

**Roma Ecological Assessment  
Report – Lot 26 SP214993  
Santos Ltd**


Report ref:  
221708-001  
14 July 2011  
Revision 0

Santos Document No: 0020-GLNG-4-1.3-0066 rev0

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<b>Document control</b>						
Document ID: Santos_Roma_Ecological_Assessment_Report_Lot_26_SP214993_Gap_verified.doc						
Rev No	Date	Revision details	Typist	Author	Verifier	Approver
0	14/07/2011	Draft for internal review	CA/LF	CA/LF	GAP	

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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.

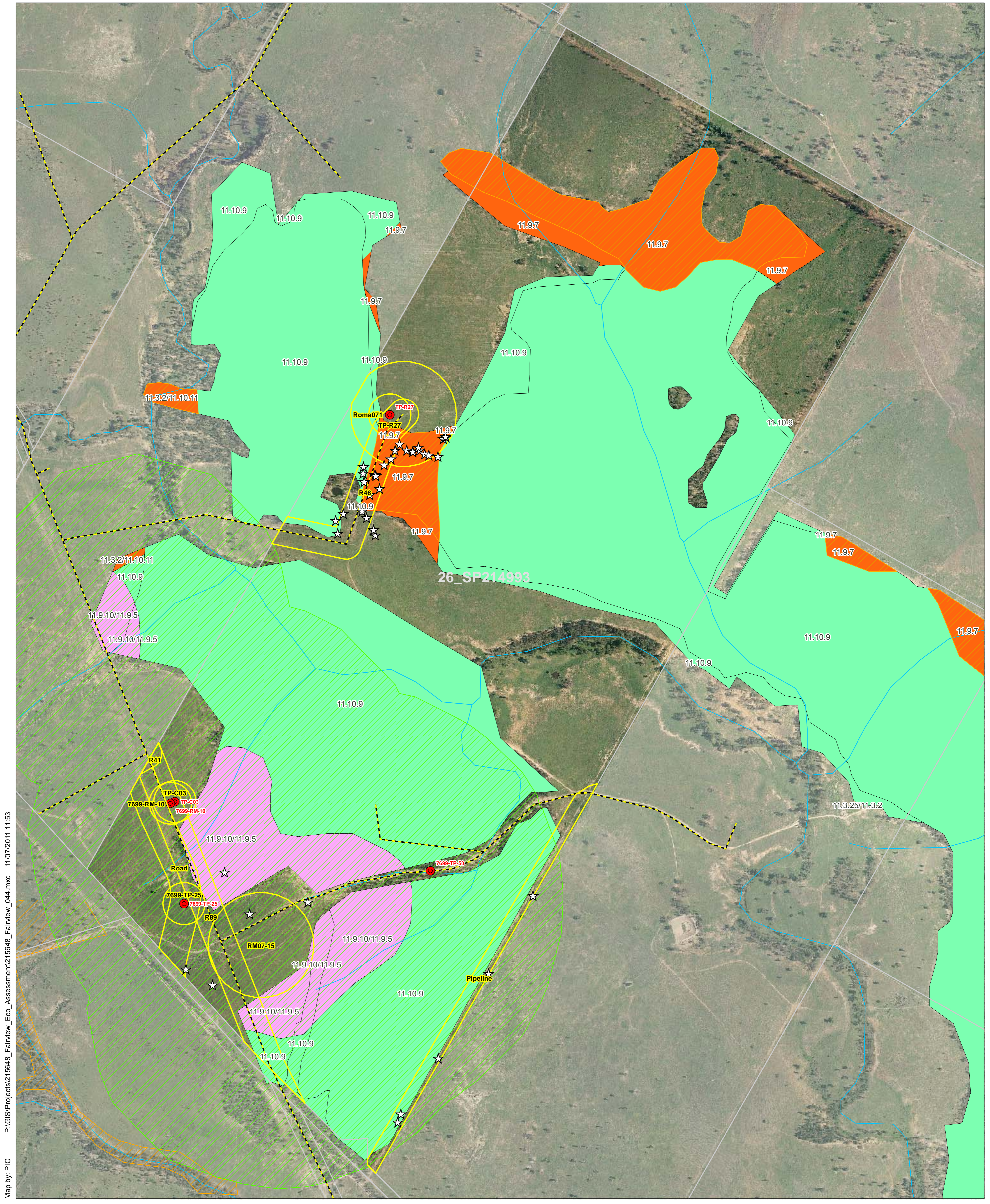
This report is specific to the proposed development areas listed below and shown in Figure 1-1 below:

- Pipeline corridors R46, R89, R9 and R41
- Well Pads Roma071 and RM07-15
- Geotechnical survey locations situated within the above corridors and shown in Figure 1-1 below.
- A road corridor

These areas are collectively referred to as the 'proposed development areas', and are located entirely within Lot 26 SP214993. Note that the subject of this report is solely related to Lot 26 SP214993. Where survey areas overlap additional properties, these sites will be further addressed in the report relevant to those properties.

## 1.2 Purpose of report

The aim of this report is to provide an ecological assessment of the proposed development areas located on Lot 26 SP214993 (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.

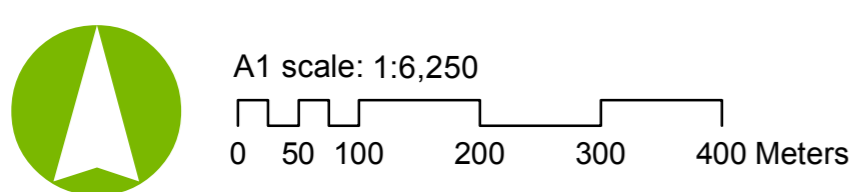


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**Legend**

- |                            |                    |                           |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| ● Geotech Borehole         | <b>ESA Mapping</b> | <b>Regional Ecosystem</b> |
| ☆ EVNT and Type A Species  | Category A         | Endangered - Dominant     |
| ▭ Corridors - Ground Truth | Category B         | Endangered - Sub-dominant |
| ▭ Cadastre                 | Category C         | Of Concern - Dominant     |
|                            |                    | Of Concern - Sub-dominant |
|                            |                    | Least Concern             |

Source: Cadastre: DERM, 2011. Regional Ecosystems: Version 6, The State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Resource Management), Nov 2009.



Date: 11/07/2011 Version: 1 Job No: 215648  
Coordinate system: GDA\_1994\_MGA\_Zone\_55

**Roma Ecological Assessment**

**Figure 1-1: Location of Proposed Pipeline Corridors Investigated**

## 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 Area (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 four (4) ecologists (Cassandra Arkinstall, Karen Bowland, Luke Foster and Sandra Walters) on 4-11 June 2011. These assessments were undertaken 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

#### General

The proposed road corridor is located on Lot 26 SP14993 (refer to Figure 1-1). The site is gently undulating with sandy to red clay soils. The proposed road corridor has been extensively disturbed due previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock. Multiple access roads traverse the corridor.

The proposed road corridor is currently mapped as non remnant for the majority of the development area on the DERM RE mapping. However, the corridor does intersect a small linear section of mapped remnant vegetation (RE 11.9.10/11.9.5, both RE's have endangered Biodiversity Status under the VM Act) (Figure 1). This remnant vegetation is also classed as an ESA Category B area.

There is one (1) watercourse mapped within the proposed corridor (stream order 2). The land within the proposed corridor is gently sloped towards, and is likely to drain into, this watercourse.

#### Geotechnical survey locations

One (1) geotechnical survey location was assessed as part of this corridor, namely 7699-TP-25 (Figure 1). The floristics and habitat values for this test-pit are discussed in the following sections. A flora species list for the road corridor (including 7699-TP-25) is provided in Appendix A.

#### Floristics

The vegetation within the proposed corridor has been previously cleared, and an existing cleared access road also traverses the corridor. The vegetation within the corridor is characterised by a dense ground cover layer, with a sparse shrub layer, and very sparse sub-canopy and canopy layers.

The corridor has a dense ground layer which is co-dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), and *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes Grass), with *Chloris virgata* (Silky-topped Rhodes Grass) occurring as an associated species. The ground cover layer also contains a range of other native grasses and forbs and covers approximately 80 % of the total corridor area.

The shrub layer is dominated by *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood), with *Acacia macradenia* (Zigzag Wattle) persisting as the sub-dominant shrub species (height range of 2-5 m).

The sub-canopy and canopy cover within the site is very sparse, (less than 5% of the total corridor area) due to previous vegetation clearing. Species present include *Acacia excelsa*, *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum). The sub-canopy and canopy height ranges are 6-12 m and 12-20 m, respectively.

The area mapped as RE 11.9.10/11.9.5 is dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* as the canopy species (approximately 13-16 m in height), with *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine) as the dominant shrub and sub-canopy species. This is consistent with the RE description for RE 11.9.10: '*Eucalyptus populnea* predominates forming a distinct but discontinuous canopy (15-18 m tall). *Acacia harpophylla* and sometimes *Casuarina cristata* usually forms a lower tree layer (8-14 m tall) which occasionally becomes the dominant layer' (DERM 2011). Although the proposed road corridor does not contain *Acacia harpophylla* within the area mapped as RE, this species was noted as occurring immediately adjacent to the corridor (to the west).

One (1) *Brachychiton* species was recorded within the road corridor – the location of this species is provided in Table 3-1 and in Figure 1. This species is a Type A restricted plant under the NC Act.

No species protected under the provisions of the EPBC Act were observed within the proposed corridor.

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

**Table 3-1 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*)**

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	702292	7078452

### Habitat values

Six (6) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed disturbance area, namely Pale-headed Rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*), Striated Pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*), Wedge Tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*), Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), Apostlebird (*Struthidea cinerea*) and Variegated Fairy-wren (*Malurus lamberti*). All of these species are listed as least concern under the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act.

Habitat features associated with the proposed disturbance area include:

- Limited canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Limited fissured/exfoliating tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Limited woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)

The habitat value of the proposed road corridor is low overall, as it contains limited woody vegetation and has been disturbed by grazing stock, previous vegetation clearing and the invasion of exotic pasture species. Species utilising resources in this area are most likely to be limited to common, generalist species that are able to adapt to significant habitat disturbances.



### 3.2 Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma071

#### General

The proposed corridor and well pad are located on Lot 26 SP14993 (refer to Figure 1-1). The site is gently undulating with sandy to red clay soils. The proposed development area has been disturbed due previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock; however some areas of remnant vegetation have been retained.

The proposed development area contains vegetation currently mapped as remnant on the DERM RE mapping. The southern section of the corridor contains vegetation mapped as RE 11.10.9 – *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine) woodland on coarse grained sedimentary rock with *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark) (VM Act Biodiversity status – no concern at present). Traversing the northern section of the corridor and extending into the well pad area is vegetation mapped as RE 11.9.7 – *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box), *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood) shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks (VM Act Biodiversity status – of concern). The area mapped as RE 11.9.7 is also an ESA Category C area.

There are no watercourses mapped within the proposed development area.

#### Geotechnical survey locations

One (1) geotechnical survey location was assessed as part of the proposed development area, namely TP-R27 (Figure 1). The floristics and habitat values for this test-pit are discussed in the following sections. A flora species list for the road corridor (including TP-R27) is provided in Appendix A.

#### Floristics

Much of the vegetation within the proposed corridor has been previously cleared, however remnant vegetation persists in the northern section of the proposed development area.

The southern section of the corridor contains vegetation mapped as RE 11.10.9 – *C. glaucophylla* woodland with *E. melanophloia*. Both *C. glaucophylla* and *E. melanophloia* were recorded in the canopy and sub-canopy stratum during this field investigation. The RE mapping in the northern section of the corridor and extending into the well pad area is mapped as RE 11.9.7 – *E. populnea*, *E. mitchellii* shrubby woodland. The species present, height ranges and canopy cover recorded during this investigation are consistent with the DERM mapping. Although there is an existing access track traversing these areas and there is evidence of previous clearing, the remaining vegetation still meets the requirements for remnant status and the species present reflect the DERM RE mapping and community descriptions.

Generally, the proposed development area has a dense ground layer which is co-dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), and *Melinis repens* (Red Natal Grass), with a number of native grasses occurring as associated species (*Themeda quadrivalvis*, *T. triandra*, *Digitaria ammophila* and *Eragrostis* species). The ground cover layer also contains a range of native and non-native forbs and covers approximately 80% of the total corridor area.

The shrub layer is dominated by *E. mitchellii*, and *C. glaucophylla*, with *Acacia* species associated (*Acacia macradenia*, *A. decora*, *A. amblygona*). The shrub layer is sparse (covering less than 10 % of the proposed development area), with a height range of 1-4 m.

The sub-canopy and canopy cover within the site are mid-dense, covering approximately 15-20 % of the proposed development area. Species present include *C. glaucophylla*, *E. populnea*, *E. melanophloia*, *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong), and *Eucalyptus chloroclada* (Dirty Gum). The sub-canopy and canopy height ranges were 4-8 m and 8-18 m, respectively.

Thirty (30) Type A restricted plants (NC Act) were recorded within the road corridor – the location of these species is provided in Table 3-2 and in Figure 1-1.

No species protected under the provisions of the EPBC Act were observed within the proposed corridor.

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

**Table 3-2 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*)**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Eastings</b> (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	<b>Northing</b> (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<b>Corridor R46</b>		
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702874	7079843
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702970	7079895
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702893	7079908
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702955	7079917
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702981	7079971
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703012	7079991
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702962	7080014
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703000	7080033
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702998	7080037
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702959	7080042
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702959	7080042
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702960	7080064
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703028	7080070
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	703051	7080090
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703065	7080119
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703065	7080119
<b>Well Pad Roma071</b>		
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	703051	7080090
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	703177	7080103
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	703163	7080106
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703123	7080114
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703124	7080114
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703065	7080119
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703065	7080119
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703103	7080119
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703146	7080119
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703142	7080129
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703080	7080139
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	703225	7080157
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703233	7080163
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703232	7080164

## Habitat values

Fourteen (14) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed disturbance area, namely Torresian crow (*Corvus orru*), Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*), Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), Pretty Face Wallaby (*Macropus parryi*), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Pale-headed Rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*), Pacific Black Duck (*Anas superciliosa*), Brown Goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus*), Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*), Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*), Grey-crowned Babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis*), Grey Butcherbird (*Cracticus torquatus*) and Rufous Bettong (*Aepyprymnus rufescens*).

All of these species are listed as least concern under the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act.

Habitat features associated with the proposed disturbance area include:

- Canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Fissured/exfoliating tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)
- Watercourse habitat (including banks)
- Leaf litter layer

The habitat value of the proposed development area is high overall, as it contains stands of mature vegetation with some hollows present, which provides habitat suitable for a range of small arboreal mammals and avian fauna. The vegetation community within the development is complex in structure (canopy, sub-canopy, shrub and ground stratum all present), and contains woody debris, exfoliating bark, grassy tussocks and a leaf litter layer. The area is likely to support a range of native fauna, including avian fauna, small to medium sized mammals and reptiles.

### 3.3 Corridors R89 and R41

#### General

Corridor R89 runs south-east through the southern portion of Lot 26 SP214993, and includes a small section of corridor R41 to the north. The location of the proposed development area is predominantly in historically cleared vegetation.

The majority of the proposed development area has been cleared for agricultural purposes. Grazing was evident at the time of surveys. Two (2) small pockets of remnant vegetation are present within the development area, one located in a small gully, and the other at the eastern end of the corridor. Both of these pockets show signs of partial clearing. A number of small access tracks intersect the development area.

RE mapping of the area show map units RE 11.10.9 and RE 11.9.10/11.9.5 as occurring within the Corridor R89. These communities are classified as no concern at present and Endangered – sub dominant respectively (Biodiversity status under the provisions of the VM Act). Surveys found the RE mapping was correct.

Due to the presence of an 'endangered' regional ecosystem, the development area falls within a Category B ESA)

A water course (stream order 1) intersects this corridor; however at the time of surveys this water course was dry.

#### Geotechnical survey locations

Two (2) geotechnical survey locations were assessed as part of this corridor, namely 7699-RM-10 and TP-C03 (Figure 1). The floristics and habitat values for these geotechnical survey locations are discussed in the following sections. A flora species list for the corridor (including 7699-RM-10 and TP-C03) is provided in Appendix A.

#### Floristics

The majority of the proposed development area has been extensively cleared for agricultural purposes and as such very limited canopy and shrub species remain. The patches of remnant vegetation present which consist of scattered *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box), *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow), and *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine). Some *Casuarina cristata* (Belah) is also present throughout.

The midstorey within the two (2) remnant patches are dominated by regrowth *C. glaucophylla*, *Acacia decora* (Pretty Wattle), *Carissa ovata* (Currant Bush) and numerous other native shrub species. The groundcover is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass) and a mixture of native grass species including *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass) and *Heteropogon contortus* (Black Spear Grass).

The cleared areas within the proposed development area are 95% dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), with scattered clumps of *Carissa ovata* (Currant Bush), *Capparis loranthifolia* (Nipan) and *Opuntia stricta* (Prickly Pear).

A total of seven (7) Type A Restricted plants were recorded within the proposed development area. The details and locations of these plants are shown in Table 3-3.

**Table 3-3 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*)**

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702595	7078222
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702628	7078243
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702581	7078282
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702452	7078642
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	702456	7078700
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702429	7078715
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702414	7078763

### Habitat values

Thirteen (13) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed development area, namely Torresian crow (*Corvus orru*), Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*), Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), Pretty Face Wallaby (*Macropus parryi*), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Pale-headed Rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*), Brown Goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus*), Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*), Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), Red Necked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*), Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*), Grey-crowned Babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis*), Grey Butcherbird (*Cracticus torquatus*).

All of these species are listed as least concern under the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act.

Habitat features associated with the remnant vegetation within the proposed disturbance area include:

- Canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Fissured/exfoliating tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)
- Watercourse habitat (including banks) – dry at the time of survey
- Leaf litter layer

The habitat value of the remnant vegetation within the proposed development area is high overall, as it contains stands of mature vegetation with some hollows present, which provides habitat suitable for a range of small arboreal mammals and avian fauna. The vegetation community within the development is complex in structure (canopy, sub-canopy, shrub and ground stratum all present), and contains woody debris, exfoliating bark, grassy tussocks and a leaf litter layer. The area is likely to support a range of native fauna, including avian fauna, small to medium sized mammals and reptiles.

Habitat value within the cleared open areas of the proposed development area are considered to be of low value. This is due to the lack of key habitat attributes which are present in the vegetated areas. However, the dense groundcover potentially provides suitable foraging habitat for generalist species such as macropods and birds of prey.

No EVNT fauna species under the EPBC Act or the NC Act were observed.

### 3.4 Well Pad RM07-15

#### General

The proposed development area is located on Lot 26 SP14993 (refer to Figure 1-1). The site is gently undulating with sandy to red clay soils. The proposed development area has been disturbed due to previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock; however a stand of remnant vegetation persists in the southern section of the development area. An existing access road traverses the development area.

The proposed development area contains vegetation currently mapped as remnant on the DERM RE mapping. The southern section of the corridor contains vegetation mapped as RE 11.9.10/11.9.5 (Biodiversity status – endangered/endangered under the provisions of the VM Act). The area mapped as RE 11.9.10/11.9.5 is also an ESA Category B area as the vegetation has an ‘endangered’ Biodiversity status.

There are no watercourses mapped within the proposed development area.

#### Geotechnical survey locations

No geotechnical survey locations were assessed as part of the proposed development area.

#### Floristics

Much of the vegetation within the proposed corridor has been previously cleared, however remnant vegetation persists in the southern section of the proposed development area.

The southern section of the corridor contains vegetation mapped as RE 11.9.10/11.9.5 (descriptions of both of these REs are provided in the table below).

The mapped remnant vegetation included *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) as the dominant canopy species (height of up to 20 m) with some *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow) trees occurring in the sub-canopy layer (to 6 m tall). The species present, height ranges and canopy cover recorded during this investigation are consistent with the DERM RE mapping.

RE	Description (DERM 2011)	Biodiversity Status (Under the provisions of the VM Act)
11.9.10	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> (Poplar Box) predominates forming a distinct but discontinuous canopy (15-18 m tall). <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (Brigalow) and sometimes <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (Belah) usually forms a lower tree layer (8-14 m tall) which occasionally becomes the dominant layer.	Endangered
11.9.5	Open-forest dominated by <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (Brigalow) and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (Belah) (10-20m) or <i>A. harpophylla</i> with a semi-evergreen vine thicket understorey. Open-forest dominated by <i>C. cristata</i> is more common in southern parts of the bioregion.	Endangered

Generally, the proposed development area has a dense ground layer which is co-dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), and *Melinis repens* (Red Natal Grass), with a number of native grasses occurring as associated species (*Chloris gayana*, *Themeda triandra*, *Digitaria ammophila* and *Bothriochloa* species). The ground cover layer also contains a range of native and non-native forbs and covers approximately 85-90 % of the total development area.

The shrub layer is dominated by *Bursaria spinosa* (Prickly Pine), *Acacia excelsa* (Iron Wood), and *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood). The shrub layer cover within the development area is sparse, covering approximately 10 % of the of the total development area (height range of 1-2.5 m).

The sub-canopy and canopy cover within the development area are sparse (10-15 % cover); with the exception of the mapped RE, where cover is considered to be mid-dense (between 50-80 % cover). Species present include *E. populnea*, *A. harpophylla*, *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash), *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark), *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong) and *Brachychiton rupestris* (Narrow-leaved Bottle Tree).

One (1) Type A restricted plant (NC Act) was recorded within the road corridor – the location of this individual is provided in Table 3-4 and in Figure 1-1.

No species protected under the provisions of the EPBC Act were observed within the proposed corridor.

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

**Table 3-4 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*)**

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	702582	7078580

#### Habitat values

Fifteen (15) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed disturbance area, namely

Torresian crow (*Corvus orru*), Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Pale-headed Rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*), Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*), Striated Pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*), Weebill (*Smicromis brevirostris*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*), Fan-tailed Cuckoo (*Cacomantis flabelliformis*), Variegated Fairy-Wren (*Malurus lamberti*), Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina novaehollandiae*), Brown Treecreeper (*Climacteris picumnus*), Apostlebird (*Struthidea cinerea*) and Grey Butcherbird (*Cracticus torquatus*).

All of these species are listed as least concern under the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act.

Habitat features associated with the proposed disturbance area include:

- Canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Fissured/exfoliating tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)

The habitat value of the proposed development area is medium overall, as it contains stands of mature vegetation, which provides habitat suitable for a range of small arboreal mammals and avian fauna. The remnant vegetation community within the development is complex in structure (canopy, sub-canopy, shrub and ground stratum all present), and contains woody debris, exfoliating bark, and grassy tussocks. The area is likely to support a range of native fauna, including avian fauna, small to medium sized mammals and reptiles.

### 3.5 Corridor R9

#### General

Corridor R9 is located on Lot 26 SP214993 (refer to Figure 1-1). The site is gently undulating with silty-clay and silty-sand soils. The proposed development area has been extensively disturbed due to previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock. An existing access road also traverses the corridor along the property boundary fence.

The proposed development area is currently partially mapped as containing RE 11.10.9 (Biodiversity status – no concern at present under the provisions of the VM Act) on the DERM RE mapping. The area occurs within an area identified as a Category B ESA; however this relates to an area of endangered vegetation located approximately 250 m from the proposed development area.

There are no watercourses mapped within the proposed development area, with the nearest watercourse located approximately 100 m to the west of the proposed development area.

#### Geotechnical survey locations

No geotechnical survey locations were assessed as part of this corridor.

#### Floristics

The vegetation within the proposed corridor has been previously cleared, and two (2) existing cleared access roads also traverse the corridor. The vegetation within the corridor is characterised by a dense ground cover layer, with very sparse shrub, sub-canopy and canopy layers. A linear strip of trees has been retained between the access roads, and the proposed development area extends approximately 3 m into the mapped RE on the western side of the corridor.

The RE mapping for the proposed development shows RE 11.10.9 occurring along the western edge of the corridor. The RE description for this map unit is '*Callitris glaucophylla* woodland to open-forest often associated with *Eucalyptus melanophloia* in the tree canopy and a sparse ground layer.' The RE mapping was confirmed as correct during site investigations.

The corridor generally has a mid-dense ground layer which is co-dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), and *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes Grass), with *Chloris virgata* (Silky-topped Rhodes Grass) occurring as an associated species. The ground cover layer also contains a range of other native grasses and forbs and covers approximately 60 % of the total corridor area.

The shrub layer is dominated by *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood), with *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) persisting as the sub-dominant shrub species (height range of 1-4 m).

The sub-canopy and canopy cover within the site is sparse, (approximately 30-40 % of the total corridor area) due to previous vegetation clearing for the existing access tracks and boundary fences. Species present include *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine), *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) and *E. melanophloia* (Silver-leaved ironbark) and *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow). The sub-canopy and canopy height ranges are 6-12 m and 12-20 m, respectively.

A total of seven (7) Type A restricted plants were recorded within the corridor – the locations of these species are outlined in Table 3-5 and in Figure 1-1.

No species protected under the provisions of the EPBC Act were observed within the proposed corridor.

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



Table 3-5 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*)

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703074	7077888
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i> (2 individuals recorded at this location)	703084	7077916
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703208	7078101
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703375	7078382
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703522	7078640
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	703074	7077888

### Habitat values

Eighteen (18) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed disturbance area, namely

Torresian crow (*Corvus orru*), Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*), Pale-headed Rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*), Striated Pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*), Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*), Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Apostlebird (*Struthidea cinerea*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina novaehollandiae*), Fan-tailed Cuckoo (*Cacomantis flabelliformis*), Grey Butcherbird (*Cracticus torquatus*), Grey Fantail (*Rhipidura albiscapa*), Inland Thornbill (*Acanthiza apicalis*), Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), Variegated Fairy-wren (*Malurus lamberti*), Weebill (*Smicrornis brevirostris*), and Western Gerygone (*Gerygone fusca*).

All of these species are listed as least concern under the provisions of the NC Act and EPBC Act.

Habitat features associated with the proposed disturbance area include:

- Canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Fissured/exfoliating tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)

The habitat value of the proposed development area is medium overall, as it contains some mature woody vegetation (including mapped remnant vegetation) but has been historically cleared for access tracks. Species utilising resources in this area are most likely to be limited to common, generalist species that are able to adapt to significant habitat disturbances.

## 4. Conclusion

The proposed development areas occur across a variety of landscape and vegetation types. While most the corridors occur in previously disturbed areas, species of conservation significance occur in multiple corridors (ie Type A restricted plants).

The proposed development traverses a number of areas mapped as remnant vegetation on the DERM RE mapping. The RE mapping has been confirmed as correct during field investigations.

Two (2) watercourses occur within the proposed development areas (stream orders 1 and 2). The watercourses within the proposed development areas have limited fringing riparian vegetation, and subsequently have low to moderate ecological and habitat value.

Forty-six (46) Type A restricted plant species were recorded during field investigations.

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**



## Appendix A

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes aspera</i>	Bristly cloak fern						
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern						
Aizoaceae	<i>Trianthema triquetra</i>	Red Spinach						
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera dentata</i>	Joy Weed						
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed						
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i>	Green pussy tail						
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum angustifolium</i>	Field Lilly						
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum flaccidum</i>	Field Lilly						
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Pennywort						
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter Bark						
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush						
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush						
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia australis</i>	Marsdenia						
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens alba</i>	Giant Cobblers Pegs						
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Native Cobblers Pegs						
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs						
Asteraceae	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	Everlasting Daisy						
Asteraceae	<i>Calocephalus platycephalus</i>	Billy Buttons						
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr Daisy						
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr Daisy						
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis scabiosifolia</i>	Rough Daisy Burr						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia laevis</i>	Cough Bush						
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons						
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle, Black Thistle						
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane						
Asteraceae	<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	Native Cobblers Peg						
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia canescens</i>	Olearia						
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper Wire Daisy						
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon redolens</i>	Apple Bush						
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>	Apple Bush						
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle						
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Rodger						
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Vernonia						
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr						
Asteraceae	<i>Zinnia multiflora</i>	Zinnia						
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine						
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium sagittulatum</i>	Pepper Cress						
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse						
Cactaceae	<i>Harrisia spp</i>	Harrisia cactus						
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly Pear	LP Act Class 2 Weed					
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety Tree Pear	LP Act Class 2 Weed					
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Large Bluebells						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell						
Capparaceae	<i>Apophyllum anomalum</i>	Warrior bush						
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis loranthifolia</i>	Nipan, Wait a while						
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis mitchellii</i>	Bumble fruit						
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Wild Caper Bush						
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Capparis midsize						
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bull Oak						
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah						
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus cunninghamii</i>	Yellow Berry Bush						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i>	Queensland Bluebush						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Keeled Goosefoot						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana villosa</i>	Silky Bluebush						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanised Burr						
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St Johns Wort						
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Wandering Jew						
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed						
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine						
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Nut Sedge						
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus bifax</i>	Star Sedge						
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Dirty Dora						
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Bunchy Sedge						
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gunnii</i>	Sedge						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Bunchy Sedge						
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Fimbristylis						
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Gahnia						
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower						
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera indica</i>	Flycatcher						
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha sp.</i>	Turkey Bush						
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	Caustic Weed						
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge						
Fabaceae - Caesalpinioideae	<i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i>	Queensland Ebony						
Fabaceae - Caesalpinioideae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	Senna						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i>	New Holland Rattlepod						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Desmodium brachypodum</i>	Desmodium						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine falcata</i>	Glycine						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Glycine						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Hairy Glycine						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Hovea planifolia</i>	Hovea						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	Phasey bean						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Rhynchosia						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	Sesbania						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i>	Fine-stem Stylo						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Stylosanthes scabra cv. Seca</i>	Seca Stylo						



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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>	Swainsona						
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Tephrosia leptoclada</i>	Slender pea						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Dean's Wattle						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty Wattle						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Iron wood						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Prickly mimosa/ Needle bush						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black Wattle						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	Zigzag Wattle						
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia amblygona</i>	Fan Wattle						
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia glabra</i>	Smooth Goodenia						
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>	Fan Flower						
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Juncus						
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Native Coleus						
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera euphrasioides</i>	Prostanthera						
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	Mint Bush						
Lamiaceae	<i>Spartothamnella puberula</i>	Spiky Bush						
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra leucocephala</i>	Lomandra						
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Lomandra						
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Creek Mat Rush						
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra						
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra						
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra spicata</i>	Lomandra						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Chinese Lantern						
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i>	Hill Hibiscus						
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Mallow						
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Spiny Malvastrum						
Malvaceae	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Spiny head Sida						
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel weed						
Malvaceae	<i>Sida platycalyx</i>	Sida						
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne						
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rohlenae</i>	Shrub Sida						
Malvaceae	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Queensland Hemp						
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar						
Meliaceae	<i>Owenia acidula</i>	Emu Apple						
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood						
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila maculata</i>	Turkey Bush						
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Boobialla						
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple						
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora var. variegata</i>	Lemon Scented Gum						
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's Bloodwood						
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash						
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	Brown Bloodwood						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra X E melanophloia</i>							
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver Leaved Ironbark						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i>	Mountain Coolibah						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila X E populnea</i>	Boettcher's Box						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland Blue Gum						
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>							
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Juvenile Eucalypt						
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum</i>	Native Jasmine						
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Black Orchid	NC Act Type A Species					
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel						
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax-lily						
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria incana</i>							
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Pine						
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>	Wallaby Apple						
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa subsp. Lasiophylla</i>	Bursaria						
Poaceae	<i>Ancistrachne uncinulata</i>	Giant Spear Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Aristida caput medusae</i>	Many-headed Wire Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Aristida ingrata</i>	Purple Aristida						
Poaceae	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	Jericho wire grass						
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Forest Blue Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii subsp. bladhii</i>	Forest Blue Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var. decipiens</i>	Pitted Bluegrass						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Poaceae	<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>	Scented-top grass						
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Chloris inflata</i>	Purple Top Rhodes						
Poaceae	<i>Chloris pectinata</i>	Comb Chloris						
Poaceae	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Tall Chloris						
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Queensland Blue Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ammophila</i>	Digitaria						
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon sp.</i>	Hedgehog-grass						
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i>	Bottle Washer						
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	Twirly Windmill Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass						
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis elastica</i>	Elastic Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis fallax</i>	Tall Lovegrass						
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis lacunaria</i>	Tall Love Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	Woodland Lovegrass						
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus var maximus</i>	Green Panic						
Poaceae	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Molasses Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal						
Poaceae	<i>Panicum buncei</i>	Native Panic						
Poaceae	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Hairy Panic						
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Inquisitive Grass						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two-coloured Panic						
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum						
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffel Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>	Comet Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Setaria australiensis</i>	Pigeon Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Setaria surgens</i>	Pigeon Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum alum</i>	Silk Sorghum						
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta Grass	LP Act Class 2 Weed					
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Western Rats Tail Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Themeda avenacea</i>	Wild Oats Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Tragus australianus</i>	Burr Grass						
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Urochloa, Sabi Grass						
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock						
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Hairy Pigweed						
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood						
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea lorea</i>	Bootlace Oak						
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Australian Buttercup						
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrdrax oleifolium</i>	Hat stand, Wild Lemon						
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrdrax odorata forma buxifolia</i>	Round Leaf Psydrax						
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga						
Rutaceae	<i>Phebalium squamulosum subsp squamulosum</i>	Phebalium						
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Sandalwood						
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub Boonaree						
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood						
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush						
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>	Native Sarsparilla						
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Cestrum						
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum esuriale</i>	Brown Potato Bush						
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry nightshade						
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum parviflora</i>	Red Nightshade						
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	devil's needles						
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	NC Act Type A Species					
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Narrow Leaved Bottle Tree	NC Act Type A Species					
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Pimelea						
Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	Dysentery Plant						
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Bunchy Verbena						
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Verbena, Native Verbena						
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's Curse						

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Road Corridor	Corridor R46 and Well Pad Roma 071	R89 and R41	Well Pad RM07-15	Corridor R9
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Crownbeard						
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus opaca</i>	Native Grape						
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea fulva</i>	Swamp grasstree	NC Act Type A Species					
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum howittii</i>	Red twinleaf						