

**Department of Environment and Science** 

**Environmental Reports** 

# **Regional Ecosystems**

**Biodiversity Status** 

For the selected area of interest pl: 1082

# **Environmental Reports - General Information**

The Environmental Reports portal provides for the assessment of selected matters of interest relevant to a user specified location, or area of interest (AOI). All area and derivative figures are relevant to the extent of matters of interest contained within the AOI unless otherwise stated. Please note, if a user selects an AOI via the "central coordinates" option, the resulting assessment area encompasses an area extending for a 2km radius from the input coordinates.

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

The matters of interest reported on in this document are based upon available state mapped datasets. Where the report indicates that a matter of interest is not present within the AOI (e.g. where area related calculations are equal to zero, or no values are listed), this may be due either to the fact that state mapping has not been undertaken for the AOI, that state mapping is incomplete for the AOI, or that no matters of interest have been identified within the site.

The information presented in this report should be considered as a guide only and field survey may be required to validate values on the ground.

#### Important Note to User

Information presented in this report is based upon the Queensland Herbarium's Regional Ecosystem framework. The Biodiversity Status has been used to depict the extent of "Endangered", "Of Concern" and "No Concern at Present" regional ecosystems in all cases, rather than the classes used for the purposes of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). Mapping and figures presented in this document reflect the Queensland Herbarium's Remnant and Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystem Datasets, and not the certified mapping used for the purpose of the VMA.

For matters relevant to vegetation management under the VMA, please refer to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy website

https://www.dnrme.gld.gov.au/

Please direct queries about these reports to: Queensland.Herbarium@dsiti.qld.gov.au

#### **Disclaimer**

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# **Summary Information**

The following table provides an overview of the AOI with respect to selected topographic and environmental themes. Refer to Map 1 for locality information.

Table 1: Area of interest details: pl: 1082

Size (ha)	23,451.41
Local Government(s)	Central Highlands Regional
Bioregion(s)	Brigalow Belt
Subregion(s)	Isaac - Comet Downs
Catchment(s)	Fitzroy

The table below summarizes the extent of remnant vegetation classed as "Endangered", "Of concern" and "No concern at present" regional ecosystems classified by Biodiversity Status within the area of interest (AOI).

Table 2: Summary table, biodiversity status of regional ecosystems within the AOI

Biodiversity Status	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
Endangered	1,437.47	6.13
Of concern	272.84	1.16
No concern at present	201.1	0.86
Total remnant vegetation	1,911.42	8.15
Refer to <b>Map 2</b> for further i	nformation.	

#### **Regional Ecosystems**

#### 1. Introduction

Regional ecosystems are vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with particular combinations of geology, landform and soil (Sattler and Williams 1999). Descriptions of Queensland's Regional ecosystems are available online from the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Descriptions are compiled from a broad range of information sources including vegetation, land system and geology survey and mapping and detailed vegetation site data. The regional ecosystem classification and descriptions are reviewed as new information becomes available. A number of vegetation communities may form a single regional ecosystem and are usually distinguished by differences in dominant species, frequently in the shrub or ground layers and are denoted by a letter following the regional ecosystem code (e.g. a, b, c). Vegetation communities and regional ecosystems are amalgamated into a higher level classification of broad vegetation groups (BVGs).

A published methodology for survey and mapping of regional ecosystems across Queensland (Neldner et al 2017) provides further details on regional ecosystem concepts and terminology.

This report provides information on the type, status, and extent of vegetation communities, regional ecosystems and broad vegetation groups present within a user specified area of interest. Please note, for the purpose of this report, the Biodiversity Status is used. This report has not been developed for application of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). Additionally, information generated in this report has been derived from the Queensland Herbarium's Regional Ecosystem Mapping, and not the regulated mapping certified for the purposes of the VMA. If your interest/matter relates to regional ecosystems and the VMA, users should refer to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy website.

https://www.dnrme.qld.gov.au/

With respect to the Queensland Biodiversity Status,

"Endangered" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- remnant vegetation is less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or 10-30% of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 hectares, or
- less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss\*, or
- 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 hectares; or
- it is a rare\*\* regional ecosystem subject to a threatening process.\*\*\*

"Of concern" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- the degradation criteria listed above for 'Endangered' regional ecosystems are not met and,
- remnant vegetation is 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or more than 20 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant extent is less than 10,000 hectares, or
- 10-30 percent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss.\*\*\*\*

and "No concern at present" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- remnant vegetation is over 30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion, and the remnant area is greater than 10,000 hectares, and
- the degradation criteria listed above for 'Endangered' or 'Of concern' regional ecosystems are not met.

\*Severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss is defined as: floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 50 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is severely degraded, for example, by loss of A horizon, surface expression of salinity; surface compaction, loss of organic matter or sheet erosion.

\*\*Rare regional ecosystem: pre-clearing extent (1000 ha); or patch size (100 ha and of limited total extent across its range).

\*\*\*Threatening processes are those that are reducing or will reduce the biodiversity and ecological integrity of a regional ecosystem. For example, clearing, weed invasion, fragmentation, inappropriate fire regime or grazing pressure, or infrastructure development.

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\*\*\*\*Moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss is defined as: floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 20 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is moderately degraded.

#### 2. Remnant Regional Ecosystems

The following table identifies the remnant regional ecosystems and vegetation communities mapped within the AOI and provides their short descriptions, Biodiversity Status, and remnant extent within the selected AOI. Please note, where heterogeneous vegetated patches (mixed patches of remnant vegetation mapped as containing multiple regional ecosystems) occur within the AOI, they have been split and listed as individual regional ecosystems (or vegetation communities where present) for the purposes of the table below. In such instances, associated area figures have been generated based upon the estimated proportion of each regional ecosystem (or vegetation community) predicted to be present within the larger mixed patch.

Table 3: Remnant regional ecosystems, description and status within the AOI

Regional Ecosystem	Short Description	BD Status	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
11.10.3	Acacia catenulata or A. shirleyi open forest on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Crests and scarps	No concern at present	49.32	0.21
11.3.1	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains	Endangered	12.99	0.06
11.3.2	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern	272.84	1.16
11.4.8	Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest with Acacia harpophylla or A. argyrodendron on Cainozoic clay plains	Endangered	656.95	2.8
11.4.9a	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Endangered	674.35	2.88
11.5.3	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	No concern at present	84.6	0.36
11.5.5c	Eucalyptus melanophloia, Callitris glaucophylla woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces. Deep red sands	No concern at present	67.19	0.29
11.9.5a	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Endangered	93.19	0.4
non-rem	None	None	21,539.99	91.85

Refer to **Map 2** for further information. **Map 3** also provides a visual estimate of the distribution of regional ecosystems present before clearing.

**Table 4** provides further information in regards to the remnant regional ecosystems present within the SOI. Specifically, the extent of remnant vegetation remaining within the bioregion, the 1:1,000,000 broad vegetation group (BVG) classification, whether the regional ecosystem is identified as a wetland, and extent of representation in Queensland's Protected Area Estate. For a description of the vegetation communities within the AOI and classified according to the 1:1,000,000 BVG, refer to **Table 6**.

Table 4: Remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI, additional information

Regional Ecosystem	Remnant Extent	BVG (1 Million)	Wetland	Representation in protected estate
11.10.3	Pre-clearing 378000 ha; Remnant 2017 331000 ha	24a	None	Medium

Regional Ecosystem	Remnant Extent	BVG (1 Million)	Wetland	Representation in protected estate
11.3.1	Pre-clearing 781000 ha; Remnant 2017 78000 ha	25a	None	Low
11.3.2	Pre-clearing 1926000 ha; Remnant 2017 506000 ha	17a	Contains palustrine wetland (e.g. in swales).	Low
11.4.8	Pre-clearing 724000 ha; Remnant 2017 67000 ha	25a	Contains palustrine wetland (e.g. in swales).	Low
11.4.9a	Pre-clearing 999000 ha; Remnant 2017 90000 ha	25a	None	Low
11.5.3	Pre-clearing 981000 ha; Remnant 2017 372000 ha	17a	None	Low
11.5.5c	Pre-clearing 386000 ha; Remnant 2017 134000 ha	17b	None	Low
11.9.5a	Pre-clearing 2272000 ha; Remnant 2017 163000 ha	25a	None	Low
non-rem	None	None	None	None

Representation in Protected Area Estate: High greater than 10% of pre-clearing extent is represented; Medium 4 - 10% is represented; Low less than 4% is represented, No representation.

The distribution of mapped wetland systems within the area of interest is displayed in Map 6.

The following table lists known special values associated with a regional ecosystem type.

Table 5: Remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI, special values

Regional Ecosystem	Special Values
11.10.3	Habitat for threatened flora species including Acacia deuteroneura, A. wardellii and Bertya calycina.
11.3.1	Habitat for threatened fauna species including painted honeyeater, Grantiella picta particularly in subregion 35 (Oliver et al. 2003).
11.3.2	Habitat for threatened flora species Homopholis belsonii.
11.4.8	Larger gilgai may provide ephemeral wetland habitat.
11.4.9a	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: Cadellia pentastylis, Solanum adenophorum, Solanum dissectum, Solanum elachophyllum, Solanum johnsonianum, Xerothamnella herbacea
11.5.3	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: Sannantha brachypoda
11.5.5c	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: Tylophora linearis
11.9.5a	Habitat for threatened fauna species including Jalmenus eubulus, pale imperial hairstreak butterfly (Eastwood et al. 2008)
non-rem	None

# 3. Remnant Regional Ecosystems by Broad Vegetation Group

BVGs are a higher-level grouping of vegetation communities. Queensland encompasses a wide variety of landscapes across temperate, wet and dry tropics and semi-arid climatic zones. BVGs provide an overview of vegetation communities across the state or a bioregion and allow comparison with other states. There are three levels of BVGs which reflect the approximate scale at which they are designed to be used: the 1:5,000,000 (national), 1:2,000,000 (state) and 1:1,000,000 (regional) scales.

A comprehensive description of BVGs is available at:

https://publications.gld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

The following table provides a description of the 1:1,000,000 BVGs present and their associated extent within the AOI.

Table 6: Broad vegetation groups (1 million) within the AOI

BVG (1 Million)	Description	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
None	None	21,539.99	91.85
17a	Woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus populnea (poplar box) (or E. brownii (Reid River box)) on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges. (land zones 3, 5, 10, 9, 4, 11, 12, [8]) (BRB, MUL, DEU, MUL, EIU)	357.44	1.52
17b	Woodlands to open woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus melanophloia (silver-leaved ironbark) (or E. shirleyi (shirley's silver-leaved ironbark)) on sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges. (land zones 5, 12, 3, 11, 9, 7) (BRB, DEU, EIU, SEQ, NET, GUP, NWH)	67.19	0.29
24a	Low woodlands to tall shrublands dominated by Acacia spp. on residuals. Species include A. shirleyi (lancewood), A. catenulata (bendee), A. microsperma (bowyakka), A. clivicola, A. sibirica, A. rhodoxylon (rosewood) and A. leptostachya (Townsville wattle). (land zones 7, 10, 5, 12, 11, [9, 3]) (MUL, CHC, BRB, GUP, EIU, MGD, DEU, NWH, [CYP])	49.32	0.21
25a	Open forests to woodlands dominated by Acacia harpophylla (brigalow) sometimes with Casuarina cristata (belah) on heavy clay soils. Includes areas co-dominated with A. cambagei (gidgee) and/or emergent eucalypts (land zones 4, 9, 3, 11, 7, 12, [5, 8]) (BRB, MUL, MGD, DEU, [SEQ])	1,437.47	6.13

Refer to **Map 4** for further information. **Map 5** also provides a representation of the distribution of vegetation communities as per the 1:5,000,000 BVG believed to be present prior to European settlement.

#### 4. Technical and BioCondition Benchmark Descriptions

Technical descriptions provide a detailed description of the full range in structure and floristic composition of regional ecosystems (e.g. 11.3.1) and their component vegetation communities (e.g. 11.3.1a, 11.3.1b). See:

http://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions/

The descriptions are compiled using site survey data from the Queensland Herbarium's CORVEG database. Distribution maps, representative images (if available) and the pre-clearing and remnant extent (hectares) of each vegetation community derived from the regional ecosystem mapping data are included. The technical descriptions should be used in conjunction with the fields from the regional ecosystem description database (REDD) for a full description of the regional ecosystem.

Technical descriptions include data on canopy height, canopy cover and native plant species composition of the predominant layer, which are attributes relevant to assessment of the remnant status of vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act* 1999. However, as technical descriptions reflect the full range in structure and floristic composition across the climatic, natural disturbance and geographic range of the regional ecosystem, local reference sites should be used for remnant assessment where possible (Neldner et al. 2012 (PDF)\* section 3.3.1 of:

https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

The technical descriptions are subject to review and are updated as additional data becomes available.

When conducting a BioCondition assessment, these technical descriptions should be used in conjunction with BioCondition benchmarks for the specific regional ecosystem, or component vegetation community.

http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/biodiversity/benchmarks/

Benchmarks are based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative information and should be used as a guide only. Benchmarks are specific to one regional ecosystem vegetation community, however, the natural variability in structure and floristic composition under a range of climatic and natural disturbance regimes has been considered throughout the

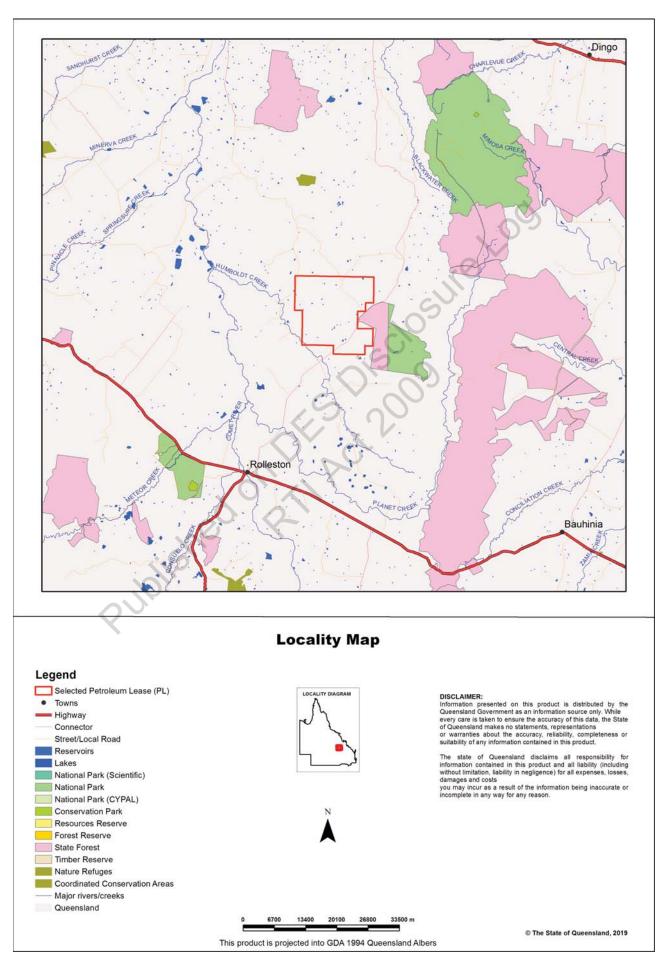
geographic extent of the regional ecosystem. Local reference sites should be used for this spatial and temporal (seasonal and annual) variability.

Table 7: List of remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI for which technical and biocondition benchmark descriptions are available

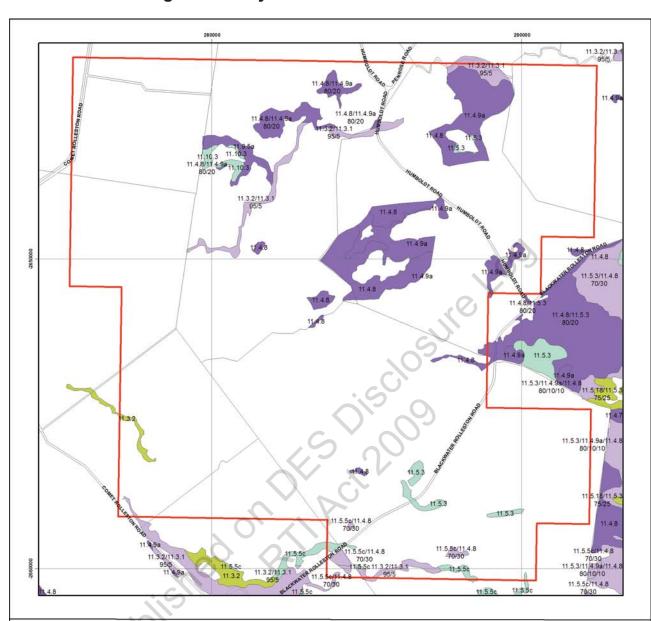
	Technical Descriptions	Biocondition Benchmarks
11.10.3	Available	Not currently available
11.3.1	Available	Not currently available
11.3.2	Available	Not currently available
11.4.8	Available	Not currently available
11.4.9a	Available	Not currently available
11.5.3	Available	Not currently available
11.5.5c	Available	Not currently available
11.9.5a	Available	Not currently available
non-rem	Not currently available	Not currently available
	45 200	
Rublishedor	KS 200	

# **Maps**

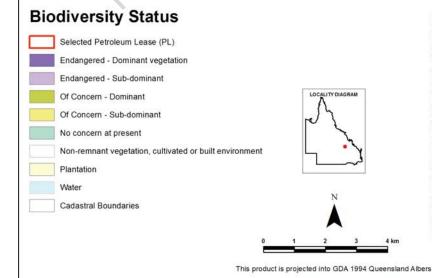
# Map 1 - Location



# Map 2 - Remnant 2017 regional ecosystems



# **Remnant 2017 Regional Ecosystems**



Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant width of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres.

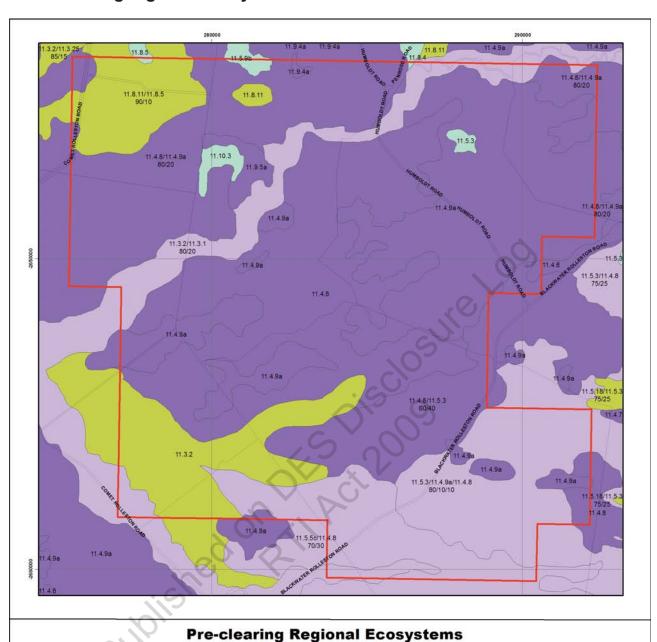
Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The polygons are labelled by regional ecosystem (RE); where more than one RE occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework".

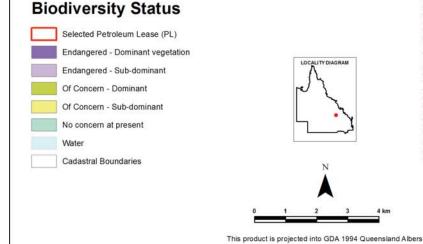
Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records.

Remnant woody vegetation is defined as vegetation that has not been cleared or vegetation that has been cleared but where the dominant canopy has >70% of the height and >50% of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and is dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed native vegetation.

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# Map 3 - Pre-clearing regional ecosystems

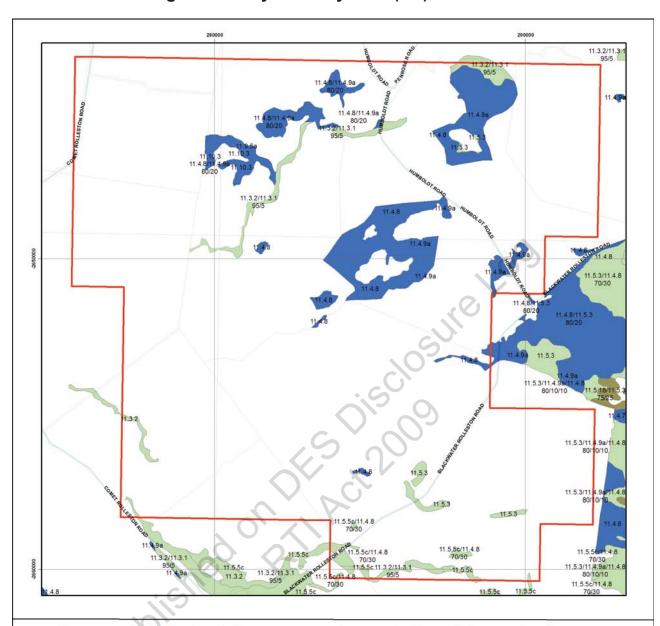




Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant wddth of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated wdth a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The polygons are labelled by regional ecosystem (RE); where more than one RE occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework". Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records.

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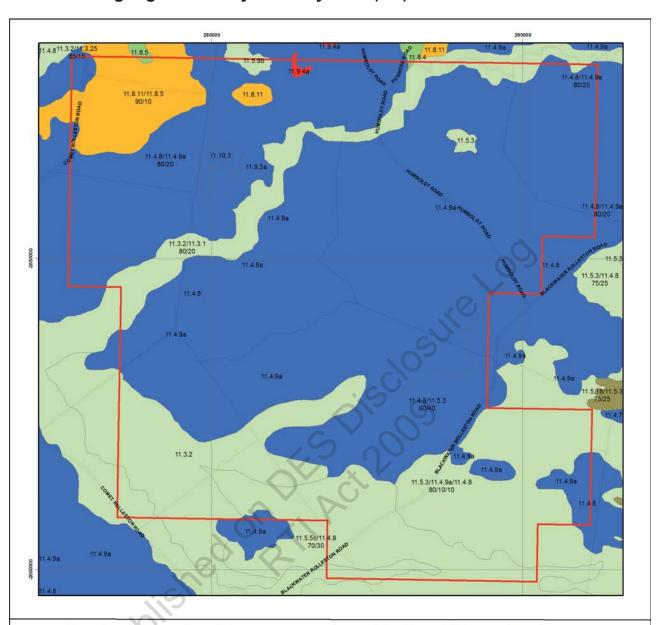
#### Map 4 - Remnant 2017 regional ecosystems by BVG (5M)



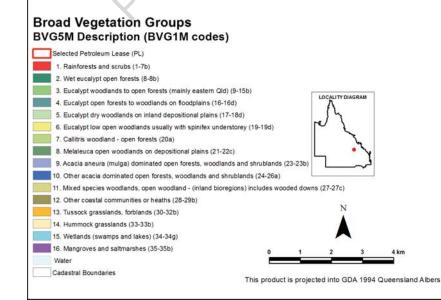
#### Remnant 2017 Regional Ecosystems coloured by Broad Vegetation Groups Broad Vegetation Groups (BVG) of Queensland are applied by look up table to the regional ecosystem vegetation communities. Each polygon is coloured by the dominant BVGSM and the component regional ecosystems labelled. Where more than one regional ecosystem occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant width of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework". Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM Imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records. Remnant woody vegetation is defined as vegetation that has not been cleared or vegetation that has been cleared but where the dominant canopy has >70% of the height and >50% of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and is dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed canopy. Non-remnant vegetation includes regrowth and disturbed native vegetation. **Broad Vegetation Groups BVG5M Description (BVG1M codes)** Selected Petroleum Lease (PL) 1. Rainforests and scrubs (1-7b) 2. Wet eucalypt open forests (8-8b) 3. Eucalypt woodlands to open forests (mainly eastern Qld) (9-15b) 4. Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains (16-16d) 5. Eucalypt dry woodlands on inland depositional plains (17-18d) 6. Eucalypt low open woodlands usually with spinifex understorey (19-19d) 7. Callitris woodland - open forests (20a) Melaleuca open woodlands on depositional plains (21-22c) 9. Acacia aneura (mulga) dominated open forests, woodlands and shrublands (23-23b) 10. Other acacia dominated open forests, woodlands and shrublands (24-26a) 11. Mixed species woodlands, open woodland - (inland bioregions) includes wooded downs (27-27c) 12. Other coastal communities or heaths (28-29b) 14. Hummock grasslands (33-33b) 15. Wetlands (swamps and lakes) (34-34g) 16. Mangroves and saltmarshes (35-35b) Non-remnant vegetation, cultivated or built environment Cadastral Boundaries This product is projected into GDA 1994 Queensland Albers © The State of Queensland, 2019

04/11/2019 11:21:03 Regional Ecosystems

Map 5 - Pre-clearing regional ecosystems by BVG (5M)



#### Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystems coloured by Broad Vegetation Groups



Broad Vegetation Groups (BVG) of Queensland are applied by look up table to the regional ecosystem vegetation communities. Each polygon is coloured by the dominant BVGSM and the component regional ecosystem occurs, the warm of the component regional ecosystem occurs, the percentage of each is labelled.

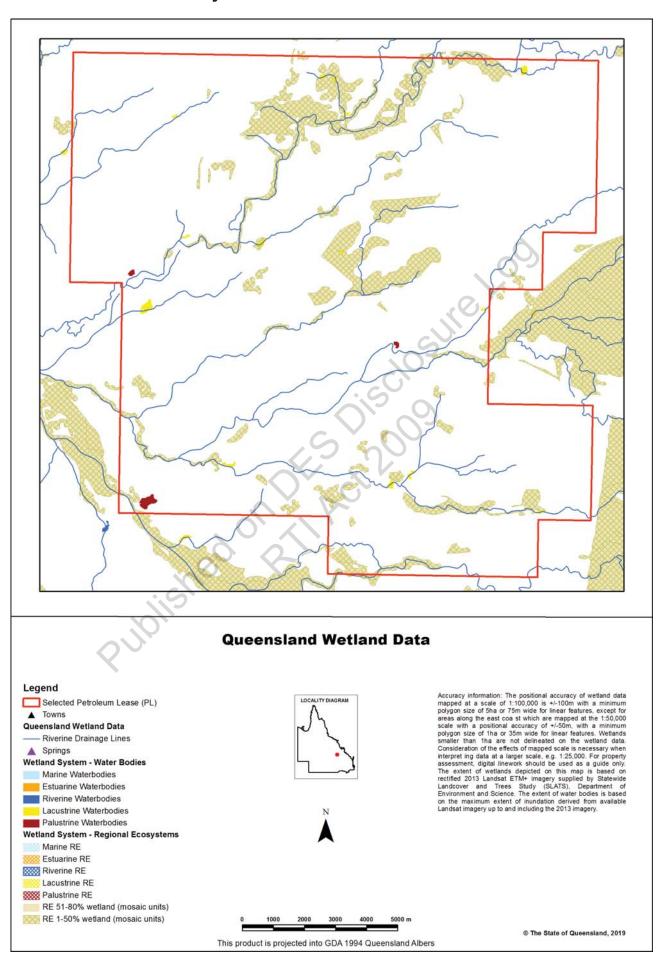
Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant width of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres.

Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework".

Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM Imagery, geology, solls, land systems data, field survey and historical records.

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# Map 6 - Wetlands and waterways



#### **Links and Other Information Sources**

The Department of Environment and Science's Website -

http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/

provides further information on the regional ecosystem framework, including access to links to the Regional Ecosystem Database, Broad Vegetation Group Definitions, Regional Ecosystem and Land zone descriptions.

Descriptions of the broad vegetation groups of Queensland can be downloaded from:

https://publications.gld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

The methodology for mapping regional ecosystems can be downloaded from:

https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

Technical descriptions for regional ecosystems can be obtained from:

http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions/

Benchmarks can be obtained from:

http://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/biodiversity/benchmarks/

For further information associated with the remnant regional ecosystem dataset used by this report, refer to the metadata associated with the Biodiversity status of pre-clearing and Remnant Regional Ecosystems of Queensland dataset (version listed in **Appendix 1**) which is available through the Queensland Government Information System portal,

http://dds.information.qld.gov.au/dds/

The Queensland Globe is a mapping and data application. As an interactive online tool, Queensland Globe allows you to view and explore Queensland maps, imagery (including up-to-date satellite images) and other spatial data, including regional ecosystem mapping. To further view and explore regional ecosystems over an area of interest, access the Biota Globe (a component of the Queensland Globe). The Queensland Globe can be accessed via the following link:

http://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/mapping-data/queensland-globe

#### References

Neldner, V.J., Niehus R.E., Wilson, B.A. McDonald, W.J.F., Ford, A.J. and Accad, A. (2017) The Vegetation of Queensland. Descriptions of Broad Vegetation Groups. Version 3.0. Queensland Herbarium, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts.

(https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/78209e74-c7f2-4589-90c1-c33188359086)

Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Dillewaard, H.A., Ryan, T.S. and Butler, D.W. (2017) *Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland*. Version 4.0. Queensland Herbarium, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts.

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Sattler, P.S. and Williams, R.D. (eds) (1999). *The Conservation Status of Queensland's Bioregional Ecosystems*. Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane.

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# **Appendices**

#### **Appendix 1 - Source Data**

#### The dataset listed below is available for download from:

http://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/download/

• Regional Ecosystem Description Database

#### The datasets listed below are available for download from:

http://dds.information.qld.gov.au/dds/

- · Biodiversity status of pre-clearing and 2017 remnant regional ecosystems of Queensland
- Published of Ethacizons

  Published of Ethacizons • Pre-clearing Vegetation Communities and Regional Ecosystems of Queensland
- Queensland Wetland Data Version Wetland lines
- · Queensland Wetland Data Version Wetland points
- Queensland Wetland Data Version Wetland areas

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#### **Appendix 2 - Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AOI - Area of Interest

GDA94 - Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GIS - Geographic Information System

RE - Regional Ecosystem

REDD - Regional Ecosystem Description Database

VMA - Vegetation Management Act 1999



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**Department of Environment and Science** 

**Environmental Reports** 

# **Regional Ecosystems**

**Biodiversity Status** 

For the selected area of interest pl: 1083

#### **Environmental Reports - General Information**

The Environmental Reports portal provides for the assessment of selected matters of interest relevant to a user specified location, or area of interest (AOI). All area and derivative figures are relevant to the extent of matters of interest contained within the AOI unless otherwise stated. Please note, if a user selects an AOI via the "central coordinates" option, the resulting assessment area encompasses an area extending for a 2km radius from the input coordinates.

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

The matters of interest reported on in this document are based upon available state mapped datasets. Where the report indicates that a matter of interest is not present within the AOI (e.g. where area related calculations are equal to zero, or no values are listed), this may be due either to the fact that state mapping has not been undertaken for the AOI, that state mapping is incomplete for the AOI, or that no matters of interest have been identified within the site.

The information presented in this report should be considered as a guide only and field survey may be required to validate values on the ground.

#### Important Note to User

Information presented in this report is based upon the Queensland Herbarium's Regional Ecosystem framework. The Biodiversity Status has been used to depict the extent of "Endangered", "Of Concern" and "No Concern at Present" regional ecosystems in all cases, rather than the classes used for the purposes of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). Mapping and figures presented in this document reflect the Queensland Herbarium's Remnant and Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystem Datasets, and not the certified mapping used for the purpose of the VMA.

For matters relevant to vegetation management under the VMA, please refer to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy website

https://www.dnrme.gld.gov.au/

Please direct queries about these reports to: Queensland.Herbarium@dsiti.qld.gov.au

#### **Disclaimer**

Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this report, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability, for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which the user may incur as a consequence of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.



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# **Summary Information**

The following table provides an overview of the AOI with respect to selected topographic and environmental themes. Refer to Map 1 for locality information.

Table 1: Area of interest details: pl: 1083

Size (ha)	23,453.62
Local Government(s)	Central Highlands Regional
Bioregion(s)	Brigalow Belt
Subregion(s)	Isaac - Comet Downs
Catchment(s)	Fitzroy

The table below summarizes the extent of remnant vegetation classed as "Endangered", "Of concern" and "No concern at present" regional ecosystems classified by Biodiversity Status within the area of interest (AOI).

Table 2: Summary table, biodiversity status of regional ecosystems within the AOI

Biodiversity Status	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
Endangered	379.29	1.62
Of concern	821.19	3.5
No concern at present	46.03	0.2
Total remnant vegetation	1,246.51	5.31
Refer to Map 2 for further i	nformation.	

#### **Regional Ecosystems**

#### 1. Introduction

Regional ecosystems are vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with particular combinations of geology, landform and soil (Sattler and Williams 1999). Descriptions of Queensland's Regional ecosystems are available online from the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Descriptions are compiled from a broad range of information sources including vegetation, land system and geology survey and mapping and detailed vegetation site data. The regional ecosystem classification and descriptions are reviewed as new information becomes available. A number of vegetation communities may form a single regional ecosystem and are usually distinguished by differences in dominant species, frequently in the shrub or ground layers and are denoted by a letter following the regional ecosystem code (e.g. a, b, c). Vegetation communities and regional ecosystems are amalgamated into a higher level classification of broad vegetation groups (BVGs).

A published methodology for survey and mapping of regional ecosystems across Queensland (Neldner et al 2017) provides further details on regional ecosystem concepts and terminology.

This report provides information on the type, status, and extent of vegetation communities, regional ecosystems and broad vegetation groups present within a user specified area of interest. Please note, for the purpose of this report, the Biodiversity Status is used. This report has not been developed for application of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). Additionally, information generated in this report has been derived from the Queensland Herbarium's Regional Ecosystem Mapping, and not the regulated mapping certified for the purposes of the VMA. If your interest/matter relates to regional ecosystems and the VMA, users should refer to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy website.

https://www.dnrme.qld.gov.au/

With respect to the Queensland Biodiversity Status,

"Endangered" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- remnant vegetation is less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or 10-30% of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 hectares, or
- less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss\*, or
- 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 hectares; or
- it is a rare\*\* regional ecosystem subject to a threatening process.\*\*\*

"Of concern" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- the degradation criteria listed above for 'Endangered' regional ecosystems are not met and,
- remnant vegetation is 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or more than 20 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant extent is less than 10,000 hectares, or
- 10-30 percent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss.\*\*\*\*

and "No concern at present" regional ecosystems are described as those where:

- remnant vegetation is over 30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion, and the remnant area is greater than 10,000 hectares, and
- the degradation criteria listed above for 'Endangered' or 'Of concern' regional ecosystems are not met.

\*Severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss is defined as: floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 50 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is severely degraded, for example, by loss of A horizon, surface expression of salinity; surface compaction, loss of organic matter or sheet erosion.

\*\*Rare regional ecosystem: pre-clearing extent (1000 ha); or patch size (100 ha and of limited total extent across its range).

\*\*\*Threatening processes are those that are reducing or will reduce the biodiversity and ecological integrity of a regional ecosystem. For example, clearing, weed invasion, fragmentation, inappropriate fire regime or grazing pressure, or infrastructure development.

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\*\*\*\*Moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss is defined as: floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 20 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is moderately degraded.

#### 2. Remnant Regional Ecosystems

The following table identifies the remnant regional ecosystems and vegetation communities mapped within the AOI and provides their short descriptions, Biodiversity Status, and remnant extent within the selected AOI. Please note, where heterogeneous vegetated patches (mixed patches of remnant vegetation mapped as containing multiple regional ecosystems) occur within the AOI, they have been split and listed as individual regional ecosystems (or vegetation communities where present) for the purposes of the table below. In such instances, associated area figures have been generated based upon the estimated proportion of each regional ecosystem (or vegetation community) predicted to be present within the larger mixed patch.

Table 3: Remnant regional ecosystems, description and status within the AOI

Regional Ecosystem	Short Description	BD Status	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
11.3.1	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains	Endangered	308.03	1.31
11.3.11	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on alluvial plains	Endangered	34.44	0.15
11.3.2	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern	149.72	0.64
11.3.25	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Of concern	341.23	1.45
11.3.3	Eucalyptus coolabah woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern	327.06	1.39
11.4.8	Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest with Acacia harpophylla or A. argyrodendron on Cainozoic clay plains	Endangered	4.06	0.02
11.4.9a	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Endangered	22.16	0.09
11.5.3	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	No concern at present	33.32	0.14
11.8.11	Dichanthium sericeum grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Of concern	3.18	0.01
11.8.4	Eucalyptus melanophloia open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	No concern at present	9.54	0.04
11.8.5	Eucalyptus orgadophila open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	No concern at present	3.18	0.01
11.9.4a	Semi-evergreen vine thicket or Acacia harpophylla with a semi-evergreen vine thicket understorey on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Endangered	10.59	0.05
non-rem	None	None	22,207.11	94.69

Refer to **Map 2** for further information. **Map 3** also provides a visual estimate of the distribution of regional ecosystems present before clearing.

**Table 4** provides further information in regards to the remnant regional ecosystems present within the SOI. Specifically, the extent of remnant vegetation remaining within the bioregion, the 1:1,000,000 broad vegetation group (BVG) classification, whether the regional ecosystem is identified as a wetland, and extent of representation in Queensland's Protected Area Estate. For a description of the vegetation communities within the AOI and classified according to the 1:1,000,000 BVG, refer to **Table 6**.

Table 4: Remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI, additional information

Regional Ecosystem	Remnant Extent	BVG (1 Million)	Wetland	Representation in protected estate
11.3.1	Pre-clearing 781000 ha; Remnant 2017 78000 ha	25a	None	Low
11.3.11	Pre-clearing 18000 ha; Remnant 2017 2000 ha	7a	None	Low
11.3.2	Pre-clearing 1926000 ha; Remnant 2017 506000 ha	17a	Contains palustrine wetland (e.g. in swales).	Low
11.3.25	Pre-clearing 795000 ha; Remnant 2017 512000 ha	16a	Riverine wetland or fringing riverine wetland.	Low
11.3.3	Pre-clearing 930000 ha; Remnant 2017 272000 ha	16c	Floodplain (other than floodplain wetlands).	Low
11.4.8	Pre-clearing 724000 ha; Remnant 2017 67000 ha	25a	Contains palustrine wetland (e.g. in swales).	Low
11.4.9a	Pre-clearing 999000 ha; Remnant 2017 90000 ha	25a	None	Low
11.5.3	Pre-clearing 981000 ha; Remnant 2017 372000 ha	17a	None	Low
11.8.11	Pre-clearing 606000 ha; Remnant 2017 173000 ha	30b	None	Low
11.8.4	Pre-clearing 217000 ha; Remnant 2017 151000 ha	11a	None	High
11.8.5	Pre-clearing 631000 ha; Remnant 2017 347000 ha	11a	None	Low
11.9.4a	Pre-clearing 189000 ha; Remnant 2017 33000 ha	7a	None	Low
non-rem	None	None	None	None

Representation in Protected Area Estate: High greater than 10% of pre-clearing extent is represented; Medium 4 - 10% is represented; Low less than 4% is represented, No representation.

The distribution of mapped wetland systems within the area of interest is displayed in **Map 6**.

The following table lists known special values associated with a regional ecosystem type.

Table 5: Remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI, special values

Regional Ecosystem	Special Values
11.3.1	Habitat for threatened fauna species including painted honeyeater, Grantiella picta particularly in subregion 35 (Oliver et al. 2003).
11.3.11	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: Macropteranthes leiocaulis
11.3.2	Habitat for threatened flora species Homopholis belsonii.
11.3.25	Shown to be associated with a high fauna species richness in the Taroom area (Venz et al. 2002). Within parts of the Fitzroy catchment, this RE is known habitat for the threatened freshwater turtle Rheodytes leukops. Known to be important habitat for other riparian freshwater turtle species.
11.3.3	Mature trees provide hollows for fauna especially nesting birds. Associated with a high number fauna species (Dick 1992, Venz et al. 2002). 11.3.3c: Mature trees provide hollows for fauna especially nesting birds. Associated with a high number fauna species (Dick 1992, Venz et al. 2002).
11.4.8	Larger gilgai may provide ephemeral wetland habitat.

Regional Ecosystem	Special Values
11.4.9a	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: Cadellia pentastylis, Solanum adenophorum, Solanum dissectum, Solanum elachophyllum, Solanum johnsonianum, Xerothamnella herbacea
11.5.3	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: Sannantha brachypoda
11.8.11	Habitat for threatened plant species including Trioncinia retroflexa and Dichanthium queenslandicum. T. retroflexa is currently known from three small populations.
11.8.4	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: Acacia arbiana, Acacia islana, Bertya pedicellata, Grevillea hockingsii, Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina, Marsdenia brevifolia, Sannantha brachypoda
11.8.5	In southern part of bioregion, habitat for a number of threatened plant species including Picris evae and Thesium australe and near threatened species Digitaria porrecta and Discaria pubescens.
11.9.4a	Habitat for threatened plant species including Cadellia pentastylis.
non-rem	None

# 3. Remnant Regional Ecosystems by Broad Vegetation Group

BVGs are a higher-level grouping of vegetation communities. Queensland encompasses a wide variety of landscapes across temperate, wet and dry tropics and semi-arid climatic zones. BVGs provide an overview of vegetation communities across the state or a bioregion and allow comparison with other states. There are three levels of BVGs which reflect the approximate scale at which they are designed to be used: the 1:5,000,000 (national), 1:2,000,000 (state) and 1:1,000,000 (regional) scales.

A comprehensive description of BVGs is available at:

https://publications.gld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

The following table provides a description of the 1:1,000,000 BVGs present and their associated extent within the AOI.

Table 6: Broad vegetation groups (1 million) within the AOI

BVG (1 Million)	Description	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
None	None	22,207.11	94.69
11a	Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus orgadophila (mountain coolibah). Some areas dominated by E. tereticornis (blue gum), E. melliodora (yellow box), E. albens (white box), E. crebra (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or E. melanophloia (silver-leaved ironbark). (land zones 8, 11, 4, [3]) (BRB, SEQ, EIU)	12.71	0.05
16a	Open forest and woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus camaldulensis (river red gum) (or E. tereticornis (blue gum)) and/or E. coolabah (coolabah) (or E. microtheca (coolabah)) fringing drainage lines. Associated species may include Melaleuca spp., Corymbia tessellaris (carbeen), Angophora spp., Casuarina cunninghamiana (riveroak). Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herb and grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded. (land zone 3) (MGD, BRB, GUP, CHC, MUL, DEU, EIU, NWH, SEQ, [NET, WET]) (All bioregions except CYP and CQC)	341.23	1.45

BVG (1 Million)	Description	Area (Ha)	% of AOI
16c	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus coolabah (coolabah) or E. microtheca (coolabah) or E. largiflorens (black box) or E. tereticornis (blue gum) or E. chlorophylla on floodplains. Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herb and grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded. (land zone 3) (All bioregions except WET, principally GUP, BRB, MUL).	327.06	1.39
17a	Woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus populnea (poplar box) (or E. brownii (Reid River box)) on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges. (land zones 3, 5, 10, 9, 4, 11, 12, [8]) (BRB, MUL, DEU, MUL, EIU)	183.04	0.78
25a	Open forests to woodlands dominated by Acacia harpophylla (brigalow) sometimes with Casuarina cristata (belah) on heavy clay soils. Includes areas co-dominated with A. cambagei (gidgee) and/or emergent eucalypts (land zones 4, 9, 3, 11, 7, 12, [5, 8]) (BRB, MUL, MGD, DEU, [SEQ])	334.26	1.43
30b	Tussock grasslands dominated by Astrebla spp. (mitchell grass) or Dichanthium spp. (bluegrass) often with Iseilema spp. on undulating downs or clay plains. (land zones 9, 3, 4, 8, [5]) (MGD, CHC, GUP, BRB, [EIU, DEU, NWH])	3.18	0.01
7a	Semi-evergreen vine thickets on wide range of substrates. (land zones 8, 9, 11, 12, 5, 4, 3, 10, [7]) (BRB, EIU, SEQ, CQC, [WET, GUP]) (Tracey 1982 11)	45.03	0.19

Refer to **Map 4** for further information. **Map 5** also provides a representation of the distribution of vegetation communities as per the 1:5,000,000 BVG believed to be present prior to European settlement.

# 4. Technical and BioCondition Benchmark Descriptions

Technical descriptions provide a detailed description of the full range in structure and floristic composition of regional ecosystems (e.g. 11.3.1) and their component vegetation communities (e.g. 11.3.1a, 11.3.1b). See:

http://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions/

The descriptions are compiled using site survey data from the Queensland Herbarium's CORVEG database. Distribution maps, representative images (if available) and the pre-clearing and remnant extent (hectares) of each vegetation community derived from the regional ecosystem mapping data are included. The technical descriptions should be used in conjunction with the fields from the regional ecosystem description database (REDD) for a full description of the regional ecosystem.

Technical descriptions include data on canopy height, canopy cover and native plant species composition of the predominant layer, which are attributes relevant to assessment of the remnant status of vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act* 1999. However, as technical descriptions reflect the full range in structure and floristic composition across the climatic, natural disturbance and geographic range of the regional ecosystem, local reference sites should be used for remnant assessment where possible (Neldner et al. 2012 (PDF)\* section 3.3.1 of:

https://publications.gld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

The technical descriptions are subject to review and are updated as additional data becomes available.

When conducting a BioCondition assessment, these technical descriptions should be used in conjunction with BioCondition benchmarks for the specific regional ecosystem, or component vegetation community.

http://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/biodiversity/benchmarks/

Benchmarks are based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative information and should be used as a guide only. Benchmarks are specific to one regional ecosystem vegetation community, however, the natural variability in structure and floristic composition under a range of climatic and natural disturbance regimes has been considered throughout the geographic extent of the regional ecosystem. Local reference sites should be used for this spatial and temporal (seasonal and annual) variability.

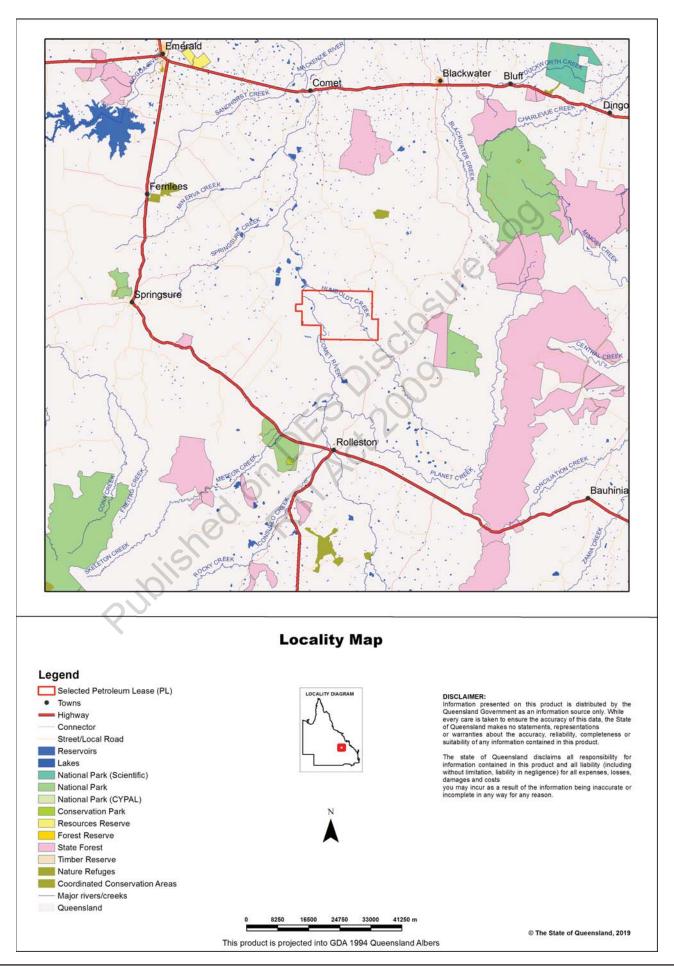
Table 7: List of remnant regional ecosystems within the AOI for which technical and biocondition benchmark descriptions are available

	Technical Descriptions	Biocondition Benchmarks
11.3.1	Available	Not currently available
11.3.11	Available	Not currently available
11.3.2	Available	Not currently available
11.3.25	Available	Not currently available
11.3.3	Available	Not currently available
11.4.8	Available	Not currently available
11.4.9a	Available	Not currently available
11.5.3	Available	Not currently available
11.8.11	Available	Not currently available
11.8.4	Available	Not currently available
11.8.5	Available	Not currently available
11.9.4a	Available	Available
non-rem	Not currently available	Not currently available
non-rem	JES 2009	

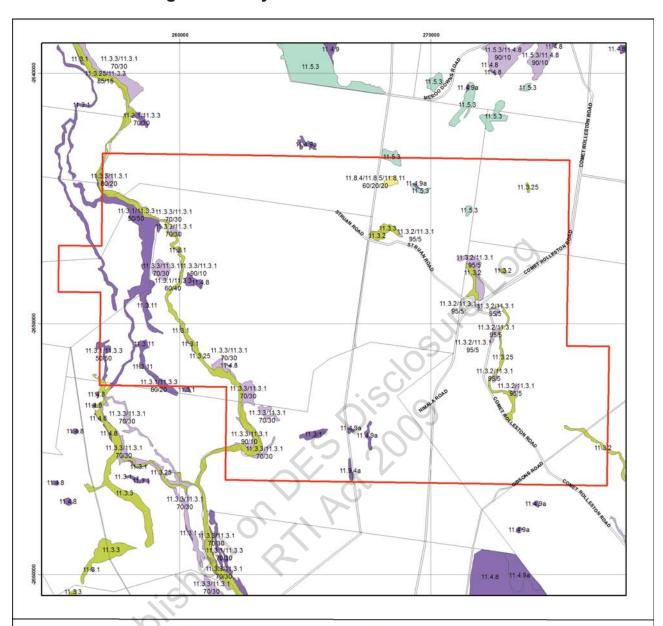
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# **Maps**

#### Map 1 - Location

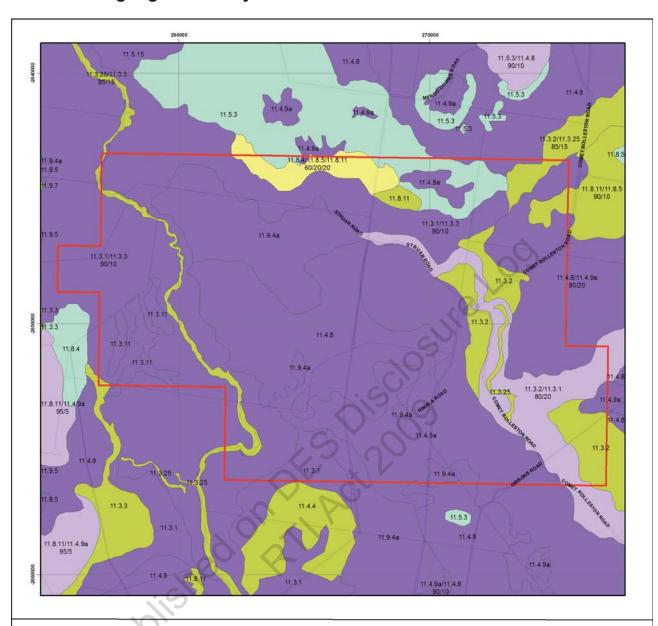


# Map 2 - Remnant 2017 regional ecosystems

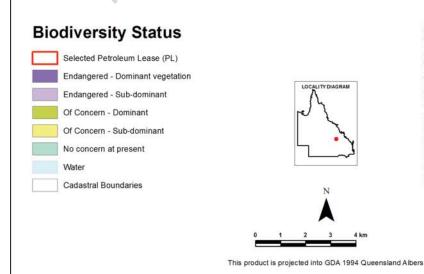


# Biodiversity Status Selected Petroleum Lease (PL) Endangered - Dominant vegetation Endangered - Sub-dominant Of Concern - Dominant Of Concern - Dominant No concern at present Non-remnant vegetation, cultivated or built environment Plantation Water Cadastral Boundaries Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon bras is 5 hectares or of linework is 100 metres. Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon bras is 2 scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon brundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres. Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The produced at a scale of 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The produced at a scale of 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The produced area of 1:100,000 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated where more than one RE occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. The label consists of 3 compensates of 3 compensates of 1 compensates. Well in the produced area of 1:100,000, except in designated area, should be used as a guide only. The produced area of 1:100,000 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated where the occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. The label consists of 3 compensates of 3 compensates of 1:100,000,000 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as squite and 1:100,000,000 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are co

# Map 3 - Pre-clearing regional ecosystems



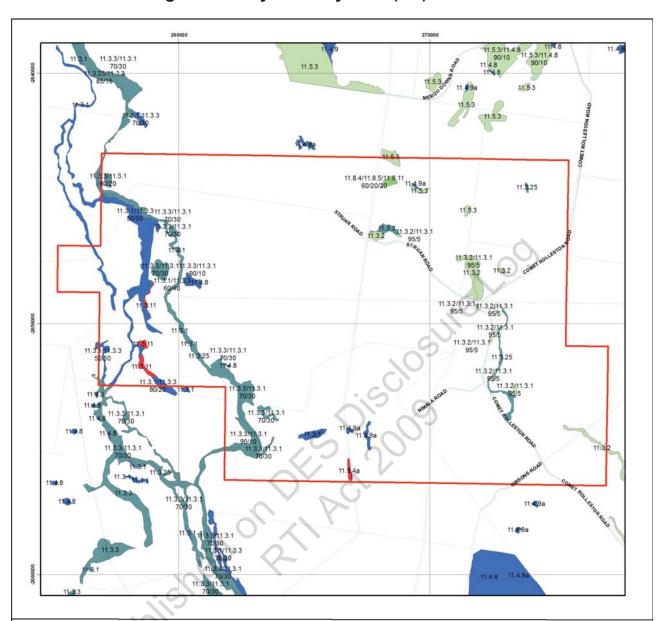
#### **Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystems**



Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant wddth of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated wdth a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The polygons are labelled by regional ecosystem (RE); where more than one RE occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework". Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records.

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#### Map 4 - Remnant 2017 regional ecosystems by BVG (5M)

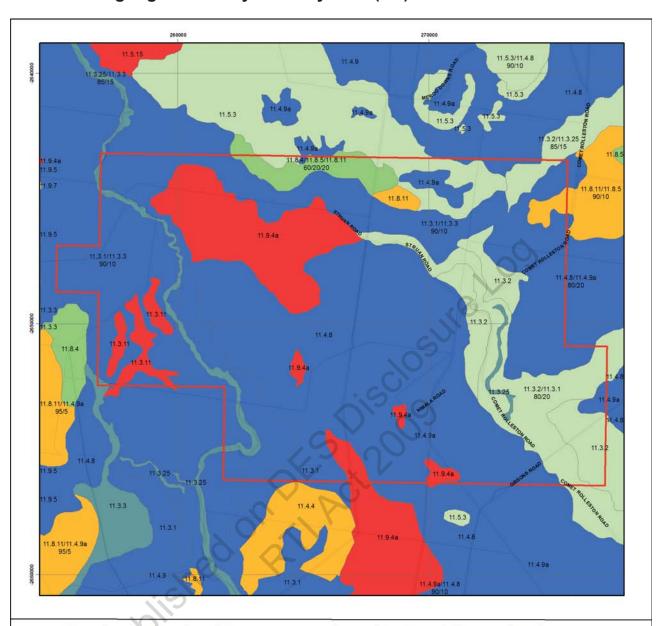


Remnant 2017 Regional Ecosystems coloured by Broad Vegetation Groups

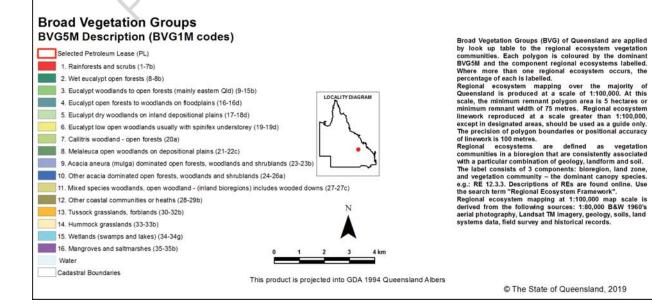
#### Broad Vegetation Groups (BVG) of Queensland are applied by look up table to the regional ecosystem vegetation communities. Each polygon is coloured by the dominant BVGSM and the component regional ecosystem stabelled. Where more than one regional ecosystem occurs, the percentage of each is labelled. Regional ecosystem mapping over the majority of Queensland is produced at a scale of 1:100,000. At this scale, the minimum remnant polygon area is 5 hectares or minimum remnant width of 75 metres. Regional ecosystem linework reproduced at a scale greater than 1:100,000, except in designated areas, should be used as a guide only. The precision of polygon boundaries or positional accuracy of linework is 100 metres. Regional ecosystems are defined as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. The label consists of 3 components: bioregion, land zone, and vegetation community – the dominant canopy species. e.g.: RE 12.3.3. Descriptions of REs are found online. Use the search term "Regional Ecosystem Framework". Regional ecosystem mapping at 1:100,000 map scale is derived from the following sources: 1:80,000 B&W 1960's aerial photography, Landsat TM imagery, geology, soils, land systems data, field survey and historical records. Remnant woody vegetation is defined as vegetation that has not been cleared or vegetation that has been cleared but where the dominant canopy has >70% of the height and cover of that stratum and is dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed canopy. Non-remnant vegetation includes regrowth and disturbed native vegetation. **Broad Vegetation Groups BVG5M Description (BVG1M codes)** Selected Petroleum Lease (PL) 1. Rainforests and scrubs (1-7b) 2. Wet eucalypt open forests (8-8b) 3. Eucalypt woodlands to open forests (mainly eastern Qld) (9-15b) 4. Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains (16-16d) 5. Eucalypt dry woodlands on inland depositional plains (17-18d) 6. Eucalypt low open woodlands usually with spinifex understorey (19-19d) 7. Callitris woodland - open forests (20a) 8. Melaleuca open woodlands on depositional plains (21-22c) 9. Acacia aneura (mulga) dominated open forests, woodlands and shrublands (23-23b) 10. Other acacia dominated open forests, woodlands and shrublands (24-26a) 11. Mixed species woodlands, open woodland - (inland bioregions) includes wooded downs (27-27c) 12. Other coastal communities or heaths (28-29b) 14. Hummock grasslands (33-33b) 15. Wetlands (swamps and lakes) (34-34g) 16. Mangroves and saltmarshes (35-35b) Non-remnant vegetation, cultivated or built environment Cadastral Boundaries This product is projected into GDA 1994 Queensland Albers

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Map 5 - Pre-clearing regional ecosystems by BVG (5M)

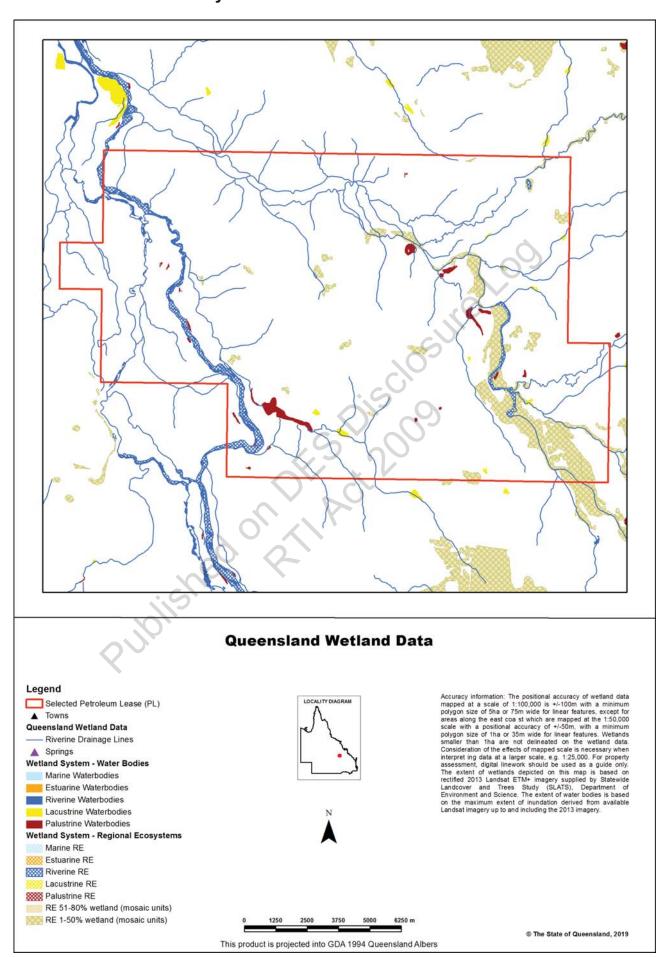


#### Pre-clearing Regional Ecosystems coloured by Broad Vegetation Groups



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# Map 6 - Wetlands and waterways



#### **Links and Other Information Sources**

The Department of Environment and Science's Website -

http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/

provides further information on the regional ecosystem framework, including access to links to the Regional Ecosystem Database, Broad Vegetation Group Definitions, Regional Ecosystem and Land zone descriptions.

Descriptions of the broad vegetation groups of Queensland can be downloaded from:

https://publications.gld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

The methodology for mapping regional ecosystems can be downloaded from:

https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/

Technical descriptions for regional ecosystems can be obtained from:

http://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions/

Benchmarks can be obtained from:

http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/biodiversity/benchmarks/

For further information associated with the remnant regional ecosystem dataset used by this report, refer to the metadata associated with the Biodiversity status of pre-clearing and Remnant Regional Ecosystems of Queensland dataset (version listed in **Appendix 1**) which is available through the Queensland Government Information System portal,

http://dds.information.qld.gov.au/dds/

The Queensland Globe is a mapping and data application. As an interactive online tool, Queensland Globe allows you to view and explore Queensland maps, imagery (including up-to-date satellite images) and other spatial data, including regional ecosystem mapping. To further view and explore regional ecosystems over an area of interest, access the Biota Globe (a component of the Queensland Globe). The Queensland Globe can be accessed via the following link:

http://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/mapping-data/queensland-globe

#### References

Neldner, V.J., Niehus R.E., Wilson, B.A. McDonald, W.J.F., Ford, A.J. and Accad, A. (2017) The Vegetation of Queensland. Descriptions of Broad Vegetation Groups. Version 3.0. Queensland Herbarium, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts.

(https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/78209e74-c7f2-4589-90c1-c33188359086)

Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Dillewaard, H.A., Ryan, T.S. and Butler, D.W. (2017) *Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland*. Version 4.0. Queensland Herbarium, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts.

(https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/6dee78ab-c12c-4692-9842-b7257c2511e4)

Sattler, P.S. and Williams, R.D. (eds) (1999). *The Conservation Status of Queensland's Bioregional Ecosystems*. Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane.

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# **Appendices**

#### **Appendix 1 - Source Data**

#### The dataset listed below is available for download from:

http://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/download/

• Regional Ecosystem Description Database

#### The datasets listed below are available for download from:

http://dds.information.qld.gov.au/dds/

- · Biodiversity status of pre-clearing and 2017 remnant regional ecosystems of Queensland
- Published of Ethacizons

  Published of Ethacizons • Pre-clearing Vegetation Communities and Regional Ecosystems of Queensland
- Queensland Wetland Data Version Wetland lines
- · Queensland Wetland Data Version Wetland points
- Queensland Wetland Data Version Wetland areas

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## **Appendix 2 - Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AOI - Area of Interest

GDA94 - Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GIS - Geographic Information System

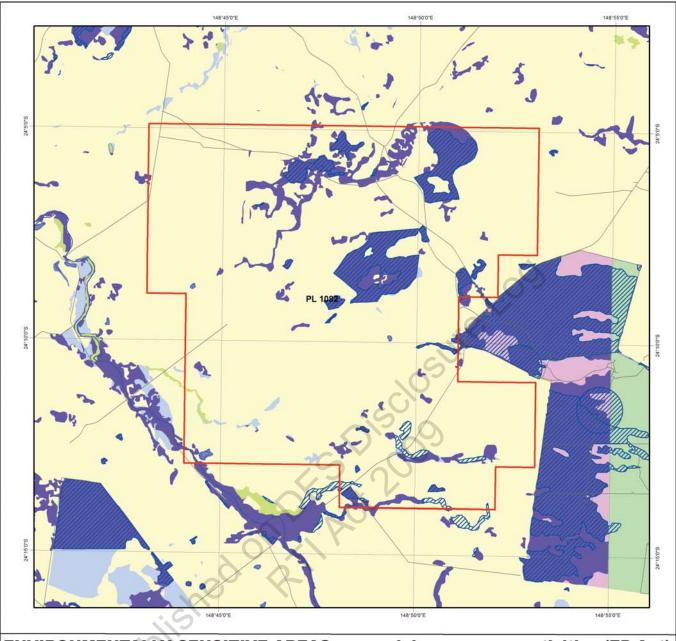
RE - Regional Ecosystem

REDD - Regional Ecosystem Description Database

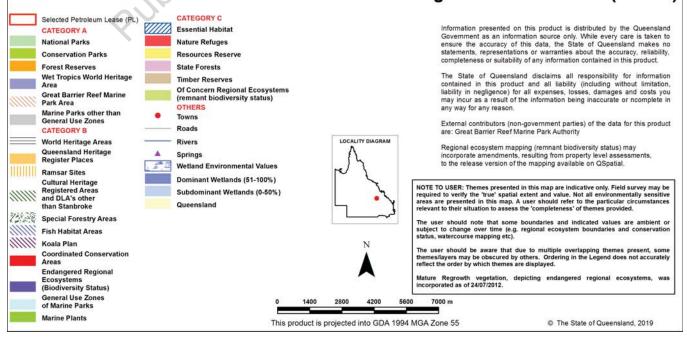
VMA - Vegetation Management Act 1999



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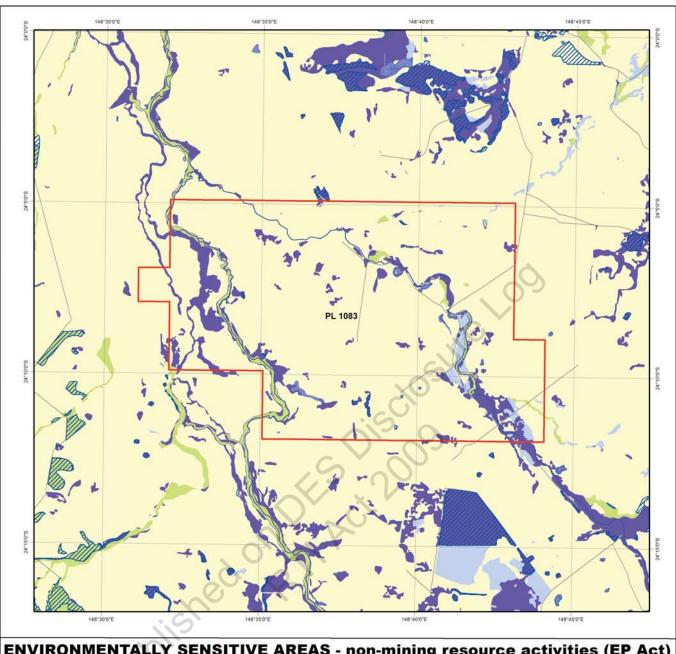
# ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS - non-mining resource activities (EP Act)



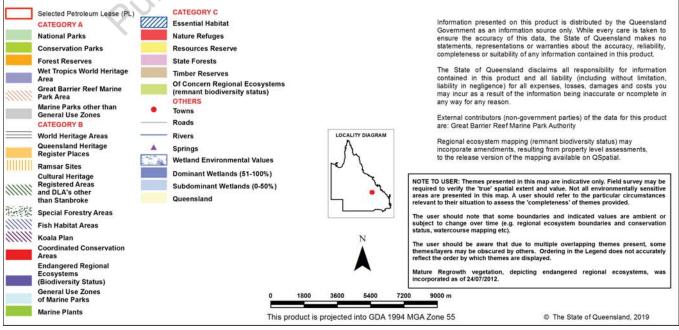
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Queensland Government

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# ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS - non-mining resource activities (EP Act)



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**Department of Environment and Science** 

# **Environmental Reports**

# **Matters of State Environmental Significance**

For the selected area of interest pl: 1082

## **Environmental Reports - General Information**

The Environmental Reports portal provides for the assessment of selected matters of interest relevant to a user specified location, or area of interest (AOI). All area and derivative figures are relevant to the extent of matters of interest contained within the AOI unless otherwise stated. Please note, if a user selects an AOI via the "central coordinates" option, the resulting assessment area encompasses an area extending for a 2km radius from the point of interest.

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

The matters of interest reported on in this document are based upon available state mapped datasets. Where the report indicates that a matter of interest is not present within the AOI (e.g. where area related calculations are equal to zero, or no values are listed), this may be due either to the fact that state mapping has not been undertaken for the AOI, that state mapping is incomplete for the AOI, or that no values have been identified within the site.

The information presented in this report should be considered as a guide only and field survey may be required to validate values on the ground.

Please direct queries about these reports to: Planning.Support@des.qld.gov.au

### Disclaimer

Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this report, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability, for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which the user may incur as a consequence of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason. ?Ublished on ?



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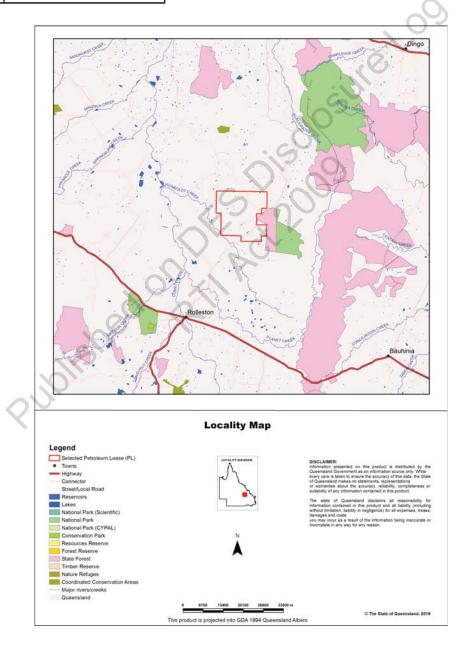
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# **Assessment Area Details**

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest (AOI) with respect to selected topographic and environmental values.

Table 1: Summary table, details for AOI pl: 1082

Size (ha)	23,451.41
Local Government(s)	Central Highlands Regional
Bioregion(s)	Brigalow Belt
Subregion(s)	Isaac - Comet Downs
Catchment(s)	Fitzroy



# Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

### **MSES Categories**

Queensland's State Planning Policy (SPP) includes a biodiversity State interest that states:

'The sustainable, long-term conservation of biodiversity is supported. Significant impacts on matters of national or state environmental significance are avoided, or where this cannot be reasonably achieved; impacts are minimised and residual impacts offset.'

The MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The SPP defines matters of state environmental significance as:

- Protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- Marine parks and land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone under the *Marine Parks Act 2004*:
- Areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the Fisheries Regulation 2008;
- Threatened wildlife under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and special least concern animals under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006;
- Regulated vegetation under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 that is:
  - Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
  - Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
  - Category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map;
  - Regional ecosystems that intersect with watercourses identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map;
  - Regional ecosystems that intersect with wetlands identified on the vegetation management wetlands map;
- Strategic Environmental Areas under the Regional Planning Interests Act 2014;
- Wetlands in a wetland protection area of wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the Map of Referable Wetlands under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008;
- Wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters defined in the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009, schedule 2;
- Legally secured offset areas.

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## **MSES Values Present**

The MSES values that are present in the area of interest are summarised in the table below:

Table 2: Summary of MSES present within the AOI

1a Protected Areas- estates	0.0 ha	0.0 %
1b Protected Areas- nature refuges	0.0 ha	0.0 %
2 State Marine Parks- highly protected zones	0.0 ha	0.0 %
3 Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
4 Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
5 High Ecological Significance wetlands on the map of Referable Wetlands	0.0 ha	0.0 %
6a High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands	0.0 ha	0.0 %
6b High Ecological Value (HEV) waterways **	0.0 km	Not applicable
7 Threatened species and Iconic species	0.0 ha	0.0 %
8a Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)	1737.9 ha	7.4%
8b Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
8c Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)	15.67 ha	0.1%
8d Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat	1474.71 ha	6.3%
8e Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse **	143.8 km	Not applicable
8f Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland	0.0 ha	0.0 %
9a Legally secured offset areas- offset register areas	0.0 ha	0.0 %
9b Legally secured offset areas- vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation	0.0 ha	0.0 %

## **Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present**

### **MSES - State Conservation Areas**

1a. Protected Areas - estates

(no results)

1b. Protected Areas - nature refuges

(no results)

2. State Marine Parks - highly protected zones

(no results)

3. Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)

(no results)

Refer to Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas for an overview of the relevant MSES.

### **MSES - Wetlands and Waterways**

4. Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)

(no results)

5. High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Referable Wetlands

(no results)

6a. High Ecological Value (HEV) waters - wetlands

(no results)

6b. High Ecological Value (HEV) waters - waterways

(no results)

Refer to Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways for an overview of the relevant MSES.

### **MSES - Species**

7. Threatened wildlife and special least concern animal

(no results)

Threatened and special least concern species records

(no results)

Note: The Threatened and Special Least Concern Animal (7) layer originates from the previous MSES version (4.1, dated at 2014). The layer does not represent all currently listed species and is subject to review.

\*Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) Status- Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) or Special Least Concern Animal (SL). Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) status: Critically Endangered (CE) Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V)

To request a species list for an area, or search for a species profile, access Wildlife Online at: <a href="https://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/">https://www.gld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/</a>

Refer to Map 3 - MSES - Species for an overview of the relevant MSES.

### **MSES - Regulated Vegetation**

### 8a. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
11.4.9a	E-dom	rem_end
11.3.2/11.3.1	E-subdom	rem_end
11.4.8	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.5a	E-dom .	rem_end
11.4.8/11.4.9a	E-dom	rem_end
11.5.5c/11.4.8	E-subdom	rem_end
11.5.3/11.4.9a/11.4.8	E-subdom	rem_end
11.3.2	O-dom	rem_oc
11.4.8/11.5.3	E-dom	rem_end

### 8b. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)

Not applicable

For further information relating to regional ecosystems in general, go to:

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/

For a more detailed description of a particular regional ecosystem, access the regional ecosystem search page at: <a href="https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/">https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/</a>

### 8c. Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)

Regulated vegeta	tion map category	Map number	RVM rule
R		8649	4

#### 8d. Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat

Values are present

## 8e. Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse\*\*

A vegetation management watercourse is mapped as present

#### 8f. Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland

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Not applicable

Refer to Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation for an overview of the relevant MSES.

**MSES - Offsets** 

9a. Legally secured offset areas - offset register areas

(no results)

9b. Legally secured offset areas - vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

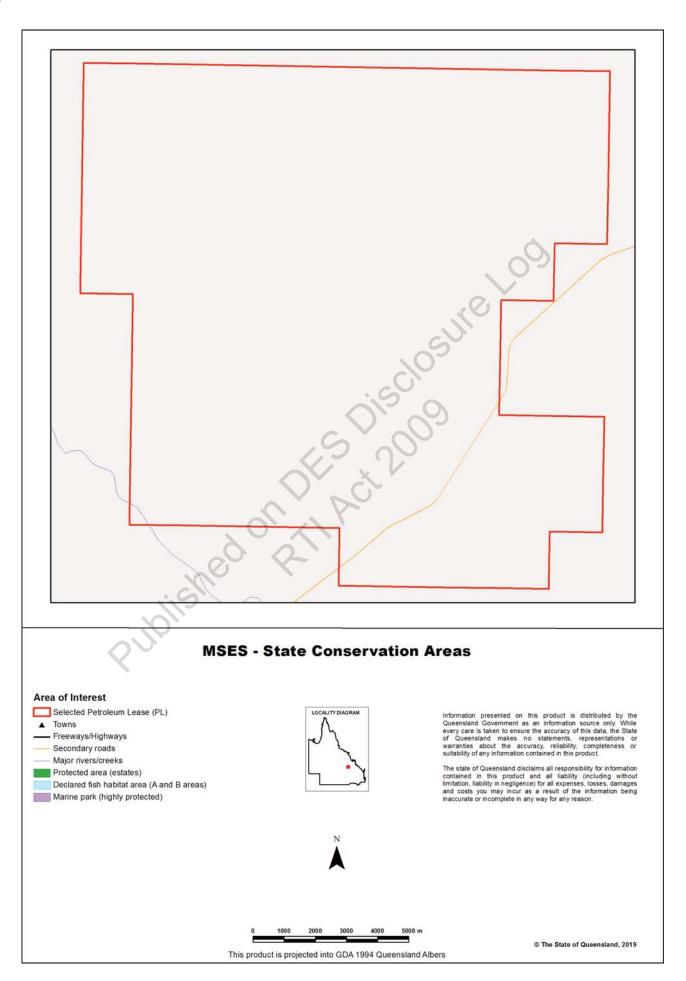
(no results)

Published on Prince Loop

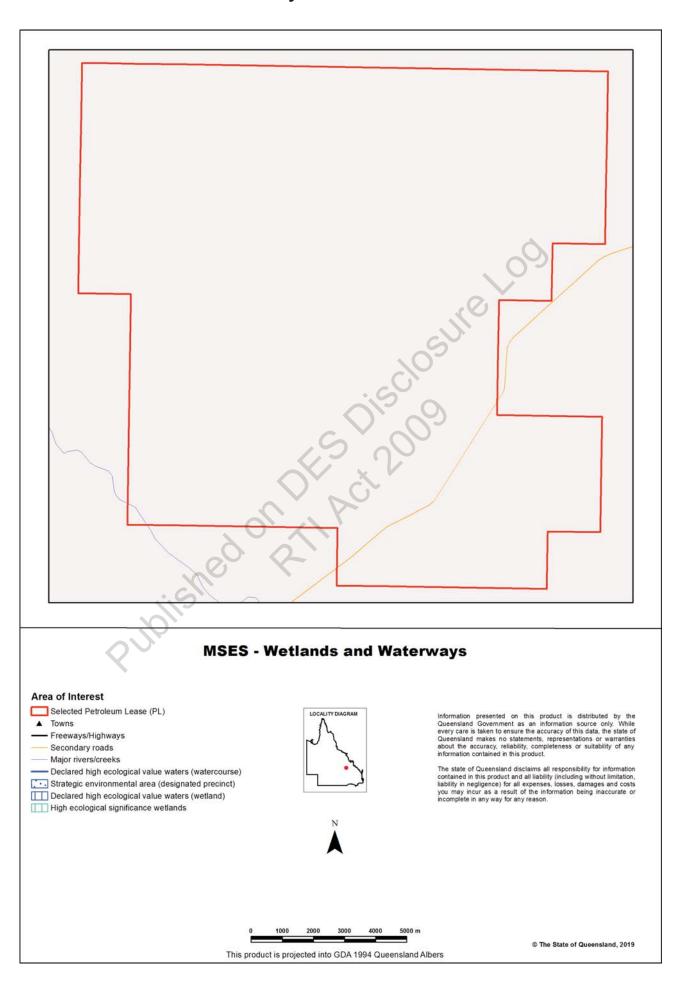
Published on Princ Refer to Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas for an overview of the relevant MSES.

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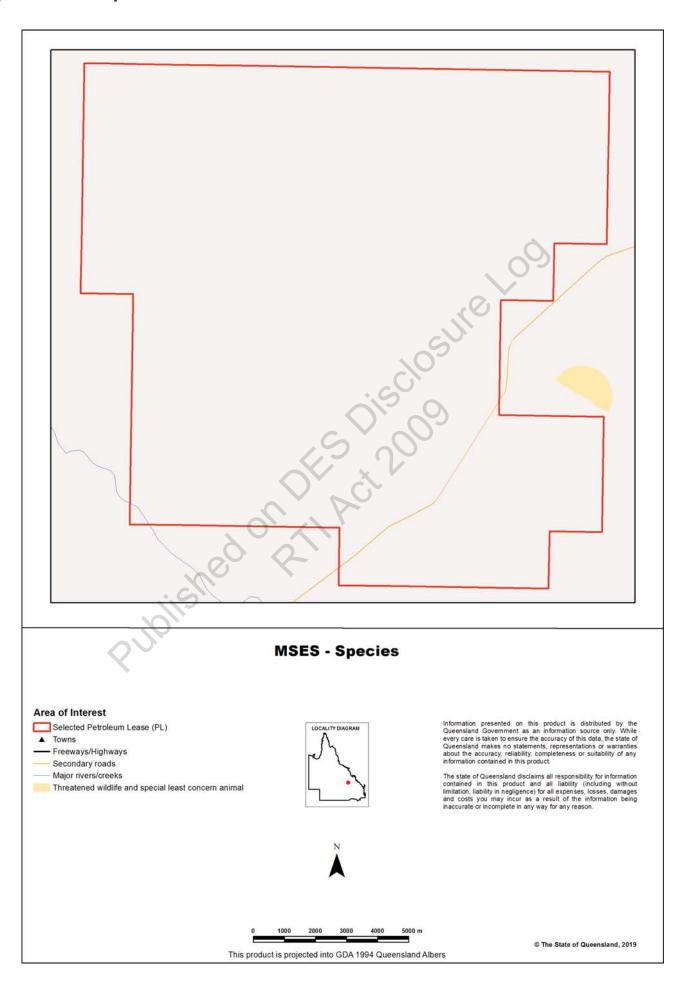
## Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas



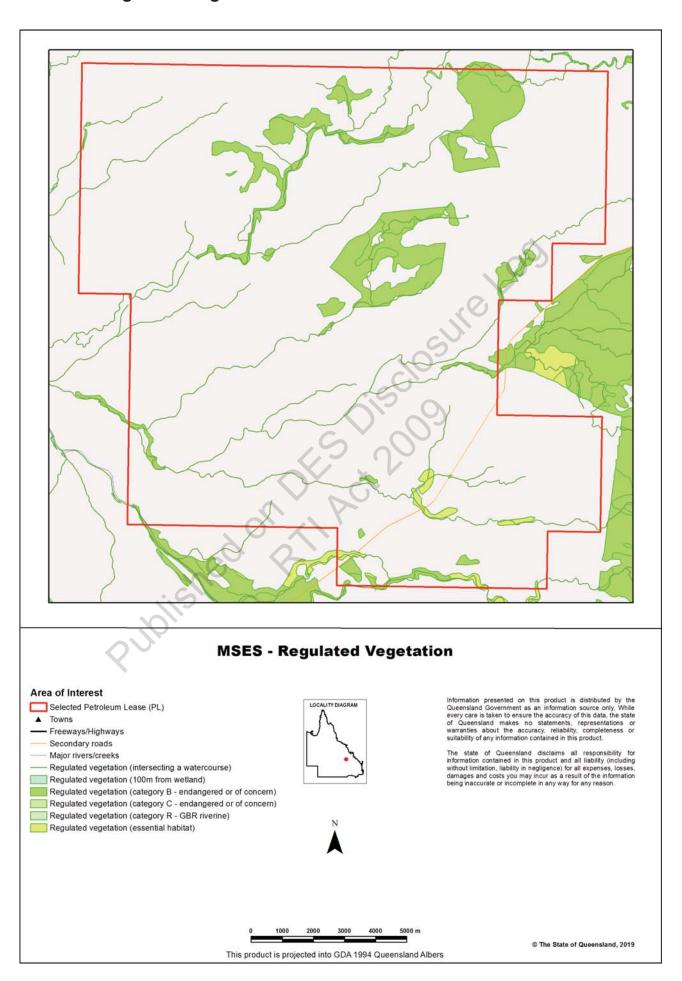
## Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways



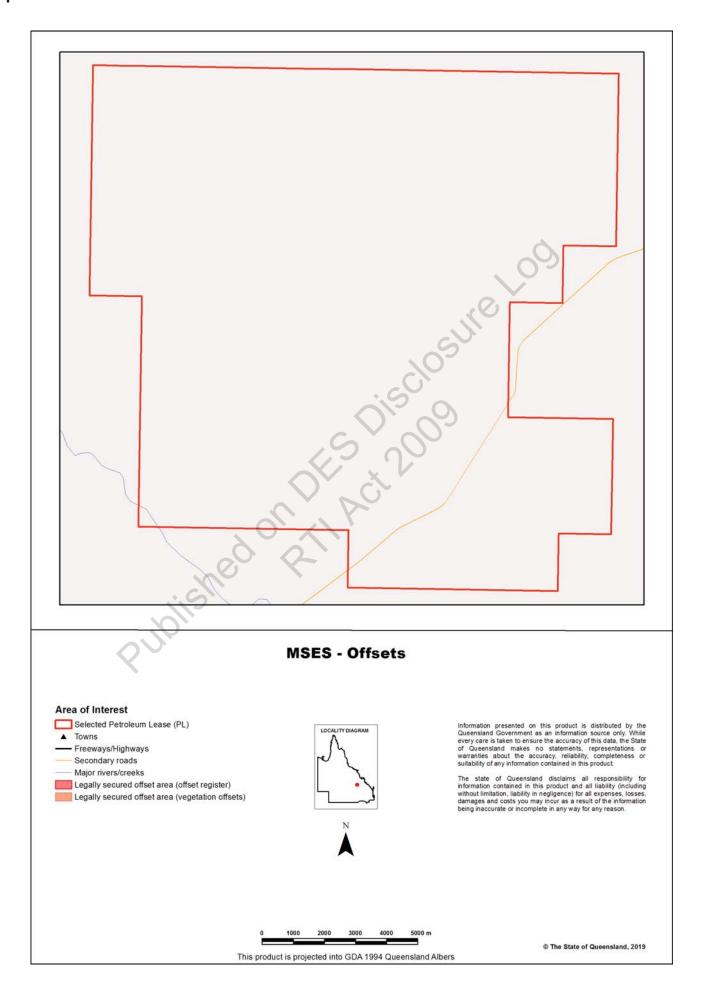
# Map 3 - MSES - Species



# Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation



## Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas



## **Appendices**

## Appendix 1 - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) methodology

MSES mapping is a regional-scale representation of the definition for MSES under the State Planning Policy (SPP). The compiled MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The Queensland Government's "Method for mapping - matters of state environmental significance for use in land use planning and development assessment" can be downloaded from:

http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/land/natural-resource/method-mapping-mses.html .

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### **Appendix 2 - Source Data**

### The datasets listed below are available on request from:

http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/index.page

Matters of State environmental significance

Note: MSES mapping is not based on new or unique data. The primary mapping product draws data from a number of underlying environment databases and geo-referenced information sources. MSES mapping is a versioned product that is updated generally on a twice-yearly basis to incorporate the changes to underlying data sources. Several components of MSES mapping made for the current version may differ from the current underlying data sources. To ensure accuracy, or proper representation of MSES values, it is strongly recommended that users refer to the underlying data sources and review the current definition of MSES in the State Planning Policy, before applying the MSES mapping.

Individual MSES layers can be attributed to the following source data available at QSpatial:

MSES layers	current QSpatial data (http://qspatial.ingormation.qld.gov.au)
Protected Areas-Estates and Nature Refuges	- Protected areas of Queensland - Nature Refuges - Queensland
Marine Park-Highly Protected Zones	Moreton Bay marine park zoning 2008
Fish Habitat Areas	Queensland fish habitat areas
Strategic Environmental Areas-designated	Regional Planning Interests Act - Strategic Environmental Areas
HES wetlands	Map of Referable Wetland - wetland layers: - Wetland management area wetlands - Wetland protection area wetlands
wetlands in HEV waters	HEV waters: - EPP Water (multiple locations) intent for waters Source Wetlands: - Queensland Wetland Mapping (Current version 4, 2015) Source Watercourses: - Vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map (1:100000 and 1:250000) - latest version 1.4
Wildlife habitat (threatened and special least concern)	-WildNet database species records - habitat suitability models (various)
VMA regulated regional ecosystems	Vegetation management regional ecosystem and remnant map - latest version 8.0
VMA Essential Habitat	Vegetation management - essential habitat map - latest version 4.41
VMA Wetlands	Vegetation management wetlands map - latest version 2.41
Legally secured offsets	Vegetation Management Act property maps of assessable vegetation. For offset register data-contact DES
Regulated Vegetation Map	Vegetation management - regulated vegetation management map - latest version 1.41

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**GEM** 

## **Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AOI - Area of Interest

**DES** - Department of Environment and Science

**EP Act** - Environmental Protection Act 1994

**EPP** - Environmental Protection Policy

GDA94 - Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

- General Environmental Matters

**GIS** - Geographic Information System

**MSES** - Matters of State Environmental Significance

NCA

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**VMA** 

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**Department of Environment and Science** 

# **Environmental Reports**

# **Matters of State Environmental Significance**

For the selected area of interest pl: 1083

## **Environmental Reports - General Information**

The Environmental Reports portal provides for the assessment of selected matters of interest relevant to a user specified location, or area of interest (AOI). All area and derivative figures are relevant to the extent of matters of interest contained within the AOI unless otherwise stated. Please note, if a user selects an AOI via the "central coordinates" option, the resulting assessment area encompasses an area extending for a 2km radius from the point of interest.

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

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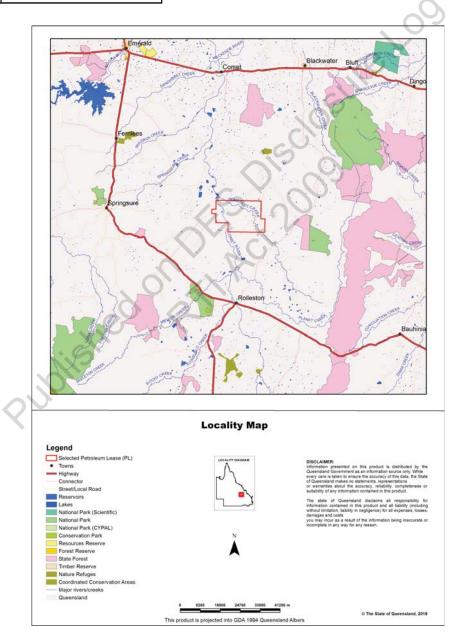
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# **Assessment Area Details**

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest (AOI) with respect to selected topographic and environmental values.

Table 1: Summary table, details for AOI pl: 1083

Size (ha)	23,453.62
Local Government(s)	Central Highlands Regional
Bioregion(s)	Brigalow Belt
Subregion(s)	Isaac - Comet Downs
Catchment(s)	Fitzroy



# Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

## **MSES Categories**

Queensland's State Planning Policy (SPP) includes a biodiversity State interest that states:

'The sustainable, long-term conservation of biodiversity is supported. Significant impacts on matters of national or state environmental significance are avoided, or where this cannot be reasonably achieved; impacts are minimised and residual impacts offset.'

The MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The SPP defines matters of state environmental significance as:

- Protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- Marine parks and land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone under the *Marine Parks Act 2004*:
- Areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the Fisheries Regulation 2008;
- Threatened wildlife under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and special least concern animals under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006;
- Regulated vegetation under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 that is:
  - Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
  - Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
  - Category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map;
  - Regional ecosystems that intersect with watercourses identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map;
  - Regional ecosystems that intersect with wetlands identified on the vegetation management wetlands map;
- Strategic Environmental Areas under the Regional Planning Interests Act 2014;
- Wetlands in a wetland protection area of wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the Map of Referable Wetlands under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008;
- Wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters defined in the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009, schedule 2;
- Legally secured offset areas.

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## **MSES Values Present**

The MSES values that are present in the area of interest are summarised in the table below:

Table 2: Summary of MSES present within the AOI

1a Protected Areas- estates	0.0 ha	0.0 %
1b Protected Areas- nature refuges	0.0 ha	0.0 %
2 State Marine Parks- highly protected zones	0.0 ha	0.0 %
3 Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
4 Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
5 High Ecological Significance wetlands on the map of Referable Wetlands	3.75 ha	0.0%
6a High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands	0.0 ha	0.0 %
6b High Ecological Value (HEV) waterways **	0.0 km	Not applicable
7 Threatened species and Iconic species	0.0 ha	0.0 %
8a Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)	865.02 ha	3.7%
8b Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)	5.27 ha	0.0%
8c Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)	27.97 ha	0.1%
8d Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat	28.69 ha	0.1%
8e Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse **	221.5 km	Not applicable
8f Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland	96.3 ha	0.4%
9a Legally secured offset areas- offset register areas	0.0 ha	0.0 %
9b Legally secured offset areas- vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation	0.0 ha	0.0 %

# **Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present**

### **MSES - State Conservation Areas**

1a. Protected Areas - estates

(no results)

1b. Protected Areas - nature refuges

(no results)

2. State Marine Parks - highly protected zones

(no results)

3. Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)

(no results)

Refer to Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas for an overview of the relevant MSES.

### **MSES - Wetlands and Waterways**

4. Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)

(no results)

5. High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Referable Wetlands

Natural wetlands that are 'High Ecological Significance' (HES) on the Map of Referable Wetlands are present.

6a. High Ecological Value (HEV) waters - wetlands

(no results)

6b. High Ecological Value (HEV) waters - waterways

(no results)

Refer to Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways for an overview of the relevant MSES.

### **MSES - Species**

7. Threatened wildlife and special least concern animal

(no results)

Threatened and special least concern species records

(no results)

Note: The Threatened and Special Least Concern Animal (7) layer originates from the previous MSES version (4.1, dated at 2014). The layer does not represent all currently listed species and is subject to review.

\*Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) Status- Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) or Special Least Concern Animal (SL). Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) status: Critically Endangered (CE) Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V)

To request a species list for an area, or search for a species profile, access Wildlife Online at: <a href="https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/">https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/</a>

Refer to Map 3 - MSES - Species for an overview of the relevant MSES.

### **MSES - Regulated Vegetation**

## 8a. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
11.3.1	E-dom	rem_end
11.3.3/11.3.1	E-subdom	rem_end
11.8.4/11.8.5/11.8.11	O-subdom	rem_oc
11.4.9a	E-dom •	rem_end
11.3.2	O-dom	rem_oc
11.3.2/11.3.1	E-subdom	rem_end
11.3.3	O-dom	rem_oc
11.3.1/11.3.3	E-dom	rem_end
11.3.11	E-dom	rem_end
11.4.8	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.4a	O-dom	rem_oc

### 8b. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)

Regional ecosystem Vegetation management polygon		Vegetation management status
11.3.1/11.3.3	E-dom	hvr_end
11.3.11	E-dom	hvr_end

For further information relating to regional ecosystems in general, go to:

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/

For a more detailed description of a particular regional ecosystem, access the regional ecosystem search page at: https://environment.ehp.gld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/

#### 8c. Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)

Regulated vegetation map category	Map number	RVM rule
R	8649	4

### 8d. Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat

Values are present

### 8e. Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse\*\*

A vegetation management watercourse is mapped as present

### 8f. Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland

Regulated vegetation map category	Map number	RVM rule
В	8649	2
R	8649	4
А	0	1
В	0	2

Refer to Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation for an overview of the relevant MSES.

**MSES - Offsets** 

9a. Legally secured offset areas - offset register areas

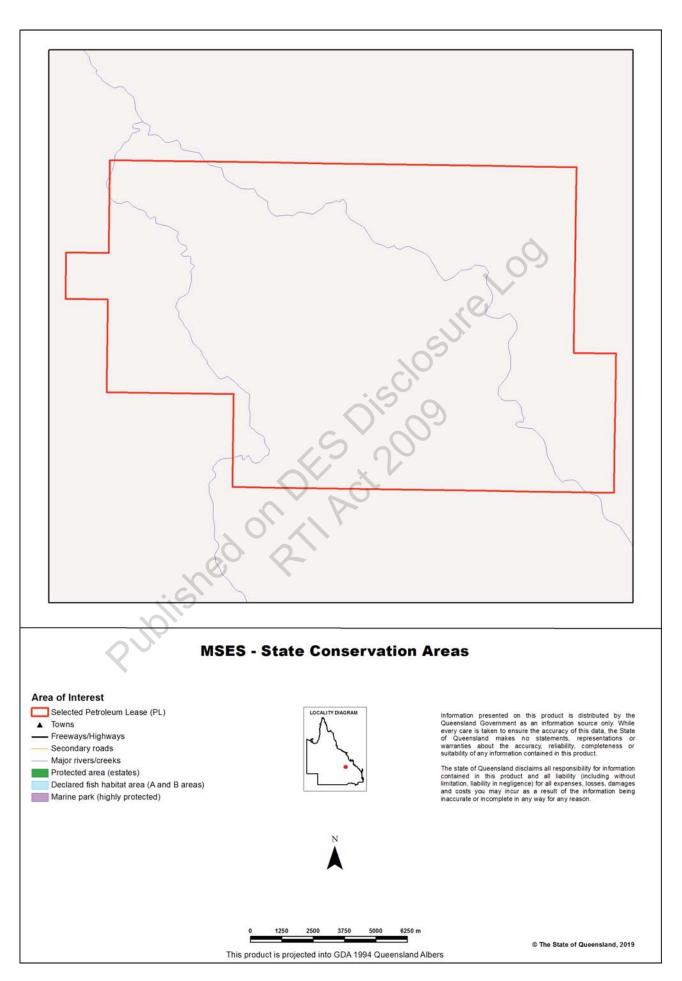
(no results)

9b. Legally secured offset areas - vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

(no results)

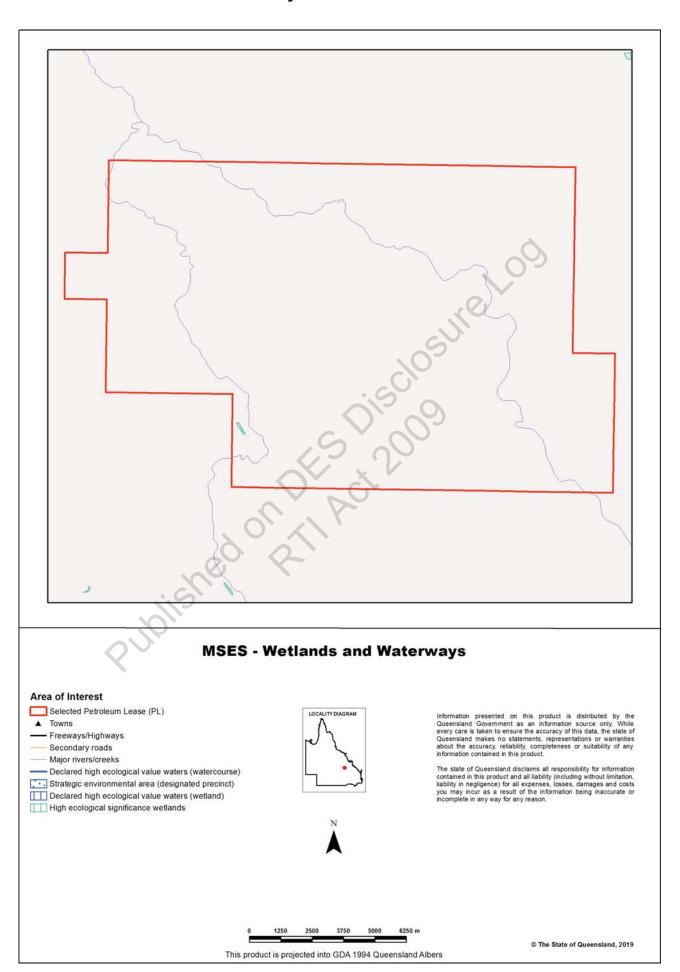
Refer to Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas for an overview of the relevant MSES.

## Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas



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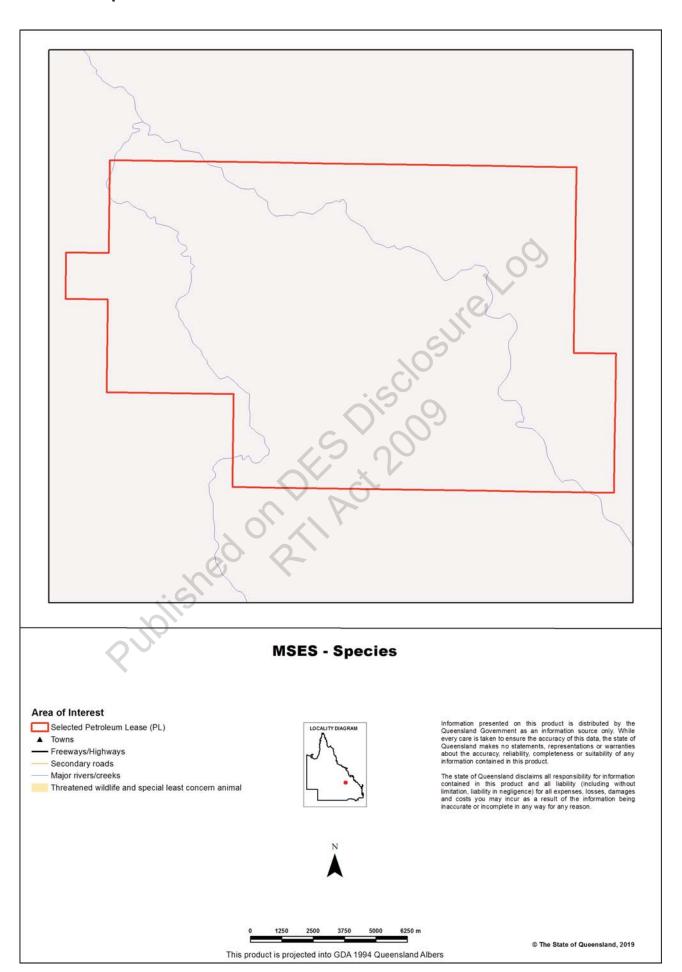
## Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways



Release

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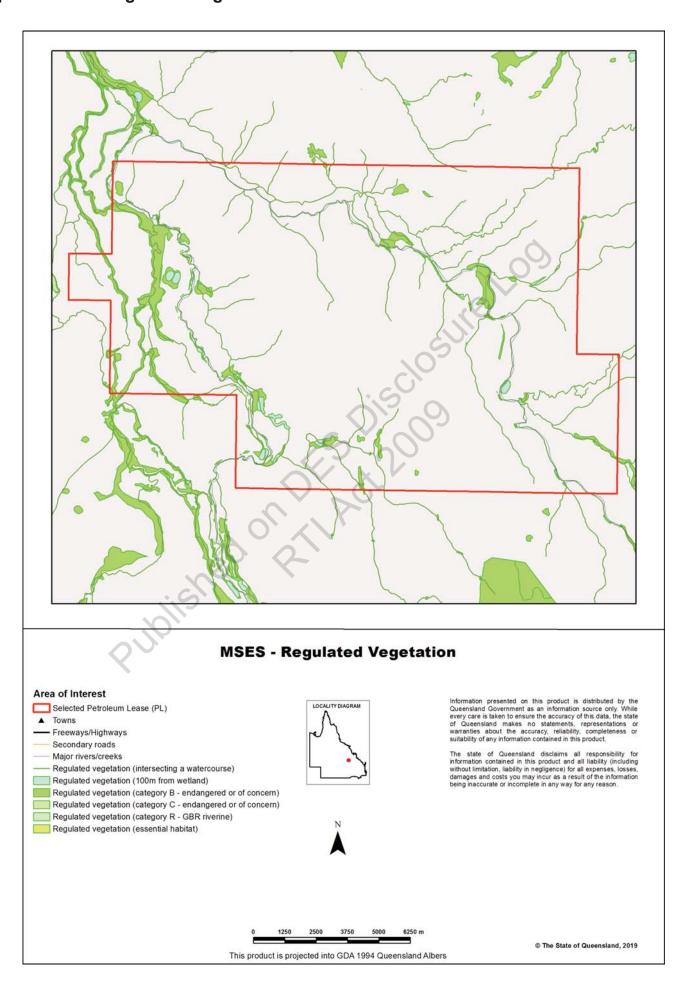
# Map 3 - MSES - Species



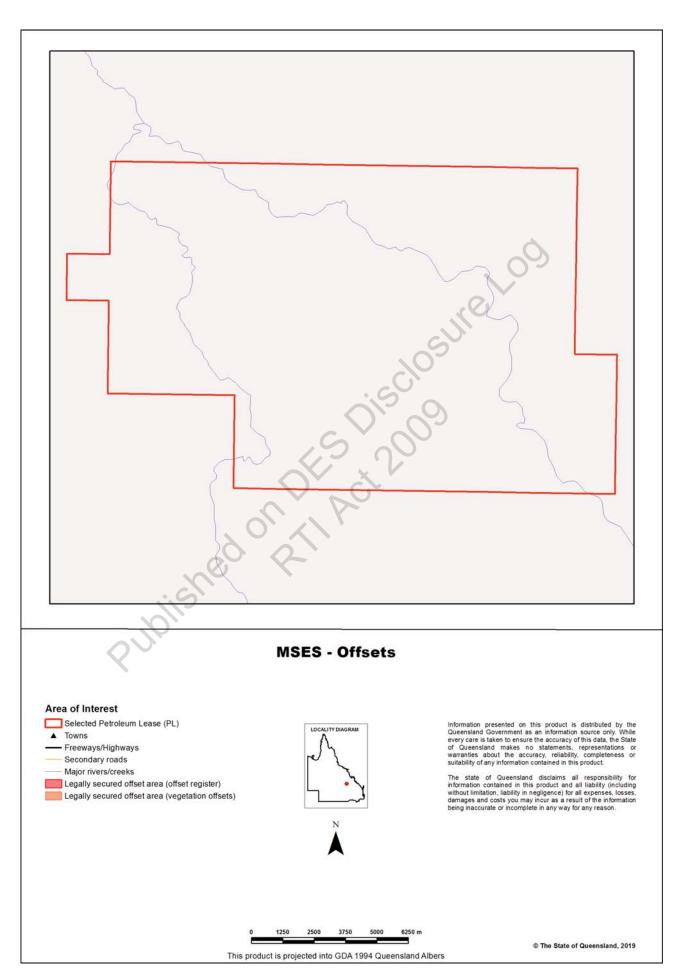
Release

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# Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation



## Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas



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# **Appendices**

## Appendix 1 - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) methodology

MSES mapping is a regional-scale representation of the definition for MSES under the State Planning Policy (SPP). The compiled MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The Queensland Government's "Method for mapping - matters of state environmental significance for use in land use planning and development assessment" can be downloaded from:

http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/land/natural-resource/method-mapping-mses.html .

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### **Appendix 2 - Source Data**

### The datasets listed below are available on request from:

http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/index.page

Matters of State environmental significance

Note: MSES mapping is not based on new or unique data. The primary mapping product draws data from a number of underlying environment databases and geo-referenced information sources. MSES mapping is a versioned product that is updated generally on a twice-yearly basis to incorporate the changes to underlying data sources. Several components of MSES mapping made for the current version may differ from the current underlying data sources. To ensure accuracy, or proper representation of MSES values, it is strongly recommended that users refer to the underlying data sources and review the current definition of MSES in the State Planning Policy, before applying the MSES mapping.

Individual MSES layers can be attributed to the following source data available at QSpatial:

MSES layers	current QSpatial data (http://qspatial.ingormation.qld.gov.au)	
Protected Areas-Estates and Nature Refuges	- Protected areas of Queensland - Nature Refuges - Queensland	
Marine Park-Highly Protected Zones	Moreton Bay marine park zoning 2008	
Fish Habitat Areas	Queensland fish habitat areas	
Strategic Environmental Areas-designated	Regional Planning Interests Act - Strategic Environmental Areas	
HES wetlands	Map of Referable Wetland - wetland layers: - Wetland management area wetlands - Wetland protection area wetlands	
wetlands in HEV waters	HEV waters: - EPP Water (multiple locations) intent for waters Source Wetlands: - Queensland Wetland Mapping (Current version 4, 2015) Source Watercourses: - Vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map (1:100000 and 1:250000) - latest version 1.4	
Wildlife habitat (threatened and special least concern)	-WildNet database species records - habitat suitability models (various)	
VMA regulated regional ecosystems	Vegetation management regional ecosystem and remnant map - latest version 8.0	
VMA Essential Habitat	Vegetation management - essential habitat map - latest version 4.41	
VMA Wetlands	Vegetation management wetlands map - latest version 2.41	
Legally secured offsets	Vegetation Management Act property maps of assessable vegetation. For offset register data-contact DES	
Regulated Vegetation Map	Vegetation management - regulated vegetation management map - latest version 1.41	

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**GEM** 

## **Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AOI - Area of Interest

**DES** - Department of Environment and Science

**EP Act** - Environmental Protection Act 1994

**EPP** - Environmental Protection Policy

GDA94 - Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

- General Environmental Matters

**GIS** - Geographic Information System

**MSES** - Matters of State Environmental Significance

NCA

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**VMA** 

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