

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	Ecology & habitat	Distribution	Population	Threats	Presence within Project Area	Habitat mapping rules
AMPHIBIA	Mixophyes coggeri	Cogger's barred frog	Species is found around fast-flowing streams and nearby pools in mountainous rainforest. Egg deposition sites are unknown, males call from leaf-litter near streams and ponds (McDonald et al 2008).	Widely distributed in the WTWHA from lowland and upland areas. Recorded from 100 to 1000m (McDonald et al 2008).	It is a common species but sparsely distributed and rarely seen (McDonald et al 2008).	Historically, habitat loss for logging and farmland was a major threat. Most habitat is now within protected areas (McDonald et al 2008).	Not recorded during Project surveys, limited suitable habitat is available.	rainforest
AMPHIBIA	Litoria rheocola	Common Mist Frog	Species is a rainforest specialist, restricted to fast-flowing rocky creeks and streams in rainforest as well as wet sclerophyll forest. Within these streams this species is often found in slower, more open sections, away from waterfalls (Hero et al 2004b).	Endemic to the WT Bioregion and previously occurred at altitudes from sea level to 1180m (Hero et al 2004b); now largely absent from sites above 400m (Martin 2009).	The species was first noted to have declined in 1989. It has disappeared from most upland sites south of the Daintree River. Lowland populations still exist (Hero et al 2004).	The reasons for the decline are largely unknown. Current research is focused on the effects of amphibian chytrid fungus; feral pigs may also be partly to blame (Hero et al 2004b).	Not recorded during Project surveys, limited suitable habitat is available.	perennial creeks within rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
AMPHIBIA	Cophixalus infacetus	Creaking Nursery Frog	This is a rainforest inhabitant, often associated with rocky substrate. Eggs are laid terrestrially, in a moist situation away from water (Alford et al 2004)	Confined to the area between Cairns and Ingham, recorded up to 900m (Alford et al 2004).	It appears to be patchily distributed and not a very common species (Alford et al 2004).	The species' range overlaps with protected area estate. Threats are mainly from human impacts on the parks, e.g. erosion, disturbance from walking trails (Alford et al 2004).	Not recorded during Project surveys, limited suitable habitat is available.	rainforest up to 900m
AMPHIBIA	Uperoleia altissima	Montane Toadlet	Species is confined to high-altitude moist eucalypt woodland and open forest. Breeding biology is unknown (Hero and Retallick 2004a).	Confined to the high elevation areas on the Atherton and Windsor Tablelands, generally on the western side of the coastal range. Not known from lower altitudes on the eastern side (Hero and Retallick 2004a).	More information is needed on the population of this species (Hero and Retallick 2004a)	Mining activities may be a threat to this species (Hero and Retallick 2004a)	Recorded during surveys, within open eucalypt forest and wet sclerophyll forest	Open eucalypt forest and wet sclerophyll forest
AMPHIBIA	Cophixalus neglectus	Neglected Nursery Frog	Species is found beneath cover on the floor of high-altitude rainforest (Hero et al 2004c).	Found between Cairns and Innisfail, between approximately 900 and 1500m (Hero et al 2004c).	Occurs at moderate to high densities in some parts of its range (Hero et al 2004c).	Climate change could have serious implications for this species and may already be impacting the lower elevational range of the species (Hero et al 2004c)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest above 900m
AMPHIBIA	Mixophyes schevilli	Northern Barred Frog	Species is found around fast-flowing streams and nearby pools in mountainous rainforest. Egg deposition sites are unknown, males call from leaf-litter near streams and ponds (Alford et al 2008).	Known from three disjunct areas of NE QLD: Big Tableland, Thornton Peak and the Atherton Tableland between Lamp Range and Charmillan Creek. Occurs from 100 to 1000m (Alford et al 2008).	It is a common species but sparsely distributed and rarely seen (Alford et al 2008).	No known threats (Alford et al 2008)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AMPHIBIA	Litoria jungguy	Northern stony-creek frog	Restricted to rainforests where it usually occurs near streams (Hero 2006)	Found in NE QLD, from Barron River drainage and river drainages flowing east from the Atherton tablelands, south to the Murray River (about 20km south of Tully) and from an apparently isolated population in the Broken River catchment (Hero 2006)	No information is currently available on this species' population status (Hero 2006)	Where the species occurs outside of protected areas it is threatened by deforestation for cattle grazing and sugar cane cultivation, as well as logging and infrastructure development (Hero 2006)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AMPHIBIA	Litoria xanthera	Orange-thighed Frog	Species is confined to dense rainforest where it lives in the tree canopy and descends to the ground only to breed. Emerges after heavy rain (Hero and Retallick 2004b).	Occurs along the northern QLD coastline between Cooktown and Townsville. Recorded from 100 to 1000m (Hero and Retallick 2004b).	Species is common, predominantly in warmer months (Hero and Retallick 2004b)	Habitat degradation due to tourism within rainforests is the largest threat but overall the species is not significantly threatened at present (Hero and Retallick 2004b).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AMPHIBIA	Cophixalus ornatus	Ornate Frog (northern ornate nursery frog)	Species is a rainforest inhabitant, hiding under ground cover, logs and rocks by day. Terrestrial breeder (Hero et al 2004d)	Found in mid-eastern QLD between Mossman and Townsville, from sea level up to 1500m (Hero et al 2004d).	Can be very abundant, particularly within the middle elevations of its range (Hero et al 2004d)	Habitat degradation due to tourism within rainforests is the largest threat but overall the species is not significantly threatened at present (Hero et al 2004d).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AMPHIBIA	Austrochaperina pluvialis	Rain Frog	Species is rainforest specialist found in forests at low and high altitudes. Usually found under fallen timber or leaf-litter. Eggs are laid terrestrially (Hero and Retallick 2004c)	Known from coast and ranges of northeastern QLD, from Ingham to Cooktown. It has historically been found up to 1300m but recently it has only be found up to 900m (Hero and Retallick 2004c).	Patchily distributed and difficult to find (Hero and Retallick 2004c)	Habitat degradation due to tourism within rainforests is the largest threat but overall the species is not significantly threatened at present (Hero and Retallick 2004c).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest

AMPHIBIA	<i>Austrochaperina robusta</i>	Robust Frog	Species inhabits montane rainforests and vine forests. Found principally beneath logs and rocks or under leaf-little on the forest floor. Eggs are laid terrestrially (Hero and Retallick 2004d)	Occurs from the middle of the Atherton Tableland south to the Cardwell Range and the Paluma Range. Occurs at altitudes above 360m (Hero and Retallick 2004d).	Relatively common species that is easy to find (Hero and Retallick 2004d)	Habitat degradation due to tourism within rainforests is the largest threat but overall the species is not significantly threatened at present (Hero and Retallick 2004d).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AMPHIBIA	<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	Sharpsnout Torrent Frog	Habitat specialist, occurring in small creeks in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. <b>Possibly now extinct</b> with the last confirmed sighting in 1997 (Hero et al 2004e).	Endemic to the WT Bioregion, distributed from Mount Graham to the Big Tableland, north QLD, at altitudes of 300-1300m (Hero et al 2004e).	Considered extinct (Hero et al 2004e).	n/a	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
AMPHIBIA	<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	Torrent Tree Frog	Habitat specialist, restricted to rocky stream habitats in rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest where there is fast-flowing water, waterfalls and cascades. Stream-dwelling and breeding, the stream is the primary habitat for both males and females throughout the year (Hero and Retallick 2004e)	Endemic to the WT Bioregion, from Paluma to Cooktown at altitudes between 180 and 1300m (Hero and Retallick 2004e)	Currently known to have stable populations at lowland sites but has disappeared from most upland sites south of the Daintree (Hero and Retallick 2004e)	Disease and/or feral pigs may be contributing to the decline of this species (Hero and Retallick 2004e)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	perennial creeks within rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
AVES	<i>Sericornis keri</i>	Atherton scrubwren	Restricted to upland forests such as rainforest, montane and wet eucalypt forest mainly occurring in pairs or small groups (Clayton et al. 2006). The Atherton scrubwren habituates the uplands of subtropical and tropical montane and wet eucalypt forests and infrequently occurs within subtropical and tropical lowland rainforest (Clayton et al. 2006). The species forages within the understorey on lower branches or the forest floor for insects and snails gleaned in the leaf litter (Williams et al. 2010). The breeding season for the Atherton scrubwren is from September to January where they usually lay two eggs in a domed nest low to the ground (BirdForum Opus Contributors 2022; Birdlife International 2022b).	Endemic to the WT region of Queensland with a distribution from near Cooktown and south to the Seaview Range (Higgins and Peter 2002). The species has a contracting distribution with an estimated total area of occupancy of 5,000-8,000km2 that predominantly lies throughout the south-eastern coasts of Cape York Peninsula (Williams et al. 2010).	The population appears to have declined by >30-50% in the last three generations (11 years) (Williams et al. 2010). Monitoring efforts undertaken between 2000-2016 revealed a significant 43% decline in the total population from an estimated 450,000 to 260,000 individuals, with almost none at lower altitudes of less than 450m above-sea-level (Williams and de la Fuente 2021). From this population decline, the highest densities of the species now occurs between 1000-1400 m above-sea-level with a total extent of occurrence of 10,000-12,000km2 (Birdlife International 2022b).	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the Atherton scrubwren, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons (Williams and de la Fuente 2021). Some of the species' former lowland habitat had been historically cleared for agriculture and subsequently fragmented, but a large area of suitable habitat still remains, and all logging has since stopped (Birdlife International 2022b).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
AVES	<i>Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi</i>	Blue-faced parrot-finch	The blue-faced parrot-finch prefers rainforest edges, grasslands and dense shrublands with a high abundance of woody plants where they feed on grass and bamboo seeds, small insects and figs (Christidis and Boles 2008). Their adaptive capacity allows them to eat introduced food sources when they appear and partition food resources with other species by foraging at other preferred microhabitats (Birdlife International 2018b). This dietary preference suggests that the subspecies is not specialised in its dietary requirements (Craig 2003). Blue-faced parrot-finches are generally seen in patches or occasionally with many other individuals in response to availability of resources at the time (Christidis and Boles 2008). The species will breed and nest throughout the year within the best outcomes in Autumn and Spring, constructing a nest just above ground level or in dense shrub using fine grass and feathers (Birdlife International 2022b).	The blue-faced parrot-finch is a locally common resident species found in north-eastern Queensland, Federation States of Micronesia, New Guinea, Moluccas and Pacific Islands (Birdlife International 2018b). The species is widely distributed and found at various altitudes, ranging from 1,100 m on Mt. Lewis with some winter dispersal to lower altitudes as at Shipton's Flat near Cooktown (Gregory and Matsui 2018). The species is known to engage in seasonal movements primarily due to their sensitivity to the cold by migrating to the lowlands during winter months (Birdlife International 2022b).	Evidence suggests the blue-faced parrot-finch population is stable with the absence of substantial threats (Birdlife International 2018b). The species' total extent of occurrence is estimated at 12,500,000 km2 with approximately 13,000 mature individuals (Birdlife International 2022b).	Climate change and severe weather events leading to ecosystem degradation. (Birdlife International 2018b).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest edges, grasslands and dense shrublands
AVES	<i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	Bower's shrike-thrush	Occurs in upland rainforest, feeding on insects caught in and below the canopy (Frith 1984). They usually lay two eggs in a cup nest built in a tree fork or vine tangle (Higgins and Peter 2002). Habitat preferences are subtropical and tropical moist montane and upland forest types at higher elevations (Birdlife International 2022). The species is known to infrequently habituate shrubland and heavily degraded former tropical forest of which are of no importance to the species' survival (Birdlife International 2022c).	Endemic to the WT from the Paluma and Bluewater Ranges north to Mt Amos and the Windsor Tablelands, extending west to the Herberton Range (Higgins and Peter 2002). Formerly attained highest densities at 800–1000 m (Williams et al. 2010b) but recorded between 400-2,230m (Birdlife International 2022c).	Evidence suggests the population is in decline with a contracting area of occupancy (4000 km2) (Birdlife International 2022c). Multiple monitoring efforts undertaken between 1996 and 2019 suggest a an estimated 30-49% decline of the total population and a fall from approximately 1.22 million to 350,000 mature individuals (Williams et al. 2003; Williams et al. 2010).	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the species, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams and de la Fuente 2021). Monitoring data indicates population declines of the species was mostly marked at mid-altitudes (450–850 m), whereas upland declines were slower and less consistent which is congruent with climate change modelling (Williams et al. 2003).	Recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest

AVES	<i>Bolemoreus frenatus</i>	Bridled honeyeater	The bridled honeyeater prefers moist upland forest habitat types of subtropical and tropical zones that include montane, wet eucalypt and mountain rainforest preferably above 300 m and mostly abundant around 600 m above-sea-level (Birdlife International 2016b). It is common in wet eucalypt forests and mountain rainforests, where it is most likely to be encountered in pairs or small groups around picnic areas where they have become habituated such as Mount Hypipamee National Park (Campbell and Woods 2013). When trees are fruiting or flowering the honeyeater may gather in large, quarrelsome flocks but they are otherwise solitary and elusive (Birdlife International 2016b). The species feeds generally from the mid strata of the rainforest on nectar (especially from the mistletoes, climbing pandans and umbrella tree) and beetles and other insects (Campbell and Woods 2013).	Species is found usually above 300m in the WT (Birdlife International 2016b). The range extends from the Bloomfield-Mt Amos area south to Mt Spec, with some birds moving to lower altitude during the winter months within more open habitat types such as mangroves, plantations, rural gardens and urban areas (Higgins et al. 2020).	The global population size has not been quantified, but it is believed to be large as the species is described as common in at least parts of its range (Morcombe 2003). The population trend is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats (Higgins et al. 2020).	Some of the species habitat has been cleared for agriculture, but a large area remains, and all logging has ceased. There is some fragmentation of its former habitat, but in other areas, rainforest is rapidly expanding (Birdlife International 2016b)	Recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest
AVES	<i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i>	Chowchilla	Habitat preferences are tropical upland moist forests and montane rainforest, and infrequently utilising lowland moist rainforest and heavily degraded former forest (Birdlife International 2017). Chowchillas are sedentary in groups of two to five birds that defend year-round all-purpose territories, foraging as a group and cooperate in territory defence but do not appear to breed cooperatively (Birdlife International 2017). The birds in each group are probably closely related and forage together in leaf litter, scratching vigorously for invertebrates and small vertebrates (Higgins and Peter 2003). The breeding season is from April to November where they nest on or near the ground, often on ferns, stumps or logs and build a dome-shaped stick-nest with a clutch of one, possibly sometimes two, white eggs (Birdlife International 2017). Chowchillas are an important component of the ecology of Australia's wet tropical rainforests as they turn over large quantities of leaf litter and provide other species with a profitable foraging niche (Higgins and Peter 2003).	The chowchilla is a common inhabitant of upland and lowland tropical rainforests of the WTQWHA and are confined to tropical rainforest (Birdlife International 2017).	The global population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be locally common across an estimated extent of occurrence of 43,100 km <sup>2</sup> (Flegg and Madge 1995). The population is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines, substantial threats and quantified area of occupancy (Birdlife International 2017).	The threats are mostly unknown, however, impacts from climate change and severe weather events are suspected to alter the extent of suitable habitat from ecosystem degradation (Birdlife International 2017).	Recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AVES	<i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i>	Fernwren	The fernwren occupies tropical moist lowland forest and tropical moist montane forest with preference for moist leaf-litter amongst ferns and dense shrubbery, particularly in shady gullies of highland rainforests (Williams et al. 2021). The fernwren forages in deep leaf-litter within a dense understorey of moist forest types, formerly attaining their highest densities at 1,200 m (Williams et al. 2010). Through the accumulation of organic matter on the forest floor, the species frequently feeds on arthropods and small skinks (Scincidae) (Birdlife International 2022d). The breeding season is from July to January (Williams et al. 2021).	The fernwren is found in wet rainforests at higher elevations (300-1,500 m) in the Atherton Tablelands (Morcombe 2012). Most commonly found above 650 m, the species occurs within the Paluma Range, near Townsville and from the Tully Gorge National Park northwards to Cape Tribulation (Birdlife International 2022d).	As predicted by climate change modelling, there appears to have been a substantial decline in population size in the last three generations (Williams et al. 2003). Annual monitoring from 2000-2016 reveal a steep 57% decline in the total population from an estimated 1.54 million to 660,000 individuals (Williams et al. 2021).	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the fernwren, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams and de la Fuente 2021).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AVES	<i>Prionodura newtoniana</i>	Golden bowerbird	Golden bowerbirds occur in upland rainforest, with 90% of 119 known bowers above 900 m and 85% above 1000 m, the altitude above which they occur at their highest densities. Some females descend to lower altitudes in winter (Frith and Frith 2004). The species feeds on fruits and invertebrates primarily gleaned from the canopy (Frith and Frith 2004).	Endemic to higher altitudes in the WT, with bowers found from Mt Finnigan in the north, south to Paluma and inland as far as the Herberton Range and the Windsor Tableland (Williams et al. 2021). The species' area of occupancy is contracting and estimated to be 1,700 km <sup>2</sup> with a stable extent of occurrence estimated to be 15,800 km <sup>2</sup> (Williams et al. 2010).	The declining trend is derived from monitoring efforts undertaken from 2000–2016 which suggest a 56.8% decline in the total population over the three generations to 2016 but a high interannual variability meant that it was not statistically significant or scientifically robust (Williams and Fuente 2021). The apparent decline was greatest at higher altitude (> 850 m) sites with trends at mid-altitude (450–850 m) sites steady (Williams and Bolitho 2003).	This species has a small range and the population is thought to be declining at a rate of more than 20% over three generations as a result of climate change (Birdlife International 2022e). The species is however part of a comprehensive Wet Tropics climate adaptation plan and almost their entire range is within protected areas (Williams et al. 2021).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest

AVES	<i>Heteromyias cinereifrons</i>	Grey-headed robin	Preferred habitat is upland forest types of tropical moist lowland and montane rainforest (Williams and de la Fuente 2021). Species occurs in upland rainforest, formerly attaining their highest densities at 1000 m (Williams et al. 2010), feeding primarily on insects obtained by pouncing down to the leaf litter. Breeding occurs from around August to January with one or two broods per season (Williams et al. 2021).	Endemic to the WT from the Paluma Range near Townsville to the Bloomfield River, and inland to the Windsor Tableland and Ravenshoe (Higgins and Peter 2002). The species also occurs in New Guinea with a total extend of occurrence of 32,000 km <sup>2</sup> (Birdlife International 2022f).	Recent monitoring data indicate moderately rapid declines of this species in response to climate change, especially at lower elevations (Williams et al. 2021). An estimated total population of the species is 610,000 individuals	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the grey-headed robin, especially at lower elevations, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams and de la Fuente 2021).	Recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AVES	<i>Tyto multipunctata</i>	Lesser sooty owl	The species inhabits rainforests and wet eucalypt forests from sea-level up to the above 1000m on the Atherton Tablelands and are not uncommon in suitable habitat within their limited range (Birdlife International 2016c). Rarely seen or heard, the species can be found in areas with deep gullies in moist forests, where smooth-barked gum trees, tree ferns and wet forest under-storey are present (Birdlife International 2016c). They may hunt in drier areas but usually roost and breed in the moister areas (Birdlife International 2016c). Lesser sooty owls are nocturnal and feed mostly on small mammals like bandicoots and rodents but occasionally eat arboreal animals like birds and squirrel gliders (Konig and Weick 2008). The species roost in large tree hollows, caves and in dense foliage during daylight hours (Birdlife International 2016c). They live long and have low production rates with a breeding season from January to August (Birdlife International 2016c). The lesser sooty owl is part of the masked group of owls and play an important ecological role because they are efficient predators that maintain rodent populations (Konig and Weick 2008).	The lesser sooty owl occurs above 300 m in the WT (Birdlife International 2016c). The species is also present and breeds within Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (Birdlife International 2016c).	The population is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats (Birdlife International 2016c).	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the lesser sooty owl, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams and de la Fuente 2021). Exacerbated severe weather events from climate change threaten the shifting and alteration of suitable habitat from ecosystem degradation (Birdlife International 2016c).	Recorded within the Study area whilst travelling to the Project area for surveys, but not recorded within the Project area itself.	rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
AVES	<i>Xanthotis macleayanus</i>	Macleay's honeyeater	The Macleay's honeyeater prefers humid and dense habitat types including tropical dry lowland forests, upland moist rainforest and adjacent forest edges, and at times in orchards and gardens (Tobias et al. 2022). Usually seen alone, but will sometimes fly in pairs or small groups. It generally flies higher than most other birds. The Macleay's honeyeater eats more insects and spiders than fruit and nectar but is an important pollinator in the forest.	The Macleay's honeyeater has a very limited distribution in far-northern Queensland, where it is found tropical dry forests and tropical moist lowland forests and upland rainforest (Birdlife International 2016d). The honeyeater is endemic to the WT occurring only from Cooktown to the southern end of the Paluma Range of Queensland (Tobias et al. 2022).	The population is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats (Birdlife International 2016d). The total population size has not been quantified, but the species is described as locally common throughout their preferred habitat (Morcombe 2000).	Currently none known (Birdlife International 2016d)	Not been recorded during surveys of the Project area.	entire Project area
AVES	<i>Acanthiza katherina</i>	Mountain thornbill	Mountain thornbills occur in mid- to high-elevation rainforests, attaining their highest densities at ~1,200 m (Williams et al. 2010). The species forages within the mid-strata of the forest (up to 20m or so from the ground) feeding on insects gleaned from foliage (Keast 1978). Mountain thornbills were found to be more prevalent in ecological restoration sites than in primary forest (Freeman et al. 2015).	Mountain thornbills are confined to upland tropical montane rainforest usually 400-1,600 m above-sea-level and occasionally adjacent riverine forest on coastal ranges, of the Wet Tropics of northern Queensland (Menkhorst et al. 2019). Species is found from Shiptons Flat, near Cooktown, south to Paluma Range and inland to near Herberton and the Mt. Windsor Tableland (Higgins and Peter 2002). The species has an estimated extend of occurrence of 18,600 km <sup>2</sup> (Birdlife International 2022g).	Recent monitoring data indicate rapid declines of the mountain thornbills population in response to climate change (Williams and de la Fuente 2021). The population has thought to have declined by > 30-50% in the last ten years (one generation 3.3. years), a decline that is likely to continue at a similar or faster rate (Williams et al. 2021)	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the grey-headed robin, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams and de la Fuente 2021). It is sedentary and moderately common, however with a decreasing population from climate change the species has since been reclassified as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Birdlife International 2022g).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest and adjacent riparian forest



AVES	<i>Arses kaupi</i>	Pied monarch	<p>The pied monarch prefers to inhabit wetter forest types from sea-level to 900 m including tropical rainforest, forest edges, secondary growth and occasionally palm-vine scrub, gallery and riverine forests (Birdlife International 2016e).</p> <p>The pied monarch forages by moving up and down tree trunks looking for insects in the bark usually at the mid-level, occasionally from the air and rarely close to the ground (Coates et al. 2007). The species is insectivorous, with beetles (Coleoptera) and moths and butterflies (Lepidoptera) being recorded in its diet (Birdlife International 2016). It is usually seen as singles or pairs and small groups (of three to five birds, which may be family groups) and join mixed-species foraging flocks (Beruldsen 2003). Breeding season is from October to January (Birdlife International 2016e).</p>	The species is found from Cooktown to Ingham in the WT (Birdlife International 2016). It ranges from sea level up to 900 m (Beruldsen 2003).	The species has a tiny global range, and is described as uncommon and occurring at low densities throughout its range (Coates et al. 2007). However much of its range is protected within national parks or World Heritage Sites, and its habitat is thought to be secure.	No known threats (Birdlife International 2016e)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest and riparian forest
AVES	<i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	Tooth-billed bowerbird	<p>Tooth-billed bowerbirds primarily occupy upland rainforest areas from 500-1,200 m above-sea-level with their highest densities attained at around 800-1,200 m altitudes (Williams et al. 2010).</p> <p>The species' diet consists mainly of fruits and young leaves of rainforest tree species, with fruit availability affecting court attendance (Freeman and Vinson 2008). The male is polygamous and builds a display-court or "stage-type bower", decorated with fresh green leaves and a cleared area containing at least one tree trunk used by the male for perching. Such display courts can be occupied for decades and upon the approach of a female the male drops to the ground and displays.</p>	Endemic to the WT, from Mount Amos in the north and south to Paluma (Frith and Frith 1984). The Windsor Tableland and Ravenshoe are the limit of their inland range with historical records (> 20 years) from Mount Elliott near Townsville (Frith and Frith 2004).	The population has had a steep decline from 460,000 to an estimated 34,000 mature individuals at both mid- and high-altitude sites (Bird et al. 2020). Evaluating all trends over the past three generations, Williams et al. (2021) concluded that the population is suspected to have declined at a rate of 20-29% over the past three generations (26 years), principally because of climate change, which is reducing population sizes in a large number of Wet Tropics species (William and de la Fuente 2021).	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the tooth-billed bowerbird, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams et al. 2021). Cyclones probably killed many birds and reduced court attendance for many years in some areas and while their frequency is predicted to decrease, models suggest their intensity will increase (Parker et al. 2018).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
AVES	<i>Lophorina victoriana</i>	Victoria's riflebird	The preferred habitat of Victoria's riflebird is lowland to upland rainforests within eucalypt and meleleuca dominant wet sclerophyll and swamp woodlands from 200-1500 m above-sea-level, and occasionally seen in gardens and mangroves (Williams et al. 2021). It feeds primarily in the mid- to upper-canopy on insects and fruit for which they probe with their long beak (Frith 1984).	Endemic to the WT, from Mount Amos in the north, south to Paluma, Bluewater Range and Mount Elliott near Townsville, inland to the Windsor Tableland and Ravenshoe, including Hinchinbrook and Dunk islands and some other offshore islands (Higgins et al. 2007). Most of the species' range lies within protected areas (Birdlife International 2022i).	Annual monitoring undertaken from 2000-2016 revealed a highly significant 34.9% decline in the total population over the three generations to 2016 from an estimated 560,000 to 360,000 individuals (Birdlife International 2022). Declines occurred at lower, mid- and higher altitudes (Williams and de la Fuente 2021).	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to Victoria's riflebird, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams et al. 2021). Models predict that heat will have a greater impact than rainfall (Li et al. 2009). Recent monitoring data indicate rapid declines of this species in response to climate change.	Recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
AVES	<i>Zoothera lunulata cuneata</i>	Wet Tropics bassian thrush	<p>The bassian thrush habituates damp, dense forests, from 700 to 1000 metres of elevation, with preference for humid tropical rainforests and eucalyptus woodlands with underbrush (Birdlife International 2022f). During non-breeding season, the species may live in open drier areas, secondary forests, large gardens and plantations (Birdlife International 2022f).</p> <p>Species is mainly sedentary in its range but its known to be nomadic during dry years as they search for suitable habitat (Birdlife International 2022). The species forages on the ground in dense cover, by scratching under leaf-litter for food (i.e. invertebrates, earthworms, molluscs and fruit) in fallen leaves and decaying vegetation (Birdlife International 2022f). It can be found foraging within forest edges or open areas in grassy clearings and is mostly crepuscular (Birdlife International 2022f). The breeding season is from late June to February with nests often placed in fork in tree or branch, in tree crevice, or in depression atop stumps (Birdlife International 2022f).</p>	The nominate species is found in the south-east of Australia whilst the et Tropics subspecies is found mainly on the Atherton Tableland. The species has a lower elevation limit of 700m,	The species is described as common across its entire range, and the population has been estimated as 12,000 breeding individuals, however population estimates for the subspecies have not been quantified (Mo and Waterhouse 2016).	The bassian thrush is suspected to be in decline affected by habitat conversion, loss and degradation from the clearing of tropical moist forests for agriculture, and changes in the extent of damp forested areas (Birdlife International 2022f).	Recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, dense eucalypt forest where the canopy is closed (e.g. gullies)

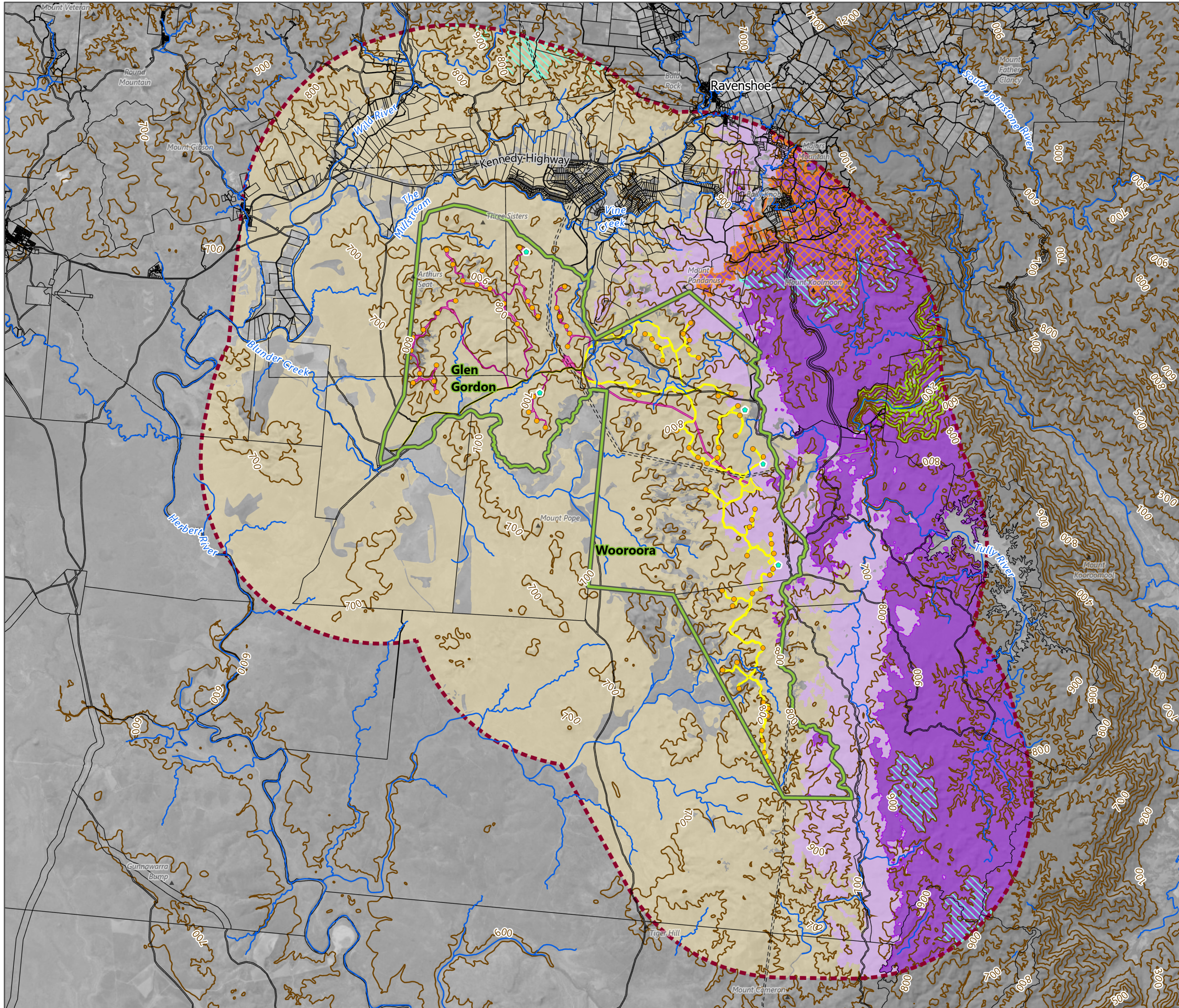
AVES	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor</i>	Wet Tropics satin bowerbird	The Satin Bowerbird frequents humid upland forest types, woodlands and their edges. It is also found in nearby open areas (Birdlife International 2018). During winter, flocks frequent open habitats such as parks, gardens and orchards (Frith and Frith 2004). The bower sites are usually dispersed through suitable rainforest and woodlands (Frith and Frith 2004; Williams et al. 2021). Wet Tropics satin bowerbirds predominantly occur in upland rainforest, attaining their highest densities at 1,200-1,400m above sea-level (Williams et al. 2021). They feed primarily on fruit from the canopy but also on leaves, flowers, seeds and nectar and feed by gleaning and sallying for invertebrates (Frith and Frith 2004). The breeding season occurs between late August-September to January (Birdlife International 2018c)	An isolated population of the Wet Tropics satin bowerbirds are endemic to higher altitude forest types of the WT, from Mount Misery in the north, south to Paluma and as far inland as the Herberton Range and Mt Windsor Tableland (Frith and Frith 2004). Almost all of the species range lies within protected areas (Williams et al. 2021).	The Wet Tropics satin bowerbird has a contracting area of occupancy of an estimated 1,800 km <sup>2</sup> and a declining population of an estimated 30,000 mature individuals remaining (Birdlife International 2018c).	Climate change appears to be the greatest known threat to the Wet Tropics satin bowerbird, having both direct effects of increased mortality during exacerbated heat waves and indirect effects of reduced resource availability from prolonged and extensive dry seasons in the last two decades (Williams et al. 2021)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
MAMMALIA	<i>Antechinus adustus</i>	Rusty Antechinus	Only found in upland dense tropical vine-forest, in areas that received highly seasonal rainfall up to 1500mm annually. Prefers rainforest that is relatively undisturbed. Frequently nests in epiphytic ferns and also in tree hollows. Has a home range of 1 to 2 hectares (Burnett and Winter 2016b).	Restricted to tropical QLD, between Bluewater Range and the Mt Windsor Tableland. Found at altitudes above 600m. The rusty antechinus is found from Paluma Range to Mt Spurgeon, a range extent of 300 km of northern Queensland, Australia (Menkhorst and Knight 2011).	It is common within its limited range (Burnett and Crowther 2008).	Future impacts from climate change could be a very severe threat, and over the next 30-50 years it is suspected that much of its range will be lost (Burnett and Crowther 2008). 1080 baiting programs to control feral pigs and wild dogs may be resulting in incidental poisoning of some animals (Burnett and Winter 2016b).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest above 600m
MAMMALIA	<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i>	Herbert River Ringtail Possum	See PER	See PER	See PER	See Per	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest patches > 25ha
MAMMALIA	<i>Antechinus godmani</i>	Atherton Antechinus	It occurs in all major rainforest types and does not survive in fragments of less than 100ha (Burnett and Winter 2019a). The Atherton antechinus is nocturnal or crepuscular, terrestrial and arboreal, foraging for invertebrates within the undergrowth on the forest floor (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). Breeding season is between July and August, where the species build nests from leaves in tree hollow or in litter of epiphyte, with all males dying soon after mating (Menkhorst and Knight 2011).	The Atherton antechinus has a fragmented distribution between 650 m and 1,650 m above-sea-level from Mt Bellenden Ker and Cardwell on the Atherton Uplands in the WT (Burnett and Winter 2019a; Burnett 2008).	The Atherton antechinus is sparse, but considered locally common, however, little is known about the species (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). The species' population is considered stable with an extent of occurrence of less than 5,000 km <sup>2</sup> , however, does not survive in fragments of less than 100 ha (Burnett and Winter 2019a; Maxwell et al. 1996).	No known threats (Burnett and Winter 2019a)	Not recorded during Project surveys.	rainforest patches > 100ha, above 650m
MAMMALIA	<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i>	Lemuroid Ringtail Possum	Prefers cool, wet, primary rainforest, typically in the core rather than on the margins of suitable habitat. It disappears from isolated rainforest patches of 40-80ha or less, and does not use narrow forest corridors (Burnett and Winter 2019b)	Occurs in two distinct locations: one is > 450m elevation between Ingham and Cairns and the other is above 1100m on the Mt Carbine Tableland, west of Mossman (Burnett and Winter 2019b).	The species is common in suitable habitat but suitable habitat is limited (Burnett and Winter 2019b).	No known threats (Burnett and Winter 2019b)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest patches > 60ha, above 450m

MAMMALIA	Hypsiprymnodon moschatus	Musky Rat Kangaroo	It is found in lowland and highland wet tropical rainforests and does not persist in forest fragments. It is a diurnal, generally solitary, terrestrial but can clamber through low branches foraging in leaf litter for fruit, fungi and insects (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). The species spends the night in rough nests within a sheltered site (Dennis and Johnson 2008). The females breed between Oct-Apr giving birth to one to four young (usually twins) (Dennis and Johnson 2008).	The musky rat-kangaroo is restricted to the tropical forests of north-eastern Queensland (Dennis and Johnson 2008). The species occurs between Mt Lee and Mt Atmos, inhabiting montane rainforest on Atherton, Carbine and Windsor Tablelands as well as lowland rainforest at Mission Beach and Cape Tribulation (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). It is found from sea level to around 1100m.	The musky rat-kangaroo is considered common with a stable population (Dennis and Johnson 2008).	There are no known major threats to this species, although feral cats and dogs, and habitat conversion and fragmentation may be causing some localised declines (Burnett et al. 2016b).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
MAMMALIA	Pogonomys mollipilosus (syn Pogonomys macrourus)	Prehensile-tailed rat / tree mouse	This is a nocturnal species found in tropical moist primary and secondary forest. It is found in burrows during the day (Leary et al 2016).	Species is widespread in Indonesia and PNG, there are also populations in two areas in north-eastern QLD - in low elevation forest at Iron Range, and between Shiptons Flat to Koombuloomba (Leary et al 2016).	Current population and trend unknown. It appears to be common in Australia, although hard to trap (Leary et al 2016).	There appear to be no major threats to this species, and it seems to be fairly tolerant of habitat disturbance (Leary et al 2016).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
MAMMALIA	Dendrolagus lumholtzi	Lumholtz's Tree Kangaroo	See PER	See PER	See PER	See PER	Recorded by camera trap within a patch of rainforest habitat towards the eastern side of the Project area	rainforest, wet sclerophyll and riparian vegetation through more open forest habitats
MAMMALIA	Uromys hadrourus	Pygmy White-tailed Rat	The species is restricted to rainforests where it is strongly associated with dense undergrowth vegetation and abundance of fallen logs on lower slopes and gullies, and around headwater streams (Woinarski and Burbidge 2016a).	Endemic to NE QLD, restricted to the Thornton Peak massif, the Mt Carbine Tableland and from the Lamins Hill / Mt Brtle of the Atherton Tableland above 800m. In the Atherton Uplands it may be distributed in areas of continuous tropical moist forest with high rainfall, between Kuranda and the Herbert River gorge (Woinarski and Burbidge 2016a).	Population has been estimated to be 20,000 mature individuals with low reliability (Woinarski and Burbidge 2016a).	Climate change and associated factors have been predicted to have a major detrimental impact on this species, through reduction in rainforest area, habitat degradation due to increased incidence of severe cyclones, increased incidence of high temperatures and reduced incidence of free water in mist (Woinarski and Burbidge 2016a). The extent of its upland habitat is expected to decrease by 50% with a temperature increase of 1degree.	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	Rainforest
MAMMALIA	Pseudochirops archeri	Green Ringtail Possum	The species is restricted to rainforest habitats at mid-high elevations. It is a specialised folivore, eating foliage from a range of plants including laurels and figs, also occasionally taking some fruits. It persists relatively well in fragmented rainforests and can disperse between patches over cleared lands. As it roosts on branches and in foliage during the day (rather than hollows), it may be more susceptible to heat than other possum species.	The species is sparsely distributed in tropical montane rainforest of north-eastern Queensland, between Mt Windsor Tableland and Paluma Range (Menkhorst and Knight 2011; Winter et al. 2008). There are subpopulations on the Mt Windsor Tableland, Mt Carbine Tableland, Atherton Uplands, Seaview Range and Paluma Range. The species' distributional extent is unlikely to have changed much since European settlement, however, its area of occupancy has declined by about 20% due to habitat loss (Winter et al. 2008). There is now little to no land clearing within its range (Woinarski and Burbidge 2019).	The green ringtail possum's estimated total population size is considered to be about 100,000 individuals (Woinarski et al. 2014). At elevations above about 700 m above-sea-level the densities are higher (up to 1.5 individuals/ha) (Kanowski et al. 2001; Winter et al. 2008). The species is considered common, yet limited (Burnett and Winter 2008). Information on trends in population size is limited, as one study reported a decline of about 50% across ten small remnant sites sampled in 1986-87 and again in 2006-07 (Laurance et al. 2008), however, another study of nine extensive rainforest sites sampled and re-sampled over a comparable period reported population stability (Kanowski et al. 2001).	Modelling and thermoregulatory studies suggest that the population as a whole is likely to be significantly affected by climate change through exacerbated impacts from severe weather events and temperate increases (Woinarski and Burbidge 2019; Krockenberger et al. 2012). Modelling indicates significant population decline with even a 1 degree increase i global temperature	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
MAMMALIA	Cercartetus caudatus	Long-tailed pygmy possum	The long-tailed pygmy possum is a nocturnal and mostly arboreal species (though with some terrestrial activity) (Haffenden and Atherton 2008). Within its rainforest habitat in northern Queensland, the species is an agile climber readily jumping from branch to branch or to the ground, feeding on arthropods and nectar (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). The species shelters in a speherical nest of leaves in tree hollows, and breeds twice a year (Aug-Nov, Jan-Feb) with the female typically giving birth to between one and four young (Haffenden and Atherton 2008). In Australia it is known from rainforest (Aplin et al. 2016).	The long-tailed pygmy possum is present in the highlands of the island of New Guinea (Indonesia and Papua New Guinea) of up to 3,450 m above-sea-level, and in the lowland and upland rainforests between Paluma Range and Cooktown in northern Queensland, Australia (Flannery 1995, Maxwell et al. 1996). The species is common in rainforest and fringing she-oak forest at altitudes above 300 m between Mt Spec and the Daintree Rainforest, also occurring in coastal lowland rainforest and eucalypt-tea tree forest near Cooktown (Menkhorst and Knight 2011).	The long-tailed pygmy possum is generally a common species within suitable habitat in New Guinea, although the population within Australia is considered uncommon yet stable (Aplin et al. 2016; Flannery 1995).	There appear to be no major threats to this species in Australia or New Guinea, however, cats could be a threat to the species in some parts of the range (Aplin et al.2016).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest and fringing she-oak forest above 300m

MAMMALIA	Petrogale mareeba	Mareeba rock wallaby	The species is associated with a range of rocky habitats such as inland cliffs and mountain peaks, within open forests, grasslands and occasionally vine thickets (Eldridge and Close 2008) The Mareeba rock-wallaby is mostly nocturnal with some diurnal activity roosting on branches and in foliage (Krockenberger et al. 2012). The species shelter in rock piles and caves during the day, and emerge in the late afternoon to feed on green vegetation, especially grass, forbs and low shrubs (Eldridge and Close 2008). The species is known to breed throughout the year (Menkhorst and Knight 2011).	The Mareeba rock-wallaby is restricted to a relatively small area bounded by Mt Carbine and the Mitchell River in the north, Mungana and the Undara Lava Tubes in the west and the Burdekin River near Mt Garnet in the south (Johnson and Eldridge 2008; Eldridge et al. 2008). Within this area, it occurs in a series of discontinuous colonies between sea level to 1,000 m altitude (Woinarski and Burbidge 2016d).	Locally common but with a small overall extent of occurrence; its distribution is fragmented and the total number of known locations is < 10. The species colonies are estimated to consist of up to 50 individuals, considered 'common, limited' with an unknown population trend (Woinarski and Burbidge 2016d).	Its distribution is considered to be in decline from loss of habitat quality due to impacts of fire, weeds and non-native herbivores (Woinarski and Burbidge 2016d; Menkhorst and Knight 2011). Predation by dogs also poses a threat (Woinarski et al. 2014).	Recorded as part of survey effort within the Project area.	open eucalypt woodland and grassland on rocky habitats (i.e. everywhere except rainforest and wet sclerophyll)
REPTILIA	Lygisaurus malleolus	Red-tailed Litter-skink	Found in eucalypt woodlands, preferring to inhabit leaf litter and other dense ground litter, particularly around rocky outcrops, logs and grass tussocks (Couper et al 2018a)	Found along the coast and adjacent hinterland of northeastern QLD, extending from just south of Cairns to just north of Cooktown. High elevation species found from 900-1000m (Couper et al 2018a)	Locally abundant at high altitude sites (Couper et al 2018a)	No known threats (Couper et al 2018a)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	Eucalypt woodland > 900m
REPTILIA	Saltuarius cornutus	Northern Leaf-tail Gecko	Occurs in wet rainforest. Mostly found on tree trunks but can be found on rocks (Couper et al 2018b)	Endemic to the WT between Cooktown and the southern end of Paluma Range, with an upper elevation limit of 1,300 m above-sea-level (Wilson 2022).	The northern leaf-tailed gecko is considered to be common within its range (Williams 2006).	No known threats (Couper et al 2018b)	Recorded as an incidental observation during survey effort within the Project area.	rainforest
REPTILIA	Concinnia frerei	Stout Barsided Skink	Found on only mountaintops, in boulder fields and on trees in moist, cool areas (Hoskin and Shea 2018a)	Originally thought to occur only on the summit of Mt Bartle Frere but is now known to occur at high elevations of the neighbouring Mt Bellenden Ker and Mt Lewis on the Carbine Tableland (Hoskin and Shea 2018a).	Not especially common and a recent search on Bellenden Ker failed to record it. It may be more common and widespread in less accessible areas of this mountain (Hoskin and Shea 2018a).	Climate change will likely pose a long-term threat to this species as it will not be capable of upslope displacement should its present habitat become uninhabitable (Hoskin and Shea 2018a)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	n/a
REPTILIA	Concinnia queenslandiae	Prickly Forest Skink	Found in rainforests where it is commonly found in cool, damp conditions. Can persist in small forest patches and favours areas beneath heavily decomposed logs (Hoskin and Shea 2018b)	Endemic to the WT from Cardwell Range north to Rossville (Wilson 2022). Ranges from 100m to high elevations (Hoskin and Shea 2018b).	The prickly forest skink is reported to be common by Cunningham and Moritz (1998). This remains the case as there is no evidence of decline (Shea 2017).	No known threats (Hoskin and Shea 2018b)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
REPTILIA	Concinnia tigrinus	Yellow-blotched Forest-skink	Found in rainforests and high altitude heaths, basks on roots and logs. Often found high on trees and in natural crevices, as well as on rocky outcrops (Hoskin and Shea 2018c)	Found at elevations from sea level to about 1600m, between Bloomfield and Kirrama in QLD (Hoskin and Shea 2018c)	The yellow-blotched forest-skink is a common species, but often occurs high in trees where it is difficult to detect (Shea 2017). The species' population is considered stable with no evidence of decline, and while it is not often typically targeted in survey work it could be found reliably with targeted surveys (Hoskin and Shea 2018c).	No known threats (Hoskin and Shea 2018c)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest
REPTILIA	Glaphyromorphus fuscicaudis	Brown-tailed Bar-lipped Skink	Found in rainforest but may also be found in cleared areas within or beside rainforest. Commonly found in leaf litter or beneath rotting logs (Hoskin and Shea 2018d)	Endemic to the WT (Wilson 2022). The species occurs from the Paluma Range nearly to Cooktown (Wilson 2022).	Common in rainforest with no evidence of decline (Hoskin and Shea 2018d).	No known threats (Hoskin and Shea 2018d)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest, including clearings within rainforest
REPTILIA	Glaphyromorphus mjobergi	Atherton Tableland Skink	Species is found in rainforests, often in moist soil under logs, stones or leaf litter. Habitat has been specified as montane rainforest. Difficult to find due to its fossorial habits, nevertheless can be found reliably at higher elevations in areas with suitable refugia (Hoskin and Shea 2018e)	The Atherton Tableland mulch-skin is endemic to the Atherton Tableland region and its eastern escarpment in northern Queensland (Wilson 2022). The species inhabits montane rainforest above 650 m between Ravenshoe area (Tully Falls) and Mt Carbine Tableland (Hoskin and Shea 2018e).	The Atherton Tableland mulch-skin is difficult to find due to its fossorial habits, nevertheless it can be found reliably at higher elevations in areas with suitable refugia (Hoskin and Shea 2018e).	There are no significant threats to this species (Hoskin and Shea 2018e).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	Rainforest above 650m
REPTILIA	Lampropholis robertsi	Grey-bellied Sunskink	Diurnal species is usually seen foraging in leaf-litter in misty rainforest and boulderscapes on mountain tops, especially at the edges of forest clearings, streams and tracks (Hoskin and Shea 2018f)	Known only from Thornton Peak south to Mt Bartle Frere. There are several isolated subpopulations in the southern Atherton Tablelands, Mt Carbine, Bellenden Ker and the Ravenshoe area, the latter representing the southern range limit. Species is associated with high elevations; the lower limit is not known with certainty but may be around 1000m (Hoskin and Shea 2018f).	Common and conspicuous in good habitat about 1000m. No evidence of ongoing or recent decline (Hoskin and Shea 2018f).	Modelling of climate change-induced temperature increased has projected a reduction in the area of suitable habitat for this species by more than 50% following a rise of 1degree. Climate change represents a long-term threat to this species (Hoskin and Shea 2018f).	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest above 1000m (so effectively, n/a to the Project area)
REPTILIA	Lygisaurus laevis	Rainforest Edge Litter-skink	Found in rainforest and rainforest margins. Is a communal nester (Hoskin and Shea 2018g)	Found in northeastern QLD, with range extending from Cooktown south to Bramston Beach (Hoskin and Shea 2018g)	Common but patchily distributed (Hoskin and Shea 2018g).	Unlikely to be affected by any threats (Hoskin and Shea 2018g)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest

REPTILIA	Techmarscincus jigurru	Bartle Frere Cool-skink	Found among granite boulders which occur as large 'fields' surrounded by dense rainforest near the mountain summit. Also found in rocky habitats within the forest (Hoskin and Shea 2018h)	Known only from the top of Mt Bartle Frere and is only found above 1400m (Hoskin and Shea 2018h).	The species is very common in its very narrow elevational range, there is no evidence of current decline (Hoskin and Shea 2018h)	Climate change is likely to pose a threat to this species as it will not be capable of upslope displacement should its present habitat become uninhabitable (Hoskin and Shea 2018h)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	n/a
REPTILIA	Cacophis churchilli	Northern Dwarf-crowned Snake	Secretive, nocturnal species is rainforest-associated although records exist from riverine areas close to rainforest, rocky woodlands and acacia scrub. Spends the day sheltering under leaf-litter, fallen timber and other ground debris. The species inhabits rainforest, eucalypt forest and rocky	Found on the coast and in the ranges of NE QLD, throughout the WT from Cooktown south to Townsville (Hoskin et al 2018b)	The northern dwarf-crowned snake is not frequently encountered, but there are numerous records and it is thought to be common (Hoskin 2017).	No known threats (Hoskin et al 2018b)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	Entire project area
REPTILIA	Carphodactylus laevis	Chameleon Gecko	Species is only found in rainforest habitats where it hides in leaf litter and other shelter sites during the day (Hoskin et al 2018c)	Found in northeastern QLD from Inham to Cooktown (Wilson 2022 has it as between Cardwell Range and Mt Windsor Tableland). Some records are from as low as 400m but it is much more abundant above 800m with a maximum elevation of 1400m indicated (Hoskin et al 2018c)	Patchily distributed but common where it occurs (Hoskin et al 2018c)	No known threats (Hoskin et al 2018c)	Recorded as an incidental observation during survey effort within the Project area	Rainforest
REPTILIA	Lophosaurus boydii	Boyd's Forest Dragon	Found in tropical rainforest, has also been found in old plantations but only where these are sufficiently regrown to have large trees as it is generally arboreal. Activity is highly seasonal, all but ceasing during the cooler months, when the species move into the rainforest canopy (Hoskin et al 2018d)	Endemic to the WT region of northern Queensland, from just north of Townsville in the Paluma Range National Park to Shipton's Flat (Wilson 2022)	Common with no evidence of decline and not subject to major threats (Hoskin et al 2018d)	No known threats (Hoskin et al 2018d)	Recorded as an incidental observation during survey effort within the Project area.	rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
REPTILIA	Lampropholis coggeri	Rainforest Sunskink	Species is mostly found in rainforest but is also found in wet sclerophyll forest. It basks in sunny areas both within forest and at forest edges (McDonald et al 2018)	Endemic to the WT with an upper elevation limit of 1,600 m (McDonald et al. 2018). The species is found above 900 m on Bellenden Ker Range and upper elevations of southern Atherton Tablelands, including Hinchinbrook and Palm Islands (Wilson 2022).	Considered common and abundant throughout its range with no evidence of population decline (McDonald et al. 2018).	No known threats (McDonald et al 2018)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest
REPTILIA	Carlia rubrigularis	Red-throated Rainbow-skink	Found in rainforest to tall open forest and most commonly seen in edge habitats beside tracks, clearings and streams (Shea and Hoskin 2018a)	Ranges from Cooktown south to Townsville, occurring from Big Tableland to the Bluewater Range. Found between sea level to 1200m (Shea and Hoskin 2018a).	Presently considered abundant, one of the most commonly-observed vertebrates in the Wet Tropics (Shea and Hoskin 2018a)	No known threats (Shea and Hoskin 2018a)	Not recorded during surveys of the Project area.	Entire project area



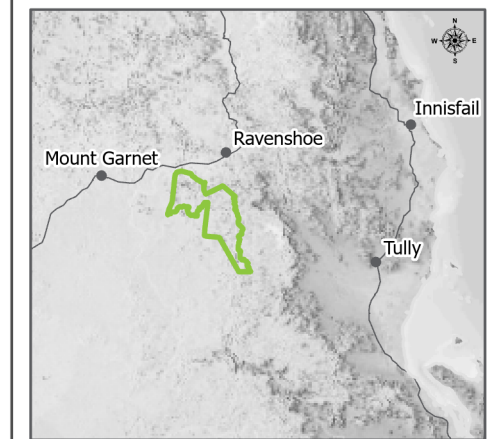


**Chalumbin Wind Farm**  
 Potential Habitat for Wet Tropics  
 Endemic Reptiles

**Figure T-1**

- Project Area Boundary
- Turbine
- Met-mast
- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Study Area
- Rainforest
- Wet sclerophyll forest
- Open eucalypt forest/woodland
- Above 900m Contour
- Above 1000m Contour
- Below 650m Contour
- 100m Contour
- Watercourse
- Lot Boundary
- Easement

Date: 5/10/2022 Author: TOD  
 Project: EPU-004 Reviewed: NOD

















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Data Source(s):  
 Digital Cadastral Database - Department of Resources (2022);  
 Regional Ecosystem Mapping, WildNet - Department of  
 Environment and Science (2022); Atlas of Living Australia (2020)  
 Earthstar Geographics, © State of Queensland (Department of  
 Resources) 2022



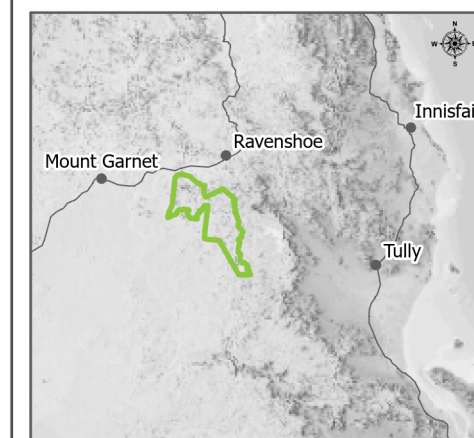
**Chalumbin Wind Farm**  
Potential Habitat for Wet Tropics  
Endemic Amphibians

**Figure T-2**

-  Project Area Boundary
-  Turbine
-  Met-mast
-  Stage 1
-  Stage 2
-  Study Area
-  Rainforest
-  Wet sclerophyll forest
-  Open eucalypt forest/ woodland
-  Above 900m Contour
-  100m Contour
-  Watercourse
-  Lot Boundary
-  Easement

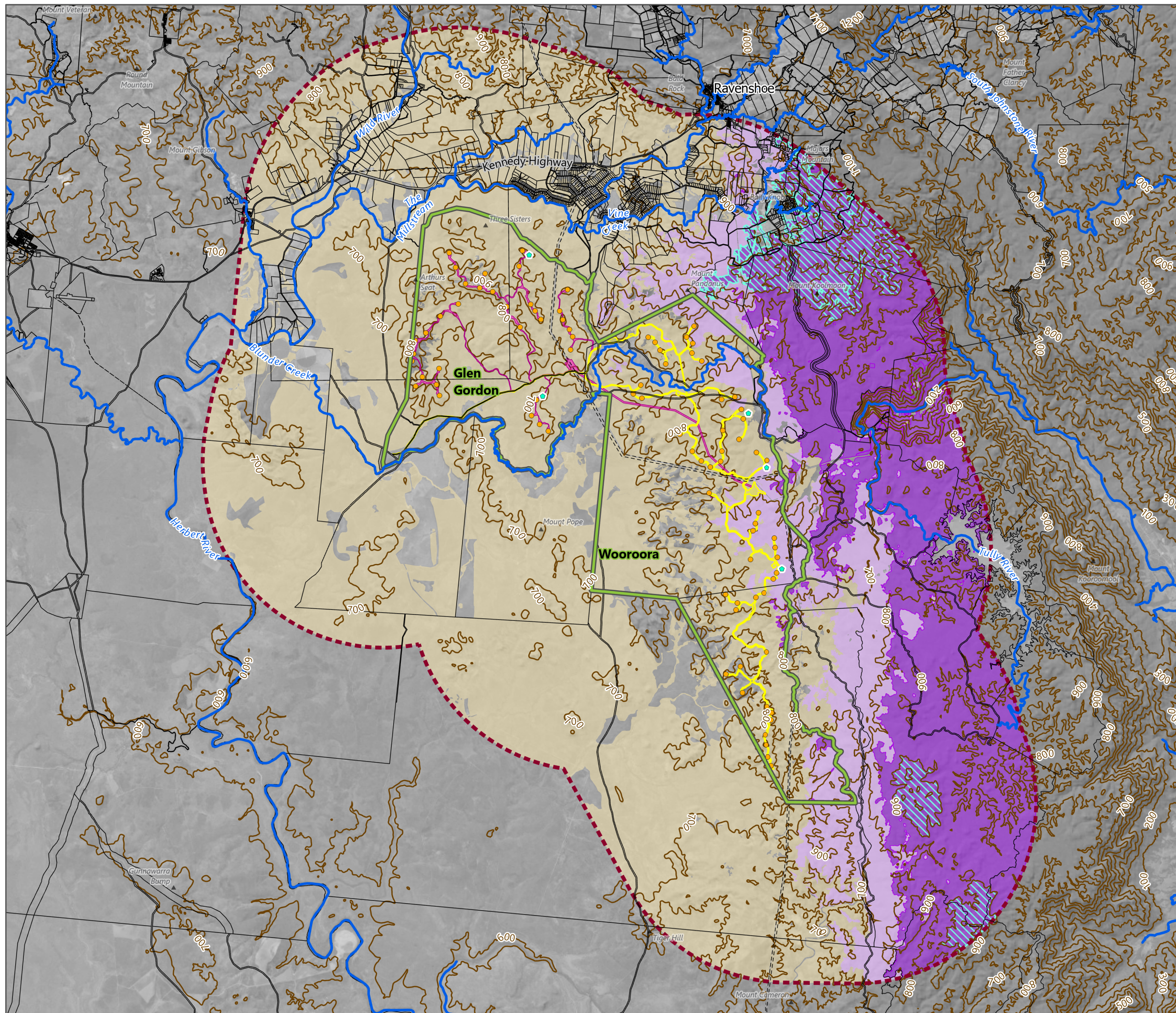
Date: 5/10/2022  
Project: EPU-004

Author: TOD  
Reviewed: NOD



Scale: 1:200,000@A3

Data Source(s):  
Digital Cadastral Database - Department of Resources (2022);  
Regional Ecosystem Mapping, WildNet - Department of  
Environment and Science (2022); Atlas of Living Australia (2020)  
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




## Chalumbin Wind Farm

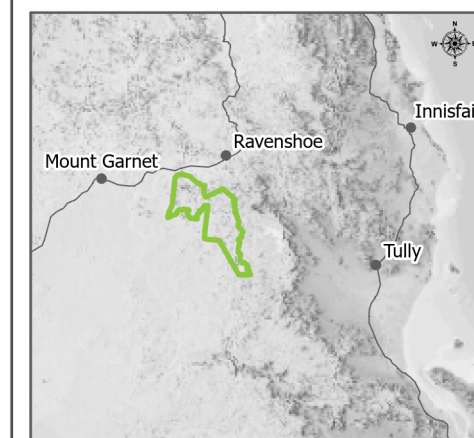
Potential Habitat for Wet Tropics  
Endemic Birds

Figure T-3 |

-  Project Area Boundary
-  Turbine
-  Met-mast
-  Stage 1
-  Stage 2
-  Study Area
-  Rainforest
-  Wet sclerophyll forest
-  Riparian forest
-  Open eucalypt forest/  
woodland
-  100m Contour
-  Watercourse
-  Lot Boundary
-  Easement

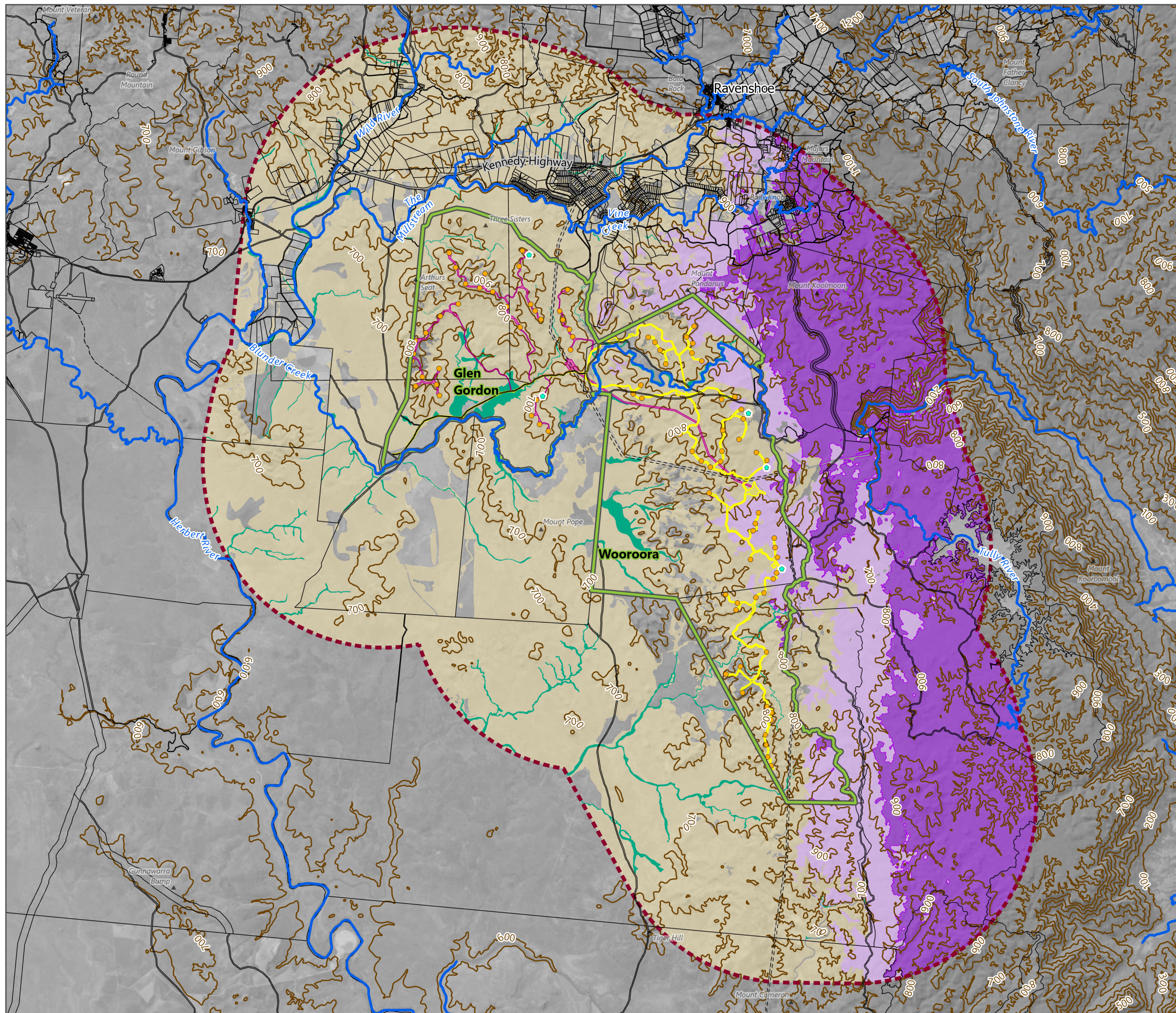
Date: 5/10/2022  
Project: EPU-004

Author: TOD  
Reviewed: NOD



Scale: 1:200,000@A3

Data Source(s):  
Digital Cadastral Database - Department of Resources (2022);  
Regional Ecosystem Mapping, WildNet - Department of  
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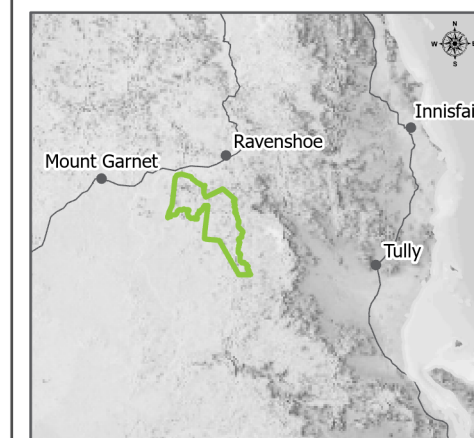
**Chalumbin Wind Farm**  
Potential Habitat for Wet Tropics  
Endemic Mammals

**Figure T-4**

-  Project Area Boundary
-  Turbine
-  Met-mast
-  Stage 1
-  Stage 2
-  Study Area
-  Rainforest
-  Wet sclerophyll forest
-  Fringing Casuarina woodland
-  Open Eucalypt woodland
-  Rocky shrubland
-  Below 650m Contour
-  100m Contour
-  Watercourse
-  Lot Boundary
-  Easement

Date: 5/10/2022  
Project: EPU-004

Author: TOD  
Reviewed: NOD



Scale: 1:200,000@A3

Data Source(s):  
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