

GREEN HILLS DAMSITE INUNDATION MAPPING

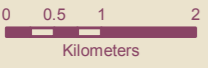
GILBERT RIVER AMTD 333.6 KM

DAM WALL 26 METRES

Dominant regional ecosystems

- 2.3.21
- 2.3.23
- 2.3.25
- 2.3.29
- 2.5.14
- 2.5.6
- 2.5.9
- 9.11.23
- 9.11.24
- 9.12.27
- 9.12.36
- 9.3.12
- 9.3.13
- 9.3.20
- 9.3.26
- 9.5.10
- 9.5.13

	Inundation
Perimeter (km)	160
Area (km ²)	52
Acres	12800
Hectares	5180



1:80,000

Projection: UTM Zone 54
Datum: GDA94

Data origin note:
Imagery SPOTS 10x1 July 2006 supplied by RGC spatial imagery project 2006

Contours created from SRTM 3 second DSM product supplied by Geoscience Australia 2007

Drainage, roads, homesteads 250K Geodata supplied by Geoscience Australia 2008

Accuracy Statement
Dam site and size only indicative and not to scale

Inundation only indicative, calculated at 250 metre elevation using SRTM 1 second DSM supplied by Geoscience Australia 2009

Due to varying sources of data, spatial locations may not coincide when overlaid.

- Dam wall
- Green hills station
- Cadastral boundary
- 250 metre estimated inundation
- Track
- 250K drainage**
- Major
- Minor
- HS**
 Homestead

Map production
Northern Gulf Resource Management Group
March 2009

Regional ecosy	Description
2.3.21	Molloy red box (<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Corymbia</i> spp.) woodland on low rises and plains on fine sands and red earths
2.3.23	Molloy red box (<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i>) and cabbage gum (<i>Corymbia confertiflora</i>) woodland on sandy alluvial terraces and levees
2.3.25	River red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland on levees and floodplains
2.3.29	paperbark (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland fringing depressions and broad valleys on solodised soils
2.5.14	Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland on plains on earths and podsolics (south)
2.5.6	Darwin stringy bark (<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Corymbia</i> spp.) woodland to open forest on plains on red and yellow earths
2.5.9	Georgetown box (<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i>) woodland on plains and plateaus on earths, podsolics and skeletal soils
9.11.23	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> or <i>C. pocillum</i> low open woodland to woodland on rolling metamorphic hills and rises
9.11.24	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> or <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> or <i>E. whitei</i> low open woodland of in distinct patches with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ground layer on metamorphic low gravelly hills and rises
9.12.27	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> and/or <i>E. shirleyi</i> dominated low woodland ± <i>E. persistens</i> , <i>E. microneura</i> , <i>Terminalia</i> spp. on acid volcanic rocks
9.12.36	<i>Cochlospermum gregorii</i> or <i>C. gillivraei</i> (kapok) deciduous low woodland and/or <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on rocky outcrops
9.3.12	River beds and associated waterholes
9.3.13	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> mixed open forest to low woodland fringing streams and channels
9.3.20	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> woodland to low open woodland on alluvial plains
9.3.26	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp., <i>Aristida</i> sp., <i>Enneapogon</i> sp., <i>Iseilema</i> sp., <i>Chloris</i> sp., or <i>Dichanthium</i> sp. mixed grassland to open grassland on non-basalt derived alluvial deposits
9.5.10	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on sand sheets
9.5.13	<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> and/or <i>Macropteranthes montana</i> low woodland to low open woodland with <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. emergents on Tertiary sand sheets

