



**Roma Lot 7WV435 Ecological  
Investigation  
Santos**

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### Appendix A

Flora species list Roma lot 7WV435

# 1. Background

## 1.1 Project Description

Santos Ltd (Santos) has 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:

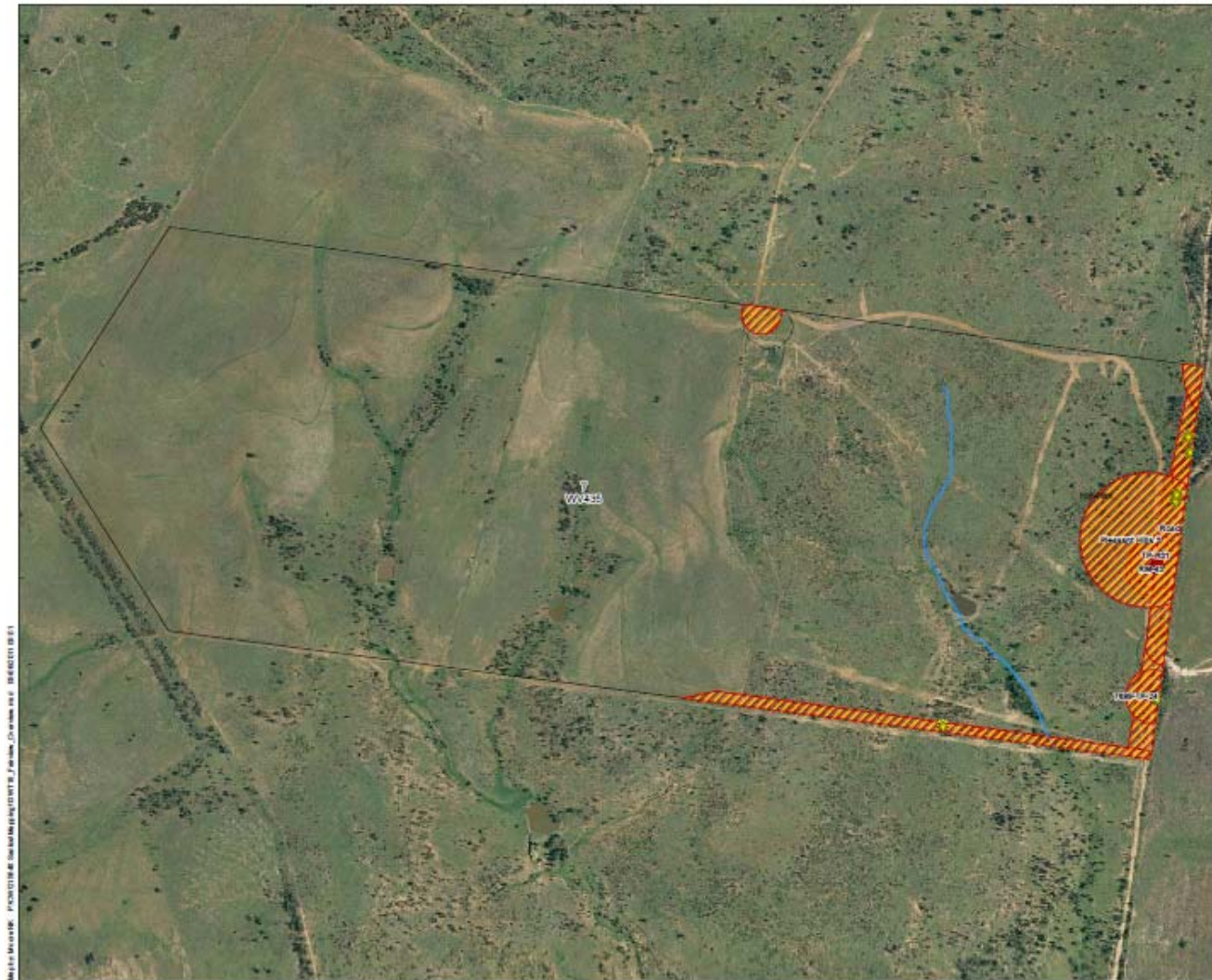
- Pipeline corridors R4, R39 and R69
- Geotechnical survey locations situated within the above corridors and shown in Figure 1.1
- A road corridor

These areas are collectively referred to as the 'proposed development area', and are located entirely within Lot 7WV435. Note that the subject of this report is solely related to Lot 7WV435. 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 7WV435 (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.

**aurecon**



**Legend**

- Notable Species
  - Geotech Borehole Locations
  - LOT 7WV435 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:

Date: 09/07/2011

Version: 1

**Santos Lot 7 on WV435**



AS ROW 1:10,000  
0 500m

Job No: 215849  
Coordinate system: GCS\_AUSTRALIAN\_MGA\_Zone\_55

**Figure 1.1 Overview of proposed corridors and geotechnical locations that were ground-truthed on lot 7WV435**

## 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 two (2) Aurecon ecologists (Sarah Glauert and Sandra Walters) between 17 and 19 May 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 investigation

#### 3.1 Corridor R4

##### General

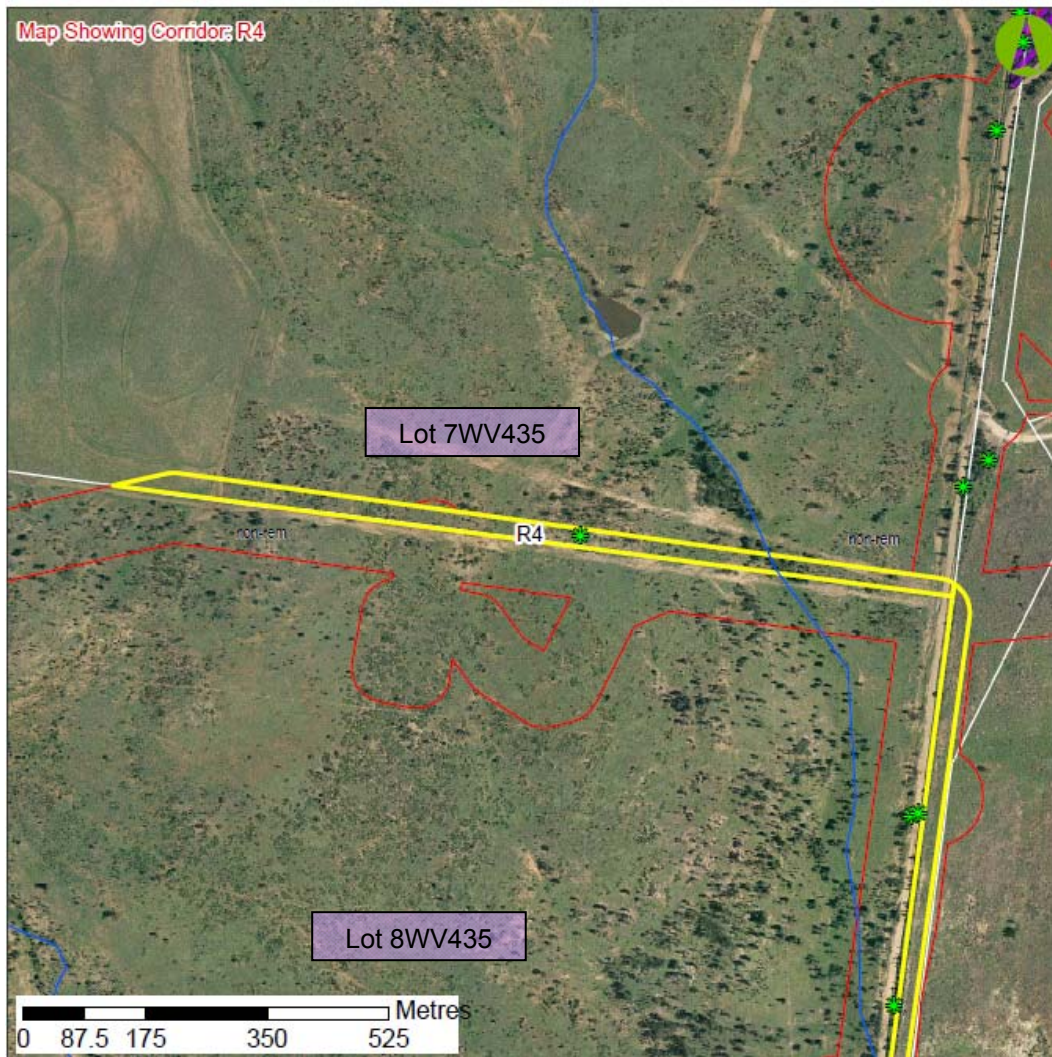
Corridor R4 traverses several lots (8WV435, 7WV435 and 9WV435 further south) as shown in Figure 3.1. Only the portion of corridor R4 on lot 7WV435 will be discussed in this report.

The entirety of corridor R4 on lot 7WV435 is mapped as non-remnant vegetation, which is correct.

No ESAs occur within the corridor and the nearest ESA is greater than 1 km distant.

One minor watercourse of stream order 2 traverses the corridor.

Mount Saltbush Road, which is a major access road for the area, adjoins the eastern end of corridor R4 on lot 7WV435. The southern boundary of the corridor is defined by a fence line which separates lot 7WV435 from lot 8WV435 to the south.



**Figure 3.1** Aerial photograph of proposed corridor R4 and associated geotechnical locations, with overlaid RE and ESA mapping

## Floristics

Corridor R4 occurs within a heavily disturbed landscape, characterised by *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) regrowth with an understorey dominated by the exotic pasture, *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass). Scattered shrubby growth includes *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga), *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood) and *Alstonia constricta* (Bitter Bark).

A flora species list was compiled for the entirety of corridor R4, 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 7WV435.

One *Brachychiton populneus*, which is listed as a Type A restricted plant under the NC Act, was identified within corridor R4 on lot 7WV435, and its location is provided in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Conservation significant flora species in corridor R4 on lot 7WV435**

Species name	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	699443	7077741

No other flora species of conservation significance under the provisions of either the EPBC Act or the NC Act were recorded within corridor R4.

## Habitat value

Corridor R4 is heavily disturbed, with scattered *E. populnea* regrowth and an understorey dominated by Buffel Grass. Habitat value for native fauna is low, as mature trees are rare, with minimal fallen woody debris, and poor structural complexity of vegetation. Floristic diversity is also low, with a prevalence of exotic species.

Avian fauna within the corridor was dominated by the generalist and aggressive species, Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*), although other incidental fauna were recorded, and are presented in Table 3.2. A fauna species list was compiled for the entirety of corridor R4, 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 7WV435.

**Table 3.2 Incidental fauna species observed in proposed corridor R4**

Species	Common name
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler
<i>Cacatua roseicapella</i>	Galah
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale headed rosella



Species	Common name
<b>Mammals</b>	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna

### 3.2 Corridor R39

#### General

A small portion (25 m in length) of corridor R39 occurs on lot 7WV435, with the remainder on lot 8WV435. Only the portion on lot 7 will be discussed in this report.

Corridor R39 is mapped entirely as non-remnant vegetation, which is correct, as shown in Figure 3.2.

No ESAs occur within the corridor and the nearest ESA is greater than 1 km distant.

No watercourses occur within the corridor.

A fence line and access track adjoins the southern boundary of the portion of corridor R39 on lot 7WV435.

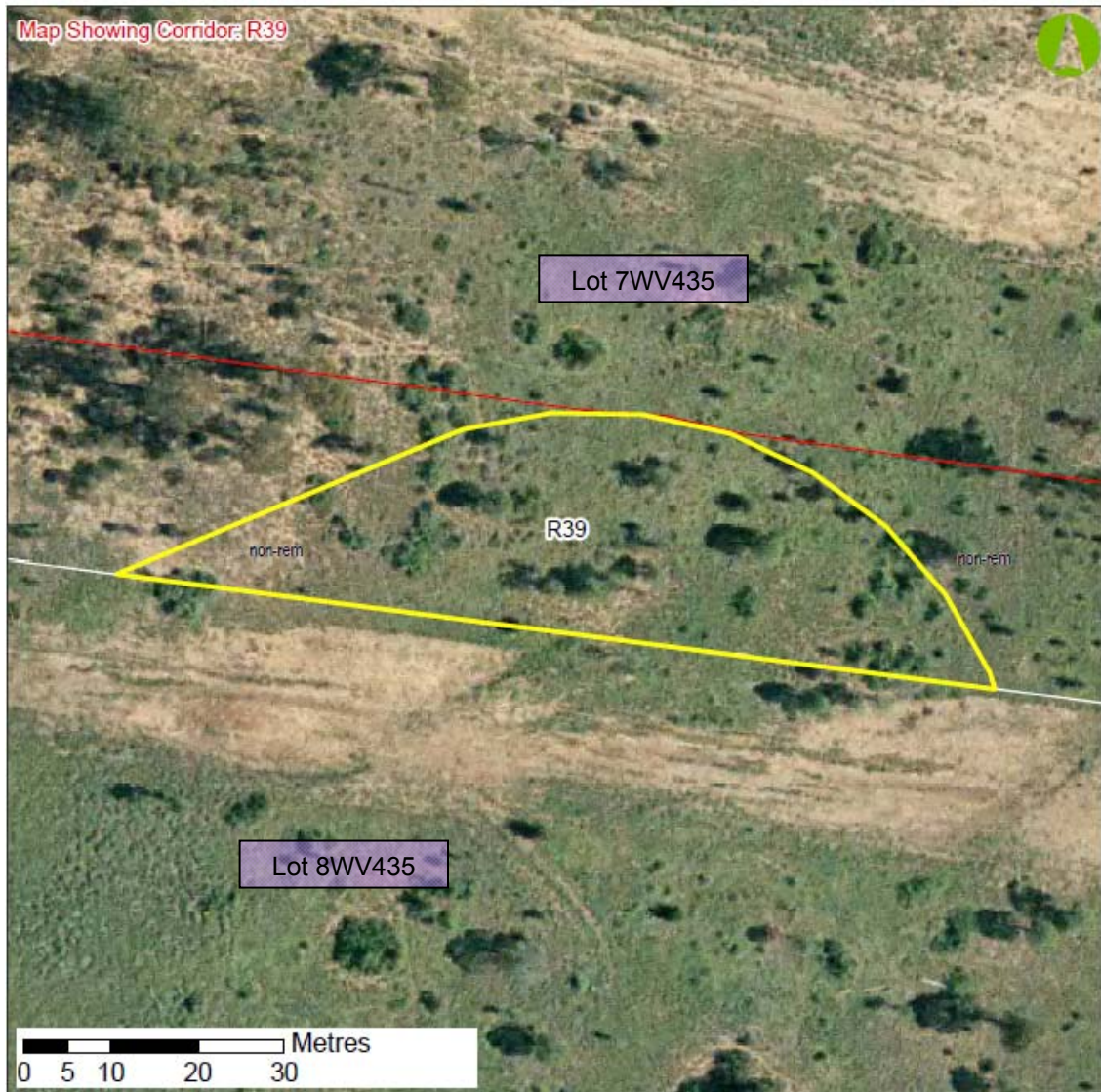


Figure 3.2 Aerial photograph of proposed corridor R39 with overlaid RE and ESA mapping

### Floristics

Corridor R39 is heavily disturbed, with scattered shrubs of *Acacia excelsa* (Ironwood), *A. harpophylla* (Brigalow), *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood), *Carissa ovata* (Currant Bush), *Alstonia constricta* (Bitter Bark) and *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga). The ground layer is predominantly *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), with other scattered exotic and native grasses.

A flora species list was compiled for the entirety of corridor R39, 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 7WV435.

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

### Habitat value

Habitat value for native fauna is low, with few mature trees, minimal fallen woody debris, and poor structural complexity and floristic diversity.

Avian fauna within the corridor is dominated by the generalist and aggressive species *Manorina melanocephala* (Noisy Miner), although other incidental fauna were recorded, and are presented in Table 3.3. A fauna species list was compiled for the entirety of corridor R39, which did not distinguish between lots. Thus it is important to note that the species listed in Table 3.3 for this corridor were not necessarily present on the portion occurring on lot 7WV435.

**Table 3.3 Incidental fauna species observed in proposed corridor R39**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy Wren
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale headed Rosella
<b>Mammals</b>	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby

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

### 3.3 Corridor R69

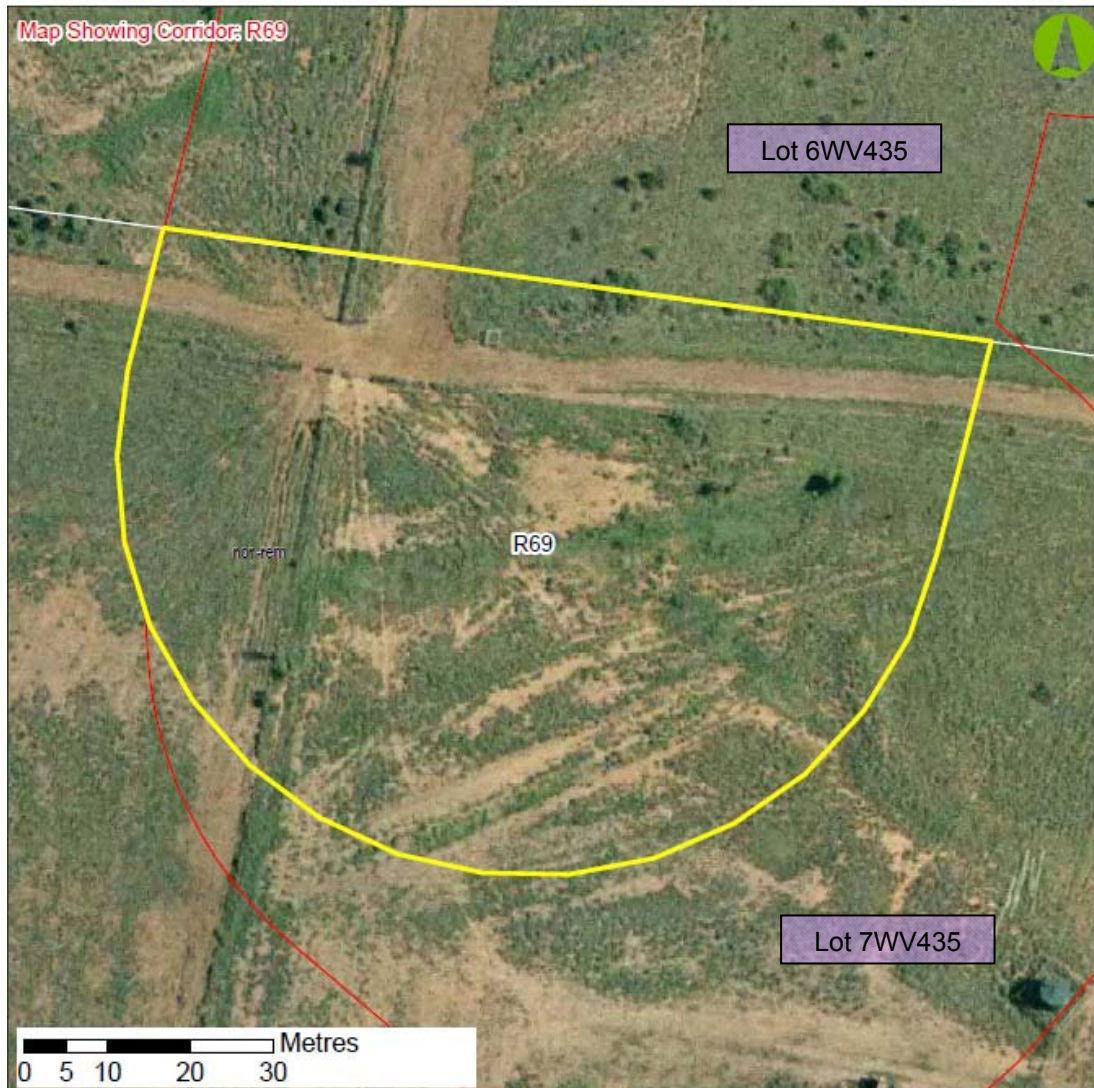
#### General

A small portion (70 m in length) of corridor R69 occurs on lot 7WV435, with the remainder on lot 6WV435. Only the portion on lot 7 will be discussed in this report.

The corridor portion is mapped entirely as non-remnant vegetation, as shown in Figure 3.3, which is correct.

No ESAs occur within the corridor, and the nearest ESA is greater than 1 km distant.

No watercourses occur in the proposed corridor, and a major access track crosses the northern end of the portion.



**Figure 3.3** Aerial photograph of proposed corridor R69 and associated geotechnical locations, with overlaid ESA and RE mapping

### Floristics

Corridor R69 occurs in cleared *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) woodland and is heavily disturbed. The area is scattered with occasional regrowth *E. populnea* and *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow) individuals. Other shrubs include *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) and *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood). The ground layer is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass).

A flora species list was compiled for the entirety of corridor R69, 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 7WV435.

No flora species of conservation significance under the provisions of the NC Act or EPBC Act were found within the portion of corridor R69 on lot 7WV435.

### Habitat Value

The habitat value of corridor R69 is low, with floristic composition lacking structural diversity, few mature trees, minimal fallen woody debris and a ground layer dominated by the exotic pasture Buffel Grass.

Incidental fauna species that were observed in corridor R69 are presented in Table 3.4. Note that these species were observed throughout the corridor, and were not necessarily recorded on the portion on lot 7WV435. No fauna species listed as threatened under the provisions of either the EPBC Act or the NC Act were detected.

**Table 3.4 Incidental fauna species observed in proposed corridor R69**

Species	Common name
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian bustard
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variiegated Fairy Wren
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater

### 3.4 Power line

#### General

The proposed power line corridor crosses several lots. Only the portion occurring on lot 7WV435 will be discussed in this report.

The entirety of the proposed power line corridor on lot 7WV435 and associated geotechnical locations is mapped as non-remnant vegetation, which is incorrect. One patch of remnant *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow) woodland occurs within the corridor footprint as indicated with purple hatching in Figure 3.4. This will be discussed in further detail in 'Floristics' below.

No ESAs are mapped within the corridor. However, *Acacia harpophylla* woodland is listed as an endangered RE under the NC Act and endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act. Thus, the entire corridor footprint should be mapped as a Category B ESA.

No watercourses occur within the proposed power line corridor on lot 7WV435.

The proposed power line corridor follows the existing road corridor of Mount Saltbush Road, which is a major access road for the area.

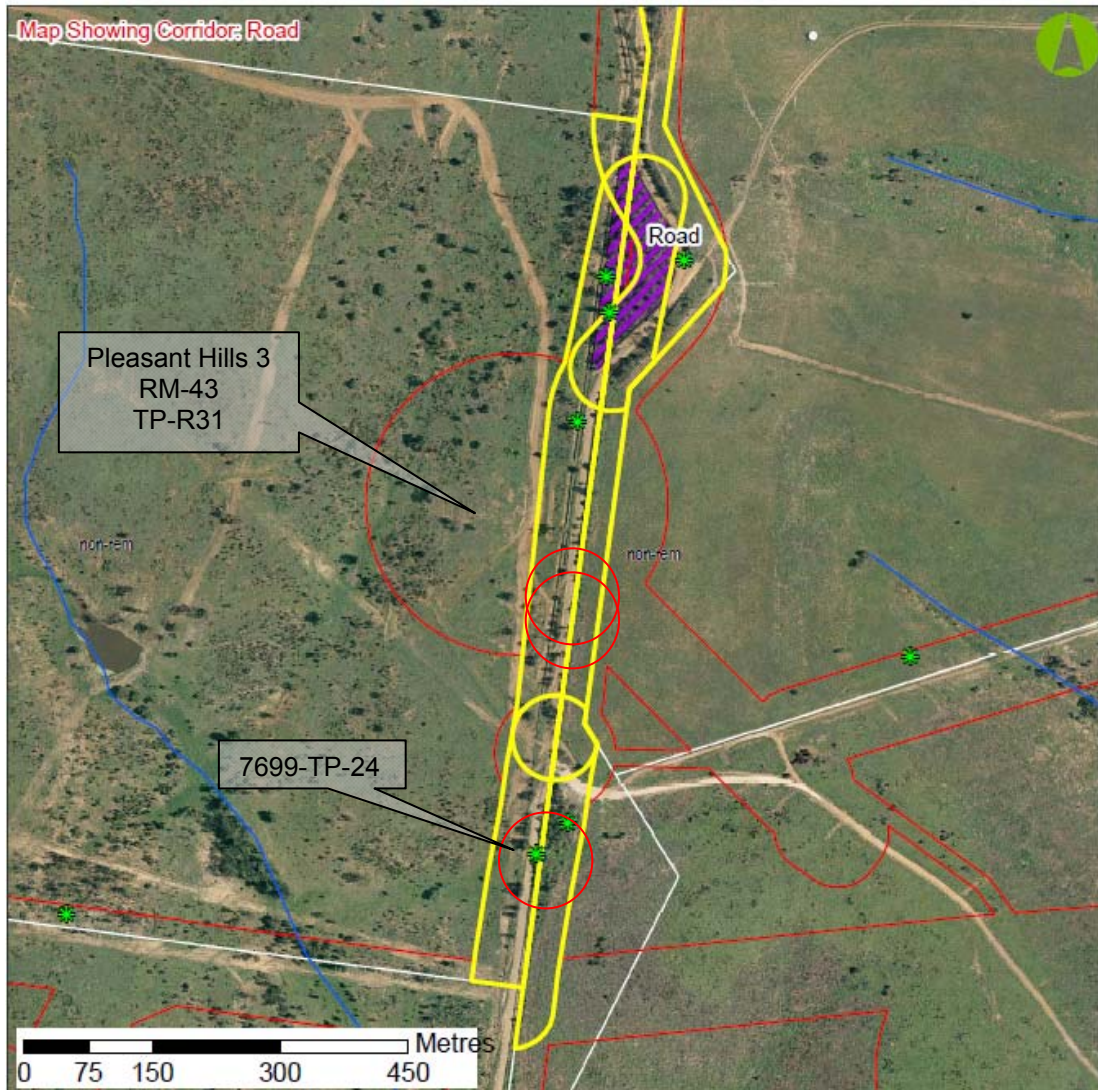


Figure 3.4 Aerial photograph of power line corridor and associated geotechnical locations on lot 7WV435, with overlaid RE and ESA mapping

### Floristics

The majority of the proposed power line corridor is heavily disturbed and consists of non-remnant vegetation characterised by *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) and *A. harpophylla* (Brigalow) regrowth. Scattered mature trees of *E. populnea*, *Casuarina cristata* (Belah), *Corymbia tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash) and *C. clarksoniana* (Clarkson's Bloodwood) also occur. *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) and *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood) are common within the shrub layer, and *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass) dominates the ground layer, amongst a variety of other exotic and native grasses, herbs and forbs.

Within the remnant patch of Brigalow, mature *A. harpophylla* occurs with a mix of other species, including *Casuarina cristata*, *Corymbia tessellaris*, *Geijera parviflora*, *Eremophila mitchellii* and *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet Pittosporum). *Carissa ovata* (Currant Bush) dominates the shrub layer, and a mix of *Aristida* and *Eragrostis* grasses occur with a lesser amount of Buffel Grass.

A flora species list was compiled for the entirety of the power line 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 7WV435.

Six individuals of *Brachychiton* species, which are listed as Type A restricted plants under the NC Act, were identified within the power line corridor and associated geotechnical locations on lot 7WV435. As the boundaries of the corridor and geotechnical locations overlap, several *Brachychiton* affect more than one proposed disturbance, as shown in Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5 Conservation significant flora species within the proposed power line corridor on lot 7WV435**

Species name	Disturbance affected	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	7699-TP-24, Road (Power line)	699994	7077811
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	7699-TP-24, Road (Power line)	700030	7077849
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Pleasant Hills 3, Road (Power line)	700042	7078320
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Road (Power line)	700080	7078447
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Road (Power line)	700075	7078489
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Road (Power line)	700167	7078508

### Habitat value

The habitat value of the proposed power line corridor is moderate within the non-remnant areas, with reasonable floristic species diversity and structural complexity. Mature trees bearing hollows, and fallen woody debris is scattered throughout the existing vegetation fringing the road corridor. However, the ground layer offers marginal fauna habitat, with a dense cover of Buffel Grass.

The remnant patch of Brigalow has high habitat value, with greater floristic diversity in all vegetation strata, and mature trees with abundant hollows. Consequently, faunal diversity was also greater, with representation from a broader order of fauna than in non-remnant areas. A large Carpet Python (*Morelia spilota*) was recorded, and a pair of cockatiels (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) were nesting in a mature *Casuarina cristata* (GPS location 700044 7078339) at the time of survey.

Incidental fauna species that were observed in the proposed power line corridor are presented in Table 3.6. Note that these species were observed throughout the corridor, and were not necessarily recorded on the portion on lot 7WV435. No fauna species listed as threatened under the provisions of either the EPBC Act or the NC Act were detected.

**Table 3.6 Incidental fauna species observed in proposed power line corridor on lot 7WV435**

Species	Common name
<b>Birds</b>	
<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

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<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
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
<b>Mammals</b>	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Canis lupis dingo</i>	Dingo
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<b>Reptiles</b>	
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet Python
<b>Amphibians</b>	
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog



## 4. Conclusion

The pipeline corridors 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 an area containing remnant Brigalow woodland (RE 11.9.5) which is listed as endangered under both the NC and EPBC Act. This is incorrectly mapped as non-remnant vegetation.

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.

Multiple Type A restricted plants were observed within the proposed development areas.

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 Roma lot 7WV435



## Appendix A

Scientific Name	Common Name	Corridor			
		R4	R39	R69	Power line
<i>Abutilon leucopetalum</i>	Abutilon	■			■
<i>Abutilon otocarpum</i>	Chinese Lantern, Large Abutilon		■		
<i>Acacia deanii</i>	Dean's Wattle	■			■
<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty Wattle				■
<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Iron wood	■	■		■
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow	■	■	■	■
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black Wattle		■		
<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Sally Wattle	■			■
<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub Boonaree	■	■	■	■
<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>	Boonaree				■
<i>Allocasuarina leuhmannii</i>	Bull Oak	■			
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash		■		■
<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter Bark	■	■	■	■
<i>Alternanthera dentata</i>	Joy Weed			■	
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Kaki Burr				■
<i>Ancistrachne uncinulata</i>	Giant Spear Grass	■		■	
<i>Apophyllum anomalum</i>	Warrior bush	■	■	■	■
<i>Aristida caput medusae</i>	Curly Head Wire Grass	■			
<i>Aristida holathera</i>	Tall Wire Grass	■			■
<i>Aristida ingrata</i>	Purple Aristida		■	■	■
<i>Aristida personata</i>	Spear Grass		■	■	
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood				■
<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>	Scrub Whitewood				■
<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass				■
<i>Backhousia angustifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle				■
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs				■
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Forest Blue Grass				■
<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	Pitted Bluegrass			■	■
<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	Desert Blue Grass				■
<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>	Indian Couch	■			
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	■		■	■
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Narrow Leaved Bottle Tree	■			
<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	Everlasting Daisy			■	■
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia		■		■
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Pine				■
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	■			■

<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr Daisy	■	■	■
<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr Daisy	■	■	■
<i>Canthium oleifolium</i>	Hat stand, Wild Lemon			■
<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	Nipan, Wait a while	■	■	■
<i>Capparis loranthifolia</i>		■	■	
<i>Capparis mitchellii</i>	Bumble fruit		■	■
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Capparis midsize	■	■	■
<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	Currant Bush			■
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush	■	■	■
<i>Cassinia laevis</i>	Cough Bush	■		
<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah		■	■
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern	■	■	■
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	■		■
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	■		■
<i>Chloris pectinata</i>	Comb chloris	■		
<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Tall Chloris		■	■
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Silky Topped Rhodes Grass	■	■	■
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons	■		■
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle, Black Thistle	■	■	■
<i>Clerodendron parviflora</i>	Lolly Bush			■
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane			■
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's Bloodwood	■		■
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	■		■
<i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i>	Grey Rattlepod			■
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>	Paddy melon	■	■	■
<i>Cymbopogon bombycinus</i>	Lemon Grass	■		
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbwire Grass	■	■	■
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Green Couch			■
<i>Cyperus bifax</i>	Star Sedge	■		■
<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	sedge 2 - difformis, Dirty Dora	■		■
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Bunchy Sedge	■		
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Dianella			■
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Queensland Blue Grass	■	■	■
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush		■	■
<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia</i>	Sticky Hopbush			■
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Awnless Barnyard Grass		■	
<i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i>	Bottle Washer		■	
<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill Grass	■	■	■
<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	Twirly Windmill Grass	■	■	■
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass	■	■	■
<i>Eragrostis fallax</i>	Tall Lovegrass		■	





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<i>Solanum brownii</i>	Violet Nightshade	■			
<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	Potato Bush		■		■
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade		■		■
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass	■			■
<i>Spartothamnella puberula</i>	Spiky Bush				■
<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Desert Sporobolus	■			■
<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Western Rats Tail Grass	■	■	■	■
<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>	Swainsona				■
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Rodger		■		■
<i>Tephrosia supina</i>	Tephrosia	■			
<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader Grass				■
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	■		■	■
<i>Tragus australianus</i>	Burr Grass		■		■
<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>	Five minute grass			■	
<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Urochloa	■		■	
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Liverseed grass	■			■
<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	Vine Tree		■		■
<i>Verbena litoralis</i>	Tall Verbena	■			■
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Verbena, Native Verbena				■
<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's Curse	■	■	■	■
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Crownbeard				■
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Large Bluebells	■	■		
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell				■
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr	■		■	■