



# Supplementary Ecology Survey EL31091

LITHIUM PLUS



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd (Lithium Plus) proposes to develop an underground lithium mine. The proposed development site is located on Fog Bay Road, approximately 30 km south of Darwin within Exploration Lease EL31091 (see Figure 2-1). This site is referred to as the *project area* hereon in.

To inform the environmental approvals' process, Lithium Plus commissioned EcOz Environmental Consultants (EcOz) to undertake an ecology survey in May 2023 to identify threatened species, habitats, and significant vegetation types (see Lithium Plus Ecological Assessment report). The survey included fauna camera trapping which recorded two species within the proposed footprint of the project area which are listed as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered under the NT *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (TPWC Act)* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* – the Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) and the Black-footed Tree-rat (*Mesembriomys gouldii gouldii*).<sup>1</sup> Detection of threatened species within the proposed mine footprint could pose a constraint to environmental approval's process.

There has been very little fauna surveying undertaken in the landscape surrounding EL31901. Consequently, to contextualise the results of the 2023 survey, EcOz was engaged to undertake a supplementary survey of the environment surrounding the project area targeting Black-footed Tree-rat and Northern Brushtail Possum.

This report presents:

- The methods and results of the supplementary survey.
- An assessment of the significance of threatened species identified as occurring within the study area, giving context to the results of our 2023 baseline assessment.

This report does not assess whether development of the project area will have a significant impact on any threatened species.

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<sup>1</sup> The ecology of the target species is detailed in the main ecology survey report for this project.

## 2 METHODS

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### 2.1 Desktop assessment

In contrast with the greater Darwin region – which has been the subject of numerous recent fauna surveys – the NT Fauna Atlas indicates that survey effort within the region to the west of Darwin (including the project area) has been limited. Apart from the 2023 survey by EcOz within the project area, the nearest fauna survey was that undertaken by EcOz in 2022 within a mining lease (ML1148) approximately 8.5 km to the south-west of the project area. That survey detected Black-footed Tree-rat, Northern Brushtail Possum and Partridge Pigeon.

The target species are known to predominantly occur in mature woodlands dominated by Darwin Woollybutt (*Eucalyptus miniata*) and Darwin Stringybark (*Eucalyptus tetradonta*), with a dense, diverse, shrubby mid-storey, supplying an abundance of fleshy fruits and nuts. Large-mature Eucalypt trees often contain hollows that both species utilise as dens for resting and breeding. Much of the region is subject to very high fire frequency (see Figure 4-2). Fire regimes have been found to have a direct effect on habitat quality and fragmentation by influencing vegetation structure and composition, in turn affecting mammal populations. Woodland that is long unburnt has a greater fruiting species and grass diversity. Fire has also been shown to greatly decrease the survival of larger diameter trees preferred by Black-footed Tree-rat and Northern Brushtail Possum for denning (Rankmore 2003).

The two sites in the region where those species have been recently detected – the project area and ML1148 – share coarse-scale ecological characteristics that were absent in the sites where those species were not detected, namely the presence of riparian and coastal habitats with a more benign fire history. The Charlotte and Anne Rivers are permanent watercourses that border and intersect the study areas. Fire history mapping of the region shows that these wetter riparian areas have burned less frequently over the last decade and may offer refuge in the event of fire for fire-sensitive species such as those targeted in the study.

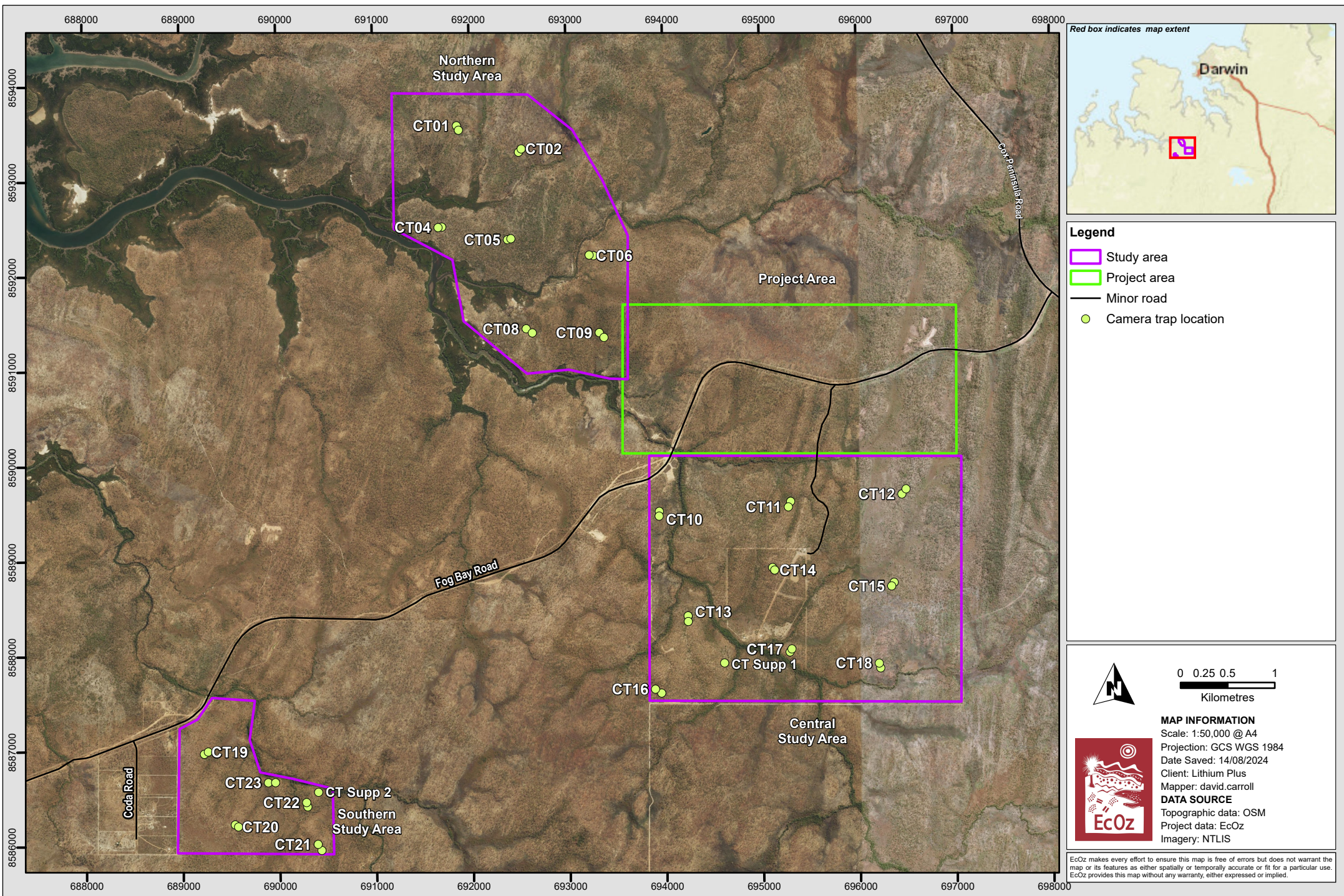
A desktop review of the region surrounding the project area within a radius of 15 km was undertaken to identify combinations of habitat communities, land units and landform types that were similar to those supporting the target threatened species within the project area – namely Eucalypt-dominated vegetation communities on low rises and plains, combined with (or proximate to) a historically-benign fire regime.

Based on the review, three nearby areas were identified as sharing these qualities, thereby representing the highest likelihood of supporting the target threatened species.

The study areas selected for camera trapping were:

- **Northern study area** – 545 ha to the north-west, adjoining the western boundary of the project area, comprised of Vacant Crown Land (Sec. 2746).
- **Central study area** – 835 ha immediately to the south of the project area, comprised of private freehold (Sec. 2749, 2513, 2511, 2512) and Vacant Crown Land (Sec. 2746), with the Charlotte River flowing through the area.
- **Southern study area** – 205 ha approximately 6 km to the south-west of the project area, along Fog Bay Rd on private freehold land along the Annie River (Sec. 2741, 2572). This study area is separated from the project area by a large section of Crown Land (NT Portion 3283) under a perpetual lease, privately held by the NT Land Corporation.

Figure 2-1 shows the location of these study areas. The fire history of the study areas and the surrounding landscape is shown in Figure 4-2.



**Figure 2-1. Map of the study areas and camera sites**

## 2.2 Field survey

The targeted camera trapping survey was led by ecologist Nathan Archer, with the assistance of ecologists Simon Aylott, Nick Volpe and Harrison Butler.

Camera trap sites were selected based on several factors including habitat features and vegetation communities, logistical and site accessibility constraints, and the necessity of keeping cameras out of public view to reduce potential interference and theft of cameras. The habitat at each camera site was assessed to ground-truth the habitat suitability characteristics identified in the desktop assessment.

Logistical constraints created several challenges in gaining access and land use permission. This required study area boundaries and camera placement to be modified from the original design. Due to these delays, a staggered deployment and retrieval was used.

Camera deployment was undertaken in the northern and central study areas between 30 April and 3 May 2024 and retrieved on 18 June. Cameras in the southern study area were deployed on 16 May 2024 and retrieved on 18 June. Camera deployment lengths are shown in Appendix A. Camera trap site locations

Each camera site consisted of two Reconyx Hyperfire 2 White Flash cameras which were set in accordance with methods outlined in *Survey Guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals* (DSEWPC 2011). Cameras were attached to trees with sufficient diameters at breast height to avoid camera movement in windy conditions and set facing southward and angled downward to prevent sun damage and glare. Survey sites were established using the following methodology:

- Two cameras positioned approximately 50 m apart at each site, oriented vertically and set to a height of 40 cm, with a focal distance of 1.5 m.
- Vegetation cleared around camera and bait station to minimise false triggers from the movement of vegetation and ensure a clear view of any wildlife that moved within the range of the camera, and to reduce the fuel load around the camera site in case of a fire event.
- Scheduled to be active from 18:00 – 07:00 each day, recording three still images per trigger at rapid-fire intervals between pictures, with no delay between subsequent triggers. Cameras were set at high sensitivity to maximise wildlife detection.
- Baited with a bait station – 50 cm PVC pipe with removable vent caps attached to a star picket via cable ties. Bait mixes contained peanut butter, oats, and honey. Insecticide granules was applied to the base of each star picket to deter ants.

At each paired camera trapping site, field staff also conducted on-ground habitat assessment surveys standardised to Level Five in the National Vegetation Information System and undertaken in line with the *NT Guidelines and Field Methodology for Vegetation Survey and Mapping* (Brocklehurst et al. 2007). Each vegetation site comprised a 20 x 20 m quadrat to assess floristics and a broader 50 m quadrat to assess disturbance and key habitat features. Floristic assessment documented the three dominant flora species within each stratum (upper, mid and ground) and structural components of percent cover and height. Vegetation and habitat assessment data is presented in Appendix 2 – Survey Site Vegetation Data.

Incidental observations of threatened species or signs of threatened species were also recorded during field operations.

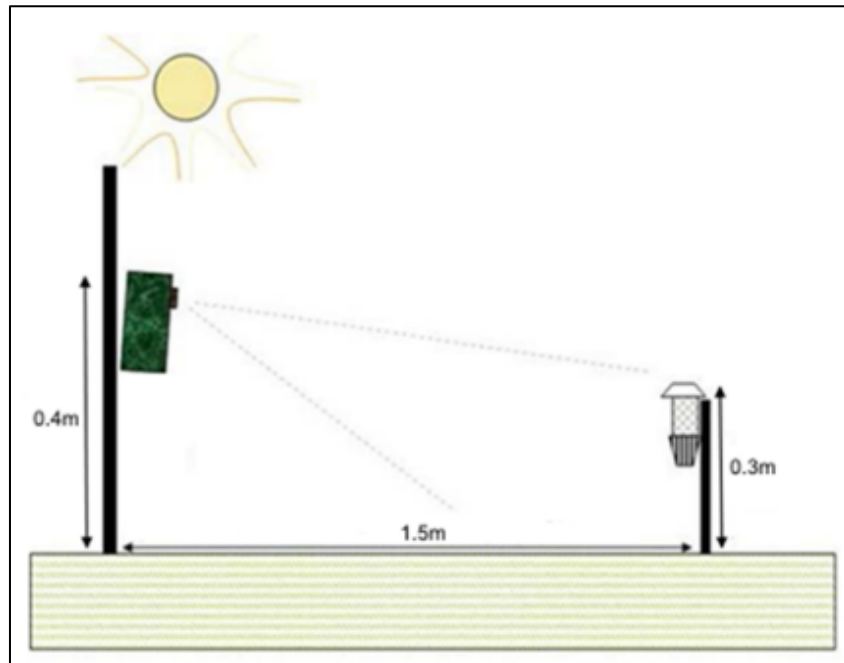


Figure 2-2. Diagram of camera set-up with 1.5 m focus point



Figure 2-3. Photographs of camera site examples

### 3 RESULTS

Between 30 April and 18 June 2024, EcOz completed a combined survey effort of 1,730 trap nights across 46 remote-sensing cameras deployed for the target species – see Figure 2-1 for locations. Every effort was made to conduct this survey as early in the dry season as feasible to minimise risk of study sites being disturbed while cameras were deployed. Despite this, several unprescribed fires did occur in the study areas during the survey. This then prompted some private landowners to undertake hazard reduction burns earlier than planned, in order to protect their properties. The entire southern study area, and approximately half of both the northern and central study areas were burned while cameras were actively deployed.

The combined fire scar footprint from these events covered over 50% of the study area and a large amount of the surrounding landscape, with 13 out of 23 survey sites directly impacted by fire – see Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2 for example images, and Figure 4-1 for mapped extent of these fires.

The dominant vegetation across the survey sites was characterised by woodland or open woodland habitat dominated by Darwin Woollybutt (*Eucalyptus miniata*), Darwin Stringybark (*Eucalyptus tetradonta*) and Ironwood (*Erythrophleum chlorostachys*) with >20% canopy cover, containing a mid-storey with mixed shrub species. Ground cover was predominantly mixed re-sprouting grass species including *Sorghum species* and mixed tree species saplings – noting that the vegetation was characterised prior to the fire events.

The survey returned 16,314 captures which were analysed using CamTrap Megadetector to sort the images into four categories – ‘animal’, ‘vehicle’, ‘human’ and ‘empty’. A total of 8,900 ‘animal’ images were loaded into TimeLapse image analysis program and positively identified by a trained ecologist to the species level.

The survey detected 13 species across the three study areas – three bird and 10 mammal species, with 24 out of 46 cameras returning captures of a target threatened species (Black-footed Tree-rat and Northern Brushtail Possum) – see Table 3-1.



Figure 3-1. Photographs of fire event during survey effort



**Figure 3-2. Photographs of fire impact on survey site (left) and unburned riparian vegetation (right)**

**Table 3-1. Camera trap species detection table**

Name	Camera site
<b>Mammals</b>	
<b>Agile Wallaby</b> <i>Notamacropus agilis</i>	CT01-01, CT01-02, CT02-02, CT04-01, CT05-01, CT06-01, CT06-02, CT12-01, CT12-02, CT13-01, CT13-02, CT14-01, CT14-02, CT15-01, CT15-02, CT16-01, CT16-02, CT17-01, CT17-02, CT18-01, CT18-02, CT19-01, CT20-01, CT20-02, CT21-02, CT22-01, CT22-02, CT23-01, CT23-02, Supp-01,
<b>Antilopine Wallaroo</b> <i>Osphranter antilopinus</i>	CT20-02, CT21-01
<b>Black-footed Tree-rat</b> <i>Mesembriomys gouldii gouldii</i>	CT20-01, CT21-01, CT21-02
<b>Cat</b> * <i>Felis catus</i>	CT01-01, CT05-01, CT15-02, CT23-01, Supp-02
<b>Cattle</b> * <i>Bos taurus</i>	CT05-01
<b>Dingo</b> <i>Canis lupis dingo</i>	CT15-01
<b>Grassland Melomys</b> <i>Melomys burtoni</i>	CT10-01, CT13-01, CT13-02, CT18-01, CT23-02, Supp-01
<b>Northern Brown Bandicoot</b> <i>Isodon macrourus</i>	CT01-01, CT02-01, CT02-02, CT04-01, CT04-02, CT05-01, CT05-02, CT06-01, CT06-02, CT08-01, CT08-02, CT09-01, CT09-02, CT10-02, CT12-02, CT13-01, CT15-01, CT15-02, CT17-01, CT18-01, CT18-02, CT19-01, CT19-02, CT20-01, CT20-02, CT21-01, CT21-02, CT22-01, CT22-02, CT23-02
<b>Northern Brushtail Possum</b> <i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i>	CT04-01, CT04-02, CT05-01, CT05-02, CT06-01, CT06-02, CT08-01, CT09-01, CT10-01, CT10-02, CT11-01, CT11-02, CT17-01, CT17-02, CT18-02, CT19-01, CT19-02, CT20-02, CT21-01, CT12-02, CT22-01, CT22-02, CT23-01, CT23-02, Supp-01
<b>Red Cheeked Dunnart</b> <i>Sminthopsis virginiae</i>	CT09-01, CT11-01, CT13-02, CT17-02, CT18-01, CT20-02, CT21-01
<b>Birds</b>	
<b>Australian Owlet Nightjar</b> <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	CT02-02, CT05-01, CT17-01, CT17-02, CT18-01, CT18-02, CT19-01, CT19-02, CT21-01, CT22-02, Supp-02,
<b>Bush Stone-curlew</b> <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	CT21-01, CT21-02, CT22-01
<b>Tawny Frogmouth</b> <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	CT.15-02

Rows highlighted yellow denote listed threatened species and blue denote near threatened species. \* = Introduced

### 3.1 Target species

#### 3.1.1 Black-footed Tree-rat

Black-footed Tree-rat was detected in 50 images at two out of 24 sites from three cameras, with all detections occurring in the southern study area at CT.20 and CT.21 – see Figure 3-3 for images, Figure 3-10 for location of sightings and Table 3-2 for details. Using 15-minute periods as per Rendall et al. (2014), remote camera trapping generated a total of seven detection events over three cameras. Resulting from its high rate of interactivity with baited camera traps, Black-footed Tree-rats are considered to have a high detection rate using this survey method.

The habitat at CT.20 and CT.21 was characterised by undulating terrain of woodland or open woodland habitat dominated by Darwin Woollybutt, Darwin Stringybark and Ironwood, with >20% canopy covers, containing a mid-storey with mixed shrub species. Ground cover was predominantly mixed re-sprouting grass species including *Sorghum species* and mixed tree species saplings – noting that the vegetation was characterised prior to the fire events.



Figure 3-3. Photographs of individual Black-footed Tree-rats from southern study area

### 3.1.2 Northern Brushtail Possum

Northern Brushtail Possum was detected at 16 out of 24 sites from 25 cameras from all three study areas, indicating that they are ubiquitous throughout the study areas and surrounding landscape – see Figure 3-4 for images, Figure 3-8 to Figure 3-10 for location and Table 3-3 for details. Using 15-minute periods as per Rendall et al. (2014), remote camera trapping generated a total of 71 detection events on 63 nights out of 1,730 trap nights. As with the Black-footed Tree-rat, the Northern Brushtail Possum is considered to have a high detection rate using this survey method.



Figure 3-4. Photographs of Northern Brushtail Possum at different sites within the study area

**Table 3-2. Black-footed Tree-rat sightings across camera traps from 16/05/2024 to 18/06/2024**

Camera Site	Date	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Trap night	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
CT.20-01																						1	1												
CT.21-01										1																					1				
CT.21-02				1	1						1																								

The number in each cell represents detection events on the respective trap night. Sites without sightings are omitted. Orange cells show detection of fire events by cameras.

**Table 3-3. Northern Brushtail Possum sightings across camera traps from 30/4/2024 to 18/06/2024**

Camera Site	Date	30	3	4	6	12	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	30	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16			
	Trap night	1	4	5	7	13	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	34	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	44	46	48					
CT.04-01				1															1	2																			
CT.04-02					1					1																													
CT.05-01											1																	1											
CT.05-02														1												1			1	1									
CT.06-01						1																						1											
CT.06-02																											1												
CT.08-01				1																																			
CT.09-01																												1					1						
CT.10-01				2																						1													
CT.10-02			2	1									1		1		1	2						2			1					3				1			
CT.11-01																								1															
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The number in each cell represents detection events on the respective trap night. Nights when cameras were not deployed are shown in grey. Nights without any detections are omitted. Sites without sightings are omitted. Orange cells show detection of fire events by cameras.

### 3.2 Incidental observations

Several incidental observations of threatened species were made by ecologists during the survey effort. A Mertens' Water Monitor (*Varanus mertensi*) was observed on the bank of the Charlotte River on private property, as well as two separate observations of three individual Partridge Pigeons (*Geophaps smithii smithii*) on private property, which were flushed from burnt areas while moving along firebreaks during camera retrieval – see Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-9.



Figure 3-5. Photograph of Partridge Pigeon site (left) and Mertens' Water Monitor (right)

### 3.3 Other significant species

The camera survey returned captures of another non-target significant species, the Northern Brown Bandicoot (*Isoodon macrourus*), in the study areas. The species is listed as Near Threatened under the *TPWC Act* and was detected at 18 out of 23 camera trap sites, indicating the species occurs at a high density across the whole study area – see Figure 3-6.



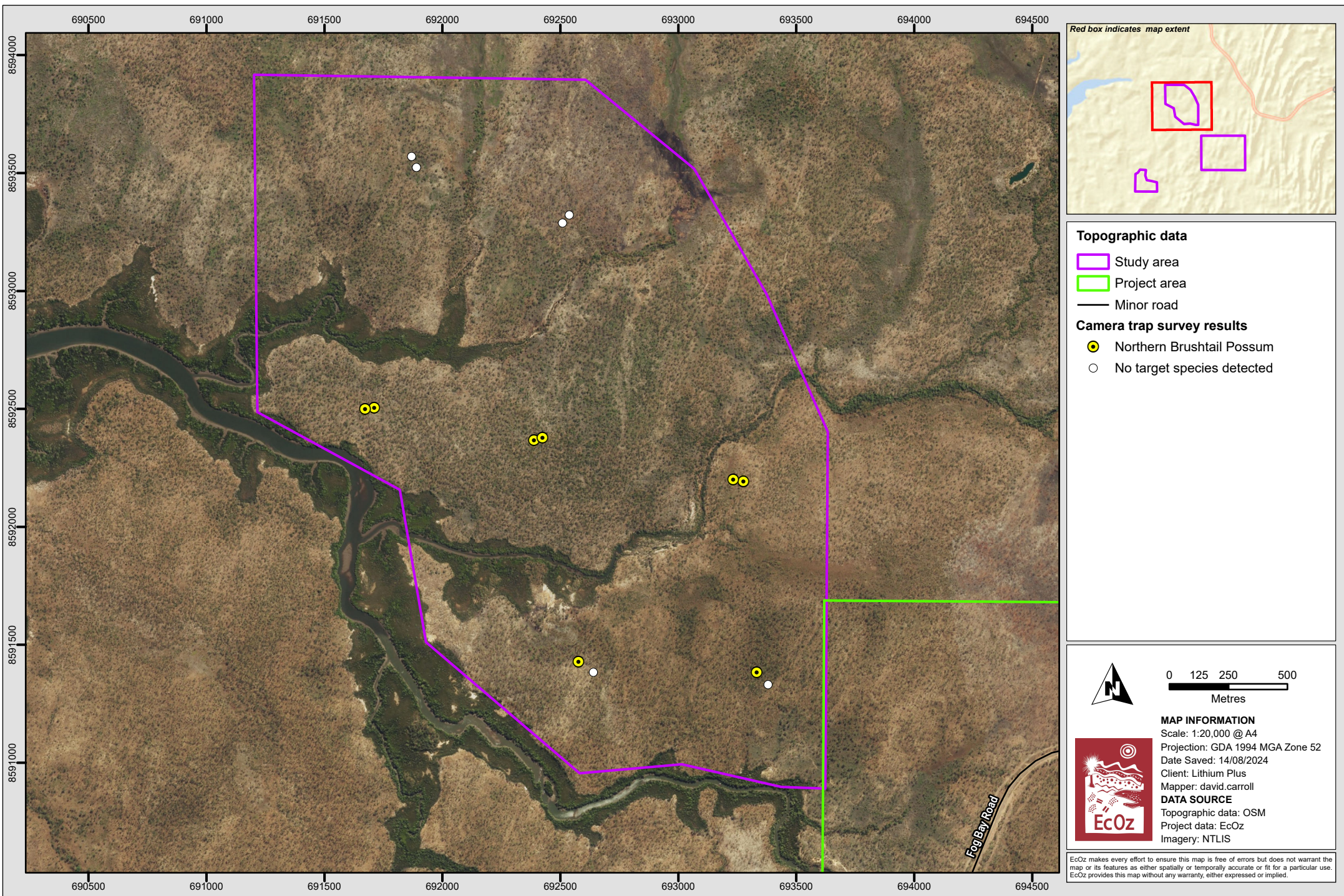
Figure 3-6. Photographs of Northern Brown Bandicoot

### 3.4 Introduced species

Two introduced species were also detected – Cattle (*Bos taurus*) and Feral Cats (*Felis catus*) – see Figure 3-7. Feral Cats were detected at five sites – CT.01, CT.05, CT.15, CT.23 and CT.Supp2, whilst Cattle were only detected at site CT.05 in the northern study area.

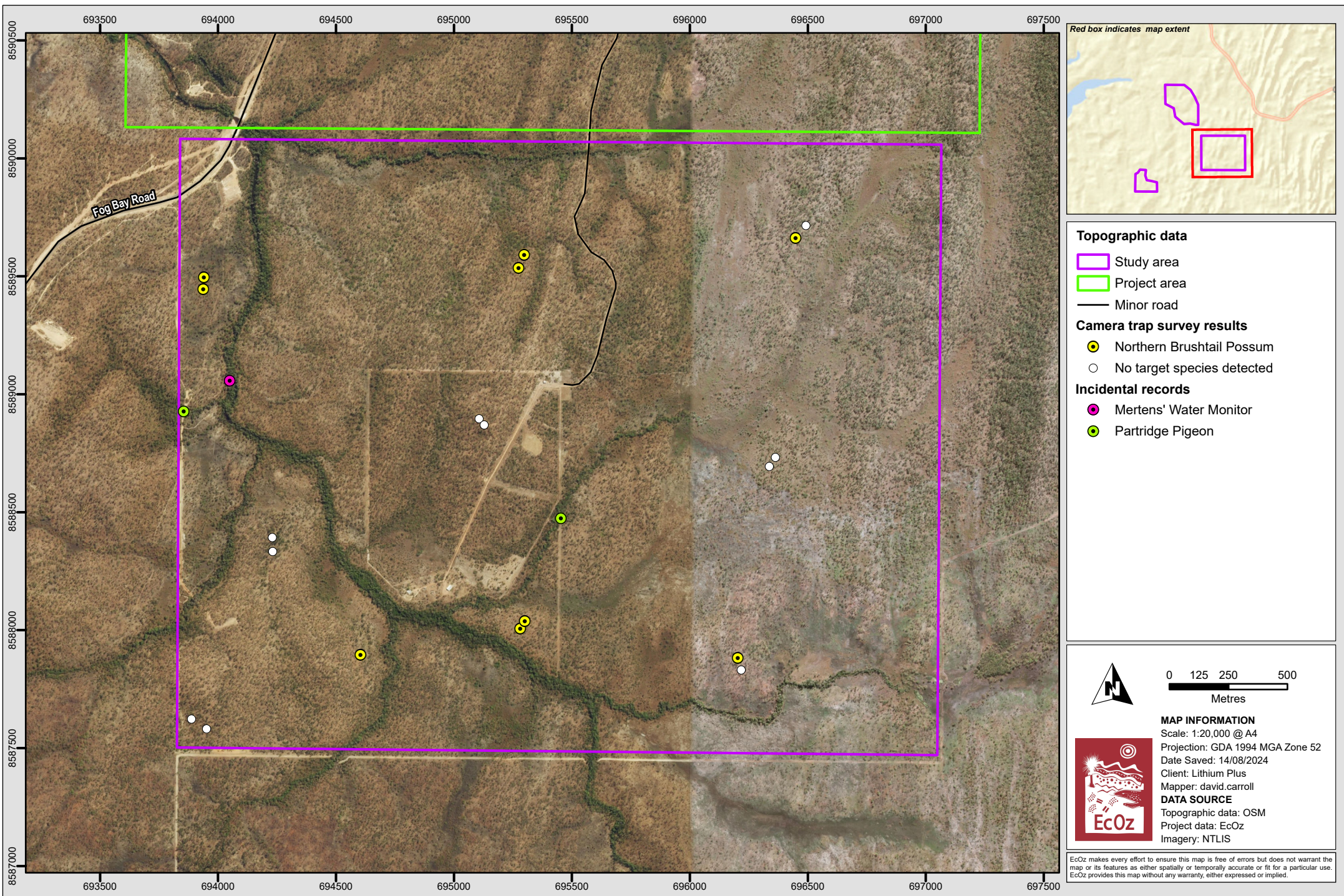


Figure 3-7. Photographs of feral species detected on camera trap



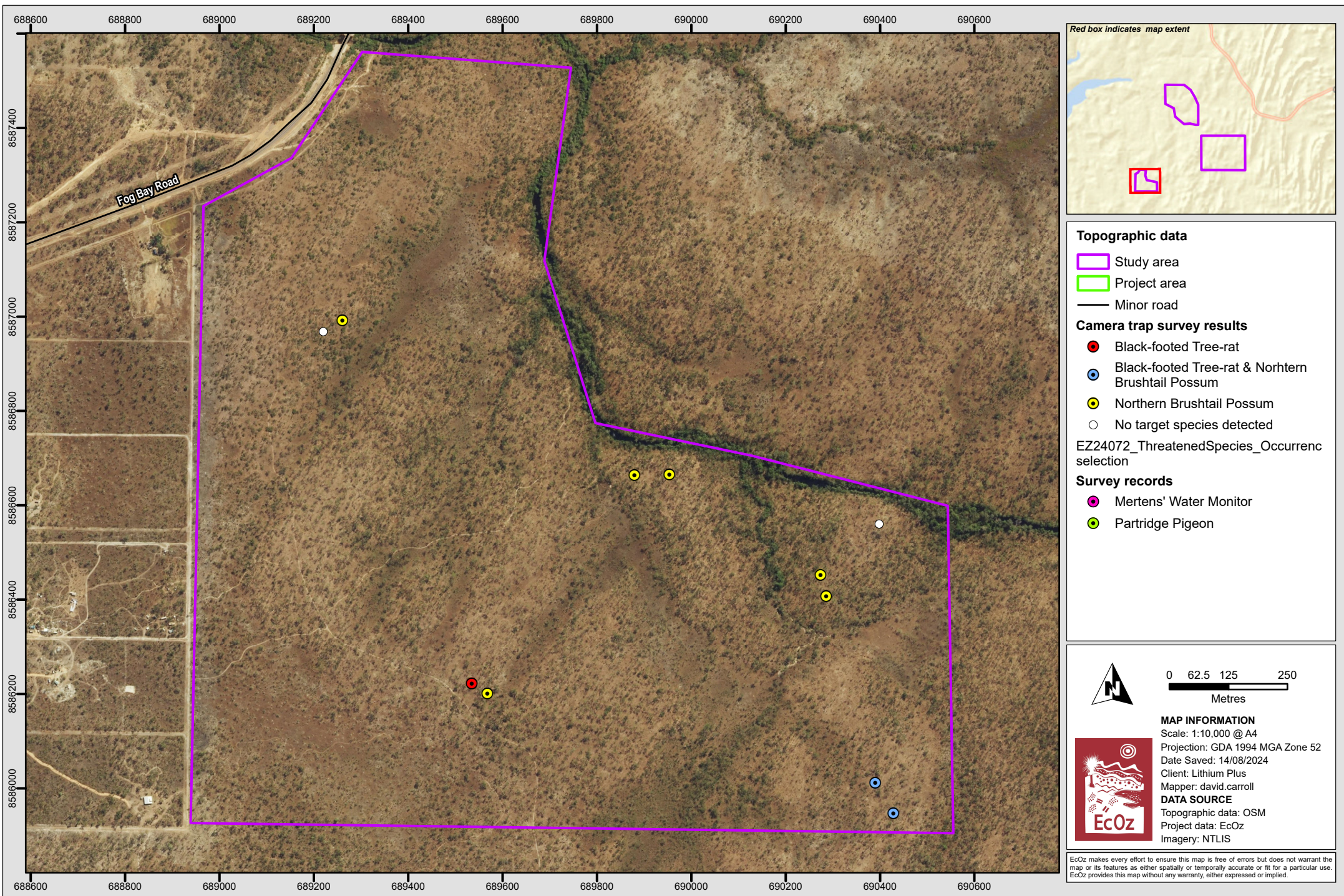
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**Figure 3-8. Map of threatened species occurrence in study areas – northern study area**



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**Figure 3-9. Map of threatened species occurrence in study areas – central study area**



**Figure 3-10. Map of threatened species occurrence in study areas – southern study area**

## 4 CONCLUSION

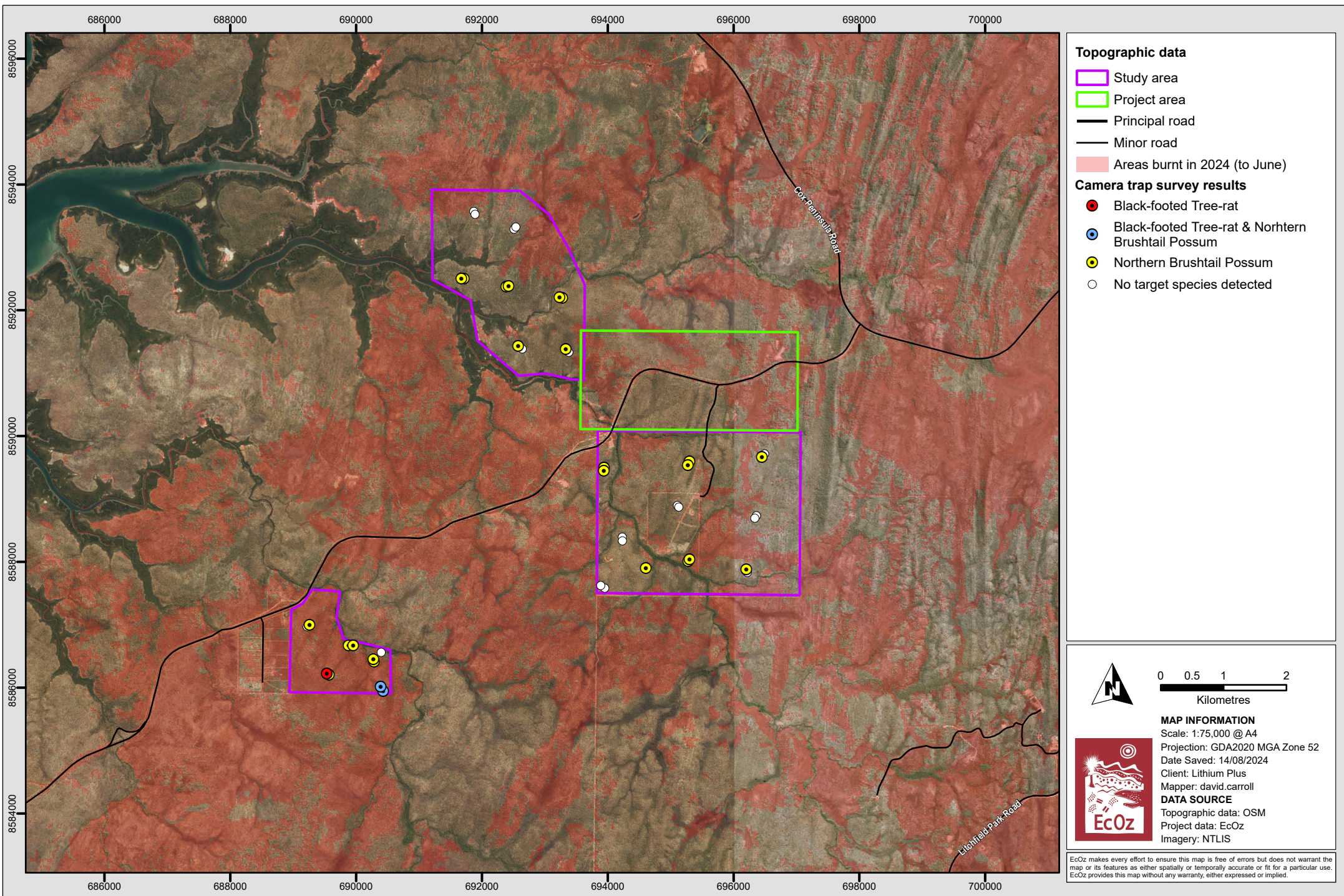
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The survey resulted in a large number of Northern Brushtail Possum detections throughout all study areas, but only a few Black-footed Tree-rat restricted to the southern study area.

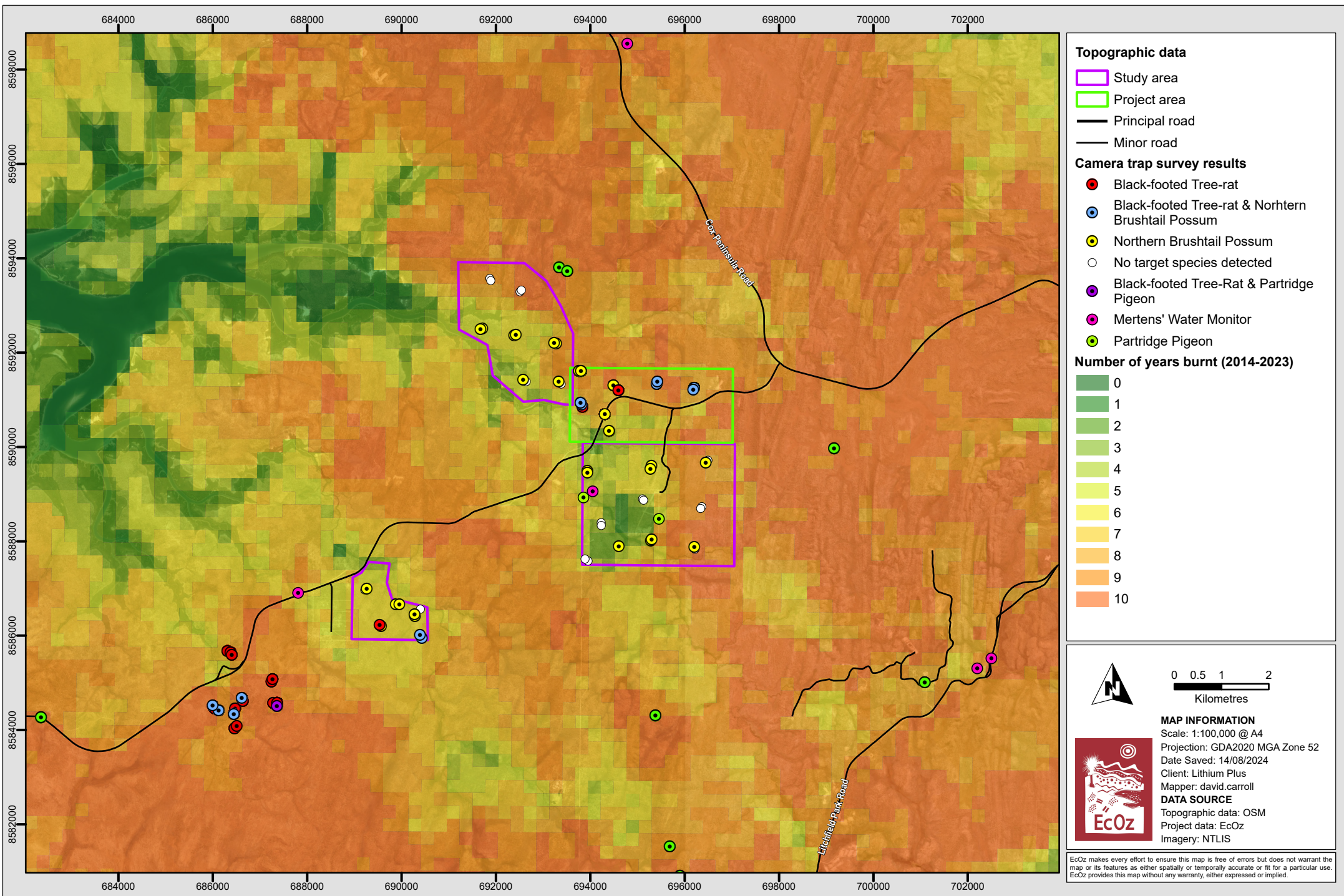
This survey was conducted in the early dry season in attempt to minimise the risk of fire occurring while cameras were deployed. Despite this, several unprescribed fires occurred during the survey, resulting in approximately 50% of the study area being burnt – see Figure 4-1. Nevertheless, Black-footed Tree-rat and Northern Brushtail Possum were recorded in areas that were burnt. This mirrors the results of the survey of ML1148 which also experienced fire during the survey, and also yielded detections of Black-footed Tree-rat and Northern Brushtail Possum.

It is surprising that despite surveying quite broadly in preferred habitat for Black-footed Tree-rats – namely savanna woodland adjacent to vegetation that is less regularly burnt (e.g. riparian) – the species has only been recorded in a localised area which happens to be the project area – see Figure 4-2. It is not known why this is the case, especially given in other nearby locations the Black-footed Tree-rat has been detected in such habitat. Habitat immediately to the north of the project area – and in the project area but south of Fog Bay Road – appears to be suitable for the species, but those areas have not been surveyed. Because of the uniformly high fire frequency in areas to the east of the project, it seems unlikely that area would support Black-footed Tree-rats.

The results of this survey and those from the ML1148 survey are presented in Figure 4-3, suggest that the Northern Brushtail Possum is common and widespread in the region in the habitat types that were surveyed, and hence its presence within the project area is not significant. However, applying the precautionary principle, the fact that the Black-footed Tree-rat was only detected within the southern study area and the project area – and not in the two study areas immediately adjacent – should be interpreted as meaning that suitable habitat in the region for that species is more limited, and hence records of the species within the project area are significant.

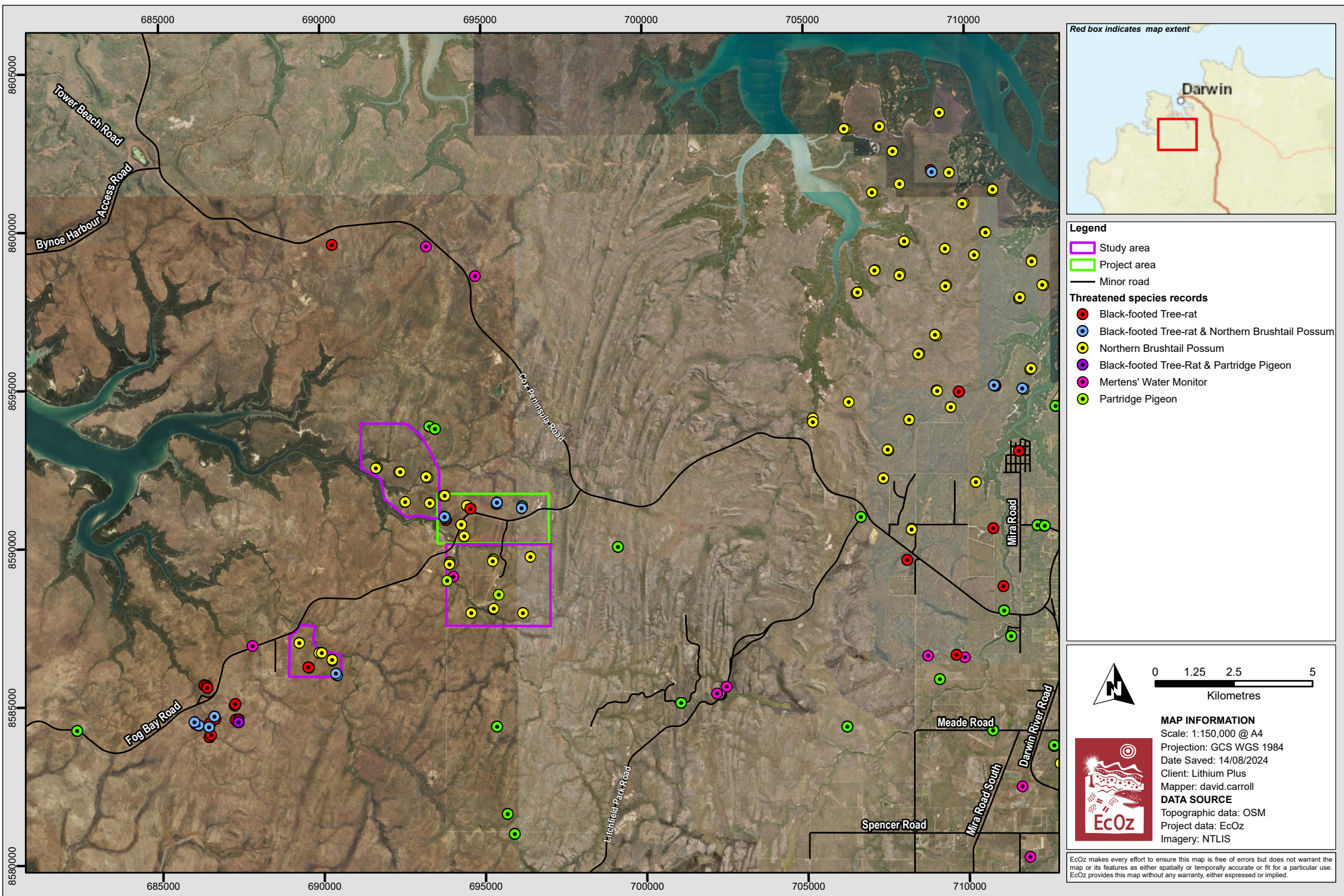


**Figure 4-1. Map of areas burnt in 2024 (to June)**



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**Figure 4-2. Map of fire history and threatened species occurrence in study areas**



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**Figure 4-3. Map of threatened fauna records within the study area and recent records within the region**

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## APPENDIX A CAMERA TRAP SITE LOCATIONS



Site	Camera	Latitude	Longitude	Date Deployed	Date Retrieved	Trap Nights
CT.01	1	12.716413	130.767116	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
	2	12.716831	130.767308	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
CT.02	1	12.718924	130.773023	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
	2	12.718613	130.773284	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
CT.04	1	12.726056	130.765726	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
	2	12.726102	130.765371	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
CT.05	1	12.727254	130.771972	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
	2	12.727161	130.772301	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
CT.06	1	12.728773	130.780154	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
	2	12.728714	130.779753	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
CT.08	1	12.735734	130.737765	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
	2	12.736129	130.774346	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
CT.09	1	12.736103	130.780722	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
	2	12.736557	130.781168	3/05/2024	11/06/2024	38
CT.10	1	12.753119	130.786438	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
	2	12.753567	130.786420	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
CT.11	1	12.752167	130.798938	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
	2	12.752688	130.798722	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
CT.12	1	12.751461	130.809526	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
	2	12.750969	130.809921	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
CT.13	1	12.763065	130.789179	30/04/2024	18/06/2024	49
	2	12.763602	130.789197	30/04/2024	18/06/2024	49
CT.14	1	12.758409	130.797220	30/04/2024	18/06/2024	49
	2	12.758690	130.797420	30/04/2024	18/06/2024	49
CT.15	1	12.759861	130.808796	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
	2	12.760211	130.808558	2/05/2024	11/06/2024	39
CT.16	1	12.770415	130.786664	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
	2	12.770042	130.786073	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
CT.17	1	12.766499	130.798883	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
	2	12.766212	130.799062	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
CT.18	1	12.768015	130.807517	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
	2	12.767559	130.807379	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
CT.19	1	12.776249	130.743131	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
	2	12.776031	130.743503	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
CT.20	1	12.782968	130.746075	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
	2	12.783164	130.746382	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
CT.21	1	12.785401	130.754322	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
	2	12.784821	130.753965	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
CT.22	1	12.781251	130.752981	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
	2	12.780842	130.752868	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31



Site	Camera	Lattitude	Longitude	Date Deployed	Date Retrieved	Trap Nights
<b>CT.23</b>	1	12.778959	130.749225	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
	2	12.778948	130.749907	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
<b>Supplementary</b>	1	12.767550	130.792652	1/05/2024	18/06/2024	47
	2	12.779862	130.754006	16/05/2024	18/06/2024	31
<b>Total Trap Nights</b>						<b>1730</b>



## APPENDIX B SURVEY SITE VEGETATION DATA



<b>Site:</b> CT.01		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.01-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.716831, 130.767308	
<b>Date:</b> 02/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 2%, East	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 2b2		<b>Landform:</b> Rises - Sideslopes	
<b>Description:</b> Sparse open woodland with sandy clay soil, high gravel content and very dense grass cover. Fire damage severe but not recent.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
Strata	Dominant species	Height range (m)	Cover (%)	Total Cover %	
Upper	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	9-12	10	15	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-9	5		
Mid	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-4	<5	10	
	Juv. upper species	3-7	<5		
Ground	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	100	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		20		
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		20		
Flowering Plants			Fruiting Plants		
<i>Livistona humilis</i>			None observed		
Tree hollow presence	<10cm		10-20cm	>20cm	
	3		2	None observed	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.02		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.02-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.716831, 130.73284	
<b>Date:</b> 02/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, E	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 4d		<b>Landform:</b> Plains – Gentle lower slopes	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay with high gravel content.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
Strata	Dominant species	Height range (m)	Cover (%)	Total Cover %	
Upper	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	9-13	15	20	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	7-10	5		
Mid	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-4	<5	10	
	Juv. upper species	3-7	<5		
	<i>Acacia</i> spp.				
Ground	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		75	90	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		15		
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		15		
Flowering Plants			Fruiting Plants		
None observed			<i>Livistona humilis</i>		
Tree hollow presence	<10cm		10-20cm	>20cm	
	5		4	2	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.04		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.04-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.726102, 130.765371	
<b>Date:</b> 03/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, N	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 2a1		<b>Landform:</b> Rises – Low rises	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay with high gravel content inc. quartz.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	9-12	10	25	
	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>	9-13	10		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-9	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-5	10	25	
	<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i>	3-5	5		
	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	1-3	5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		60	90	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		20		
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		20		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp.			<i>Livistona humilis</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>		<b>&gt;20cm</b>
	2		2		2
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.05		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.05-01		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.727254, 130.771972	
<b>Date:</b> 03/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> <1*, SE	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 2a1		<b>Landform:</b> Rises	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland in low lying area adjacent to drainage with light grey silty clay soil.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		Pig – nearby diggings			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i>	6-8	20	40	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-12	15		
	<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>	6-8	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Banksia dentata</i>	1-6	>15	35	
	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	1-4	10		
	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	1-2	<5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	100	
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		15		
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		15		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Banksia dentata</i> <i>Acacia</i> spp.			<i>Banksia dentata</i> <i>Livistona humilis</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>		<b>&gt;20cm</b>
	3		1		-
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.06		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.06-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.728714, 130.779753	
<b>Date:</b> 03/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, W	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 2a1		<b>Landform:</b> Rises	
<b>Description:</b> Low/mid open woodland over grey-brown sandy clay soil, 100m from watercourse. High mid-storey diversity					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		Buffalo - tracks			
Strata	Dominant species	Height range (m)	Cover (%)	Total Cover %	
Upper	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-13	10	10	
Mid	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	1-4	10	35	
	<i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i>	1-6	<5		
	<i>Banksia dentata</i>	1-3	<5		
Ground	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		70	100	
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		60		
	<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>		10		
Flowering Plants			Fruiting Plants		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Grevillea decurrens</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i>		
Tree hollow presence	<10cm	10-20cm	>20cm		
	2	-	-		
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.08		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.08-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.736129, 130.774346	
<b>Date:</b> 03/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> <1*, NW	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 2a1		<b>Landform:</b> Rises	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay soil with light gravel content to 15mm					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		Pig - diggings			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	9-13	15	20	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	7-10	5		
	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>				
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-4	10	20	
	<i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> var. <i>Bleeseri</i>	1-2	<5		
	<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>	1-2	<5		
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	1-2	<5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		70	95	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		20		
	Heteropogon spp.		15		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Grevillea decurrens</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	5		5	2	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.09		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.09-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.0736557 , 130.781168	
<b>Date:</b> 03/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> <1, S	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 2a1		<b>Landform:</b> Rises	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay with light gravel content.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		Pig - diggings			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	6-12	10	20	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-8	<10		
	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>	6-10	<5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	1-4	20	35	
	<i>Banksia dentata</i>	1-5	10		
	<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>	2-6	<5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	90	
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		30		
	<i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i> juv.		10		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Banksia dentata</i> <i>Livistona humilis</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	-		2	-	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.10		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.10-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.753567, 130.786420	
<b>Date:</b> 01/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 3°, E	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 6a2		<b>Landform:</b> Rises - Undulating hills	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over grey-brown sandy clay with high gravel content. High % dry speargrass cover.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	2-15	10	20	
	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>	8-12	<10		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i>	4-7	10	25	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	4-7	5		
	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-4	5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	90	
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		30		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> juv.		10		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> , <i>Grevillea decurrens</i>			None observed		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>		<b>&gt;20cm</b>
	5		3		2
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.11		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.11-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.752688, 130.798722	
<b>Date:</b> 02/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 5*, N	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 6a1		<b>Landform:</b> Rises – Undulating Hills	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over grey-brown sandy clay with high gravel content on the side of a rocky sandstone rise. Drainage area and dry watercourse 50m away.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	9-11	10	25	
	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>	9-11	10		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	7-9	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i>	2-6	5	25	
	<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>	3-6	5		
	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	1-3	5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		50	70	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		15		
	Heteropogon spp.		10		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>		<b>&gt;20cm</b>
	2		3		1
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.12		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.12-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.750969, 130.809921	
<b>Date:</b> 02/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 2*, SW	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 6a2		<b>Landform:</b> Rises – Undulating hillslopes	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay with high gravel content, High % dry speargrass cover.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	10-13	10	25	
	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>	10-14	10		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	7-10	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-5	5	10	
	<i>Juv. upper species</i>	3-6	5		
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	2-4	<5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	90	
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		20		
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		15		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Hibbertia dealbata</i>			<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	2		3	2	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.13		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.13-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.763602, 130.789197	
<b>Date:</b> 30/04/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> <1*, N	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 6a2		<b>Landform:</b> Rises – Undulating Hills	
<b>Description:</b> Sparse open woodland in gully/drainage area. Sandy clay soil with high % grass cover. Heavy fire damage from last year, epicormic sprouting.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		<12 mths.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>	17	5	10	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	12	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i>	2-4	<5	10	
	<i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> var. <i>Bleeseri</i>	3-7	<5		
	<i>Livistona humilis</i> .				
<b>Ground</b>	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> juv.		20	90	
	<i>Pandanus spiralis</i>		5		
	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		70		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i>			None observed		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>		<b>&gt;20cm</b>
	-		-		-
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.14		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.14-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.758690, 130.797420	
<b>Date:</b> 30/04/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 5*, W	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 6a2		<b>Landform:</b> Rises – Undulating hills	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy gravelly clay. Gravel to 25mm, High % dry speargrass cover.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		None observed, cattle on property			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	12-16	20	35	
	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>	12-18	10		
	<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>	10-15	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	9	5	20	
	<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i>	3-7	5		
	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	1-2	5		
<b>Ground</b>	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i>		35	85	
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>		30		
	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		60		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i>			<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i> <i>Buchanania obovata</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	>5		5	2	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.15		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.15-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.760211, 130.808558	
<b>Date:</b> 02/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, W	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 7a2		<b>Landform:</b> Low Rises – Gently Undulating	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay with high gravel content, High % dry speargrass cover.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
Strata	Dominant species	Height range (m)	Cover (%)	Total Cover %	
Upper	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	9-12	15	20	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-9	5		
Mid	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-4	5	10	
	<i>Juv. upper species</i>	3-5	<5		
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	1-3	<5		
Ground	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	90	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		15		
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		15		
Flowering Plants			Fruiting Plants		
<i>Hibbertia dealbata</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Hibbertia dealbata</i>		
Tree hollow presence	<10cm		10-20cm	>20cm	
	>5		5	2	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.16		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.16-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.770042, 130.786073	
<b>Date:</b> b		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 5*, W	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 6a2		<b>Landform:</b> Rises – Undulating hillslopes	
<b>Description:</b> Open woodland over sandy gravelly clay, gravel to 40mm					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		<12 mths.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	12	10	20	
	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>	15	5		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	12	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i>	8	15	25	
	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-4	5		
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	2	<5		
<b>Ground</b>	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		70	90	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> juv.		40		
	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		20		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i>			None observed		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>		<b>&gt;20cm</b>
	2		1		-
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.17		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.17-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.766212, 130.799062	
<b>Date:</b> 01/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, W	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 7a2		<b>Landform:</b> Low Rises – Gently Undulating	
<b>Description:</b> Sparse open woodland dominated by sorghum understorey, sandy clay with high gravel content.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		<12 mths.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>	10-12	15	25	
	<i>Corymbia polysciada</i>	9	5		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	10	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Juv. upper species</i>	4-7	10	25	
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	3-6	10		
	<i>Gardenia megasperma</i>	2-5	5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	95	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		15		
	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i>		15		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
None observed			<i>Gardenia megasperma</i> <i>Grevillea decurrens</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	>5		3	-	
					



<b>Site:</b> CT.18		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.18-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.767559, 130.807379	
<b>Date:</b> 02/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, S	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 7a2		<b>Landform:</b> Low Rise – Gently Undulating	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay with high gravel content, High % dry speargrass cover					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		<12 mths.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>		<b>Dominant species</b>		<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b> <b>Total Cover %</b>
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>		14	10	25
	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>		13	10	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>		8-10	5	
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Acacia</i> spp.		3-5	10	25
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> juv.		2-5	5	
	<i>Livistona humilis</i>		1-4	5	
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)			75	95
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>			30	
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.			30	
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	5		5	2	
					

<b>Site:</b> CT.19		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.19-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.776031, 130.743503	
<b>Date:</b> 16/05/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 2*, E	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 7a2		<b>Landform:</b> Low Rises – Gently Undulating	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over rocky stony low rise with gravelly sandy clay.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
Strata	Dominant species	Height range (m)	Cover (%)	Total Cover %	
Upper	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>	8-16	25	35	
	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	6-10	5		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-10	5		
Mid	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	1-3	5	15	
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	1-4	<5		
	<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>	1-2	<5		
	<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>	1-6	<5		
Ground	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		60	75	
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		10		
	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> juv.		5		
Flowering Plants			Fruiting Plants		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Corymbia bleeseri</i> <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> <i>Grevillea dryandri</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Grevillea dryandri</i>		
Tree hollow presence	<10cm	10-20cm	>20cm		
	>5	3	1		
					

<b>Site:</b> CT.20		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.20-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.783164, 130.746382	
<b>Date:</b> 16/5/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> <1*, S	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 7a2		<b>Landform:</b> Low Rises – Gently Undulating	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay soil with gravel to 25mm.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>	9-12	<10	20	
	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	8-11	<10		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	6-9	<5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-4	10	30	
	<i>Acacia plectocarpa</i>	1-2	10		
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	1-3	5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		80	95	
	<i>Chrysopogon</i> sp.		15		
	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		10		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
None observed			<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Acacia plectocarpa</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	<5		1	-	
					

<b>Site:</b> CT.21		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.21-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.784821, 130.753965	
<b>Date:</b> 16/5/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, SW	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 8a2		<b>Landform:</b> Plains – Gently Undulating Plains	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over sandy clay soil with stoney gravel.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		1-2 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
Strata	Dominant species	Height range (m)	Cover (%)	Total Cover %	
Upper	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	8-11	10	25	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	7-10	5		
	<i>Corymbia foelscheana</i>	7-10	5		
Mid	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-5	10	30	
	<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>	2-4	5		
	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	1-3	5		
Ground	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		70	90	
	<i>Eriachne ciliata</i>		15		
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>		10		
Flowering Plants			Fruiting Plants		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> <i>Grevillea dryandri</i> <i>Acacia dimidiata</i> <i>Acacia plectocarpa</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Grevillea decurrens</i> <i>Grevillea dryandri</i>		
Tree hollow presence	<10cm	10-20cm	>20cm		
	<5	1	-		
					

<b>Site:</b> CT.22		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.22-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.780842, 130.752868	
<b>Date:</b> 16/5/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 1*, SW	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 8a2		<b>Landform:</b> Plains – Gently Undulating Plains	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over light grey fine sandy clay. Dense full grass cover and leaf litter to 30mm.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		3-5 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	10-14	15	25	
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	8-12	5		
	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>	6-12	<5		
	<i>Corymbia polysciada</i>	8-10	<5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	1-4	10-15	35	
	<i>Xanthostemon paradoxus</i>	8-12	5-10		
	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	6-12	<5		
	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>	2-6	<5		
<b>Ground</b>	<i>Heteropogon</i> spp.		80	95	
	<i>Chrysopogon</i> sp.		15		
	<i>Eriachne ciliata</i>		10		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> <i>Grevillea pluricaulis</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Petalostigma pubescens</i> <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> <i>Grevillea pluricaulis</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>	<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>		
	>5	4	2		
					

<b>Site:</b> CT.23		<b>Waypoint:</b> CT.23-02		<b>Coordinates:</b> 12.778948, 130.749907	
<b>Date:</b> 16/5/2024		<b>Surveyor/s:</b> NA & NV		<b>Slope and aspect:</b> 2*, NW	
<b>Structure:</b> Open Woodland		<b>Land Unit:</b> 8a2		<b>Landform:</b> Plains – Gently Undulating Plains	
<b>Description:</b> Medium open woodland over light brown sandy clay with sandstone and laterite stones and gravel to 50mm. Thick dense leaf litter, 50m from watercourse.					
<b>Disturbance</b>					
<b>Time since Fire</b>		3-5 yrs.			
<b>Weeds</b>		None observed			
<b>Feral animals</b>		No evidence or presence observed			
<b>Strata</b>	<b>Dominant species</b>	<b>Height range (m)</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>	<b>Total Cover %</b>	
<b>Upper</b>	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>	9-14	15	25	
	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	8-11	5		
	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	8-10	5		
<b>Mid</b>	<i>Livistona humilis</i>	2-5	10	30	
	<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>	2-6	10		
	<i>Buchanania obovata</i>	1-4	5		
<b>Ground</b>	Annual Speargrass ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.)		70	85	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		15		
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>		10		
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			<b>Fruiting Plants</b>		
<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Grevillea pluricaulis</i> <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>			<i>Livistona humilis</i> <i>Grevillea pluricaulis</i>		
<b>Tree hollow presence</b>	<b>&lt;10cm</b>		<b>10-20cm</b>	<b>&gt;20cm</b>	
	2		2	1	
					



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