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# Memorandum

To	<b>Andrew Stannard</b>	From	<b>Aurecon C/o Jane Stark</b>
Copy		Reference	<b>225678</b>
Date	<b>17 July 2012</b>	Pages (including this page)	<b>14</b>
Subject	<b>Roma Ecological Assessment – Addendum to Lot 11 WV1759</b>		

Mr Stannard,

This memorandum relates to the ground-truthing of the proposed development areas shown in Figure 1.1 and documents the results of ecological investigations on the following areas:

- Area A1 on Lot 11 WV1759
- Area A2 on Lot 11 WV1759
- Area B on Lot 11 WV1759
- Area C on Lot 11 WV1759

These ecological investigations were undertaken on 18 June 2012 by two Aurecon ecologists (Hayley Poole and Kellie Butler).

A report specific to the proposed development areas within Lot 11 WV1759 has been previously prepared and submitted to Santos (Ecological Assessment Report – Lot 11 WV1759; Santos Document Reference 0020-GLNG-4-1.3-0078 and associated addendums).

This memorandum should be considered as an addendum to the report listed above. This memorandum is specific to the ecology of Areas A1, A2, B and C, as shown in Figure 1.1. For additional ecological information related to the proposed development that is in addition to that covered by this report, please refer to the appropriate Lot-specific report.

It is important to note that the project is not assessable under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA) (and subsequently the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* [VM Act]). The project is however assessable under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), and therefore the Regional Ecosystem (RE) classifications used in this report are based on the 'Biodiversity Status' of the vegetation and not the 'Vegetation Management Status' of the vegetation.

## Ecological Assessment

### 1. Area A1 and Area A2

#### General

The proposed Area A1 is located east of RM08-19-4 and the proposed Area A2 is located south-west of RM08-19-4 on Lot 11 WV1759. Areas A1 and A2 are situated within previously cleared areas, which are the result of agricultural practices (ie cattle grazing) (refer Figure 1.1).

No REs are mapped within Areas A1 and A2 on the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) certified RE mapping. Two 'Category C' ESAs are located approximately 210 m north-east of Area A1, and 190 m north of Area A2 (refer Figure 1.1). These ESAs are due to the presence of mapped remnant 'of concern' vegetation (ie RE 11.3.25/11.3.2). This mapping is considered to be accurate.

An additional area currently mapped as 'no concern at present' RE 11.10.9 is instead considered to be analogous to 'of concern' RE 11.3.25/11.3.2. This vegetation abuts Area A2 and is located within a mapped 'stream order 5' watercourse. This area is therefore classified a 'Category C' ESA, however the

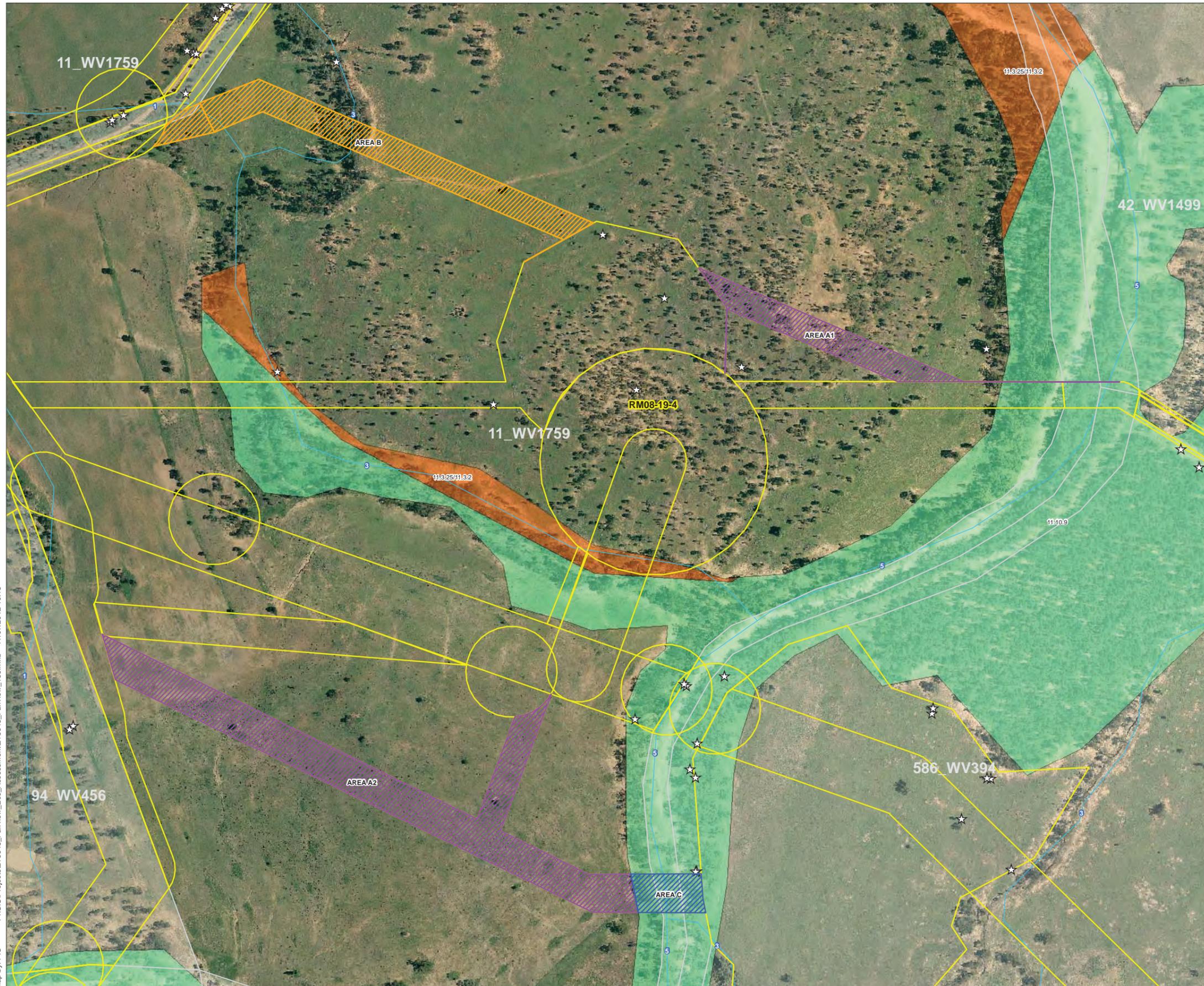
DEHP certified RE mapping cannot be changed as the area is less than 75 m wide (Neldner *et al* 2005). This is further discussed in Section 3.

Two watercourses are mapped in the vicinity of Areas A1 and A2, including:

- A mapped 'stream order 3' watercourse is located approximately 220 m north of Area A2, which flows in a north-west to south-east direction
- As discussed above, a mapped 'stream order 5' watercourse is located approximately 50 m east of Area A2, flowing in a north to south direction
- The same 'stream order 5' watercourse is also situated approximately 160 m east of Area A1. However, the mapping in this portion of the watercourse is located approximately 80 m east of the actual watercourse. This is because the mapping is compiled at a broad scale of 1:50 000, so errors may occur.

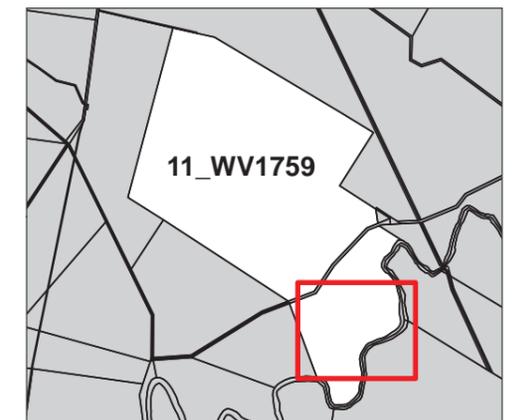
The 'stream order 3' and 'stream order 5' watercourses were observed to have defined beds and bank structure with riparian vegetation present.

Areas A1 and A2 are flat to undulating with medium brown sandy-loam soils present.



**Legend**

- ☆ EVNT and Type A Species
  - EVNT Region
  - Watercourse
  - Development Areas previously ground-truthed
- Development Areas Assessed**
- ▨ Area A
  - ▨ Area B
  - ▨ Area C
- Amended Regional Ecosystem (Biodiversity Status)**
- Endangered - Dominant
  - Endangered - Sub-dominant
  - Of Concern - Dominant
  - Of Concern - Sub-dominant
  - Not of Concern



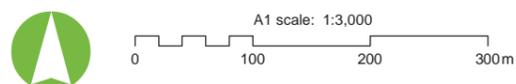
Note: No ESA area or ESA buffers have been included on this figure.

Source:  
Cadastral: DERM, 2011.  
Regional Ecosystems: Version 6.1, The State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Resource Management), Sept 2011. As amended by Aurecon, 2011.

Date: 17/07/2012

Version: 1

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Map by: PIC



Job No: 225678  
Coordinate system: GDA\_1994\_MGA\_Zone\_55

**Santos Upstream Ecological Assessment**

**Figure 1.1: Additional Development Areas on Lot 11WV1759**

## Floristics

Areas A1 and A2 have previously been cleared of woody vegetation and are currently used for cattle grazing practices. As such, the canopy and shrub layers were sparse. The canopy layer ranged from 5 to 10 m in height with approximately 5% vegetation cover in Area A1 and 2% vegetation cover in Area A2. The canopy layer was dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box), with *Eucalyptus fibrosa* subsp. *nubila* (Blue-leaved Ironbark), *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark), *Eucalyptus chloroclada* (Dirty Gum), *Acacia excelsa* (Ironwood), *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine), *Allocasuarina luehmannii* (Bull Oak), *Acacia macradenia* (Zigzag Wattle) and *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) also occurring commonly.

The shrub layer was approximately 1 to 4 m in height with approximately 10% vegetation cover in Area A1 and 2% vegetation cover in Area A2. The shrub layer was dominated by *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood). Other species occurring at lesser densities include *Maireana microphylla* (Small-leaf Bluebush), *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Acacia decora* (Pretty Wattle), *Ehretia membranifolia* (Peach Leaf), *Geijera parviflora*, juvenile *Eucalyptus populnea*, juvenile *Allocasuarina luehmannii*, *Lomandra filiformis* (Wattle Mat-rush) and *Psyrdrax oleifolia* (Hat Stand).

The ground layer within Areas A1 and A2 has approximately 85% vegetation cover and is dominated by the native species, *Heteropogon contortus* (Black Spear Grass). Other ground cover species observed commonly throughout the area include *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), *Sporobolus creber* (Western Rat's Tail Grass), *Eragrostis sororia* (Woodland Lovegrass), *Verbena tenuisecta* (Mayne's Curse), *Eragrostis brownii* (Brown's Lovegrass), *Melinis repens* (Red Natal), *Dianella longifolia* (Smooth Flax Lily), *Cymbopogon refractus* (Barbwire Grass), *Dichanthium sericeum* (Queensland Blue Grass), *Pterocaulon redolens* (Apple Bush), *Fimbristylis dichotoma* (Fimbristylis) and *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass). One 'Class 2 pest' declared under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (LP Act) (ie *Opuntia tomentosa* [Velvety Tree Pear]) was also observed in the ground layer. A full list of species recorded at the site is outlined in Attachment 1.

No 'Type A restricted plant' species listed under the provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) were recorded within Area A1 or Area A2.

No species of conservation significance (ie 'endangered', 'vulnerable' and 'near threatened' species under the provisions of the NC Act or 'critically endangered', 'endangered' and 'vulnerable' species under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [EPBC Act]) were recorded within Areas A1 or A2.

## Habitat values

Eight common bird species were observed during site investigations and are listed in Table 1.1. Traces of an additional mammal were also recorded.

**Table 1.1 Fauna Species observed in Area A1 and Area A2**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comment
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill	
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	
<i>Macropus sp.</i>		Observed scats only
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	

Area A1 and Area A2 have been cleared historically; with only patchy woody vegetation suitable for perching and foraging resources available (refer Photo 1.1). Dense ground cover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks), minor leaf litter and woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber) may also provide shelter for small mammals and reptiles throughout the proposed development areas. Overall, the fauna habitat value for Areas A1 and A2 are considered to be relatively low in relation to the ability to support endemic fauna species due to the lack of significant habitat features.

No conservation significant fauna species listed under the provisions of the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act were recorded within Area A1 or Area A2.



**Photo 1.1 Looking north-west within Area A1**

## 2. Area B

### General

The proposed development area within Area B is located north-west of RM08-19-4 in the south-east portion of Lot 11 WV1759. A 'stream order 3' watercourse is mapped in the central portion of Area B, and a 'stream order 1' watercourse is mapped in the western portion (refer Figure 1.1). This mapping is considered to be accurate. Sandy soils are present throughout Area B.

No REs are mapped within Area B on the DEHP certified RE mapping. A 'Category C' ESA is located approximately 210 m south of Area B (refer Figure 1.1). This ESA is due to the presence of mapped remnant 'of concern' vegetation (ie RE 11.3.25/11.3.2). This mapping is considered to be correct.

### Floristics

The canopy layer within Area B ranged from 16 to 22 m in height with approximately 20% vegetation cover and was mainly restricted to the mature vegetation along the 'stream order 3' watercourse. Species occurring in this stratum include *Eucalyptus melanophloia*, *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Acacia excelsa* and *Atalaya hemiglauca* (Whitewood). The sub-canopy layer ranged from 6 to 10 m in height with approximately 25% vegetation cover, consisting of *Callitris glaucophylla* and *Santalum lanceolatum* (Sandalwood).

The sparse shrub layer ranged from 1 to 4 m in height with approximately 15% vegetation cover. The shrub layer contained *Geijera parviflora*, *Eremophila mitchellii*, *Santalum lanceolatum*, *Maytenus cunninghamii* (Yellow Berry Bush) and *Pittosporum angustifolium* (Native Apricot).

The ground layer was dense with approximately 90% vegetation cover. This was dominated by *Austrostipa verticillata* (Slender Bamboo Grass). Other species commonly occurring in the ground layer at lesser densities included *Sida subspicata* (Queensland Hemp), *Eragrostis brownii*, *Megathyrsus maximus* (Green Panic), *Urochloa mosambicensis* (Sabi Grass), *Dichanthium sericeum*, *Chloris ventricosa* (Tall Chloris), *Pennisetum ciliare*, *Xanthium occidentale* (Noogoora Burr), *Bidens pilosa* (Cobbler's Pegs), *Cirsium vulgare* (Spear Thistle), *Abutilon oxycarpum* (Chinese Lantern) and *Bothriochloa bladhii* (Forest Blue Grass). A full list of species recorded at the sites is outlined in Attachment 1.

No 'Type A restricted plant' species listed under the provisions of the NC Act were recorded within Area B.

No flora species of conservation significance listed under the provisions of the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act were recorded within Area B.

## Habitat values

Seven common bird species were observed during site investigations and are listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Fauna species observed within Area B

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote

The following habitat resources are present within Area B:

- Canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Hollow-bearing canopy trees
- Fissured tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)
- Minor leaf litter
- Rocky crevices

Narrow drainage line containing pooled water at the time of the survey (refer

- Photo 2.1)

The canopy cover and hollow-bearing canopy trees are considered suitable for arboreal mammals and birds, whilst the fissured tree bark, dense groundcover vegetation, woody debris, minor leaf litter and rocky crevices may be suitable habitat for reptiles and small mammals. In addition, the narrow drainage line and associated sandy banks may provide potential habitat for birds, amphibians and reptiles. An inactive, abandoned burrow was observed in the bank of the drainage line. Typically, Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), Striated Pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*), Kingfishers and Water Rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) nest in the banks of watercourses. However, due to the lack of evidence (ie scats and tracks); the species utilising the burrow was unable to be determined.

Overall, the habitat value within Area B is considered to be moderate in relation to the ability to support endemic fauna species.

No conservation significant fauna species were recorded within the proposed development area.



Photo 2.1 Looking north along the narrow drainage line occurring in the western portion of Area B

### 3. Area C

#### General

The proposed development area within Area C is located south of RM08-19-4 within a mapped 'stream order 5' watercourse in the south-east portion of Lot 11 WV1759 (refer Figure 1.1).

Area C is mapped entirely as 'no concern at present' RE 11.10.9 on the DEHP certified RE mapping (refer Figure 1.1 and Table 3.1). This mapping is considered incorrect due to the land zone classification and species composition observed during site investigations. Area C is primarily located within the banks of a watercourse, fringed with remnant vegetation (Photo 3.1). Area C can instead be classified as land zone 3, described as quaternary alluvial systems (Young *et al* 2009). The vegetation in Area C is considered to be analogous to 'of concern' RE 11.3.25/11.3.2 and is therefore classified a 'Category C' ESA (refer Table 3.1). According to Neldner *et al* (2005), this RE code cannot be changed on the DEHP certified RE mapping as the area is less than 75 m wide.

Table 3.1 Regional Ecosystem Descriptions

Regional Ecosystem	Description	Biodiversity Status
11.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains	'of concern'
11.3.25	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland fringing drainage lines	'of concern'
11.10.9	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	'no concern at present'



Photo 3.1 Remnant vegetation fringing the mapped 'stream order 5' watercourse in Area C

### Floristics

Area C contains a mapped 'stream order 5' watercourse, with associated remnant vegetation. The canopy layer ranged from 18 to 28 m in height with approximately 15% vegetation cover. This stratum was dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Queensland Blue Gum), with *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) and some dead trees (stags) also occurring. The sub-canopy layer ranged from 10 to 16 m in height with approximately 30% vegetation cover and contained *Eucalyptus populnea*, *Eucalyptus chloroclada* and *Acacia macradenia*. The sparse shrub layer within Area C ranged from 3 to 4 m in height, with approximately 2% vegetation cover and contained *Acacia macradenia*.

The ground layer was co-dominated by the native species *Heteropogon contortus* and *Themeda avenacea* (Wild Oats Grass) on the western side of the watercourse. *Megathyrsus maximus* dominated the ground layer on the eastern side of the watercourse. Other species occurring commonly throughout Area C include *Melinis repens*, *Pennisetum ciliare*, *Lomandra hystrix* (Creek Mat-rush), *Bidens pilosa*, *Verbena tenuisecta*, *Verbena bonariensis* (Bunchy Verbena), *Themeda triandra*, *Dianella caerulea* (Flax Lily), *Xanthium occidentale*, *Pterocaulon redolens*, *Argemone ochroleuca* (Mexican Poppy) and *Tagetes minuta* (Stinking Roger). One 'Class 2 pest' declared under the LP Act (ie *Opuntia stricta* [Prickly Pear]) was also observed in the ground layer. A full list of species recorded at the site is outlined in Attachment 1.

Two 'Type A restricted plant' species (ie *Cymbidium canaliculatum* [Black Orchid] and *Brachychiton populneus* [Kurrajong]) listed under the provisions of the NC Act were recorded within Area C. The locations of these individuals are listed in Table 3.2 and shown in Figure 1.1.

Table 3.2 Locations of 'Type A restricted plant' species within Area C

Scientific Name	Common Name	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55) Grid: VTM	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55) Grid: VTM
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	704075	7070992
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Black Orchid	704079	7071004

No flora species of conservation significance listed under the provisions of the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act were recorded within Area C.

### Habitat values

Four bird species were observed during site investigations. Traces of one additional mammal were also observed (refer Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Fauna Species Observed in Area C

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	Observed tracks only
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	
<i>Macropus</i> sp.		Observed tracks only
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	

Area C contains the following habitat resources:

- Canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Canopy trees and stags containing hollows
- Fissured tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)
- Moderate leaf litter
- Watercourse (including sandy banks) containing pooled water at the time of the survey

The canopy cover is considered suitable for birds and arboreal mammals, whilst the fissured tree bark, dense groundcover vegetation, woody debris, moderate leaf litter and the watercourse (and associated sandy banks) may be suitable for reptiles, amphibians, small mammals and birds. Stags and large *Eucalyptus tereticornis* containing hollows were also present in the area, which may provide suitable habitat for hollow-dependent mammals and birds. *E. tereticornis* are also important food trees for Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*). Overall, the habitat value within Area C is considered to be relatively high in relation to the ability to support endemic fauna species.

No conservation significant fauna species listed under the provisions of the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act were recorded within Area C.

## Conclusion

The ecological assessment indicates that Areas B and C contain moderate and high fauna habitat value, however Area A was highly disturbed due to current cattle grazing practices.

Ground-truthing has confirmed that Area C is incorrectly mapped and is considered to be analogous to 'of concern' remnant vegetation (ie RE 11.3.25/11.3.2) and is therefore a 'Category C' ESA. However, this RE code cannot be changed on the DEHP certified RE mapping, as the area is less than 75 m wide (Neldner *et al* 2005).

The development areas occur over three watercourses which are mapped as 'stream order 1', 'stream order 3' and 'stream order 5'. The mapping of the 'stream order 1' and 'stream order 3' watercourses are considered to be accurate. However, the 'stream order 5' watercourse is mapped approximately 80 m east of the actual watercourse (ie in the portion located east of Area A2).

There were no conservation significant species as listed under the provisions of the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act recorded during site investigations. Two 'Type A restricted plant' species listed under the provisions of the NC Act (ie *Cymbidium canaliculatum* and *Brachychiton populneus*) were observed within Area C.

## References

- Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) (2012) *Vegetation Management Act Regional Ecosystem and Remnant Map* (Version 6.1) Available online: [www.derm.qld.gov.au](http://www.derm.qld.gov.au). Accessed July 2012.
- Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B. A., Thompson, E.J. and Dillewaard, H.A. (2005) *Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland* (Version 3.1), Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP).
- Young, P.A.R., Wilson, B.A., McCosker, J.C., Fensham, R.J., Morgan, G. and Taylor, P.M. (2009) *Queensland's Bioregional Ecosystems: Chapter 11 Brigalow Belt* (Version 6.0b), Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP).

## Attachment 1: Botanical species recorded at Areas A, B and C

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	Non-native
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	Non-native
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome whitei</i>	Brachyscome Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons	
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle, Black Thistle	Non-native
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane	Non-native
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper Wire Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon redolens</i>	Apple Bush	
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Rodger	Non-native
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr	Non-native
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly Pear	Non-native LP Act 'Class 2 pest'
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety Tree Pear	Non-native LP Act 'Class 2 pest'
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Large Bluebells	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bull Oak	
Celastraceae	<i>Ehretia membranifolia</i>	Peach Leaf	
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus cunninghamii</i>	Yellow Berry Bush	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanised Burr	
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Bunchy Sedge	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rigidellus</i>	Curly Flat-sedge	
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Fimbristylis	
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria</i> sp.	Rattlepod	
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine</i> sp.		
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera spicata</i>	Creeping Indigo, Purple Indigo	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia glabra</i>	Smooth Goodenia	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Flax Lily	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Smooth Flax Lily	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Juncus	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Creek Mat-rush	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra leucocephala</i>	Woolly-headed Mat-rush	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon malvifolium</i>	Chinese Lantern	
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Chinese Lantern	
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Spiny Malvastrum	Non-native
Malvaceae	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	Corrugated Sida	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	Non-native
Malvaceae	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Queensland Hemp	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty Wattle	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Ironwood	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	Zigzag Wattle	
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood	
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus chloroclada</i>	Baradine Red Gum, Dirty Gum	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i>	Blue-leaved Ironbark	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland Blue Gum	
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum suavissimum</i>	Native Jasmine	
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Black Orchid	'Type A restricted plant'
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Mexican Poppy	Non-native
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida calycina</i>		
Poaceae	<i>Aristida caput-medusae</i>	Curly Head Wiregrass	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	Jericho Wiregrass	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida platychaeta</i>	Curled Wiregrass	
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Forest Blue Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i>	Pitted Blue Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris pectinata</i>	Comb Chloris	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Tall Chloris	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbwire Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Green Couch	Non-native
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Queensland Blue Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	Twirly Windmill Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Lovegrass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	Woodland Lovegrass	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa digitata</i>	Cane Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Green Panic	Non-native
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal	Non-native
Poaceae	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Hairy Panic	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Inquisitive Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffel Grass	Non-native
Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>	Comet Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Setaria surgens</i>	Pigeon Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Western Rat's Tail Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda avenacea</i>	Wild Oats Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Triraphis mollis</i>	Purple Plume Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Sabi Grass	Non-native
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed	
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Blue Pimpernel	Non-native
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax oleifolia</i>	Hat Stand, Wild Lemon	
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga	
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Sandalwood	
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum esuriale</i>	Brown Potato Bush	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	'Type A restricted plant'
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Bunchy Verbena, Purpletop Verbena	Non-native
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Verbena	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's Curse	Non-native