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Assessment – Lot 21 WV1519

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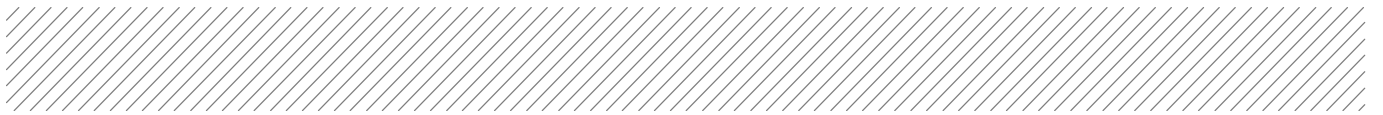
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Appendix A Flora Species List



1 Background

1.1 Project description

Santos Ltd (Santos) have commissioned Aurecon Australia Pty Ltd (Aurecon) to undertake ecological investigations of proposed areas of development for the Roma gas fields.

The Roma gas fields are located near the township of Roma and are characterised by undulating terrain with small elevated areas including the Thomby and Grafton Range. The dominant vegetation types within the Roma gas fields include Eucalypt and/or Brigalow woodlands, Blue grass or Mitchell grass downs, and smaller areas of White Cypress Pine and Mulga (Eddie 2007). The Roma gas fields are located within the Balonne River catchment.

Much of this area has been subject to cattle grazing and other agricultural practices, as well as previous development associated with the gas fields.

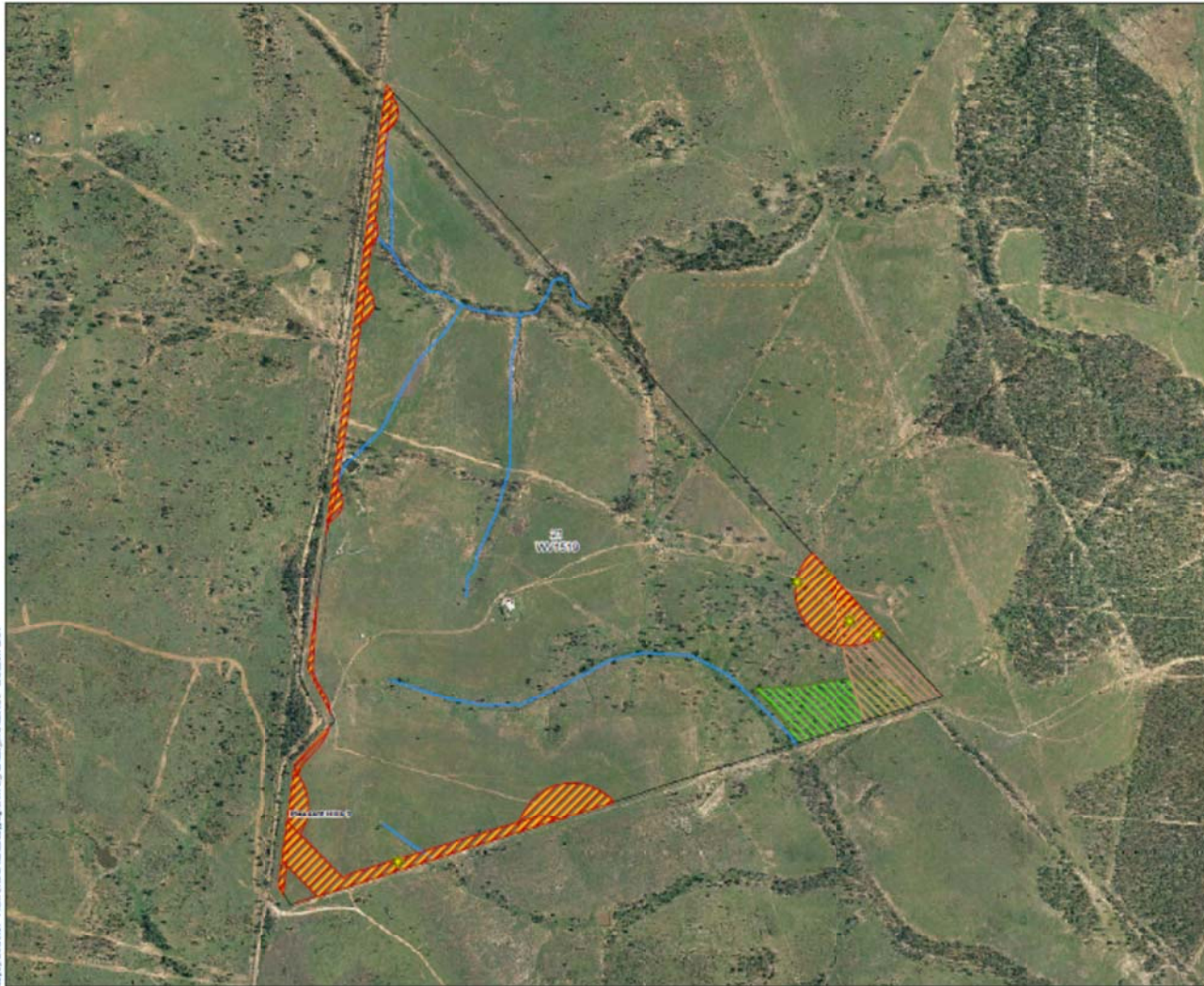
This report is specific to the proposed development areas listed below and shown in Figure 1.1:

- Pipeline corridors R41 and R70
- Geotechnical survey locations situated within the above corridors and shown in Figure 1.1
- The road corridor of Mount Saltbush Road on lot 21WV1519

These areas are collectively referred to as the 'proposed development area', and are located entirely within Lot 21 WV1519 . Note that the subject of this report is solely related to Lot 21WV1519. Where survey areas overlap additional properties, these sites will be further addressed in the report relevant to those properties/lots.

1.2 Purpose of report

The aim of this report is to provide an ecological assessment of the proposed development areas located on Lot 21WV1519 (Figure 1.1), and to identify areas and species of notable ecological or conservation value. This report does not make any recommendations regarding the development in relation to any Santos environmental authorities or other approvals.



- Legend**
- ★ Notable Species
 - Geotech Borehole Locations
 - ▨ Ground Truthed Areas
 - Drainage (100K)
 - ▨ ESA Category A
 - ▨ ESA Category B
 - ▨ ESA Category C
- Regional Ecosystem Mapping**
- Non-remnant / regrowth
 - Endangered - Sub-dominant
 - Endangered - Dominant
 - Of Concern - Sub-dominant
 - Of Concern - Dominant
 - Not Of Concern
 - Plantation forest
 - Water

Notes: Regional Ecosystem (RE) colours provided in this map are based on the vegetation management status of the RE as described in the Regional Ecosystem Description Database. The dominance status of the vegetation is not shown on this map.

Date: 02/09/2011 Version: 1

Santos Lot 21 on WV1519

Maple Mountain - Project 221708-001 - Santos Lot 21 on WV1519 - 08/11/2011


 All scale 1:12,500
 Job No: 210848
 Coordinate system: GDA 1984 MGA Zone 55



2 Methodology

2.1 Desktop methodology

Proposed development areas have been projected on a range of maps provided by Santos. These maps include Regional Ecosystem (RE) Mapping (version 6.0; Department of Environment and Resource Management [DERM]), Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) mapping, drainage mapping and aerial photography. Where available ahead of time, these resources were reviewed to determine target areas for the field inspection. It is important to note that the RE classifications used in this report are based on the 'biodiversity status' of the vegetation and not the '*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) status' of the vegetation.

2.2 Field methodology

The proposed development areas were assessed by three (3) Aurecon ecologists (Sarah Glauert, Sandra Walters and Luke Foster) between 16 May and 4 June 2011. These assessments were to determine the existing vegetation communities and habitat value of the proposed clearing within the development areas as well as to verify the RE mapping as produced by DERM.

GIS environmental constraints layers (eg RE Mapping, ESA mapping etc) and high resolution aerial photography were uploaded onto a toughbook (C5 mobile clinical assistant CFT-001 – Motion computing), with an integrated GPS used to locate surveys areas. Handheld Garmin GPS units (GPS map 76) were also used during the field investigations. It should be noted that while efforts were made to ensure the GPS co-ordinates provided in this report are accurate, a margin of error approximately +/- 15 m is expected due to the limitations of the devices used and the recording environment.

The corridors were 100 m wide and of varying lengths, and the circular well pad areas had a radius of 175 m. Geotechnical survey locations were also assessed as part of the survey areas (a 50 m buffer zone around each survey location was assessed).

The ground-truthing of the proposed development areas included undertaking detailed flora species surveys including sampling of unknown flora, and recording all incidental fauna observations. All species known to be of conservation significance (such as endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or Type A species under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* [NC Act] or endangered, vulnerable or rare species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [EPBC Act]) were recorded using the toughbook.

A list of flora species observed in the proposed development areas has been included in Appendix A. Incidental fauna observations are provided in the relevant sections throughout this report.



3 Ecological assessment

3.1 Road corridor including geotechnical locations 7699-TP-29, 7699-TP-28, 7699-RM-09, 7699-TP-26 and Pleasant Hills 3

General

The road corridor (Mount Saltbush Road) on lot 21WV1519 is approximately 2.6km in length and includes geotechnical locations 7699 TP-29, 7699 TP-28, 7699-RM-09, 7699-TP-26 and Pleasant Hills 3, as shown in Figure 3.1

The road corridor traverses several lots. Only the portion occurring on lot 21WV1519 will be discussed in this report, with the exception of elements within the region that affect the ESA mapping of the corridor portion on lot 21.

The entirety of the road corridor and associated geotechnical locations on lot 21WV1519 are mapped as non-remnant vegetation, which is correct.

No ESAs occur within the road corridor or associated geotechnical locations on lot 21WV1519, and the nearest ESA is greater than 1 km distant.

Several tributaries of the same minor watercourse (stream order 2) cross the road corridor, in the vicinity of geotechnical locations 7699-TP-29, 7699-TP-28 and 7699-TP-26.

Floristics

The road corridor occurs in cleared *E. populnea* (Poplar Box) woodland and is heavily disturbed. The area is scattered with occasional mature *E. populnea* and *Corymbia clarksoniana* (Clarkson's Bloodwood) individuals. Other shrubs include *Acacia excelsa* (Ironwood), *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga), *Grevillea striata* (Beefwood) and *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood). The ground layer is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), but a range of other native and exotic grasses are also present.

A flora species list was compiled for the entirety of the proposed road corridor, which did not distinguish between lots. Thus it is important to note that the species listed in Appendix A for this corridor were not necessarily present on the portion occurring on lot 21WV1519.

Thirteen (13) Brachychitons which are listed as Type A restricted plants under the NC Act, were identified within the road corridor on lot 21WV1519. Their locations are provided in Table 3.1.

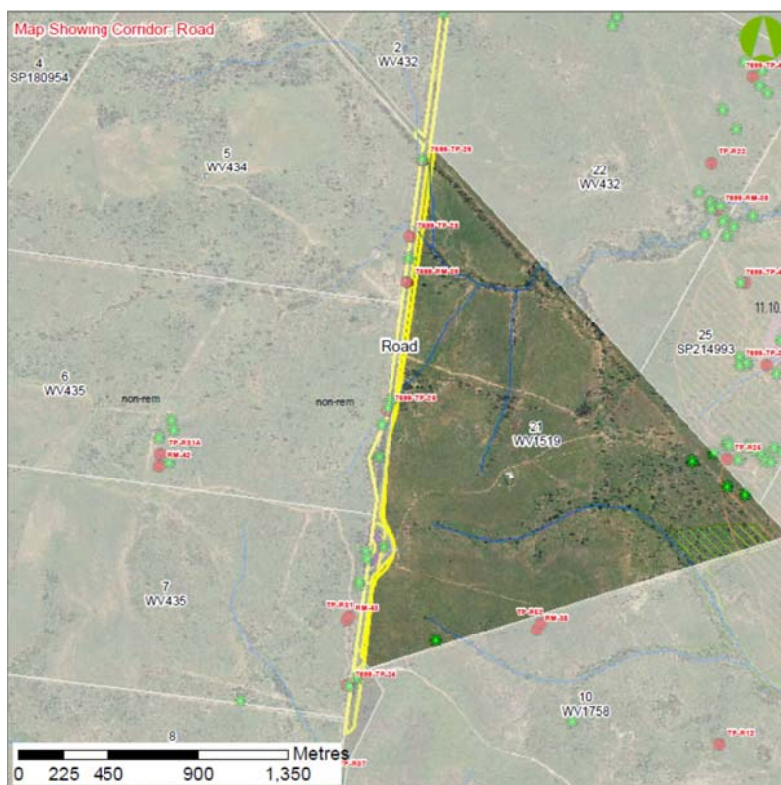


Figure 3.1 Aerial photograph of the road corridor on lot 21WV1519, including associated geotechnical locations, with overlaid RE and ESA mapping

Table 3.1 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*) in the road corridor on lot 21WV1519

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700360	7080453
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700295	7079960
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (1 mature, 1 juvenile)	700229	7079513
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (1 juvenile)	700229	7079513
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700199	7079245
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700186	7079211
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700155	7079123
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	700143	7078964
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700167	7078508
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700075	7078489
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700079	7078447

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	700042	7078320

No other flora species of conservation significance under the provisions of the NC Act or EPBC Act were present.

Habitat value

The habitat value of the proposed road corridor is moderate. Mature trees bearing hollows occur sporadically along its length, and large woody debris with hollows and fissured, flaky bark is also present in limited quantities. However, as the corridor is narrow and occurs within a highly fragmented landscape, its value to ground-dwelling and arboreal mammals would be marginal. A pair of Cockatiels (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) were nesting in a hollow within a mature *Casuarina cristata* (Belah) at GPS location 700044 7078339 at the time of survey (18 May 2011). This tree, and others close by, contained abundant hollows, and this is likely to be of greatest habitat value to local fauna species.

A fauna species list was compiled for the entirety of the proposed road corridor, which did not distinguish between lots. Thus it is important to note that the species listed in Table 3.2 for this corridor were not necessarily present on the portion occurring on lot 21WV1519.

No fauna species listed as threatened under the provisions of either the EPBC Act or the NC Act were detected.

Table 3.2 Incidental fauna species recorded in the Mount Saltbush road corridor on lot 5WV434

Species	Common name
Birds	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy Wren
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill

Species	Common name
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
Mammals	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna

3.2 Corridor R41 including geotechnical locations RM07-14 and TP-R25

General

The proposed corridor traverses lots 21WV1519 and 25SP14993 (Figure 3.3). Corridor R41 was surveyed in its entirety across both lots, and the following information does not distinguish between lots. It is also important to note that the species listed in Appendix A for this corridor were not necessarily present on the portion occurring on lot 21WV1519.

The corridor slopes gently in a north-east direction and is positioned on sandy to red clay soils. The proposed development area has been disturbed due to previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock; however, a number of mature paddock trees have been retained.

The proposed development area contains no remnant vegetation mapped on the DERM RE mapping.

An ESA 'Category B' buffer zone is mapped within the corridor for an 'endangered' RE, however, this RE does not occur within the corridor (RE is located approximately 300 m to the east of the corridor and well pad).

No watercourses are mapped within the corridor or well pad.

Geotechnical survey locations

Two (2) geotechnical survey locations were assessed as part of the proposed development area, namely TP-R25 and RM07-14 (Figure 3.2). The floristics and habitat values for these are discussed in the following sections.

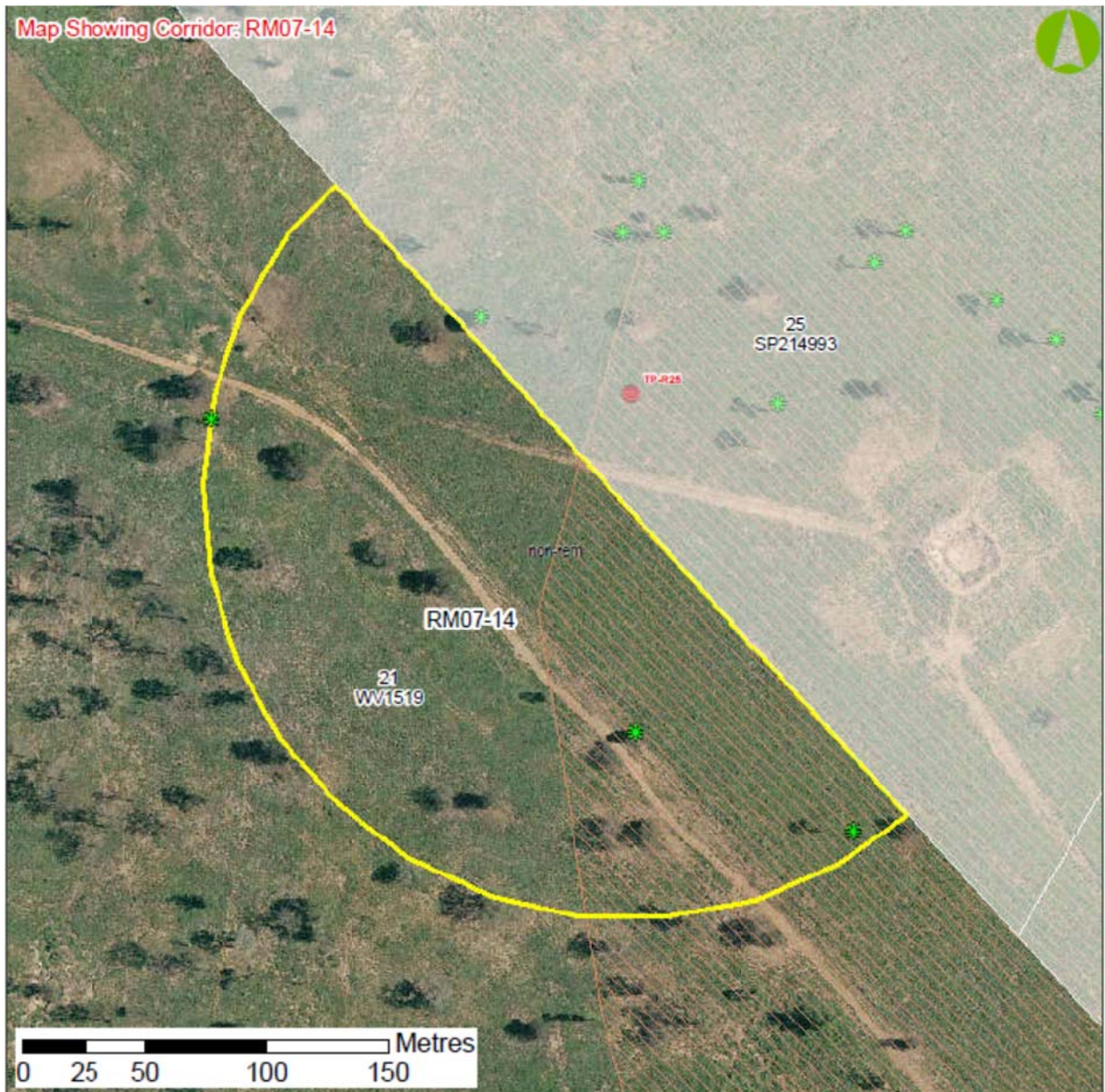


Figure 3.2 Aerial photograph of geotechnical locations (RM07-14 and TP-R25) associated with corridor R41, with overlaid RE and ESA mapping



Figure 3.3 Aerial photograph of corridor R41 with overlaid RE and ESA mapping

Floristics

The majority of vegetation within the proposed corridor has been previously cleared, however several scattered mature paddock trees remain.

The paddock trees present within the site are predominantly *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong) with some scattered *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow).

Generally, the proposed development area has a dense ground layer which is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), with a number of other grasses occurring as associated species, including *Melinis repens* (Red Natal Grass), *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass), *Sporobolus creber* (Western Rats Tail Grass) and various *Eragrostis* species. The ground cover layer also contains a range of native and non-native forbs.

Three (3) Type A restricted plants (NC Act) were recorded within the corridor – the location of these species is provided in Table 3.3, Figure 3.2, and Figure 3.3.

A list of flora species observed within the proposed corridor is presented in Appendix A.

Table 3.3 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*) in corridor R41 and associated geotechnical locations

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	701886	7078813
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	701975	7078772
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	701711	7078941

Habitat value

The habitat value of the proposed development area is low overall, as it contains scattered mature paddock trees with no obvious hollows and limited fissured bark. The structural complexity of the area is also low.

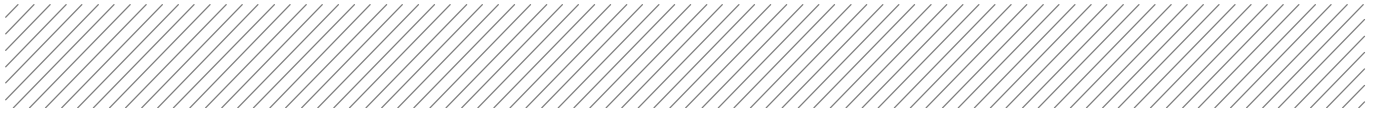
Habitat features associated with the proposed disturbance area include:

- Limited canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)

A fauna species list was compiled for the entirety of the proposed road corridor, which did not distinguish between lots. Thus it is important to note that the species listed in Table 3.4 for this corridor were not necessarily present on the portion occurring on lot 21WV1519.

Table 3.4 Incidental fauna species recorded in corridor R41 and associated geotechnical locations

Species	Common name
Birds	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy Wren
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Richard's Pipit
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Acanthiza chrysoffhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah



Species	Common name
Mammals	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo

All of these species are listed as least concern under the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act. No fauna species listed as threatened under the provisions of either the EPBC Act or the NC Act were detected. Generalist species may opportunistically use the area for foraging, as seen by the incidental fauna sightings listed above.

3.3 Corridor R70 including geotechnical location PH8/23

General

Corridor R70 is approximately 1.2 km in length and includes geotechnical location PH8/23, as shown in Figure 3.4 and Figure .

The entirety of corridor R70 and PH8/23 is mapped as non-remnant vegetation, which is correct.

No ESAs are mapped within the corridor. However, a patch of remnant *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow) occurs approximately 210 m to the north of the western end of corridor R70, which is currently incorrectly mapped as non-remnant vegetation on the RE mapping. This RE is listed as 'endangered' under both the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act.

The majority of corridor R70 follows an existing fence line. The proposed development area has been disturbed due previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock. Very few mature paddock trees have been retained.

One minor watercourse of stream order 1 crosses the corridor.

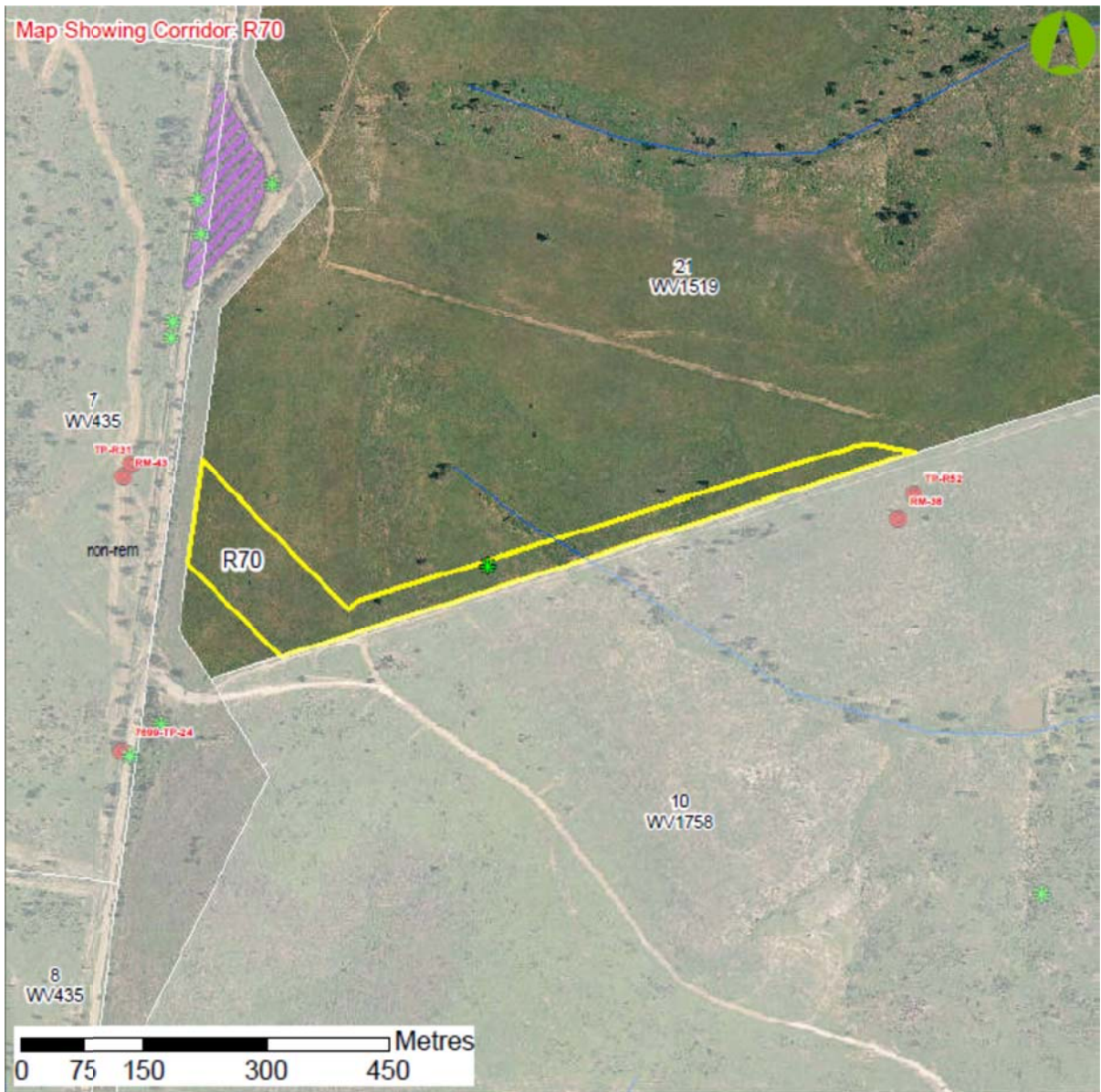


Figure 3.4 Aerial photograph of corridor R70 with overlaid RE and ESA mapping

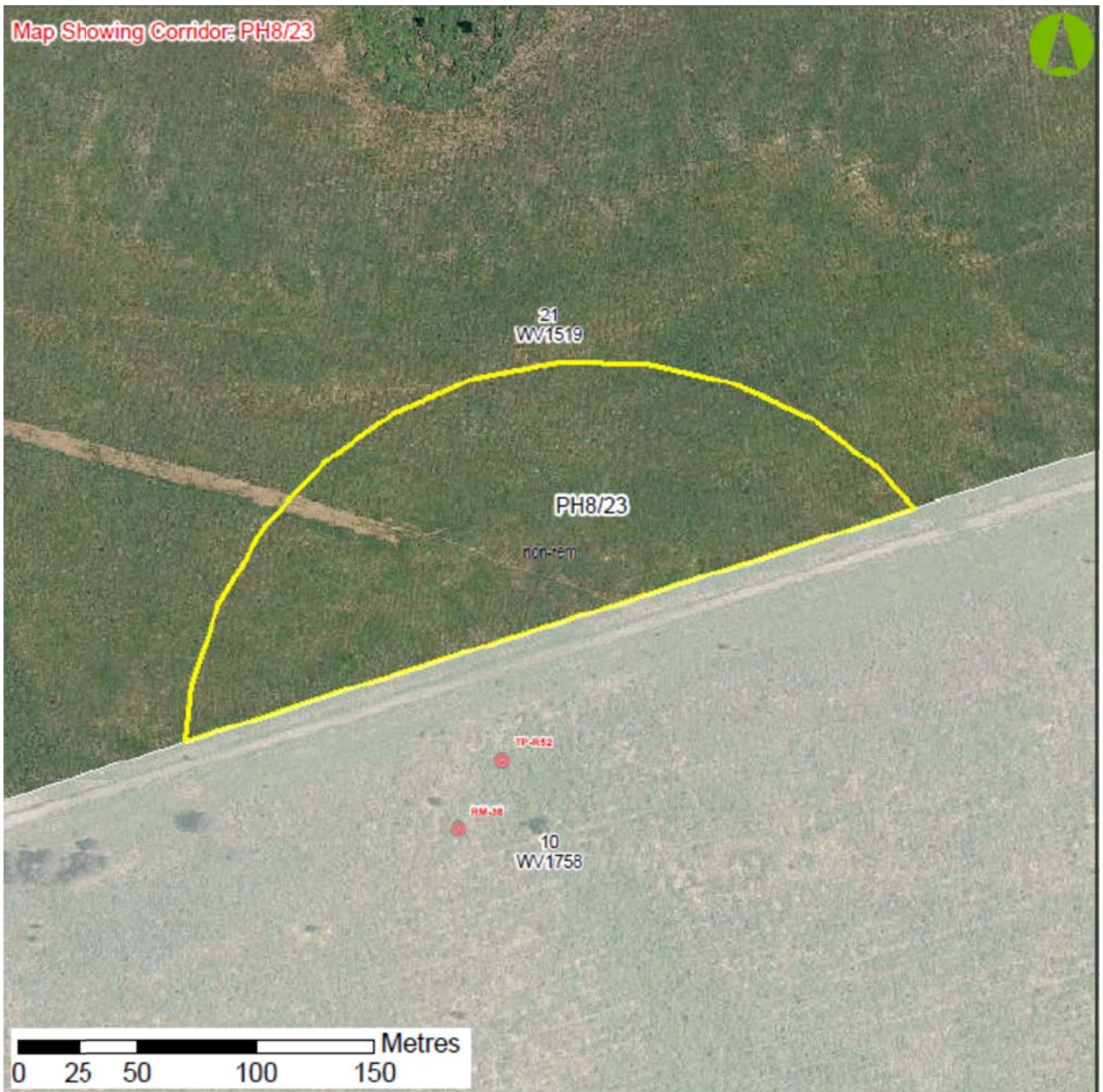


Figure 3.5 Aerial photograph of PH8/3 (associated with corridor R70 on lot 21WV1519), with overlaid RE and ESA mapping

Floristics

The majority of vegetation within the proposed corridor has been previously cleared, however several scattered mature paddock trees remain.

The paddock trees present within the site are predominantly *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong) with some scattered *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga).

Generally, the proposed development area has a dense ground layer which is dominated by approximately ninety percent (90%) *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), with scattered small shrubs of *Keraudrenia spp*, *Swainsona spp*, and *Alstonia constricta* (Bitter Bark). The western end of corridor R70 adjoining Mount Saltbush Road is characterised by low shrubby regrowth of *Casuarina cristata* (Belah), 1-3 m in height, with a dense understorey of Buffel Grass.

Two individuals of *Brachychiton populneus*, which is listed as a Type A restricted plant under the NC Act, were identified within proposed corridor R70. These two trees, approximately 6m in height, were growing next to each other at the location provided in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*) in corridor R70

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (x2)	700431	7078043

No other flora species of conservation significance under the provisions of the NC Act or EPBC Act were present.

Habitat value

The habitat value of the proposed development area is extremely low, as it contains very few mature paddock trees with no obvious hollows and limited fissured bark. The structural complexity of the area is also low. Large woody debris on the ground is virtually absent. The riparian vegetation adjacent to the minor watercourse, which is ephemeral and was dry at the time of survey, has been largely cleared. The riparian area is degraded, with significant erosion gullies present and an abundance of exotic and weedy ground cover species.

Habitat features associated with the proposed disturbance area include:

- Limited canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)

An incidental fauna species list was compiled for proposed corridor R70, and is presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Incidental fauna species recorded in corridor R41 and associated geotechnical locations

Species	Common name
Birds	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail

All of these species are listed as least concern under the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act. No fauna species listed as threatened under the provisions of either the EPBC Act or the NC Act were detected. Generalist species may opportunistically use the area for foraging, as seen by the incidental fauna sightings listed above.



4 Conclusion

The proposed pipeline corridors on lot 21WV1519 occur in an undulating landscape characterised by open woodland that has been largely converted to open grasslands, now dominated by exotic pasture species. While the majority of corridors are sited in previously disturbed areas, species of conservation significance (eg Type A restricted plants).do occur in numerous locations.

Multiple watercourses occur within, or in close proximity to, development areas. The watercourses within the proposed development areas have limited fringing riparian vegetation, and subsequently have low to moderate ecological and habitat value.

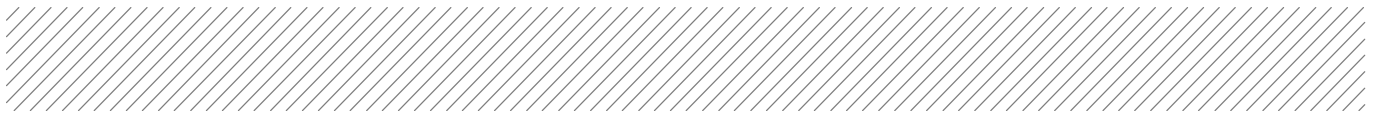
No species protected under the provisions of the EPBC Act were observed within the proposed development areas during these investigations.



5 References

Eddie, C (2007) Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs of Eastern Queensland Oil and Gas Fields, First Edition, Santos Ltd, Adelaide.

Regional Ecosystem Mapping, Version 6.0, Queensland Government Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM).



Appendix A

Flora Species List

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road	R70	R41
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Chinese Lantern		X		
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Dean's Wattle		X		
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty Wattle		X		
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Iron wood		X		
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow		X		X
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Sally Wattle		X		
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub Boonaree		X		
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>	Boonaree		X		
	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash		X		
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter Bark		X		X
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera dentata</i>	Joy Weed				X
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Kaki Burr		X		
Capparaceae	<i>Apophyllum anomalum</i>	Warrior bush		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Aristida caput medusae</i>	Many-headed Wire Grass				X
Poaceae	<i>Aristida holathera</i>	Tall Wiregrass		X		
Poaceae	<i>Aristida ingrata</i>	Purple Aristida		X		
Poaceae	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	Jericho wire grass				X
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>	Scrub Whitewood		X		
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood		X		
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass		X		
Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia angustifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle		X		
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Native Cobblers Pegs				X
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs		X	X	X

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road	R70	R41
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Forest Blue Grass		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var. decipiens</i>	Pitted Bluegrass		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	Desert Blue Grass		X		
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	NC Act Type A Species	X	X	X
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Narrow Leaved Bottle Tree	NC Act Type A Species			X
Asteraceae	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	Everlasting Daisy		X		
	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia		X		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Pine		X		
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine		X		X
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr Daisy		X	X	X
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis hispidula</i>	Bogan Flea				X
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr Daisy		X		X
Rubiaceae	<i>Canthium oleifolium</i>	Hat stand, Wild Lemon		X		X
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis loranthifolia</i>	Nipan, Wait a while		X		X
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis mitchellii</i>	Bumble fruit		X		
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	Currant Bush		X		X
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush		X		
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah		X		
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern		X		X
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen		X		
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Tall Chloris		X		
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Silky-topped Rhodes Grass		X		
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons		X		X
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle, Black Thistle		X		X

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road	R70	R41
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Wandering jew				X
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane		X		
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's Bloodwood		X		
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash		X		
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i>	Grey Rattlepod		X		
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire Grass		X		X
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	sedge 2 - difformis, Dirty Dora		X		
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax-lily		X		
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Queensland Blue Grass				X
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed				X
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush		X		
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill Grass				X
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	Twirly Windmill Grass		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis fallax</i>	Tall Lovegrass		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis lacunaria</i>	Tall Love Grass		X		
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood		X		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver Leaved Ironbark		X		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i>	Mountain Coolibah		X		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box		X	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Juvenile Eucalypt				X
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	Caustic Weed		X		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge				
Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Speedwell		X		
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Fimbristylis		X		
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga		X	X	X

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road	R70	R41
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>					X
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Hairy Glycine				X
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush				X
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia glabra</i>	Smooth Goodenia		X		
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood		X		X
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea lorea</i>	Bootlace Oak		X		
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass		X		X
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Pennywort				X
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum</i>	Native Jasmine		X		
	<i>Keraudrenia collina</i>	Keraudrenia		X	X	
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium sagittulatum</i>	Pepper Cress		X		
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra		X		X
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra		X		
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic				X
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal		X		X
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly Pear	LP Act Class 2 Weed	X		X
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety Tree Pear	LP Act Class 2 Weed			
Meliaceae	<i>Owenia acidula</i>	Emu Apple		X		
	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		X	X	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Hairy Panic		X	X	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Inquisitive Grass				X
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	Paspalidium		X		
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum		X		
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffel Grass		X	X	X

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road	R70	R41
Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>	Comet Grass		X		X
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper Wire Daisy		X		X
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Hairy Pigweed				X
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>	Apple Bush		X		X
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Sandalwood		X		X
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanised Burr		X		X
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's lucerne				X
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rohlenae</i>	Shrub Sida		X		X
Malvaceae	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Queensland Hemp				X
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum alum</i>	Silk Sorghum				X
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Desert Sporobolus, Fairy Grass		X		
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Western Rats Tail Grass		X		X
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i> cv. <i>Seca</i>	Seca Stylo				X
	<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>	Swainsona		X	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Rodger		X	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader Grass		X		
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass		X		X
Poaceae	<i>Tragus australianus</i>	Burr Grass		X		
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Urochloa, Sabi Grass				X
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Bunchy Verbena, Purpletop Verbena		X		
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's Curse		X		X
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Crownbeard		X		
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Large Bluebells				X
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell		X		
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr		X		X



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