desert channels
QUEENSLAND

Natural Disaster PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE PLAN

Biodiversity and Agricultural Natural Capital Assets

Produced by
Desert Channels
Queensland
with funding from

Australian Government

DOCUMENT TRACKING

Project Name:	Biodiversity and agricultural Natural capital assets for emergency response Plan
Short Name	Natural capital assets for emergency response Plan
Project Number	
File location:	G:\Shared drives\DCQ Projects\ANLP Emergency 23-24\Project Work\
Prepared by:	Roxane Blackley, Geoff Penton
Status:	Draft – AG consideration
Version Number	4
Last saved on:	06/05/2024
Cover image	Eroded gully after 2019

REPORT CITATION

DCQ (2024) Biodiversity and agricultural *Natural capital assets for emergency response No 2: Plan*. Desert Channels Queensland, Longreach

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project is supported by Desert Channels Queensland through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program and the Desert Channels Foundation.

DISCLAIMER

Desert Channels Foundation accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for or in respect of any use or reliance upon this report and its supporting material by any third party. Information provided is not intended to be a substitute for site specific assessment or legal advice in relation to any matter. Unauthorised use of this report in any form is prohibited.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 5

1. OBJECTIVES OF THIS PLAN 6
2. SCOPE 6
3. ROLE OF RDP IN EMERGENCY PREPARDNESS AND RESPONSE 7
4. Snapshot of Desert Channels Qld 8

PLANNING FRAMEWORK 9

1. Planning Hierarchy 9
2. Regional Resilience Strategies 11
3. Planning Framework 13

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS 1

1. Emergency management 1
2. Environmental Protection 1

National 1

State 2

PLANNING PRINCIPLES 3

1. Prioritisation matrix 4

ASSETS 6

1. Step 1: Asset Identification 6
2. Step 2: Assess threats, identification of emergency scenarios 12
3. Step 3: Outline potential management actions 13

IMPLEMENTATION 14

1. Engagement, Collaboration and Coordination activities 14
2. Raising Public Awareness 15
3. Ongoing surveillance 15
4. Education and Training 15
5. Key gaps 15
6. Risk management including mitigation strategies 16

MONITORIN & DATA 18

1. Monitoring 18
2. Data 18

3. Review 18
KEY CONTACTS 19
AMENDMENTS 21
Works Cited 22
GLOSSARY 25
RATING TABLES 26
1. Wildfire rating for each asset 26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Planning Hierarchy 9
Figure 2 Disaster management relationships 10
Figure 3 Regional resilience strategies 11
Figure 4 Drought plans 12
Figure 5 extract from the Actions spreadsheet 13

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Desert channels response to plans 1
Table 3 Summary of 134 assets by class 6
Table 4 Key risks associated with implementation of asset preparedness and response actions 16
Table 5 Wildfire rating table 26

INTRODUCTION

There is a growing need to enhance our preparedness for natural disasters and their impact on biodiversity and agricultural natural capital assets. Ensuring the survival of species and places helps to preserve key ecosystems services such as clean air, water, and climate regulation, all of which profoundly affect human well-being. Disaster preparedness bolsters the resilience of ecosystems, enabling them to recover and flourish following catastrophic events.

Better preparation and response also contribute to stronger regional economies through sectors such as tourism and agriculture. For example, by investing in disaster preparedness, long-term costs for recovery and restoration post-disaster are reduced.

This Plan considers the most likely disaster scenarios for Desert Channels Region of Qld which include Flood, wildfire, drought and disease. Australia and the central west region of Qld has experienced several weather records over recent years. The climate extremes have generated several massive natural disasters. The 2019 Monsoon Trough. followed a period of below average rainfall. We have also had higher temperatures, and the warmest recorded winter in 2023. Consequently, Australia can expect an increased risk of extreme temperature shifts, like heatwaves and hotter days, and increased fire danger.

Given the ongoing threats of the severe weather seasons, extreme weather events on our natural assets is the focus of this Plan.

A further purpose of the Plan is to articulate the critical role of Regional Delivery Partners in supporting NRM preparedness and response. Desert Channel Qld was invited to deliver a 'Biodiversity and Agricultural Natural Capital Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan' (the Plan) Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF).

This project aims to build on the lessons learned during the Black Summer bushfires, Monsoon Trough Flooding events, other recent environmental disasters and on the Desert Channels Queensland current regional planning documents.

The project will contribute, in part, to achieving strategies in the following plans:

- National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (COAG, 2011),
- Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027 (QRA, 2022),
- Queensland Flood Risk Management Framework (QRA, 2021)
- Queensland Recovery Plan - June 2023 (QRA, 2023)
- Central West Regional Resilience Strategy (QRA, 2020)
- Central West Queensland Regional Drought Resilience Plan 2022-2030 (Under development) (DAFF, 2022)
- actions under Target 17 of the 2022-2023 Threatened Species Action Plan (DCCEEW, 2022),
- Environmental Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT), and
- Outcomes 1 and 3 of the Climate-Smart Agriculture program.

These targets will be met by:

- Document # 1 MAPPING: Identifying and mapping biodiversity and agricultural capital assets (drawing on existing information holdings at Commonwealth, State or regional level investigation) at an appropriate scale for emergency response, including but not limited to:
    - Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) with biodiversity values (for example, locations of key listed threatened species and ecological communities, world heritage properties, national heritage places and Ramsar wetlands), and
    - Overlaying this with extreme weather vulnerability / susceptibility information (for example the risk of bushfires, drought, floods, cyclones, diseases, pests, etc);
- ***Document #2 Emergency PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:*** developing an emergency preparedness and response plan for the Desert Channels with the explicit aim of reducing the impact of catastrophic events on:
    - species,
    - ecosystems and
    - agricultural natural capital assets

  by identifying mitigation measures in advance of emergency, expediting and targeting management activity during events, and expediting and targeting recovery post events.

The work will also support improved coordination to protect biodiversity and agricultural natural capital assets through emergency preparation, response and recovery management and planning systems to guide future responses to extreme events, leveraging progress already made by some jurisdictions.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THIS PLAN

The objectives of this plan are to improve preparedness for, and response to, natural disaster events and climate extremes , through better integration of biodiversity and agricultural natural capital assets in emergency planning and response. This includes efforts to enhance the resilience of biodiversity and agricultural assets by recognising the risks and threats posed by natural disasters and undertaking planning to improve outcomes through actions and management before, during (to the extent possible) and after to support recovery.

2. SCOPE

Withing the scope of this plan is the identification and mapping of biodiversity and agricultural natural capital assets within the Desert channels Management Unit and the delivery of an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan that outlines:

- The role of Desert Channels Queensland in emergency events,
- The identification of biodiversity and natural capital assets and their susceptibilities / threats
- Preparedness actions for each asset detailing how threat can be reduced
- Response actions for each asset in the face of emergency scenario’s
- The communication and engagement of community and stakeholders in the development of this plan

- Identified key “knowledge” gaps
- A risk assessment and mitigation strategies for the implementation of the asset preparedness/response actions
- Monitoring and data collection.

This plan will outline the preparedness and response to short term events, with the longer-term impacts from scenarios such as climate change.

The implementation of the actions recommended for each emergency scenario is not within the scope of the project, unless stated that the action is already funded and/or underway.

3. ROLE OF RDP IN EMERGENCY PREPARDNESS AND RESPONSE

Desert Channels Queensland has both assisted landholder prepare for natural disasters and respond to natural disasters for many years. This has particularly been the case for droughts.

DCQ has also directly assisted landholders respond to floods. The 2019 Monsoon Trough Flood events saw DCQ assist landholders in the immediate aftermath with burying livestock, replacing fences and then later, with funding from DRFA assisted with several years of weed and pest control.

DCQ has assisted landholder with dry season and drought planning and helped reduce the impact of droughts through weed and pest control programs, water management and natural springs management projects.

DCQ would seek close coordination through the Emergency Management structures within the region and statewide including the Council led Local Disaster Management Committees and the Regional/ District Disaster Committees that cover the DCQ region.

In the future, possible roles for DCQ in natural disaster preparedness, response and recovery might include (subject to resources):

- Natural disaster property planning facilitation and planning support for landholders and rural businesses.
- Coordination and delivery of financial incentives to implement property level natural disaster management plans
- Communication and education of the community on climate change, weather extremes and climate change adaptation options.
- Planning and delivery of programs to assist the community better prepare for natural disasters e.g. reducing weed impacts, improved water management
- Conduct early recognisance following events to provide intelligence to governments to assist with planning responses.
- Support Local and District Disaster Committees, particularly with rural and natural asset focused activities and advice.
- Host industry and/or environment recovery officers post disaster events or as preparation support capability for the region.

4. Snapshot of Desert Channels Queensland

Desert Channels Queensland is one of 12 natural resource management (NRM) groups within Queensland and one of 56 across Australia. The work of DCQ aims to ensure a sustainable social, economic and environmental future for the Queensland section of the Lake Eyre Basin.

The region is very large comprising almost a third of the land area of Queensland. It is very sparsely populated, with major population centres predominantly occurring in the east of the region. Agriculture through pastoralism is the key industry in the region. The natural values of the region are diverse ranging from large internally draining lakes, dissected residual mountain ranges and sweeping grasslands to environments on the edge of the Simpson Desert.

The majority of DCQ staff are based in Longreach and provide administrative support, coordination, project management, mapping and communications for all of the work DCQ undertakes. A board of 5 directors elected by members of the DCQ Association and an independent chair appointed by the board oversees the operations of DCQ and provides strategic direction. Most project funding comes from State and Commonwealth funding programs. Additional funding is delivered through a commercial operation, Desert Channel Solutions, with all of its profits going into a philanthropic arm, the Desert Channels Foundation. Additional funding from other sources is also sought as and when available.

Desert Channels Queensland has achieved a wide range of community natural resource management outcomes since its inception in 2002. This includes the investment of millions of dollars in on ground works, focussed predominantly on weed and feral pest control, grazing land management support, the protection of water resources and community education and training.

Over many years, DCQ has responded to natural disasters and supported community recovery. DCQ has also participated and delivered several natural disaster preparedness projects.

DCQ has delivered large scale recovery projects such as 2019 Monsoon Flood recovery -Prickly Acacia control, feral animal control and DRFA riverine restoration projects.

DCQ staff have provided direct assistance to landholders in the aftermath of floods to clean up, destroy and bury livestock, repair fences and generally get life on properties back on track.

PLANNING FRAMEWORK
IN QUEENSALND

1. Planning Hierarchy

The following diagram seeking to show the planning levels from the national, Australian Government's framework, the Queensland State Governments key disaster plans and the locally led plans within the DCQA region.

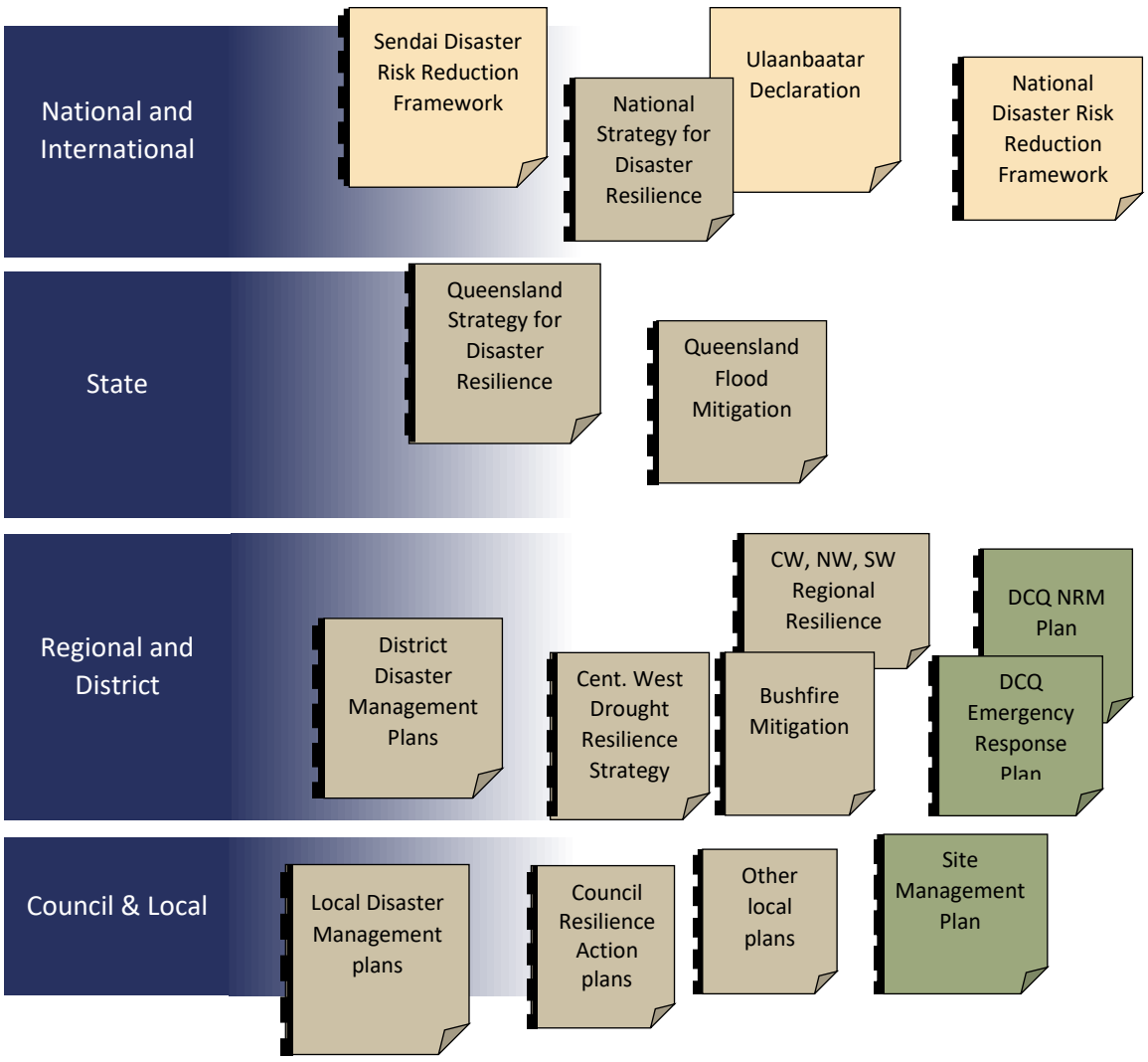


Figure 1 Planning Hierarchy

There are clear lines of authority in planning and responding to natural disasters. The arrangements are spelt out in the Disaster Management Act and the Local (Council) Disaster Management Plans.

Local Disaster Committees, Chaired by the respective Council Mayors can call upon agencies as the nature of the disaster warrants.

Across Qld state Agencies, Queensland Reconstruction Authority play a led coordination role for planning and response. For Environmental disaster issues, Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation leads an Environmental Disaster Group and has an agenda closely aligned with the focus of this plan.

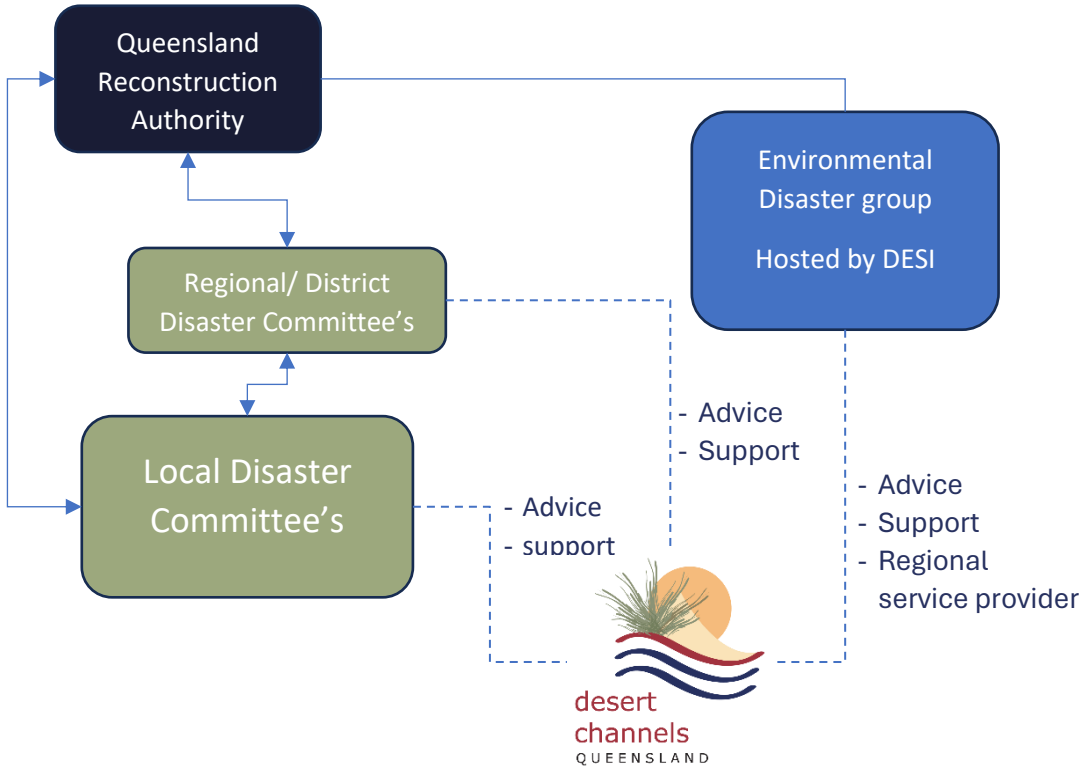


Figure 2 Disaster management relationships

2. Regional Resilience Strategies

A key element of the disaster planning framework for Qld is the Regional Resilience Strategies. The DCQ region intersects with 4 Regional Strategies.

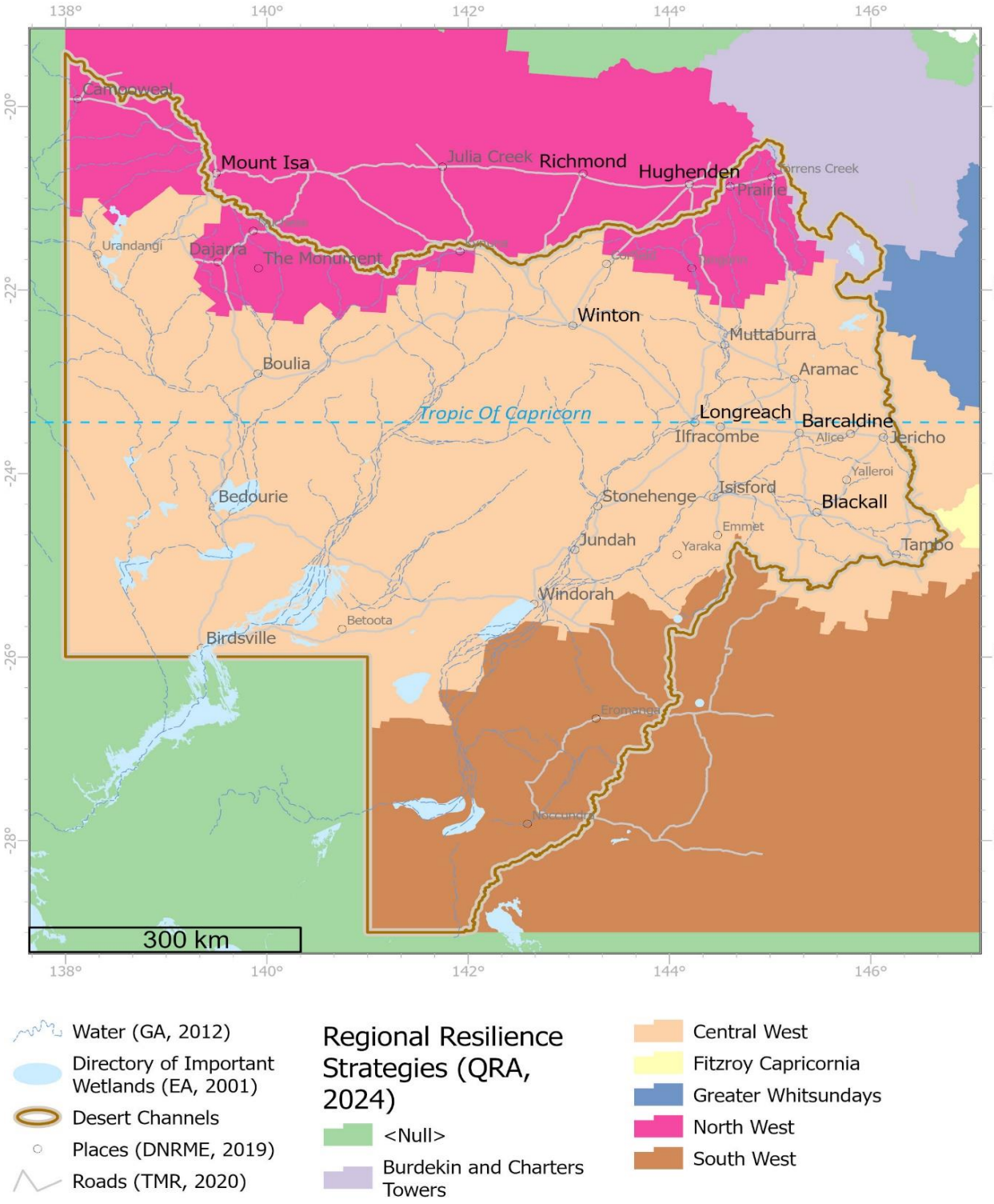


Figure 3 Regional resilience strategies

In 2022- 23 there has been a national funded (Drought Resilience funded by National DAFF, Future Drought Fund) program to produce Regional Drought Management Plans. The DCQ region intersects with 4 Regional Drought Plans. The Central West Plan, the main DCQ relevant plan is under development, currently being reviewed by CSIRO.

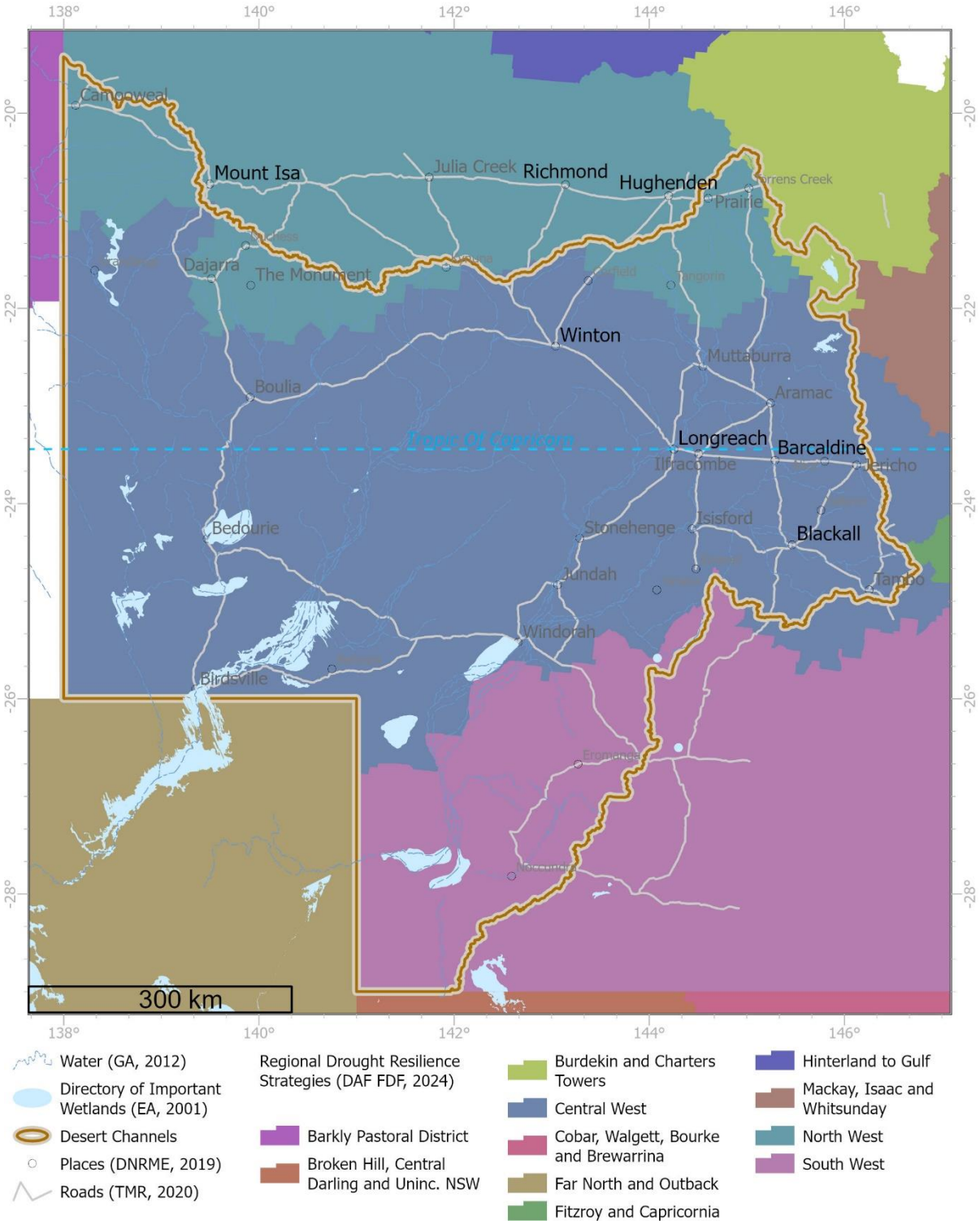


Figure 4 Drought plans

3. Planning Framework

This Plan sits within a cascade of plans from the national level down to local (Council) and includes property level natural disaster readiness planning.

The overall natural disaster risk framework for Australia is articulated in the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (COAG, 2011) and is structured around the internationally agreed Sendia Framework

DCQ has identified key areas of alignment with the National Plan and framework as Regional level response to relevant Sedia Framework matters that focus on biodiversity and natural capital agricultural assets.

Central West Regional Resilience Strategy

DCQ NRM Plan 2021-2025

The DCQ NRM Plan describes the natural resource management priorities for the region as identified through consultation by DCQ with the broader community, including industry, Landcare, Indigenous and community groups, research organisations, and government. The methods and targets outlined in the DCQ NRM Plan are based on the currently available best practice.

The fourth version of the plan is available in an online interactive site at https://dcq-nrm-plan-2021---test-dcq.hub.arcgis.com/ . DCQ's NRM Plan 2021-2025 to manage natural resources within Queensland's Lake Eyre Basin is broken into different programs. Each of these play a vital role in identifying the regions natural assets as a basis for this Plan:

- Natural resources of the basin
    - Pastures and soils
    - Water Resource
    - Natural Environment/ Biodiversity

Central West Reginal Pest Management Plan

The Central West Regional Pest Management Plan is a key plan for the local government areas of Barcaldine, Blackall-Tambo, Longreach, Boulia, Diamantina, Barcoo and Winton. DCQ's NRM Plan will identify actions that integrate with the Central West Regional Pest Management Plan.

Neighbouring NRM Plans

Actions in this plan will be communicated to neighbouring NRM groups, and where possible, collaboration will occur on relevant cross boundary issues.

- Territory NRM plan
- South Australian Arid lands
- Southern Gulf Catchments
- North Queensland Dry Tropics
- Southern Queensland Landscapes.

Central West Queensland Regional Plan

This plan identifies a range of land use policies and strategies that address the region's environmental, social and economic priorities, used to inform planning instruments. The DCQ NRM plan does not conflict with the regional plan.

Species and Environmental asset Recovery Plans

Recovery plans developed under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. DCQ's NRM plan aims to support actions developed under national recovery plans. This will be reflected predominantly in the Natural Environment section.

Table 1 Desert channels response to plans (under development)

National	State	Local	Desert Channels Queensland Response

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

This work doesn't exist in a vacuum. This section describes the past and present plans, frameworks and projects that this project has drawn on, and may contribute to. This plan will be a clear element of a cascade of Natural disaster planning from National level to property or place-based planning. It will play a key regional role alongside other key economic and social planning, outlined above, for disaster management.

1. Emergency management

The *Disaster Management Act* 2003,

- Queensland Government must make available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public certain disaster management information.

Work is underway ahead of the 2024 natural disaster season, with a goal to modernise service delivery arrangement, simplify operational structures and focus resources.

For more information visit the website https://www.qld.gov.au/emergency/disaster-and-emergency-services-reform.

The Queensland State Disaster Management Plan (QDMC, 2023) outlines how Queensland will prevent, prepare, respond to and recovery from disasters.

2. Environmental Protection

National

Matters of National Environmental Significance protected under national environment law include:

- Listed threatened species and communities: *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Ac*t (EPBC Act, 1999). This plan will support addressing of threats that affect the listed threatened ecological communities and threatened species identified under this act.
- Listed migratory species
- Ramsar wetlands of international importance
- Commonwealth marine environment
- World Heritage Properties
- National Heritage places
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Nuclear actions
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

Lake Eyre Basin Intergovernmental Agreement and associated Lake Eyre Basin Rivers Assessment: This plan will support the provision of information to help inform future plans and river assessments prepared under the intergovernmental agreement.

State

Matters of State Environmental Significance as referenced in the biodiversity state interest under the State Planning Policy (SPP). MSES encompass certain environmental values protected under Queensland legislation, for example, but not limited to the following:

- Protected areas under the *Nature Conservation Act* 1992 (NCA). This plan supports the protection of certain threatened species listed under the NCA 1992.
    - Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006
    - Nature conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020
    - Nature conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020
- Regulated vegetation under the Vegetation Management Act, that may include 'endangered' and 'of concern' regional ecosystems, riparian vegetation and essential habitat for threatened species. This plan will support the best practice management of native vegetation as well as directing any proposed environmental offsets into high values areas.
- Environmental Offset Regulation 2014
- State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP)
- State Planning Policy 2017 (SPP)
- *Vegetation management and Other Legislation Amendment Bill* 2018 (VMOLA)
- *Biosecurity Act* 2014: This plan will promote the control of declared weeds and pests.
- *Water Resources Act* 2000: This plan will promote the sustainable use of water resources and promote the health of water quality.

PLANNING PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSE

In developing the strategies and actions that the plan centres on, the following principles were developed. These principles ensure that natural resource management was planned in a consistent way and that it achieves the greatest benefit from the investment made into sustaining our natural resources. The principles include:

1. *Maximise return on investment and ensure investment is secure*
   Investment in natural resource management can easily be undermined by lack of follow up, or further changes in the region. A good example is weed control, where lack of monitoring and follow up can cause the previous investment to be wasted as infestations regrow.
2. *Priority based*
   There will never be enough resources to drive all the aspirations for natural resource management. Priorities need to be set that are based on best available science and the cost-effectiveness of the proposals.
3. *Prevention is better than cure*
   Cost effectiveness of programs is always going to be promoted through the benefits of protecting areas that currently do not have the threats present, particularly for weed and pest control.
4. *Partnerships*
   Partnerships are critical given the multi-layered nature of natural resource management. It involves the support and collaboration of the community, Indigenous community, industry, landholders and all levels of government.
5. *Integrated management*
   Natural resource management does not contain clear boundaries between different programs, strategies or actions. Often the work of one, may also benefit the other, and integration needs to be designed into the plan. This is demonstrated in the management actions, where one action may sit under multiple programs.
6. *Balanced decisions*
   Investment decisions for natural resource management needs to consider all the benefits and costs associated with economic, social and environmental values.
7. *The entire community needs to be involved.*
   The whole community benefits from effective management of natural resources and therefore everyone is responsible to help foster strong natural resource management.

1. Prioritisation matrix

The State of the Environment Report 2021 (DAWE, 2021) confirms the state and trend of the environment of Australia is poor and deteriorating. The condition of our natural resources and the services they provide remain at risk from a long history of human use and modification including large-scale clearing of vegetation, introduction of pest weeds and animals, changes in water quality and flows, changes to fire regimes and a changing climate.

Step wise changes from natural disasters e.g. floods, drought impacting on stream condition. These events generate a significant impact that takes years for recovery. Often during that recovery period there is another event e.g. flood following soon after drought. Natural systems, now impacted by human use and modification struggle to recover and the deteriorated state become the new status quo or new condition status.

The Australian Government has been investing in environmental protection, sustainable agriculture and natural resource management for decades, in acknowledgment of the long term and sustained action required to address threats from human use. The review of phase two of the Natural Heritage Trust funded National Landcare Program found this Australian Government investment has achieved improvements at local and, often, regional scales to the condition of natural resources and reduced threats to native plants and animals and iconic places. The investment has also contributed to the adoption of better land management practices and improved soil health, leading to increased agricultural productivity. The review identified opportunities to improve delivery through greater focus on co-design of projects and leveraging of First Nations people's knowledge and expertise.

There continues to be strong support, from both the community and experts in natural resource management, for regional-scale environmental protection, sustainable agriculture and natural resource management that acknowledges local conditions and supports connection to, and engagement of, local communities. Regional-scale planning and investment is an effective way to connect national priorities with Community priorities and bring stakeholders together to address those issues of greatest importance.

Broad community and industry engagement and participation is crucial to achieve outcomes from the regional delivery of environmental protection, sustainable agriculture and natural resource management services. Regional Delivery Partners work closely with farmers and land managers, science organisations, peak bodies, grass roots and volunteer organisations such as Landcare, local government, government agencies and First Nations people.

This work will also contribute towards Australia has obligations under international conventions such as:

- the United Nations ***Convention on Biological Diversity*** (https://www.cbd.int/) with objectives on conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources;
- the ***World Heritage Convention*** (https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/) where the Australian Government has agreed to identify, protect, conserve and present World Heritage properties;
- the ***Ramsar Convention on Wetlands*** (https://www.ramsar.org/) that aims to halt the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve, through wise use and management, those that remain. This requires international cooperation, policy making, capacity building and technology transfer; and

- the ***Kyoto Protocol*** that relates to the management of our natural resources, including those to protect biodiversity, soil, wetlands and World Heritage properties and to address climate change.

To deliver on these commitments, the Australian Government is continuing to invest in natural resource management. These investments include a range of measures to protect our unique environment, biodiversity and natural heritage; build stronger and more sustainable agriculture and Landcare; and contribute to the broader suite of actions, programs and strategies targeting Threatened Species and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the Environment *Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), World Heritage properties and Ramsar Sites.

IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

Biodiversity and natural capital assets were identified in a three-step process:

- Step 1 asset identification through synthesis of existing information
- Step 2 Asset threats and identification of emergency scenarios
- Step 3 Identify potential management actions.

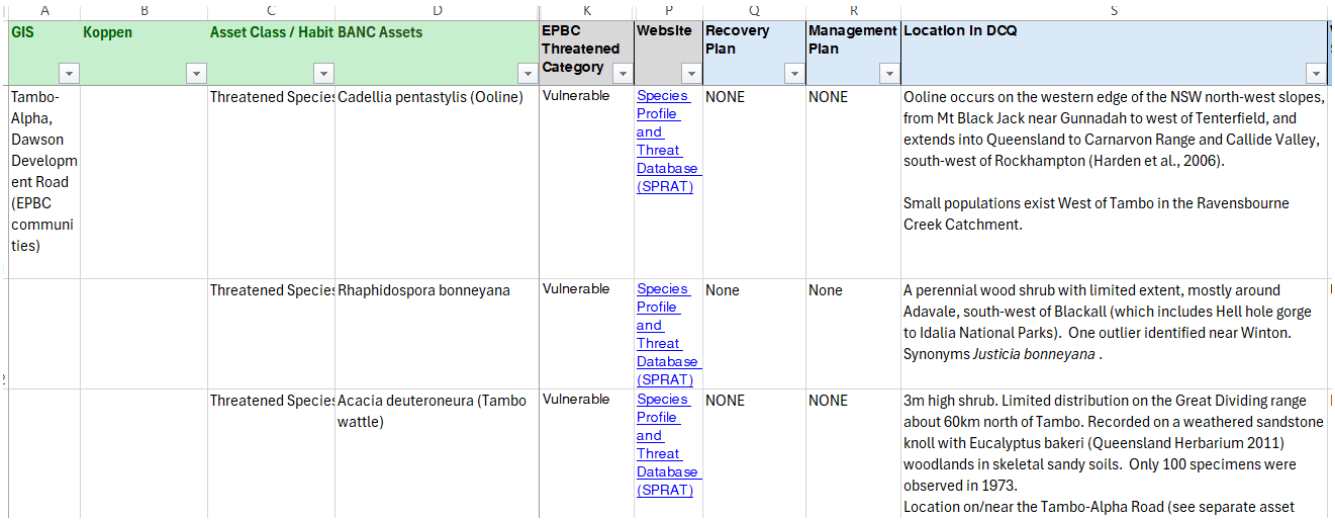
1. Step 1: Asset Identification

Over 140 assets were identified for the initial draft (final number may change after consultation), including, but not limited to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the *Environment and Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999 (EPBC Act) with biodiversity values, for example, locations of key listed threatened species and ecological communities, world Heritage properties, national heritage places, Ramsar wetlands and Directory of Important Wetlands (DIW). A broad identification and summary of agricultural natural capital assets was also included in the asset list. The master list of assets was derived from the SPRAT report for the Desert Channels NRM region, some of these assets were later excluded based on location and lack of potential habitat. Significant environmental areas were added to EPBC/DIW based on a confluence of species, nationally threatened species or other significant values (derived from expert reports).

Table 2 Summary of 134 assets by class

Asset Class	#Assets
DIW	19
DIW, GAB Wetland	3
DIW, Threatened Species	1
GAB wetland	8
Grasslands, Wetlands	1
Key Tourist area	5
Threatened Species	75
Threatened Species, Caves	2
Threatened Species, Desert	2
Threatened Species, National Estate	1
Threatened species, Protected area	3
Threatened species, Refuge	2
Threatened Species, Wetland	1
Wetland	1
Threatened Species, GAB wetland	5
Agriculture	3
Waterhole	2
Grand Total	**134**

Assets have been mapped spatially where possible (some are too diffuse) and a summary paragraph about the location of each included in the electronic attachment spreadsheet (DCQ BANC ANLP emergency v1.xlsx).



A	B	C	D	K	P	Q	R	S
GIS	Koppen	Asset Class / Habit	BANC Assets	EPBC Threatened Category	Website	Recovery Plan	Management Plan	Location in DCQ
Tambo-Alpha, Dawson Development Road (EPBC communities)		Threatened Species	Cadellia pentastylis (Ooline)	Vulnerable	Species Profile and Threat Database (SPRAT)	NONE	NONE	Ooline occurs on the western edge of the NSW north-west slopes, from Mt Black Jack near Gunnadah to west of Tenterfield, and extends into Queensland to Carnarvon Range and Callide Valley, south-west of Rockhampton (Harden et al., 2006). Small populations exist West of Tambo in the Ravensbourne Creek Catchment.
		Threatened Species	Rhaphidospora bonneyana	Vulnerable	Species Profile and Threat Database (SPRAT)	None	None	A perennial wood shrub with limited extent, mostly around Adavale, south-west of Blackall (which includes Hell hole gorge to Idalia National Parks). One outlier identified near Winton. Synonyms *Justicia bonneyana* .
		Threatened Species	Acacia deuteroneura (Tambo wattle)	Vulnerable	Species Profile and Threat Database (SPRAT)	NONE	NONE	3m high shrub. Limited distribution on the Great Dividing range about 60km north of Tambo. Recorded on a weathered sandstone knoll with Eucalyptus bakeri (Queensland Herbarium 2011) woodlands in skeletal sandy soils. Only 100 specimens were observed in 1973. Location on/near the Tambo-Alpha Road (see separate asset

Figure 5 Extract from the electronic attachment spreadsheet identifying assets and their location.

Table 3 Summary of extracted asset names and map notes.

	BANC Assets	Map notes
Agriculture		
	Floodplains (?)	(blank)
	Grasslands (?)	(blank)
	Herbage country (?)	(blank)
DIW		
	Birdsville - Durrie Waterholes Aggregation	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Cauckingburra Swamp	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Cooper Creek - Wilson River Junction	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Cooper Creek Overslow Swamps - Windorah	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Cooper Creek Swamps - Nappa Merrie	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Diamantina Overflow Swamp - Durrie Station	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Diamantina River Wetland System	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Georgina River - King Creek Floodout	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Lake Buchanan	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Lake Cuddapan	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Lake Galilee	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Lake Mipia Area	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Lake Phillipi	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Lake Torquinie area	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Lake Yamma Yamma	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Mitchell Swamp	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Moonda Lake - Shallow Lake Aggregation	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Mulligan River - Wheeler Creek Junction	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Muncoonie Lakes Area	MU47_SEA_1ddHex

BANC Assets	Map notes
DIW, GAB Wetland	
Aramac Springs	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Austral Limestone Aggregation	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Elizabeth Springs	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
DIW, Threatened Species	
Coongie Lakes	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
GAB wetland	
Barcaldine North Supergroup	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
Barcaldine South Supergroup	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
Groundwater	Region
Mulligan River Supergroup	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
Springsure West Supergroup	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
Springvale North Supergroup	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
Springvale South Supergroup	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
The Big Spring	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Grasslands, Wetlands	
Soils	Region
Key Tourist area	
Barcaldine Botanic Walk	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Barcaldine Sand Hill	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Mitchell grass botanical walk: Ilfracombe	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Old Cork Waterhole	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Thomson River: Long reach waterhole	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Threatened Species	
Acacia ammophila (null)	(blank)
Acacia carneorum (Needle Wattle, Dead Finish, Purple-wood Wattle)	(blank)
Acacia crombiei (Pink Gidgee)	(blank)
Acacia deuteroneura (null)	(blank)
Acacia peuce (Waddy, Waddi, Waddy-wood, Birdsville Wattle)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_Acacia_peuce
Acacia pickardii (Birds Nest Wattle)	No known populations
Acanthophis hawkei (Plains Death Adder)	(blank)
Amytornis barbatus barbatus (Bulloo Grey Grasswren, Grey Grasswren (Bulloo))	(blank)
Amytornis dorotheae (Carpentarian Grasswren)	(blank)
Aphelocephala leucopsis (Southern Whiteface)	(blank)
Arthraxon hispidus (Hairy-joint Grass)	(blank)
Bertya opponens (null)	(blank)
Bulbophyllum globuliforme (Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid)	Excluded
Cadellia pentastylis (Ooline)	Tambo-Alpha, Dawson Development Road (EPBC communities)
Calidris acuminata (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper)	(blank)
Ctenotus serotinus (Gravel Downs Ctenotus)	(blank)
Cycas platyphylla (a cycad)	(blank)

BANC Assets	Map notes
Dasyuroides byrnei (Kowari, brushy-tailed marsupial rat, Byrne's crest-tailed marsupial rat)	To be mapped
Dasyurus hallucatus (Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu])	(blank)
Daviesia discolor (null)	Excluded
Denisonia maculata (Ornamental Snake)	(blank)
Dichanthium setosum (bluegrass)	(blank)
Egernia rugosa (Yakka Skink)	(blank)
Elseya albagula (Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle)	Excluded
Elseya lavarackorum (Gulf Snapping Turtle)	Excluded
Eryngium fontanum (Blue Devil)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
Erythrotriorchis radiatus (Red Goshawk)	Excluded
Erythrura gouldiae (Gouldian Finch)	(blank)
Eucalyptus nudicaulis (Mt Isa Mallee)	To be mapped
Eucalyptus virens (Shiny-Leaved Ironbark)	Excluded
Falco hypoleucos (Grey Falcon)	(blank)
Frankenia plicata (Sea heath)	Excluded
Furina dunmalli (Dunmall's Snake)	Excluded
Gallinago hardwickii (Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe)	Excluded
Geophaps scripta scripta (Squatter Pigeon (southern))	(blank)
Grantiella picta (Painted Honeyeater)	DCQ
Grevillea kennedyana (Flame Spider-flower)	(blank)
Hakea maconochieana (null)	(blank)
Lawrencia buchananensis (null)	(blank)
Livistona lanuginosa (Waxy Cabbage Palm)	(blank)
Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri (Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern), Eastern Major Mitchell's Cockatoo, Pink Cockatoo (eastern))	(blank)
Maccullochella peelii (Murray Cod)	Excluded
Macrotis lagotis (Greater Bilby)	To be mapped
Mogurnda clivicola (Flinders Ranges Mogurnda, Flinders Ranges Purple-spotted Gudgeon)	(blank)
Mooraberrie dune system	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda (Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern))	To be mapped
Neophema chrysostoma (Blue-winged Parrot)	(blank)
Nyctophilus corbeni (Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat)	(blank)
Onychogalea fraenata (Bridled Nail-tail Wallaby, Bridled Nailtail Wallaby)	Idalia NP Surrounds: Yellow-footed rock-wallaby
Pedionomus torquatus (Plains-wanderer)	(blank)
Petauroides minor (Greater Glider (northern), Greater Glider (north-eastern Queensland))	Excluded

	BANC Assets	Map notes
	Petauroides volans (Greater Glider (southern and central))	Excluded
	Petrogale xanthopus celeris (Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby (central-western Queensland))	Hell Hole Gorge NP AND Idalia NP
	Pezoporus occidentalis (Night Parrot)	(blank)
	Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) (Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory))	To be mapped
	Poephila cincta cincta (Southern Black-throated Finch)	(blank)
	Polianthion minutiflorum (null)	(blank)
	Rhaphidospora bonneyana (null)	(blank)
	Roseberth-Birdsville	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Rostratula australis (Australian Painted Snipe)	(blank)
	Sclerolaena blakei (null)	(blank)
	Sclerolaena walkeri (null)	(blank)
	Simpson Desert	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Sminthopsis douglasi (Julia Creek Dunnart)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_Sminthopsis_douglasi
	Southern Simpson Desert	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Southern stony plains	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Stagonopleura guttata (Diamond Firetail)	(blank)
	Swainsona murrayana (Slender Darling-pea, Slender Swainson, Murray Swainson-pea)	(blank)
	Thesium australe (Austral Toadflax, Toadflax)	Excluded
	Toko Range	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Tringa nebularia (Common Greenshank, Greenshank)	(blank)
	Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli (Masked Owl (northern))	(blank)
	Varanus mertensi (Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor)	Excluded
	Vincetoxicum forsteri (null)	Excluded
	Xerothamnella parvifolia (null)	(blank)
Threatened Species, Caves		
	Chalinolobus dwyeri (Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat)	(blank)
	Macroderma gigas (Ghost Bat)	(blank)
Threatened Species, Desert		
	Notomys fuscus (Dusky Hopping-mouse, Wilkiniti)	To be mapped
	Pseudomys australis (Plains Rat, Palyoora, Plains Mouse)	(blank)
Threatened Species, GAB wetland		
	Chlamydogobius micropterus (Elizabeth Springs Goby)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
	Chlamydogobius squamigenus (Edgbaston Goby)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
	Eriocaulon carsonii (Salt Pipewort, Button Grass)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs

	BANC Assets	Map notes
	Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis (Redfin Blue Eye, Redfin Blue-eye)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
	Sporobolus pamelae (a GAB spring grass)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex_GAB_Springs
Threatened Species, National Estate		
	Tully Range escarpment	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Threatened species, Protected area		
	Hell Hole Gorge NP: Yellow-footed rock-wallaby	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Idalia NP Surrounds: Yellow-footed rock-wallaby	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Jericho Reserve	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Threatened species, Refuge		
	Lake Dunn	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
	Tambo-Alpha, Dawson Development Road (EPBC communities)	MU47_SEA_1ddHex
Threatened Species, Wetland		
	Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)	(blank)
Waterhole		
	Desert Waterholes (Climate refuge)	(blank)
	Grassland Waterholes (Climate refuge)	(blank)
Wetland		
	Surface water	Region

2. Step 2: Assess threats, identification of emergency scenarios

The following threats were assessed for each asset with a susceptibility rating of High, Medium or Low, and an explanation of why that threat applies, and why that rating was given. Note: An asset already facing many threats, that is difficult to protect from an emergency scenario would likely be considered more susceptible than one that has fewer threats and is easier to protect. Emergency scenarios considered included:

- Wildfire
- Drought
- Flood and/or storm
- Disease
- Pollution
- Accident (used once)
- Extreme events may include heatwaves, cold snap or dust storms etc.

The image below is an example of the table layout in the electronic attachment.

BANC Assets	Wildfire Sus.	Wildfire Why	Drought Sus.	Drought Why	Flood Sus	Storm Sus.	Inundation flood/Storm Why
Cadellia pentastylis (Ooline)							
Rhaphidospora bonneyana	Unknown	Research is needed to identify threats	Unknown	Research is needed to identify threats	Unknown	Unknown	Research is needed to identify threats
Acacia deuteroneura (Tambo wattle)	High	See Tambo-Alpha, Dawson Development Road (EPBC communities) Little is known on the biology and ecology of A. deuteroneura. Flowering has been recorded in August and fruiting in November (DSEWPC, 2008; Queensland Herbarium, 2011). Research is needed to identify the threats to A. deuteroneura. The known range of the species is very restricted, so it is likely to be susceptible to elimination	Medium	See Tambo-Alpha, Dawson Development Road (EPBC communities) Little is known on the biology and ecology of A. deuteroneura. Flowering has been recorded in August and fruiting in November (DSEWPC, 2008; Queensland Herbarium, 2011). Research is needed to identify the threats to A. deuteroneura. The known range of the species is very restricted, so it is likely to be susceptible to elimination by stochastic events.	Low		See Tambo-Alpha, Dawson Developm communities) Research is needed to identify the thr deuteroneura. The known range of the restricted, so it is likely to be suscepti by stochastic events. Escarpment unlikely to flood, but do ir dropoffs.

Figure 6 Extract from the electronic attachment spreadsheet identifying assets and their location.

3. Step 3: Outline potential management actions

This section outlines **preparedness and response** actions for assets that could be undertaken to reduce the threat of relevant emergency scenarios, including where the action would need to be undertaken and who could undertake (or is undertaking the action)

A master list of actions that have/could be undertaken by stakeholders to address each threat was collated. For each of the 70 plus actions the following was assessed:

- An interim status was assigned to each action, particularly if the '**who**' was known. Status options used include: **yes but more needed, No, some** or left **blank**.
- Likely timing was identified ie: **pre, during or post** emergency event.
- Identification of each asset that the action may relate to.

				TIMING			ASSETS													
Who (*DCQ implies active engagement with Landholders)	Threat	Actions	Status / is action underway	Pre	During	post	Soils	Groundwater	Surface water (see waterholes	Barcaldine North Supergroup	Barcaldine South Supergroup	Springvale North Supergroup	Springvale South Supergroup	Mulligan River Supergroup	Springsure West Supergroup	Aramac Springs	Austral Limestone Aggregation	Elizabeth Springs	The Big Spring
	Drought	Build resilience / improve habitat							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Flood	Conduct immediate and ongoing post-drought weed and pest control to reduce competition and threats	Yes but more needed	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Figure 7 extract from the Actions spreadsheet

IMPLEMENTATION

This section will include how you will communicate the Plan to regional and key stakeholders. How DCQ will articulate where there are 'gaps' in preparedness action for particular assets.

This section outlines engagement collaboration and coordination activities to be undertaken to implement the plan.

Community / stakeholder engagement

The following sections outline the approach DCQ uses to developing and communicating this plan to stakeholders, including how we will support (and integrate this plan into) Commonwealth, State and Territory government efforts to identify and incorporate biodiversity and agricultural natural capital assets into emergency response management and planning systems.

1. Engagement, Collaboration and Coordination activities

The approach used by DCQ to develop and communicate this plan to stakeholders included:

- Providing initial information about the project to stakeholders via regularly scheduled meetings (in-person and online) where we would typically provide a project update, phone calls and emails January – May 2024. This provided stakeholders with early indications of advice or input that may be asked for and inviting feedback on preferences regarding stakeholder method of engagement in May-June 2024.
    - Participation in Bushire and
- Provide information via existing forums and publications that stakeholders are already involved with and meet regularly. Examples include:
    - the Central West Pest management Group and
    - Gulf Catchments Pest Taskforce

  These two forums have the potential to reach all Local government rural lands officers, but they only meet every three to six months.

- Provide multiple and flexible opportunity for input, plus targeted contributions. This includes:
    - DCQ reviewing advanced and/or draft copies of planning documents and project outcomes.
    - Initial information describing assets and the appropriate preparedness response added to a sortable / filtered excel spreadsheet.
    - The full draft Plan and mapping in May- June 2024.
    - Fully autonomous online feedback form.
- Stakeholders have been existing planning documents, frameworks and processes have guided the development of the draft plan. Meetings, emails, discussions with stakeholders, particularly Government Agencies and surrounding NRM groups, and have helped to define and shape the preparedness, response and recovery actions detailed throughout the plan.

2. Raising Public Awareness

After the plan as been finalised and approved, Desert Channels will promote it to the public via:

- DCQ's website https://dcq.org.au/
- Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/desertchannels
- LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/company/desert-channels-queensland/mycompany/
- Members newsletter, the 'DCQ ROUND UP'
- Attendance at stakeholder meetings and forums such as:
    - the Central West Pest Management Group
    - Gulf Catchments Pest Taskforce
    - Prickly Acacia Alliance

3. Ongoing surveillance

Desert Channels will encourage emergency management authorities to incorporate the Plan into their education and training programs. DCQ will actively promote our biodiversity and agricultural natural assets and the emergency management information and/or data relevant to emergency services and agencies like local Fire/Disaster Management Committee Meetings.

4. Education and Training

DCQ will encourage emergency management authorities to incorporate the Plan into their education and training programmes. DCQ will actively promote our biodiversity and agricultural natural capital assets and the emergency management information and/or data relevant to emergency services and committees.

5. Key gaps

This section of the Plan identifies gaps in the preparedness, response and recovery actions for biodiversity and natural capital assets. Gaps identified during the planning process include:

- Novel and cryptic species with little known information about their response the drought, flood or fire. For completeness there have been some assumptions made (and noted) in the Asset tables.
- The region is relatively large
- Impacts of Climate Change that have already happened e.g. shifts in average temp, number of days above 35 deg per month, rainfall patterns and that impact of natural assets.

6. Risk management including mitigation strategies

This section outlines the key overarching risks associated with the implementation of this Plan's actions and how they can be mitigated.

Ratings for the likelihood, consequence and overall risk were assigned using the Desert Channels Group Risk Management Strategy and policy manual. In addition, where appropriate, the development of a detailed Joint Safety and Environment Analysis for each activity.

Table 4 Key risks associated with implementation of asset preparedness and response actions

Potential Risk	Consequence	Matters to consider	L	C	Risk Class	Responsible officer
HUMAN RESOURCES						
H1 Staff turnover	● Loss of productivity ● Loss of continuity ● Loss of knowledge ● Cost of recruiting and training ● Disengagement of community built on familiarity and trust	● Involvement of staff in setting strategic direction ● Succession planning in place for key positions ● Documentation of processes and procedures ● Documentation of corporate knowledge ● Regular performance review	5	4	H	CEO
H2 Occupational Health and Safety	● Injury to staff and lost productivity	● DCQ routinely operates in remote areas and with officers often working alone ● Many work sites have inherent risks where mitigation is required ● Policies in place and promoted ● Consideration in development of applicable skill sets for staff relevant to their role.	3	3	M	Operations Manager
COMMUNICATION						
C1 Ineffective communication with Government Dept and Funding bodies	● Funding risks and delays ● Duplication of effort and waste of resources.	● Constant evaluation of effectiveness of communication ● Constant refining of key messages ● High reporting standards maintained	3	3	M	Operations Manager

C2 Ineffective communication with community, landholders and managers	● Reduced engagement and participation	● Constant evaluation of effectiveness of communication ● Constant refining of key messages	3	3	M	Operations Manager
C3 Ineffective communication with other stakeholder bodies e.g Industry groups, Local Government	● Reduced engagement and participation	● Constant evaluation of effectiveness of communication ● Constant refining of key messages	3	3	M	Operations Manager
C4 Ineffective communication within the Board	● Reduced engagement and participation ● Poor and slow decision-making processes ● Organisational dysfunction	● Board is dispersed and meets rarely ● Constant evaluation of effectiveness of communication ● Constant refining of key messages	3	4	H	Executive, CEO
C6 Ineffective communication at the staff level	● Reduced engagement and participation ● Poor and slow decision-making processes Organisational dysfunction	● Dispersed staff are common within the organisation ● Staff are often out of the office for long periods of time ● Key decisions need to be communicated directly and not through “word of mouth”	3	4	H	Executive, CEO

MONITORIN & DATA AND REVIEW

1. Monitoring

Monitoring will be an ongoing process through the plan to ensure that DCQ and the community can:

- Learn about the effectiveness of the actions;
- Highlight to partners about the value of investment to date; and
- Refine and improve the implementation over time.

Each management action will have a unique monitoring program to guide the effectiveness of that action. This monitoring will be used to provide an evaluation of that action and determine how valuable it was in contributing to the targets in the plan.

Broader monitoring of the plan will be conducted annually on the overall status of the plan and documented in annual DCQ progress reports. This monitoring will provide a more holistic view of the plan and how the long-term goals are being met.

2. Data

Most of the data utilised for information in this plan (including mapping) was already publicly available and/or available from DCQ as a harmonised dataset. All data is able to be shared upon request with federal or state agencies and stakeholders. Some sensitive assets and data such as weed distribution is only available in as harmonised 23km hexagon polygon grid. Subject to staff time and funding priorities DCQ will continue working towards making this data available from an online spatial portal.

The Mapping document in particular contains references the vast array of source datasets. Most of the spatial data was sources from the original publishing Authority e.g. Queensland Government's QSpatial data service, Geoscience Australia, Atlas of Living Australia, CSIRO and DECCEW (SPRAT).

3. Review

Review of the plan will be conducted biannually subject to resources. This will provide an opportunity to update, remove or include new management actions that have been developed for the region. This is a valuable feature of the plan given the uncertainty that exists in planning, funding and implementation. A biannual review will also ensure that management actions can be kept up to date subject to stakeholder support and available funding.

KEY CONTACTS
ESSENTIAL FOR DELIVERY

This section outlines the key contacts in the Desert Channels management unit that will be involved in emergency preparedness, response and recovery. Note positions have also been included as the individual personnel may change.

- Queensland Government:
    - Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (as at May 2024) is the primary provider of fire and rescue, emergency management, and disaster mitigation programs and services through Queensland.
        - Fire and Rescue services (FRS): responsible for ensuring the capacity of operational staff to respond in emergent situations as legislated in the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*. Traditionally fire in the built environment.
            - Minister for Fire and Disaster Recovery and Minister for Corrective Servies Nikki Boyd MP.
            - Central Region (Barcaldine)
                - Area Director Barcaldine (Fiona Quirk) Central West Fire Management Group
                - Bushfire Safety Officer (Tyrel Spence)
            - Northern Region
                - Bushfire Safety Officer (Anita Dwyer) Boulia Bushfire Risk Management Plan
                - Area Training and Support officer (Sean Hunter)
            - South Western led by State RFS Assistant Commissioner, area offices at Toowoomba and Roma.
        - Rural Fire Service (RFS) provides fire services to 93% of Queensland's vast state. Made up of 28,000 volunteers who make up 1,400 rural fire brigades. Main goal is active firefighting landscape fires, hazard prevention and mitigation advice, issuing permits and fire warden activities, Community education and engagement, disaster management response and recovery options.
        - State Emergency Service (SES). As part of the 2024 reforms SES will join QPS. SES assistance is provided for non-life-threatening emergency situations during floods, storms or other similar events. SES also support other agencies.

          **work is underway ahead of the 2024 natural disaster season, with the goal to modernise service delivery arrangements, simplify operational structures and focus resources.
    - Queensland Police Service (QPS)

    - Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI). Develops and coordinates science policy across government and invest in research and development to meet the state's future challenges.
        - Queensland Herbarium: Advice on species identification, location and recovery actions. This includes mapping of Remnant Vegetation.
        - Remote Sensing Centre: Remote monitoring products such as ground cover and persistent green, essential for tracking asset condition during drought and mapping flood extent.
        - Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, park management *note significant recent acquisition of new Parks between Goneway, Diamantina and Bladensburg have not been included in the list below.
            - Astrebla Downs (QPWS, 2023)
            - Bladensburg (QPWS, 2023)
            - Diamantina (QPWS, 2023)
            - Forest Den (QPWS, 2023)
            - Goneaway (QPWS, 2023)
            - Hellhole gorge (QPWS, 2024)
            - Lochern (QPWS, 2023)
            - Moorrinya (QPWS, 2023)
            - Munga-Thirri (QPWS, 2023)
            - Idalia (QPWS, 2023)
            - Welford (QPWS, 2011)
            - White Mountains (QPWS, 2023)
            - Williyan-ngurru, previously known as Camooweal Caves (QPWS, 2013)
        - Conservation Parks
            - Combo Park 1 (DNPRSR, 2015) and Park 2 (DNPSR, 2015)
            - Elizabeth Springs (DNPRSR, 2015)
            - Lark Quarry (NPRSR, 2015)
    - Department of Agriculture (QDAF) dedicated to ensuring the production and protection of Queensland's rich natural resources. Business groups include Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries and Forestry.
    - Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)
- Local Government Association Queensland (LGAQ)
- Industry groups: Queensland Farmers Federation (QFF), Agforce Queensland etc.
- Conservation organisation and other NRM groups
- Traditional owner PBC, Aboriginal Ranger teams and health country plans.

More detailed record of stakeholder engagement activities recorded in the Stakeholder engagement plan (document #3).

AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN

The ability to amend the Emergency response plan is a key feature of its design. Due to the dynamic nature of funding opportunities and legislative changes, the plan needs to be able to adapt to a changing mix of opportunity. This is the reason why unique management actions have been designed that can easily attract funding. In addition, being able to draft new management actions is also valuable to ensure that the plan can meet current needs.

Inclusion of new management actions can be brought forward by any community member or stakeholder. This may occur as required if there is an urgent need to meet a funding timeframe or to deal with a new emerging issue in the region. Where supported by the DCQ board, it will then be placed into the plan.

The ability to have a plan that can easily be updated will ensure that the plan is flexible and can adapt to changing funding streams or issues within the region

Works Cited

COAG. (2011). *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience.* Barton, ACT: Commonwealth of Australia (Home Affairs, Council of Australian Governments). Retrieved from https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/emergency/files/national-strategy-disaster-resilience.pdf

COAG. (2011). *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience.* Council of Australian Governments. Retrieved from https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/emergency/files/national-strategy-disaster-resilience.pdf

DAFF. (2022). *South West Queensland Regional Drought Resilience Plan 2022-2030.* Australian Government (Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry). Retrieved from https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/sw-queensland-rdrp.pdf

DCCEEW. (2022). *Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032: Towards Zero extinctions.* Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water). Retrieved from https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/threatened-species-action-plan-2022-2032.pdf

DEE. (2018). *On-Ground Investmetn Location Data Capture, Management and Sharing Standards v1.0: Prepared by Environment Resources Information Network (ERIN).* Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia (Department of Environment and Energy). Retrieved from https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/ground-investment-location-data-capture-mgt-sharing-standards-v1.pdf

DNPRSR. (2015). *Combo Regional Park 1 Management Statement.* Brisbane: State of Queenlsand (Departmetn of National Parks, Sport and Racing). Retrieved from https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0033/166398/combo1-rpms.pdf

DNPRSR. (2015). *Elizabeth Springs Regional Park Management Statement.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing). Retrieved from https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0033/167937/elizabeth-springs-rpms.pdf

DNPSR. (2015). *Combo Regional Park 2 Management Statement.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing). Retrieved from https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/166414/combo2-rpms.pdf

EPBC Act. (1999). *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act.* Australian Government (Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment).

NPRSR. (2015). *Lark Quarry Regional Park Managemetn Statement 2015.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing). Retrieved from https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0030/167367/lark-quarry-rpms.pdf

QDMC. (2023). *Queensland State Disaster Managment Plan.* Brisbane: Queensland disaster Managemetn Committee. Retrieved from https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/339336/Interim-2023-QSDMP-V1.2.pdf

QPWS. (2011). *Welford National Park Management Plan.* State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Resource Management) now DESI (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0034/167866/welford-np-mgt-plan-approved-2011.pdf

QPWS. (2013). *Camooweal Caves National Park Managemetn Statement 2013.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racings; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/167458/camooweal-caves.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Astrebla downs National Park Managemetn Statement 2013.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0039/166998/astrebla-downs.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Bladensburg National Park Management Plan 2013.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/166396/bladensburg.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Diamantina National park Managemetn Statement 2013.* State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Sciecne). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/166320/diamantina.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Forest Den National park management plan 1998.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Departmetn of Environment and Science; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0025/167137/forest-den-national-park-1998.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Goneway National Park Managemetn Statement 2013.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0024/165732/goneaway.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Idalia National Park Managemetn Plan 1998.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of environment and Sciecne, Queensladn Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0023/166703/idalia-national-park-1998.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Lochern National Park management Plan 1998.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science: Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0036/166698/lochern-national-park-1998.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Moorinya National Park Management Plan 2011.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0030/168357/mp006-moorrinya-np-mgtplan-gic-approved-2011.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *Munga-Thirri National Park Management Statement 2013.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0032/166991/munga-thirri.pdf

QPWS. (2023). *White Mountains National Park Management Statement 2013.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science; Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0026/167435/white-mountains.pdf

QPWS. (2024). *Hell Hole Gorge National Park Management Statement 2013.* Brisbane: State of Queensland (Department of Environment, Sciecne and Innovation: Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service). Retrieved from https://parks.desi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0026/167417/hell-hole-gorge.pdf

QRA. (2020). *The Central West Queensland Regional Resilience Strategy New Possibilities QRATF/19/3890.* Brisbane, Queensland: Queesland Government (Queensland Reconstruction Authority) and endorsed by Remote Area Planning and Development (RAPAD). Retrieved from https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-03/0516_Central%20West%20Regional%20Resilience%20Strategy_January2020_LR.pdf

QRA. (2021). *The Queensland Flood Risk Management Framework.* Brisbane, Queensland: Queensland Government (Queensland Reconstruction Authority). Retrieved from https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-06/queensland_flood_risk_management_framework_2021_qfrmf_0.pdf

QRA. (2022). *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027.* Brisbane, Queensland: Queensland Government (Queensland Reconstruction Authority). Retrieved from https://ncq.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022_QLDGOV_queensland_strategy_for_disaster_resilience_2022-2027.pdf

QRA. (2023). *Queensland Recovery Plan. Last updated 01/11/2023. CM DOC/23/37207).* Queensland Government (Queensland Reconstruction Authority). Retrieved from https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-11/queensland-recovery-plan-june-2023.pdf

GLOSSARY

Agricultural natural capital assets	refer to on-farm natural resources that we rely on for food and fibre production, including soil, air, water, riparian areas, remnant native vegetation, agroforestry and environmental plantings and animals.
Annual	A plant that normally completes its life cycle within one year or season.
Biodiversity Assets	refer to assets identified by jurisdictions, environmental management agencies or environmental law as important to preserve during emergencies or natural disasters e.g. species, ecological communities, habitat features.
Introduced weeds	Exotic or non-native plants that grow out of place or where they are not wanted or considered introduced weeds. Introduced weeds may alter natural habitats, cause gross structural and floristic changes in vegetation communities, alter landscape processes and cause loss of ecological and economic productivity.
Mapping	means the activity or process of creating a picture or diagram representing biodiversity assets and agricultural natural capital assets in the region, meeting the standard outlined in the *On-Ground Investment Location Data, Capture, Management and Sharing Standards V1.0* (DEE, 2018).
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance as referenced in the biodiversity state interest under the State Planning Policy (SPP). MSES encompass certain environmental values protected under Queensland legislation
Perennial	A plant that normally lives for more than two years or growing seasons, fruiting more than once during its life.
Regional Ecosystems	Vegetation community in a bioregion that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Updated regional ecosystems descriptions are maintained in the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems

APPENDIX

RATING TABLES

This section extracted from the DCQ BANC ANLP emergency excel spreadsheet.

1. Wildfire rating for each asset

Table 5 Wildfire rating table

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Acacia ammophila (null)
(blank)
(blank)
Acacia carneorum (Needle Wattle, Dead Finish, Purple-wood Wattle)
(blank)
(blank)
Acacia crombiei (Pink Gidgee)
(blank)
(blank)
Acacia deuteroneura (null)
(blank)
(blank)
Acacia peuce (Waddy, Waddi, Waddy-wood, Birdsville Wattle)
(blank)
(blank)
Acacia pickardii (Birds Nest Wattle)
Low
Buffel grass is known to directly (e.g. through resource competition) and indirectly (though altered fire regimes) negatively affect native flora and fauna in a range of habitat types (e.g. see Clarke et. al. 2005). Buffel grass leads to hotter more intense fires. At present Cenchrus ciliaris (buffel grass) is concentrated in depositional habitats in the arid zone from which these threatened species are largely absent. Road construction and realignment is a threat to populations of Acacia pickardii that occur along the Birdsville track in north-east South Australia.
Acanthophis hawkei (Plains Death Adder)
(blank)
(blank)
Amytornis barbatus barbatus (Bulloo Grey Grasswren, Grey Grasswren (Bulloo))
High
Impacts on foraging habitat and prey availability. Other potential threats include fire and predation by feral cats (Felis catus) and foxes (Vulpes vulpes) (McAllan & Cooper 1995; Australian Government, 2005).

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Amytornis dorotheae (Carpentarian Grasswren)
High Grasswrens normally abandon burnt areas, unless substantial unburnt pockets of spinifex remain (Garnett et al., 2011), with recolonisation occurring after three to four years depending on levels of rainfall, vegetation regeneration rates and the persistence of nearby source populations (Harrington et al., 2009). The primary threat to Carpentarian grasswrens is increased fire frequency and intensity (Garnett et al., 2011; Murphy et al., 2011), as this causes changes to the vegetation communities in their sandstone habitats (Higgins et al., 2001). Improve current burning practises, by reducing the extent and incidence of hot fires late in the dry. Cat predation is likely to increase in post-fire landscapes as vegetation cover is reduced, and birds are forced to move through much more open landscapes and exist in small, suboptimal habitat patches (McGregor et al., 2015; Leahy et al., 2016).
Aphelocephala leucopsis (Southern Whiteface)
Medium Southern whitefaces live in a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains (Higgins & Peter 2002). Habitat susceptible to fire. Living and dead trees with hollows and crevices which are essential for roosting and nesting are susceptible to fire.
Aramac Springs
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Arthraxon hispidus (Hairy-joint Grass)
(blank) (blank)
Austral Limestone Aggregation
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Barcaldine Botanic Walk
(blank)
(blank)
Barcaldine North Supergroup
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Barcaldine Sand Hill
(blank)
(blank)
Barcaldine South Supergroup
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Bertya opponens (null)
(blank)
(blank)
Birdsville - Durrie Waterholes Aggregation
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Bulbophyllum globuliforme (Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid)
(blank)
(blank)
Cadellia pentastylis (Ooline)
(blank)
(blank)
Calidris acuminata (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper)
(blank)
(blank)

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)
(blank)
(blank)
Cauckingburra Swamp
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Chalinolobus dwyeri (Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat)
High
Impacts on foraging habitat and prey availability. Smoke drawn into roosting caves could also have negative impacts on populations. No evidence exists of the large-eared pied bat roosting in tree hollows.
Chlamydogobius micropterus (Elizabeth Springs Goby)
(blank)
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Chlamydogobius squamigenus (Edgbaston Goby)
(blank)
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Coongie Lakes
(blank)
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Cooper Creek - Wilson River Junction
(blank) Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Cooper Creek Overslow Swamps - Windorah
(blank) Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Cooper Creek Swamps - Nappa Merrie
Low Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry). Surrounded by wind-blown inland sand duenfields, unlikely to carry a fire.
Ctenotus serotinus (Gravel Downs Ctenotus)
High This is a slow-moving species that favours open habitats where it does not benefit from spinifex shelter sites, and it has consequently been inferred that is likely to be particularly susceptible to predation by feral cats and foxes (R. Knowles pers. comm. 2012 in Venz 2015). It is also likely to have been adversely impacted by modification of habitat through the invasion of non-native Buffel Grass within the last ten years, and formerly from cattle grazing of suitable habitat within the national park. Grazing continues outside the park and may therefore affect any subpopulation that survives outside the park boundary.
Cycas platyphylla (a cycad)
(blank) (blank)
Dasyuroides byrnei (Kowari, brushy-tailed marsupial rat, Byrne's crest-tailed marsupial rat)
Low

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
The substantial decline observed within Diamantina and Astrebla Downs National Parks appears to be primarily driven by a feral cat plague in 2012-13 (R Brandle 2018. pers comm 24 March; J Augusteyn 2022. pers comm 22 June). the Kowari lives in burrows dug into sand mounds that occur infrequently across stony gibber plains (Lim 1998; Canty & Brandle 2008). Gibber plains are desert surfaces covered by interlocking pebble fragments tightly embedded in silty clay soils that can seal out moisture and rainfall. Kowaris have a strong preference for gibber plains with patches of softer soils, such as sand dunes, river channels and ephemeral swamps (Lim 1992, 2008; Canty 2012). Cats are likely to be early colonisers after fire, but the arid zone is unlikely to support large extensive wildfires.
Dasyurus hallucatus (Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu])
High The Northern Quoll is a solitary carnivorous marsupial, that makes its dens in rock crevices, tree holes or occasionally termite mounds, and is predominantly nocturnal. Loss of resources (food/ground cover) and increased predation due to inappropriate fire regime (Oakwood 2000; Woinarski et al. 2001). Inappropriate fire regimes, and predation following fire
Daviesia discolor (null)
High The main identified threat to D. discolor is fire, either deliberate fuel reduction burns, or wildfire (Halford, 1998). Although the species appears to be capable of resprouting from rootstock after fire.
Denisonia maculata (Ornamental Snake)
(blank) (blank)
Desert Waterholes (Climate refuge)
(blank) (blank)
Diamantina Overflow Swamp - Durrie Station
(blank) Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Diamantina River Wetland System
(blank)

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Dichanthium setosum (bluegrass)
(blank)
(blank)
Egernia rugosa (Yakka Skink)
(blank)
(blank)
Elizabeth Springs
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Elseya albagula (Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle)
(blank)
Not assessed, Excluded based on location
Elseya lavarackorum (Gulf Snapping Turtle)
(blank)
(blank)
Eriocaulon carsonii (Salt Pipewort, Button Grass)
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Eryngium fontanum (Blue Devil)
(blank)
(blank)
Erythrotriorchis radiatus (Red Goshawk)
(blank)
(blank)
Erythrura gouldiae (Gouldian Finch)
High

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
The restricted diet of Gouldian Finches, combined with their essential annual lifecycle, makes them particularly vulnerable to the seed shortages that can occur at the onset of the wet season (November - January). Reduced availability of critical wet season grass seed resources due to changes in land use and consequent changes in grazing and fire regimes, combined with natural fluctuations in seasonal rainfall may have driven historical declines in Gouldian Finches. The contemporary fire regime in northern Australia is dominated by frequent, extensive, hot, late dry season wildfires, with large tracts of the region burning every year. Fire is known to affect seed productivity in key wet season grasses that Gouldian Finches rely on to tide them over the period of food scarcity that occurs early in the year. Fires can also affect the availability of tree hollows for nesting, and Gouldian Finches tend to avoid hollows that have been burnt.
Eucalyptus nudicaulis (Mt Isa Mallee)
Low Eucalyptus nudicaulis occurs in a fire-prone landscape. Wildfires are common after high rainfall seasons where significant biomass from Triodia spp. and Buffel Grass (Cenchrus ciliatus) accumulates (Queensland Herbarium 2021). Eucalyptus nudicaulis has a lignotuber and can resprout vegetatively after disturbance such as fire (Nicolle 2008). Because this resprouting capacity is apparently unlimited, eucalypts with lignotubers can be extremely long-lived, i.e. hundreds of years (Nicolle 2008). Generation length for eucalypts has been estimated as 70 years (Fensham et al. 2020), but is probably longer for E. nudicaulis given its resprouting capacity.Eucalyptus nudicaulis is a mallee that typically grows to a height of 2–6 m (6 ft 7 in – 19 ft 8 in) and forms a lignotuber. Eucalyptus nudicaulis occurs within fire-prone vegetation. After significant rainfall seasons, fuel loads can be substantial and cause extensive wildfires (Queensland Herbarium 2021). The species has a lignotuber, which confers a relatively robust capacity to survive fires.
Eucalyptus virens (Shiny-Leaved Ironbark)
(blank) (blank)
Falco hypoleucos (Grey Falcon)
Medium

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
The species is mainly found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm, except when wet years are followed by drought, when the species might become marginally more widespread, although it is essentially confined to the arid and semi-arid zones at all times (Schoenjahn 2018). The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses (Garnett et al. 2011; Watson 2011; Schoenjahn 2013, 2018; Janse et al. 2015; Ley and Tynan 2016). The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter (Olsen and Olsen 1986; Schoenjahn 2018). Key threat include predation by cats, which may increase after fire and/or flood. Schoenjahn (2018) documented that Grey Falcons will roost on the bare open ground and documented Grey Falcon in the gut contents of cats. Chicks may be vulnerable to cat predation at accessible nests.
Floodplains (?)
High Wildfire can burn vegetation impacting on the benefits provided by these areas, including: -removing grond cover making soil susceptible to erosion - decrease value as shelter and windbreaks - displace birds and insects affecting pollination of adjacent plants
Frankenia plicata (Sea heath)
(blank) (blank)
Furina dunmalli (Dunmall's Snake)
(blank) (blank)
Gallinago hardwickii (Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe)
(blank) (blank)
Geophaps scripta scripta (Squatter Pigeon (southern))
Low The squatter pigeon (southern) inhabits the grassy understorey of open eucalypt woodland, and less often savannas. Sandy areas dissected by gravel ridges, which have open and short grass cover allowing easier movement, are preferred. It is less commonly found on heavier soils with dense grass. It often occurs in burnt areas and is sometimes found on tracks and roadsides (Higgins & Davies, 1996; Garnett & Crowley, 2000). Inappropriate fire regimes may lead to), introduction of weeds, thickening of understorey vegetation, predation by feral cats (Felis catus) and foxes (Vulpes vulpes) (post fire).
Georgina River - King Creek Floodout
(blank)

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Grantiella picta (Painted Honeyeater)
High Implementation of appropriate burning practices - including cool cultural burns to reduce the incidence of intense, hot wildfires which burn the tree canopy and result in mistletoe mortality - is an important part of climate change adaptation and management. Wildfires that are hotter and more frequent, are an indirect threat of climate change. Key habitat sensitive to fire.
Grassland Waterholes (Climate refuge)
(blank) (blank)
Grasslands (?)
High Wildfire can burn vegetation impacting on the benefits provided by these areas, including: -removing grond cover making soil susceptible to erosion - decrease value as shelter and windbreaks - displace birds and insects affecting pollination of adjacent plants
Grevillea kennedyana (Flame Spider-flower)
(blank) (blank)
Groundwater
Low Fire only likely to damage physical infrastructure connected to the GAB and is outside the scope of this plan. There are likley to be significant impacts on surface expression of GAB springs and they have been dealt with elsewhere / individually in this plan.
Hakea maconochieana (null)
(blank) (blank)
Hell Hole Gorge NP: Yellow-footed rock-wallaby
Low

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Extensive fires at particular times (e.g. at the beginning of long dry periods when regrowth is slow) could be detrimental to these refuge-dependent animals that can't travel far without risk of predation (Tuft et al., 2012). Too frequent extensive or intensive burning. Predation by feral cats is possible, but there is little evidence of population-scale impact.
Herbage country (?)
(blank)
(blank)
Idalia NP Surrounds: Yellow-footed rock-wallaby
High
Extensive fires at particular times (e.g. at the beginning of long dry periods when regrowth is slow) could be detrimental to these refuge-dependent animals that can't travel far without risk of predation (Tuft et al., 2012). Fire on Idalia has been infrequent in the past. The last extensive fire was recorded in the 1950s in the northern section of the park. Litter build-up and availability of other dry combustible material over much of the park is normally insufficient to support large scale fires. Many plant communities occurring on the park, including the mulga woodlands, are known to be very fire-sensitive and the historic absence of broad-scale fires in the area has probably contributed to the continued persistence and health of these communities.
Jericho Reserve
(blank)
(blank)
Lake Buchanan
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Lake Cuddapan
(blank)
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Lake Dunn
High

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Arid and semi-arid lakes can be temporary or semipermanent depending on the reliability of their water source. Groundwater dependendent ecosystem. During dry periods the significant biomass could result in hot intense fires. Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion.
Lake Galilee
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Lake Mipia Area
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Lake Phillipi
Medium Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Lake Torquinie area
Medium Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Lake Yamma Yamma
Medium Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Lawrencia buchananensis (null)
(blank) (blank)
Livistona lanuginosa (Waxy Cabbage Palm)
(blank) (blank)
Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri (Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern), Eastern Major Mitchell's Cockatoo, Pink Cockatoo (eastern))
High The eastern Major Mitchell's cockatoo lives in arid and semi-arid woodlands dominated by mulga (Acacia aneura), mallee and box eucalypts, slender cypress pine (Callitris gracilis) or belah (Casuarina cristata). Within these vegetation types, the subspecies main requirements are fresh surface water, and trees with suitable nesting hollows (Higgins 1999; OEH 2017). Nests occur in very old trees in large hollows, which take a long time to form (Gibson & Florentine 2008); Has a specific set of preferences in nesting tree species and hollow characteristics;
Maccullochella peelii (Murray Cod)
(blank) (blank)
Macroderma gigas (Ghost Bat)
Low Impacts on foraging habitat and prey availability. Given its typical nightly foraging range of 10 to 15 km and the recent evidence of foraging at the edges of improved agricultural areas (GPS based data in Augusteyn 2018; Bullen unpublished GPS data). Large-scale wildfires have had no published impact on a roosting colony, and this is therefore a knowledge gap, other research showed a 50% reduced entrence to roost in following months. Smoke drawn into roosting caves could also have negative impacts on populations.
Macrotis lagotis (Greater Bilby)
Medium

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Fire, at least in part due to its influence on the type and availability of food resources and exposure to predators, may play a role in improving habitat favourability for bilbies in parts of the Greater Bilby's range. This is demonstrated in areas of the Tanami Desert (Southgate et al. (2007)) where bilby occurrence was associated with the close proximity to recently burnt habitat and areas with high fire heterogeneity. Fire and grazing can reduce the height and size of vegetation allowing predators to catch prey more easily (McGregor et al. 2015). After extensive fires vast areas of homogeneous regrowth following extensive wildfire may limit foraging, dispersal and re-colonisation by bilbies (Bradley et al. 2015). Buffel grass (Cenchrus ciliaris) and couch grass (Cynodon dactylon) have been recorded in bilby habitat. Risk of extensive fires low in the arid regions. Sandy soils are preferred by buffel grass in Central Australia (DENR) where it presents a threat to affected habitat by changing fire intensity and regimes, altering vegetation composition and demography (Clarke et al. 2005) and by competing with bilby food plants (PWCNT 1998). Other unspecified weeds have also been reported from bilby sites in WA and the NT.
Mitchell grass botanical walk: Ilfracombe
High Located between a well travelled National Highway and Railway line and tourist rest stop there are significant ignition sources enarby. Difficult and expensive to maintain fire breaks without causing erosion.
Mitchell Swamp
(blank) Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Mogurnda clivicola (Flinders Ranges Mogurnda, Flinders Ranges Purple-spotted Gudgeon)
(blank) (blank)
Moonda Lake - Shallow Lake Aggregation
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Mooraberrie dune system
(blank)
(blank)
Mulligan River - Wheeler Creek Junction
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (only following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Mulligan River Supergroup
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (but only following successive good seasons). There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Muncoonie Lakes Area
High
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda (Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern))
(blank)
Predation by introduced species such as feral cats (Felis catus) and European red foxes (Vulpes vulpes); invasive weeds (Holmes, 1998; Garnett & Crowley, 2000). Rapid colonisation after fires.
Neophema chrysostoma (Blue-winged Parrot)
High

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Fire hazard reduction continues to remove blue-winged parrot habitat, especially breeding habitat (FPA 2020; Todd M pers. comm. 2022). Cats (Felis catus) and foxes (Vulpes vulpes), may take some birds given they feed on the ground (DELWP 2016; Woinarski et al. 2017). Fires that remove nesting habitat (Evans et al. 2017; Di Virgilio et al. 2019; Dowdy et al. 2019; M Todd pers. comm. 2022). and increase exposure to predators such as cats. Invasive weeds have the ability to change the floristic and structural characteristics of habitat, thereby changing resource availability (French & Zubovic 1997). Furthermore, some weeds may increase the flammability of the habitat, amplifying bushfire risks (Salvo Aires 2014).
Notomys fuscus (Dusky Hopping-mouse, Wilkiniti)
Low Fire can result in lack of habitat patches of suitable successional age, size and distribution. There may also be an increased threat of predation via pest animals (particularly cats). Preferred habitat unlikely to carry large fires.
Nyctophilus corbeni (Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat)
(blank) Bushfires are suspected to be a threat in the remaining uncleared areas of the south-eastern long-eared bat's habitat (Duncan et al., 1999). Bushfires pose a threat to the conservation of the species by both causing direct mortality during bushfire events and through the loss of foraging habitat and roosting sites, which take a long time to develop (Schulz and Lumsden 2010) Impacts on foraging habitat and prey availability. Reduction in hollow availability
Old Cork Waterhole
High High short term impacts following a fire. reduced water quality can have a significant (local) impact on water availability both in storage and for water in the landscape. Many tourists camping are also likely to incraese risk of local fires. It has 'majestic' tree growth and prolific bird life.
Onychogalea fraenata (Bridled Nail-tail Wallaby, Bridled Nailtail Wallaby)
High Bridled nailtail wallabies shelter underneath the low shrubby bushes of young brigalow regrowth, amongst Carrisa ovata thickets or in hollow logs (Tierney 1985; Evans 1992). Sites of food sources, water, shelter, fire and flood refugia, or those used at other times of environmental stress, need to be protected.
Pedionomus torquatus (Plains-wanderer)

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
High High-intensity, large-scale fires can degrade or destroy habitat, particularly folling high rainfall when grassland habitat has become dense and tall, with increased fuel loads for wildfres of above-average severity and extent. Their grassland habitat can become too dense and tall, making habitat unsuitable. **Petauroides minor (Greater Glider (northern), Greater Glider (north-eastern Queensland))**
(blank) (blank) **Petauroides volans (Greater Glider (southern and central))**
(blank) (blank) **Petrogale xanthopus celeris (Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby (central-western Queensland))**
Low Extensive fires at particular times (e.g. at the beginning of long dry periods when regrowth is slow) could be detrimental to these refuge-dependent animals that can't travel far without risk of predation (Tuft et al., 2012). Too frequent extensive or intensive burning. Predation by feral cats is possible, but there is little evidence of population-scale impact. **Pezoporus occidentalis (Night Parrot)**
Low Most habitat records are of Triodia (Spinifex) grasslands and/or chenopod shrublands (Garnett et. al., 2011) in the arid and semi-arid zones, and Higgins (1999) listed Astrebla spp. (Mitchell grass), shrubby samphire and chenopod associations, scattered trees and shrubs, Acacia aneura (Mulga) woodland, treeless areas and bare gibber as associated with sightings of the species. Roosting and nesting sites are consistently reported as within clumps of dense vegetation, primarily old and large Spinifex clumps, but sometimes other vegetation types (Higgins 1999, Murphy 2015). The habitat of the southwestern Queensland population is naturally fragmented, and is unlikely to promote fire behaviour that results in most habitat in this area being burned by one fire event (Murphy 2015, pers. comm. 2016). Numerous references indicate that the species appears to rely on roosting/nesting in dense clumps of vegetation that are long-unburnt. (Garnett 1992a,b; Blyth 1997). Murphy (2016) analysed archived Landsat satellite and aerial imagery to show no detectable fires for at least 63 years at a site in southwestern Queensland. Lower large scale wildfire risk in arid chenopod shrublands. **Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) (Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory))**

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
High
Vegetation change through forest harvesting and altered fire regimes; droughts and heatwaves, exacerbated by climate change; and other direct threats such as disease and dog and vehicles. Locations in high fire risk areas.
Poephila cincta cincta (Southern Black-throated Finch)
High
Clearing and fragmentation of woodland, riverside habitats and wattle shrubland alteration of habitat by changes in fire regime. Invasion of habitat by exotic weed species, including exotic grasses;
Polianthion minutiflorum (null)
(blank)
(blank)
Pseudomys australis (Plains Rat, Palyoora, Plains Mouse)
High
Fire can result in lack of habitat patches of suitable successional age, size and distribution. There may also be an increased threat of predation via pest animals (particularly cats). Habitat is highly flammable, low population numbers and fragmented distribution incrase susceptibility.
Rhaphidospora bonneyana (null)
(blank)
(blank)
Roseberth-Birdsville
(blank)
(blank)
Rostratula australis (Australian Painted Snipe)
High

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
The Australian Painted Snipe sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Predation by invasive animals (e.g. nest predation by foxes (Vulpes vulpes) or cats (Felis catus)) may be a threat to the Australian Painted Snipe, however there is no direct evidence for this. Fire can have a negative effect on vegetation if it is uncontrolled, used too frequently, or used at an inappropriate time of year in relation to Australian Painted Snipe habitat. Hot or badly timed fires can remove too much vegetation (down to ground level) and have the effect of temporarily making the area structurally unsuitable. Fire can also leave soil vulnerable to erosion, which can lead to turbidity in the wetland. Hot and too-frequent fires can also affect certain plant species' seed germination and have longer-term effects of altering the floristics and habitat characteristics of the site. For example, frequent burning may gradually eliminate lignum communities in some wetlands, depriving colonial nesting waterbirds and others such as ducks and native-hens, of important nesting habitat (R. Jaensch, pers. comm 2020).
Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis (Redfin Blue Eye, Redfin Blue-eye)
(blank)
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Sclerolaena blakei (null)
(blank)
(blank)
Sclerolaena walkeri (null)
(blank)
(blank)
Simpson Desert
Low
One of the largest examples of stony plains in the CHC.
Sminthopsis douglasi (Julia Creek Dunnart)
High
Inappropriate fire regimes reduce vegetation cover and further expose animals to predators. In times of low cover, predator impacts are exacerbated by current grazing practices (Malone pers comm. 2007). Increse in buffel grass leads to hotter more intense fires. Feral cats stomach surveys revealed that they were a significant predator of S. douglasi and that predation can be locally high.

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Soils
High Fire will remove ground cover, exposing soils and potentially leading to topsoil loss via wind (particularly at the critical end of dry-season in October) and water erosion, scorching and nutrietn loss. Bare ground after wildfire can elad to invasion and/or incrase of weed species. Although relatively low in frequency, wildfires in the region are difficult to manage and can burn considerable areas. A few good wet seasons (as in 2019-2024) and introducted pasture species can significantly incrase fuel loads, incraseing instensity and risk of scorching / total seedbank loss.
Southern Simpson Desert
(blank) (blank)
Southern stony plains
Low (blank)
Sporobolus pamelae (a GAB spring grass)
Medium Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry). Overgrazing and trampling of the species, removing plants from the soil. Able to rapidly recolonise.
Springsure West Supergroup
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Springvale North Supergroup
High

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Springvale South Supergroup
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Stagonopleura guttata (Diamond Firetail)
(blank) (blank)
Surface water
Medium Wildfire can impact catchments that feed dams, waterholes and waterways. Fire removes ground cover, inreasing the risk of soil erosion by wind and water in th einitial period after a fire until vegetation recovers. Wind and water erosion move ash, silt debris and organic material, making water unattractive to livestock and possibly leading to toxic algal growth. High short term impacts following a fire. reduced water quality can have a significant (local) impact on water availability both in storage and for water in the landscape. Limited extensive fire scare history across the Region
Swainsona murrayana (Slender Darling-pea, Slender Swainson, Murray Swainson-pea)
(blank) (blank)
Tambo-Alpha, Dawson Development Road (EPBC communities)
(blank) (blank)
The Big Spring
High

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. These wetlands are surrounded by agricultural land, which can be open, dry and sutiable for hot grass fires (following good seasons), There are no natural barriers to prevent fire from burning the edge / through the entire sytsem (when dry).
Thesium australe (Austral Toadflax, Toadflax)
High Changes in fire regime may also be responsible for the absence of Thesium australe from the native grassland remnants of the lowland plains (Scarlett and Parsons, 1982). The absence of Thesium australe from areas with dense shrub and/or tree cover at known sites suggests that the maintenance of open conditions by frequent firing in the long-term may be as important for the survival of Thesium australe as the apparent stimulation of germination by fire mentioned above.
Thomson River: Long reach waterhole
High Fire has the potential to impact water quality and damage soil. A bushfire may destry habtiat for EPBC listed threatened flora and fauna and potentially impacted populations. During recovery there may be an incrase in weed species, predation and erosion. High tourist area may incraese risk of fire.
Toko Range
(blank) (blank)
Tringa nebularia (Common Greenshank, Greenshank)
High Common greenshanks breed between late-April and June (del Hoyo et al. 1996). Nests are typically a shallow scrape on open ground, often within clearings in woods (Snow and Perrins 1998). They are also typically placed next to a piece of dead wood (del Hoyo et al. 1996) or beside rocks, trees (Johnsgard 1981), fences, and sticks (for use as nest markers) (Snow and Perrins 1998; BirdLife International 2021). If present ground nests highly susceptible to fire.
Tully Range escarpment
Medium (blank)
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli (Masked Owl (northern))
(blank) (blank)
Varanus mertensi (Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor)
(blank) (blank)
Vincetoxicum forsteri (null)

Asset | Wildfire Susceptibility rating | Why it poses a threat | reason for rating
(blank)
(blank)
Xerothamnella parvifolia (null)
(blank)
(blank)
(blank)
(blank)
(blank)

07 4658 0600

info@dcq.org.au

www.desertchannels.com.au

@desertchannels

PO Box 601, Longreach Q 4730

92 Galah Street, Longreach