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Project: Fairview Ecological
Assessment Report
Proposed Quarry Site PCS Jump Up –
Lot 8 on AB200

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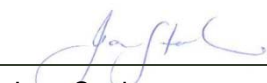
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Fairview Ecological Assessment Report

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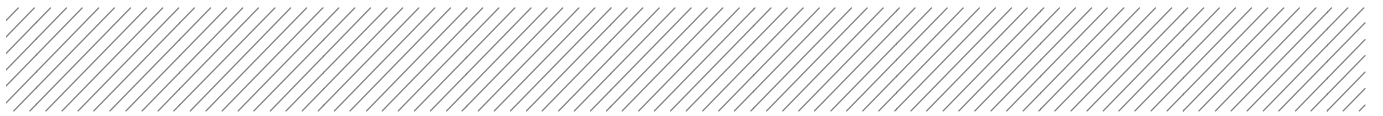
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Appendix A Botanical species list for PCS Jump Up



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 expansion of the Fairview Gas Fields.

The Fairview gas fields are situated approximately 40km from Injune in southern Queensland. This area is characterised by elevated sandstone ranges including the Carnarvon and Expedition Ranges and part of the Mount Hutton and Kongabula Ranges. The Dawson River and other smaller watercourses drain this area and the vegetation is dominated by Eucalyptus and White Cypress Pine woodland, Brigalow and Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket (Eddie, 2007).

Much of this area has been subjected 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:

- Quarry PCS Jump-Up (FV-PB-007 + 008)

This area is referred to as the 'proposed development area', and is located entirely within Lot 8 on AB200.

1.2 Purpose of report

The aim of this report is to provide an ecological assessment of the proposed development areas located within Lot 8 on AB200 (Figure 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.



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 6.1; 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 referred to 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. Note that the official DERM mapping (based on the VM Act status) is used to generate the figures within this report.

2.2 Field methodology

The proposed development area was assessed by Aurecon ecologists during September 2011. This assessment was to determine the existing vegetation communities and habitat value of the proposed clearing within the development area 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 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 PCS Jump Up

3.1.1 General

The proposed development area is situated on a plateau and extends down the north-east facing slope (Figure 1).

The proposed development area is dominated by disturbed grassland (up-slope) and by areas containing vegetation characteristic of semi-evergreen vine thickets in terms of species diversity. The area is currently mapped as non-remnant on the DERM certified RE mapping (Version 6.1). Ground-truthing of the proposed development area has confirmed that vegetation contained within the proposed disturbance area is not sufficiently developed to amend the current RE mapping for this area.

The northern and eastern portions of the proposed development footprint are dominated by rocky terrain upon which species characteristic of Semi-ever green vine thicket have established/persisted. Areas to the south and west of these slopes have generally been subject to extensive clearing as a result of previous land management regimes. These areas are dominated by isolated *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species with a grassy understory.

No ESAs are mapped as occurring within the proposed development area. However, as the proposed disturbance area is located in proximity to a sub-dominant endangered Regional Ecosystem polygon (ie. RE11.10.1/11.9.5a), it is contained within a Category B ESA area (Figure 3.1).

No DERM mapped watercourses occur within the proposed development area.

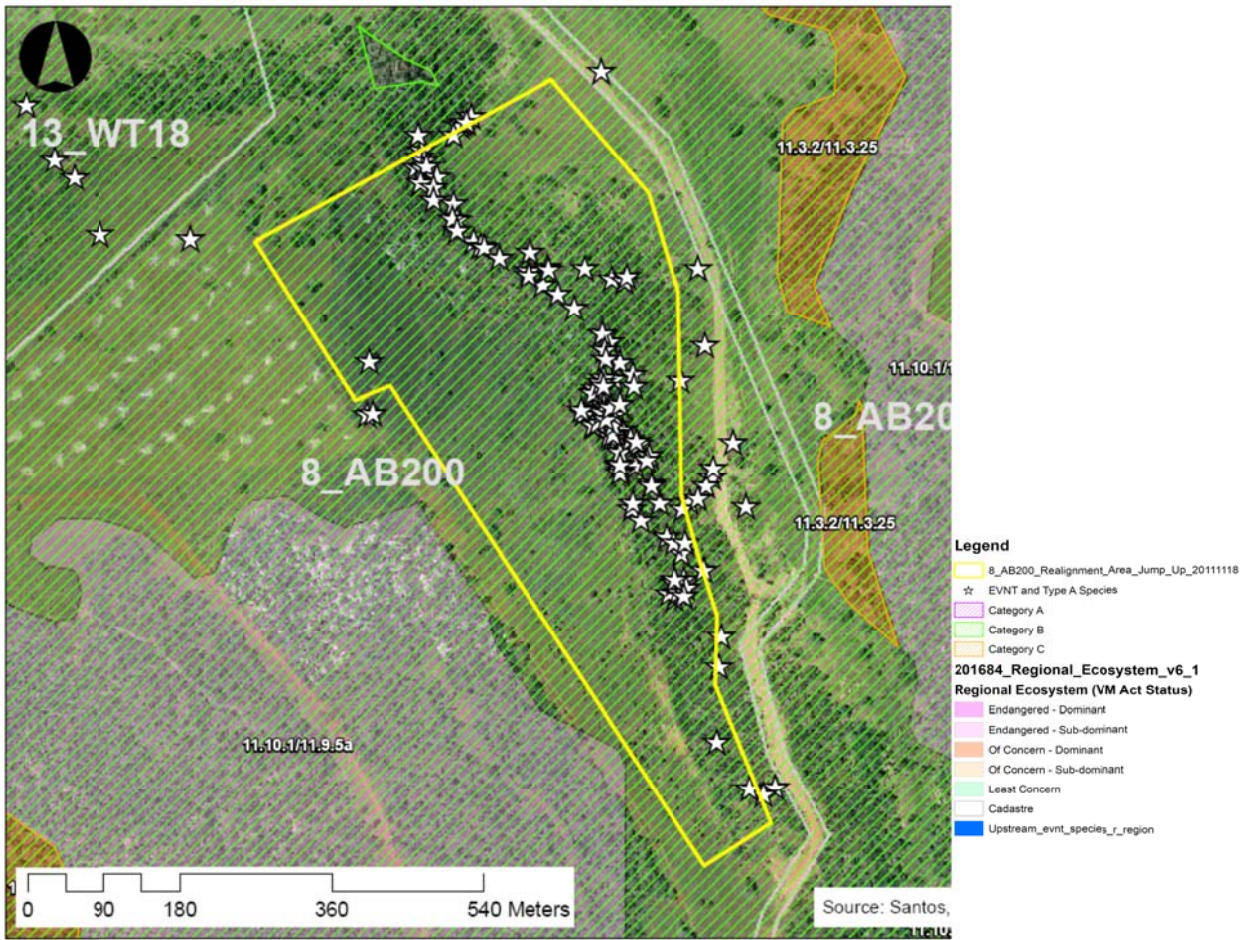


Figure3.1 PCS Jump Up Proposed Development Area

3.1.2 Floristics

Field investigations have confirmed the accuracy of the DERM certified RE mapping.

Although not mapped as remnant, vegetation contained on steeply sloping topography was dominated by species indicative of Semi-evergreen vine thickets. Canopy species within this area included *Brachychiton australis* (Broad-leaved Bottle Tree), *Brachychiton rupestris* (Narrow-leaved Bottle Tree) and *Brachychiton populnea* (Kurrajong). Isolate specimens of *Ficus rubiginosa* (Rock Fig) and *Flindersia collina* (Scrub Leopard-wood) were also present. Understorey species included: *Diospyros humilis* (Ebony), *Psydrax* spp. (Canthium), *Maytenus cunninghamii* (Orange Berry Bush) and *Exocarpos latifolius* (Scrub Cherry). The ground stratum was dominated by *Pennisetum ciliaris* (Buffel Grass) and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Green Panic). The canopy within these areas is relatively open and would best be described as Open forest/Woodland.

Areas located on the top of the Jump Up are dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box), *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark), *Corymbia trachyphloia* (Small fruited Blood-wood), and *Eucalyptus orgadophila* (Mountain Coolabah) which approximated 20m in height. The shrub layer is dominated by *Acacia* spp. and *Callitris glaucophylla* and the ground stratum is dominated by native and exotic grass and forb species. Structurally, this area is best described as Open Woodland as the canopy is considered to be very sparse, with a very sparse shrub layer.

104 Type A restricted plants (under the provisions of the NC Act) consisting of five (5) species (ie *Brachychiton australis* [Broad-leaved Bottle Tree], *Brachychiton rupestris* [Narrow-leaved Bottle Tree], *Brachychiton populneus* [Kurrajong], *Cymbidium canaliculatum* [Black Orchid] and *Platynerium beachii* [Elk Horn Fern]), were recorded within, or within close proximity to the proposed development area. The location of these species is provided in Table 3.1, and indicated in Figure 1.

No species of conservation significance under the provisions of the NC Act or EPBC Act were observed within the proposed development area. A list of flora species observed within the proposed development area is provided in Appendix A

Table 3.1.1 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (NC Act) within PCS Jump Up proposed development area

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton australis</i>	693292	7151465
<i>Brachychiton australis</i>	693293	7151463
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	693335	7151293
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	693287	7151445
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	693332	7151297
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	693383	7151449
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	693386	7151454
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	693532	7150848
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693140	7151596
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693146	7151592
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693145	7151582
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693149	7151585
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693142	7151566
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693163	7151572
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693158	7151560
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693349	7151317
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693349	7151321
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693349	7151291
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693353	7151298
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693358	7151302
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693347	7151278
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693368	7151263
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693378	7151234
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693392	7151179
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693158	7151545
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693181	7151541
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693186	7151521
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693180	7151523
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693205	7151497
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693213	7151491
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693235	7151477
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693186	7151508
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693337	7151464
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693304	7151434
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693324	7151417
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693366	7151377

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693361	7151356
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693359	7151335
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693371	7151332
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693394	7151325
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693271	7151483
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693270	7151462
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693357	7151387
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693360	7151368
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693377	7151231
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693381	7151274
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693375	7151264
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693374	7151269
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693366	7151266
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693347	7151279
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693352	7151281
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693357	7151294
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693370	7151279
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693371	7151291
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693367	7151300
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693378	7151303
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693356	7151329
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693359	7151324
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693391	7151261
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693270	7151456
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693369	7151452
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693443	7151092
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693457	7151086
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693443	7151096
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693452	7151127
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693433	7151146
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693455	7151138
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693452	7151179
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693416	7151206
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693413	7151242
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693396	7151230
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693409	7151237
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693400	7151257

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693397	7151259
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	693379	7151225
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	693347	7151315
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	693363	7151297
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	693362	7151294
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	693381	7151233
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	693403	7151165
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	693377	7151248
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	693437	7151079
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693181	7151622
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693137	7151584
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693186	7151508
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693218	7151488
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693271	7151483
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693270	7151462
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693357	7151387
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693360	7151368
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693378	7151352
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693393	7151338
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693361	7151356
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693359	7151335
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693369	7151267
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693362	7151285
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693447	7151081
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693455	7151097
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693454	7151076
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693442	7151139
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693425	7151186
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693416	7151210
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693393	7151185
<i>Platycterium beachii</i>	693378	7151221

3.1.3 Habitat values

Habitat features associated with the proposed development area include:

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

The habitat value of the proposed development area can be considered to be moderate overall, as a result of the presence of a variety of habitat features. Areas contained on the PCS Jump Up have been significantly altered and are considered to provide relatively poor fauna habitat. However, areas contained within the north and eastern portions of the disturbance are relatively complex and provide a variety of micro-habitats and resources for fauna species. These areas are considered to provide high value fauna habitat.

Thirteen (13) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed development area, as indicated in Table 3.2. All of these species are listed as Least Concern under the provisions of the NC Act, and are not listed under the provisions of the EPBC Act.

Table 3.1.2 Incidental fauna species recorded within the PCS Jump Up proposed development area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Australian magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Brown Honey-eater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>
Common Wallaroo	<i>Macropus robustus</i>
Noisy miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
Pretty Faced Wallaby	<i>Macropus parryii</i>
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Sulfur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
Tree Skink	<i>Eulamprus tenuis</i>
Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>
Willie wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>



4 Conclusion

The PCS Jump Up is currently mapped as non-remnant on the DERM certified RE mapping. However, given the areas proximity to endangered REs, it is contained within a Category B ESA buffer. No drainage lines or riparian areas are contained within the proposed disturbance footprint.

104 Type A species as listed under the provisions of the NC Act were identified within the proposed development area. However, no species listed as threatened or near-threatened under the provisions of the EPBC Act and/or the NC Act were identified.

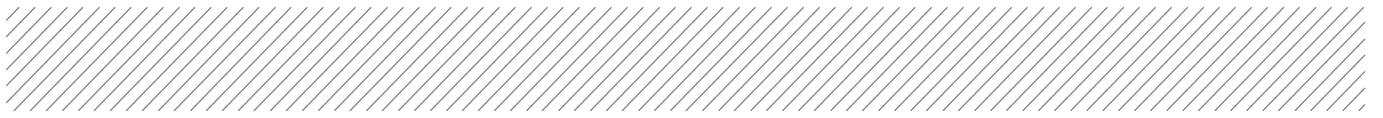
Typically, the habitat values associated with the proposed development areas are medium overall (ie. areas on the plateau are generally considered to provide low quality habitat whereas areas on steeply sloping topography are considered to provide relatively high fauna habitat).



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 6.1, Queensland Government Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM).



Appendix A

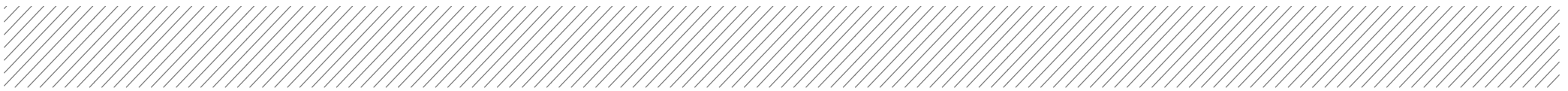
Botanical species list for PCS Jump Up

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue Trumpet	
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes aspera</i>	Bristly cloak fern	
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern	
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter Bark	
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush	
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia australis</i>	Marsdenia	
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia lanceolata</i>	Marsdenia	
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia sp.</i>		
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome dentata</i>	Lobe-seed Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane	Non-native
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	Non-native
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>	Apple Bush	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Fire Weed	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Large Bluebells	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia sp</i>		
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	Wait a while	
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Wild Caper Bush	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bull Oak	
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus cunninghamii</i>	yellow berry bush	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Speed Well	
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros humilis</i>	Scrub Ebony	
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea planifolia</i>	Hovea	
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus australis</i>	Lotus, Birdsfoot Trefoil	
Fabaceae	<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>	Fine Stem Stylo	Non-native
Fabaceae	<i>Oxalis cornicularis</i>	wood sorrel	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax-lily	
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribunda</i>	Lolly Bush	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra	
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon leucopetalum</i>	Abutilon	
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i>	Hill Hibiscus	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty Wattle	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black Wattle	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter Apple	
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Creek Wilga	
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood	
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	small fruited bloodwood	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver Leaved Ironbark	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i>	Mountain Coolibah	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box	
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Black Orchid	NC Act Type A Species
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia	
Picrodendraceae	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	Quinine	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Pine	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida caput-medusae</i>	Curly Head Wire Grass	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis fallax</i>	Tall Lovegrass	
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	Non-native
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Green Panic	Non-native
Poaceae	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Panic Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Panic Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffel Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Setaria surgens</i>	Pigeon Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platynerium beachii</i>	Elk horn	NC Act Type A Species
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea lorea</i>	Bootlace Oak	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	Vine Tree	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrdrax odorata</i>	Round Leaf Psyrdrax	
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia collina</i>	Leopardwood	
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga	



Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	Bush Cherry	
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub Boonaree	
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum esuriale</i>	Brown Potato Bush	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton australis</i>	Bottle Tree	NC Act Type A Species
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
Sterculiaceae	<i>Keraudrenia collina</i>	Keraudrenia	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's Curse	Non-native



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