater large-eared horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus philippinensis*	E	E	Found in North Queensland, from Townsville to Cape York. Often inhabits mine sites and caves. This species occurs in rainforest, gallery forest, tropical eucalypt woodland, Melaleuca forest with rainforest understorey, and open woodland. They forage within vegetation, at the edge of vegetation, and in gaps. Not likely to be impacted by the proposed Project.
MARINE MAMMALS			
Humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*	V/M		Deep ocean species with seasonal migration to feeding areas. Unlikely to be affected by this Project.

Bryde's whale *Balaentoptera edeni*	M		Bryde's whales feed on pelagic schooling fish, such as anchovy and herring. They are distributed widely throughout tropical and subtropical waters. The Project is unlikely to impact this species as they inhabit predominantly offshore waters.
Dugong *Dugong dugong*	M	V	The dugong is a marine mammal that has its population stronghold within Australian waters. This species is heavily dependent on seagrass for subsistence and is thus restricted to the coastal habitats where they grow. Dugong concentrations typically occurring in wide, shallow, protected areas such as bays, mangrove channels and the lee sides of large inshore islands. They are known to occur in the Project area further investigation will be required as to their appropriate conservation relative to the Project impacts.
Australian snubfin dolphin *Orcaella heinsohni,* Irrawaddy dolphin *Orcaella brevirostis*	M	R	This species was recently described in 2005. Research indicates that Australian snubfin and Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins occur in small, localised populations close to coastal and estuarine environment. This information suggests that populations of both species are vulnerable to anthropogenic mortality and potentially rapid population declines. They are not thought to be common and are being given a high conservation priority.
Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin *Sousa chinensis*	M		Inhabits coastal tropical and subtropical waters. Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins are referred to as an 'inshore' species as they occur in shallow (less than 20 m) near-shore waters, often near river mouths, and are rarely sighted more than 1km off shore. Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins have only been recorded feeding in shallow waters. They have a varied diet consisting of fish, molluscs, crustaceans (such as prawns and crabs), and some cephalopods (such as squid and octopus).
Killer whale (Orca) *Orcinus orca*	M		Orcas are found in all oceans and most seas, including (unusually for cetaceans) the Mediterranean and Arabian seas. However, they prefer cooler temperate and polar regions. Although sometimes spotted in deep water, coastal areas are generally preferred to pelagic environments. The orca is uncommon in the Project area and is not likely to be impacted by the proposed development.
REPTILES			
Yakka skink *Egernia rugosa*	V	V	Skinks can be found in dense ground vegetation, hollow logs, fallen trees and beneath rocks of dry open sclerophyll forest/woodland. Their presence is unlikely in the Project area.
Striped-tailed delma *Delma labialis*	V	V	This species is endemic to Australia. On the mainland the species is found in low open forest with a grassy understorey. It is unlikely that this species occurs in the Project area.
Rusty monitor *Varanus semiremex*		R	The Rusty monitor is a small species of goanna with a preference for inhabiting mangrove communities. One species has been recorded within a 2 km buffer of the Project area.

Estuarine crocodile *Crocodylus porosus*	M	V	Saltwater crocodiles generally spend the tropical wet season in freshwater swamps and rivers, moving downstream to estuaries in the dry season, and sometimes traveling far out to sea. This species is known to occasionally inhabit the Project area though is unlikely to be impacted by the Project.
Loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta*	E/M		This species is known to forage within Cleveland Bay. Consideration will be required to address conservation concerns relating to its habitat and to mitigate for boatstrike.
Green turtle *Chelonia mydas*	V/M		This species is known to forage and nest (low density) within Cleveland Bay. Consideration will be required to address conservation concerns relating to its habitat and to mitigate for boatstrike.
Leatherback turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*	V/M		This species is unlikely to inhabit the Project area. It generally feeds in pelagic waters and rarely nests along the Australian coastline.
Hawksbill turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*	V/M		This species is not common within Cleveland Bay. However, consideration will be required to address conservation concerns relating to its habitat and to mitigate for boatstrike.
Olive Ridley turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea*	E/M		This species may be present in low numbers in Cleveland Bay (no direct records). However, consideration will be required to address conservation concerns relating to its habitat and to mitigate for boatstrike.
Flatback turtle *Natator depressus*	V/M		This species is known to forage and nest within Cleveland Bay. Consideration will be required to address conservation concerns relating to its habitat and to mitigate for boatstrike.
SHARK			
Whale shark *Rhincodon typus*	V/M		This proposal is unlikely to affect this species significantly as they are widespread and migratory. Found most often in Western Australia. Unlikely to be impacted by this Project.