



**Roma Ecological Assessment  
Report – Lots 88 & 89 WV456  
Santos Ltd**

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## Document control



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Botanical species list

## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Aurecon	Aurecon Australia Pty Ltd
Cth	Commonwealth
DERM	Department of Environment and Resource Management
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable or Near-threatened
LP Act	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (Qld)</i>
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)</i>
Qld	Queensland
RE	Regional Ecosystem
Santos	Santos Ltd
TP	Test pit
VM Act	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)</i>

## Units

~	approximately
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
m	metre

# 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.

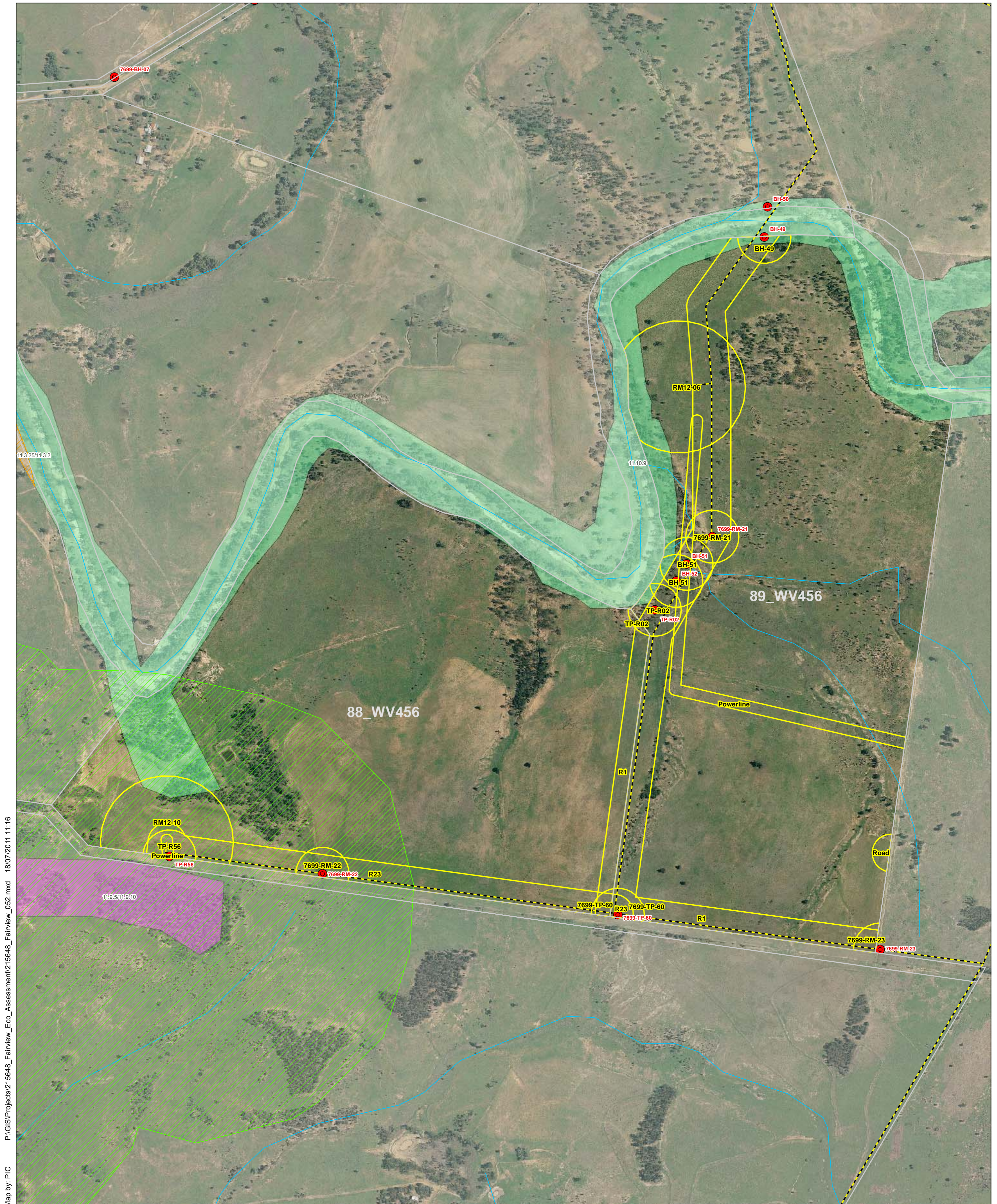
This report is specific to the proposed development areas listed below and illustrated in Figure 1.1:

- Pipeline corridors R1 and R23
- Road corridor
- Geotechnical survey locations situated within the above corridor and illustrated in Figure 1.1. These include BH-49, BH-51, BH-52, TP-R02, TP-R56, TP-R60, RM-12-06, RM-12-10, RM-21, RM-22 and RM-23

Note that the subject of this report is solely related to Lots 88 and 89 on WV456. 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 Lots 88 and 89 on WV456 (refer to 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**

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Geotech Borehole</li> <li><span style="border: 2px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Corridors - Ground Truth</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid grey; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Cadastre</li> </ul> | <p><b>ESA Mapping (Including Buffer Areas)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: #ccccff; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Category A</li> <li><span style="background-color: #ffcccc; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Category B</li> <li><span style="background-color: #ffcc99; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Category C</li> </ul> | <p><b>Regional Ecosystem</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: #ccccff; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Endangered - Dominant</li> <li><span style="background-color: #ffcccc; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Endangered - Sub-dominant</li> <li><span style="background-color: #ffcc99; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Of Concern - Dominant</li> <li><span style="background-color: #ffcc66; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Of Concern - Sub-dominant</li> <li><span style="background-color: #ccffcc; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Least Concern</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|

Source:  
Cadastre: DERM, 2011.



A1 scale: 1:5,000  
 0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters

Date: 18/07/2011 Version: 1 Job No: 215648  
 Coordinate system: GDA\_1994\_MGA\_Zone\_55

**Santos Upstream 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 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 four (4) ecologists (Sarah Stone, Leesa Leathbridge, Samara Schulz and Matthew Bailey) between the 26 – 29 of June, 2011. The assessment was conducted to determine the existing vegetation communities and habitat value of the proposed clearing within the development areas in addition to verifying 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 (EVNT) 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 Corridor R1

##### General

The proposed pipeline corridor R1 is located on Lots 88 and 89 on WV456 (refer to Figure 1.1). The following description of the proposed pipeline corridor R1 includes assessment of a 'C Road Class D' road corridor, proposed powerline easement and the following geotechnical survey locations: TP-R02, TP-R60, BH-49, BH-51, BH-52, RM-21, RM-23, and RM12-06.

The proposed development area is situated on gently undulating land, with silty-sand soils. The development area has been largely disturbed due to previous vegetation clearing, agricultural activities and heavy grazing by stock.

The proposed development area is predominantly mapped as non remnant vegetation on the DERM RE mapping however a small area of the *no concern at present* RE 11.10.9 is mapped within the proposed pipeline corridor R1 (Figure 1.1). Field investigations found the RE classification of this area to be incorrect due to inconsistencies between land zone classification. This is discussed in further detail in the Floristics section below.

The proposed pipeline corridor does not occur within any areas identified as ESA's, with the nearest ESA to the corridor located approximately 1 km to the west of the proposed development area.

One (1) watercourse traverses the proposed development area near BH-52 (stream order 2) (Figure 1.1). The proposed development area is situated directly adjacent to Blyth Creek (SO 5) and enters the riparian zone of this watercourse.

##### Floristics

The vegetation within the proposed development area has been previously cleared and disturbed as a result of stock grazing and other agricultural practices. The vegetation within the development area is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass).

The remnant vegetation along the watercourse is mapped as RE 11.10.9. A brief description of this RE type is provided below in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 RE descriptions of mapped remnant vegetation within proposed pipeline corridor R1**

RE Type	RE Description (DERM 2009)	Biodiversity Status (VM Act)
11.10.9	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland to open-forest often associated with <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> in the tree canopy and a sparse ground layer. Various other tree species may be present including <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>C. tessellaris</i> , <i>E. chloroclada</i> and <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> which may form a mono-specific open-woodland in places	No concern at present

The vegetation community observed along the watercourse Blyth Creek was not consistent with the DERM RE mapping. The geology of the area is recent alluvium associated with the watercourse, and is therefore classified as Landzone 3 of the RE classification system.

Along the upper banks of the watercourse *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) or *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Queensland Blue Gum) occur as locally dominant canopy species, with other species including *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine), *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) and *Allocasuarina luehmannii* (Bull Oak). The height range of the canopy layer is 16-26 m, with an



approximate crown cover percentage of 60%, and is therefore consistent with an open-forest structural formation (Neldner *et al.* 2005). The vegetation community is analogous with a heterogeneous polygon of RE 11.3.2/11.3.4.

The remainder of the proposed development area is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), with a range of other grasses and forbs also present including *Verbena tenuisecta* (Mayne's Curse), *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (Yellow Buttons), and *Dichanthium sericeum* (Queensland Bluegrass). The ground layer covers approximately 90% of the total proposed development area.

The shrub layer is co-dominated by *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood) and *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine), with *Acacia excelsa* (Ironwood) as an associated species. The shrub layer covers approximately 15% of the total development area and has a height range of 1-4 m.

The sub-canopy and canopy layers within the proposed development area are very sparse (5-10% cover of the total proposed development area) as a result of previous vegetation clearing for agricultural purposes. Species present include *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box), *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved ironbark), *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Queensland Blue Gum), *Corymbia trachyphloia* (Brown Bloodwood), *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple), and *Allocasuarina luehmannii* (Bull Oak). The sub-canopy and canopy height ranges are 6-16 m and 16-26 m respectively.

No EVNT or Type A restricted species as protected under the provisions of either the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act was recorded within the proposed road corridor. A flora species list for this corridor is presented in **Appendix A**.

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

#### Habitat values

Eleven (11) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed development area, namely Torresian crow (*Corvus orru*), Noisy miner bird (*Manorina melanocephala*), Sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Apostlebird (*Struthidea cinerea*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*), Striated pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*), Tawny frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*), Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*), Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), Willie wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*), and Pretty-faced wallaby (*Macropus parryi*). 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 development area include:

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

The overall habitat value of the proposed pipeline corridor R1 is considered to be medium due to disturbances by grazing stock, previous vegetation clearing activities and the invasion of exotic pasture species. The vegetated areas provide some habitat features suitable for small mammals, birds and reptiles (canopy cover, tree hollows, exfoliating bark and woody debris). The riparian vegetation associated with Blyth Creek is of moderate habitat value, providing habitat connectivity in an area which has been predominantly cleared.

### 3.1 Corridor R23

#### General

The proposed pipeline corridor R23 is located on the southern boundary of Lot 88 WV456 (refer to Figure 1.1). The following description of the proposed pipeline corridor R23 includes assessment of TP-R56, TP-R60, RM 12-10 and RM-22.

The proposed development area is situated on gently undulating land, with silty-sand soils. The development area has been largely disturbed due to previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock however a small patch of remnant vegetation extends into the corridor at TP-R56 (refer to Figure 1.1).

The area of remnant vegetation is mapped as the *No concern at present* RE 11.10.9. Field investigations of the area found the mapping to be correct. The floristic composition of this area of remnant vegetation is discussed in further detail in the floristic section below.

A Category B ESA is mapped across the western portion of the proposed pipeline corridor R23. This is due to an ESA buffer area which has been mapped around an area of mapped *Endangered* RE in the adjoining Lot 79 WV1784.

There are no mapped watercourses within the proposed development area. A small ephemeral watercourse (stream order 1) is mapped approximately 100 m south of the corridor.

#### Floristics

With the exception of a small area of riparian vegetation, the proposed pipeline corridor has been previously disturbed and is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel grass).

A small area of remnant vegetation mapped as the *No concern at present* RE 11.10.9 is present along the northern boundary of RM 12-10. The RE classification is provided below in Table 3.2. The landzone and floristic composition of the vegetation community within this area was found to be consistent with RE classification for this area.

**Table 3.2 RE descriptions of mapped remnant vegetation within proposed pipeline corridor R23**

RE Type	RE Description (DERM 2009)	Biodiversity Status (VM Act)
11.10.9	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland to open-forest often associated with <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> in the tree canopy and a sparse ground layer. Various other tree species may be present including <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>C. tessellaris</i> , <i>E. chloroclada</i> and <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> which may form a mono-specific open-woodland in places.	No concern at present

The dominant canopy species in this area were *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine) at an approximate height of 12-14 m with emergent *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver Leaved Ironbark) and *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) at a height of approximately 16 m. The mid-storey layer was defined by *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) and *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood) at approximately 5 – 6 m high. The ground stratum consisted of a dense grass layer (approximately 85%) dominated by *Aristida caput medusae* (Many-headed Wire Grass), with *Themeda quadrivalvis* (Grader Grass) and *Heteropogon contortus* (Black Spear Grass). The remainder of the ground stratum consisted of bare ground (~ 5%), rocks (~ 5%) and leaf litter (~ 5%). Regeneration was evident, notably of *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver Leaved Ironbark), throughout the area.

No EVNT or Type A restricted species as protected under the provisions of either the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act were recorded within the proposed development area. A flora species list for this corridor is presented in **Appendix A**.

## Habitat values

The proposed pipeline corridor R23 is considered to be of low to moderate habitat value.

The majority of the proposed pipeline corridor has been extensively cleared and disturbed due to grazing and agricultural activities. Subsequently, the area is defined by introduced pasture species, dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel grass). Due to the absence of mature canopy vegetation and woody debris and the dominance of *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel grass), the cleared areas within the proposed pipeline corridor are of low habitat value.

The vegetation associated with the area of remnant vegetation is of moderate habitat value. The vegetation community present within this area is of moderate structure complexity and floristic diversity. As such, the area provides some habitat features suitable for small mammals, birds and reptile species such as canopy cover, tree hollows, exfoliating bark and woody debris. However, species utilising resources in the proposed development area are most likely to be common, generalist species that are able to adapt to significant habitat disturbances.

Incidental fauna observations included Red-necked wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*), Noisy miner birds (*Manorina melanocephala*), Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), Welcome swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*), Pale-headed rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*) and Willie wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*).

## 4. Conclusion

Lots 88 and 89 WV456 have been largely disturbed due to historical vegetation clearing, agricultural activities and heavy grazing by stock with the majority of the proposed development area dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel grass).

No EVNT or Type A restricted species as protected under the provisions of either the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act was recorded within the proposed road corridor.

A Category B ESA has been mapped across the western portion of the proposed pipeline corridor R23. The ESA mapping has been triggered by a buffer area for an 'Endangered RE' which is mapped in the adjoining Lot 79 WV1784.

An area of remnant vegetation in the proposed pipeline corridor R1 mapped as RE 11.10.9 was found to be incorrect due to inconsistencies in landzone classification. The geology of the area is recent alluvium associated with Blyth Creek and is therefore classified as Landzone 3 of the RE classification system. The vegetation community is analogous with a heterogeneous polygon of RE 11.3.2/11.3.4.

The RE mapping of a area of remnant vegetation in the proposed pipeline corridor R23 as RE 11.10.9 was found to be consistent with the landzone and vegetation community inspected and therefore the RE classification of this area is not contested.

One (1) watercourse traverses the proposed development area near BH-52 (stream order 2). The proposed development area is situated directly adjacent to Blyth Creek (SO 5) and enters the riparian zone of this watercourse.

## 5. References


Bostock, P.D. & Holland, A.E. (eds) (2010). *Census of the Queensland Flora 2010*. Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Resource Management, Brisbane.

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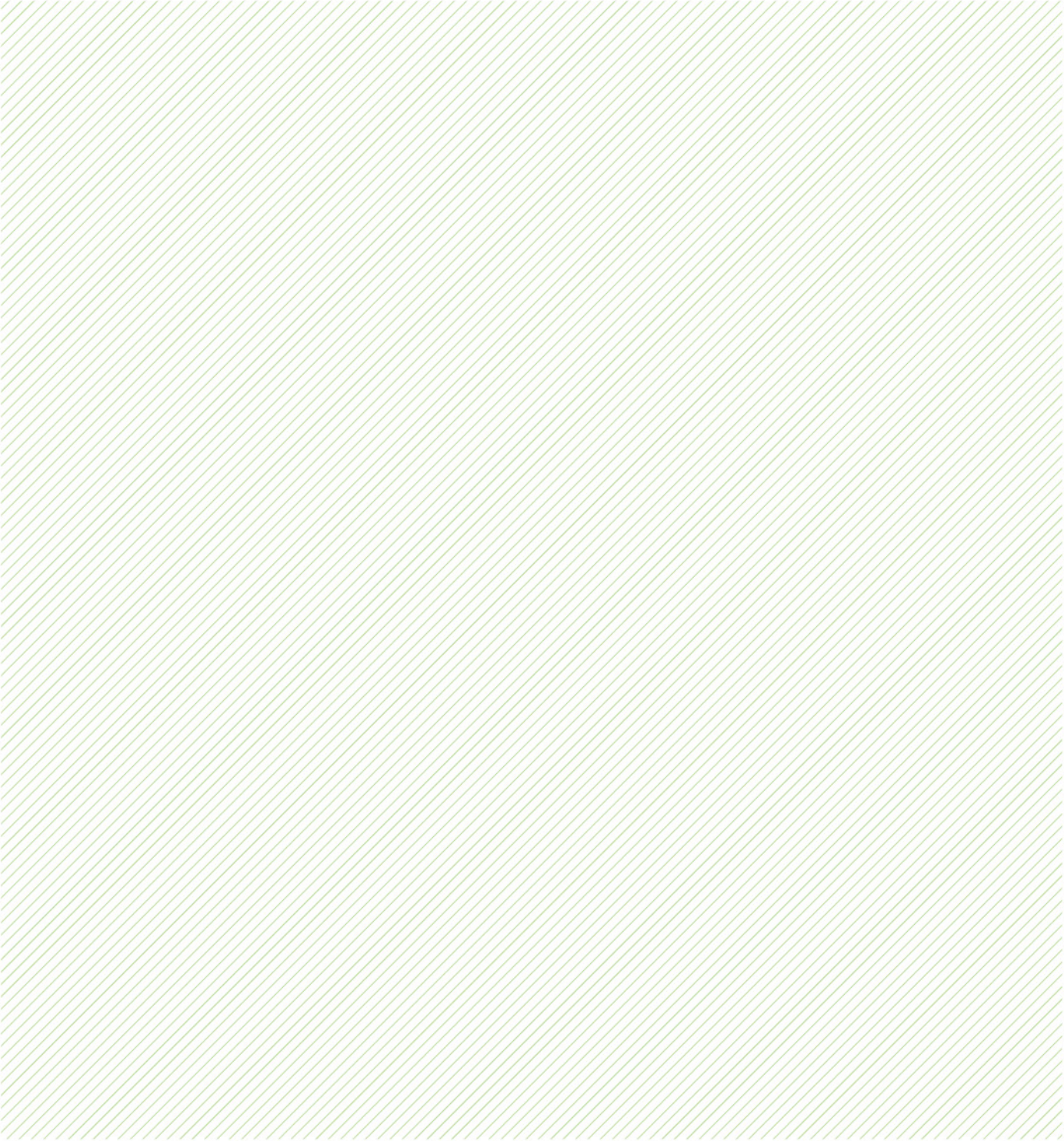
Eddie, C. (2007). *Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs of Eastern Queensland Oil and Gas Fields*, First Edition, Santos Ltd, Adelaide.

Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Thompson, E.J., and Dillewaard, H.A. (2005) Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland, Version 3.1, September 2005. Queensland Herbarium, Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane.

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



**Appendix A**  
**Botanical species list**



## Appendix A – Botanical Species List<sup>1</sup>

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Corridor Name	
			R1	R23
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes aspera</i>	Bristly cloak fern		X
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern		X
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Pennywort	X	X
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter bark	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant bush		X
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers pegs	X	X
Asteraceae	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	Everlasting daisy	X	X
Asteraceae	<i>Calocephalus platycephalus</i>	Billy buttons	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple burr daisy	X	X
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow burr daisy		X
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow buttons	X	X
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy copper wire daisy	X	X
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>	Apple bush	X	X
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Tridax daisy		X
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora burr	X	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine		X
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly pear	X*	X*
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety tree pear	X*	X*
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Large bluebells		X
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling bluebells	X	
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis loranthifolia</i>	Nipan	X	X
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bull oak	X	X
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest she-oak		
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah	X	X
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing saltbush		X
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush	X	X
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana villosa</i>	Silky Bluebush	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanised burr	X	X
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	Ruby saltbush		X
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed		X
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White cypress pine	X	X

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Corridor Name	
			R1	R23
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Tree foil		X
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Hairy Glycine	X	X
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	-		X
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty wattle		X
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Iron wood	X	X
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Prickly mimosa	X	
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow	X	X
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Sally wattle	X	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia glabra</i>	Smooth Goodenia	X	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola parvibarbata</i>	Purple flower Scaevola	X	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Juncus	X	X
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Native coleus		X
Lamiaceae	<i>Spartothamnella juncea</i>	Native broom	X	X
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra	X	
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra	X	
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra spicata</i>	Lomandra	X	X
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	X	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	Spiny Sida		X
Malvaceae	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Queensland hemp		X
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False sandalwood	X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked apple	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver leaved ironbark	X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar box	X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum	X	
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Dianella	X	X
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>	Wallaby apple	X	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida caput medusae</i>	Many-headed wire grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender bamboo grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Forest blue grass		X
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	Desert blue grass		X
Poaceae	<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>	Scented-top grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Chloris divaricata</i>	Windmill Chloris	X	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire grass		X
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Queensland blue grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	Tall Digitaria		X
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass	X	



Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Corridor Name	
			R1	R23
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black spear grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red natal grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffel brass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Desert Sporobolus	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Western rats tail grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Themeda avenacea</i>	Wild oats grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader grass	X	X
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass		X
Poaceae	<i>Aristida sp.</i>	Wire grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis sp.</i>	-	X	
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood	X	X
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red ash	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax odorata forma buxifolius</i>	Round leaf Psydrax		X
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax odorata subsp. australiana</i>	Canthium	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax oleifolium</i>	Canthium	X	X
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga	X	X
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub boonaree	X	X
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush	X	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	Potato bush		X
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common verbena	X	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's curse	X	X
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native viola	X	

## Table Notes

<sup>1</sup> Taxonomic classifications, nomenclature and naturalised status of species is derived from the *Census of Queensland Flora 2010*

\* Class 2 declared species under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Qld)