



Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

Level 18/175 Eagle St, Brisbane City QLD 4000

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia

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Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with New Acland Coal Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acland Pastoral Company Pty Ltd	APC
Amended RIDA RPI19/009	NAC's current approval under the RPI Act for the first five years of operations at the Mine
Coal Handling and Processing Plant	CHPP
Environmental Authority EPML00335713	EA EPML00335713
Environmental Protection Act 1994	EP Act
JORC	An Australian professional code of practice that sets minimum standards for public reporting of minerals exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves.
Materials Handling Facility	MHF
Mine's industrial area (ML 50170)	MIA
Million tonnes per annum	Mtpa
Mining Lease	ML
ML 50170	Stage 1 of mining operations at the Mine
ML 50216	Stage 2 of mining operations at the Mine
ML 50232	Stage 3 of mining operations at the Mine
New Acland Coal Pty Ltd	NAC
New Acland Coal Mine	Mine
New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project	Project
New Hope Corporation Limited	New Hope Group
New Hope Exploration Pty Ltd	NHE
Paddock	Each of the disturbance areas have been divided into paddocks to ensure total coverage of the Study Area during both the field and desktop assessment process
Priority Agricultural Areas	PAA
Priority Agricultural Land Use	PALU
Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan	PRCP
Regional Interests Development Approval	RIDA
Regional Planning Interests Act 2014	RPI Act
Run of Mine	ROM
SLR Consulting	SLR
Train Loading Facility	TLF



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1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting (**SLR**) was commissioned by New Acland Coal Pty Ltd (**NAC**) to undertake a Priority Agricultural Land Use (**PALU**) Assessment from Year 6 until mine closure for the planned future mining operations within Mining Lease (**ML**) 50232 at New Acland Coal Mine (**Mine**).

This PALU Assessment has been completed to support NAC's second Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) application, under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* (RPI Act).

The Mine is located approximately 14 km northwest of Oakey, 35 km northwest of Toowoomba and 177 km west of Brisbane in South-East Queensland and is situated in the Toowoomba Regional Council area (**Figure 1**).

1.1 Background to the Mine

NAC, a subsidiary of New Hope Corporation Limited (**New Hope Group**), operates the Mine on ML 50170 (Stage 1), ML 50216 (Stage 2), and MLs 50232 and 700002 (Stage 3). The Mine has operated since 2002 and during 2022 received its final primary approvals for the New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project (**Project**) to extend its operational life.

The Project comprises three new mining areas, Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West, within ML 50232. On 1 May 2023, mining operations commenced within the Manning Vale East mining area and expanded with the commencement of mining operations within the Willeroo mining area on 29 February 2024. Mining operations are expected to commence within the Manning Vale West mining area during 2025. The construction of new supporting infrastructure is expected to commence during 2025.

1.2 RIDA status of the Mine

As approved for the first five years of mining operations on ML 50232, NAC continues to operate in compliance with its Amended RIDA RPI19/009, which under the Regional Planning Interest (RPI) Act 2014 was originally granted on 25 August 2020 and amended as granted on 29 November 2023 (**Figure 2**).

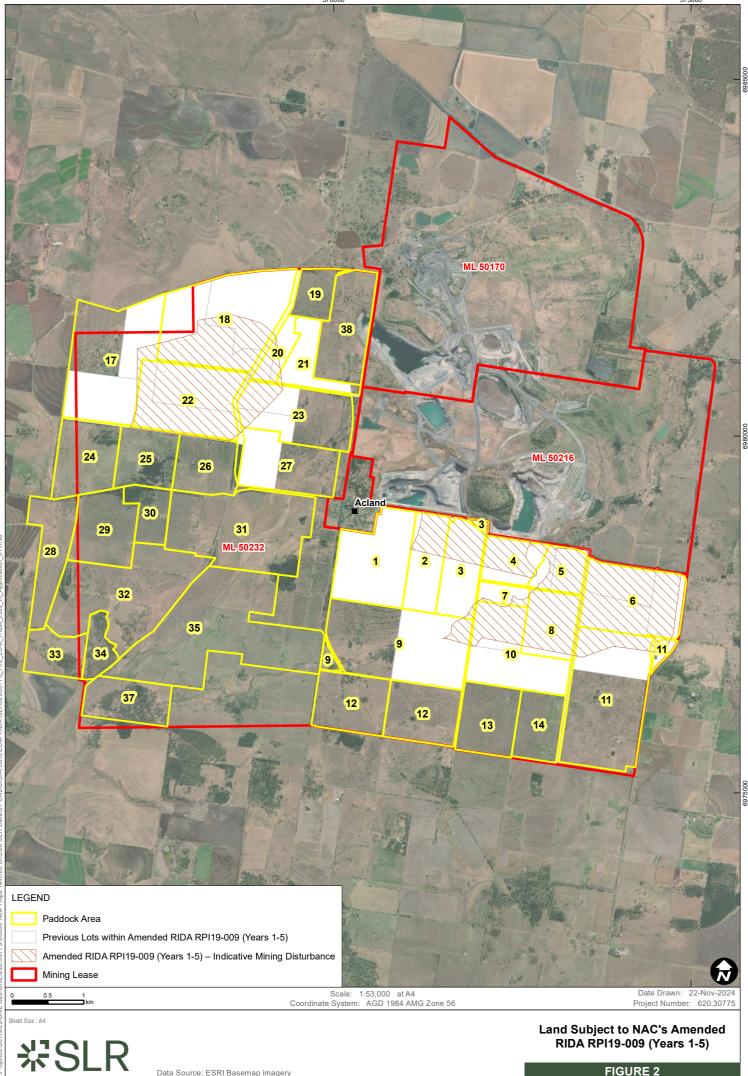
NAC is now seeking an additional RIDA for ML 50232 from Year 6 of mining operations until the complete mine closure process has occurred and all associated mining leases have been surrendered. Consistent with its Amended RIDA RPI19/009, NAC has also ensured its second RIDA application aligns with the approved disturbance areas of 'Figure A1 - Project overview' of its Environmental Authority EPML00335713 (EA EPML00335713) for the Mine, as granted under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Figure 3 displays the land subject to NAC's second RIDA application and **Figure 4** highlights the extension and overlap of NAC's second RIDA application with Amended RIDA RPI19/009. The current activities within ML 50170 (Stage 1) and ML 50216 (Stage 2) and the future infrastructure activities (rail construction and operation) within ML 700002 are not the subject of this RIDA application. MLs 50170 and 50216 define the area that NAC has mined since 2002 and the grant of these MLs pre-date the RPI Act. ML 700002 has been separately assessed under the RPI Act.

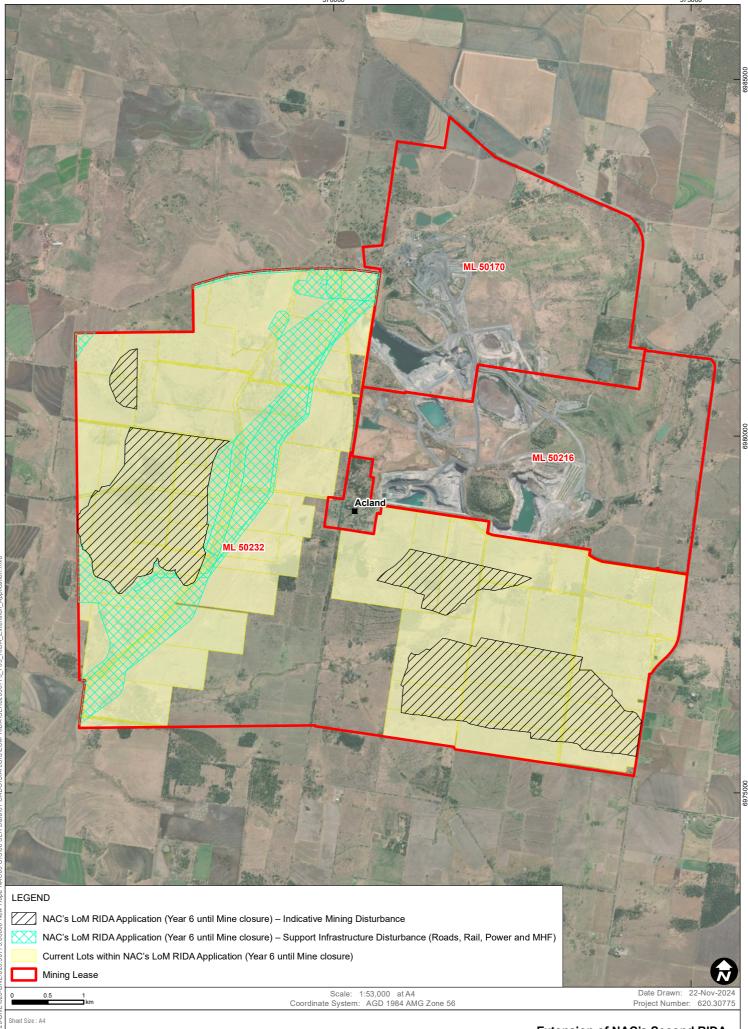




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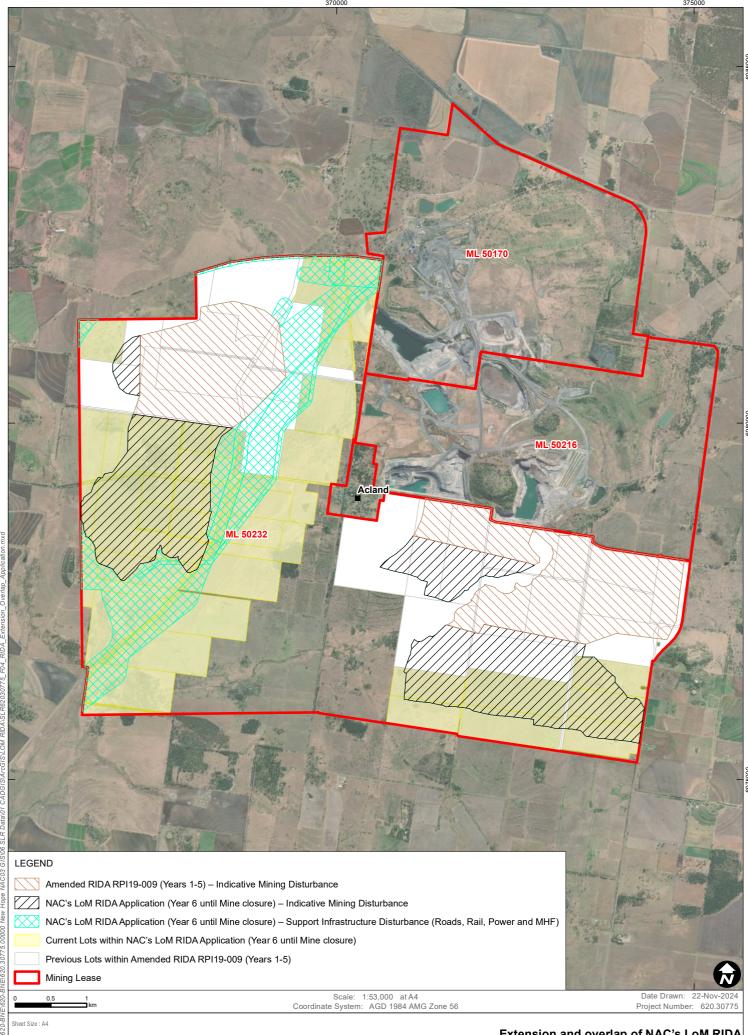


Land Subject to NAC's Amended RIDA RPI19-009 (Years 1-5)



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Extension of NAC's Second RIDA Application



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Extension and overlap of NAC's LoM RIDA Application with Amended RIDA RPI19-009

1.3 Continuing Mining Activities – MLs 50170 and 50216

Mining activities will continue on MLs 50170 and 50216, including the use of existing infrastructure (administration, workshop facilities, coal processing and tailings storage) and progressive rehabilitation activities. As previously stated, the mining activities on MLs 50170 and 50216 are not the subject of NAC's second RIDA application.

1.4 Overview of the Mine's operations

Currently, the Mine produces 5.1 million tonnes per annum (**Mtpa**) of product coal as an open cut thermal coal mine and possesses approval to potentially expand production up to 7.5 Mtpa of product coal, if economic, operational and environmental factors are supportive.

NAC will continue to employ an open cut thin seam strip mining process for coal extraction within ML 50232. This form of open cut mining will facilitate the removal of coal in a progressive and efficient manner across the coal reserves within the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas. The rate of progression (production rate) of each of the active mine pits will continue to be governed by a range of factors, such as the nature of the geological environment (e.g. coal seam thickness, overburden/inter-burden characteristics and faults), economic factors (e.g. market demand) and operational environmental circumstances (e.g. noise and air quality management requirements).

1.5 Planned activities for NAC's second RIDA application

The mining and supporting infrastructure activities planned on ML 50232 by NAC for Year 6 until closure at the Mine form the basis of NAC's second RIDA application and are only on land approved for disturbance by EA EPML00335713 (**Figure 5**).

In summary, the activities planned for NAC's second RIDA application, include:

- the continued operation of the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas for coal extraction from Year 6 until the end of mining operations, which will involve:
 - o the clearance of vegetation,
 - the selective removal of topsoil and subsoil units for stockpiling or selective direct return (i.e. for future rehabilitation purposes),
 - the removal of overburden/interburden for dumping in-pit behind the active mine paths of the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West Pits,
 - the extraction of the individual coal seams and the transport of the Run of Mine (ROM) coal to the Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP) for the processing of ROM coal to product coal,
 - the preparation of previously mined areas, no longer required for operational purposes, for rehabilitation (e.g. final landform development, including surface water and erosion control management requirements), and
 - the progressive rehabilitation of previously mined areas as they become available (e.g. top/subsoil placement and application of an appropriate seed mix);
- the continued construction and operation of water management structures (e.g. dams, levees, drains, bunds, and sediment containment structures):
 - o to divert clean runoff away from disturbed catchments,
 - o to protect the mining operations from Lagoon Creek flood events,



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- o to capture mine affected water for internal use or to treat for eventual release,
- to manage water capture in-pit for internal use or to treat for eventual release, and
- to transfer captured water onsite for dust suppression and other purposes (e.g. an additional CHPP water supply);
- the continued construction and operation of internal haul/access roads to allow the transport of:
 - ROM coal from the Manning Vale East Pit to the CHPP,
 - o ROM coal from the Willeroo Pit to the CHPP,
 - o ROM coal from the Manning Vale West Pit to the CHPP,
 - o mining equipment and personnel to and from the active pit areas, and
 - product coal from the CHPP via the Materials Handling Facility (MHF) to the Train Loading Facility (TLF) for transport off site;
- the construction and operation of an overpass within the Manning Vale West mining area to separate ROM and product coal haulage for safety purposes;
- the construction and operation of part of the rail spur line, rail loop and TLF, including
 the as required development of access, laydown areas, water management
 structures, and associated infrastructure (e.g. safety fencing);
- the construction and operation of administration and ablution facilities at the TLF;
- the continued operation of an engineered 'at-grade' creek crossing of Lagoon Creek to allow:
 - o mining equipment and personnel access to the Willeroo Pit, and
 - o the transport of ROM coal from the Willeroo Pit to the CHPP;
- the construction and operation of a MHF to manage the supply of product coal from the CHPP to the TLF and ensure customer's coal product specifications can be managed on a train-by-train basis for transport to the Port of Brisbane;
- the 'as required' construction and operation of safety and noise attenuation bunds (including inspection access);
- periodic drilling activities ahead of the mine path in each active pit (i.e. as required to improve resource delineation for mine planning purposes);
- drilling and blasting activities in each active pit to support the removal of overburden/interburden:
- the continuation of environmental management (e.g. disturbance control, dust mitigation activities, rehabilitation management, etc.); and
- the management and optimisation of mining equipment fleet, including the acquisition of new fleet, replacement of existing fleet, and enhancements to existing fleet.

As stated, rehabilitation activities will progressively continue on ML 50232 from Year 6 until mine closure, and will be conducted in compliance with the Mine's approved Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (**PRCP**), which will involve:

• the progressive shaping of the in-pit and/or out-of-pit dump slopes as they become available;



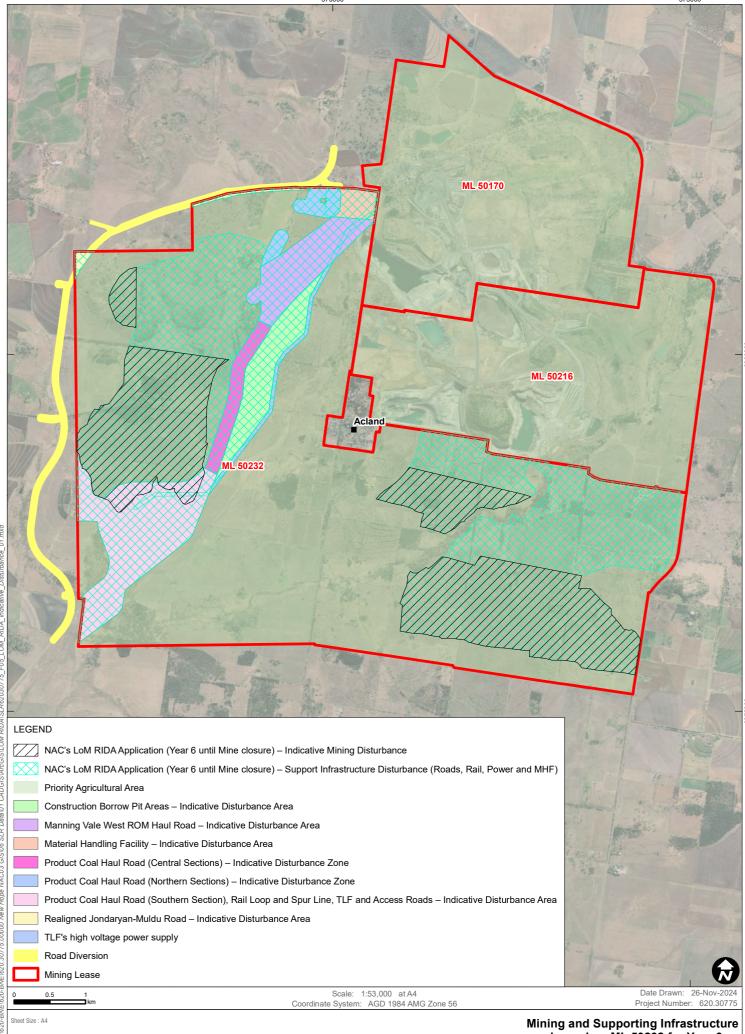
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- the establishment of water management and sediment control structures;
- seeding of rehabilitation areas with appropriate cover crop and pasture species;

the selective spreading of topsoil and subsoils on the reshaped dump slopes;

- · weed and pest management activities;
- the monitoring of rehabilitation performance;
- if identified by monitoring, the repair of any underperforming rehabilitation areas; and
- the on-going certification of rehabilitated areas as they are deemed successful by the scientific evaluation of monitoring results.





Mining and Supporting Infrastructure planned on ML 50232 for Year 6 until Mine closure

1.6 Planned mining activities - NAC's second RIDA application

1.6.1 Manning Vale East Mining Area

For NAC's second RIDA application, mining operations within the Manning Vale East mining area will continue seamlessly from Amended RIDA RPI19/009 at Year 6 of operations with in-pit dumping progressing behind the active mine path as it advances in a southerly direction across the coal reserves via a series of progressive strips. This 'strip mining' process will continue in a relatively steady state until the economic coal reserves are exhausted, which is currently expected during 2037. Progressive rehabilitation will also continue behind the active mine path in compliance with the Mine's PRCP.

In general, the rate of mining within the Manning Vale East mining area will be influenced by geological, economic and environmental factors, which may change the planned completion of mining. It should be noted that noise management requirements are likely to negatively affect the planned progression and production from the Manning Vale East mining area, which may require the periodic reduction, cessation or relocation of mining activities to maintain compliance with the Mine's strict noise limits.

Once coal extraction is completed, rehabilitation will continue as defined by the Mine's PRCP until the final rehabilitation criteria are scientifically demonstrated for the Manning Vale East mining area to support the future surrender of ML 50232 and EA EPML00335713.

The total disturbance area within the Manning Vale East mining area for NAC's second RIDA application is 91.85 hectares. **Table 1** lists the land parcels either wholly or partially within the disturbance area of the Manning Vale East mining area for NAC's second RIDA application.

1.6.2 Willeroo Mining Area

For NAC's second RIDA application, mining operations within the Willeroo mining area will continue seamlessly from Amended RIDA RPI19/009 at Year 6 of operations with in-pit dumping progressing behind the active mine path as it advances in a southerly direction across the coal reserves via a series of progressive strips. This 'strip mining' process will continue in a relatively steady state until the economic coal reserves are exhausted, which is currently expected during 2037. Progressive rehabilitation will also continue behind the active mine path in compliance with the Mine's PRCP.

In general, the rate of mining within the Willeroo mining area will mainly be influenced by geological, economic and environmental factors, which may change the planned completion of mining. It should be noted that noise management requirements are likely to negatively affect the planned progression and production from the Willeroo mining area, which may require the periodic reduction, cessation or relocation of mining activities to maintain compliance with the Mine's strict noise limits.

Once coal extraction is completed, rehabilitation will continue as defined by the Mine's PRCP until the final rehabilitation criteria are scientifically demonstrated for the Willeroo mining area to support the future surrender of ML 50232 and EA EPML00335713.

The total disturbance area within the Willeroo mining area for NAC's second RIDA application is 352.93 hectares. **Table 1** lists the land parcels either wholly or partially within the disturbance area of the Willeroo mining area for NAC's second RIDA application.

1.6.3 Manning Vale West Mining Area

For NAC's second RIDA application, mining operations within the Manning Vale West mining area will continue seamlessly from Amended RIDA RPI19/009 at Year 6 of operations with



in-pit dumping progressing behind the active mine path as it continues to advance in a southerly direction across the coal reserves via a series of progressive strips. This 'strip mining' process will continue in a relatively steady state until the economic coal reserves are exhausted, which is currently expected during 2037. Progressive rehabilitation will also continue behind the active mine path in compliance with the Mine's PRCP.

In general, the rate of mining within the Manning Vale West mining area will mainly be influenced by geological, economic and environmental factors, which may change the planned completion of mining. It should be noted that noise management requirements are likely to negatively affect the planned progression and production from the Manning Vale West mining area, which may require the periodic reduction, cessation or relocation of mining activities to maintain compliance with the Mine's strict noise limits.

Once coal extraction is completed, rehabilitation will continue as defined by the Mine's PRCP until the final rehabilitation criteria are scientifically demonstrated for the Manning Vale West mining area to support the future surrender of ML 50232 and EA EPML00335713.

The total disturbance area within the Manning Vale West mining area for NAC's second RIDA application is 336.18 hectares. **Table 1** lists the land parcels either wholly or partially within the disturbance area of the Manning Vale West mining area for NAC's second RIDA application.

Table 1 NAC's Second RIDA Application: Mining Areas – Land Parcels

Mining Area	Lot Plan	Parcel Type	Parcel Area (hectares)	Area of Disturbance (hectares)	Percentage of Parcel Disturbed	Paddock
MVE	n/a	Road Type Parcel	2.99	1.05	35%	None*
MVE	1AP2207	Lot Type Parcel	1.85	0.70	38%	None*
MVE	2AG262	Lot Type Parcel	69.16	34.30	50%	3
MVE	2RP200083	Lot Type Parcel	119.47	10.71	9%	1
MVE	36RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	65.04	3.62	6%	7
MVE	38AG2512	Lot Type Parcel	61.39	10.38	17%	4
MVE	67RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	65.25	31.09	48%	2
MVE	69RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	100.91	0.00	0%	9
	Total Manning Vale East		486.06	91.85	19%	•
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	6.91	4.48	65%	28, 29, 30
MVW	n/a	Unlinked parcel or inter	0.08	0.08	100%	31
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	3.39	1.94	57%	31
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	0.77	0.77	100%	26
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	3.74	0.57	15%	24, 25, 22
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	2.44	0.45	18%	26
MVW	n/a	Unlinked parcel or inter	0.07	0.02	24%	26
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	1.27	1.24	98%	31
MVW	n/a	Unlinked parcel or inter	0.13	0.01	8%	31
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	1.49	1.49	100%	32
MVW	n/a	Unlinked parcel or inter	0.04	0.04	100%	31
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	0.88	0.88	100%	30



Mining Area	Lot Plan	Parcel Type	Parcel Area (hectares)	Area of Disturbance (hectares)	Percentage of Parcel Disturbed	Paddock
MVW	n/a	Road Type Parcel	1.59	0.36	23%	32
MVW	100AG2498	Lot Type Parcel	16.81	5.74	34%	26
MVW	101A342317	Lot Type Parcel	15.37	15.37	100%	26
MVW	1RL206762	Lot Type Parcel	2.58	0.66	25%	32
MVW	1RL206785	Lot Type Parcel	1.41	0.74	52%	32
MVW	1RL5273	Lot Type Parcel	0.79	0.79	100%	26
MVW	1RL6875	Lot Type Parcel	2.78	0.11	4%	35
MVW	3171RP902113	Lot Type Parcel	81.89	0.65	1%	32
MVW	3435AG2605	Lot Type Parcel	66.54	0.08	0%	22
MVW	3445A341747	Lot Type Parcel	64.87	11.47	18%	28
MVW	3448A341747	Lot Type Parcel	64.74	64.15	99%	29
MVW	3461RP902113	Lot Type Parcel	48.08	18.08	38%	32
MVW	3472A341748	Lot Type Parcel	65.57	13.48	21%	17
MVW	3473AG2388	Lot Type Parcel	66.82	1.64	2%	17
MVW	3684A341858	Lot Type Parcel	65.64	0.05	0%	24
MVW	3873AG2388	Lot Type Parcel	50.70	9.04	18%	17
MVW	4086A342138	Lot Type Parcel	65.69	59.00	90%	25
MVW	4089A342138	Lot Type Parcel	19.35	1.12	6%	24
MVW	49AG391	Lot Type Parcel	2.16	1.17	54%	31
MVW	50AG391	Lot Type Parcel	5.99	2.40	40%	31
MVW	54A342317	Lot Type Parcel	12.82	2.80	22%	26
MVW	90A342317	Lot Type Parcel	16.00	16.00	100%	30
MVW	91A342317	Lot Type Parcel	16.44	16.44	100%	30
MVW	94A342317	Lot Type Parcel	15.45	15.45	100%	26
MVW	95A342317	Lot Type Parcel	16.40	16.40	100%	31
MVW	96A342317	Lot Type Parcel	16.16	16.16	100%	31
MVW	97A342317	Lot Type Parcel	16.66	15.13	91%	32
MVW	98A342317	Lot Type Parcel	15.94	15.25	96%	32
MVW	99A342317	Lot Type Parcel	13.32	4.50	34%	31
	Total Manning	Vale West	869.78	336.18	39%	-
Willeroo	n/a	Road Type Parcel	5.84	2.46	42%	None*
Willeroo	n/a	Road Type Parcel	5.90	2.46	42%	None*
Willeroo	1RL8213	Lot Type Parcel	2.02	1.29	64%	None*
Willeroo	1RL8475	Lot Type Parcel	1.15	0.86	75%	None*
Willeroo	2RP25524	Lot Type Parcel	49.70	24.35	49%	11
Willeroo	2RP93626	Lot Type Parcel	45.97	23.84	52%	11
Willeroo	33AG1311	Lot Type Parcel	64.97	14.87	23%	13
Willeroo	34RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	71.49	71.49	100%	13
Willeroo	35RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	71.72	71.70	100%	10



Mining Area	Lot Plan	Parcel Type	Parcel Area (hectares)	Area of Disturbance (hectares)	Percentage of Parcel Disturbed	Paddock
Willeroo	36RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	65.04	7.29	11%	10
Willeroo	37RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	64.97	6.54	10%	8
Willeroo	66AG3194	Lot Type Parcel	80.91	35.82	44%	12
Willeroo	69RP25514	Lot Type Parcel	100.91	46.43	46%	9
Willeroo	6AG1127	Lot Type Parcel	63.97	2.19	3%	11
Willeroo	8RP25520	Lot Type Parcel	43.27	41.36	96%	11
	Total Wil	leroo	737.83	352.94	48%	-
	Total Mining Areas			780.97	37%	-
		None*: Faseme	nt - not in pad	dock		

1.7 Supporting Infrastructure - NAC's second RIDA application

1.7.1 Background

The approval of the Project to allow the continuation of operations at the Mine within ML 50232 (mining and infrastructure) and ML 700002 (infrastructure) was subject to litigation (years 2015-2021) and an extended primary approvals process (years 2007-2022).

As a result of these unique circumstances, the Mine only recently recommenced mining activities on ML 50232 in May 2023 following a period of suspended operations (care and maintenance) after the Mine's Stage 2 coal reserves were depleted.

The restarting of the Mine after a period of suspended operations and the delayed start of mining on ML 50232 have required NAC to revisit its mine and infrastructure planning. These factors have delayed the development of detailed engineering designs for a majority of the Mine's supporting infrastructure and rescheduled the timing of the planned mining activities for the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas within ML 50232.

Amended RIDA RPI19/009 provides the indicative footprints for the Mine's supporting infrastructure within ML 50232 as originally planned and approved during 2020. NAC's amendment of RIDA RPI19/009 during 2023 aligned the approved disturbance for the first five years of operations within the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas with the disturbance limits of EA EPML00335713. However, it did not amend the indicative footprints of the Mine's supporting infrastructure within ML 50232.

As part of NAC's second RIDA application, NAC is seeking the flexibility to be able to adjust the indicative disturbance footprints of certain supporting infrastructure items within ML 50232 once their final engineering designs are completed.

It should be noted that changes to supporting infrastructure within ML 50232 may also require NAC to make an amendment application for EA EPML00335713 to the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation to align the two documents.

1.7.2 Supporting Infrastructure Requirements

NAC's second RIDA application does not require the inclusion of any new major supporting infrastructure items outside of what has already been approved for ML 50232.



The key supporting infrastructure items that will require modification of their indicative disturbance footprints or the addition of new indicative disturbance footprints within ML 50232 are provided in **Figure 5** and comprise:

- the ROM haul road from the Manning Vale West mining area to the Mine's industrial area on ML 50170;
- the alignment/orientation of the MHF;
- the product coal haul road from the Mine's industrial area on ML 50170 to the MHF;
- the product coal haul road from the MHF to the TLF (northern, central and southern sections);
- the part of the rail spur line and rail loop to be constructed on ML 50232;
- the TLF and supporting infrastructure;
- the TLF's high voltage power supply line;
- areas for the potential development of construction borrow pits and equipment laydown areas; and
- the footprint of the planned realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road that may extend on to ML 50232.

NAC's Projects team is in the process of seeking detailed engineering designs for all the major supporting infrastructure items within ML 50232. Consequently, certain major supporting infrastructure items planned within ML 50232 currently do not possess an accurate indicative disturbance footprint for construction and operation.

To provide flexibility for construction and operation and to avoid the need for future RIDA amendment applications, NAC has developed indicative disturbance corridors for each of the supporting infrastructure items that do not possess a final engineered design.

Importantly, it should be noted that NAC does not intend to disturb the entire area of each of its proposed indicative disturbance corridors. Disturbance within each indicative disturbance corridor will be limited to the final engineered design for the safe construction and operation of the applicable supporting infrastructure item or items. NAC's disturbance within ML 50232 is also controlled by EA EPML00335713 and monitored annually through the Estimated Rehabilitation Cost requirements under the EP Act. A summary of the infrastructure disturbance corridor areas is provided in **Table 3**.

1.7.3 Supporting Infrastructure – Indicative Disturbance Corridors

1.7.3.1 Manning Vale West ROM Haul Road

An indicative disturbance corridor is included for the Manning Vale West ROM haul road from the Manning Vale West mining area to the Mine's industrial area (**MIA**) on ML 50170 to accommodate a change in alignment from Amended RIDA RPI19/009 (**Figure 5**). The change in alignment is required to improve ROM coal haulage operations; to align with an overpass within the Manning Vale West mining area; to ensure sufficient room for construction and operation; and to support adjustments to the mine plan for the Manning Vale West mining area.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for the Manning Vale West ROM haul road.



1.7.3.2 Material Handling Facility

An indicative disturbance corridor is included for the MHF to accommodate a change in its orientation from Amended RIDA RPI19/009 back to the orientation originally planned in the Project's Environmental Impact Statement (**Figure 5**). The reorientation of the MHF is required to support the Mine's internal product coal haulage from the MIA to the TLF and to allow sufficient area for construction and operation.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for the reorientation of the MHF.

1.7.3.3 Product Coal Haul Road (Northern Section) and MHF General Access Road

An indicative disturbance corridor is included for the northern section of the product coal haul road from the Mine's industrial area on ML 50170 to the MHF and from the MHF to the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road (i.e. for eventual haulage to the TLF). This indicative disturbance corridor also includes a general access road from the MHF to the planned realigned Jondaryan-Muldu Road (**Figure 5**). It should be noted that this indicative disturbance corridor merges with the MHF's indicative disturbance corridor.

The indicative disturbance corridor for the northern section of the product coal haul road is required to support the Mine's internal product coal haulage to the TLF, to improve safety management through the separation of ROM and product coal haulage, to add the new product coal haul road alignment, and to allow adequate space for construction and operation. The inclusion of the MHF's general access road within the indicative disturbance corridor is for logistical and practical purposes; to add the new MHF access road; and to allow sufficient area for construction and operation.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for northern section of the product coal haul road and MHF's general access road.

1.7.3.4 Product Coal Haul Road (Central Section – Existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road)

An indicative disturbance corridor is included to cover the portions of the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road that will be used for product coal haulage to the TLF and is divided into two sections:

- 1. to the north of the Manning Vale West mining area where the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road intersects it; and
- 2. to the south of the Manning Vale West mining area where the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road intersects it (**Figure 5**).

It should be noted that these two sections of the indicative disturbance corridor join with a road diversion within the Manning Vale West mining area. This is required to avoid the Manning Vale West Pit (eastern side) and to help facilitate a continuous product coal haul route to the TLF.

The northern portion of this indicative disturbance corridor is required to enable the merging of the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road with the northern end of the road diversion within the Manning Vale West mining area; to support the Mine's internal product coal haulage to the TLF; and to ensure sufficient area for construction and operation.

The southern portion of this indicative disturbance corridor is required to enable the merging of the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road with the southern end of the road diversion within the Manning Vale West mining area; to support the Mine's internal product coal haulage to the



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TLF; to allow for the possible construction of a noise attenuation bund on the eastern side of the product coal haul route; and to ensure sufficient area for construction and operation.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for the portions of the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road that will be used for product coal haulage to the TLF (Central Section).

1.7.3.5 Product Coal Haul Road (Southern Section), Rail Loop and Spur Line, TLF External Access Road, and TLF

An extensive indicative disturbance corridor is included to cover multiple supporting infrastructure items:

- the southern section of the product coal haul road from the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road to the TLF;
- the part of the rail spur line and rail loop to be constructed on ML 50232
- an external access road to the TLF from the realigned Jondaryan-Muldu Road; and
- the TLF and supporting infrastructure (Figure 5).

The portion of the indicative disturbance corridor for the southern section of the product coal haul road from the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road to the TLF is required to support the Mine's internal product coal haulage to the TLF and to ensure sufficient area for construction and operation.

The portion of the indicative disturbance corridor for part of the rail spur line and rail loop to be constructed on ML 50232 is required to accommodate a change in alignment from Amended RIDA RPI19/009; to support the Mine's external product coal haulage to the Port of Brisbane; to allow for the construction and operation of the rail line's supporting infrastructure (e.g. fencing, water management structures, lighting, signalling structures, signage, and inspection roads); and to ensure sufficient area for construction and operation.

The portion of the indicative disturbance corridor for the TLF and supporting infrastructure is required to support the Mine's external product coal haulage to the Port of Brisbane; to allow for the construction and operation of the TLF's supporting infrastructure (e.g. administration building, ablution facilities, vehicle parking area, fencing, lighting, water management structures, signage, signalling structures, high voltage power supply line, and access roads); and to ensure sufficient room for construction and operation.

The portion of the indicative disturbance corridor for the TLF's external access to the realigned Jondaryan-Muldu Road is required for logistical and practical purposes; to add the new TLF external access road; to provide an alternative route for the supply of product coal from the MHF to the TLF (emergency haulage option); and to allow sufficient area for construction and operation.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for the southern section of the product coal haul road from the existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road to the TLF; part of the rail spur line and rail loop to be constructed on ML 50232; the TLF's external access road to the realigned Jondaryan-Muldu Road; and the TLF and supporting infrastructure.

1.7.3.6 TLFs High Voltage Power Supply

An indicative disturbance corridor is included to cover the high voltage powerline route from the MIA to the TLF. It should be noted that part of the high voltage powerline route's northern section is overlapped by the Manning Vale West ROM Haul Road indicative disturbance



corridor and the high voltage powerline route's southern section is overlapped by the indicative disturbance corridor for the TLF and other major supporting infrastructure (**Figure 5**).

The indicative disturbance corridor for the high voltage powerline route from the MIA to the TLF is required to provide a high voltage power supply to the TLF; to add the new high voltage powerline route; to support the Mine's external product coal haulage to the Port of Brisbane; and to ensure sufficient area for construction and operation.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for the high voltage powerline route from the MIA to the TLF.

1.7.3.7 Road Diversion - Realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road

An indicative disturbance corridor is included for the footprint of the planned realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road that may extend on to ML 50232 (**Figure 5**). The indicative disturbance corridor for the planned realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road is a minor area along the northern border and northwest corner of ML 50232 and is mainly required to ensure sufficient area for construction and operation of the road realignment.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for the footprint of the planned realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road that may extend on to ML 50232.

1.7.3.8 Construction Borrow Pits and Equipment Laydown Areas

Indicative disturbance corridors are included for the footprint of possible additional construction borrow pits and equipment laydown areas between the proposed high voltage powerline route and the central section of the product coal haulage route and between the central section of the product coal haulage and the eastern edge of the Manning Vale West mining area within ML 50232 (**Figure 5**). Importantly, these indicative disturbance corridors also provide NAC with additional construction options if the proposed high voltage powerline route is required to avoid EA EPML00335713's mining exclusion zone around Acland.

Table 3 lists the land parcels associated with the indicative disturbance corridor for potential additional construction borrow pits and equipment laydown areas between the proposed high voltage powerline route and the central section of the product coal haulage route and between the central section of the product coal haulage and the eastern edge of the Manning Vale West mining area.

Table 2 Summary NAC's Second RIDA Application: Supporting Infrastructure – Indicative Disturbance Corridor

Section	Infrastructure Area	Area (hectares)		
1.7.3.1	Manning Vale West ROM Haul Road	102.87		
1.7.3.2	Material Handling Facility	21.68		
1.7.3.3	Product Coal Haul Road (Northern Section) and MHF General Access Road	27.46		
1.7.3.4	Product Coal Haul Road (Central Section–Existing Jondaryan-Muldu Road)	44.74		
1.7.3.5	Product Coal Haul Road (Southern Section), Rail Loop and Spur Line, TLF External Access Road, and TLF	216.22		
1.7.3.6	TLFs High Voltage Power Supply	18.30		
1.7.3.7	Road Diversion - Realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road	11.76		
1.7.3.8	Construction Borrow Pits and Equipment Laydown Areas	113.02		
Total Infras	Total Infrastructure Disturbance			



Table 3 NAC's Second RIDA Application: Supporting Infrastructure – Indicative Disturbance Corridor's Land Parcels

Supporting Infrastructure	Lot Plan	Parcel Area (hectares)	Area of Disturbance (hectares)	Percentage of Parcel Disturbed	Paddock
	n/a	3.39	0.27	8%	31
	n/a	1.51	1.43	95%	31
	n/a	4.59	0.03	1%	*None
	n/a	2.44	0.08	3%	*None
	n/a	4.11	0.19	5%	*None
	n/a	1.84	1.84	100%	26
	n/a	5.25	5.25	100%	26
	n/a	3.35	3.15	94%	26
Ī	100AG2498	16.81	2.89	17%	31
Ī	1RL3581	2.83	2.83	100%	31
Central product haul	1RL5439	3.55	2.49	70%	31
road	1SP188363	30.17	0.44	1%	22
Ī	3435AG2605	66.54	0.07	0%	27
	3679A341857	64.85	12.70	20%	23
	3875SP150555	31.69	2.08	7%	31
Ī	3SP188364	32.40	1.17	4%	31
	49AG391	2.16	0.41	19%	31
Ī	50AG391	5.99	1.98	33%	26
	54A342317	12.82	1.32	10%	31
	5SP188365	32.44	1.20	4%	31
	7SP188366	32.78	0.04	0%	31
Ī	99A342317	13.32	2.89	22%	30
	n/a	2.33	0.39	17%	*None
	n/a	3.39	1.18	35%	31
	n/a	1.51	0.01	1%	*None
	n/a	2.44	0.20	8%	*None
	n/a	2.32	0.38	16%	*None
	n/a	4.11	1.45	35%	29, 30
	n/a	1.84	0.00	0%	26
Construction borrow	100AG2498	16.81	8.18	49%	23
pit and laydown	1RP36502	61.84	5.42	9%	31
	1SP188363	30.17	6.14	20%	22
	3435AG2605	66.54	0.21	0%	27
	3679A341857	64.85	41.19	64%	23
	3875SP150555	31.69	10.47	33%	38
	3RP36464	24.17	0.95	4%	21
	3RP36466	63.13	4.96	8%	31
	3SP188364	32.40	10.72	33%	31



Supporting Infrastructure	Lot Plan	Parcel Area (hectares)	Area of Disturbance (hectares)	Percentage of Parcel Disturbed	Paddock
	49AG391	2.16	0.15	7%	31
	50AG391	5.99	1.62	27%	26
	54A342317	12.82	8.69	68%	31
	5SP188365	32.44	4.54	14%	31
	7SP188366	32.78	0.25	1%	31
	99A342317	13.32	5.92	44%	30
	n/a	9.56	0.14	1%	32, 34, 35, 37
	n/a	0.36	0.08	23%	18
landamian Middii	1AG2605	101.88	5.09	5%	19
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	251SP177899	2.89	0.35	12%	18
	2AG2605	99.03	1.19	1%	19
	3069A341593	32.61	0.04	0%	17
	3473AG2388	66.82	4.86	7%	17
	n/a	0.42	0.33	80%	38
	1RP36463	5.74	0.66	11%	38
Materials handling	3RP36463	25.56	18.47	72%	19
facility	60SP177899	1.62	0.40	24%	38
	64AG3113	1.25	0.64	51%	38
	AAP17271	4.83	1.19	25%	*None
	n/a	2.33	0.86	37%	*None
	n/a	9.56	4.46	47%	*None
	n/a	4.59	0.06	1%	*None
	n/a	0.15	0.09	57%	*None
	n/a	0.24	0.20	81%	*None
	n/a	0.18	0.15	81%	*None
	n/a	0.08	0.06	74%	*None
	n/a	0.05	0.05	100%	*None
	n/a	0.14	0.14	100%	*None
Manning Vale West	n/a	2.32	0.87	38%	18
ROM Haul Road – Indicative	1AG2605	101.88	0.10	0%	38
Disturbance Zone	1RP36462	14.22	9.89	70%	38
	1RP36463	5.74	2.52	44%	18
	2AG2605	99.03	0.01	0%	19
	3069A341593	32.61	4.98	15%	23
	3875SP150555	31.69	9.74	31%	38
	3RP36462	16.93	3.10	18%	38
	3RP36463	25.56	6.21	24%	38
	3RP36464	24.17	5.21	22%	21
	3RP36466	63.13	44.58	71%	38
	63AG3098	2.46	0.65	26%	38



		Parcel	Area of	Percentage	
Supporting Infrastructure	Lot Plan	Area (hectares)	Disturbance (hectares)	of Parcel Disturbed	Paddock
	64AG3113	1.25	0.41	33%	20
	92A341981	8.62	8.34	97%	20
	AAP17271	4.83	0.19	4%	*None
	1AG2605	101.88	4.37	4%	38
	3RP36466	63.13	1.69	3%	38
	92A341981	8.62	0.10	1%	20
Product Coal Haul	n/a	9.56	0.64	7%	*None
Road (Northern	n/a	0.42	0.08	20%	38
Sections) – Indicative	1RP36463	5.74	2.56	45%	19
	251SP177899	2.89	2.36	82%	19
	3069A341593	32.61	14.24	44%	19
	60SP177899	1.62	1.22	75%	38
	64AG3113	1.25	0.21	16%	38
	n/a	1.27	0.17	13%	31
	n/a	0.13	0.13	100%	30
	n/a	1.59	1.59	100%	32
	n/a	3.35	0.21	6%	31
	n/a	2.39	0.75	32%	*None
	n/a	4.06	4.06	100%	32, 34, 35, 37
	n/a	0.60	0.60	100%	*None
	n/a	1.83	0.17	9%	*None
	n/a	0.60	0.60	100%	*None
	n/a	0.46	0.17	36%	32
	1RL206762	2.58	2.58	100%	32
	1RL206785	1.41	1.41	100%	32
Deit lees 0 seeds and	1RL206785	3.92	3.92	100%	31
Rail loop & southern product haul road	1RL5439	3.55	1.06	30%	35
•	1RL6874	7.83	7.83	100%	35
	1RL6875	2.78	2.78	100%	32
	3171RP902113	81.89	28.79	35%	35
	3421A341699	65.65	14.95	23%	28
	3445A341747	64.87	3.30	5%	29
	3448A341747	64.74	1.09	2%	32
	3461RP902113	48.08	43.76	91%	35
	3462A341746	65.31	12.33	19%	37
	3463A341746	64.84	19.24	30%	37
	3469A341746	64.94	0.63	1%	32
	3519A341792	62.89	39.89	63%	31
	49AG391	2.16	0.69	32%	31
	7SP188366	32.78	0.59	2%	32



Supporting Infrastructure	Lot Plan	Parcel Area (hectares)	Area of Disturbance (hectares)	Percentage of Parcel Disturbed	Paddock
	97A342317	16.66	4.31	26%	32
	98A342317	15.94	8.74	55%	35
	9SP188367	64.88	8.72	13%	35
	n/a	-	1.15	-	35
	n/a	2.33	0.08	3%	*None
	n/a	2.32	0.08	3%	*None
TLF's high voltage power supply	n/a	4.11	0.14	3%	38
	1RP36462	14.22	0.27	2%	23
	1RP36502	61.84	2.99	5%	31
	1SP188363	30.17	0.96	3%	27
	3679A341857	64.85	4.85	7%	38
	3RP36464	24.17	2.11	9%	21
	3RP36466	63.13	0.83	1%	27
	3RP36503	55.36	0.01	0%	31
	3SP188364	32.40	2.33	7%	31
	5SP188365	32.44	2.33	7%	31
	7SP188366	32.78	0.96	3%	35
	9SP188367	64.88	0.36	1%	35
Total	-	3,154.95	556.06	-	-



1.8 Mine Development – Constraint Analysis

1.8.1 Overview

Section 29 of the RPI Act requires that this assessment identify any constraints on the configuration or operation of the mining activities.

The Mine's production under NAC's second RIDA application will continue for approximately another eight years through the continued application of its thin seam, open cut mining techniques to extract coal from the Acland-Sabine Sequence of the Walloon Coal Measures within ML 50232.

The Mine is designed to efficiently extract the JORC-defined coal reserves from the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas within ML 50232.

The mining areas within ML 50232 have been established from thorough geological investigations and a robust long-term mine planning process that has considered a range of key variables in order to ensure the most economically viable mining operation over the life of the Mine.

The key variables that have influenced the proposed configuration and operation of the mining activities within the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas within ML 50232 are as follows.

- Geological features.
- Mine planning.
- · Mining method.
- Environmental constraints.
- · Community concerns.

1.8.2 Geological Features

The physical parameters of the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West coal reserves have been initially determined by a number of critical geological factors defined during geological investigations conducted by New Hope Exploration Pty Ltd (**NHE**). For example, the depth of the coal seams, the number of coal seams, the extent of the coal seams, the continuity of the coal seams, the thickness of the individual coal seams, the coal quality within the coal seams, structural influences (e.g. faulting and folding), igneous influences (e.g. magmatic intrusions and basaltic lava flows), tectonic activity, and weathering and erosional forces have all been considered to define the economic viability of the coal deposits within ML 50232. NHE has analysed these critical geological factors to development of a comprehensive geological model of the individual coal reserves to support mine planning. In addition, the accuracy of the individual coal reserves has been verified by a stringent JORC determination process (i.e. for Australian Securities Exchange and other reporting purposes).

1.8.3 Mine Planning

NAC has applied the outputs of the geological model for ML 50232 to develop a life-of-mine plan, which outlines the most economically viable way to conduct the mining operations to extract the coal reserves. Aspects considered by NAC during the mine planning process include safety, resource recovery, potential environmental impacts, community issues, risks to the operation, mining methods and rates, equipment requirements, infrastructure capacity, development timeframes and economics (i.e. capital and operating costs).



NAC has determined the relative scale, rate and nature for its mining operations to ensure the optimum resource recovery and production rate that maximises value and demonstrates ongoing viability in consideration of mine planning constraints.

1.8.4 Mine Method

The mining method for the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West coal reserves will involve an open cut strip mining process modified for thin seam coal extraction. This mining method has been successfully employed at the Mine for over 20 years.

The continued use of this form of mining method has largely been determined by the in-situ geological features of the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West coal reserves, particularly the shallow, thin and multiple nature of the coal seams to be mined. These physical features of ML 50232's coal deposits are consistent with coal deposits found elsewhere within the Acland-Sabine Sequence of the Walloon Coal Measures.

As a result, NAC has determined that the most efficient and economically viable mining method over the life of the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West coal reserves is the on-going use of an open cut strip mining process modified for thin seam coal extraction.

The continued use of an open cut strip mining process modified for thin seam coal extraction at the Mine is advantageous for NAC because it allows the continued use of the existing mining fleet and the workforce's unique skill set for thin seam mining techniques, which has developed over many years of mining operations at the Mine and other former New Hope Group mines (e.g. Jeebropilly and New Oakleigh Coal Mines).

1.8.5 Environmental Constraints

The granting of the Project's primary approval during 2022 to allow the continuation of operations at the Mine has defined an array of environmental conditions designed to help ensure impacts to the surrounding community and environment are prevented or minimised to an acceptable level. NAC has supported the development of these environmental conditions and continues to implement and monitor their compliance to ensure its mining operations are conducted in a sustainable manner. NAC's main operational environmental conditions for the Mine are contained within EA EPML00335713.

Importantly, EA EPML00335713 has placed constraints on mining operations within ML 50232 by specifying the disturbance limits of the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas, applying an exclusion (no mining) zone around the Acland township, and protecting Lagoon Creek and its riparian zone. Consequently, NAC has sacrificed a considerable volume of coal reserves within ML 50232 to ensure compliance with EA EPML00335713.

EA EPML00335713 also sets strict operational limits for noise and air quality, which may affect the rate of mining within the Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West mining areas via the requirement to periodically reduce, stop or relocate mining activities within these mining areas to maintain compliance with the strict operational noise and air quality limits. As a result, the planned cessation of mining within ML 50232 may be extended.

1.8.6 Community Concerns

During 2012, NAC actively responded to the comments and concerns raised by government and the community as part of the Project's original approvals process, and as a result, the original Project scope was significantly revised, which included:



- a reduction in the total surface rights area of ML 50232 from approximately 5,069 hectares to approximately 3,276 hectares;
- a reduction in the original total disturbance footprint by 2,614 hectares through the removal of the Sabine mining area from ML 50232;
- the exclusion of 29 million tonnes of in-situ coal resource by not mining Lagoon Creek (including an offset of approximately 150 metres from the highwall crest of the mine pits to Lagoon Creek); and
- the establishment of a mining exclusion zone with no surface area rights over the township of Acland.

As a consequence of the Project's revisions, mining operations within ML 50232 have been significantly modified, which has reduced the Mine's planned disturbance area, maximum production rate and operational life, and is reflected in current mine planning.

NAC continues to manage community concerns raised in relation to the Mine's ongoing operations using a variety of consultation methods and transparent public reporting of environmental management at the Mine.

1.9 Acland Pastoral Company

Acland Pastoral Company Pty Ltd (**APC**) continues to operate its agricultural enterprise as a single property within the Acland district of the Darlings Downs. APC's current property area is provided in **Figure 6**.

APC was established as a wholly owned subsidiary of the New Hope Group during 2006, and is a farming, grazing and land management enterprise. APC manages approximately 10,000 hectares of land for mainly grazing purposes, and to a lesser extent, cropping purposes. APC farms land surrounding the Mine (buffer zones) and the Mine's rehabilitated and non-operational areas.

APC manages the Mine's land once it is relinquished from operational purposes and is fully rehabilitated by NAC and incorporated into its agribusiness. Therefore, a business impetus exists within the New Hope Group to ensure that NAC's rehabilitation performance is of the highest possible standard to support APC's future use of the land for agricultural production.

The New Hope Group believes that mining and agriculture can coexist together and is demonstrating this outcome at Acland where APC and other surrounding landowners conduct their agricultural activities in harmony with NAC's mining operations.

1.10 Proposed Resource Activity Definitions

The proposed definitions for the planned resource activities for NAC' second RIDA Application are listed in **Table 4**.

Table 4 NAC's Second RIDA Application: Planned Resource Activities – Proposed Definitions

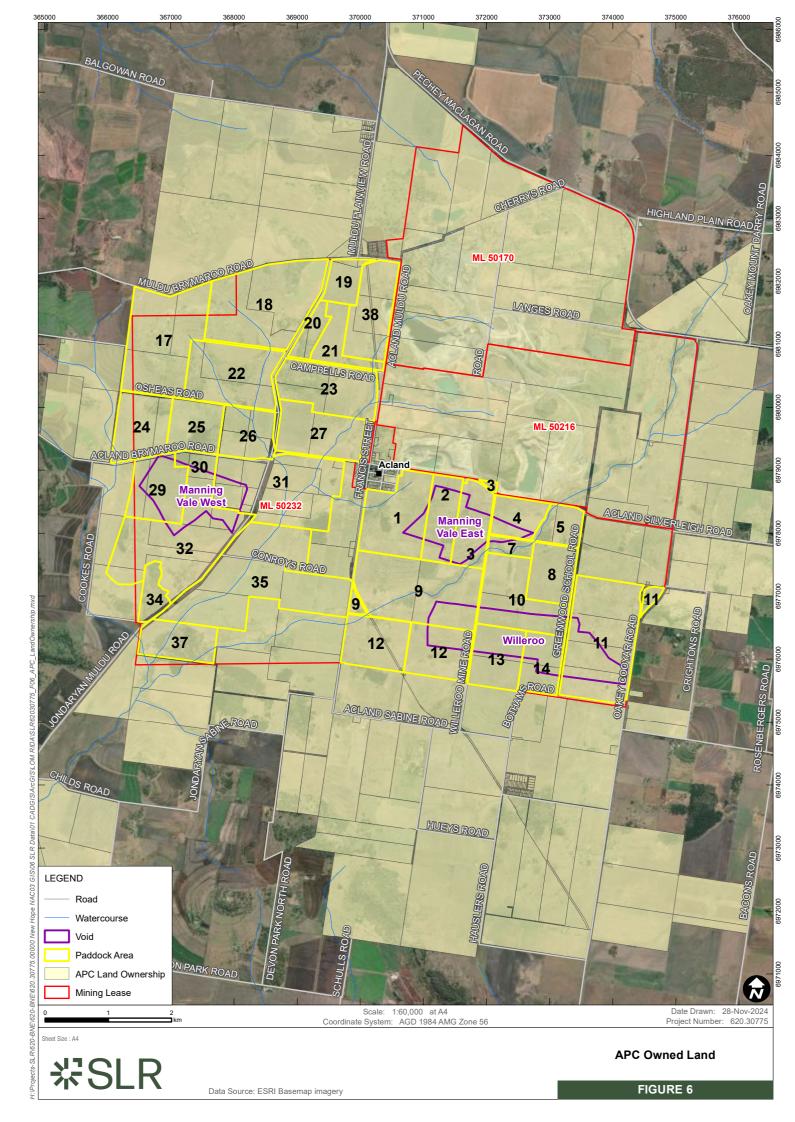
Resource Activity	Definition
Mining Areas – Manning Vale East, Willeroo and Manning Vale West	The continued operation of an open cut strip mining process modified for thin seam coal extraction that involves vegetation clearing, topsoil/subsoil recovery, overburden/interburden removal, coal extraction, out-of-pit/in-pit dumping, landform development, topsoil/subsoil placement and rehabilitation activities (e.g. vegetation re-establishment).
	Additional infrastructure includes ramps, roads, bunds (safety and noise), water management infrastructure, portable crib rooms and ablution facilities, portable



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Resource Activity	Definition	
	lighting, signage, a road overpass (Manning Vale West mining area only), and a	
	portion of the internal product coal haul road (Manning Vale West mining area only).	
	Ancillary activities include dust suppression, resource delineation drilling, drilling and blasting for overburden/interburden removal, ROM coal haulage, safety management, and fleet and personnel management.	
Manning Vale West ROM Haul Road	Construction and operation of a dedicated internal haul road required for the transport of ROM coal from the Manning Vale West mining area on Mining Lease 50232 to the Coal Handling and Preparation Plant within the Mine Industrial Area on Mining Lease 50170.	
Product Coal Haul Road (Northern, Central and Southern Sections)	Construction and operation of a dedicated internal haul road for the transport of product coal from the Coal Handling and Preparation Plant within the Mine Industrial Area on Mining Lease 50170 to the Material Handling Facility and from the Material Handling Facility to the Train Loading Facility on Mining Lease 50232.	
Material Handling Facility and General Access Road	Construction and operation of supporting infrastructure required for product coal management (storage and blending to customer specifications) and to assist with the off-site transport of product coal.	
	Additional infrastructure includes roads, lighting, fencing, coal storage areas, loading and unloading machinery, administration and ablution facilities, water management structures, and signage.	
	Ancillary activities include dust suppression, inspection and maintenance activities, safety management, and the operation of internal and external access roads.	
Rail Loop and Spur Line	Construction and operation of supporting infrastructure required for the off-site transport of product coal to the Port of Brisbane by rail.	
	Additional infrastructure includes fencing, lighting, water management structures, signalling structures and roads.	
	Ancillary activities include safety management, and inspection and maintenance activities.	
Train Loading Facility	Construction and operation of supporting infrastructure required for the loading of trains with product coal for transport to the Port of Brisbane.	
	Additional infrastructure includes administration building, ablution facilities, vehicle parking area, fencing, lighting, water management structures, signage, signalling structures, high voltage power supply line, and roads.	
	Ancillary activities include dust suppression, coal load profiling, inspection and maintenance activities, safety management, and the operation of an internal access road.	
High Voltage Powerline	Construction and operation of supporting infrastructure required to provide a high voltage power supply to the Train Loading Facility on Mining Lease 50232 from the Mine Industrial Area on Mining Lease 50170.	
	Additional infrastructure includes an inspection road and signage.	
	Ancillary activities include safety management, and inspection and maintenance activities.	
Realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road	A minor area along the northern border and northwest corner of ML 50232 that is mainly required to ensure sufficient room for construction and operation of an approved road realignment of the Jondaryan-Muldu Road.	
Additional construction borrow pits and equipment laydown areas	The operation of these activities is required to support the construction of the Mine's supporting infrastructure.	
	Additional infrastructure includes minor access roads to these sites.	
aroas	Ancillary activities include safety management.	





1.11 Relevant Legislation

This PALU Assessment has been prepared generally in accordance with the requirements of the following relevant strategic land use planning documents:

- Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (RPI Act);
- Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 (RPI Regulation); and
- Regional Planning Interests Act Guideline 07/14 (RPI Guideline).

1.11.1 Regional Planning Interests Act 2014

The RPI Act commenced on 13 June 2014. The RPI Act is designed to manage the impact of resource activities and other regulated activities on areas of the State that contribute to, or are likely to contribute to, Queensland's economics, social and environmental prosperity.

The RPI Act requires that, unless a resource activity is an exempt resource activity, a person must not carry out the resource activity in an area of regional interest unless the person holds, or is acting under, a Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) for the activity.

The RPI Act identifies four areas of regional interest:

- Priority Agricultural Areas (PAA);
- Priority Living Areas;
- Strategic Cropping Areas (SCA); and
- Strategic Environmental Areas.

The RPI Act (s.8) defines PAA as an area that includes 1 or more areas used for a PALU, whether it also includes other areas or features, including, for example, a regionally significant water source, and is either:

- shown on a map in a regional plan as a PAA; or
- prescribed under a regulation.

The activities subject to this application are located within a PAA as described in the Darling Downs Regional Plan (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2013). Total mapped PAA in the Darling Downs region is 2,935,511 hectares, the Application Area is 3,908.62 hectares and PAA within the Application Area comprises only 0.13% and the proposed disturbance area only 0.04% of the Darling Downs mapped PAA.

Although the activities are also partly located on areas of SCA, as shown on the SCL trigger map, SCA is not the subject of this application and so is not assessed in this report. NAC has reviewed its original legal advice and concluded that the Project's planned operations within ML 50232 remain exempt under Section 99 of the RPI Act, and therefore, does not require approval for a SCA. This legal advice is consistent with that applied to and accepted for RIDA RPI19/009's original and amendment applications.



1.11.2 Priority Agricultural Land Use (PALU)

A PALU is defined as highly productive agriculture of a type identified in a regional plan or prescribed under a regional for an area of regional interest. Under the Darling Downs Regional Plan, as defined in the Australian Land Use and Management Classification Version 8, October 2016 these include:

- Class 3.3 Cropping;
- Class 3.4 Perennial Horticulture;
- Class 3.5 Seasonal Horticulture:
- Class 4 Irrigated Agriculture and Plantations; and
- Class 5.1 Intensive Horticulture;

Schedule 2 of the RPI Regulation provides that, where resource activities are in the PAA but there is no material impact on the use of a property for a PALU, Required Outcome 1 will be satisfied. Required Outcome 1 applies as the activities the subject of this application are to be carried on a single property owned by Acland Pastoral Company Pty Ltd (APC) (see **Section 1.9**).

Required Outcome 1 is satisfied where the activity is in the PAA but not located on land that is used for a PALU (Prescribed Solution 1). For land to be used for a PALU, it must have been used for a PALU for at least three years during the ten years immediately before the assessment application is made.

1.12 Purpose of this Document

The purpose of this report is to undertake an assessment as to whether the resource (mining) activities that are the subject of NAC's second RIDA application will be located on land that is used for a PALU for the purpose of Required Outcome 1 (Prescribed Solution 1) of the RPI Regulation. As noted above, this involves determining whether the land has been used for a PALU for at least three years out of the past ten. The years of PALU need not be consecutive.



1.13 Study Area

The mining activities subject to this application are to be carried out on a single "property" owned by APC. The broader landholding of APC, which is managed as a single cattle grazing agricultural enterprise by APC (other than land currently used for active mining), is shown in **Appendix A**. The mining activities subject to this application are to be carried out on a single "property" as defined in the RPI Act. The mining activities will be located on lots within the APC landholding which are managed as a single cattle grazing operation. As can be seen from **Appendix A**, these lots within the APC landholding form a single discrete area (other than for roads and watercourses). For this reason, Required Outcome 1 applies under the RPI Regulation.

The other land to which this RIDA Application relates are subterranean lots which have no agricultural use and no PALU. Those subterranean lots are not and cannot be managed as an agricultural enterprise. These subterranean lots are not a "property" and there is no applicable required outcome for the subterranean lots. As a result, the subterranean lots do not form part of the PALU assessment. The subterranean lots range from 12.192 to 33.045 metres depth below the surface.

The study area for this assessment is wholly located within ML 50232. It consists of those land parcels in ML 50232 upon which the relevant mining activities are proposed to be located from year six until closure of mining. The study area has been assessed to determine whether it is used for a PALU for the purpose of Required Outcome 1 (Prescribed Solution 1) of the RPI Regulation. The RIDA application also includes small areas of road reserve and road licences, which are classed as non-PALU. In total, the application is made over an area of approximately 3,908.62 hectares, comprising the lots subject to mining activities from year 6 to closure of mining on ML 50232. This Application Area is shown on **Figure 3**. **Appendix B** sets out the real property descriptions of the land subject to this application.

Figure 5 also shows the indicative location of the various activities and infrastructure to be developed in the study area associated with mining from year six until closure of mining on ML 50232 and the land parcels likely to be affected (Lots within the Application). This disturbance is predicted to total approximately 1,309.41 hectares. The disturbance of Mining Area and infrastructure disturbance corridors are summarised in **Table 5**. Sections of the infrastructure disturbance corridors for the Manning Vale West ROM Haul Road, and the southern, central and northern product coal haul road overlap the Mining Area of Manning Vale West (**Figure 5**). This overlap is approximately 27.61 hectares.

Table 5 Summary of Mining Area and Infrastructure Disturbance Zone

Disturbance Type	Disturbance Area (Hectares)	
Manning Vale East	91.85	
Willeroo	352.93	
Manning Vale West	336.18	
Infrastructure Disturbance Corridors	556.06	
Infrastructure Overlap on Manning Vale West	27.61	
Total Disturbance Area (minus overlap)	1,309.41	

The Infrastructure Areas primarily include the supportive infrastructure disturbance corridors described in **Section 1.7** as shown **Figure 5**. Areas of the proposed Road Diversion outside of ML 50232 are not included in this assessment.

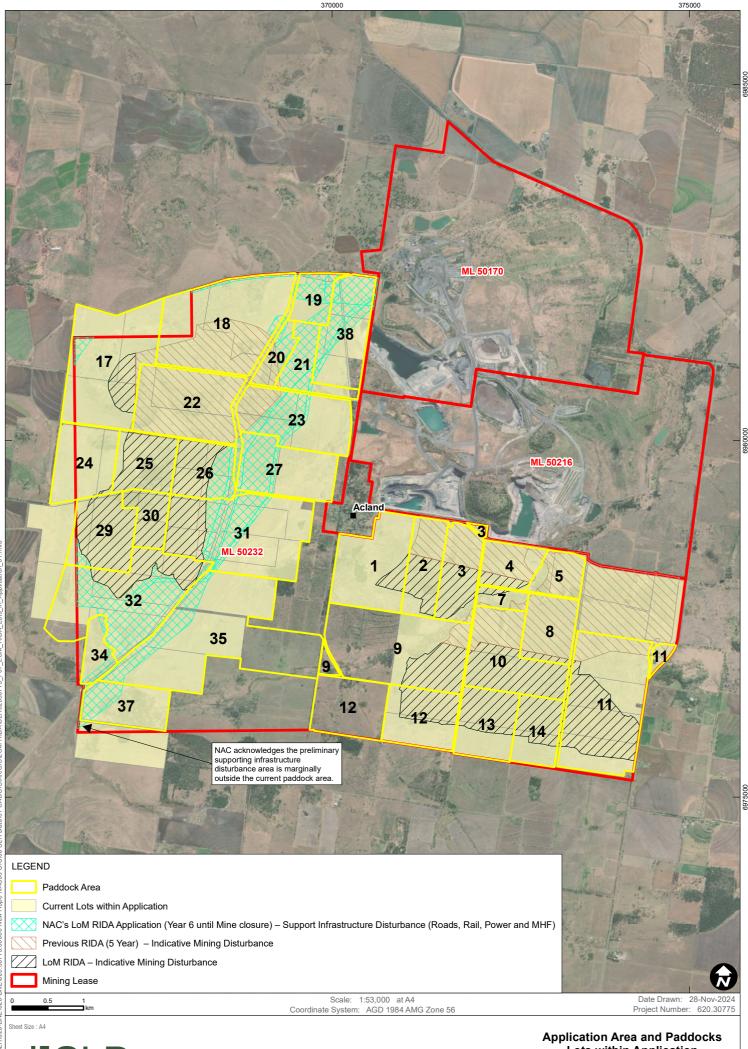
For the purpose of this assessment, each of these disturbance areas have been divided using existing paddock boundaries and are numbered 1 to 38, as shown in **Figure 7**, with



the total area of these assessed paddocks being 3,132.58 hectares encompassing the entire Application Area. Lots within each paddock is summarised in **Appendix M**.

All road reserves subject to this application were assessed as non-PALU having been constructed for at least the past 10 years, as determined through examination of historical aerial imagery, cadastral data and during consultation with APC and surrounding landholders. There are road licences which have been granted over some of the roads in the Application Area, which are all held by APC. These areas of road licence are therefore also non-PALU being granted over constructed roads.





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Lots within Application

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Information Components

The assessment of historical and current land use within the study area for the years 2014 – 2023 has been undertaken utilising the following information sources:

- Reference to the Darling Downs Regional Plan (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2013) to confirm the Project is located within a PAA (Appendix C).
- Reference to the Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (**QLUMP**) to confirm dominant Australian Land Use and Management (ALUM) classification for the study area, cropping and grazing native vegetation (**Appendix D**).
- Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts (DSITIA) Forage Crop Frequency Data for the years 2013 2023 (Appendix E), as 2024 data was not available at the time of assessment. As the Forage Crop Frequency Data is provided as cadastral data, the corresponding cadastre was overlain on paddock boundaries. The program was run for each individual paddock. The corresponding paddock number is shown in the description label at the top of each forage report.
- Historical aerial images from Google Earth, including images for years 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (Appendix F). These images were zoomed in to identify areas of cropping and/or cultivation within the nominated paddocks.

2.2 Current Land Use

In accordance with RPI Act Statutory Guideline 07/14, SLR reviewed the QLUMP data for the study area and a surrounding 1 kilometre radius. As shown on the QLUMP mapping in **Appendix D**, land use within the study area is dominated by grazing of native vegetation (41%) and cropping (55%). Minor land use comprises intensive animal husbandry, residential, mining, reservoir/dam, and nature conservation (3.7%), as shown in **Table 6**. Within a 1 kilometre radius land use is dominated by grazing of native vegetation, cropping, and mining. Minor land uses comprise intensive animal husbandry, residential, transport and communication and reservoir/dam.

Table 6: Application Area Land Use

Land Use	Hectares	Proportion
Cropping	3,979.61	55.27%
Grazing native vegetation	2,951.12	40.99%
Intensive animal production	23.23	0.32%
Manufacturing and industrial	2.59	0.04%
Mining	170.81	2.37%
Nature conservation	2.74	0.04%
Other minimal use	6.10	0.08%
Reservoir/dam	12.55	0.17%
Residential	49.04	0.68%
Services	2.32	0.03%
Total	7200.11	100%



2.3 Crop Frequency Report

The Crop Frequency report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference.

Crop-frequency mapping (see Plate 1): Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified. The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency" (see Plate 1). For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively (see Plate 2). Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

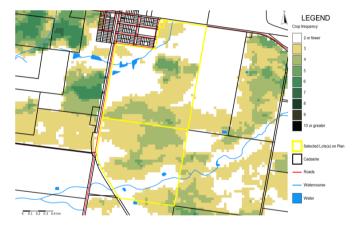


Plate 1: Estimated total crop frequency map (2014-2023) for Paddock 1



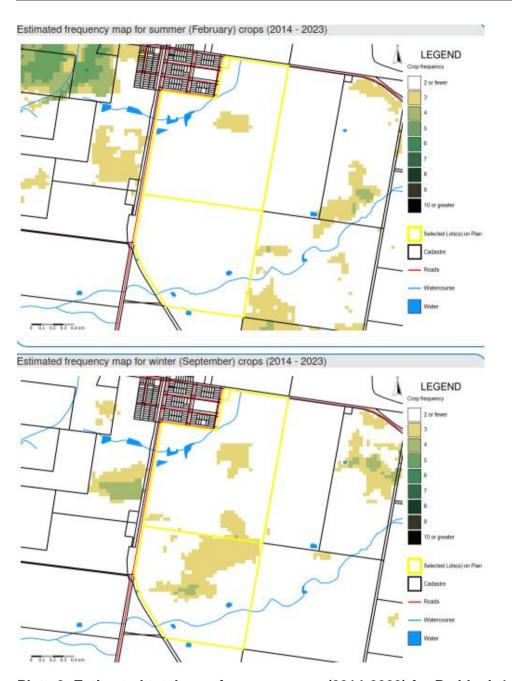


Plate 2: Estimated total crop frequency map (2014-2023) for Paddock 1

Composite satellite imagery (see Plate 3): Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images, compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g. in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.







Plate 3: Composite satellite imagery frequency map (2014) February (left) and September (right) for Paddock 1

2.4 Field Survey

Field survey by SLR's Associate Agronomist, Mr. Murray Fraser was undertaken in conjunction with the Soil and Land Resource Assessment in 2015 (SLR, 2015) and in July 2019. Further field assessments were undertaken by Minesoils Pty Ltd Principal, Mr Clayton Richards in 2023 and Landloch Pty Ltd Environmental Consultant, Ms Deborah Heggs in 2024 to assess each of the paddocks within the study area.

Murray has over 21 years' experience in summer and winter cropping and pasture production systems and has been involved in the mining approval process with SLR for the past 8 years. During the 2015 inspections Murray was accompanied by Principal, Mr Clayton Richards (CPSS II) who was responsible for the Soil and Land Resource Assessment (SLR, 2015). Clayton has over 14 years' experience in soil and land resource assessment. Verbal and written communication regarding paddock history was obtained during the 2015 field assessment from APC's manager Mr. Ben Muirhead and assistant manager Mr. Michael Laird. A letter from the current APC manager, Mr Sam Noller is also attached (**Appendix G**).

As previously shown in **Figure 7**, each of the disturbance areas have been divided into paddocks to ensure total coverage of the study area during both the field and desktop assessment process. Field inspection sites for the 2015 and 2019 assessments are shown in **Figure 8** and for the 2023 and 2024 assessments in **Figure 9**.

A number of observations were recorded at each field inspection point and these are shown in **Table 7**, along with a description of how each observation aided in PALU determination. Detailed site inspection information and photos are shown in **Appendix H** (2023 and 2024 site investigations) and **Appendix I** (2015 site investigation). Field inspection sites were not required where Forage Reports showed no evidence of PALU in the past ten years.



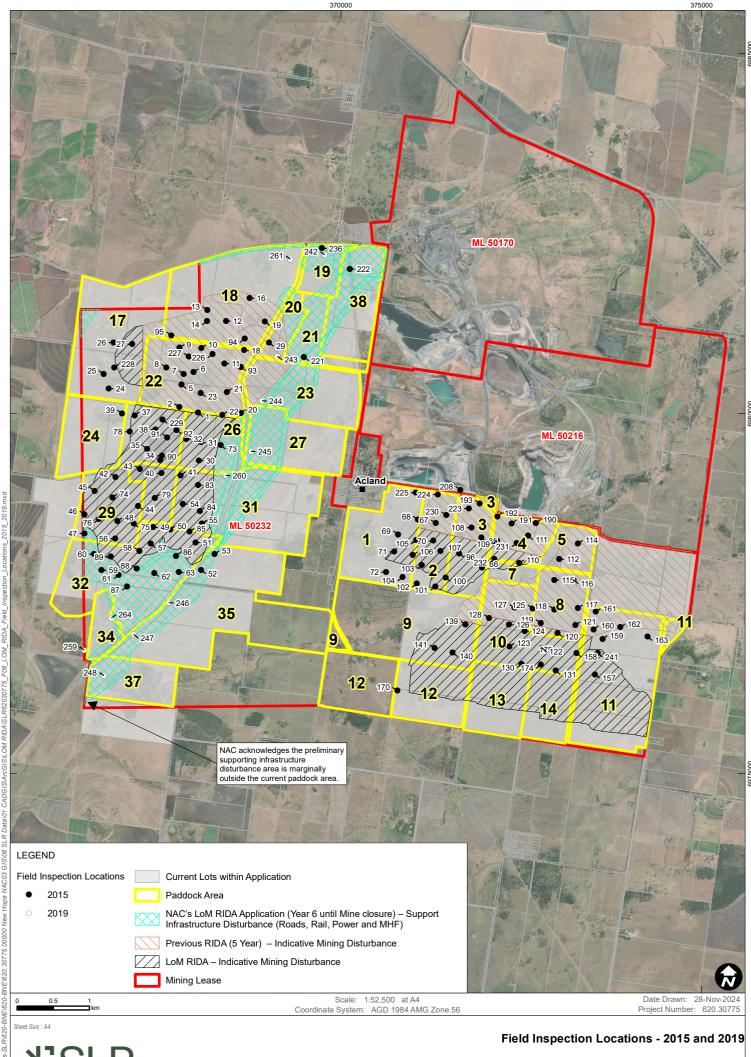
Table 7: PALU Inspection Table

	Site Number
Inspection Type	Detailed soil pit or observation soil pit from the Soil and Land Resource Assessment (SLR, 2015) for Sites 1 – 241, Sites 242 onwards were inspected in 2019. Soil observation photos taken during 2023 and 2024
Paddock	Paddock number associated with inspection point
Landform Element	Description of inspection point on landform
Soil Type	Australian Soil Classification type, often an indicator of potential PALU, especially Vertosols, Dermosols and Chromosols
Current Land Use	No inspection sites were currently under cultivation
Dominant Vegetation Type	Useful indicators of previous cultivation, if any. Generally, the more
Dominant Pasture Species	weed species present the more recent the cultivation. Species botanical names are given in Appendix J
Dominant Weed Species	
Groundcover	
Historical Cultivation	
2014	
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	Evaluated based on observations on site, aerial imagery and Forage
2019	Crop reports.
2020	
2021	
2022	
2023	
Assessed PALU	Yes, if three out of ten years under cultivation or cropping
Field Cultivation Observation	Approximate time since previous cultivation from field inspection

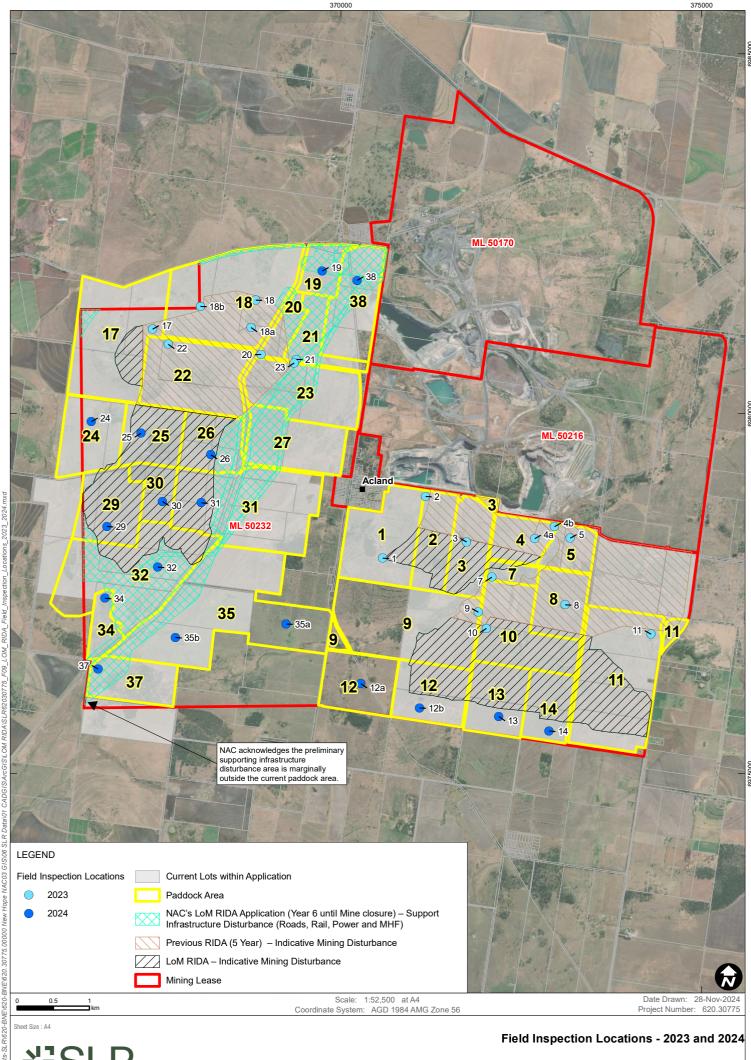
Cadastral data for those areas impacted by proposed disturbance within ML 50232 is provided as a figure and in table form in **Appendix B**, whilst APC land ownership is shown in **Appendix A**.

The SCL trigger map and a regional locality figure are shown in **Appendix K**.





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Table 8 below shows the photo layout for each inspection site. Each site is labelled according to its unique site number as well as the name of the disturbance area it is associate with, being Manning Vale West, Manning Vale East, Willeroo or Infrastructure Area. The panorama photos show the view of north, east, south and west, whilst the large photo at the bottom of each page shows the soil surface and pasture/weed species present.

Photos for Paddocks Sites 1-11, 17, 18, 20-23 and 27 were taken by Clayton Richards in 2023 (22 August 2023), while photos for the other paddocks were taken by Deborah Heggs in 2024 (30 and 31 July and 1 August 2024). Photos taken during the 2015 and 2019 soil assessments are also included in **Appendix I**. The 2015 and 2019 inspections were undertaken by Murray Fraser and Clayton Richards. All photo date and time stamp data has been provided in **Appendix L**.

Table 8: PALU Site Photo Presentation

Table 6: PALO Site Photo Presentation				
Sit	e 1			
Northern Aspect	Eastern Aspect			
Southern Aspect	Western Aspect			
Soils Surface & Pasture/Weed Species				



3.0 Results

Of the paddocks evaluated, all were found to be non-PALU, having not been cultivated a minimum of three years in the past ten years. The outcome of the paddocks evaluated for the approved RIDA is provided in **Table 9** and as shown in **Table 10**. No cultivation or cropping (PALU) activities have been undertaken within the study area since 2014, this was confirmed during the 2015, 2019, 2023 and 2024 inspections.

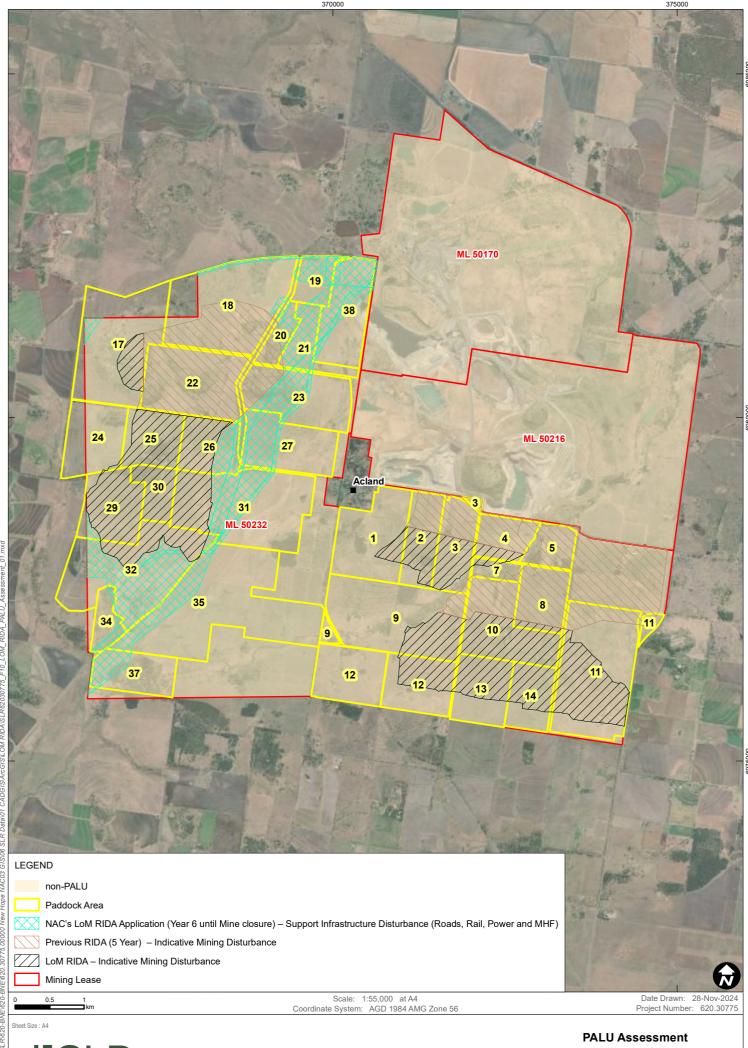
Table 9: PALU Summary Hectares (Approximate)

Assessed	Study Area	Mining Areas	Infrastructure Area	Nil Disturbance	Disturbance %
Non-PALU	3,908.62	780.96	556.06	2,571.60	66

Table 10 PALU Assessment undertaken for LoM RIDA

Paddock	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	No									
2	No									
3	No									
4	No									
5	No									
7	No									
8	No									
9	No									
10	No									
11	No									
12	No									
13	No									
14	No									
17	No									
18	No									
19	No									
20	No									
21	No									
22	No									
23	No									
24	No									
25	No									
26	No									
27	No									
29	No									
30	No									
31	No									
32	No									
34	No									
35	No									
37	No									





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4.0 Conclusion

The RPI Act, section 29, requires that this report assess the impact of the activities described in Section 3 on the area of regional interest. The relevant area of interest for this assessment is the PAA.

As demonstrated in Section 3.0, there will be no material impact on the PAA. The activities will not be located on land that is used for a PALU, and therefore, satisfies Required Outcome 1 from Schedule 2 of the RPI Regulation.

Any impact on the suitability of land for an agricultural use will be mitigated by NAC's implementation of the Mine's PRCP and the Coordinator-General's advanced rehabilitation requirements for the Project and the continued reinstatement of the disturbed areas to a land use commensurate with the pre-disturbance land use of cattle grazing for reintegration into APC's agribusiness.

Based on findings made after reviewing all available information during this PALU assessment, the following conclusion has been determined for the Application area.

- There is no PALU within the Application area.
- The Application area is used for non-PALU activities, predominantly cattle grazing native vegetation.



5.0 References

Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts (2015) Forage Crop Frequency Data (2006 – 2015)

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2013) Darling Downs Regional Plan

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2014) New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project – Coordinator-General's evaluation report on the environmental impact statement December 2014

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (2023). Amended Regional Interests Development Approval. RPI19/009 New Acland Stage 3.

Google Earth accessed 16th September 2024

New Acland Pastoral Company (2015) Verbal and written communication regarding paddock history from Manager Mr. Ben Muirhead

Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (QLUMP) accessed 15th July 202419, to confirm Australian Land Use and Management (ALUM) classification for the study area

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2014) Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (RPI Act)

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2014) Regional Planning Interests Act Guideline 07/14 (RPI Guideline)

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2014) Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 (RPI Regulation)

SLR (2015) Soil and Land Resource Assessment





Appendix A APC Land Ownership

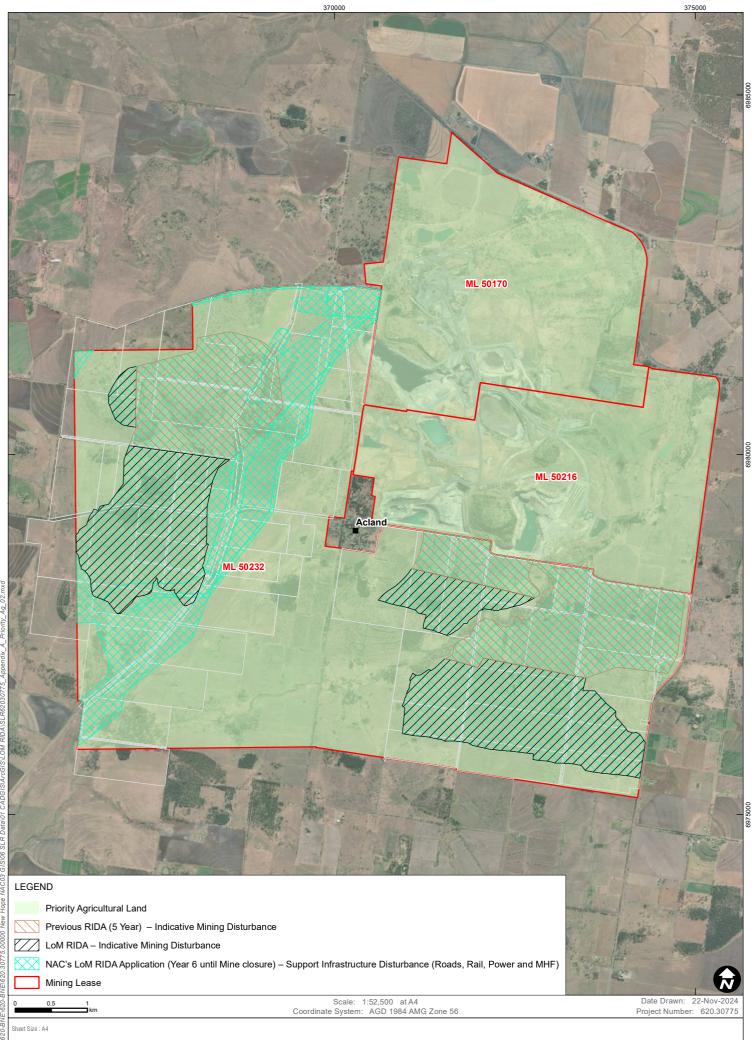
Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203





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Priority Agricultural Area



Appendix B Application Land Cadastral Data

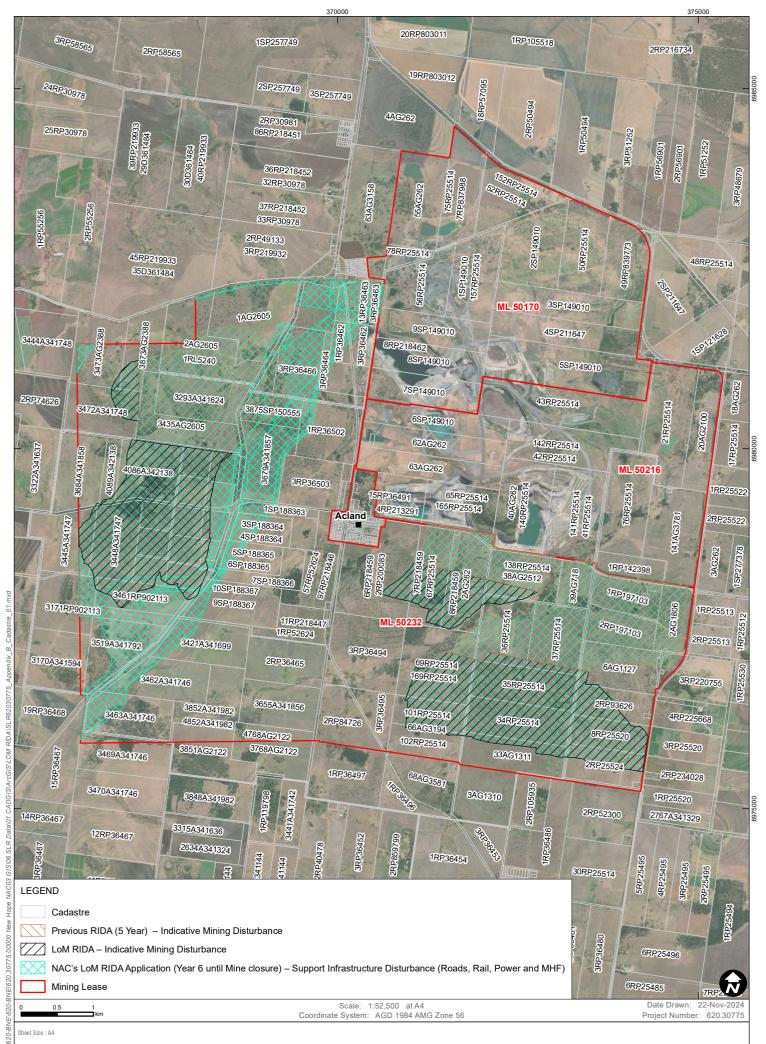
Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203





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Land Cadastre

Application Lot Type Parcels

Lot type parcels within the RIDA Application Area is listed in the table below. Where a lot type parcel is associated with more than one proposed disturbance feature it is listed more than once.

Proposed Disturbance	Lot	Plan	Lot/Plan	Tenure	Parcel Type
MVW	100	AG2498	100AG2498	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	100	AG2498	100AG2498	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	100	AG2498	100AG2498	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	101	A342317	101A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	1	AG2605	1AG2605	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	1	AG2605	1AG2605	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVE	1	AP2207	1AP2207	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	1	RL206762	1RL206762	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	1	RL206762	1RL206762	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	1	RL206785	1RL206785	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	1	RL206785	1RL206785	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	1	RL206785	1RL206785	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	1	RL3581	1RL3581	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	1	RL5273	1RL5273	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	1	RL5439	1RL5439	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	1	RL5439	1RL5439	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	1	RL6874	1RL6874	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	1	RL6875	1RL6875	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	1	RL6875	1RL6875	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	1	RL8213	1RL8213	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	1	RL8475	1RL8475	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	1	RP36462	1RP36462	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	1	RP36462	1RP36462	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Materials handling facility	1	RP36463	1RP36463	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	1	RP36463	1RP36463	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Product haul road	1	RP36463	1RP36463	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	1	RP36502	1RP36502	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	1	RP36502	1RP36502	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	1	SP188363	1SP188363	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	1	SP188363	1SP188363	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	1	SP188363	1SP188363	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	251	SP177899	251SP177899	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Product haul road	251	SP177899	251SP177899	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	2	AG2605	2AG2605	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	2	AG2605	2AG2605	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel



Proposed Disturbance	Lot	Plan	Lot/Plan	Tenure	Parcel Type
MVE	2	AG262	2AG262	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVE	2	RP200083	2RP200083	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	2	RP25524	2RP25524	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	2	RP93626	2RP93626	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	3069	A341593	3069A341593	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	3069	A341593	3069A341593	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Product haul road	3069	A341593	3069A341593	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3171	RP902113	3171RP902113	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3171	RP902113	3171RP902113	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	33	AG1311	33AG1311	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3421	A341699	3421A341699	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3435	AG2605	3435AG2605	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	3435	AG2605	3435AG2605	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	3435	AG2605	3435AG2605	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3445	A341747	3445A341747	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3445	A341747	3445A341747	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3448	A341747	3448A341747	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3448	A341747	3448A341747	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3461	RP902113	3461RP902113	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3461	RP902113	3461RP902113	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3462	A341746	3462A341746	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3463	A341746	3463A341746	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3469	A341746	3469A341746	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3472	A341748	3472A341748	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3473	AG2388	3473AG2388	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	3473	AG2388	3473AG2388	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	34	RP25514	34RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	3519	A341792	3519A341792	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	35	RP25514	35RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	3679	A341857	3679A341857	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	3679	A341857	3679A341857	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	3679	A341857	3679A341857	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3684	A341858	3684A341858	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVE	36	RP25514	36RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	36	RP25514	36RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	37	RP25514	37RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	3873	AG2388	3873AG2388	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	3875	SP150555	3875SP150555	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	3875	SP150555	3875SP150555	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	3875	SP150555	3875SP150555	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel



Proposed Disturbance	Lot	Plan	Lot/Plan	Tenure	Parcel Type
MVE	38	AG2512	38AG2512	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	3	RP36462	3RP36462	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Materials handling facility	3	RP36463	3RP36463	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	3	RP36463	3RP36463	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	3	RP36464	3RP36464	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	3	RP36464	3RP36464	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	3	RP36464	3RP36464	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	3	RP36466	3RP36466	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	3	RP36466	3RP36466	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	3	RP36466	3RP36466	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	3	RP36503	3RP36503	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	3	SP188364	3SP188364	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	3	SP188364	3SP188364	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	3	SP188364	3SP188364	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	4086	A342138	4086A342138	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	4089	A342138	4089A342138	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	49	AG391	49AG391	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	49	AG391	49AG391	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	49	AG391	49AG391	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	49	AG391	49AG391	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	50	AG391	50AG391	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	50	AG391	50AG391	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	50	AG391	50AG391	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	54	A342317	54A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	54	A342317	54A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	54	A342317	54A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	5	SP188365	5SP188365	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	5	SP188365	5SP188365	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	5	SP188365	5SP188365	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Materials handling facility	60	SP177899	60SP177899	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Product haul road	60	SP177899	60SP177899	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	63	AG3098	63AG3098	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Materials handling facility	64	AG3113	64AG3113	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	64	AG3113	64AG3113	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Product haul road	64	AG3113	64AG3113	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	66	AG3194	66AG3194	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVE	67	RP25514	67RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVE	69	RP25514	69RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel



Proposed Disturbance	Lot	Plan	Lot/Plan	Tenure	Parcel Type
Willeroo	69	RP25514	69RP25514	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	6	AG1127	6AG1127	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Central product haul road	7	SP188366	7SP188366	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	7	SP188366	7SP188366	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	7	SP188366	7SP188366	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	7	SP188366	7SP188366	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Willeroo	8	RP25520	8RP25520	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	90	A342317	90A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	91	A342317	91A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road	92	A341981	92A341981	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	94	A342317	94A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	95	A342317	95A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	96	A342317	96A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	97	A342317	97A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	97	A342317	97A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
MVW	98	A342317	98A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	98	A342317	98A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
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Central product haul road	99	A342317	99A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Construction borrow pit and laydown	99	A342317	99A342317	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Rail loop & southern product haul road	9	SP188367	9SP188367	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
TLF's high voltage power supply	9	SP188367	9SP188367	Freehold	Lot Type Parcel
Materials handling facility		AAP17271	AAP17271	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel
Northern product haul road		AAP17271	AAP17271	Lands Lease	Lot Type Parcel



Roads

Government spatial information indicate that part or all of the following roads are located within the application land:

- Acland Road
- Jondaryan Muldu Road
- O'sheas Road
- Campbells Road
- Road
- Woods Road
- Conroy's Road

A full list of the spatial objects indicated by government mapping to be partly or wholly within the application land is provided in the table below.

	application land is provided in the table below.						
Proposed Disturbance	Parcel Type	Feature Name					
Northern product haul road	Unlinked parcel or inter						
Rail loop & southern product haul road	Unlinked parcel or inter						
Central product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Acland Road					
Construction borrow pit and laydown	Road Type Parcel	Acland Road					
TLF's high voltage power supply	Road Type Parcel	Acland Road					
Construction borrow pit and laydown	Road Type Parcel	Campbells Road					
Northern product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Campbells Road					
TLF's high voltage power supply	Road Type Parcel	Campbells Road					
Rail loop & southern product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Conroy's Road					
Central product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Jondaryan Muldu Road					
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	Road Type Parcel	Jondaryan Muldu Road					
Northern product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Jondaryan Muldu Road					
Product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Jondaryan Muldu Road					
Rail loop & southern product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Jondaryan Muldu Road					
Central product haul road	Road Type Parcel	O'sheas Road					
Construction borrow pit and laydown	Road Type Parcel	O'sheas Road					
Central product haul road	Unlinked parcel or inter	Road					
Construction borrow pit and laydown	Unlinked parcel or inter	Road					
Jondaryan-Muldu Road	Unlinked parcel or inter	Road					
Materials handling facility	Road Type Parcel	Road					
Product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Road					
Rail loop & southern product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Road					
Rail loop & southern product haul road	Road Type Parcel	Woods Road					



Below the Depth

Below the depth parcel is a registered right or interest over a parcel of land whose location is defined as below a depth or to a depth below the surface of the earth (for example underground coal mine). Below the depth parcels within the RIDA Application is summarised in the table below.

Proposed Disturbance	Lot/Plan	Tenure
Product haul road	11RP36463	Below the Depth Plans
Northern product haul road	11RP36463	Below the Depth Plans
Materials handling facility	11RP36463	Below the Depth Plans
Northern product haul road	13RP36463	Below the Depth Plans
Materials handling facility	13RP36463	Below the Depth Plans

Volumetric

Volumetric parcels are non-base parcels. These parcels may overlap and will not necessarily have linkages to base parcels. The projected plan graphics of the volumetric parcel will be provided without reference to the height of the parcel. The Department has amended the Land Title Act 1994 to allow the creation of indefeasible title for airspace. The lots are defined by three-dimensional co-ordinates (i.e., volumetrically) and the issue of volumetric freehold title. An example of these parcels is volumetric title over a base parcel (building), road parcel over a base parcel (bridge), railway parcel over a base road parcel (tunnel) etc. Volumetric features are outlined in the table below.

Proposed Disturbance	Lot/Plan	Tenure
TLF's high voltage power supply	10SP188367	Freehold
Rail loop & southern product haul road	10SP188367	Freehold
TLF's high voltage power supply	2SP188363	Freehold
Central product haul road	2SP188363	Freehold
Construction borrow pit and laydown	2SP188363	Freehold
TLF's high voltage power supply	4SP188364	Freehold
Central product haul road	4SP188364	Freehold
Construction borrow pit and laydown	4SP188364	Freehold
TLF's high voltage power supply	6SP188365	Freehold
Central product haul road	6SP188365	Freehold
Construction borrow pit and laydown	6SP188365	Freehold
TLF's high voltage power supply	8SP188366	Freehold
Rail loop & southern product haul road	8SP188366	Freehold
Central product haul road	8SP188366	Freehold
Construction borrow pit and laydown	8SP188366	Freehold



Easements

Searches of government mapping indicate that there are two easements located within the application land:

1. Easement A on RP197103 (Easement A)

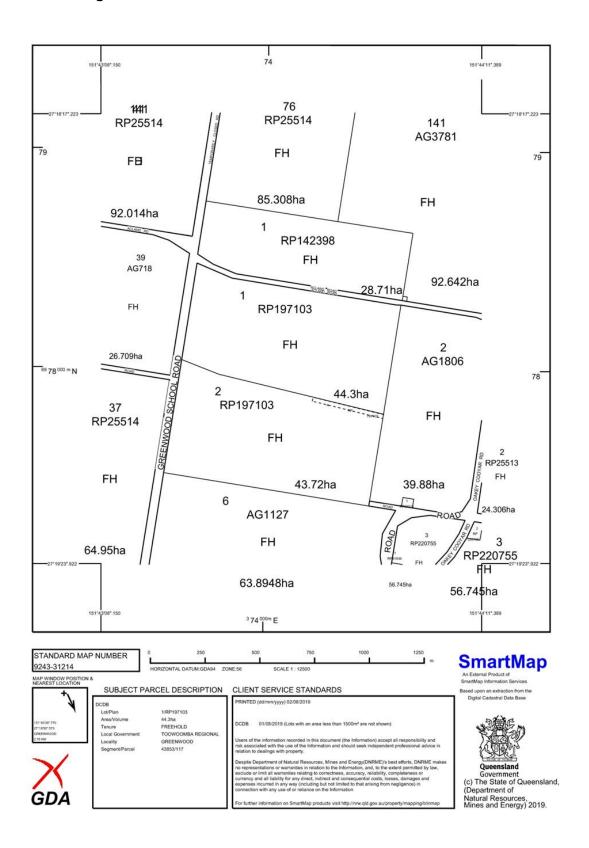
The table below contains information relevant to Easement A.

#	Easement	Plan	Servient Tenement	Dominant Tenement / Grantee	Purpose
1.	Easement A	RP197103	Easement A in Lot 2 on RP197103	Lot 1 on RP197103	Drainage

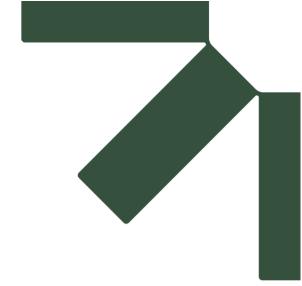
Plans depicting Easement A are included below.



Plan Showing Easement A







Appendix C Darling Downs Regional Plan Priority Agricultural Areas

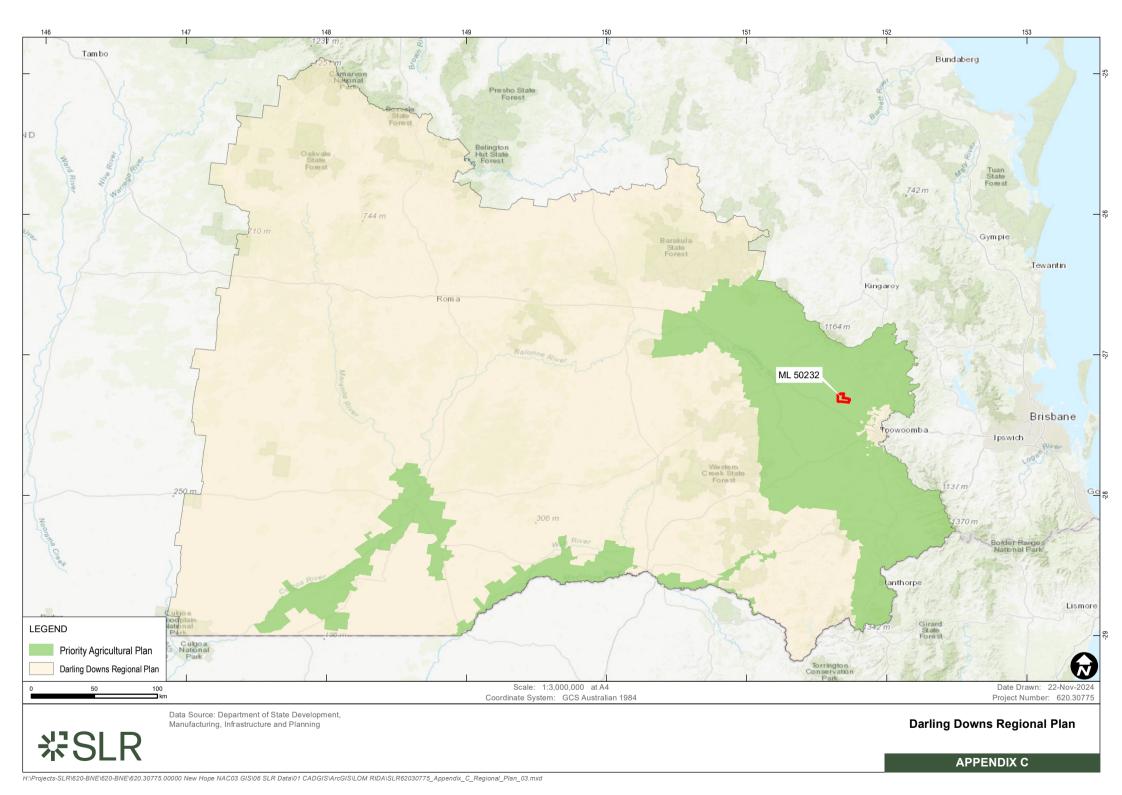
Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203







Appendix D QLUMP Australian Land Use Management Classification

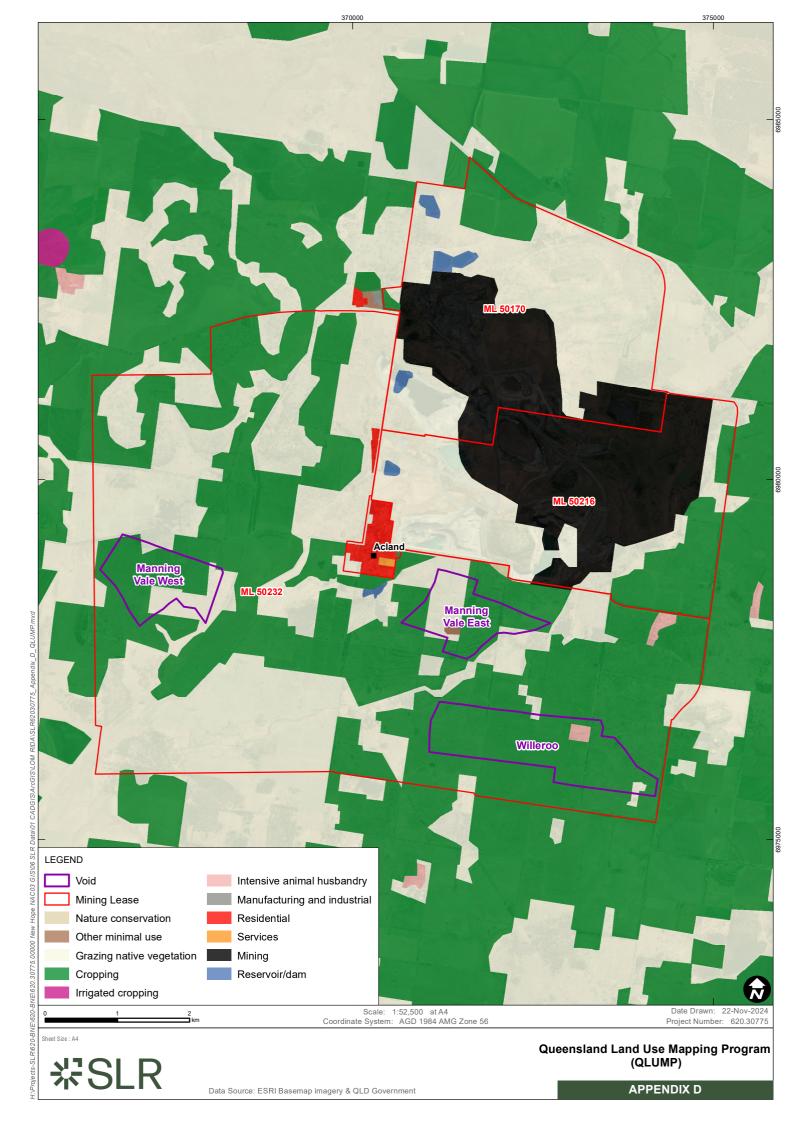
Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

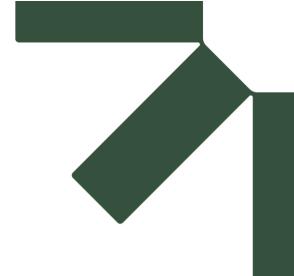
Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203







Appendix E Queensland Government Forage Crop Frequency Data

Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203



http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

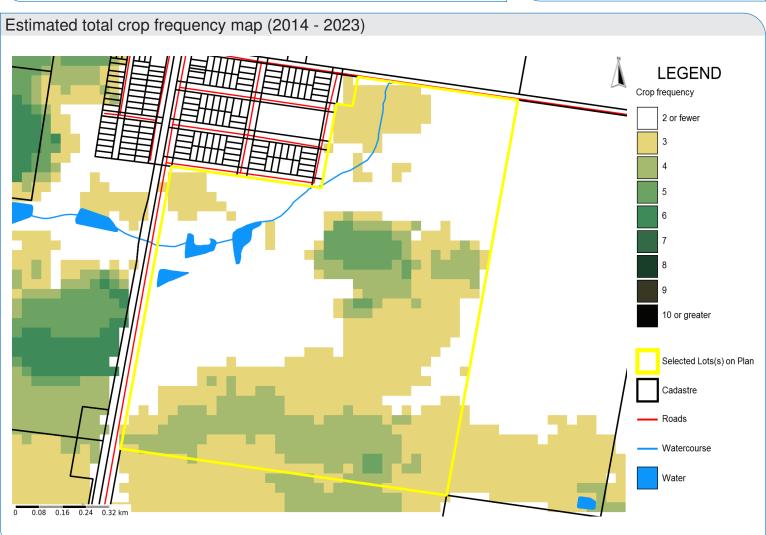
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QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

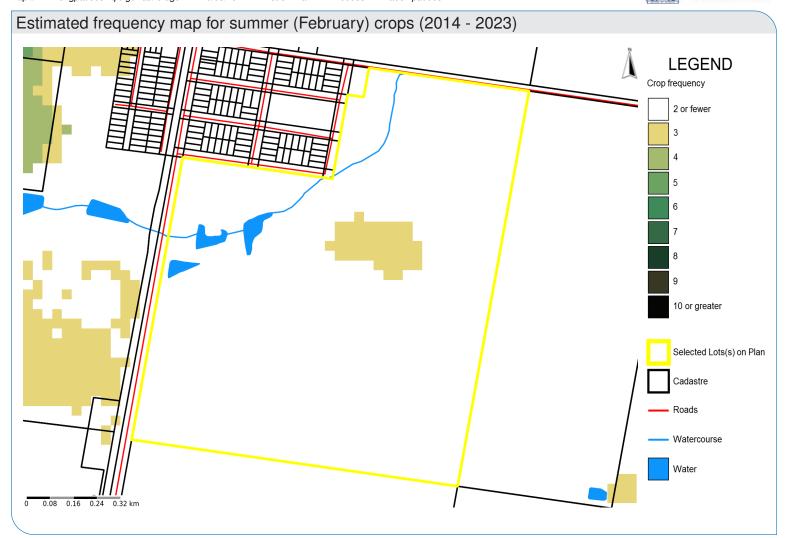
Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

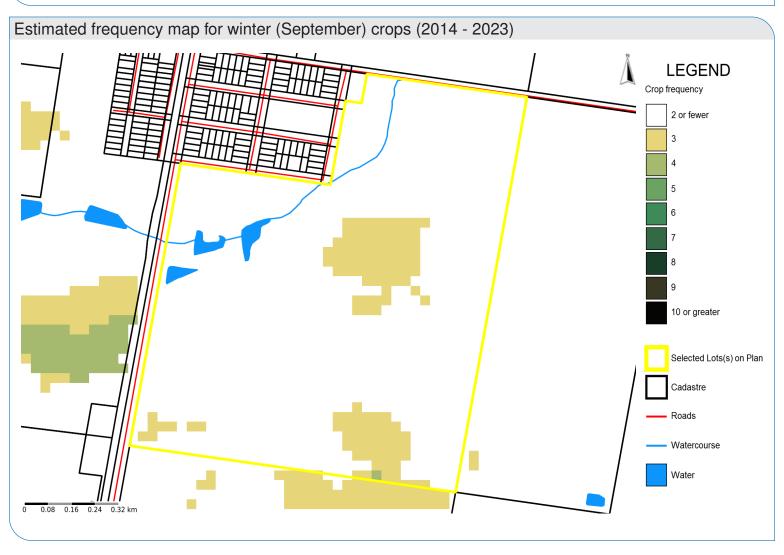
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

FORAGE REPORT: CROP FREQUENCY http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage 29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP200083 Label: paddock1





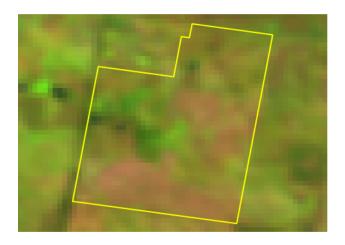


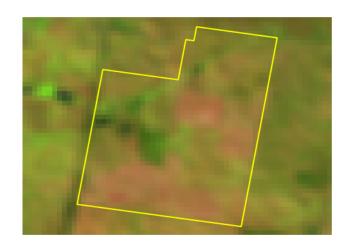
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

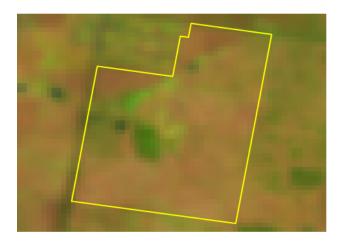


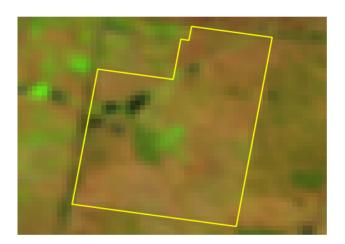
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014



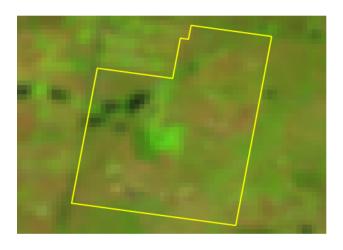


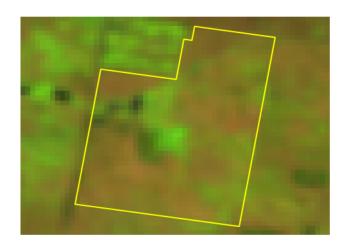
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



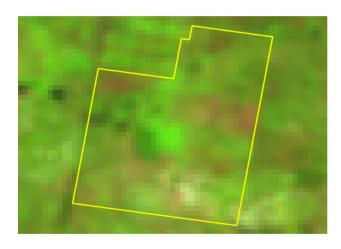


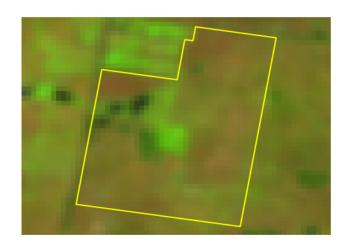
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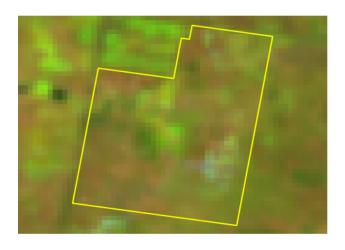
Queensland Government

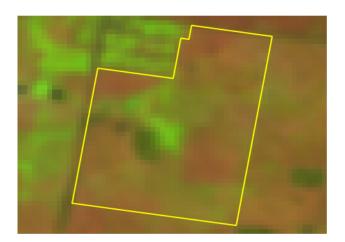
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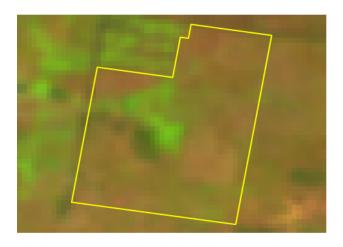


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



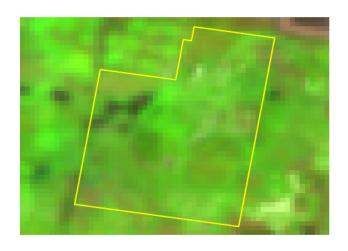


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

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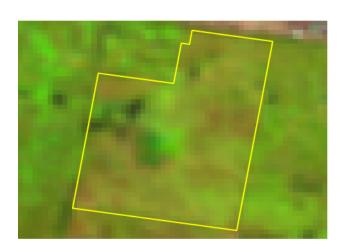
Queensland Government

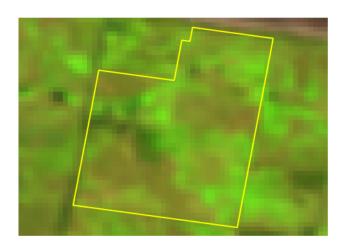
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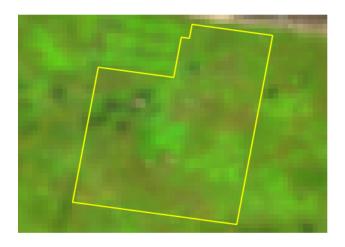


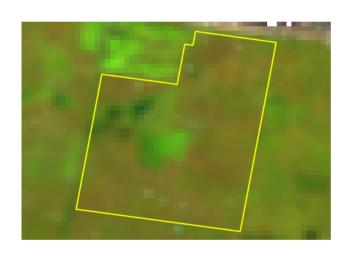
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

Label: paddock1

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 67RP25514

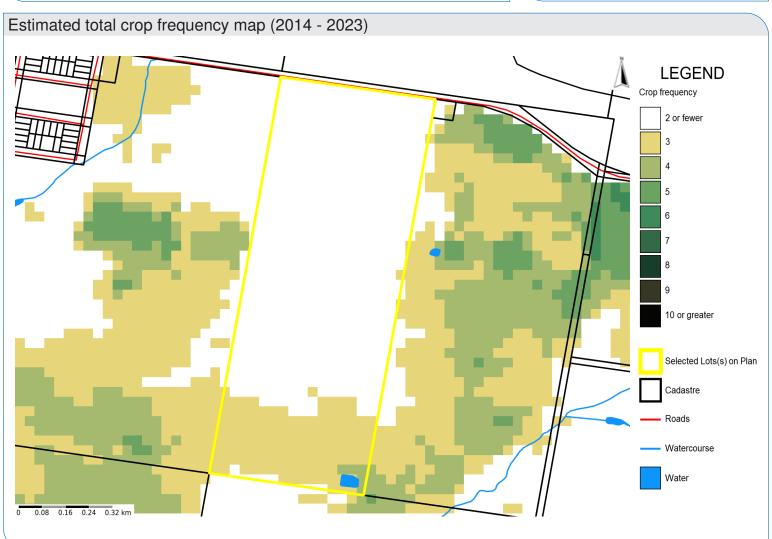
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Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

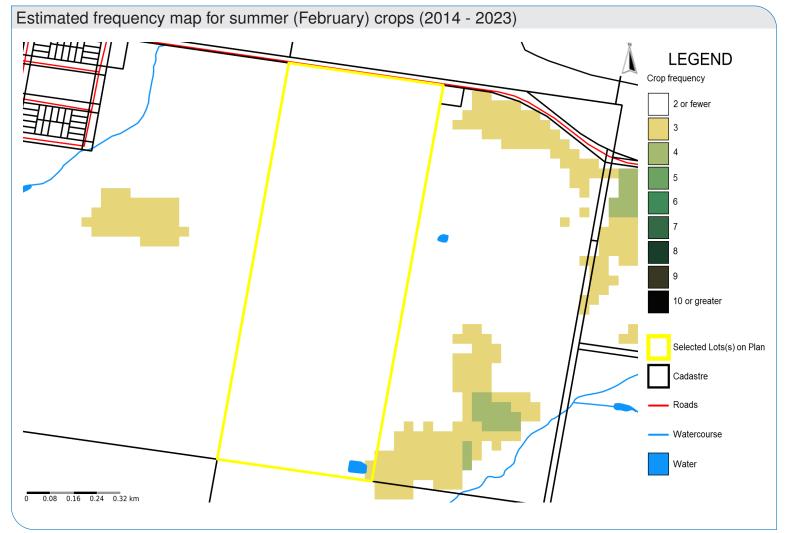
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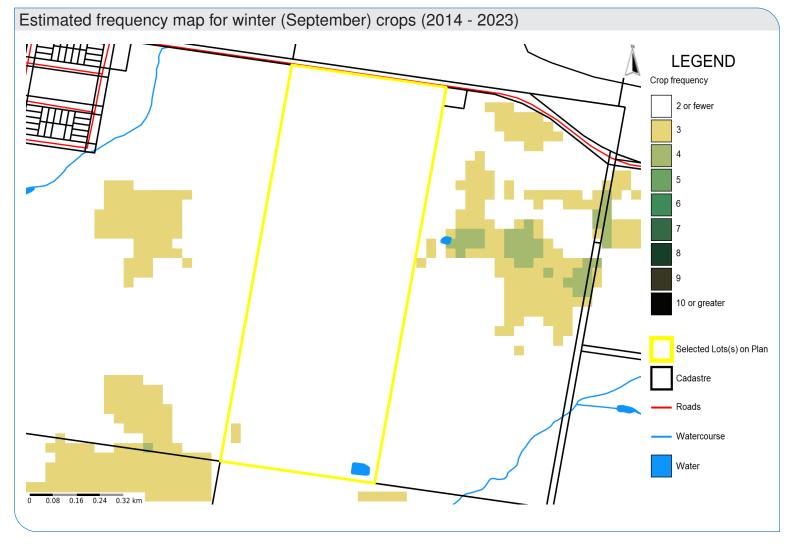
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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

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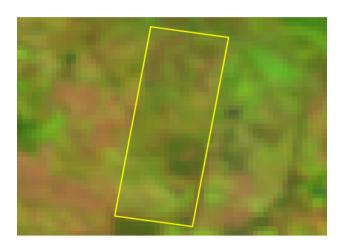


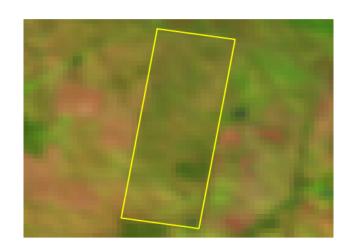


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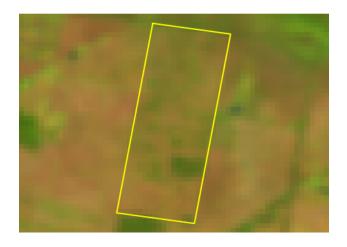
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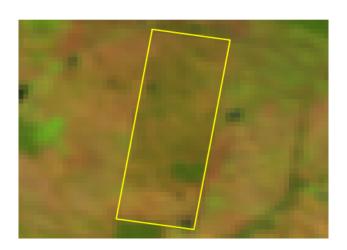
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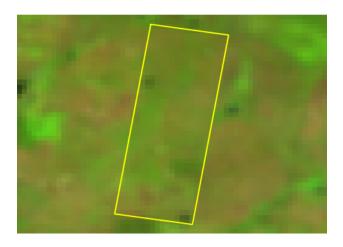


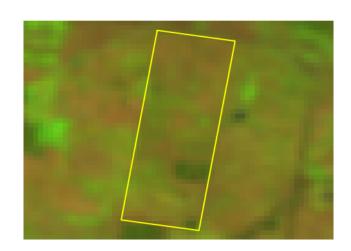


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









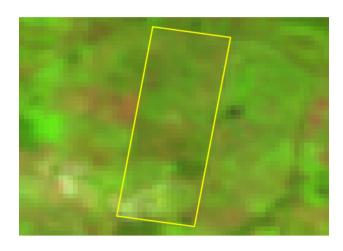


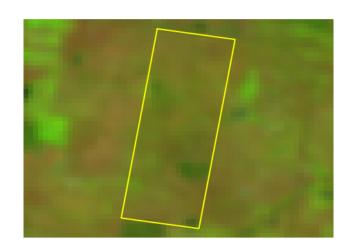
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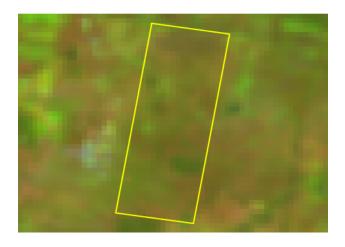
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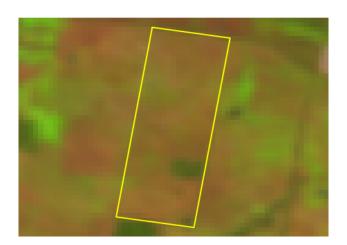
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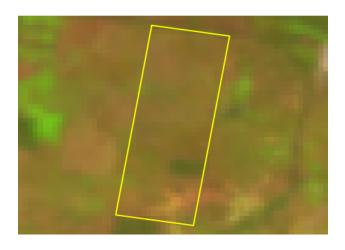


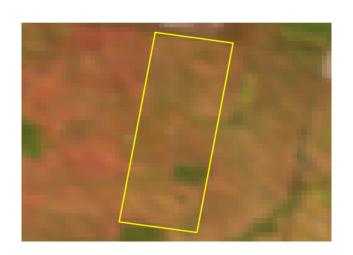


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





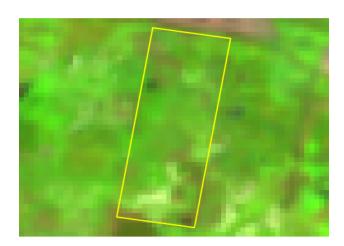




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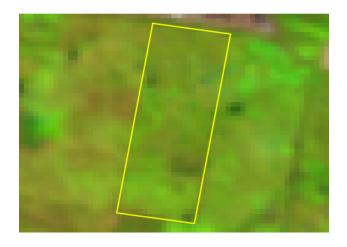
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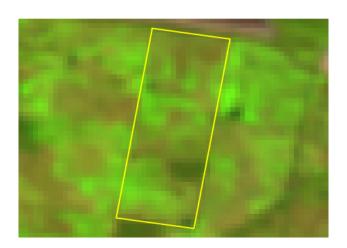
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

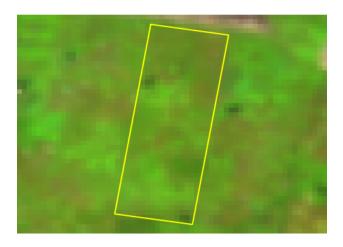


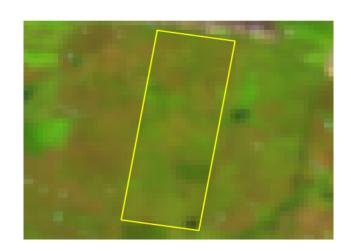


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021











http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 67RP25514

Label: paddock2

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

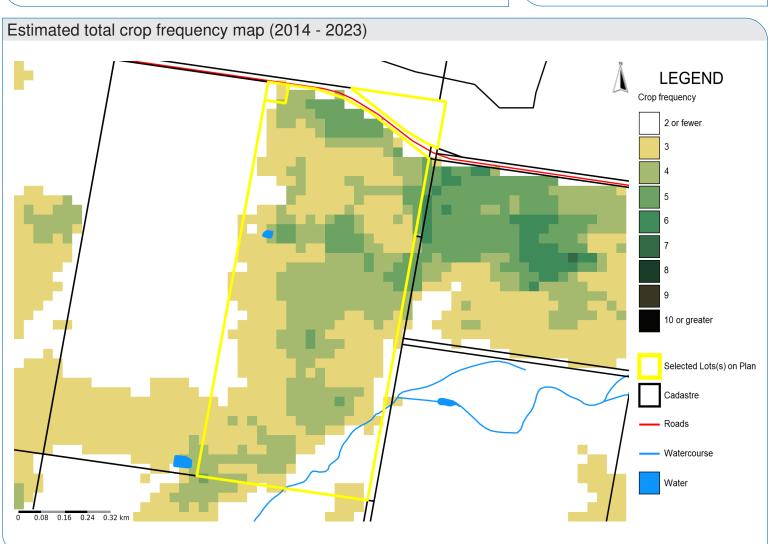
Label: paddock3

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

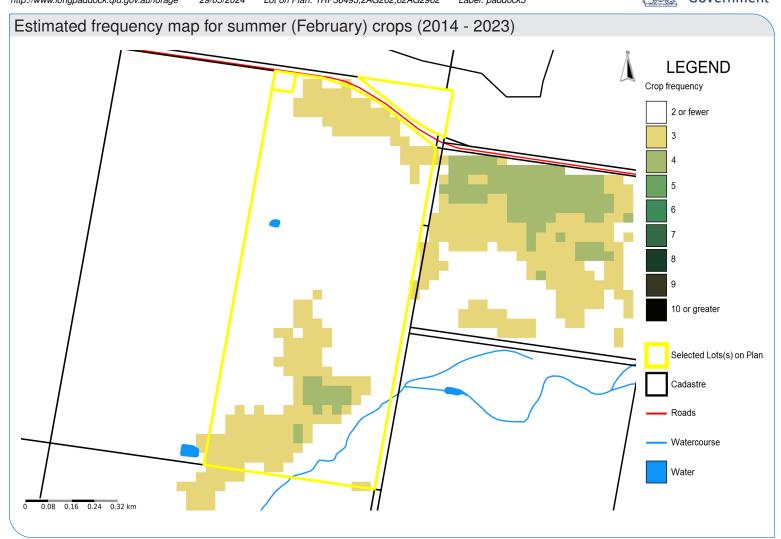
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

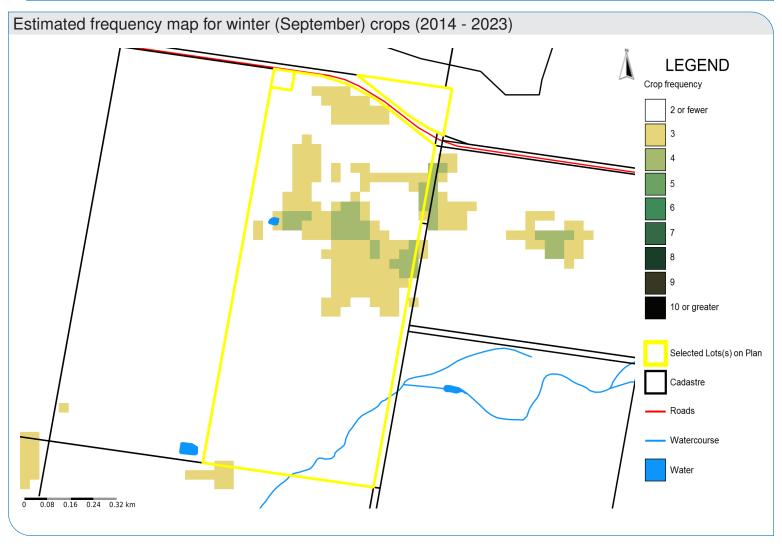
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962







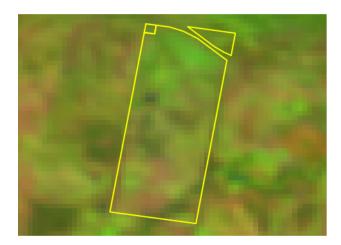
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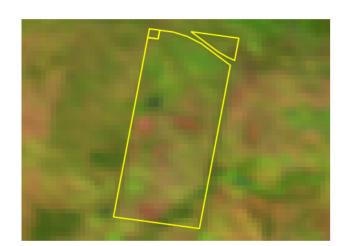
29/05/2024 Lot on

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

Label: paddock3

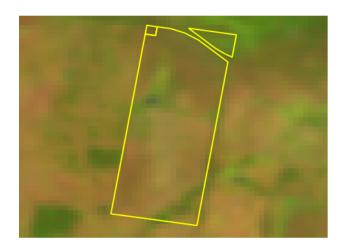
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

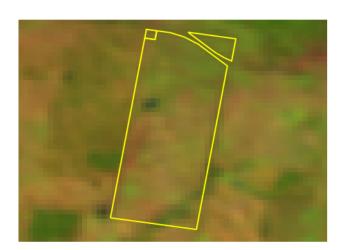


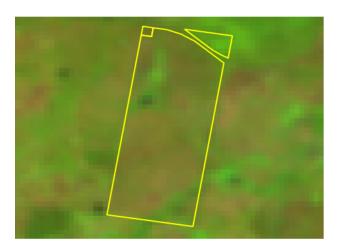


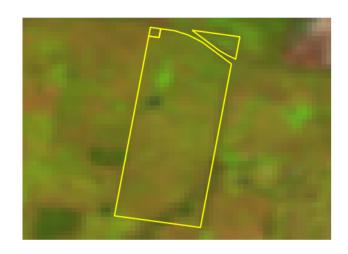
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









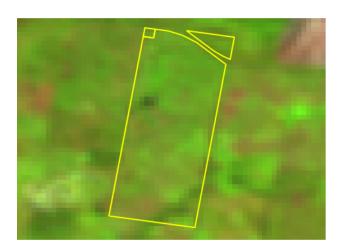
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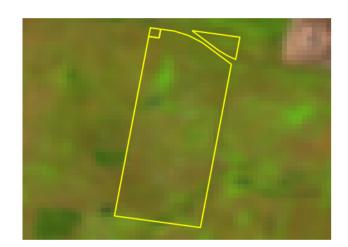
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Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

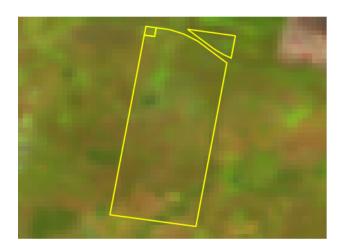
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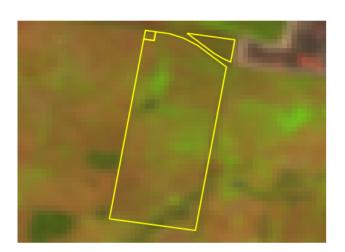
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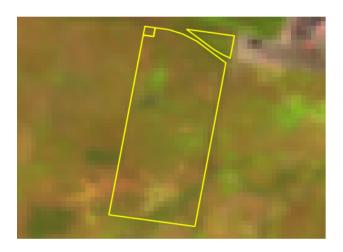


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





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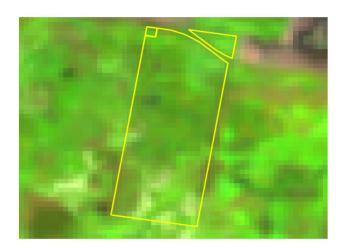
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Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

Label: paddock3

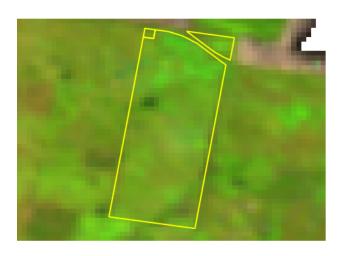
Queensland Government

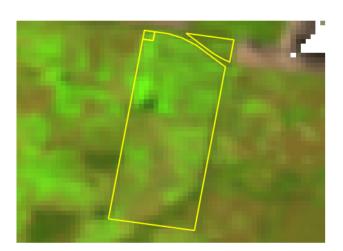
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

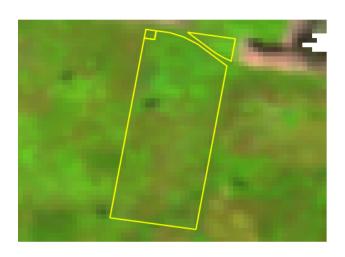




February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

Label: paddock3



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 38AG2512

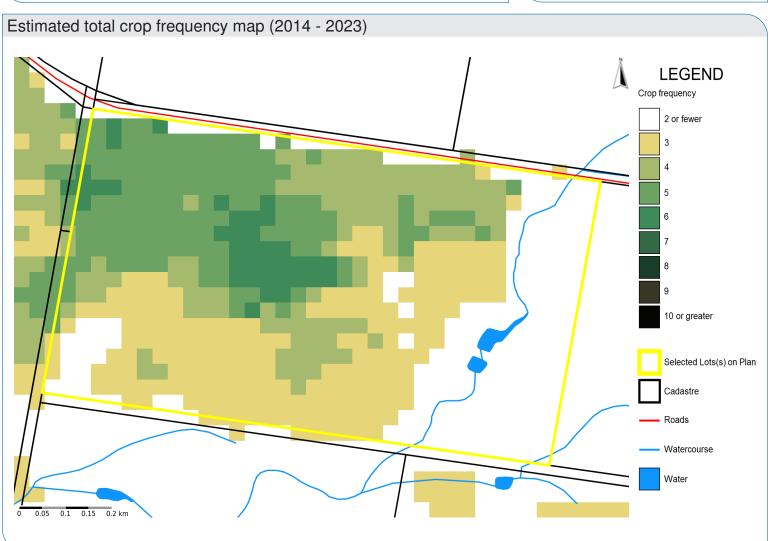
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Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

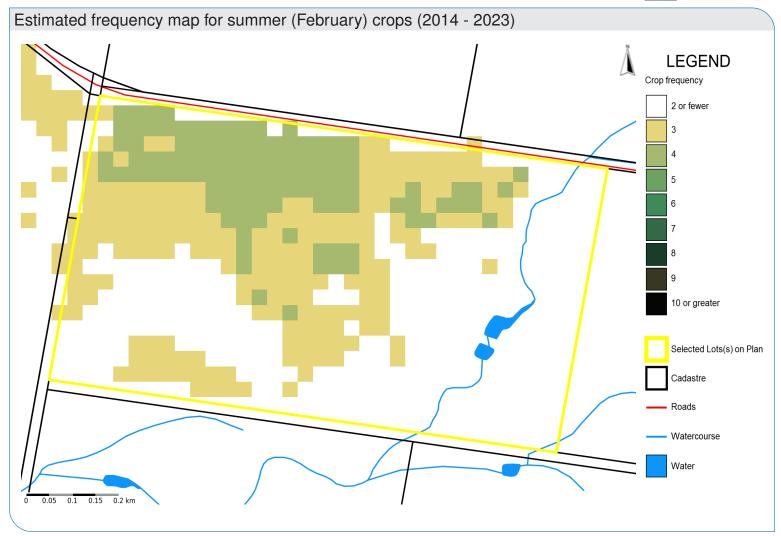
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

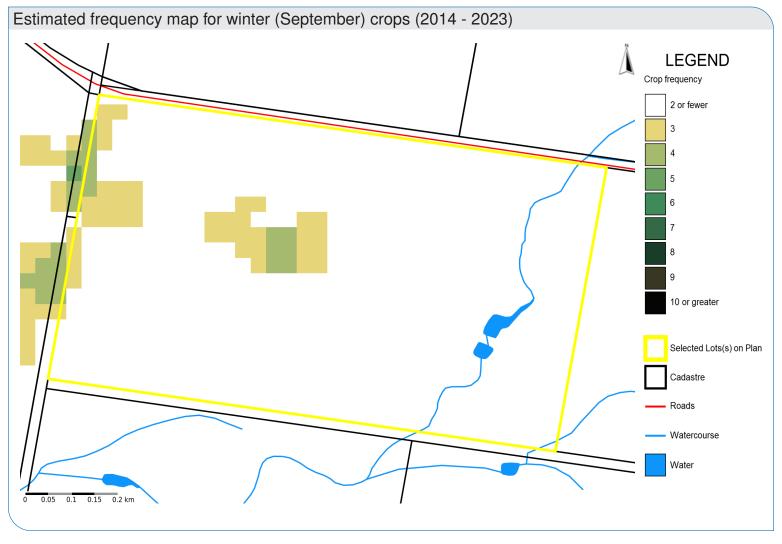
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4





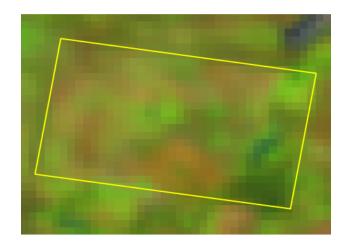


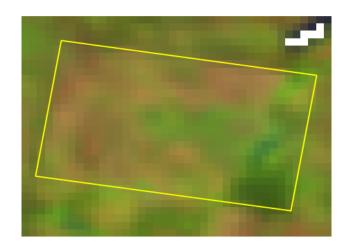
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4

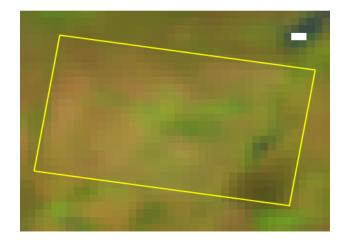


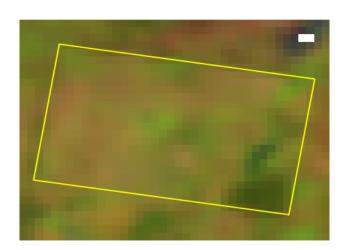
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

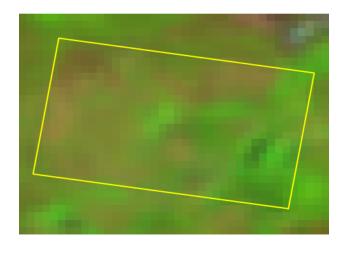


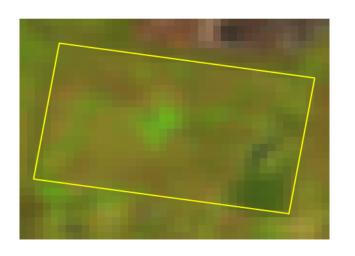


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







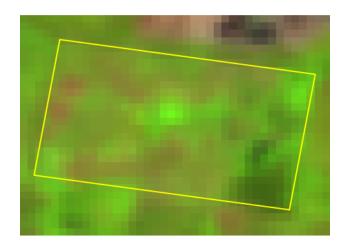


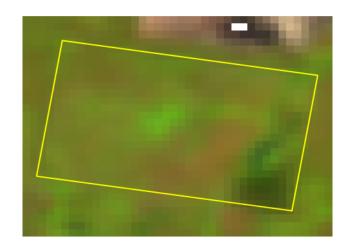
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4

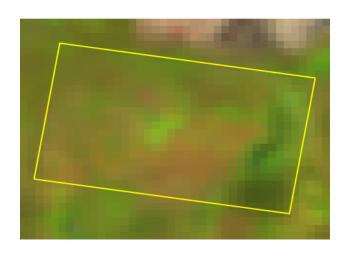


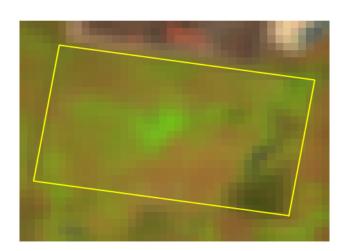
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017



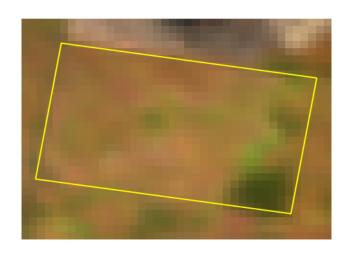


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







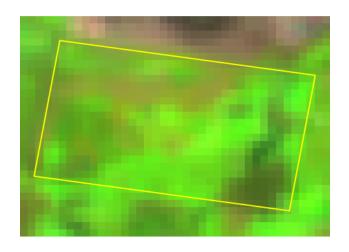


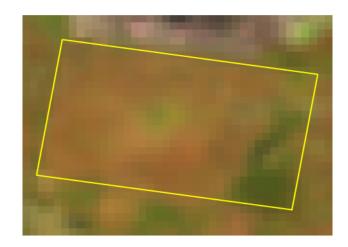
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4

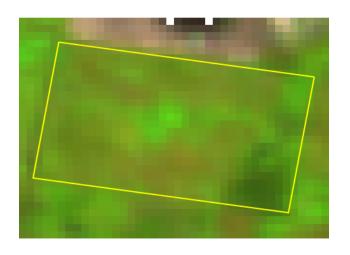
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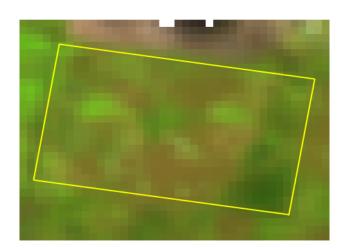
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

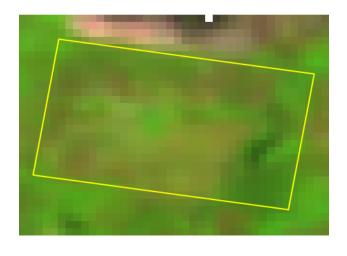


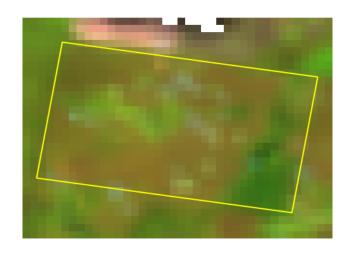


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

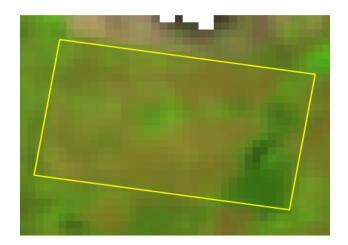
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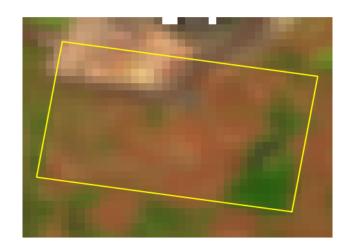
Lot on Plan: 38AG2512

Label: paddock

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February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

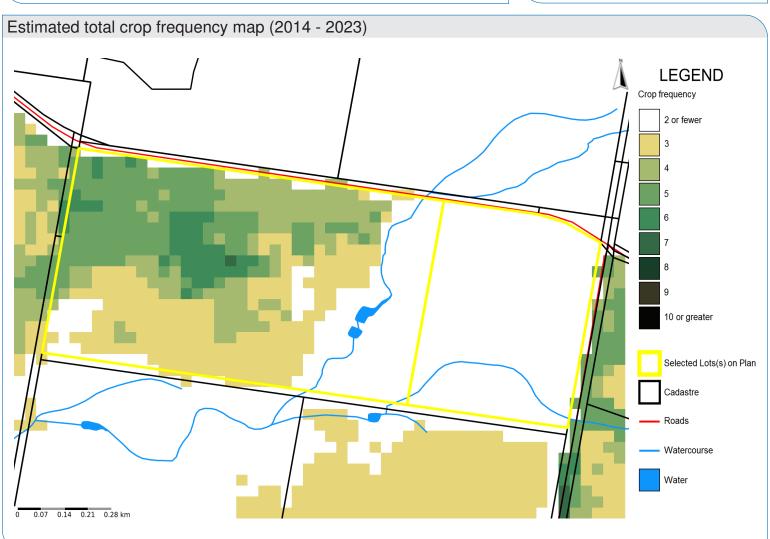
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QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

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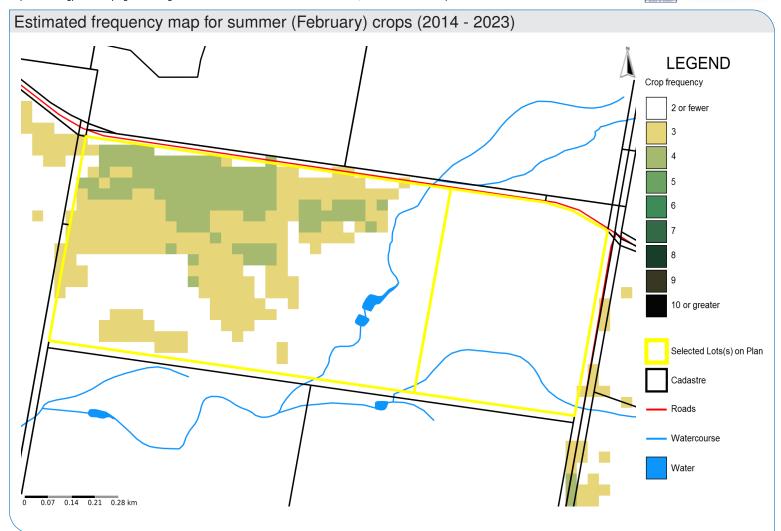
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

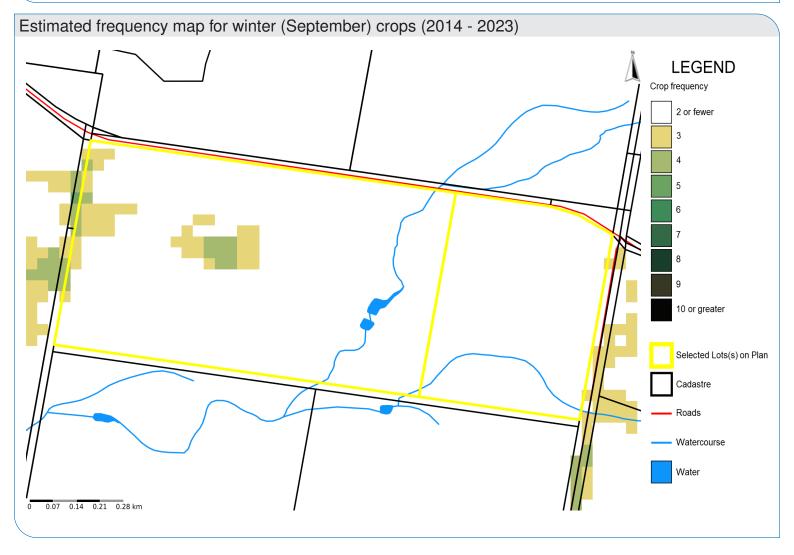
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718





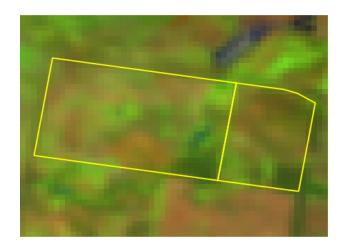


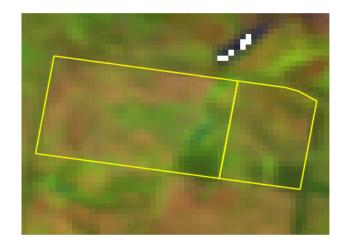
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

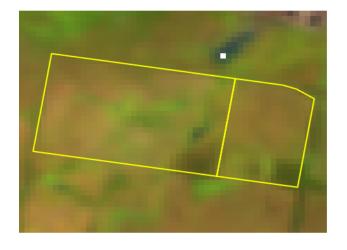
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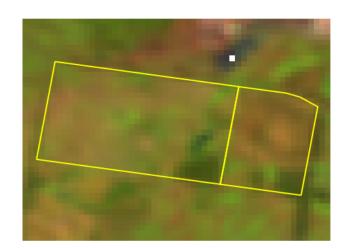
Queensland Government



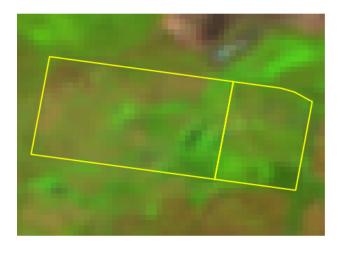


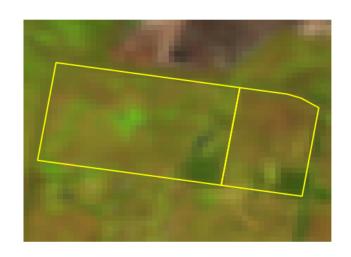
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



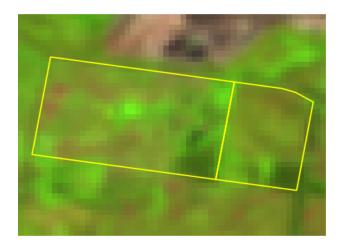


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

Label: paddock5

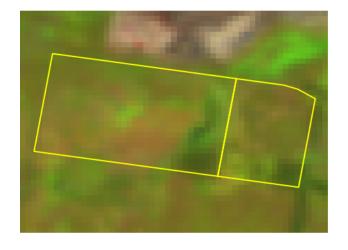
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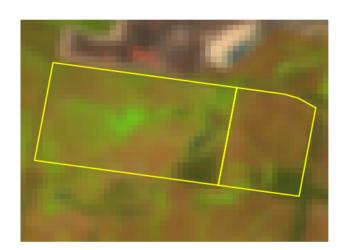


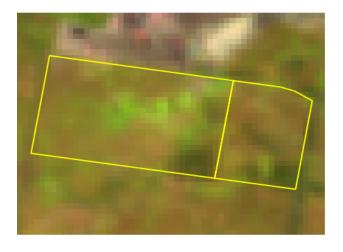


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February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







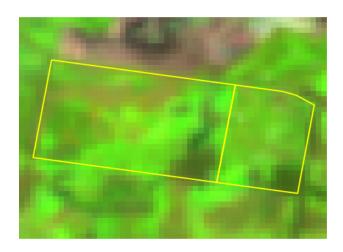


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

Label: paddock5

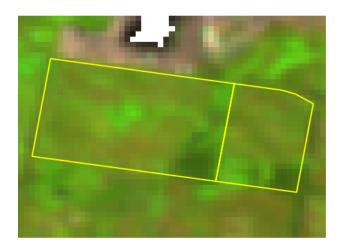
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

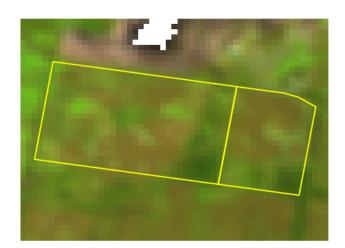


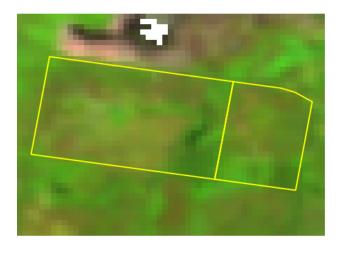


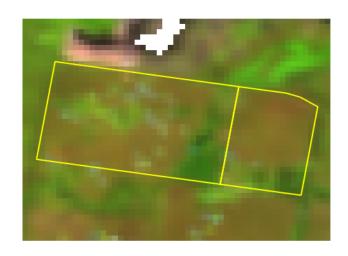
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

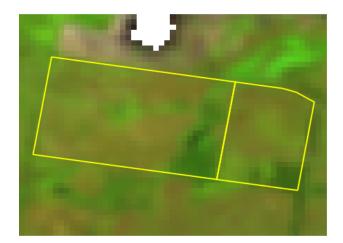
29/05/2024

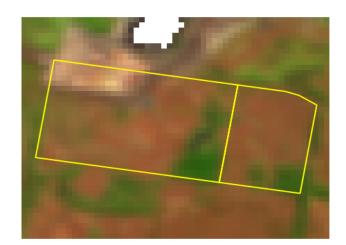
Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

Label: paddock5

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

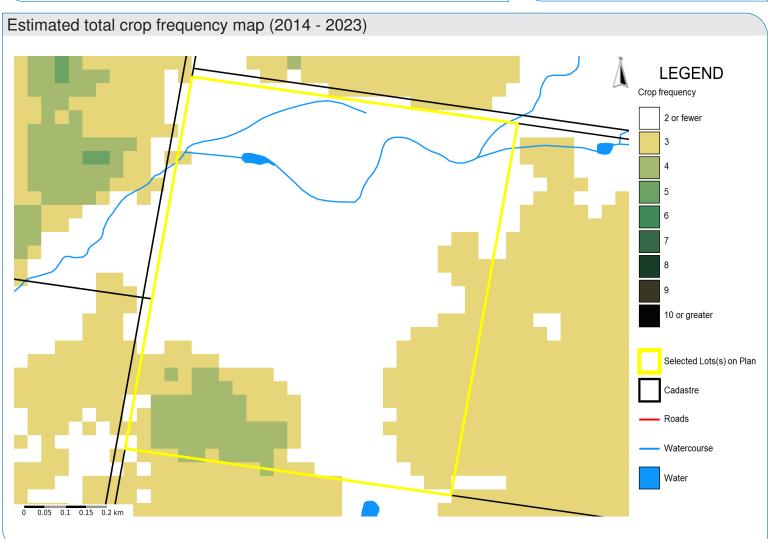
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Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

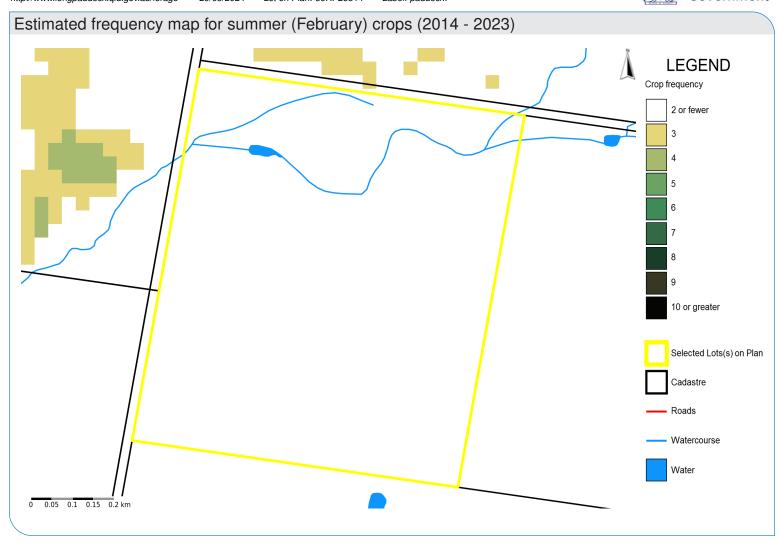
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

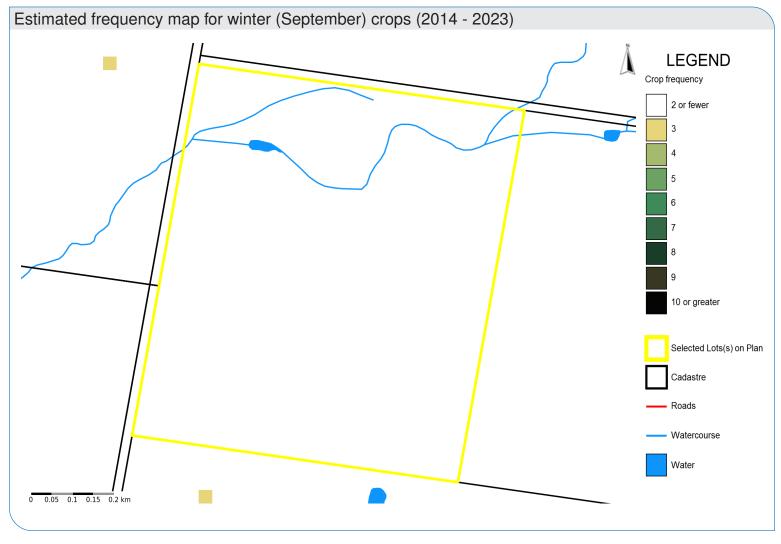
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 36RP25514





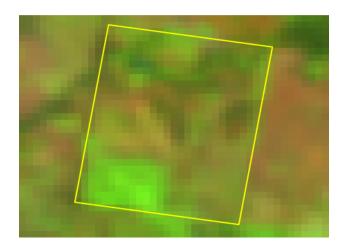


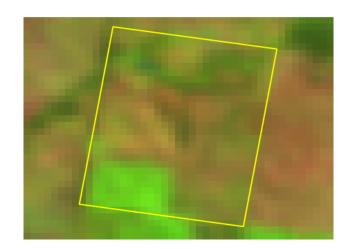
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

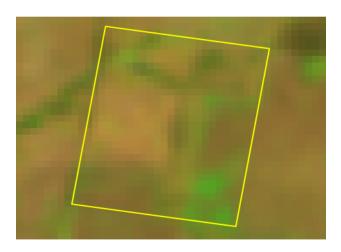
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

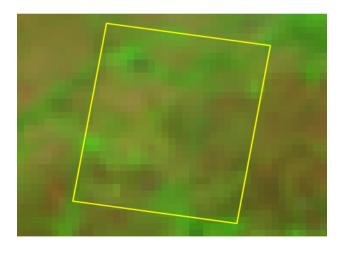


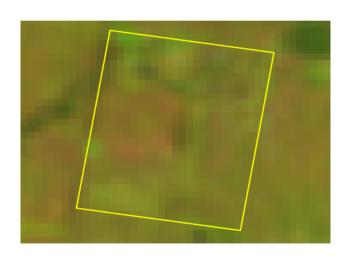


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







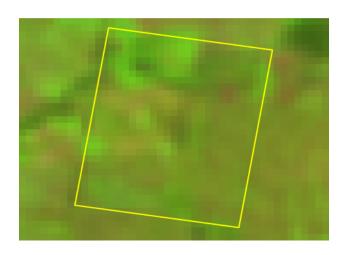


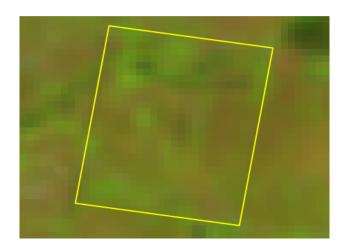
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 36RP25514 Label: paddock7

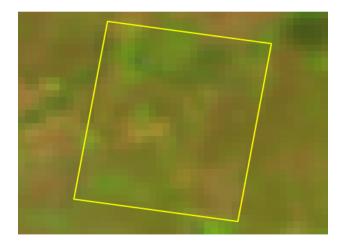
Queensland Government

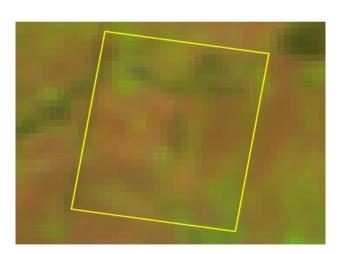
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

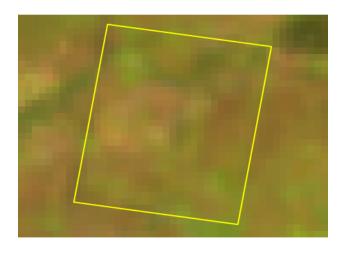




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





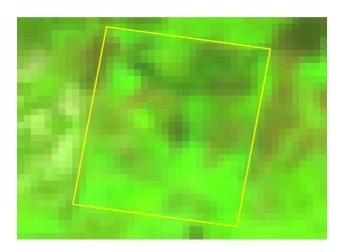




http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

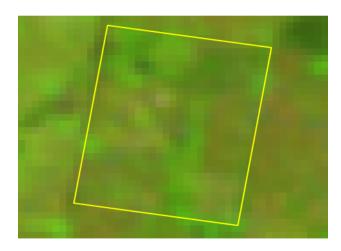
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

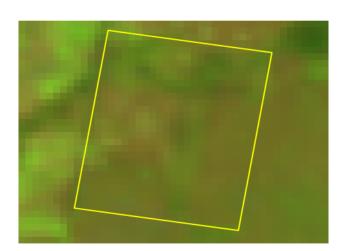


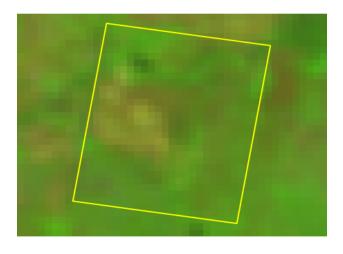


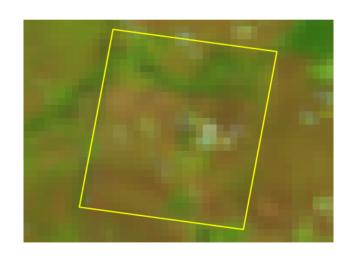
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

Label: paddock7



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

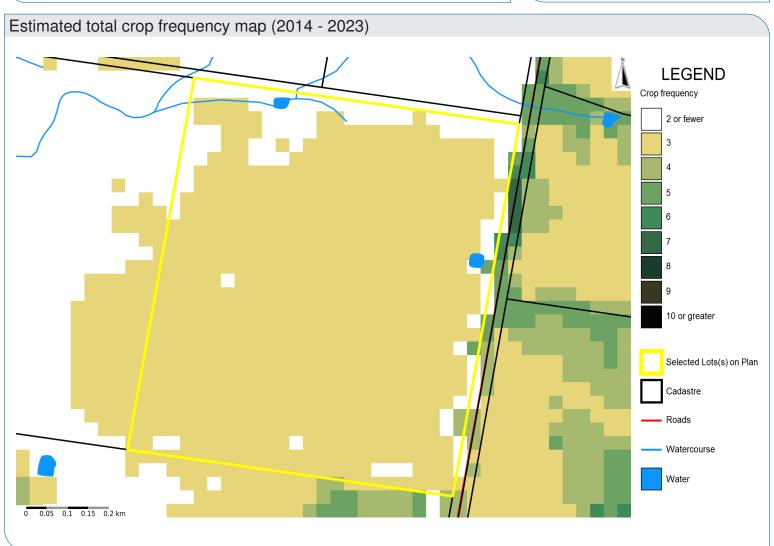
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Queensland Government

Introduction

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How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

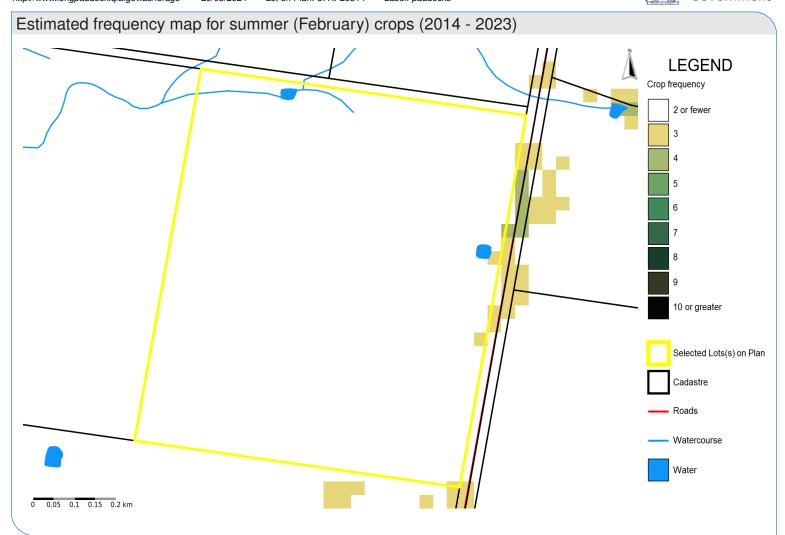
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

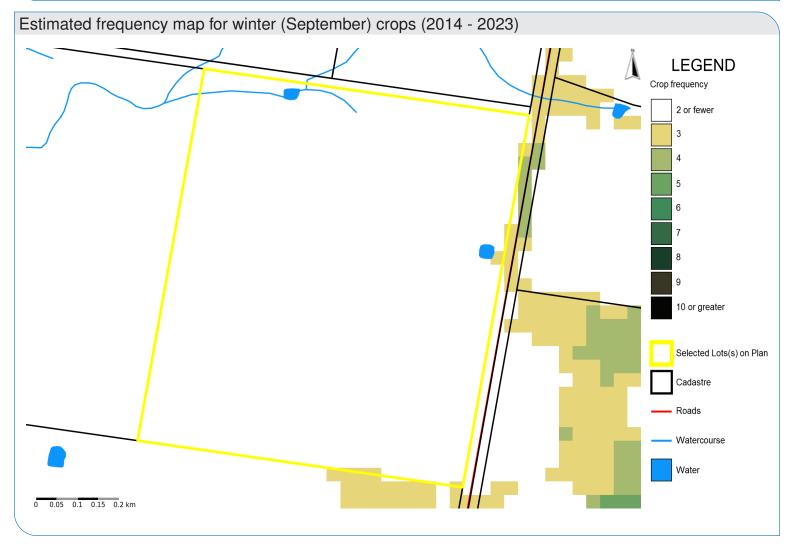
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514





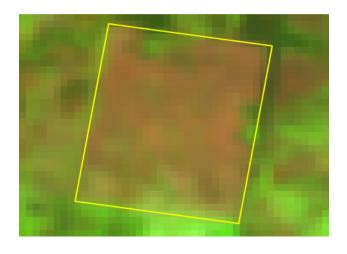


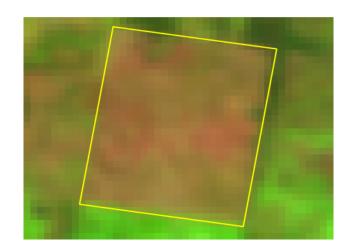
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

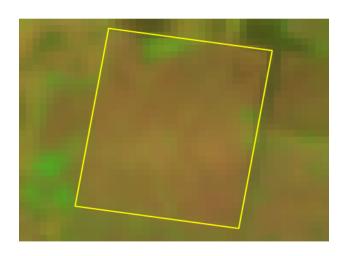


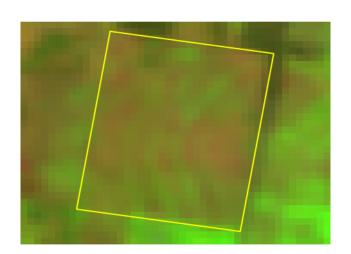
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

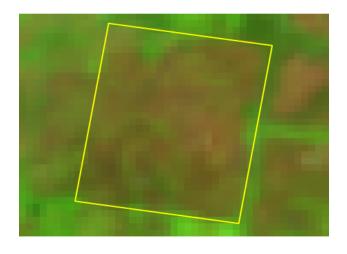


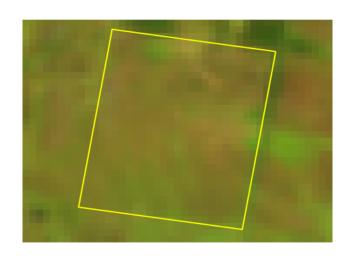


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015



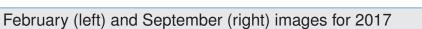






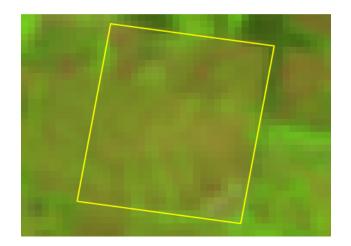
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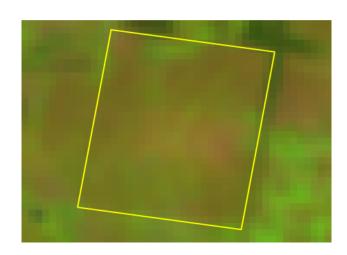
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514



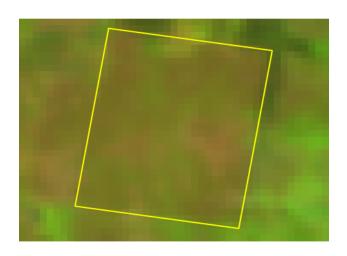


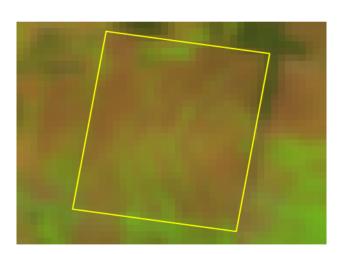




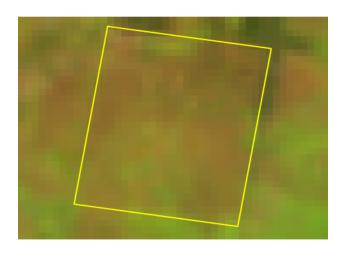


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



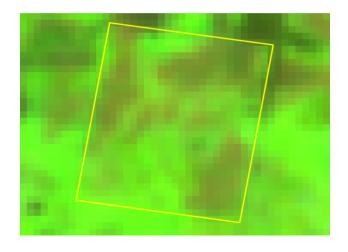


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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

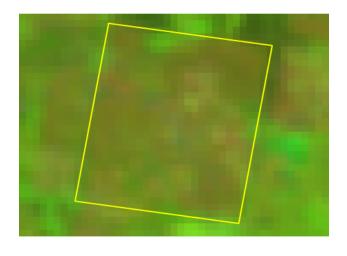


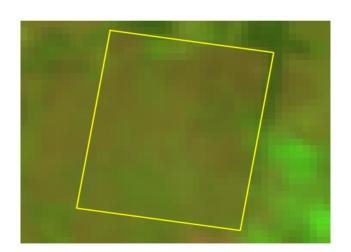
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

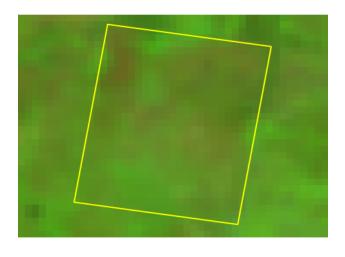


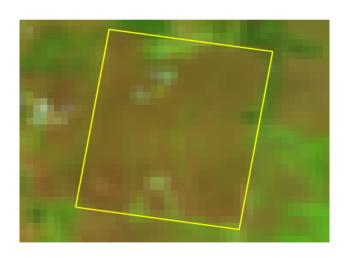


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

Label: paddock8

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Queensland Government

Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

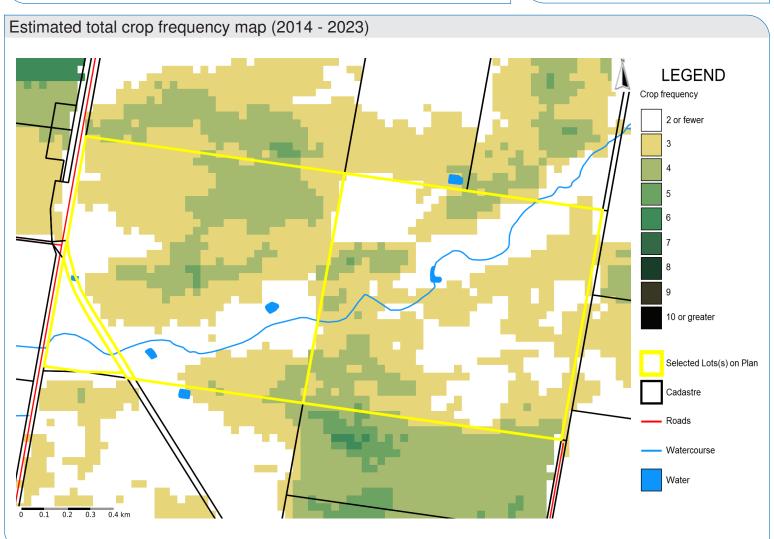
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Queensland Government

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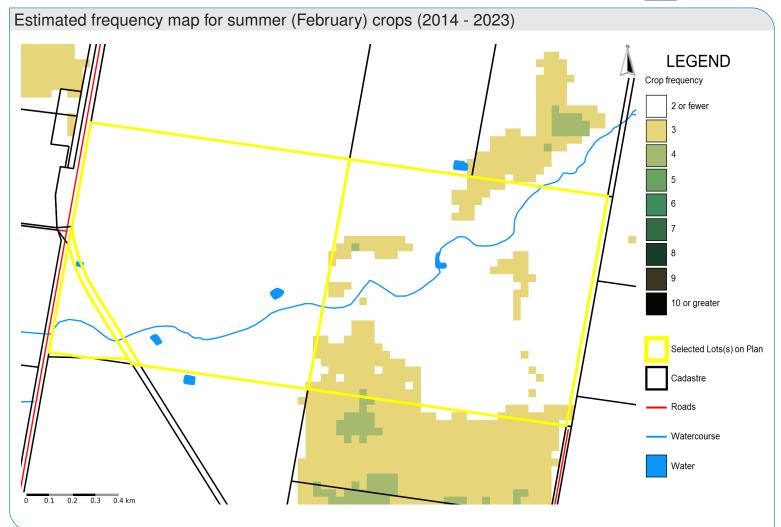
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

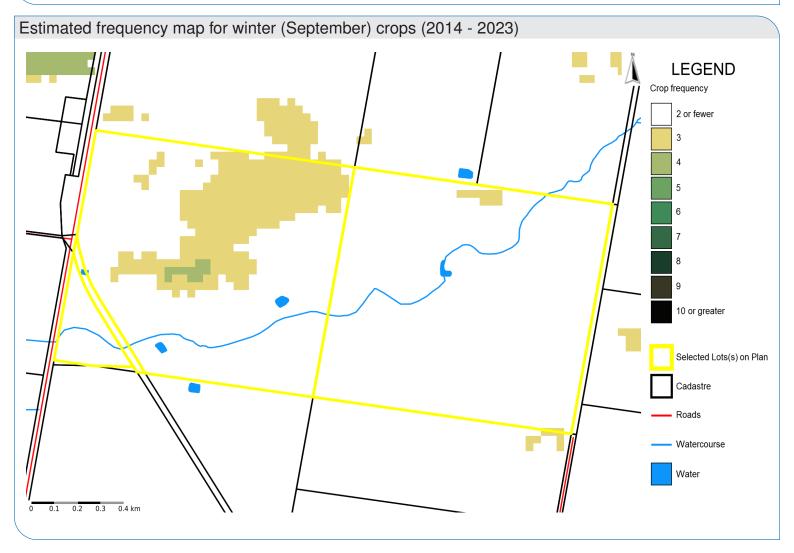
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

Label: paddock9





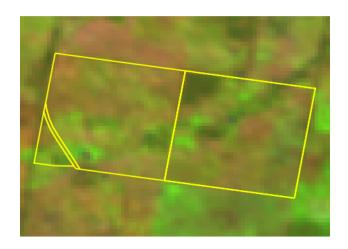


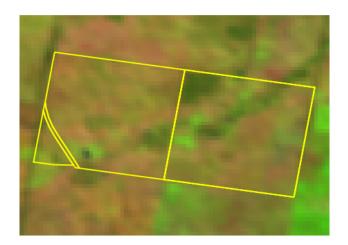
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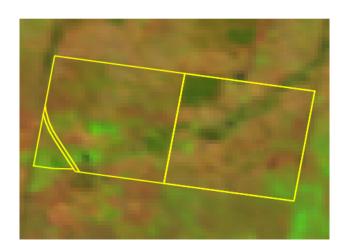
Queensland Government



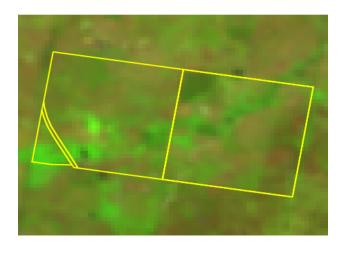


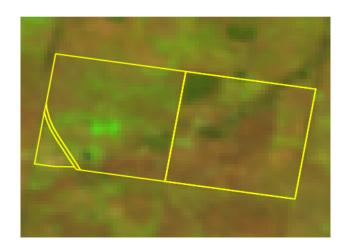
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



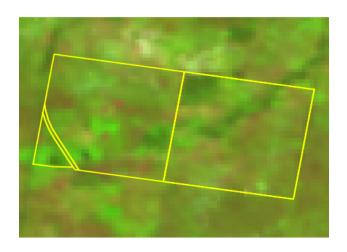


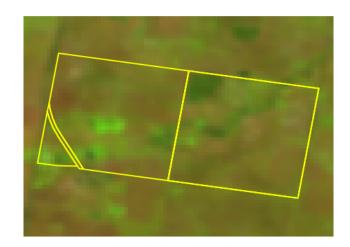
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

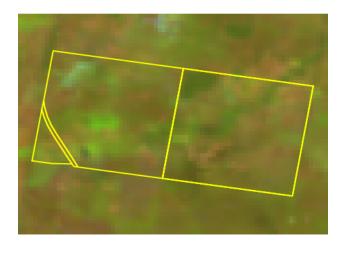
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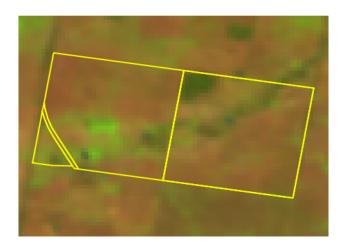
Queensland Government



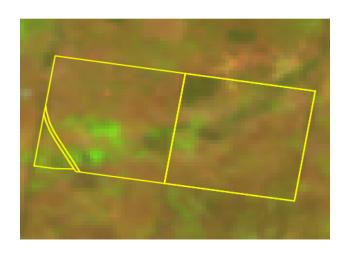


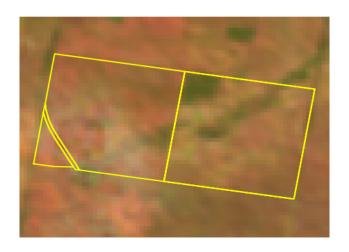
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



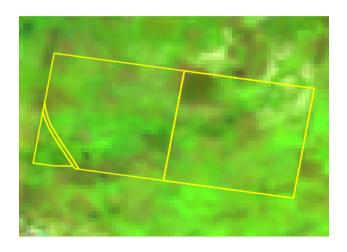


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

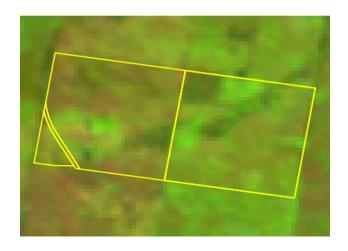
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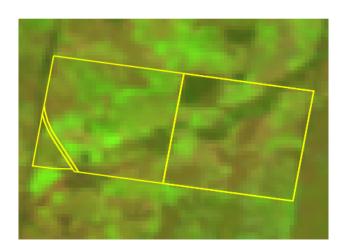




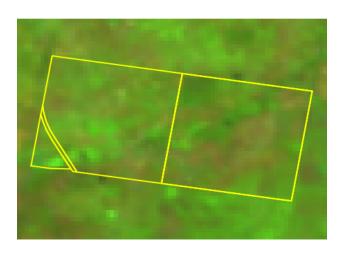


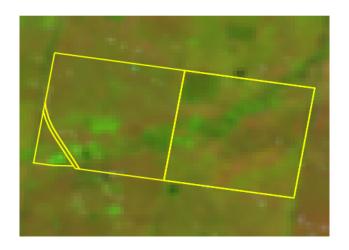
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

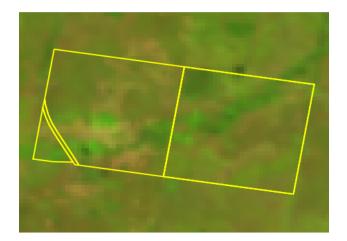
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

Label: paddock9



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

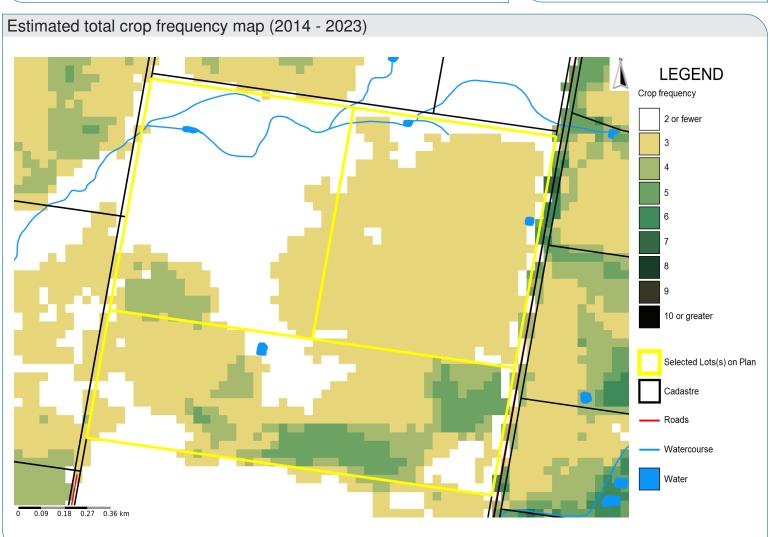
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Queensland Government

Introduction

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How to interpret the information

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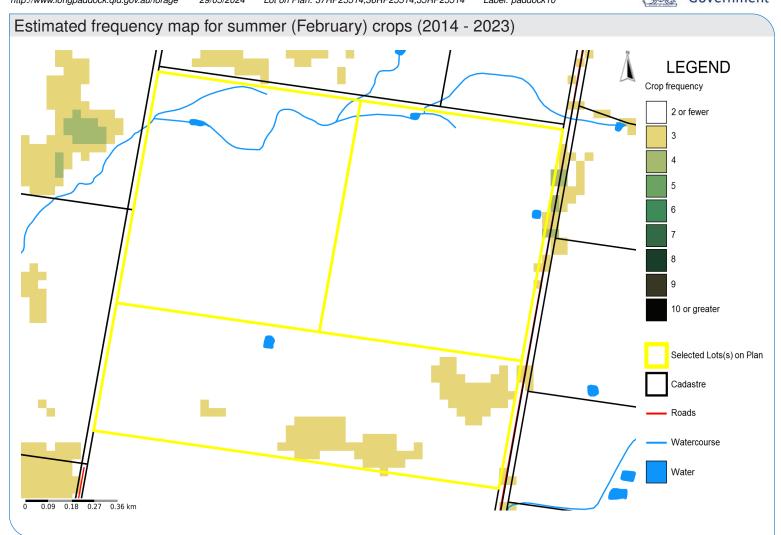
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

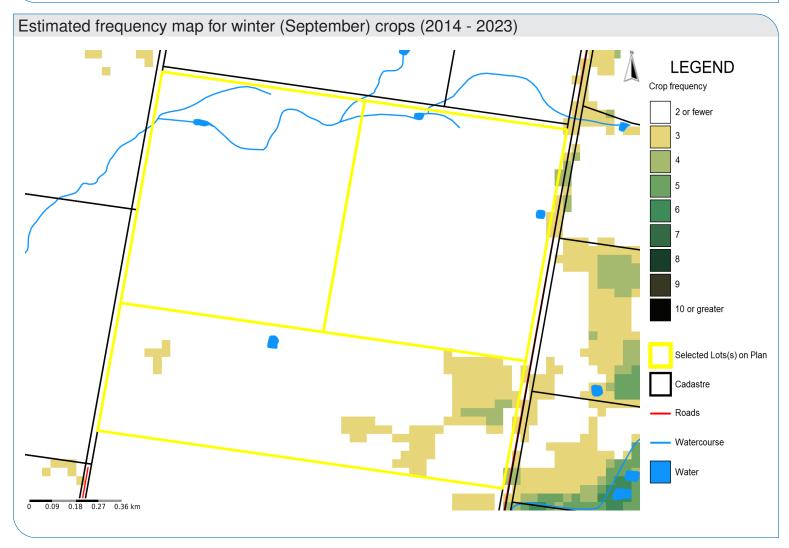
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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514





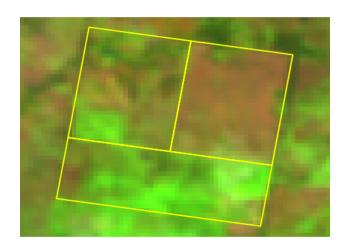


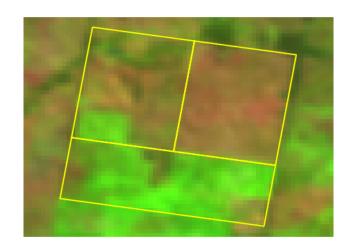
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

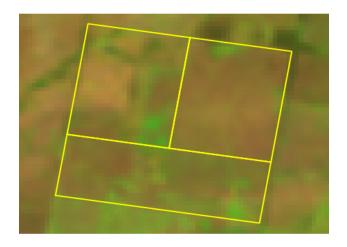
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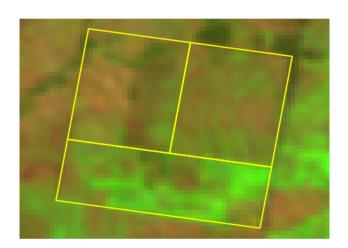
Queensland Government



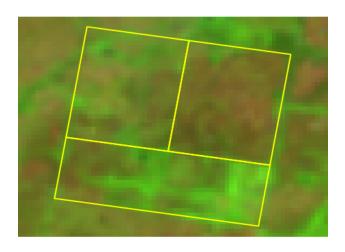


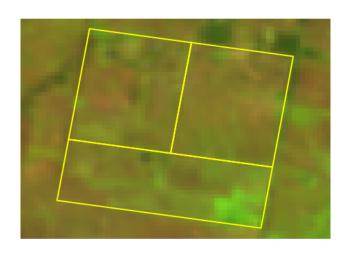
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





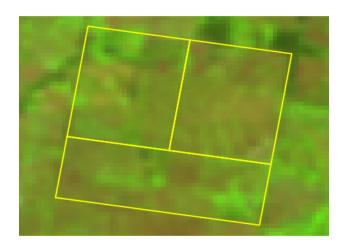
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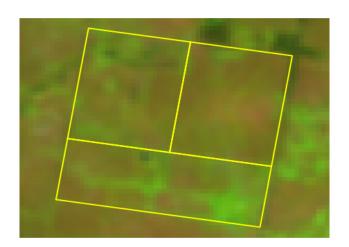
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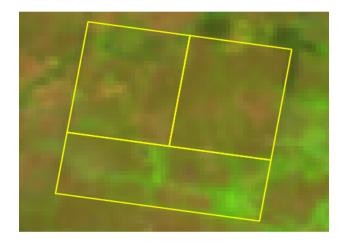
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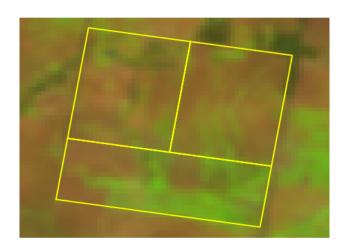
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

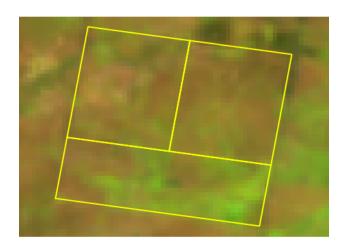




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









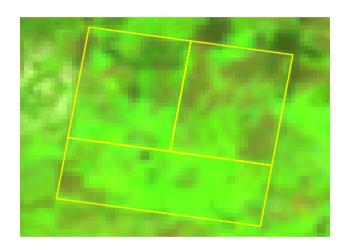
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

Label: paddock10

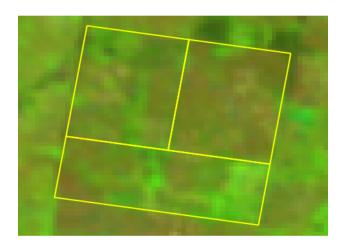


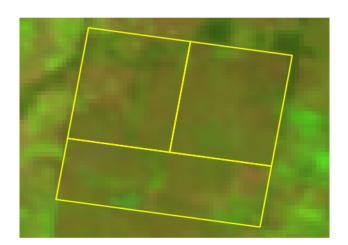
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

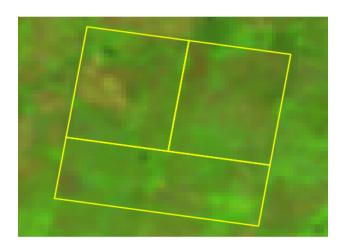


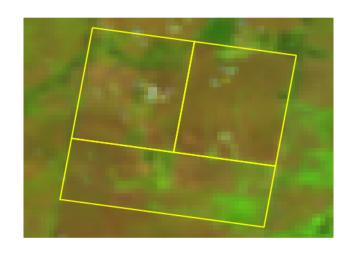


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

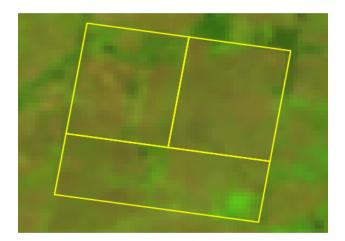
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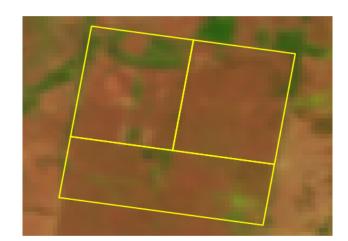
Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

Label: paddock10

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

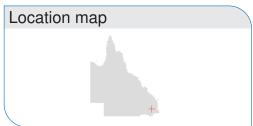
Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

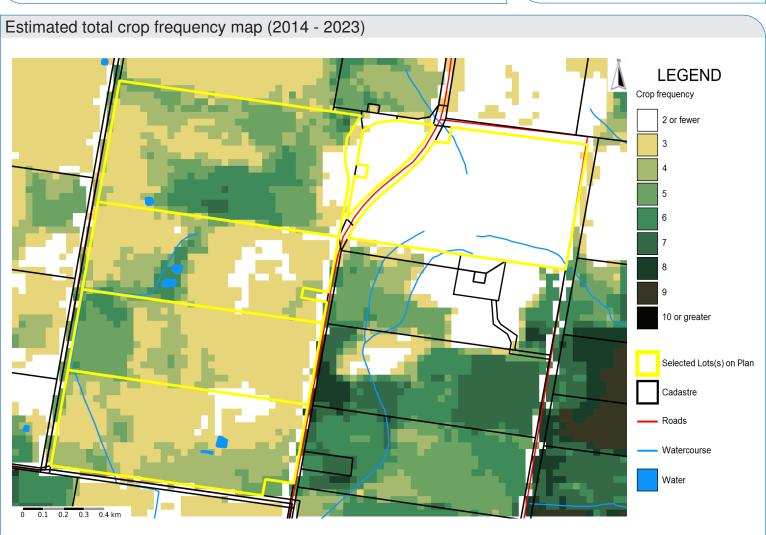
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Queensland Government

Introduction

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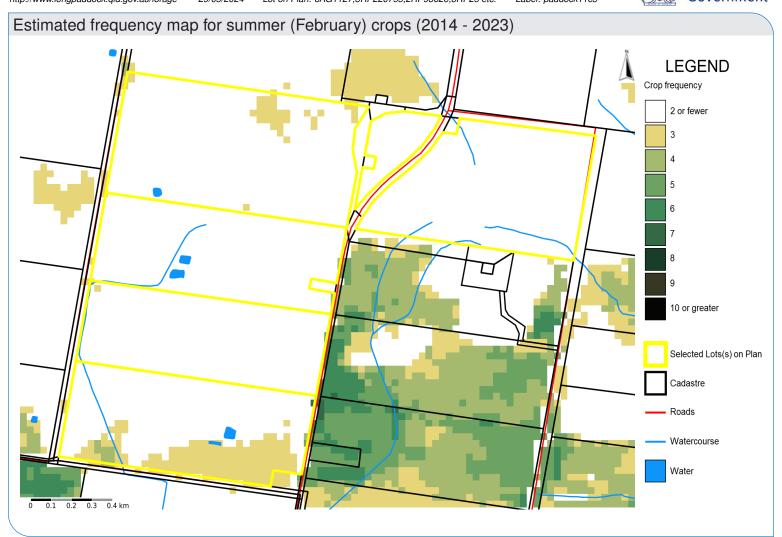
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

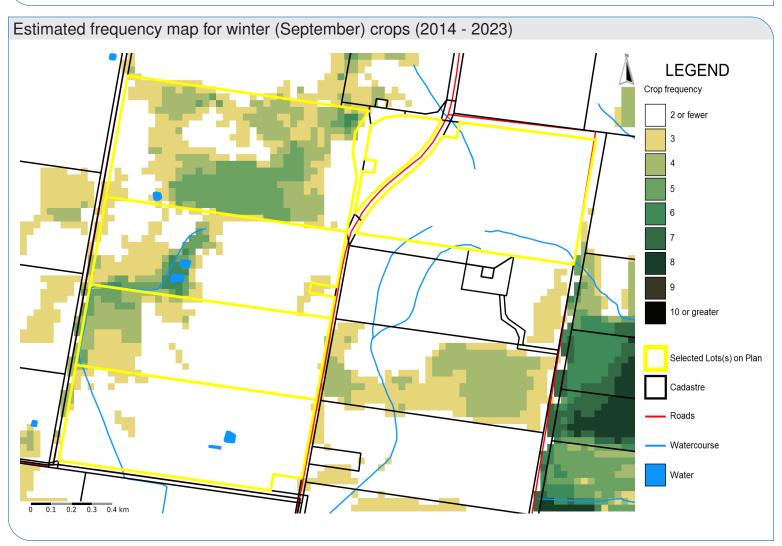
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

Label: paddock11c5







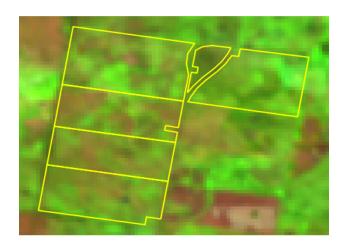
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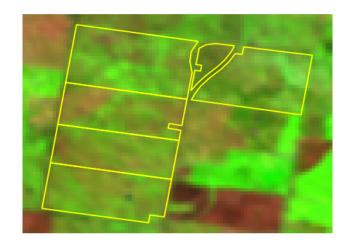
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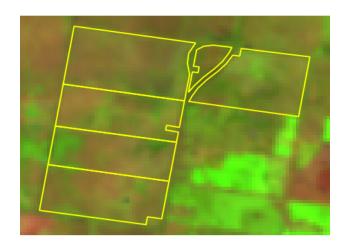
Queensland Government

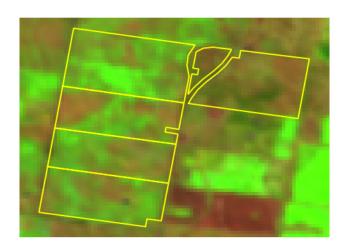
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

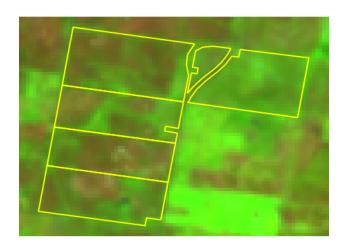


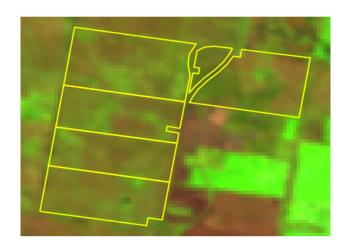


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









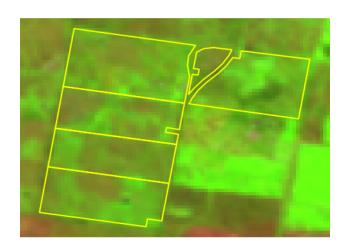
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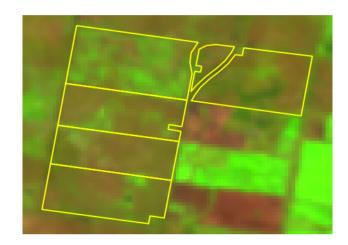
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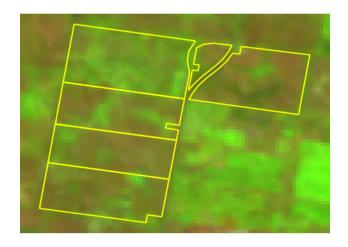
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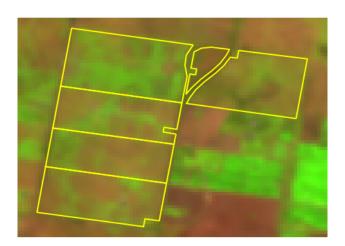
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

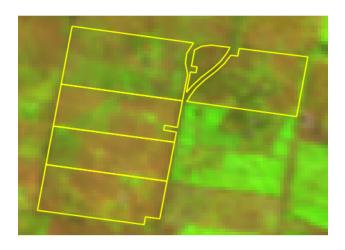




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









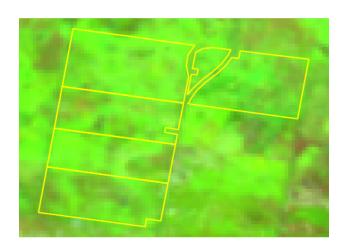
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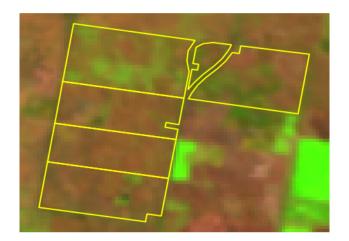
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

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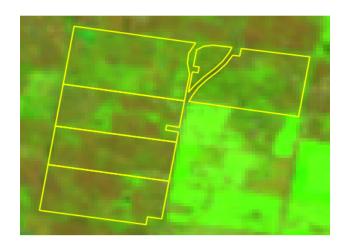
Queensland Government

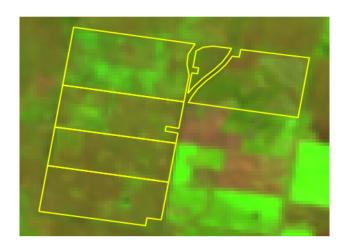
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

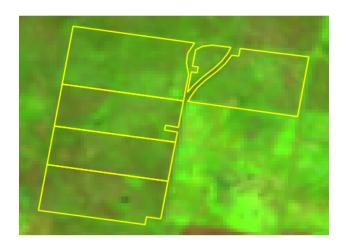


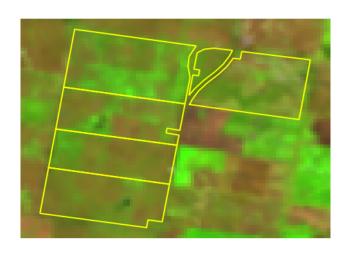


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

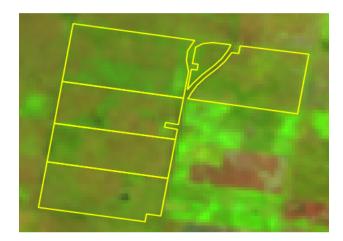
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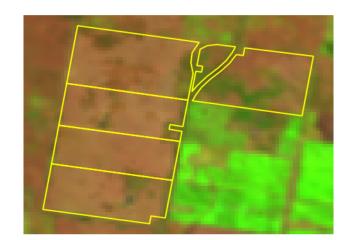
Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

Label: paddock11c5



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

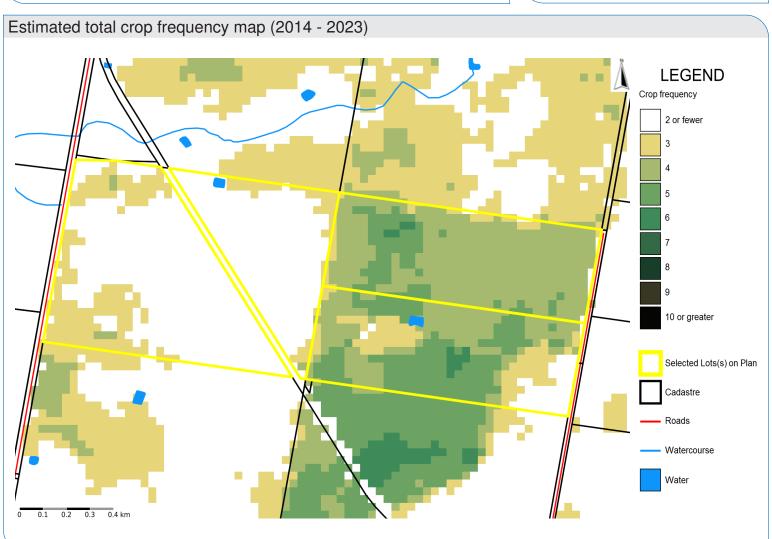
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Queensland Government

Introduction

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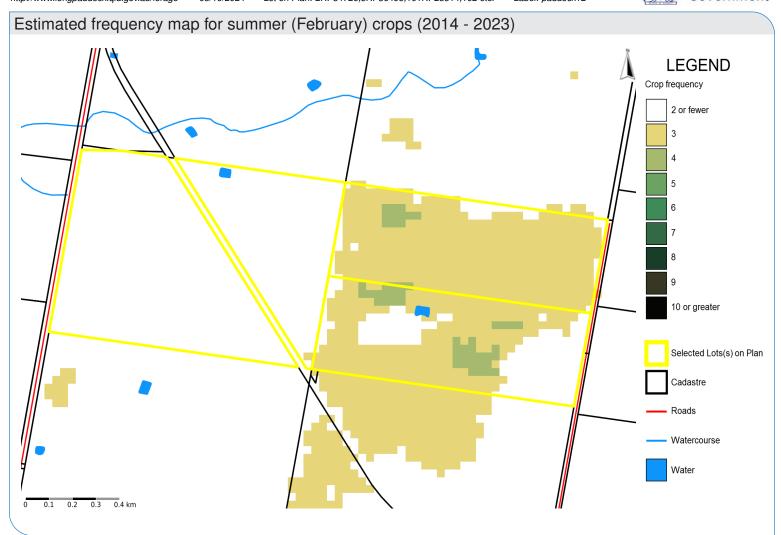
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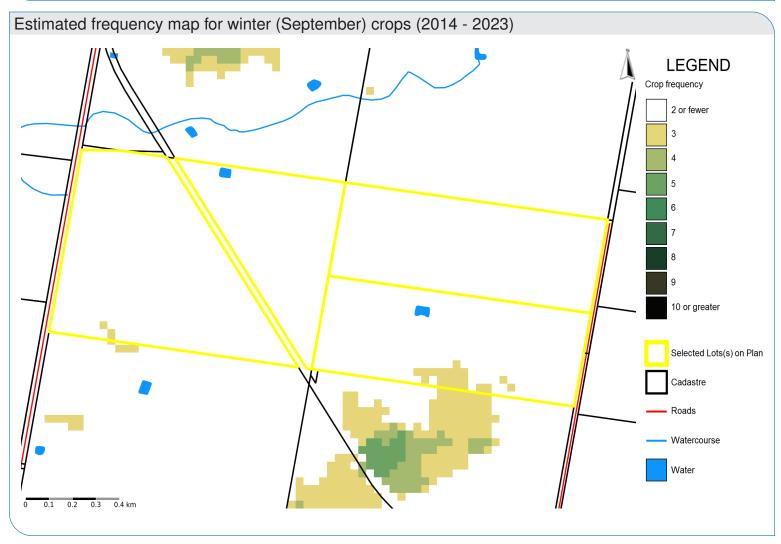
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08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

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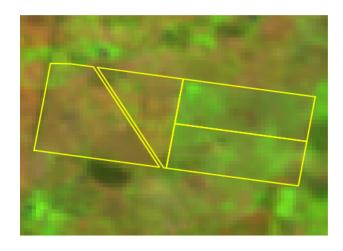
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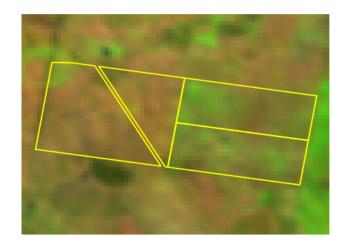
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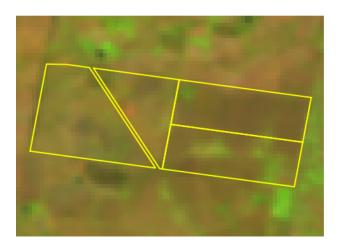
Queensland Government

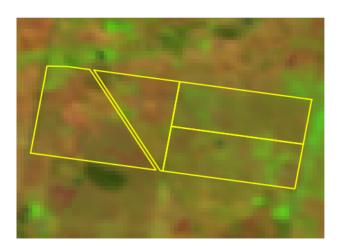
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

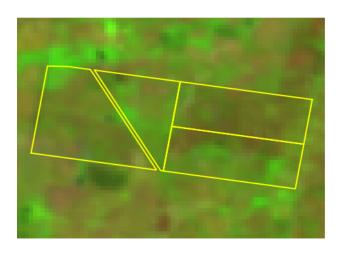


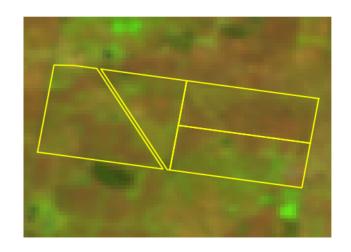


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









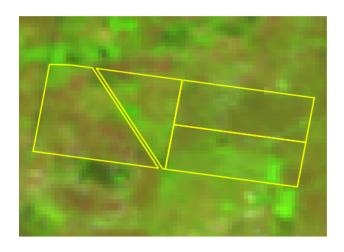
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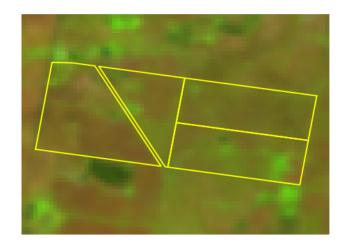
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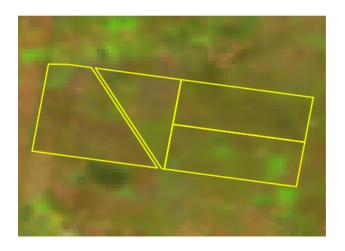
Queensland Government

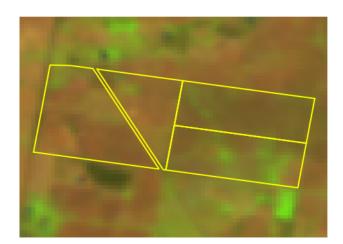
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

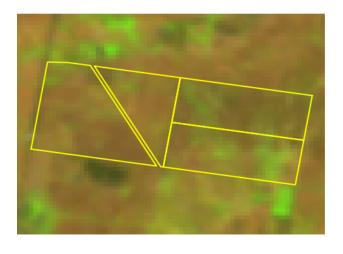


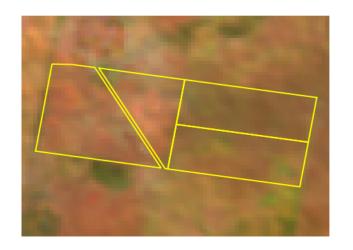


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









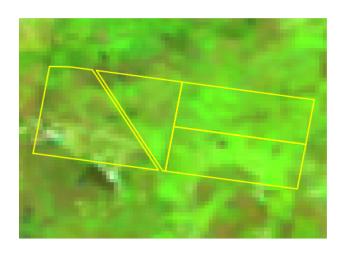
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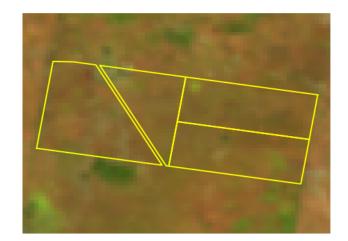
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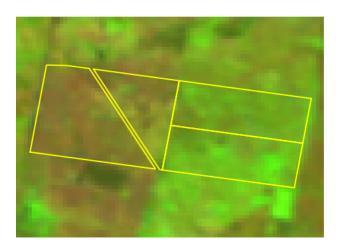
Queensland Government

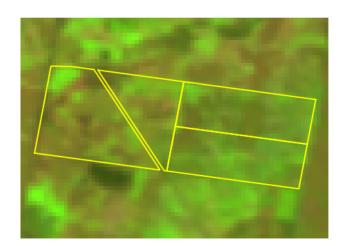
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

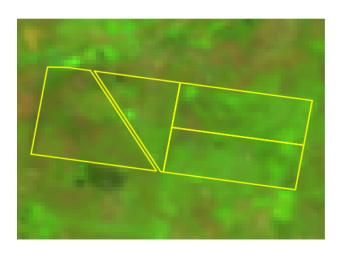


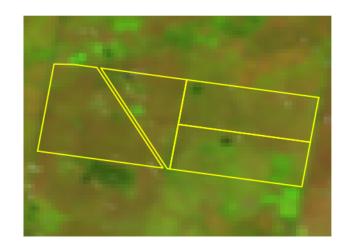


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

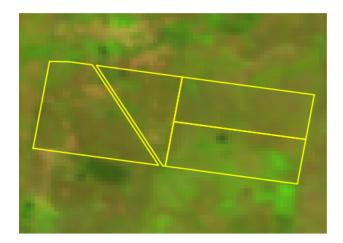
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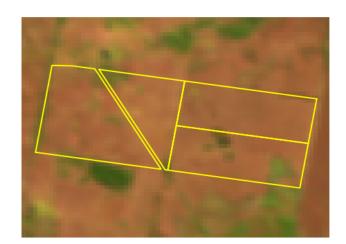
Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

Label: paddock12



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





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Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

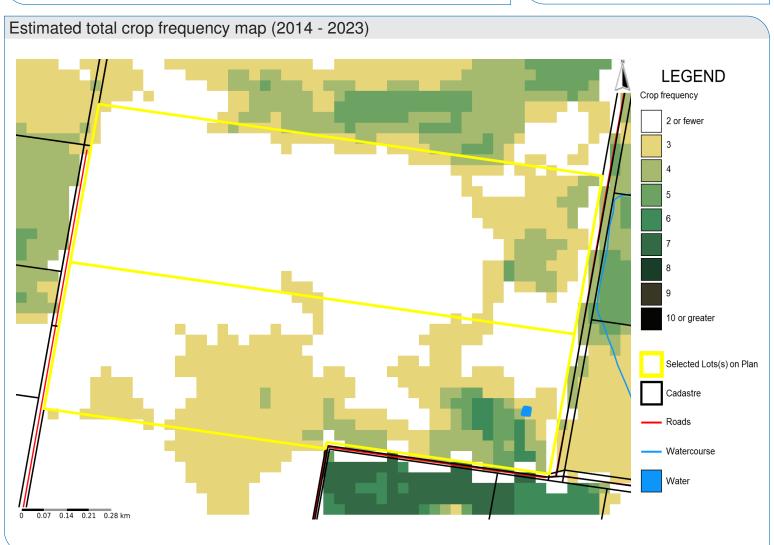
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Queensland Government

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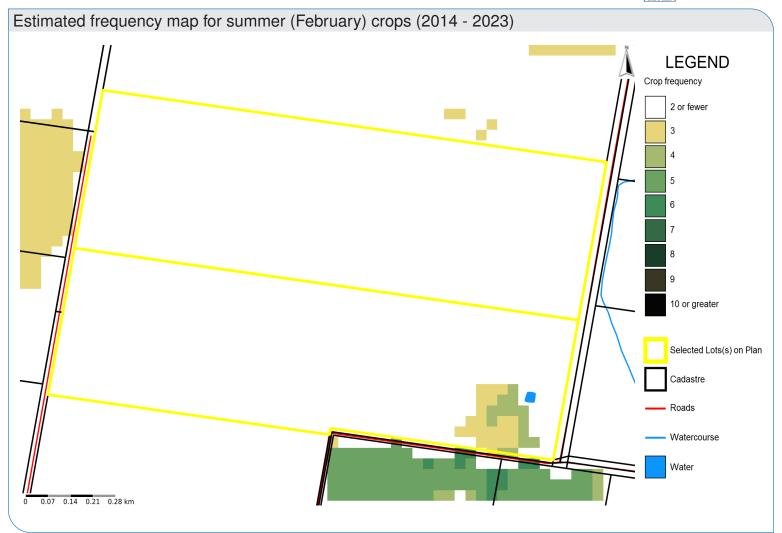
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

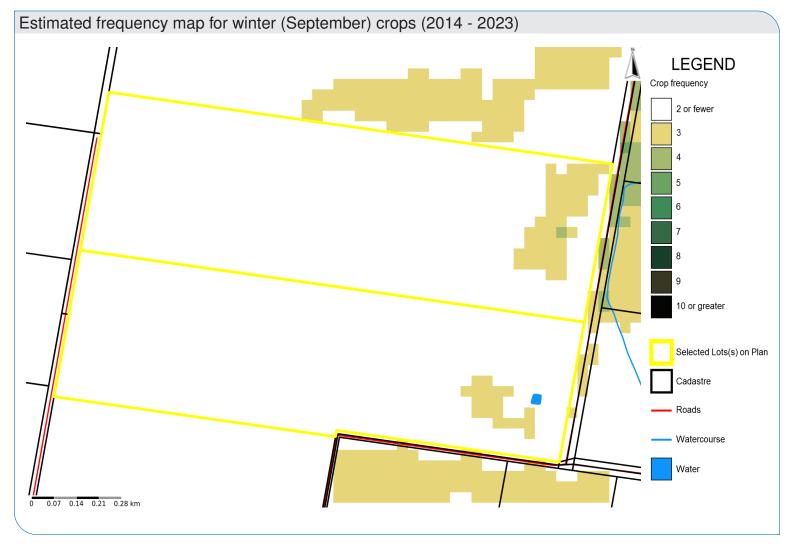
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08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

Label: paddock13and14





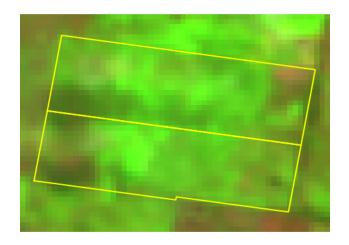


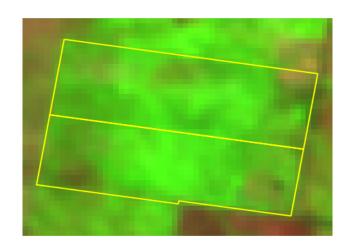
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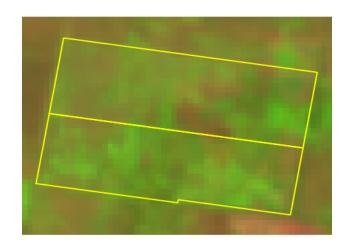
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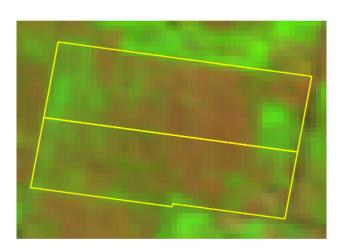
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014



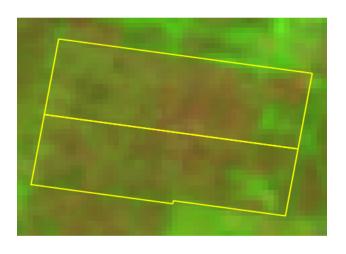


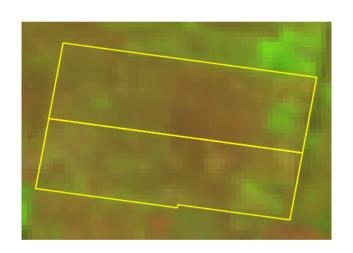
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



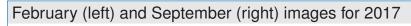


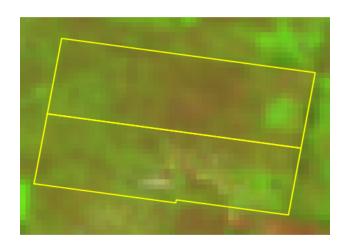
Queensland Government

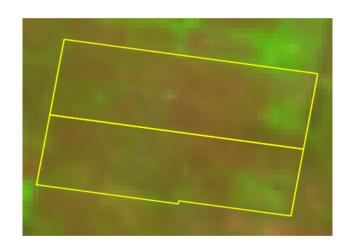
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08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

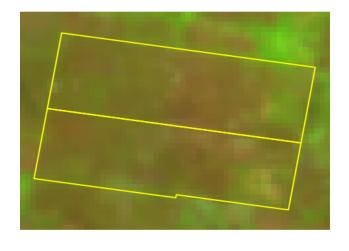
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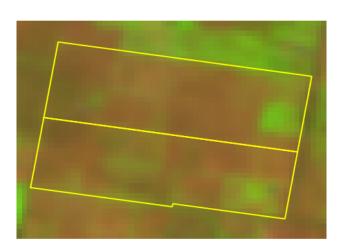


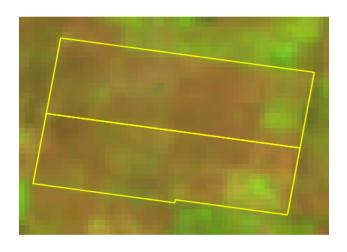




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018











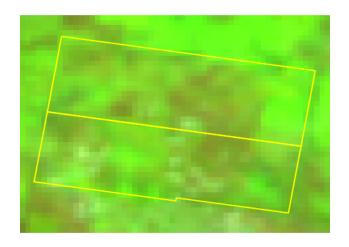
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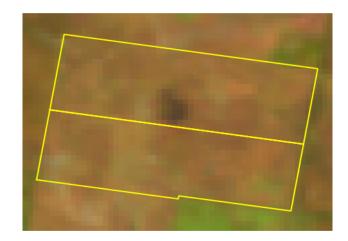
08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

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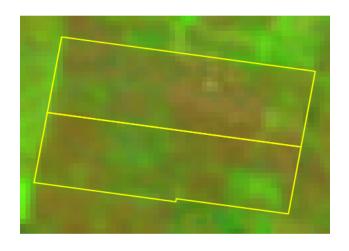


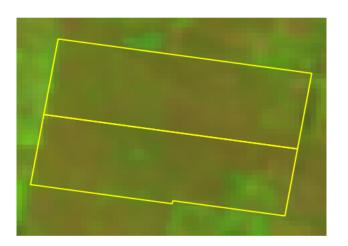
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

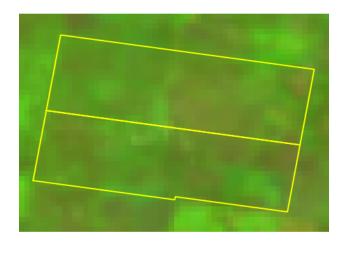


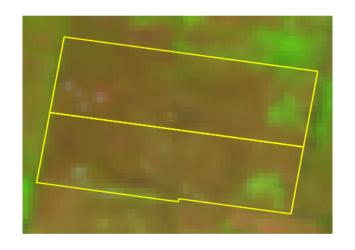


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

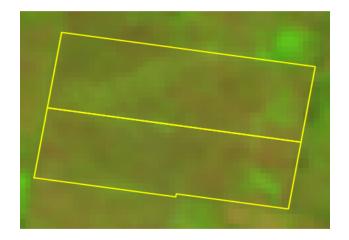
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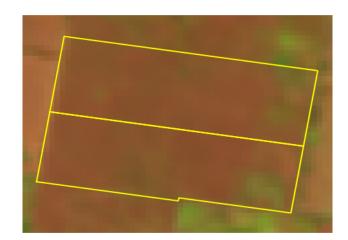
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Label: paddock13and14

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

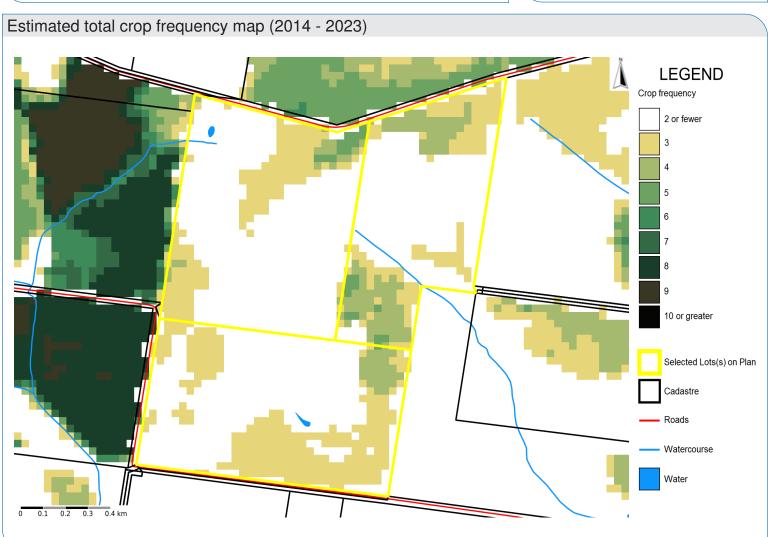
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Queensland Government

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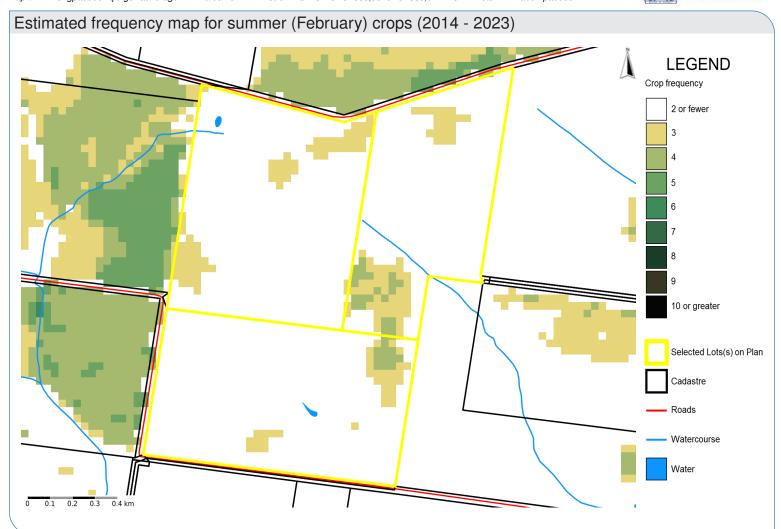
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

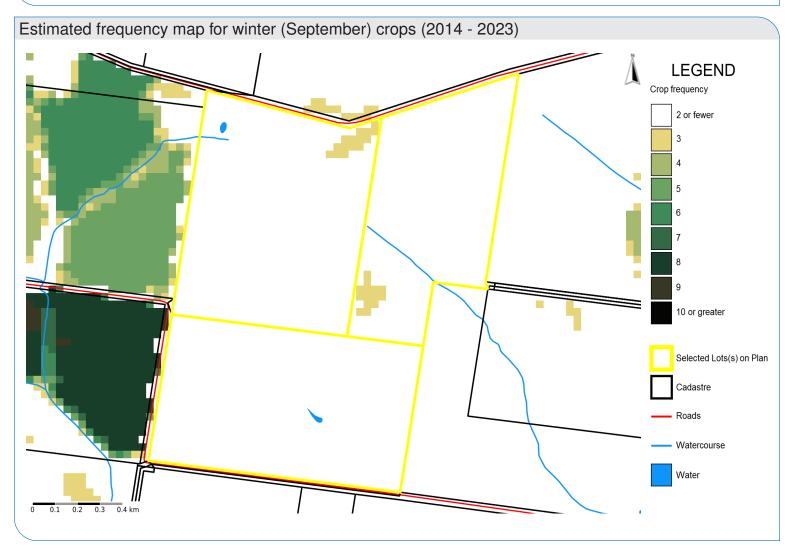
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

Label: paddock17







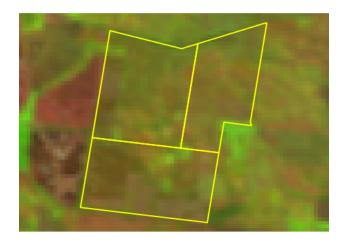
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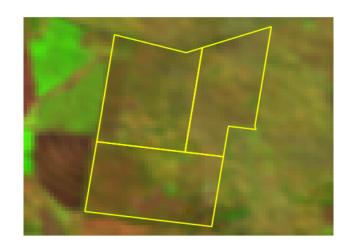
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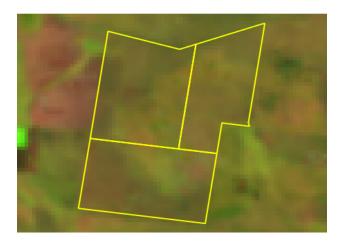
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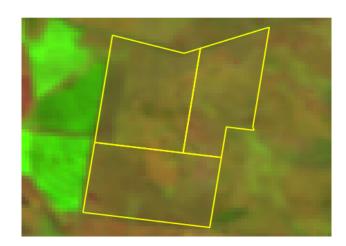
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

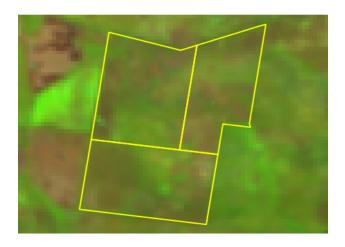


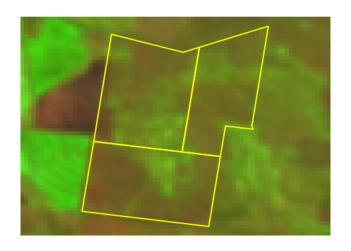


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









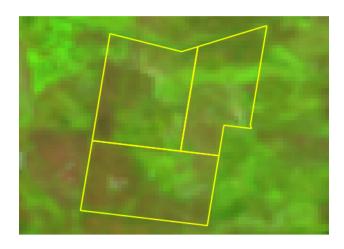
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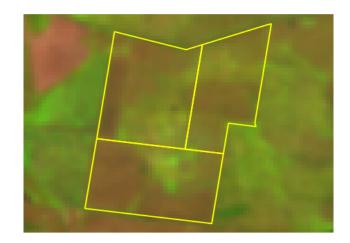
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

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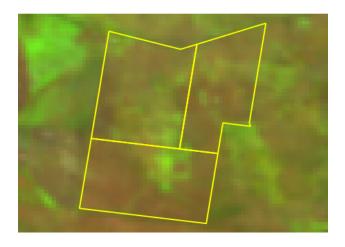
Queensland Government

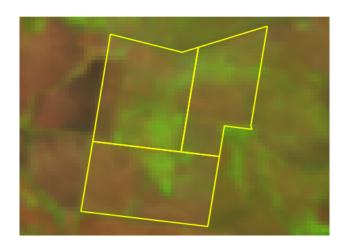
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

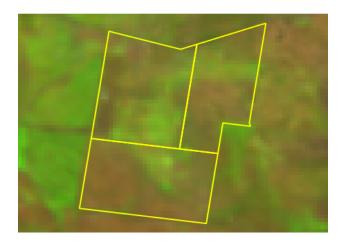


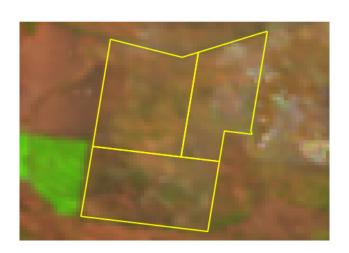


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









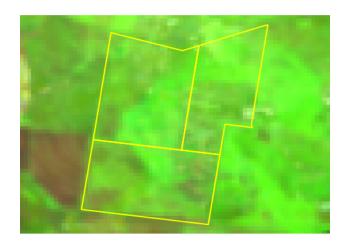
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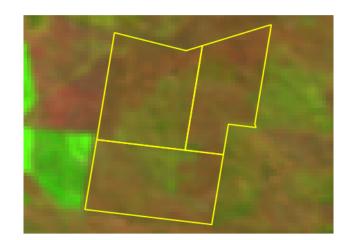
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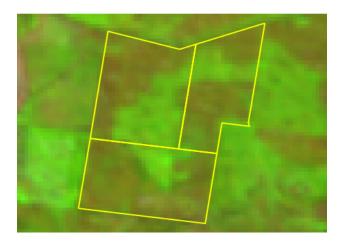
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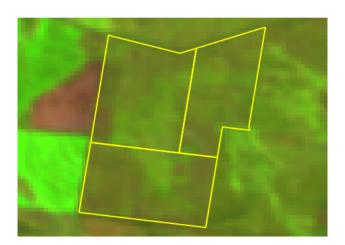
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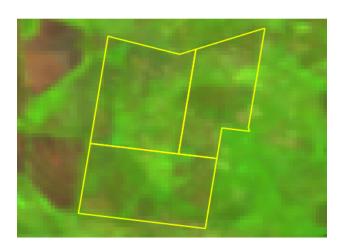


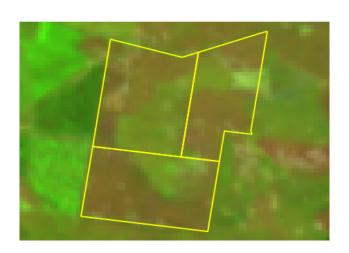


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

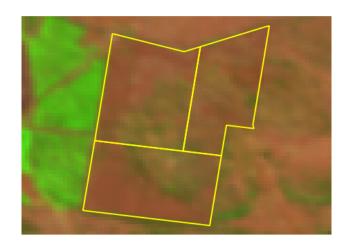
Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

Label: paddock17



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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

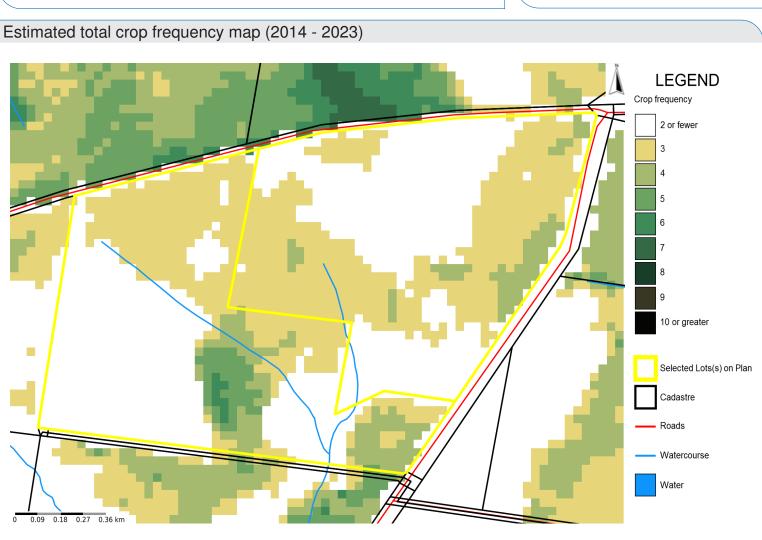
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Queensland Government

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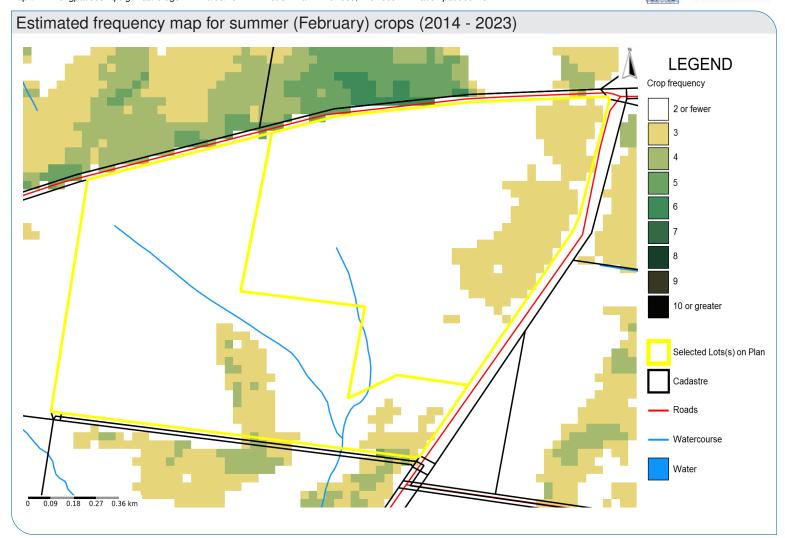
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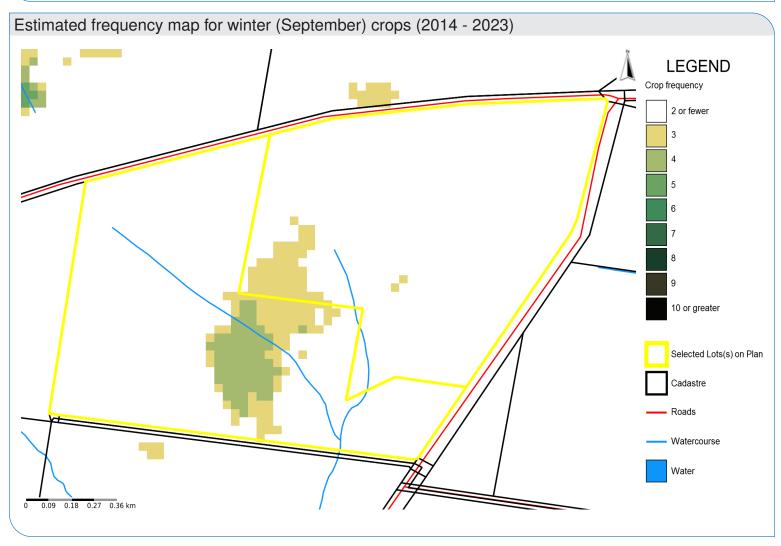
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

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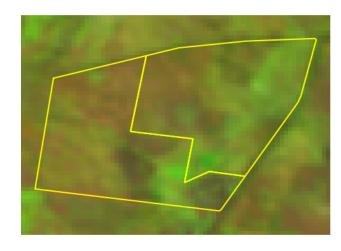
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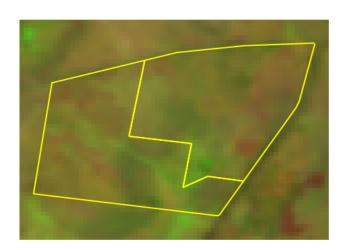
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

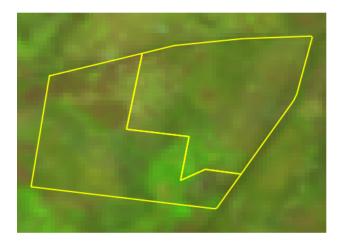


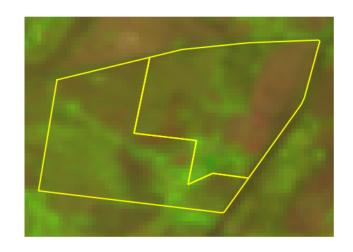


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









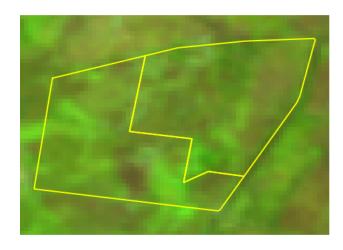
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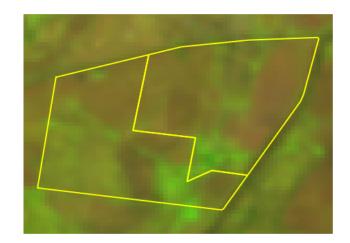
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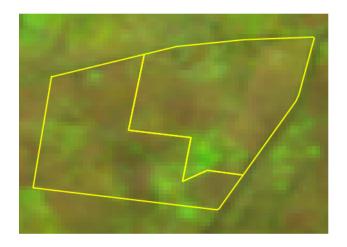
Queensland Government

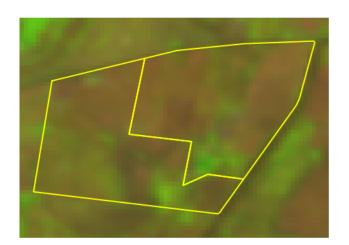
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

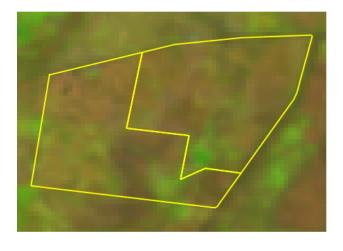


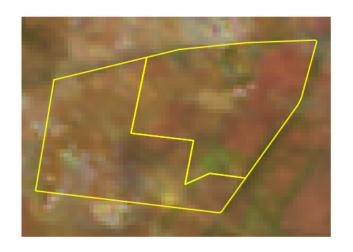


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









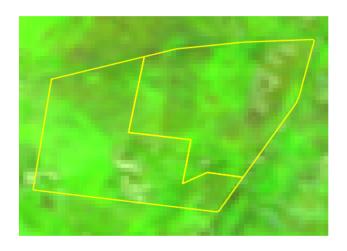
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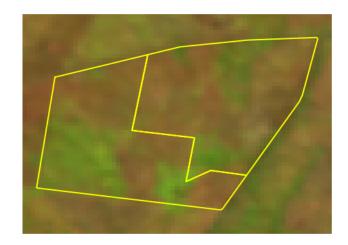
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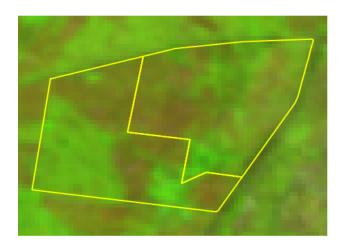
Queensland Government

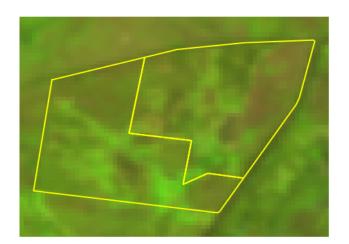
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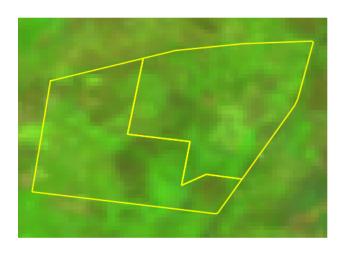


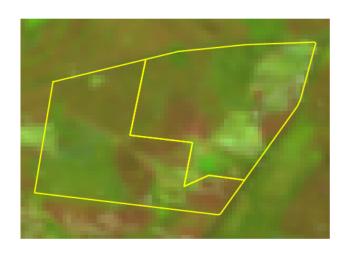


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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

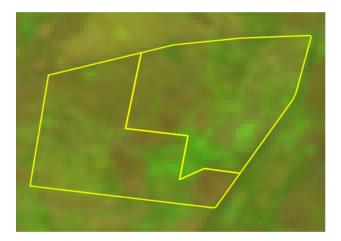
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

Label: paddock18



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

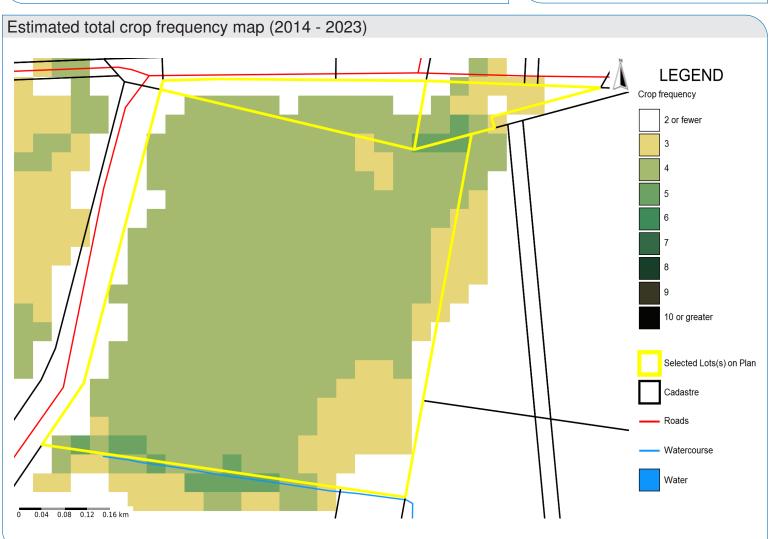
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Queensland Government

Introduction

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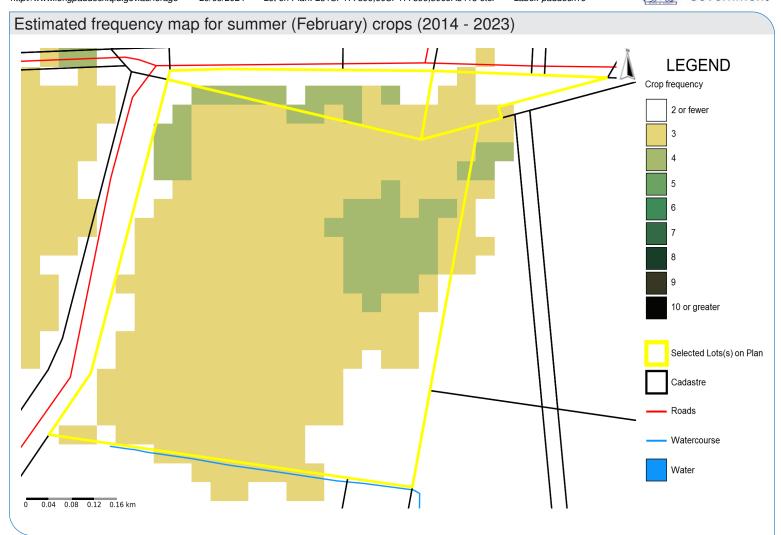
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

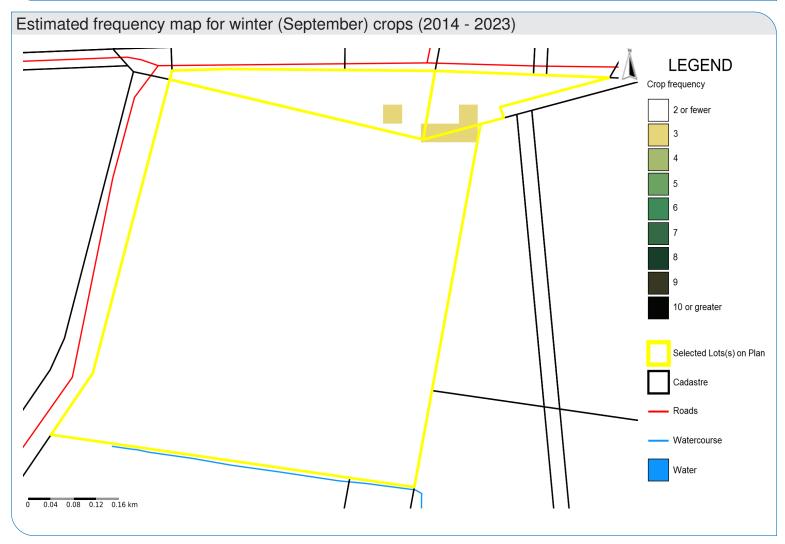
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

Label: paddock19







http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

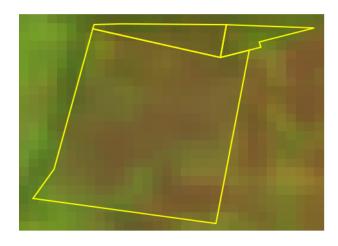
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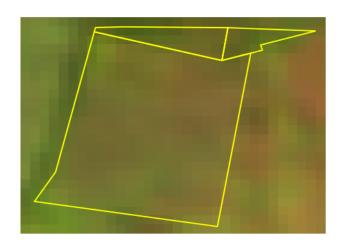
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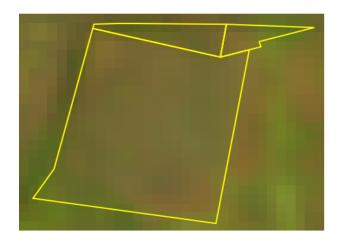


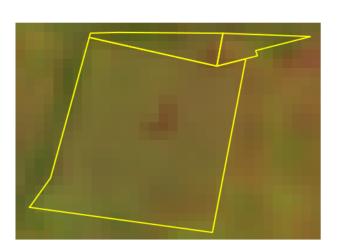
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

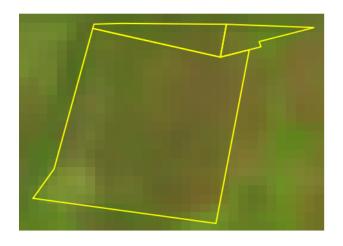


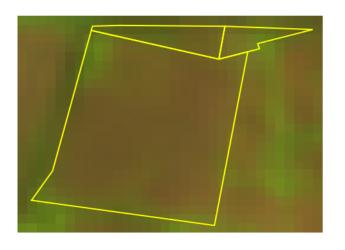


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

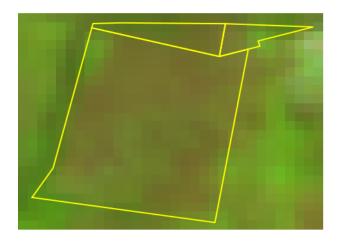
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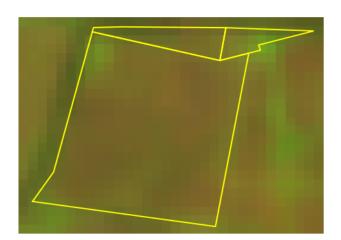
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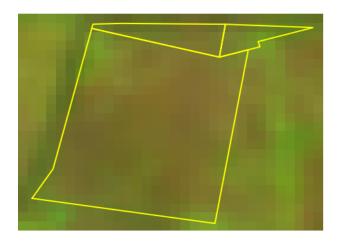


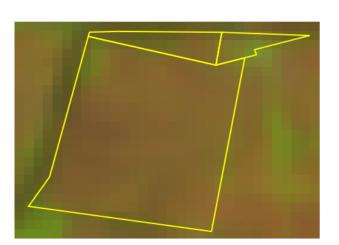
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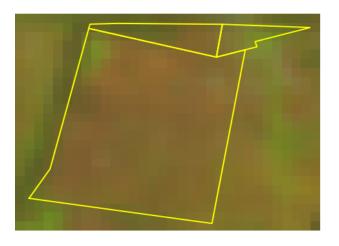


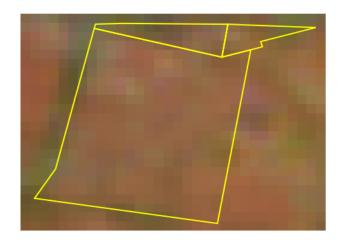


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









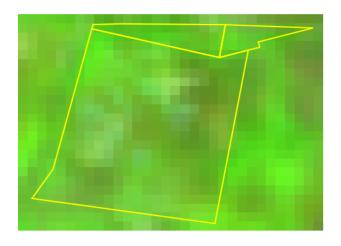
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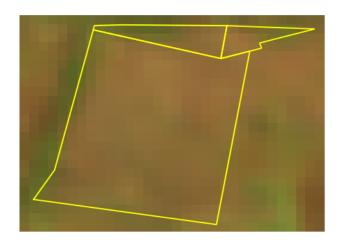
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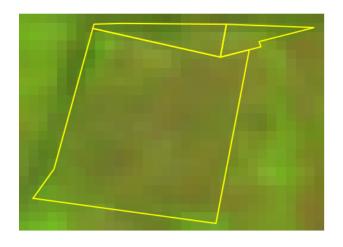


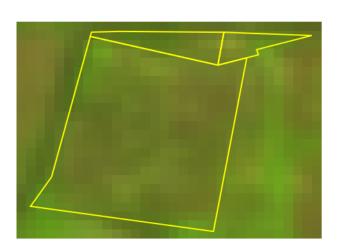
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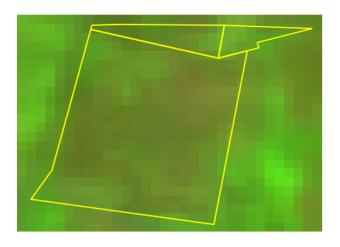


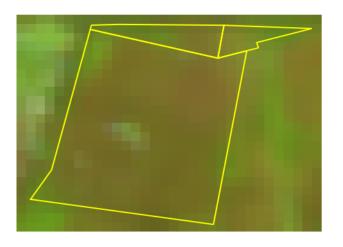


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

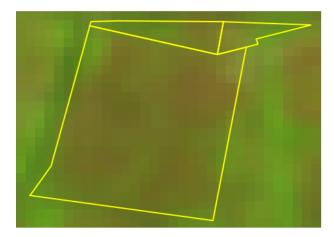
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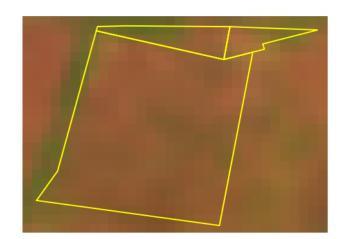
Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

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February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

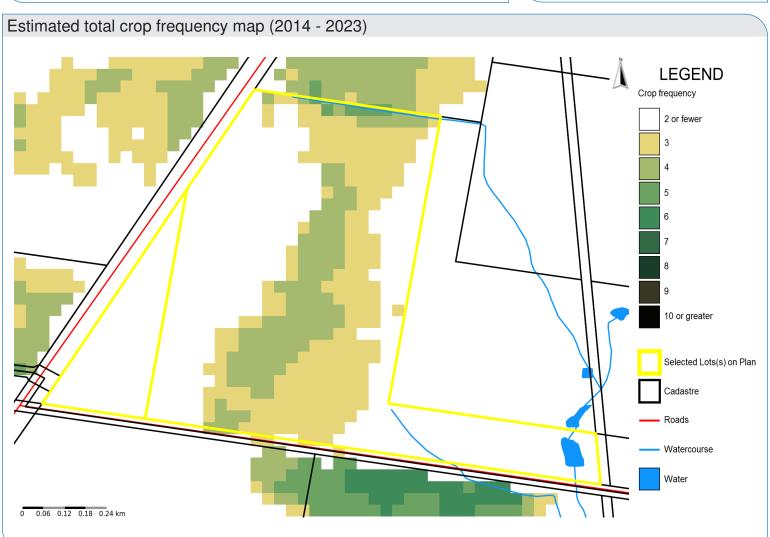
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QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

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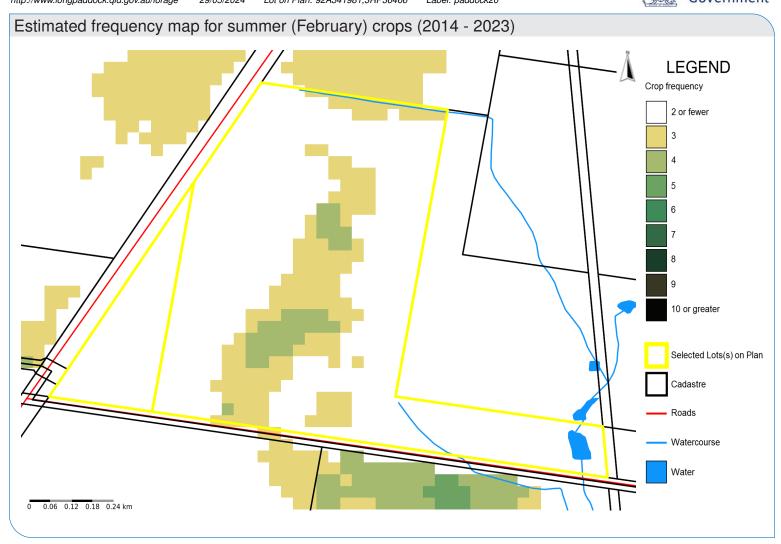
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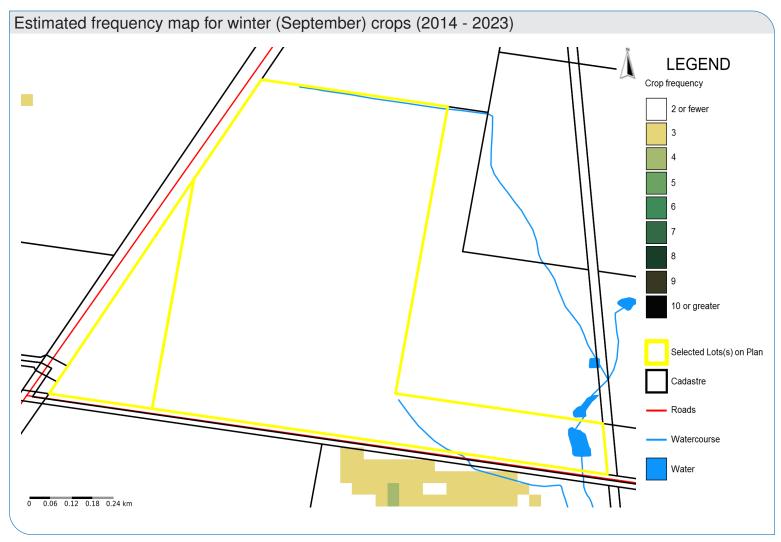
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

Label: paddock20





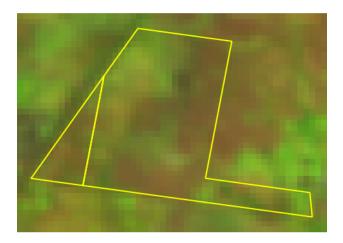


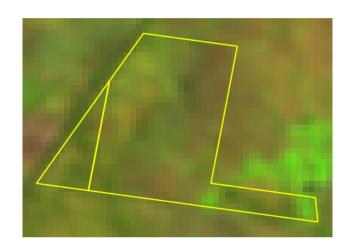
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

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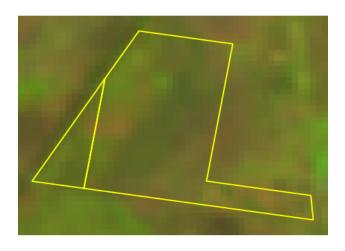
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

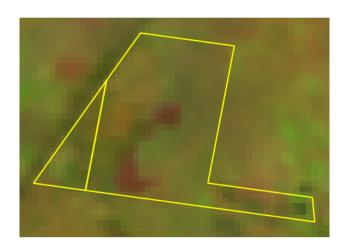




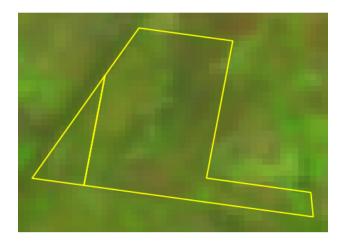
Queensland Government

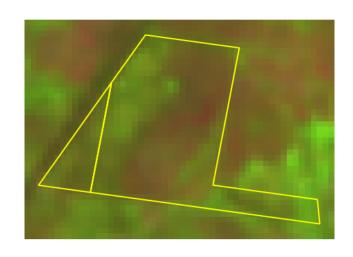
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





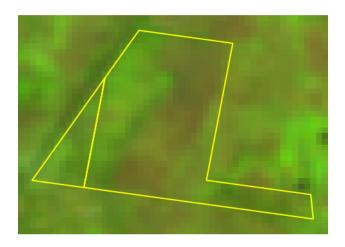
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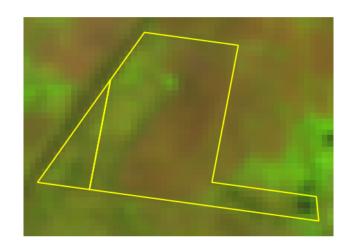
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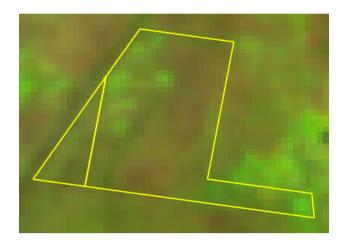
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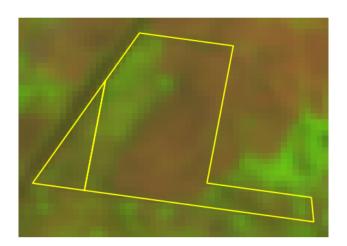
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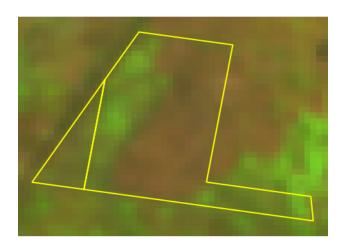


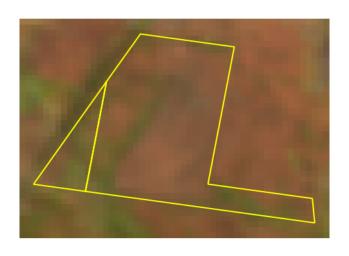


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







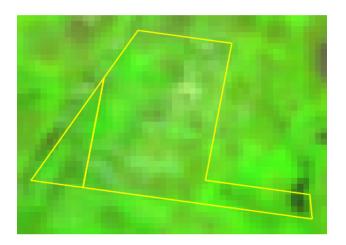


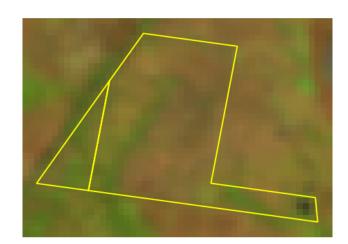
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

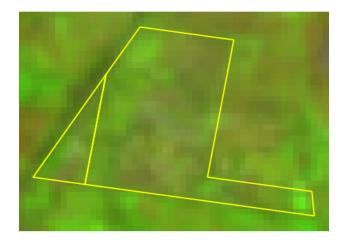
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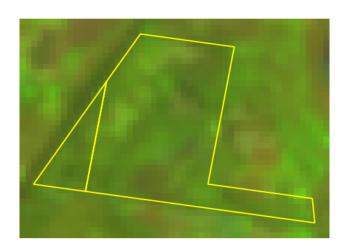
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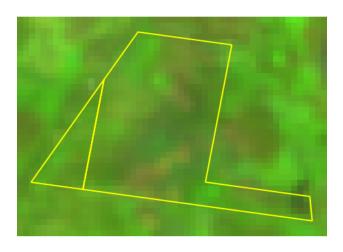


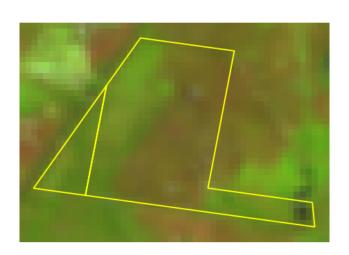
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





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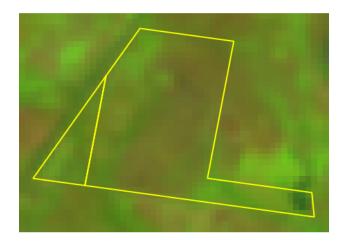
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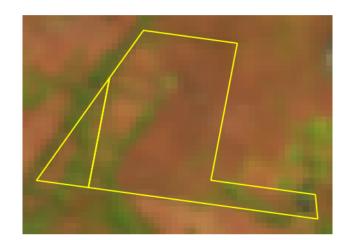
Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

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February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

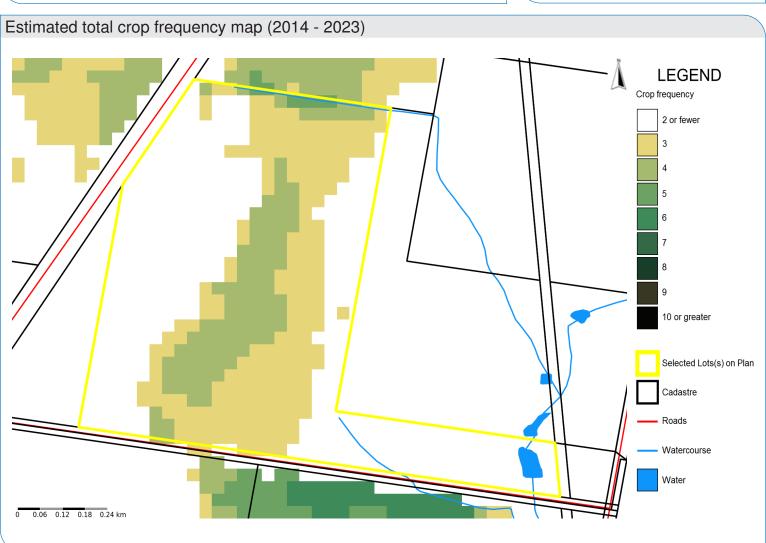
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Queensland Government

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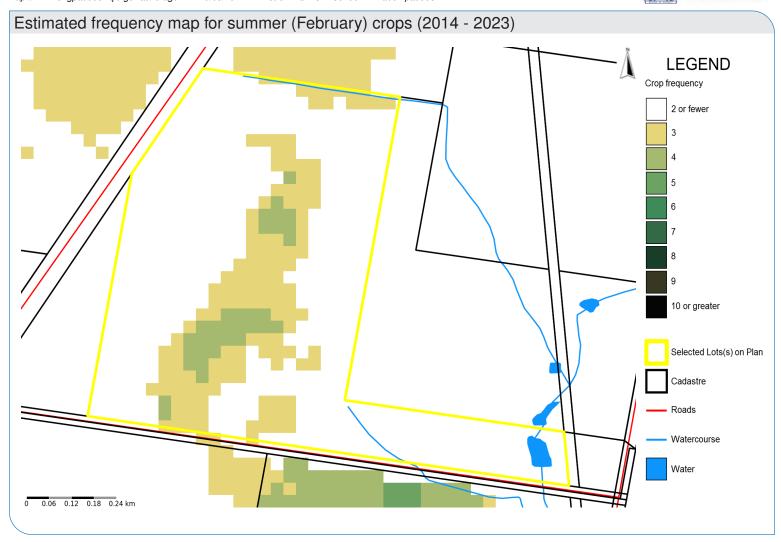
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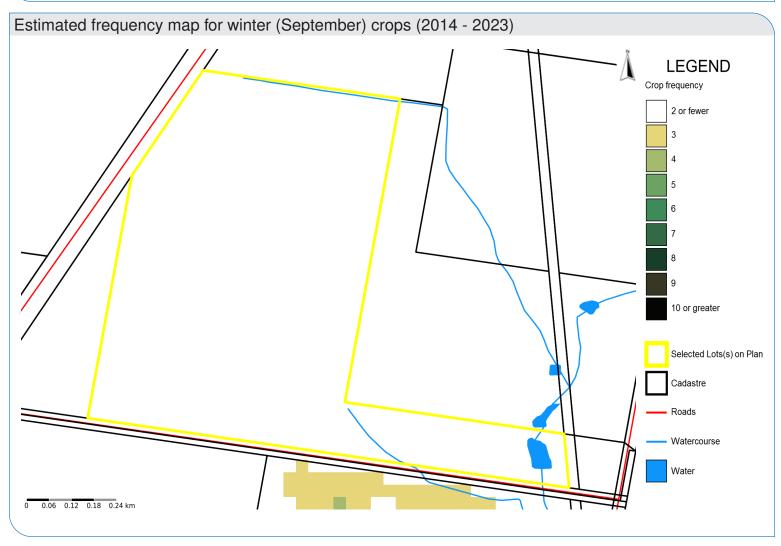
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Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

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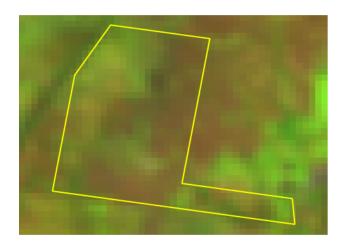


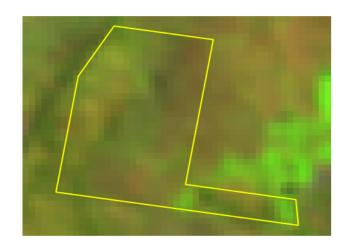


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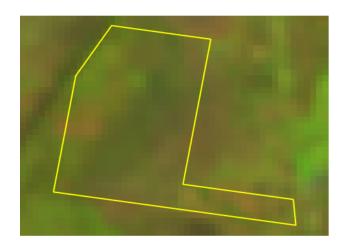
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

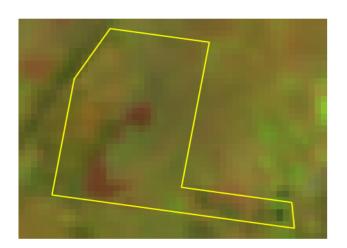
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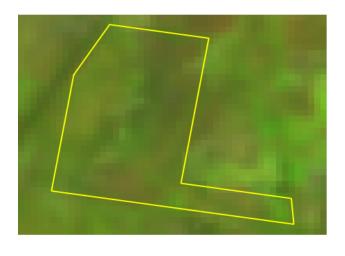


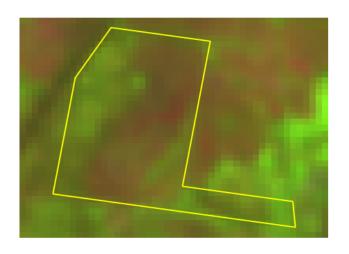
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





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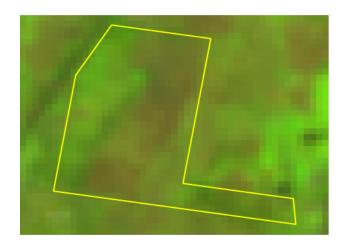


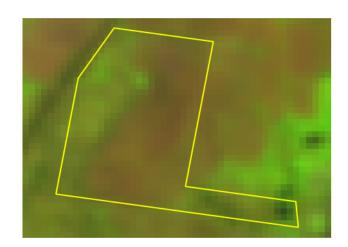


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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

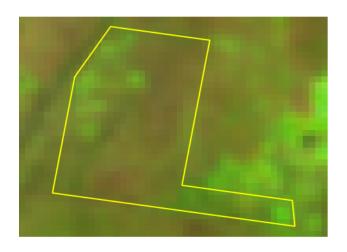
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

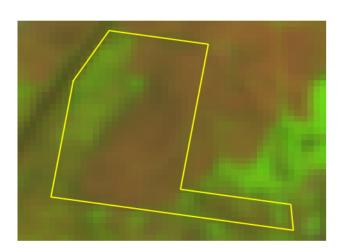




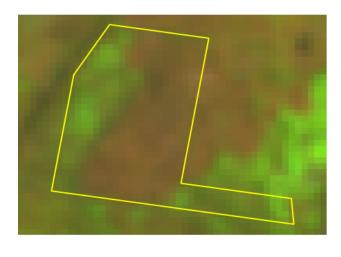
Queensland Government

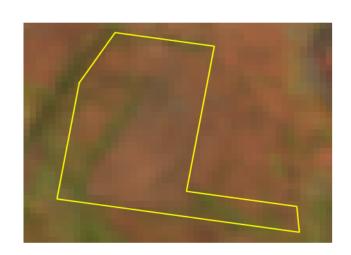
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



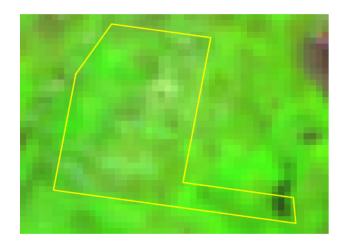


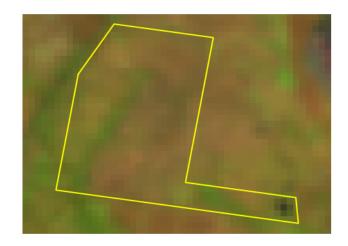
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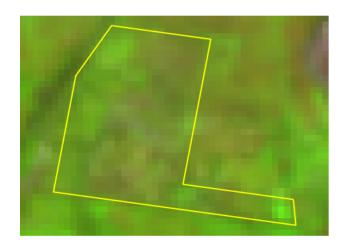
Queensland Government

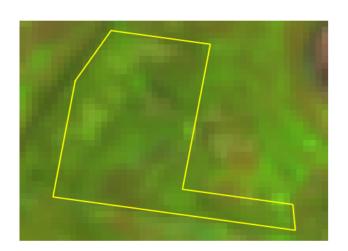
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

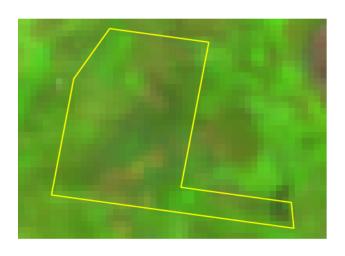


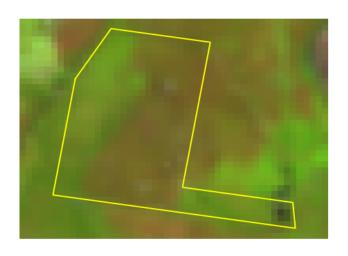


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









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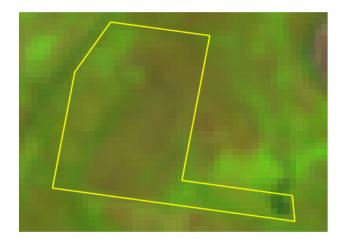
29/05/2024

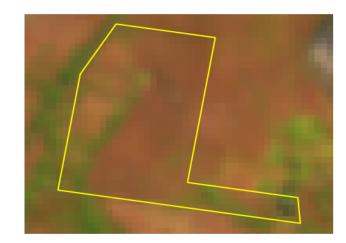
Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

6 Label: paddock2

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

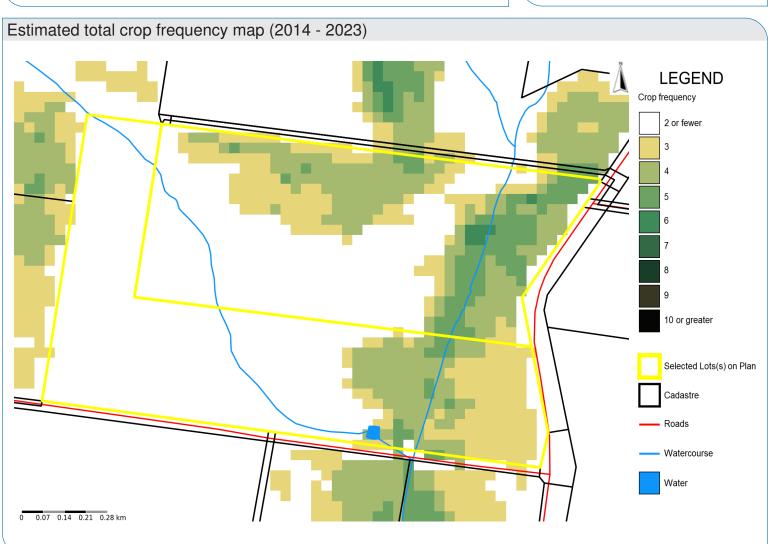
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Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

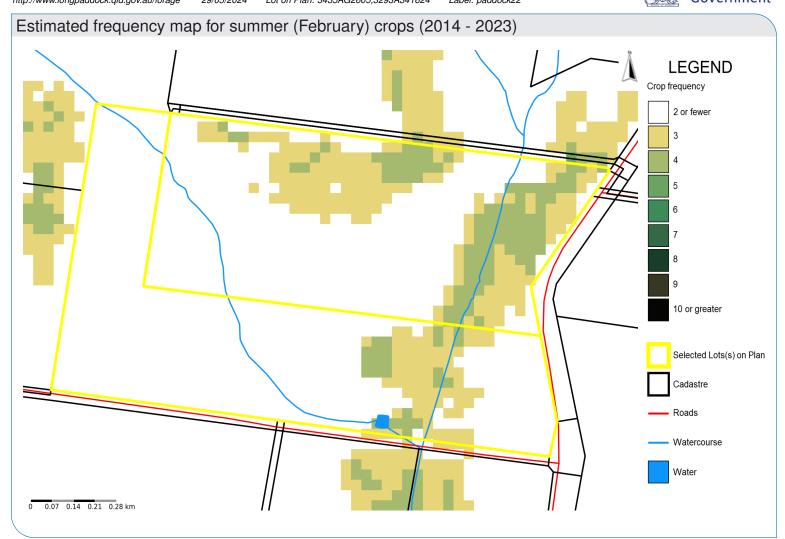
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

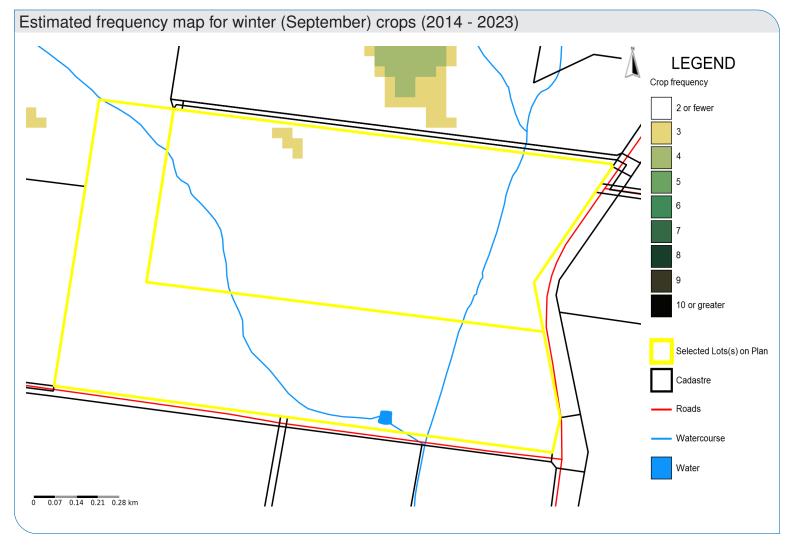
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

Label: paddock22





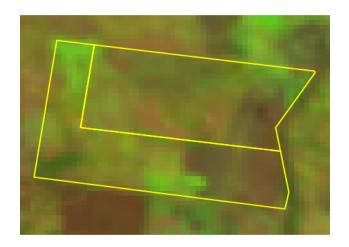


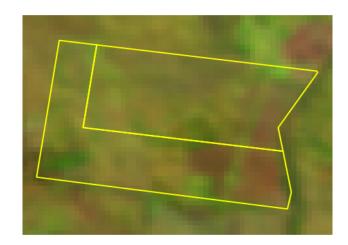
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

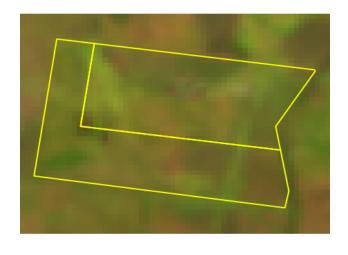
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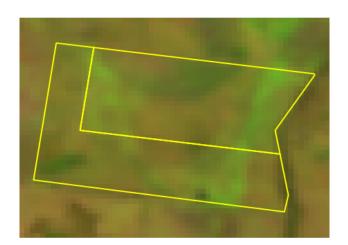




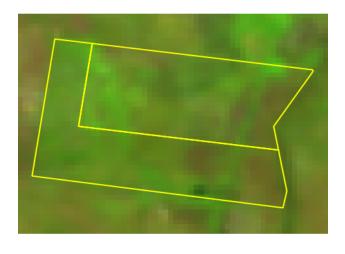


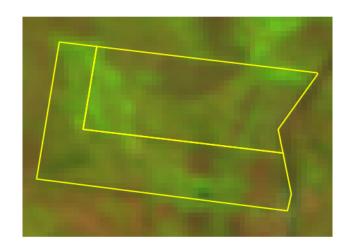
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



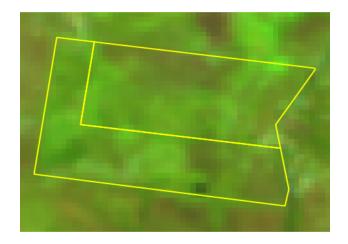


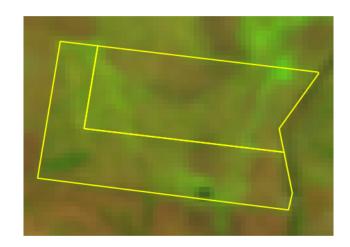
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

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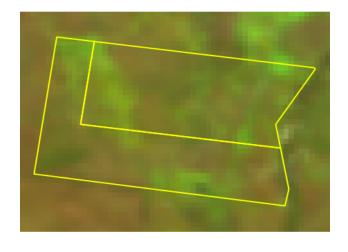
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

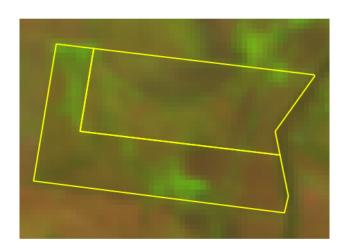


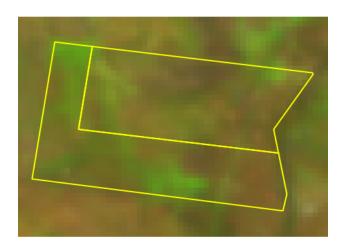


Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







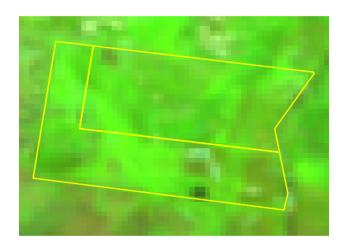


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

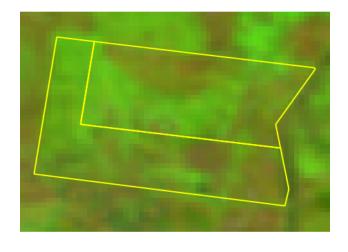
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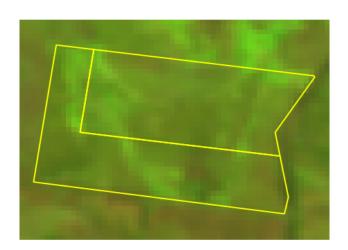
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

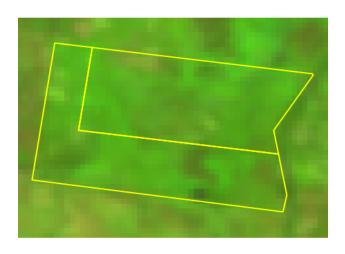


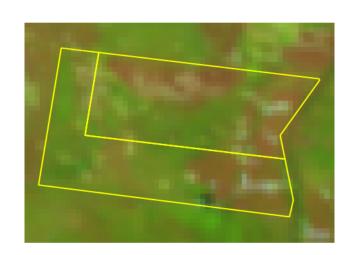


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021











http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

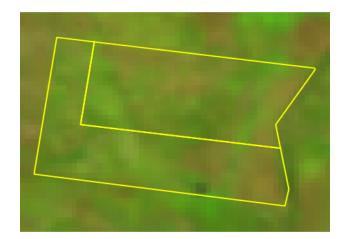
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

Label: paddock22



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

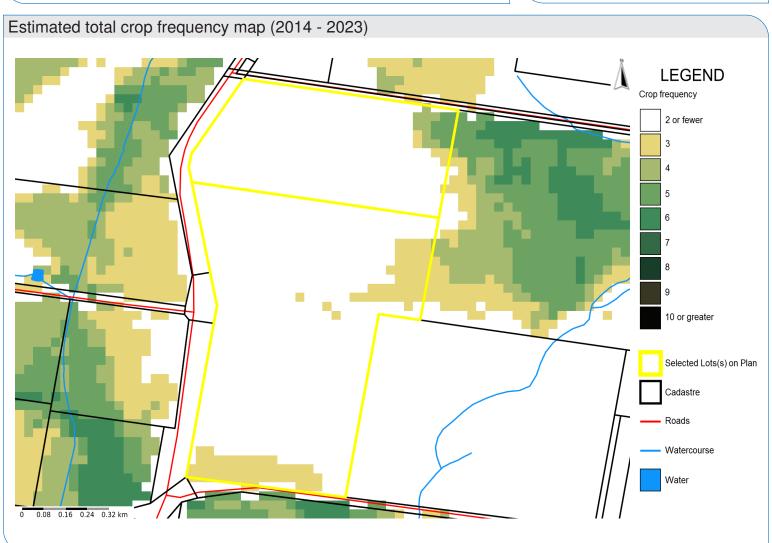
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Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

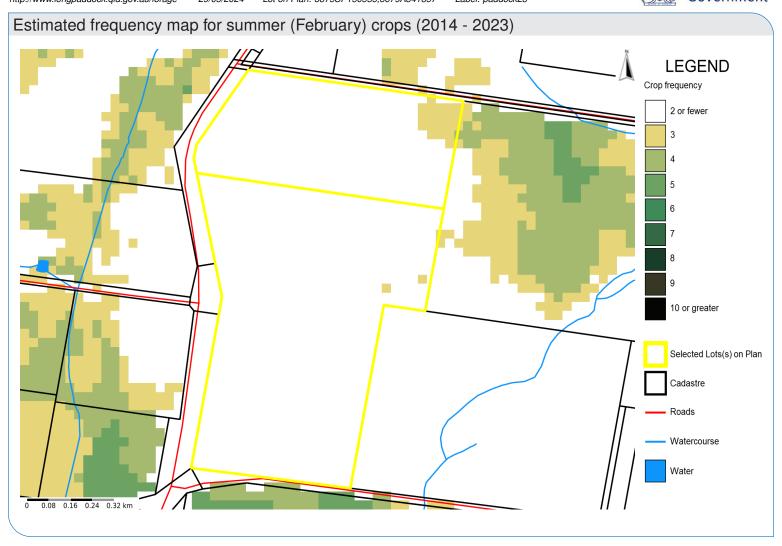
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

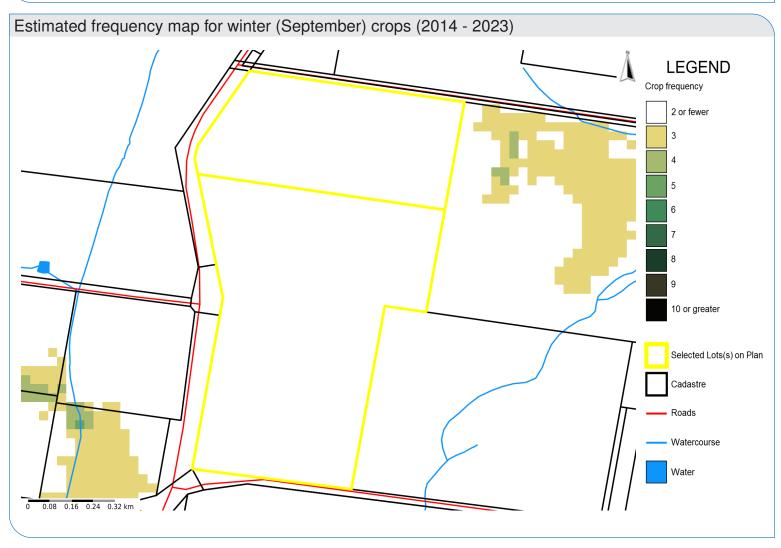
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857





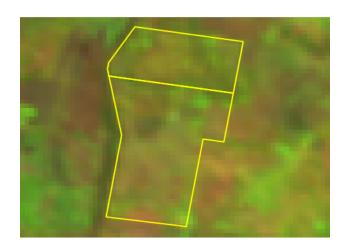


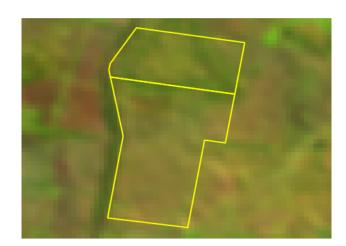
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

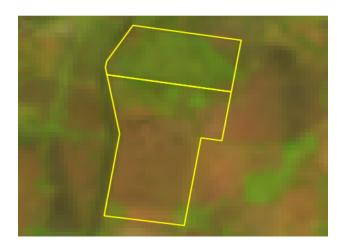
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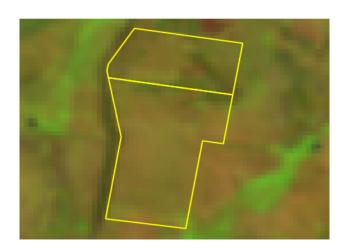
Queensland Government



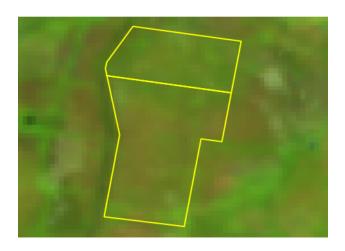


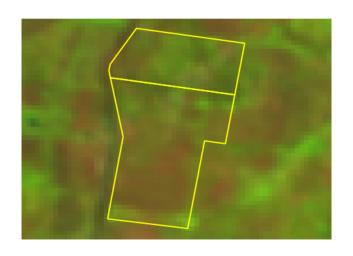
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



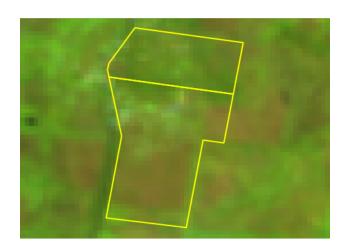


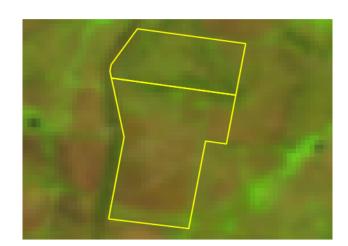
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

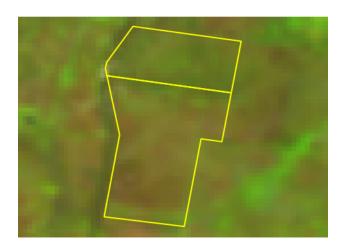


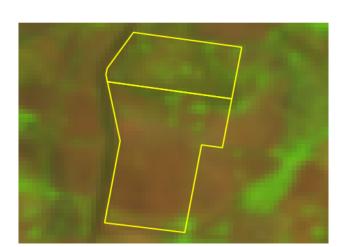




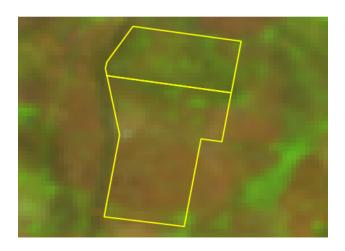


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



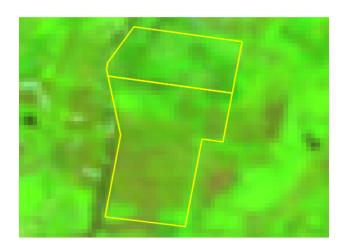


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

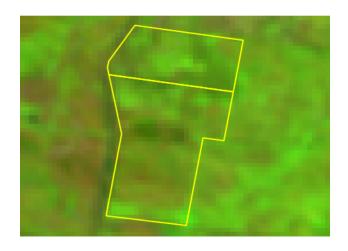
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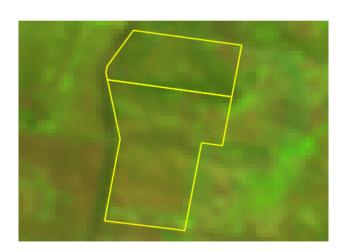




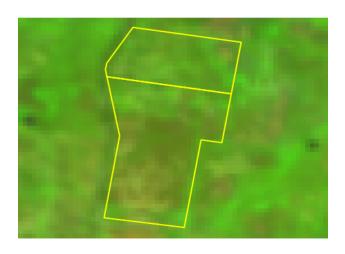


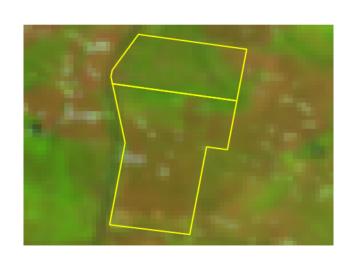
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

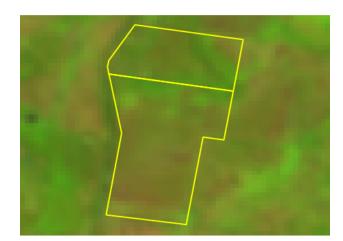
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

Label: paddock23



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858

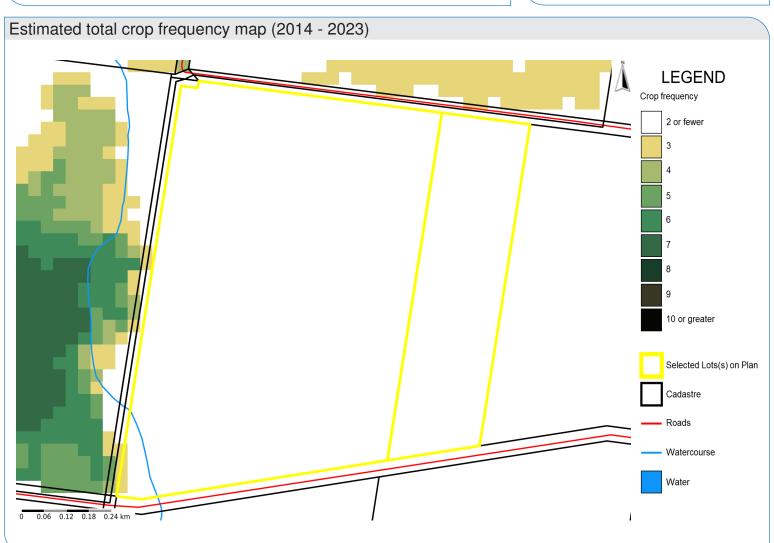
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Queensland Government

Introduction

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Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

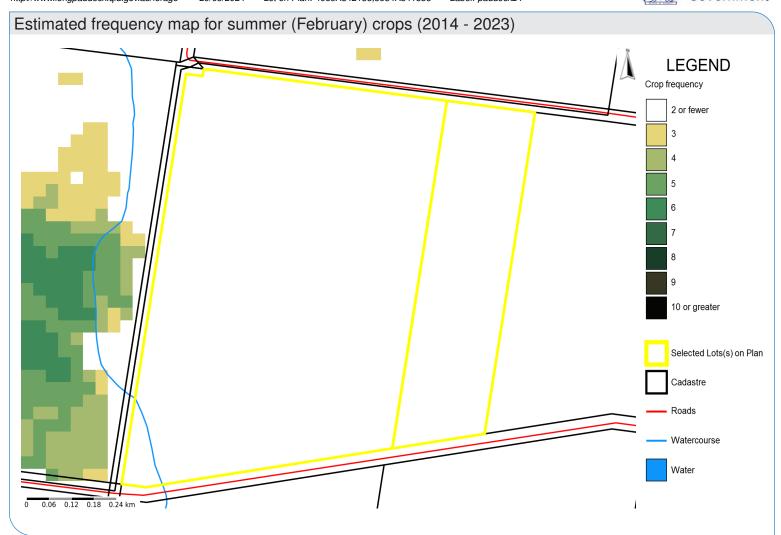
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

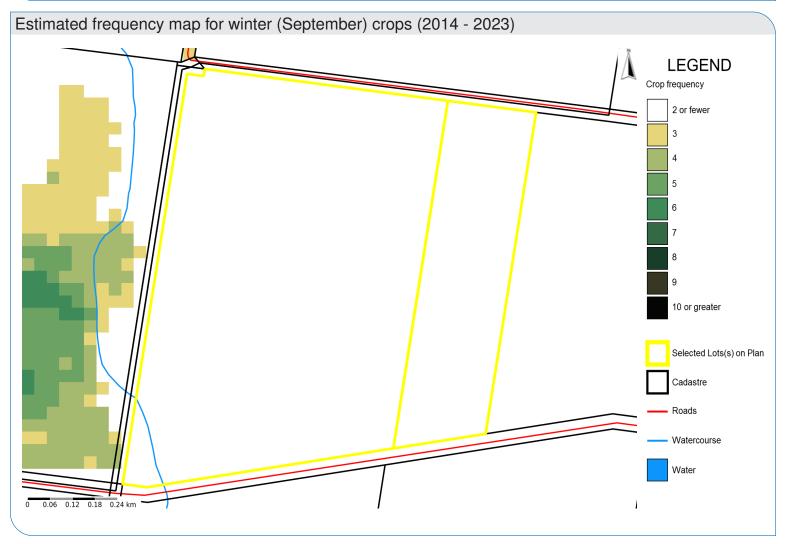
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858







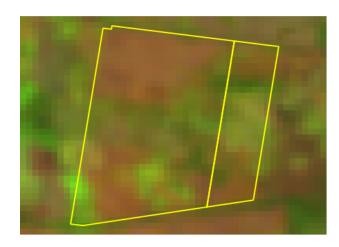
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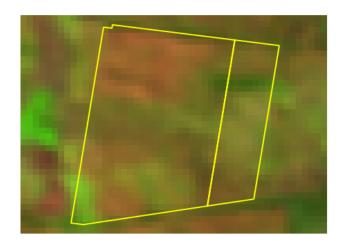
29/05/2024

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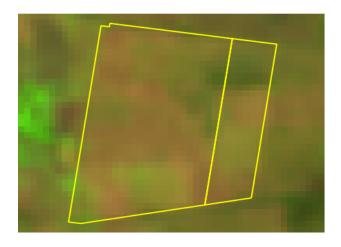
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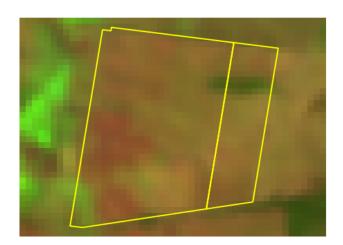
Queensland Government



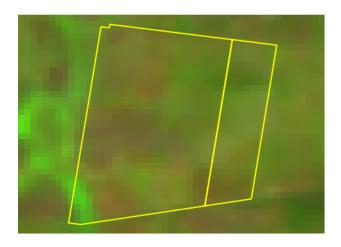


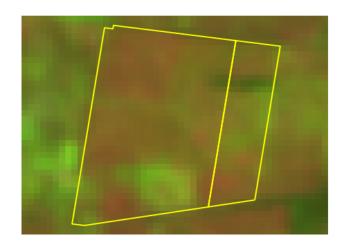
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





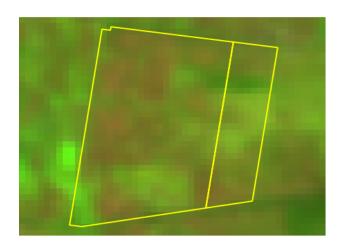
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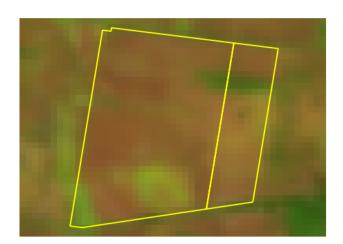
29/05/2024

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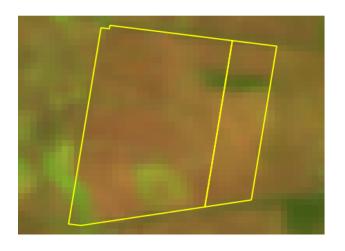
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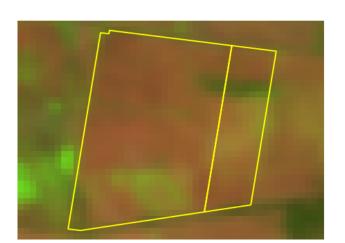
Queensland Government



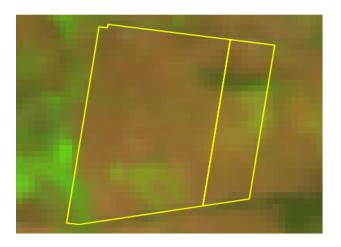


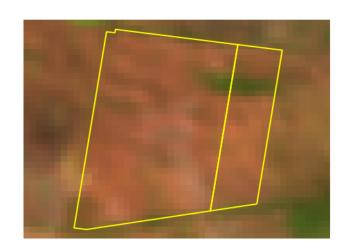
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





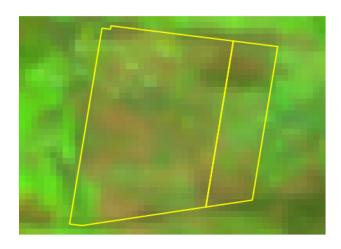
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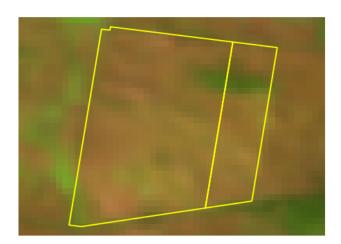
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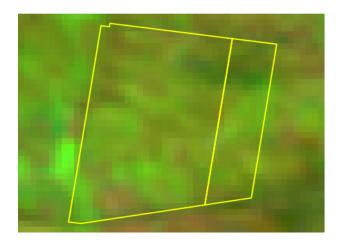
Queensland Government

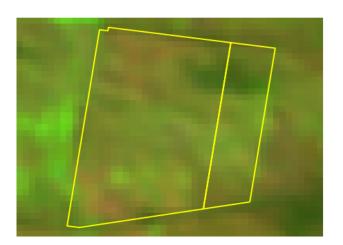
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

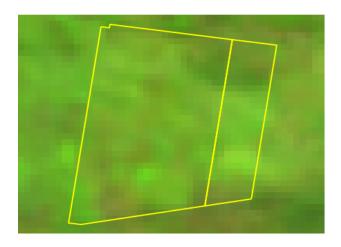


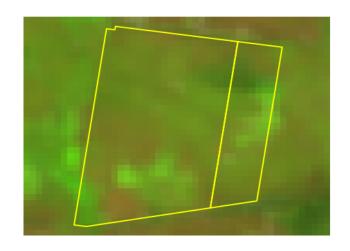


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

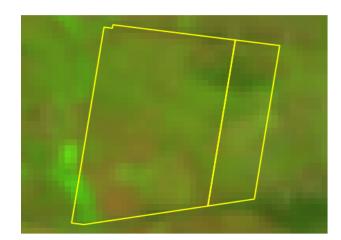
29/05/2024

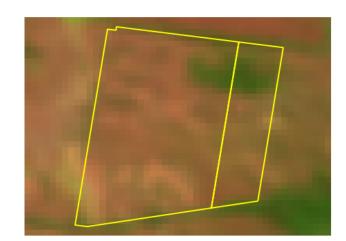
Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858

Label: paddock24



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

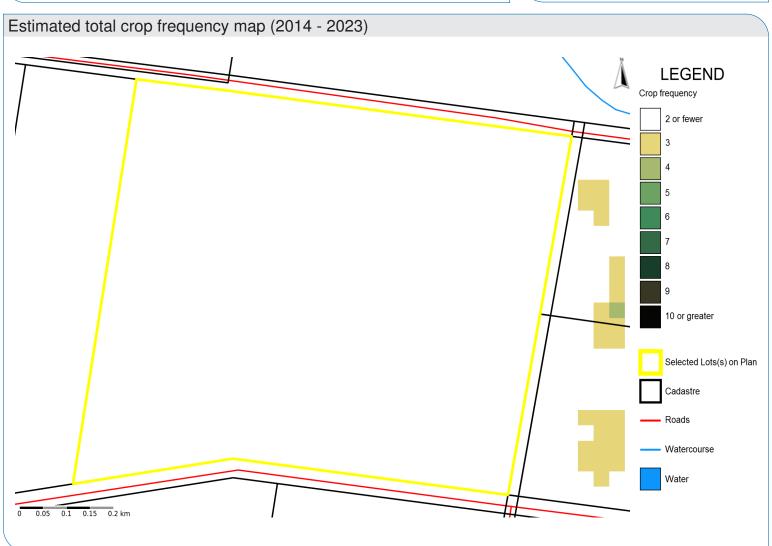
Label: paddock25

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

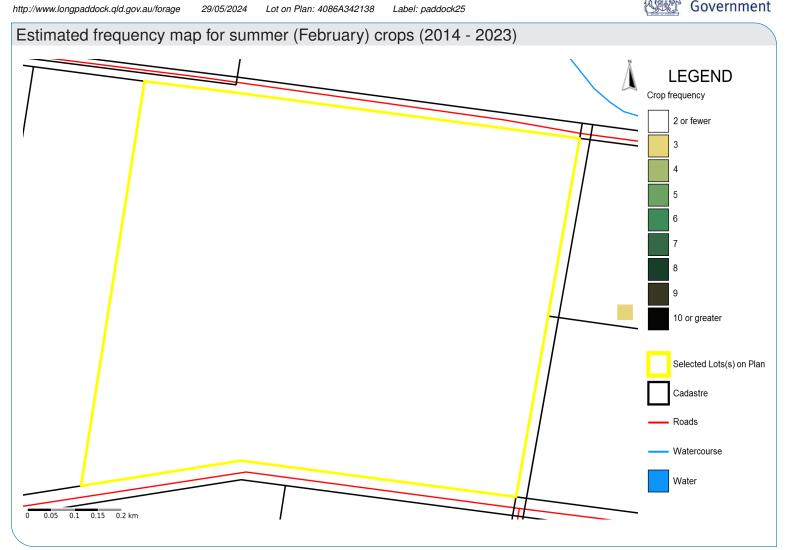
Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

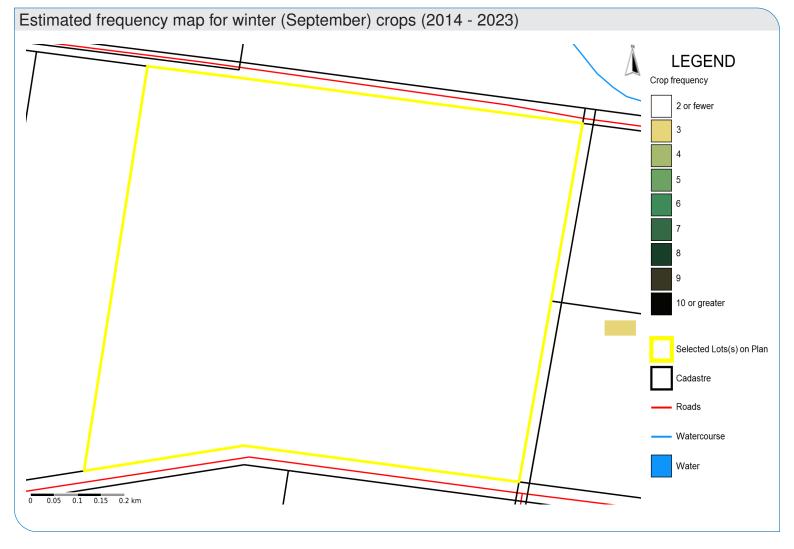
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage





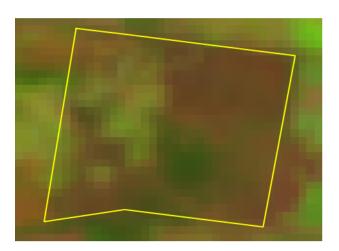


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

Label: paddock25

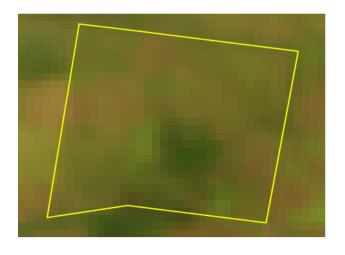
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014





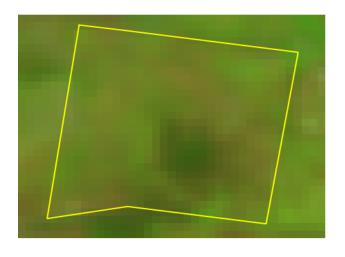
Queensland Government

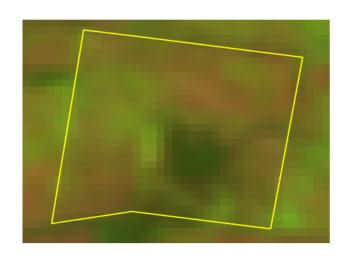
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

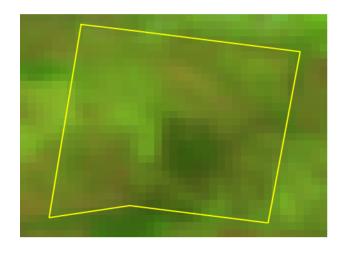
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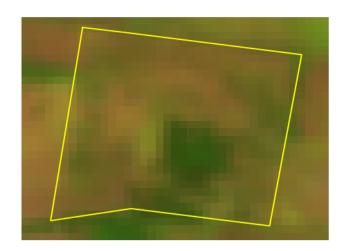
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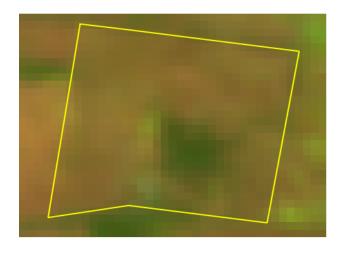
Queensland Government

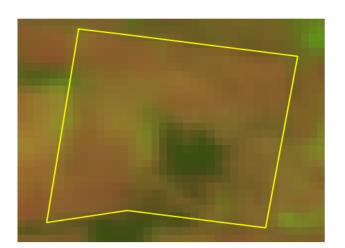
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

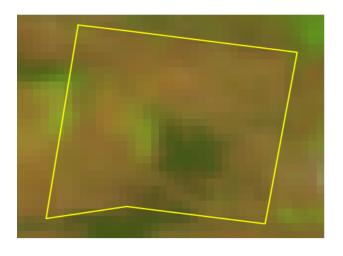




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







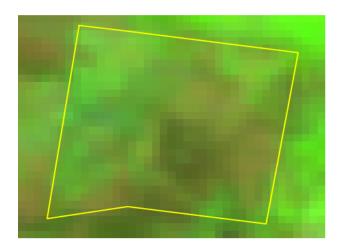


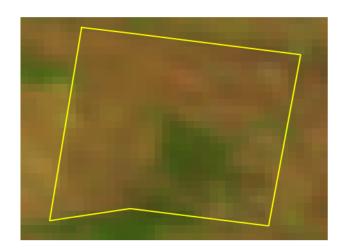
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

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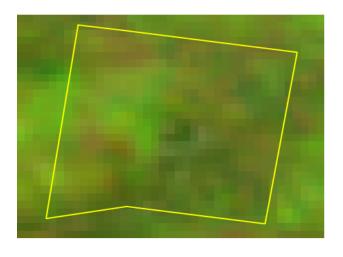
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020



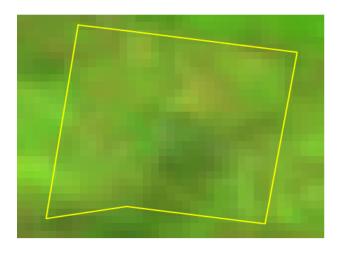


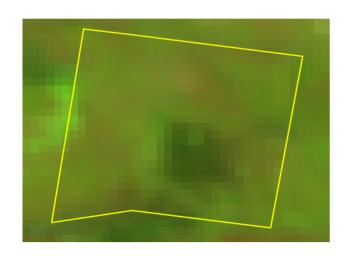
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

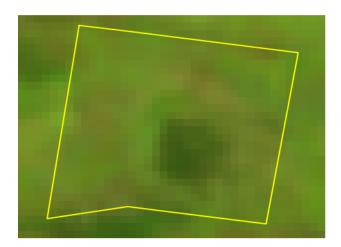
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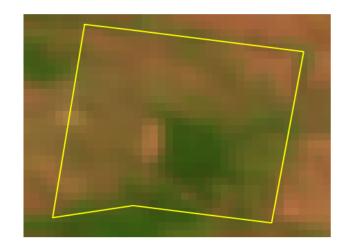
Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

Label: paddock25

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

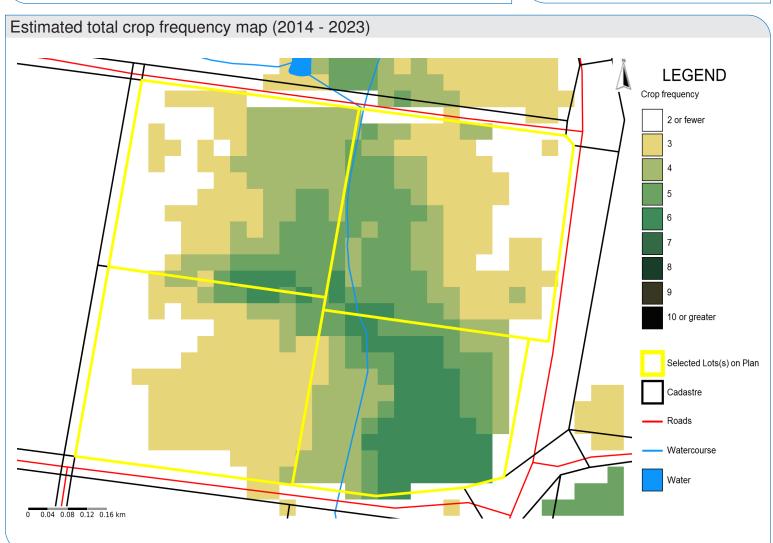
Label: paddock26

Queensland Government

Introduction

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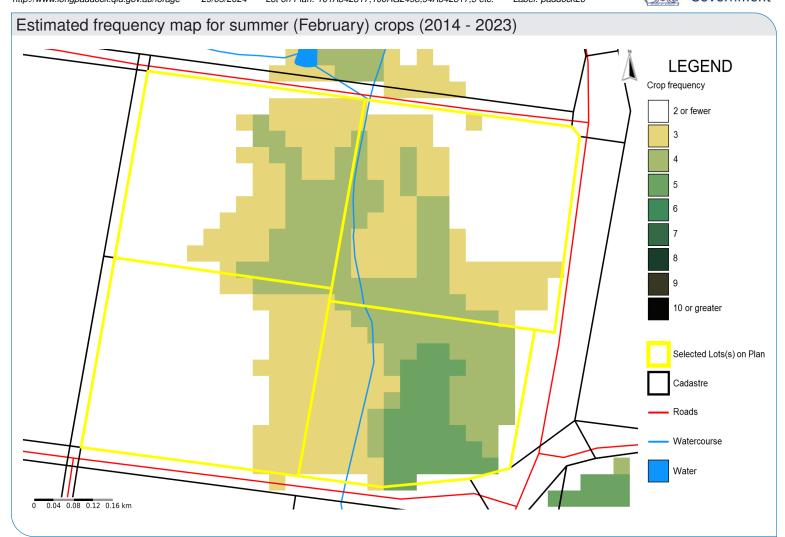
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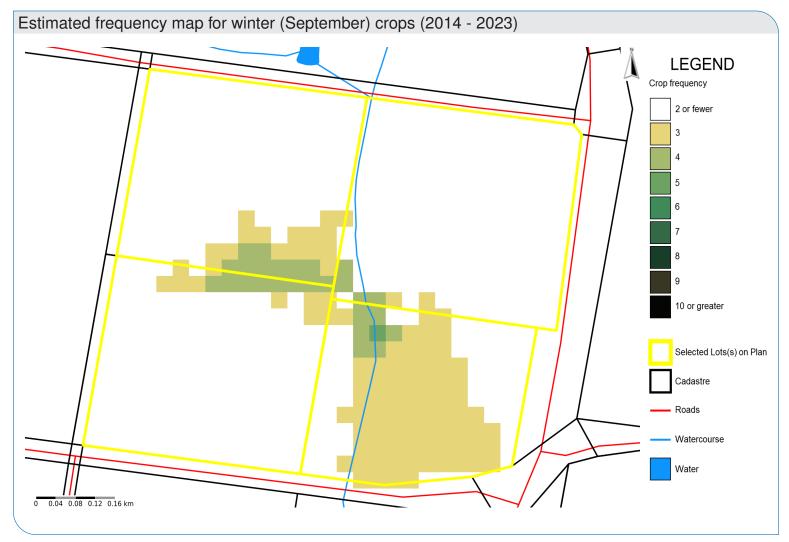
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

Label: paddock26





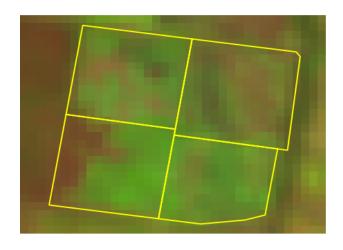


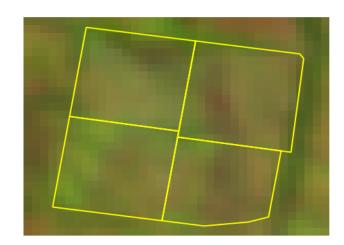
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

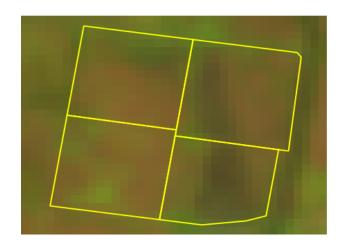
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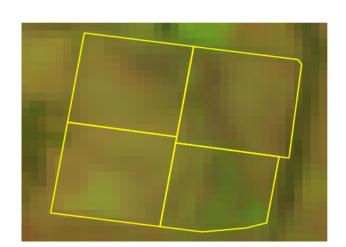
Queensland Government



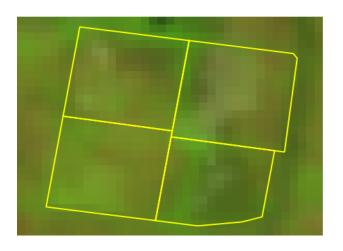


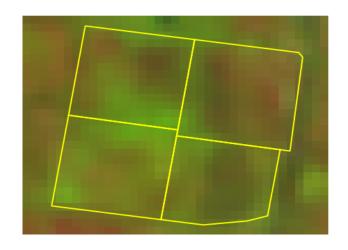
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



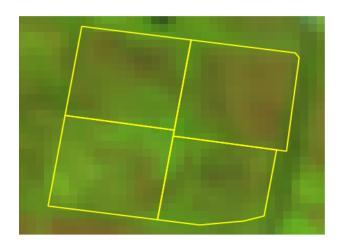


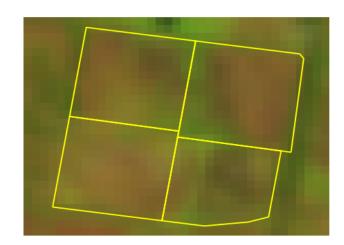
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

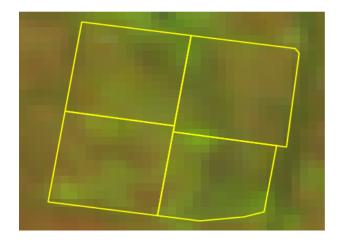
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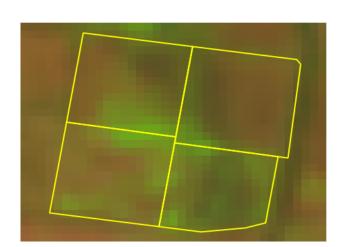




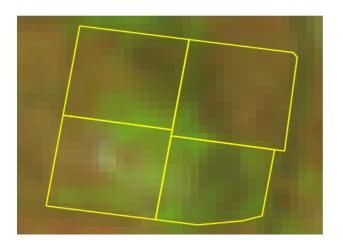


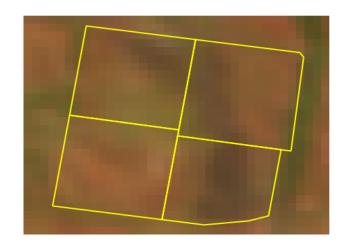
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





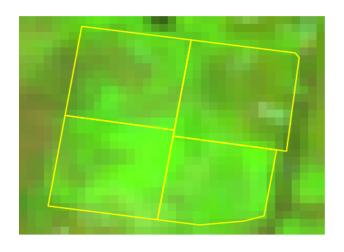
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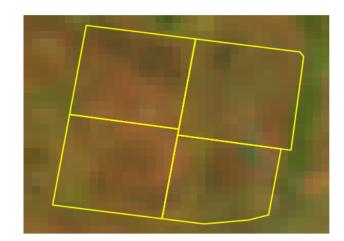
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

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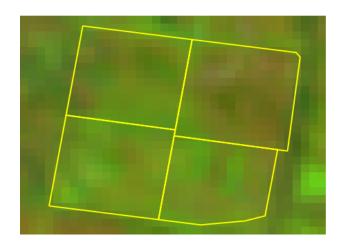
Queensland Government

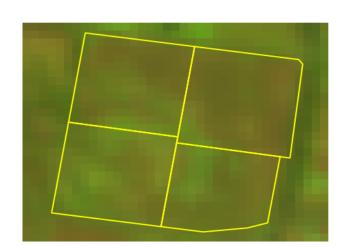
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

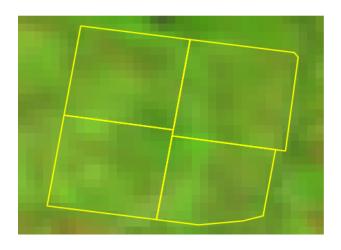


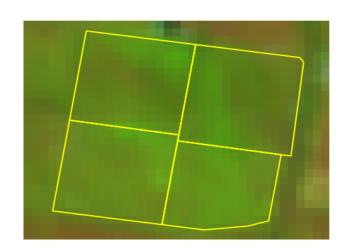


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

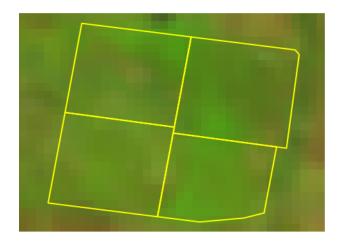
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

Label: paddock26



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

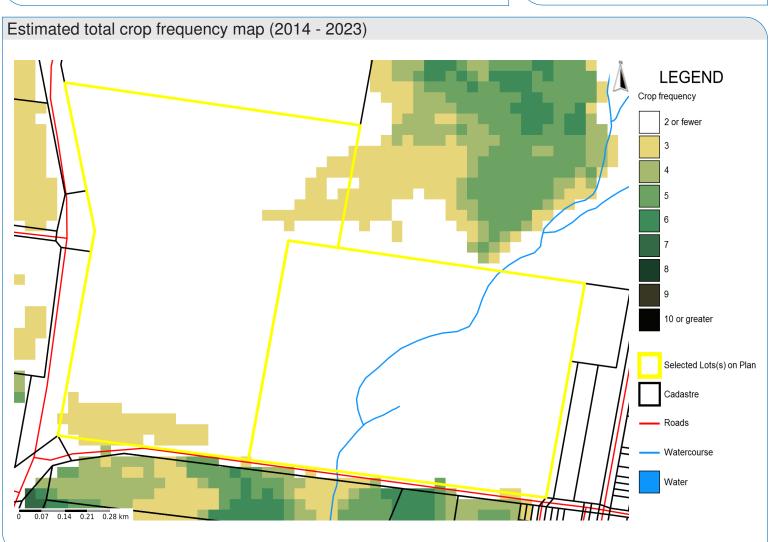
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QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

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Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

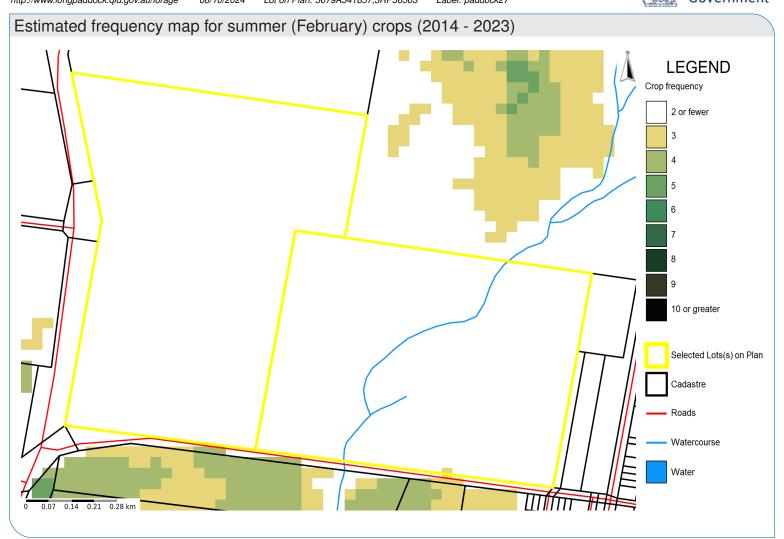
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

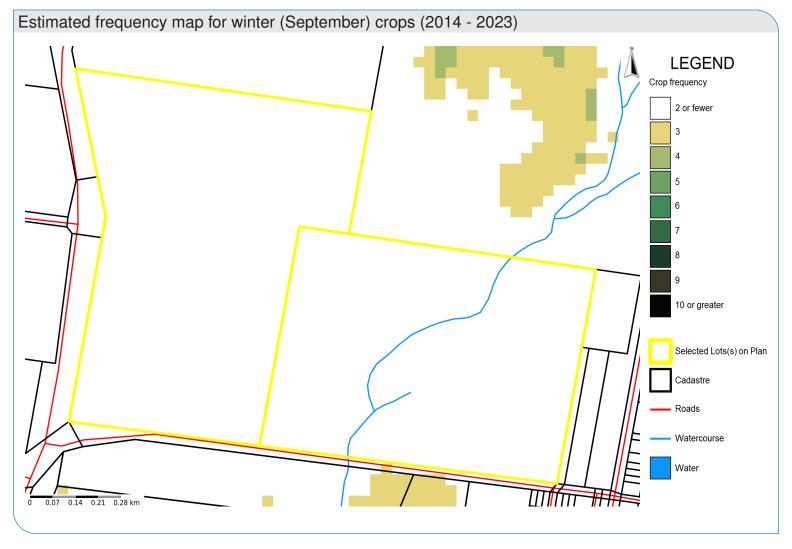
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503





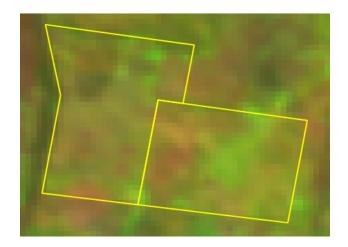


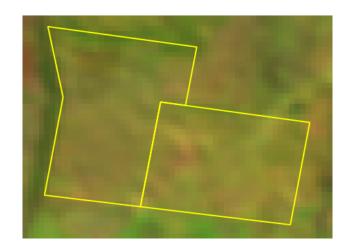
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08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

Label: paddock27

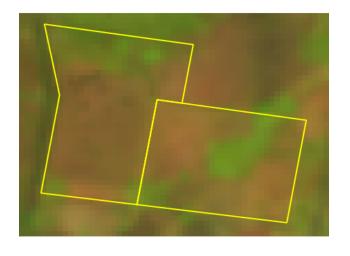
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

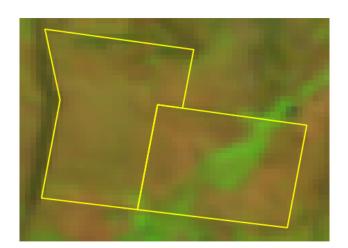


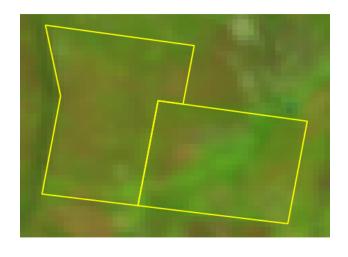


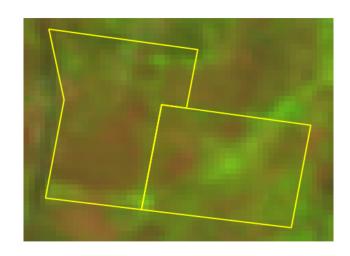
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







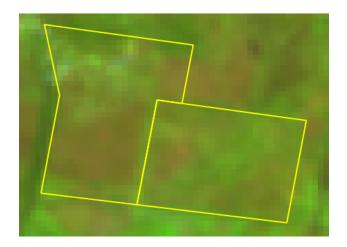


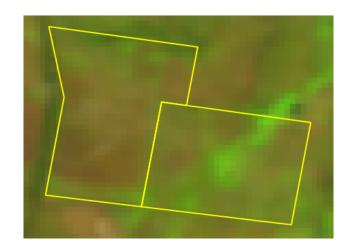
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08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

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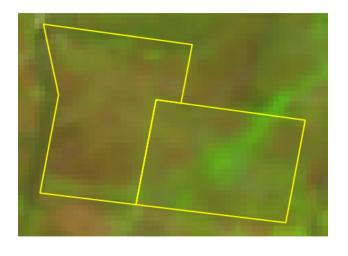
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

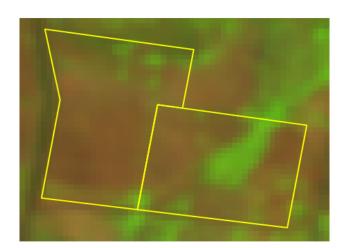




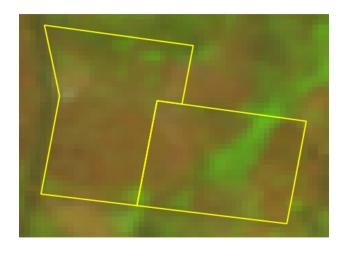
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





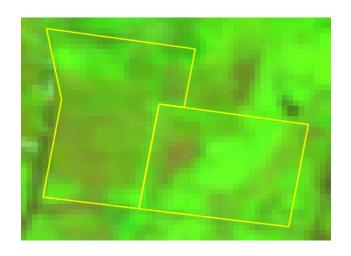
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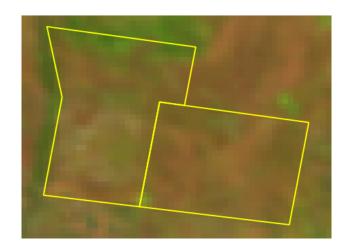
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Label: paddock27

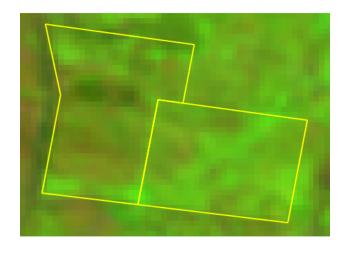
Queensland Government

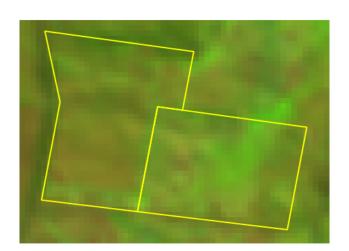
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

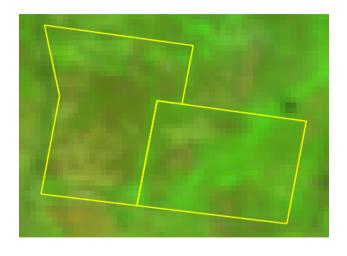


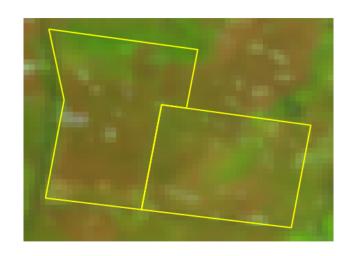


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









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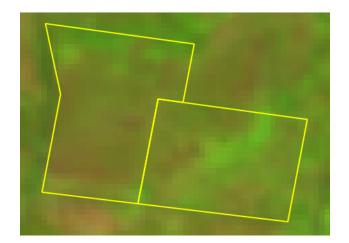
08/10/2024

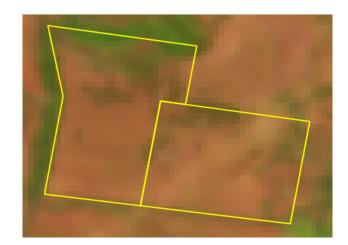
Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

Label: paddock27



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

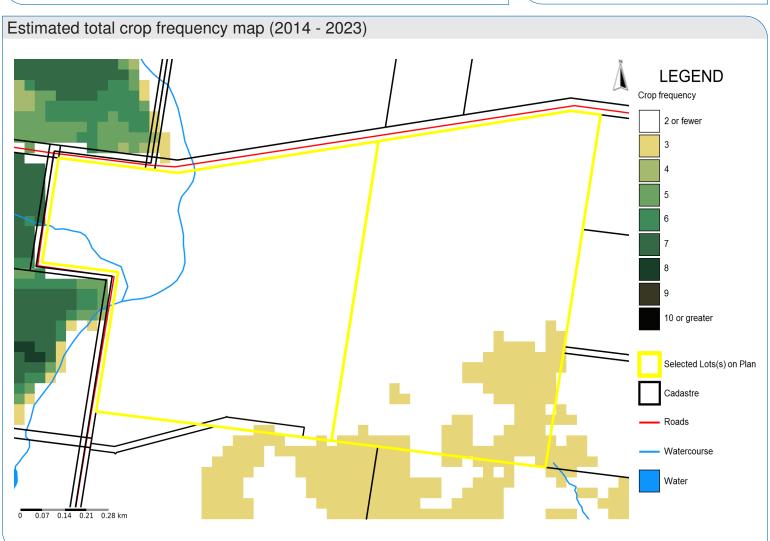
Label: paddock29



Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

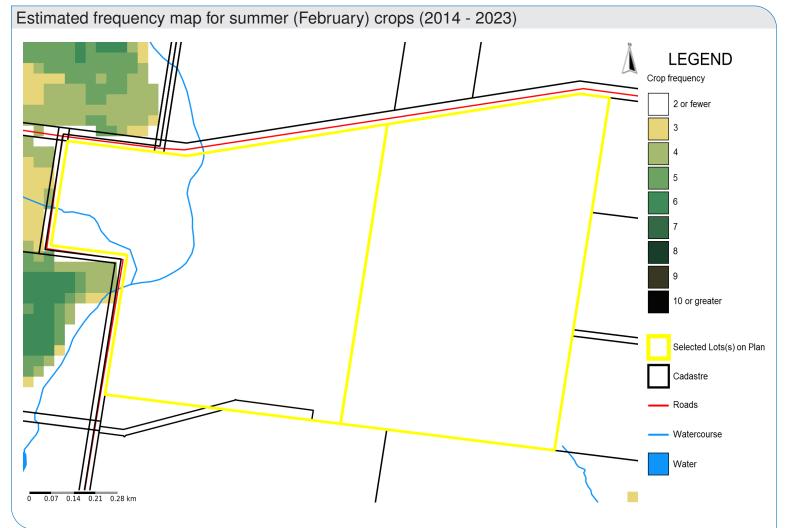
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

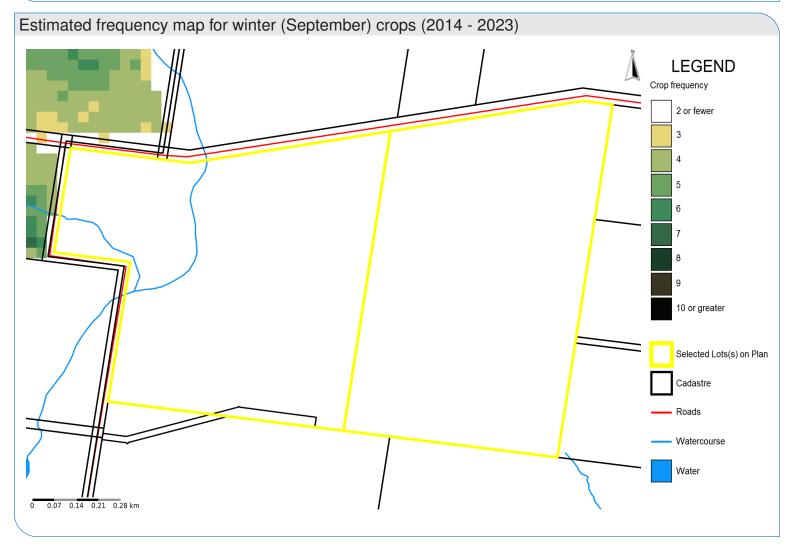
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747





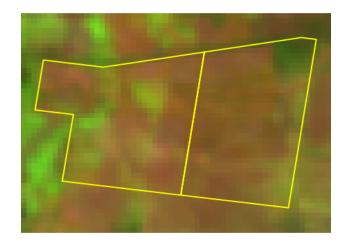


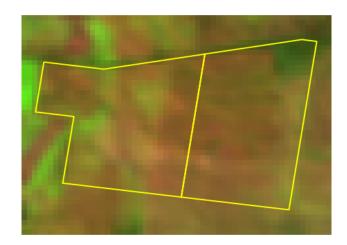
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

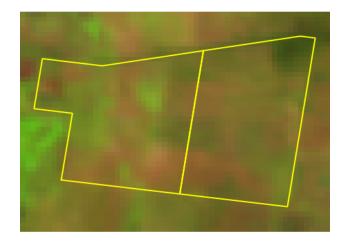
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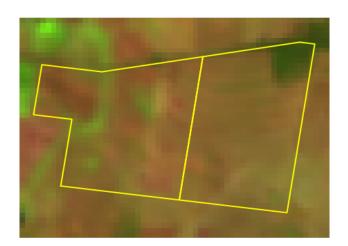




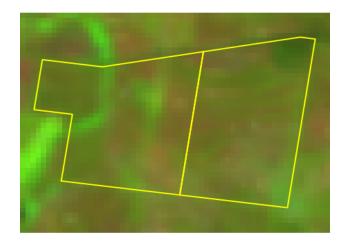


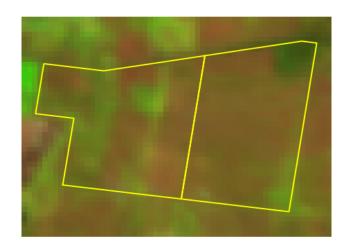
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



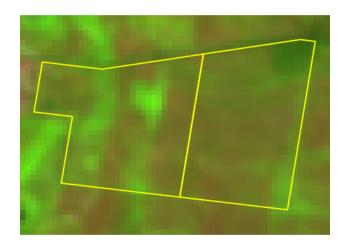


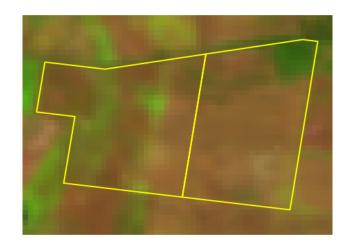
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

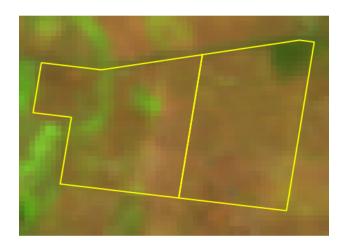
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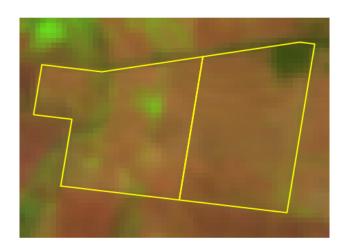
Queensland Government



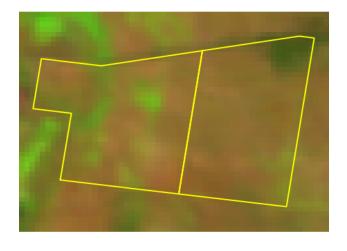


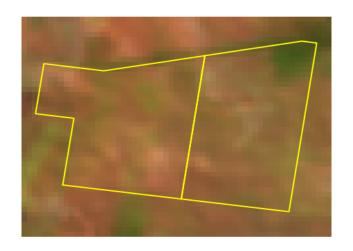
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



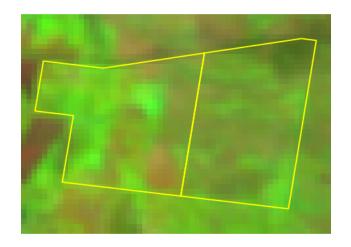


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

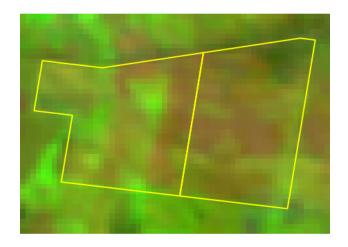
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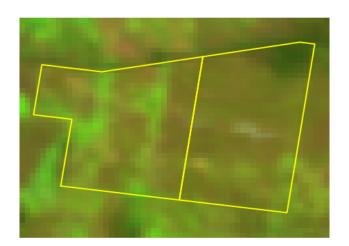
Queensland Government



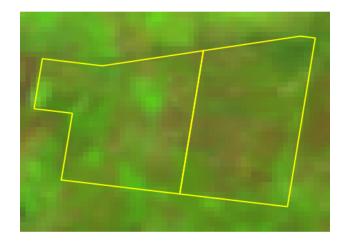


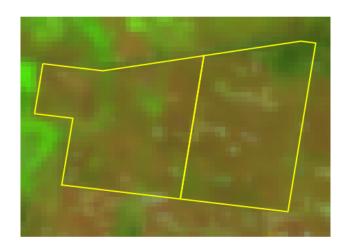
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

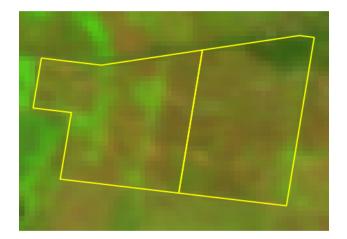
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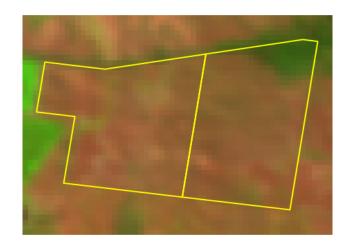
Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

Label: paddock29



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

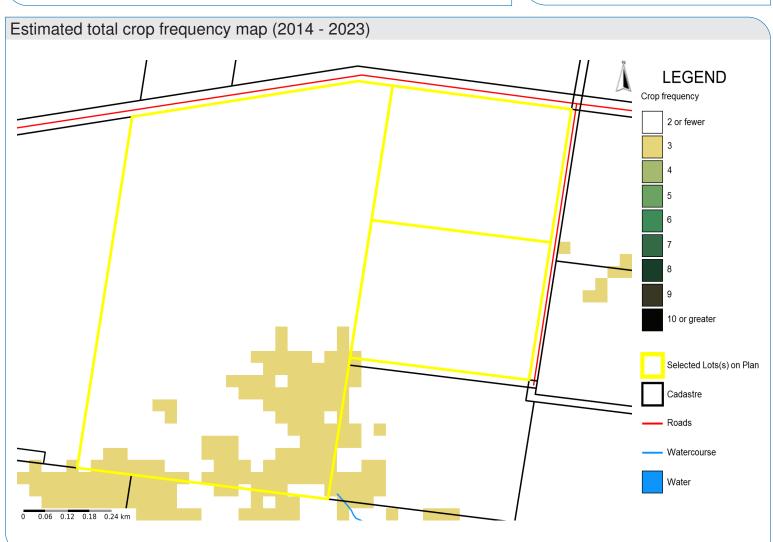
Label: paddock30

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

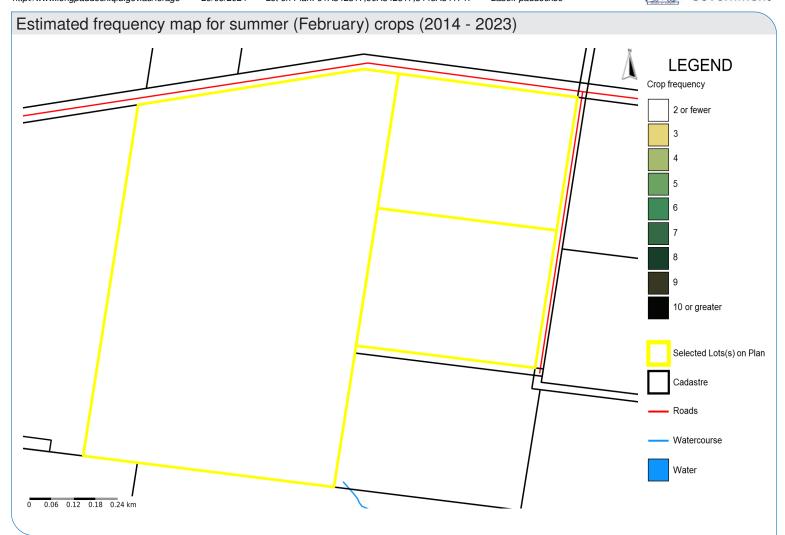
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

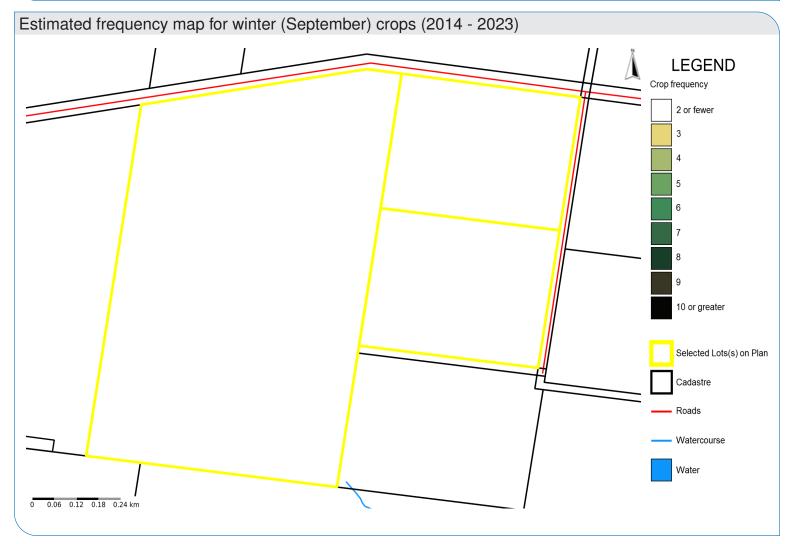
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747 Label: paddock30





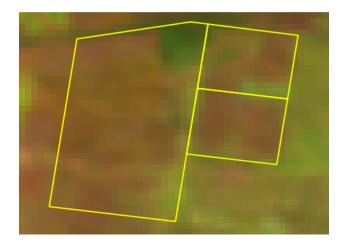


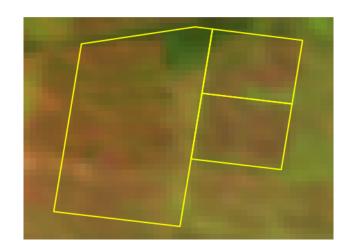
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

Label: paddock30

February (left) and September (right) images for 2014



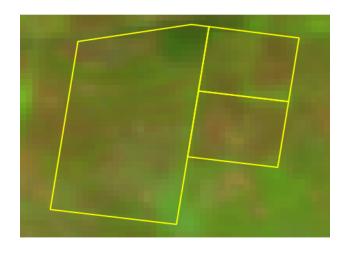


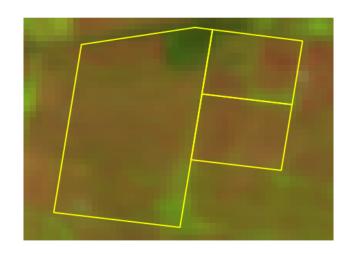
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







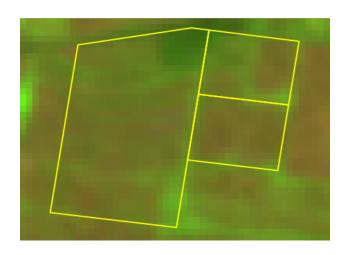


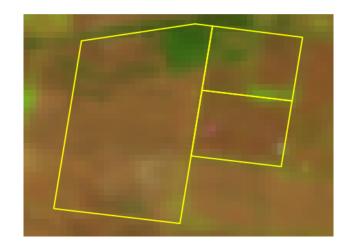
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

Queensland Government

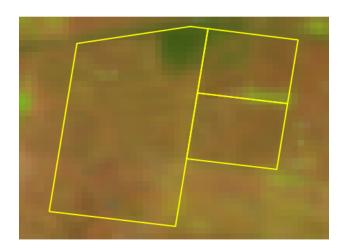
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017





Label: paddock30

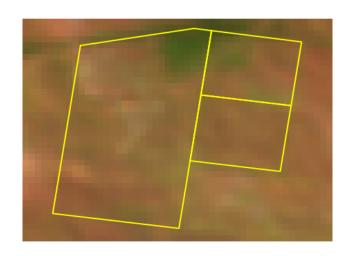
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



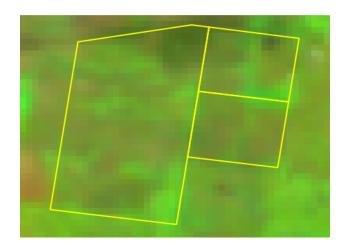


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

Label: paddock30

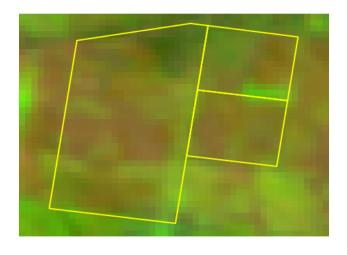
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

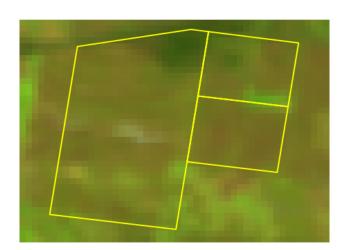


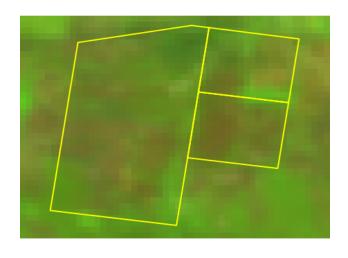


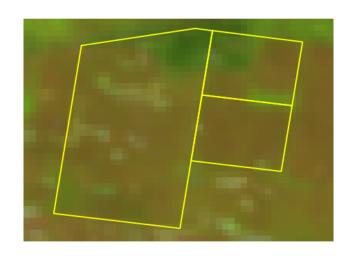
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









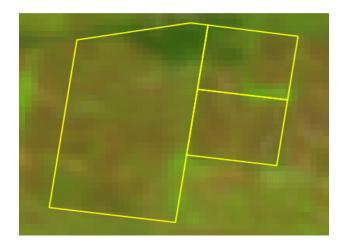
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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Label: paddock30

Reference

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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

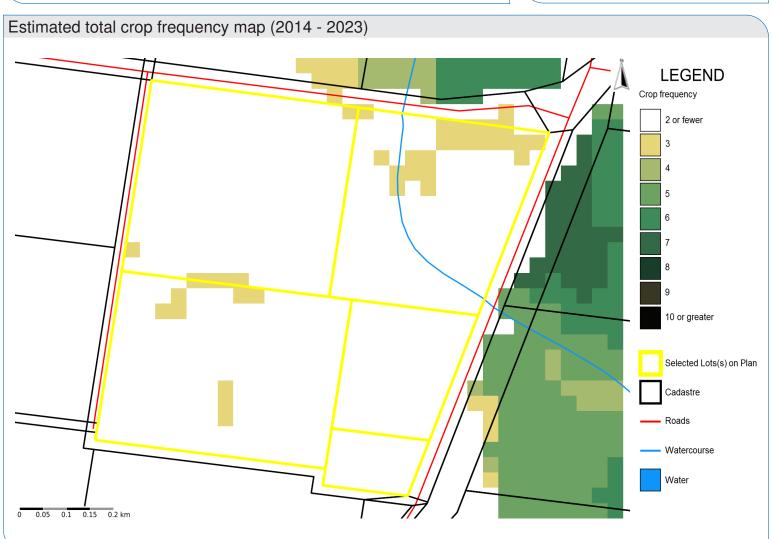
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Introduction

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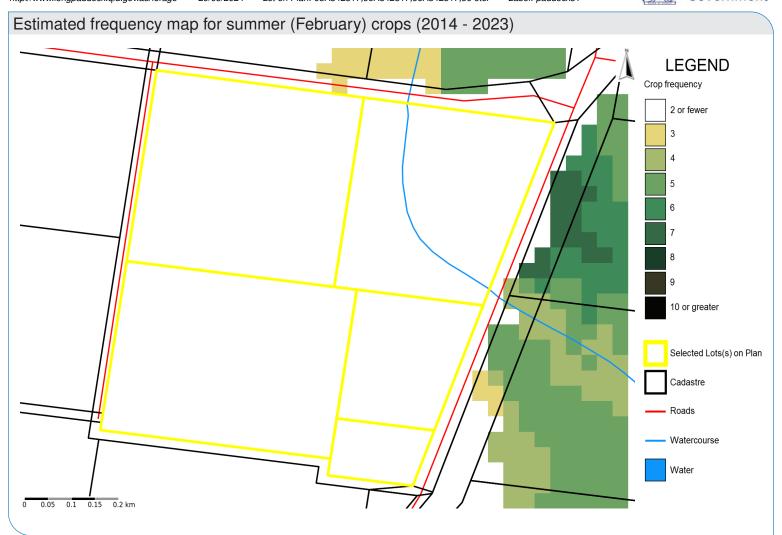
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

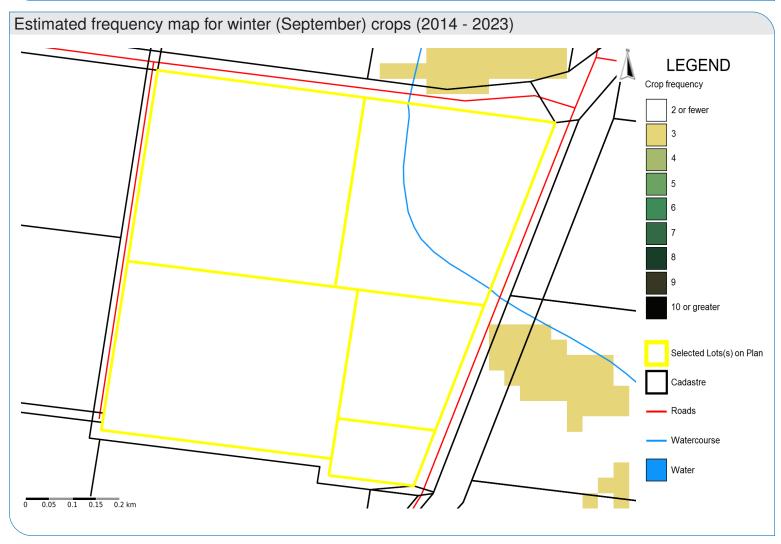
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31







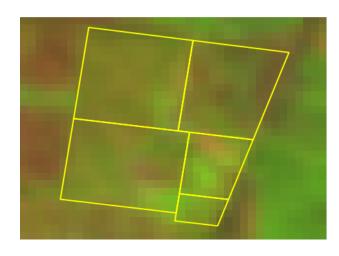
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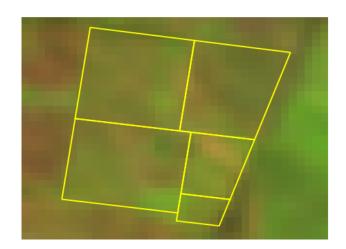
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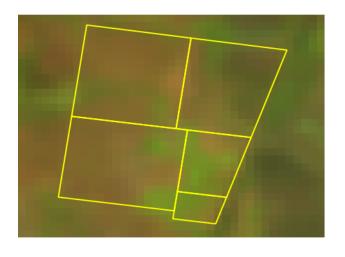


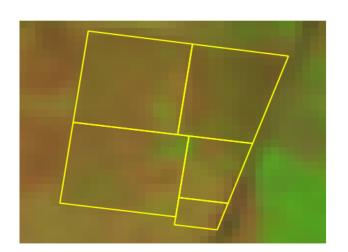
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

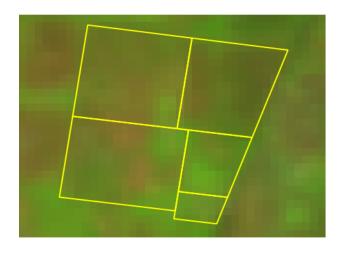


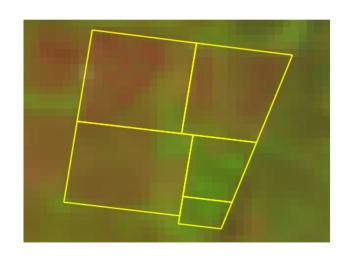


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









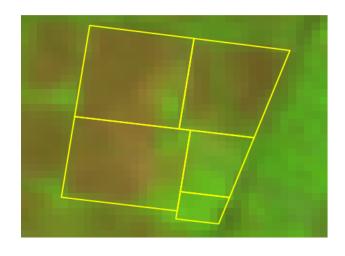
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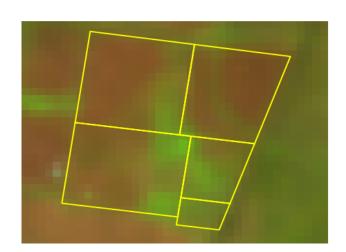
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31

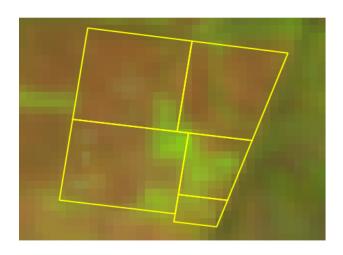
Queensland Government

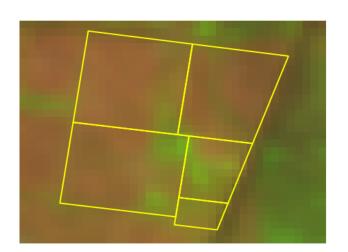
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

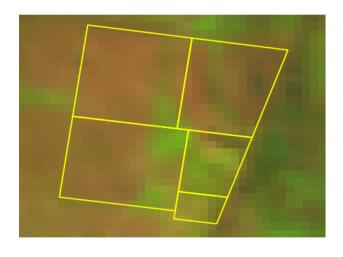


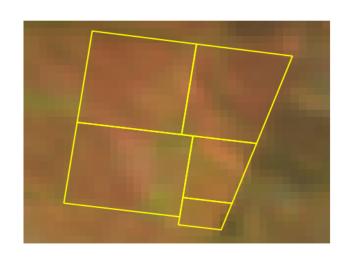


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









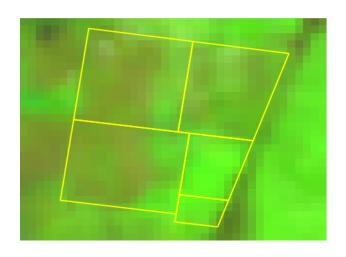
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

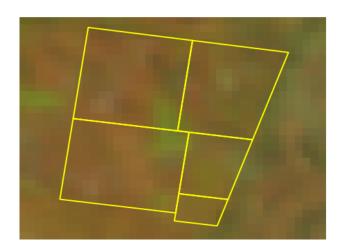
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31

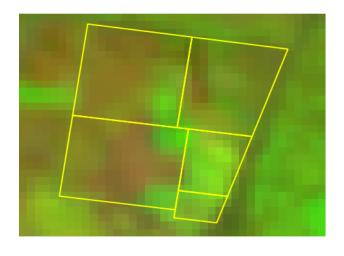


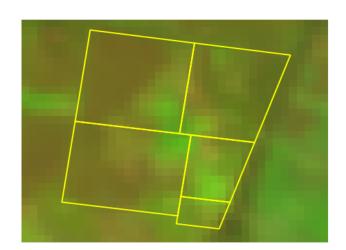
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

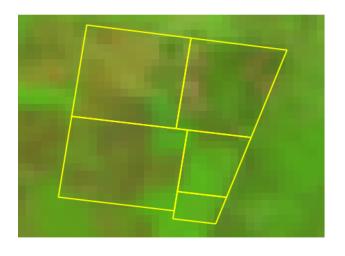




February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

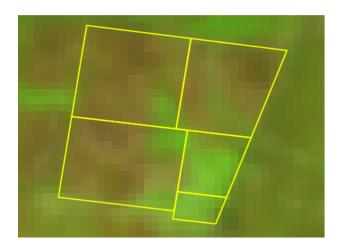
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

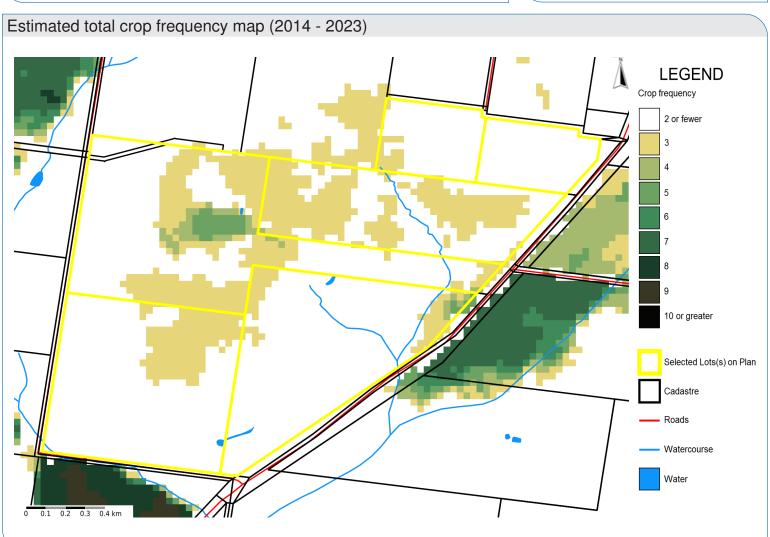
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Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

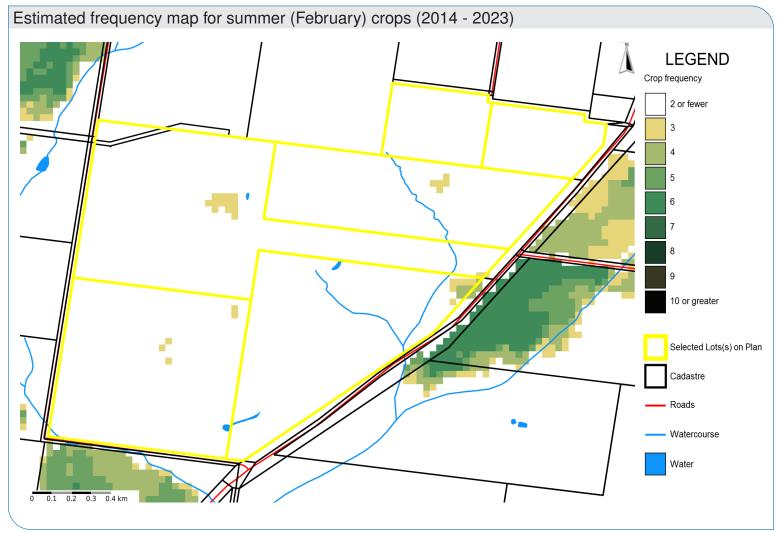
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

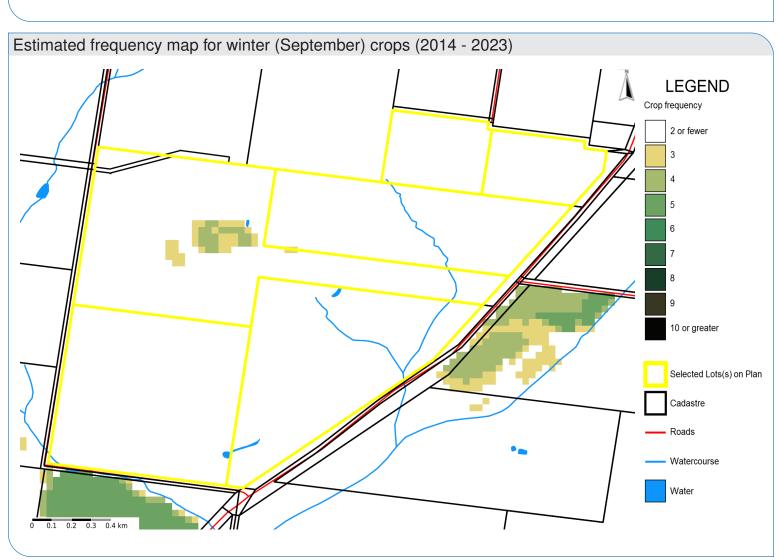
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

Label: paddock32





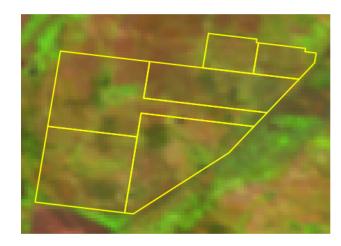


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

Label: paddock32

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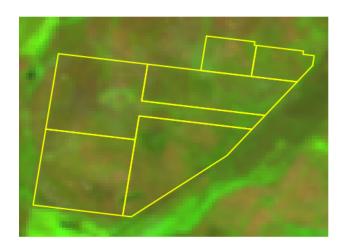


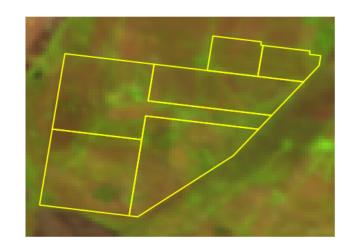
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



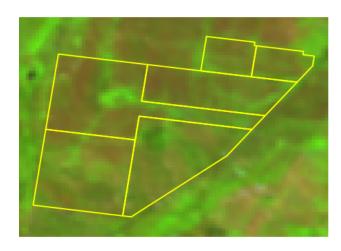


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

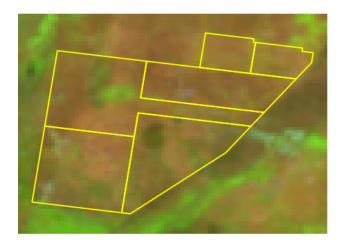
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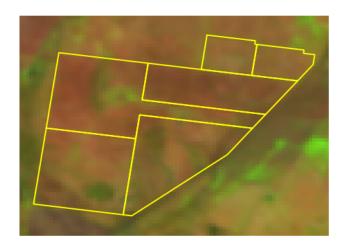
Queensland Government



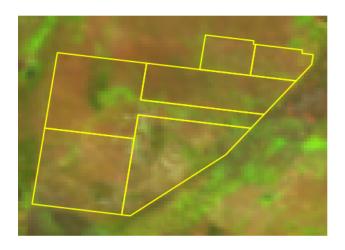


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



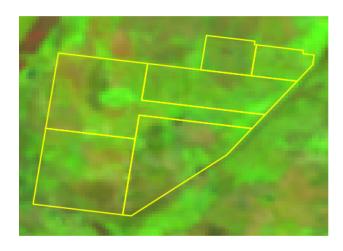


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

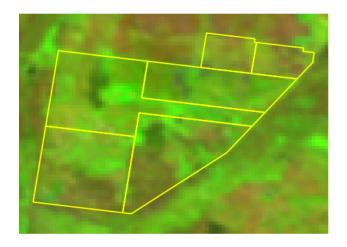
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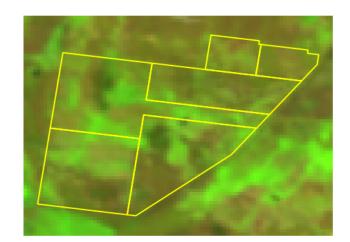
Queensland Government



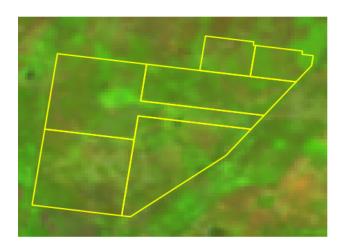


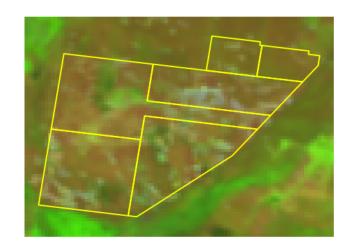
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

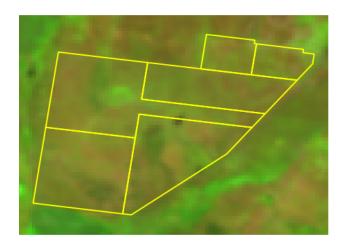
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

Label: paddock32



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

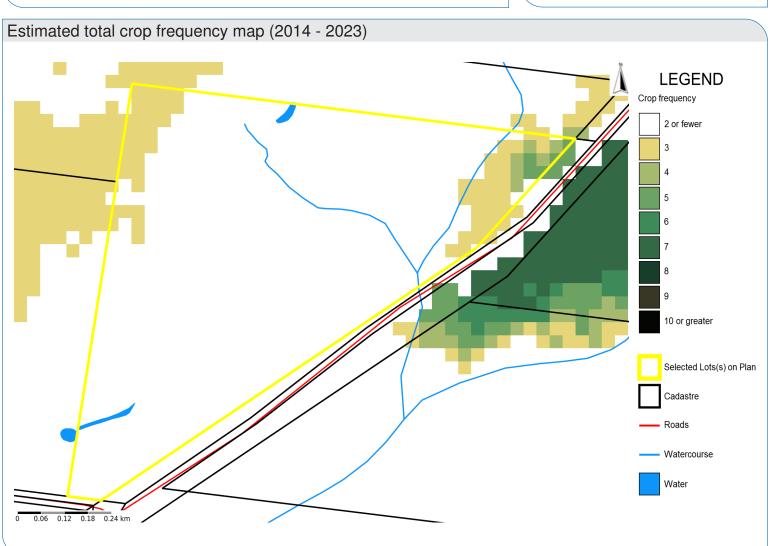
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Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

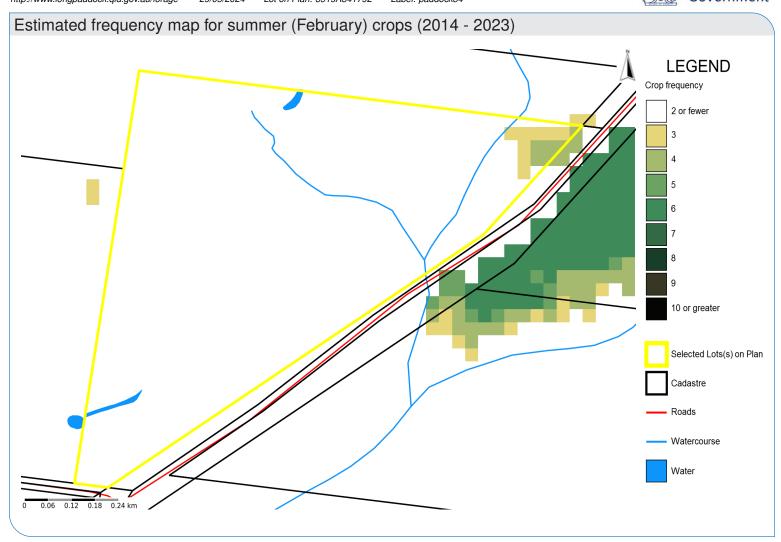
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

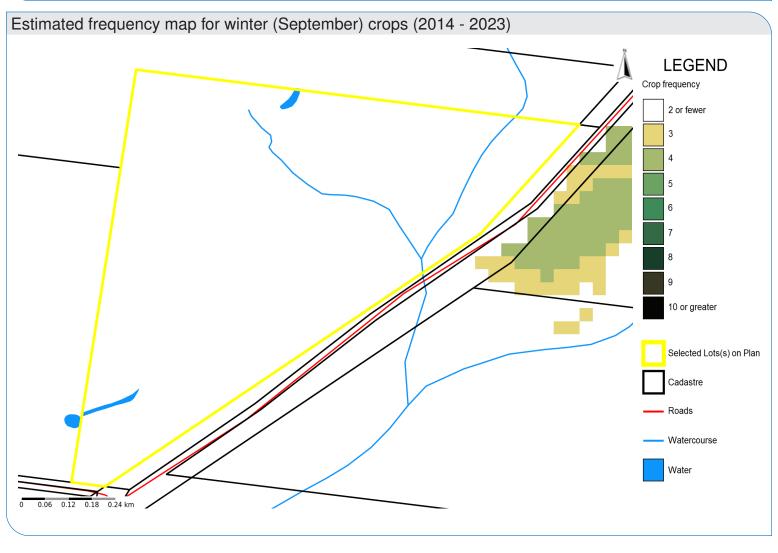
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792





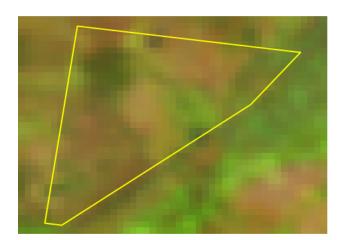


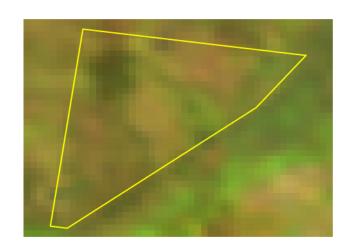
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

Label: paddock34

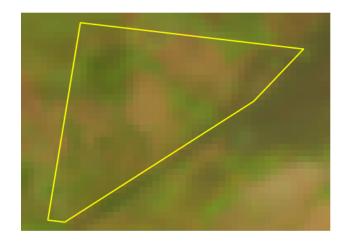
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

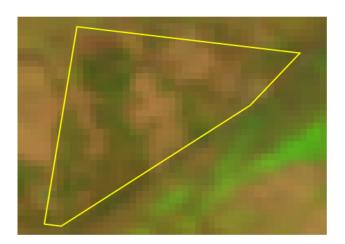


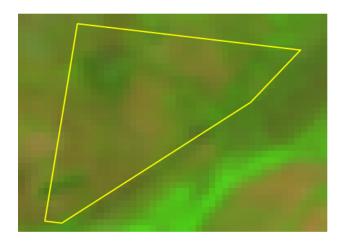


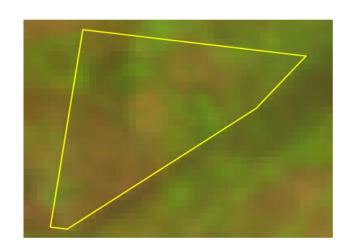
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







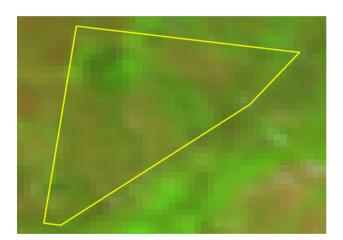


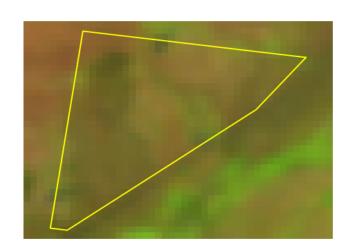
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

Label: paddock34

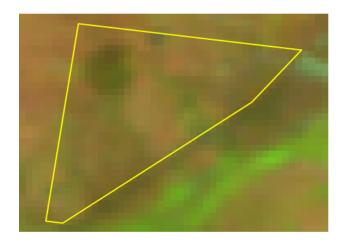
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

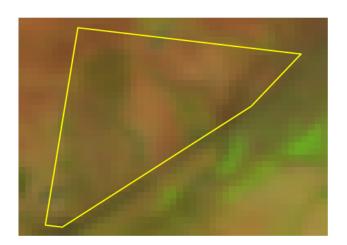


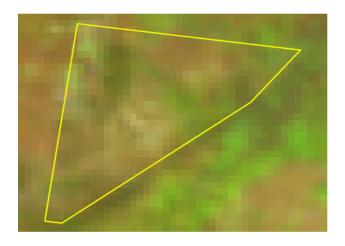


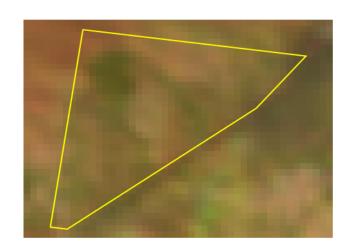
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







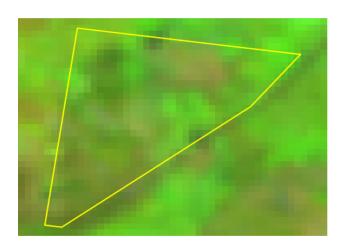


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

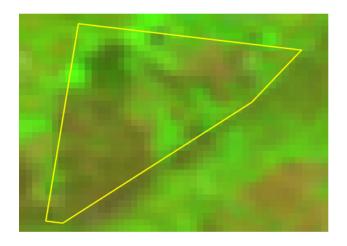
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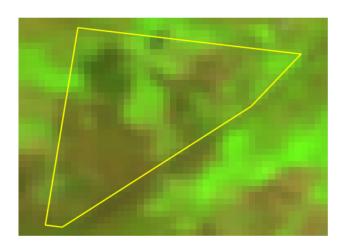
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020



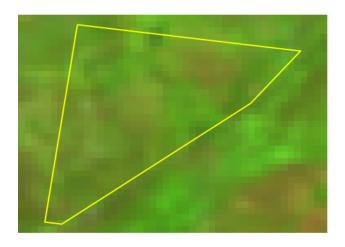


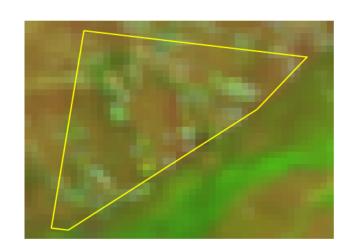
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





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http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

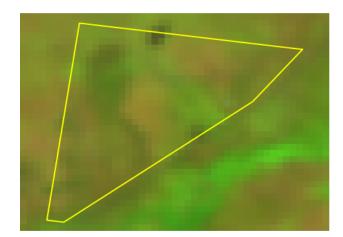
29/05/2024

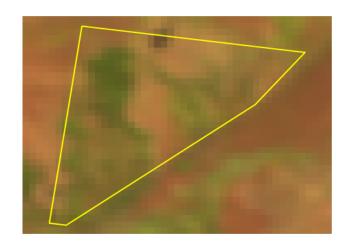
Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

Label: paddock34

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

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08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746

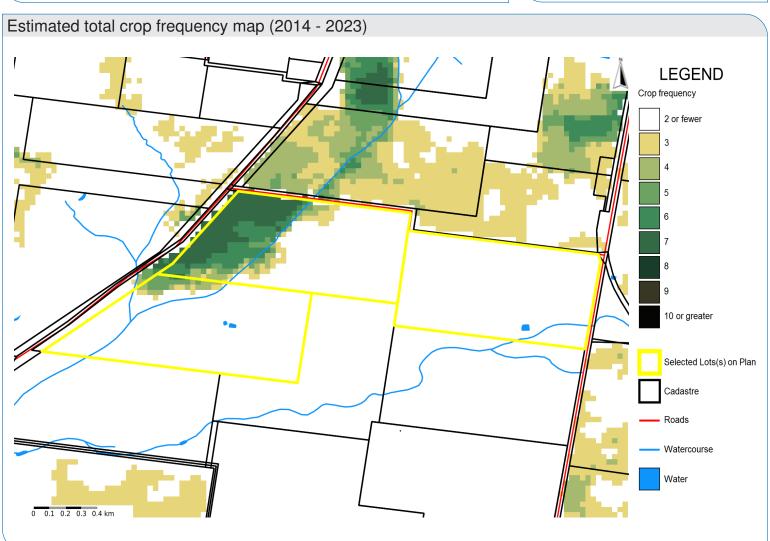
Queensland Government

Introduction

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Label: paddock35



How to interpret the information

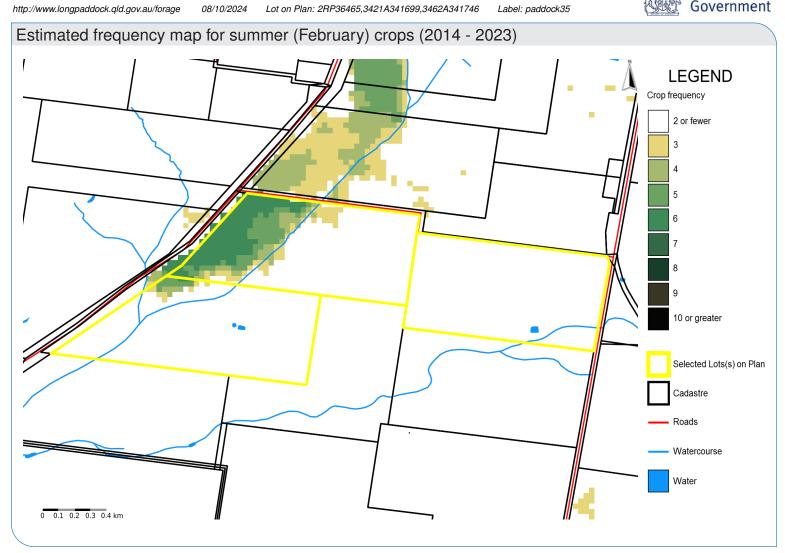
Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

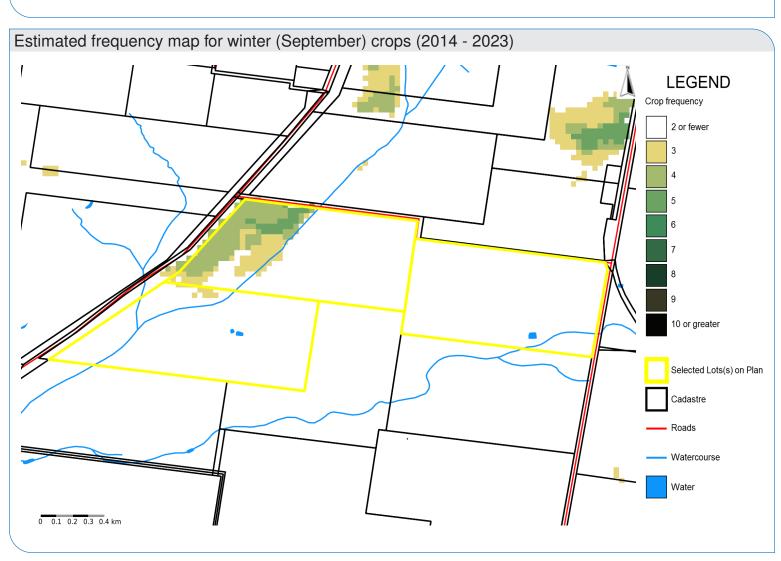
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

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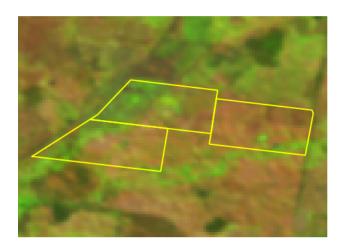


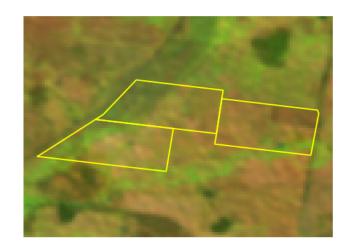
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08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746

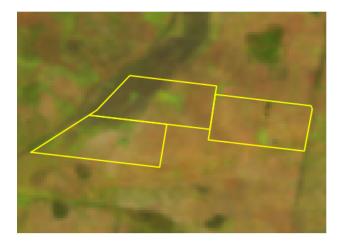
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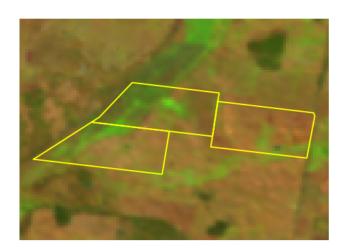




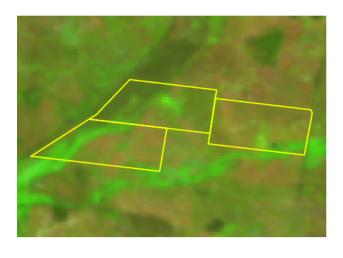


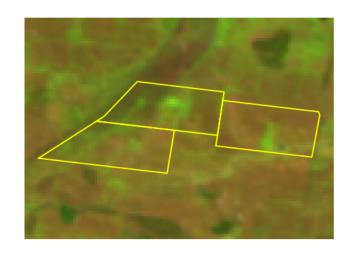
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



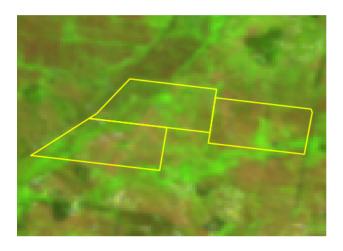


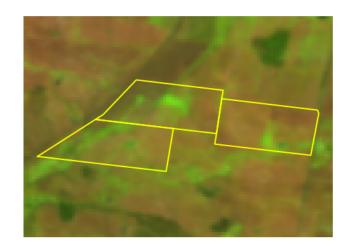
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746

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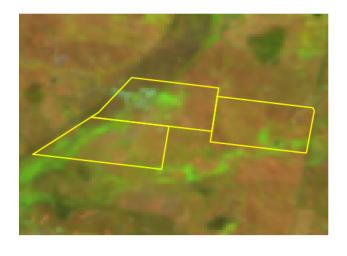
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

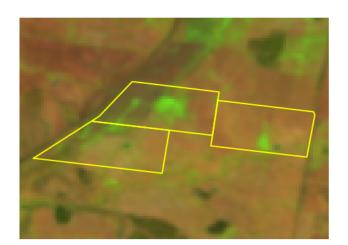




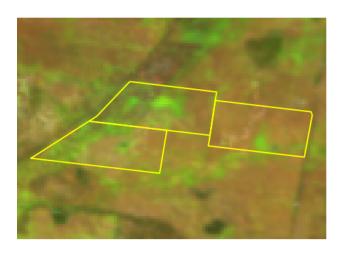
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February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019

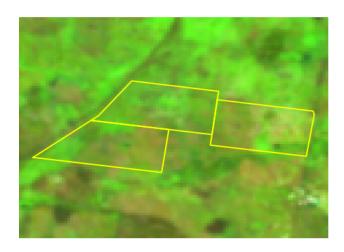




http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

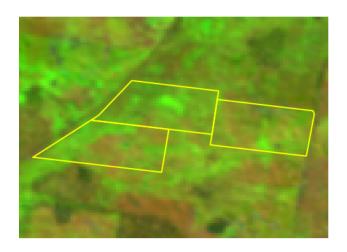
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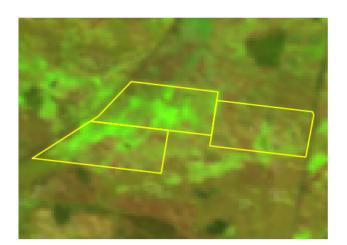
Queensland Government



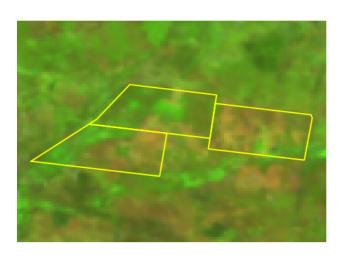


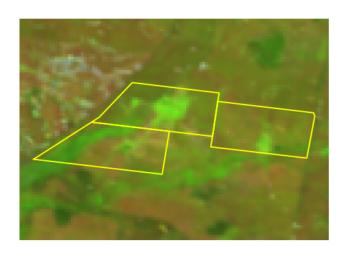
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

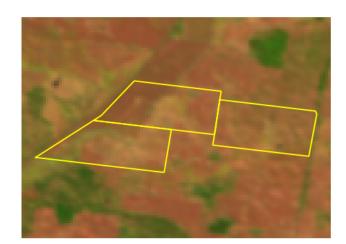
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Label: paddock35

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

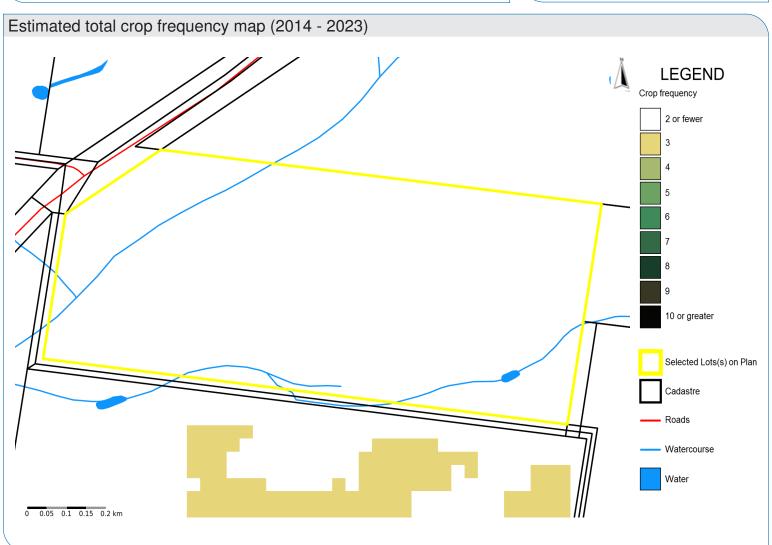
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QueenslandGovernment

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How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

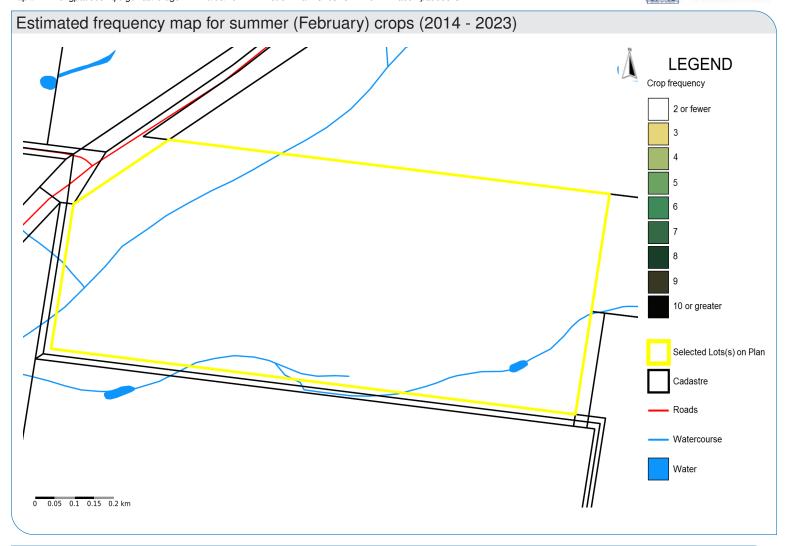
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

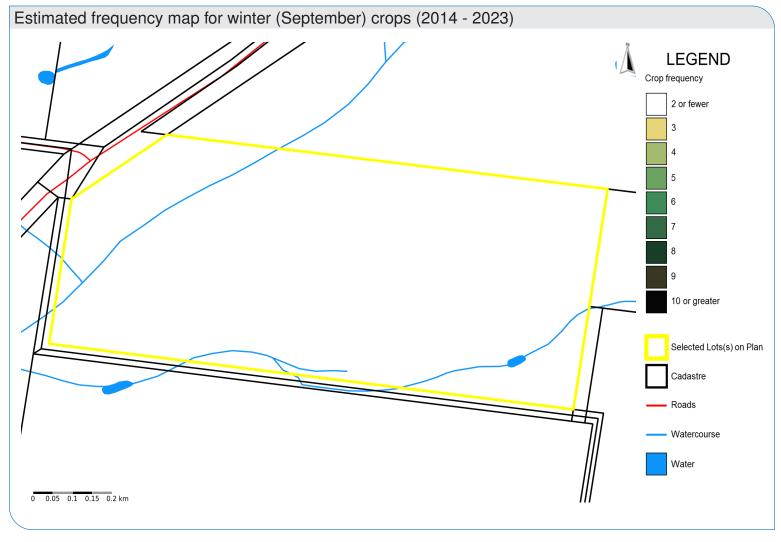
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746





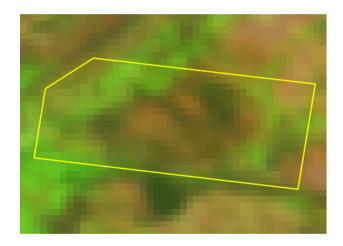


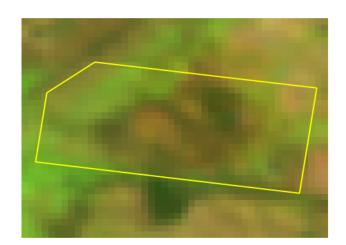
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

Label: paddock37

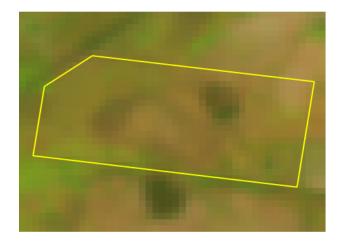
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

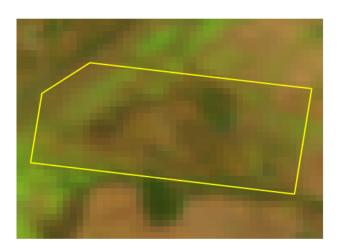




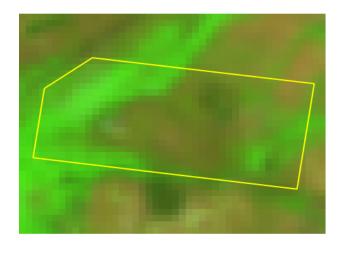
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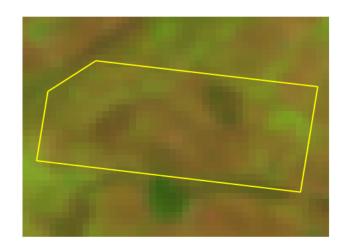
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



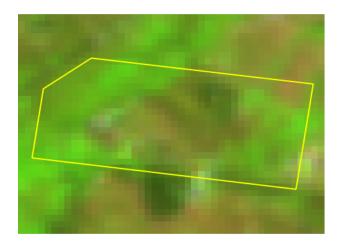


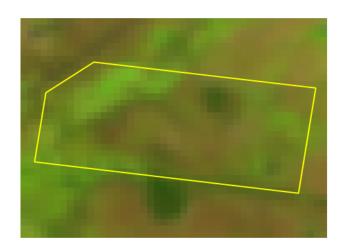
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

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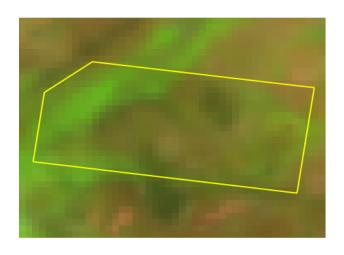
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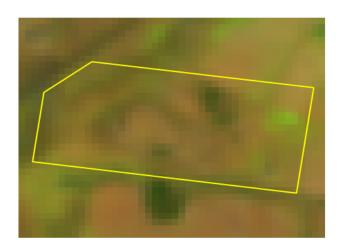




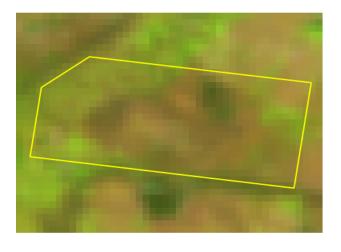
Queensland Government

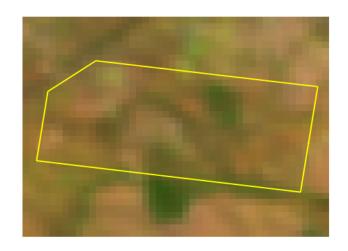
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



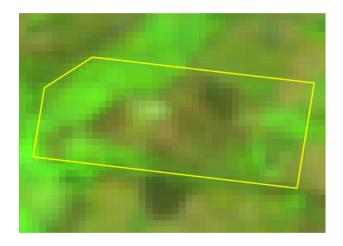


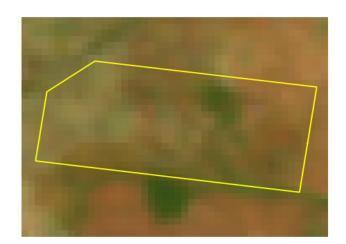
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

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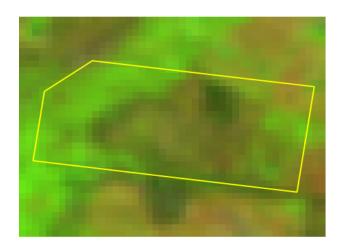
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

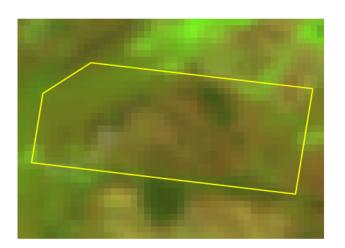


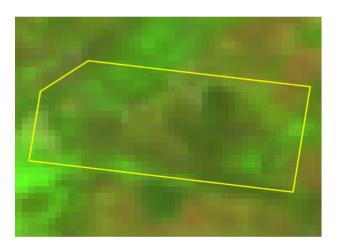


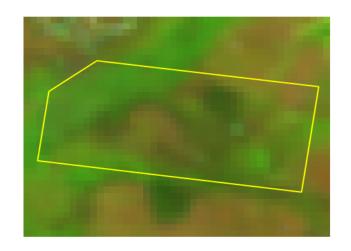
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









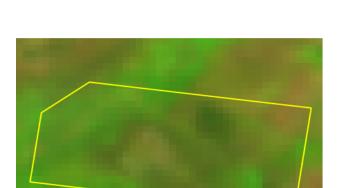
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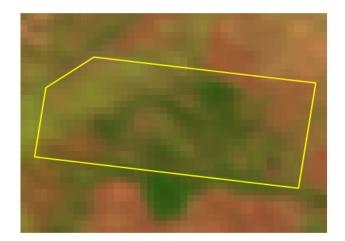
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

Label: paddock37

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

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29/05/2024

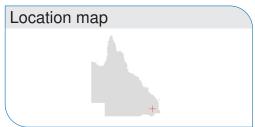
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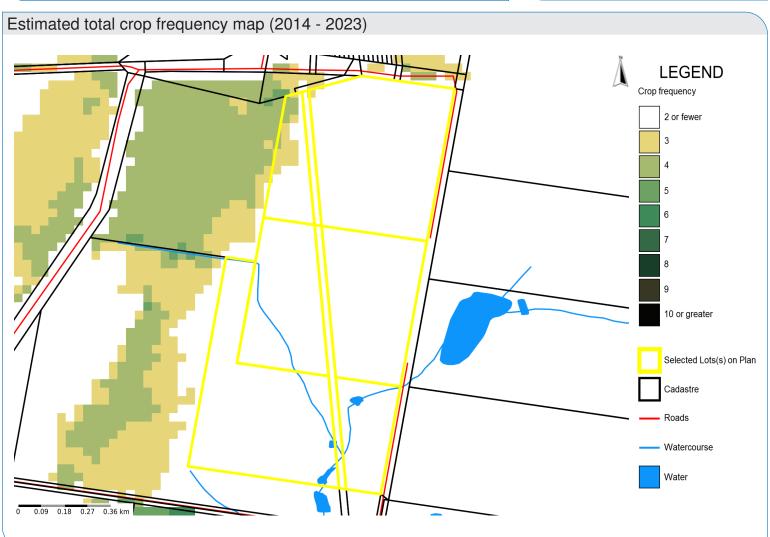
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Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





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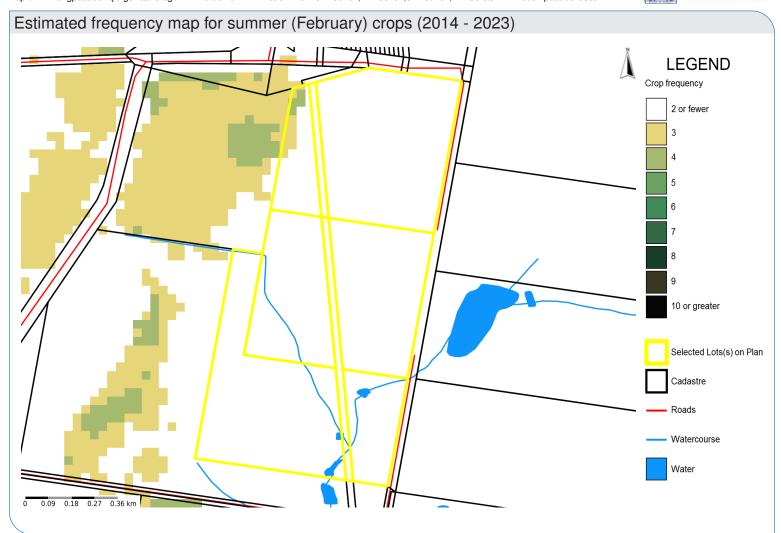
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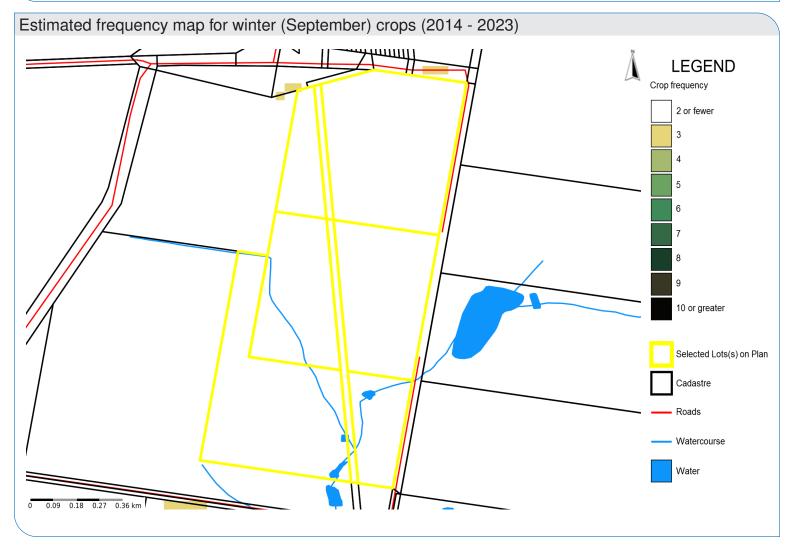
29/05/2024

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Label: paddock38c5







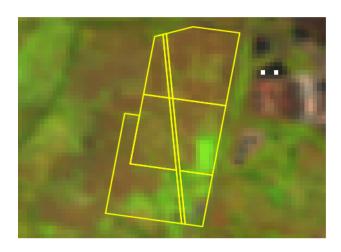
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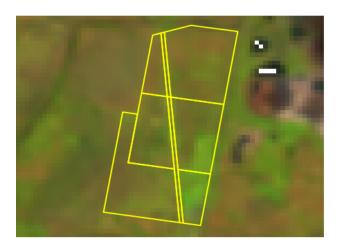
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

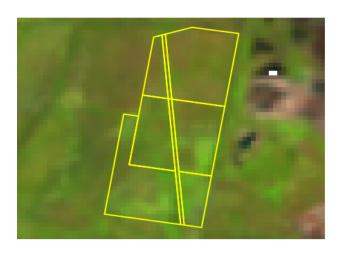


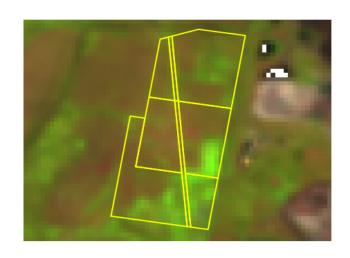


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









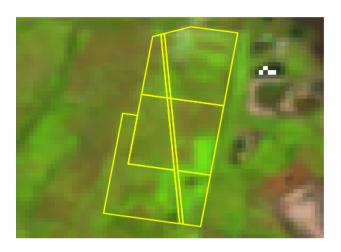
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29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

Label: paddock38c5

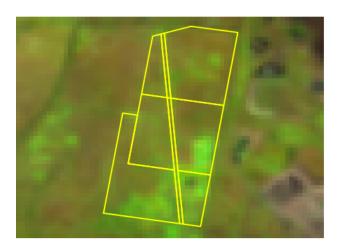
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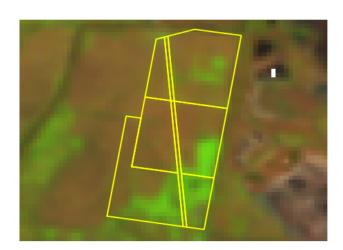
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

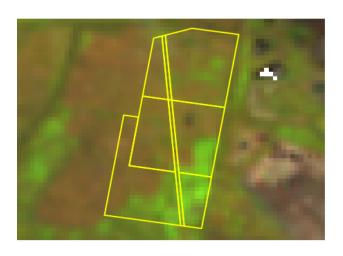


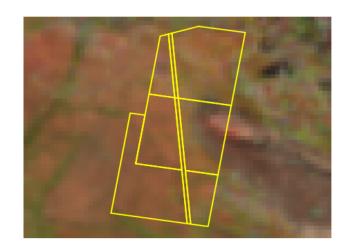


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









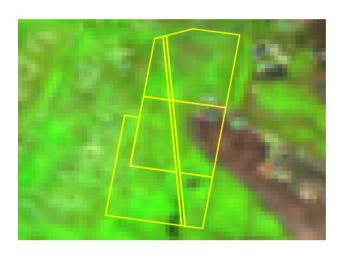
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29/05/2024

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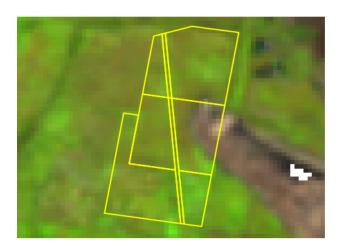
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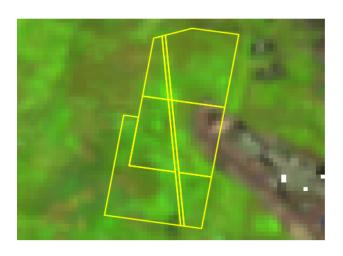


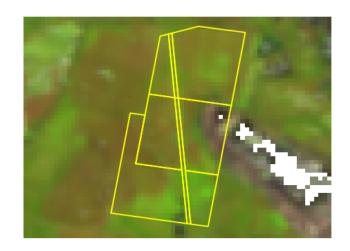
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

Label: paddock38c5



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





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Appendix F Historical Google Earth Images

Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

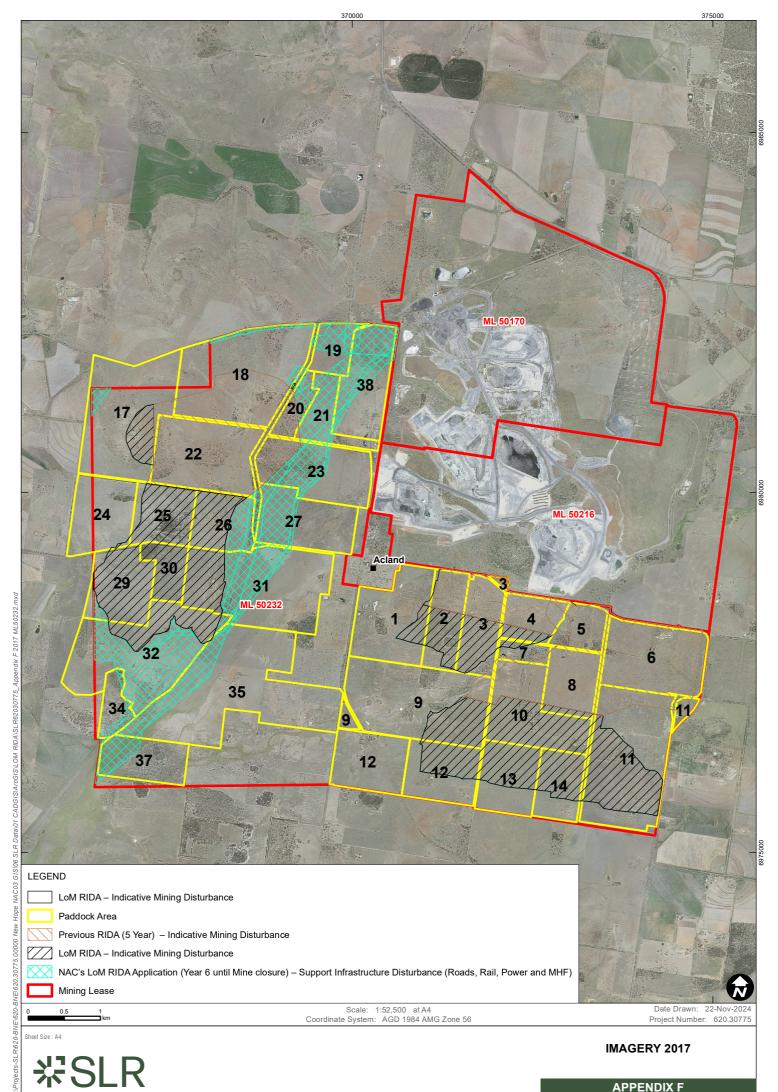
Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

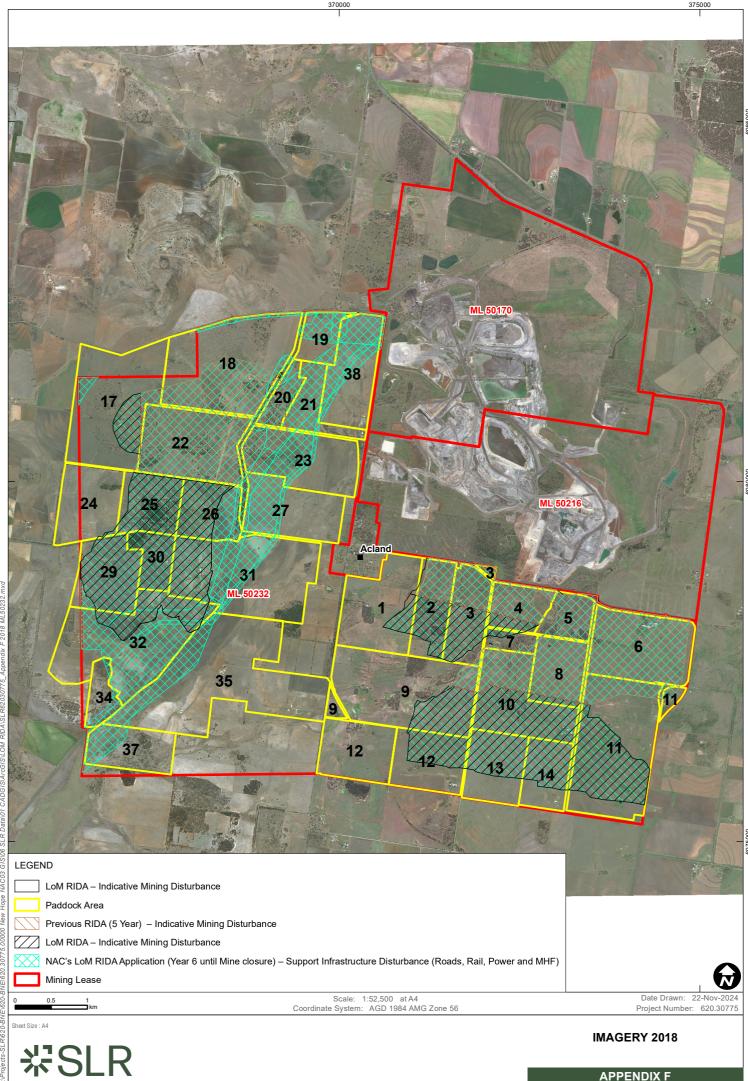
New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203

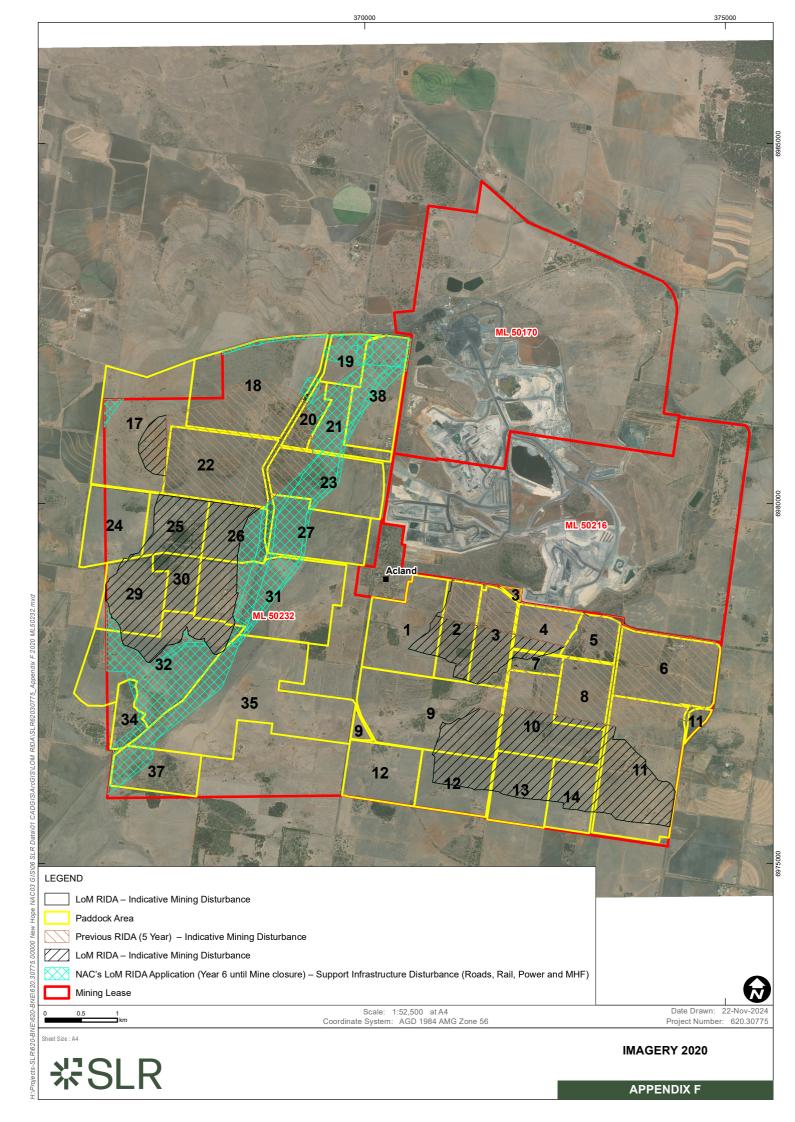
29 November 2024

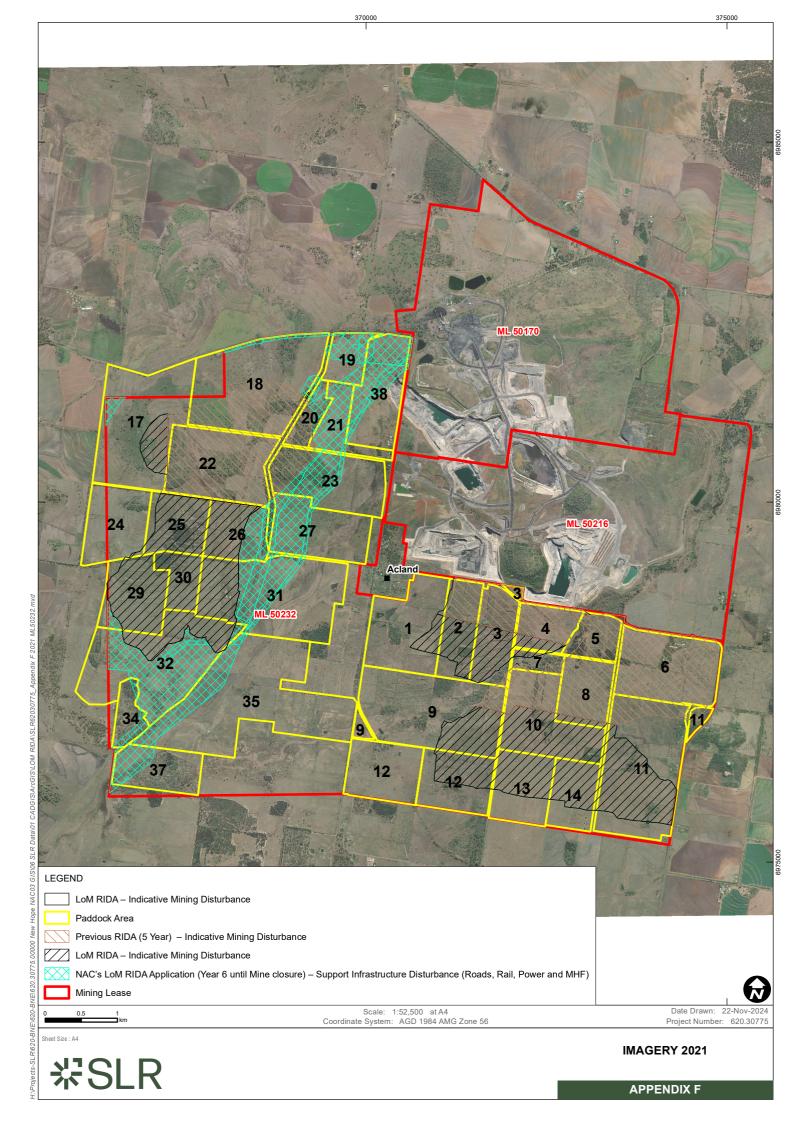


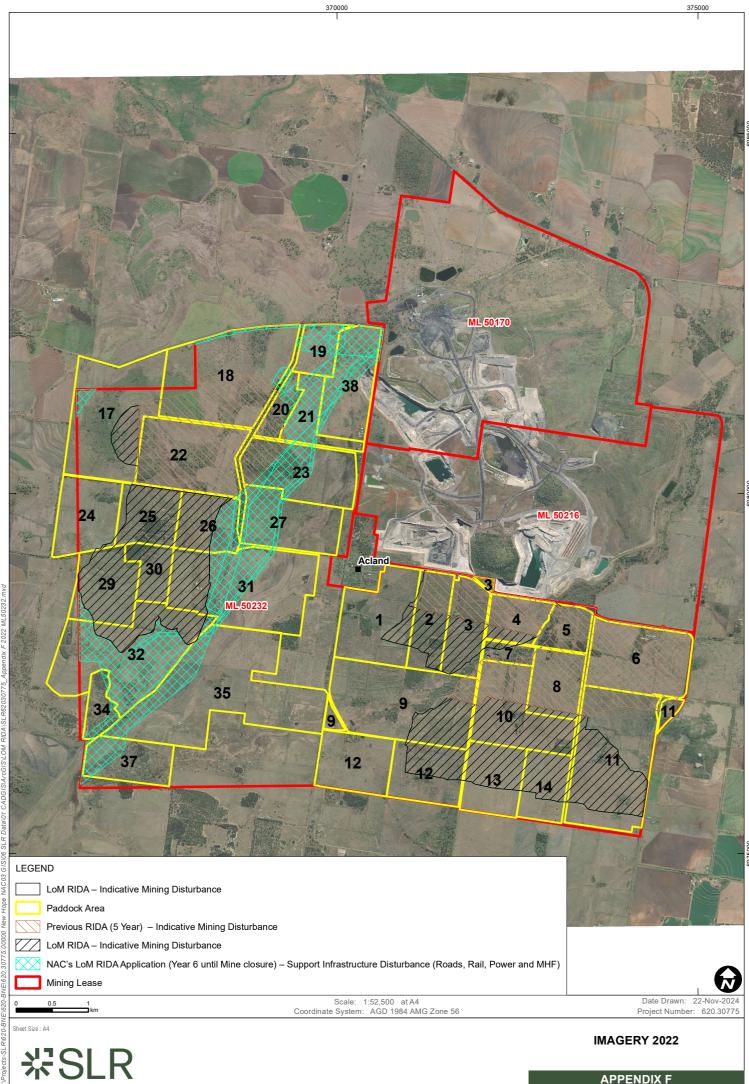


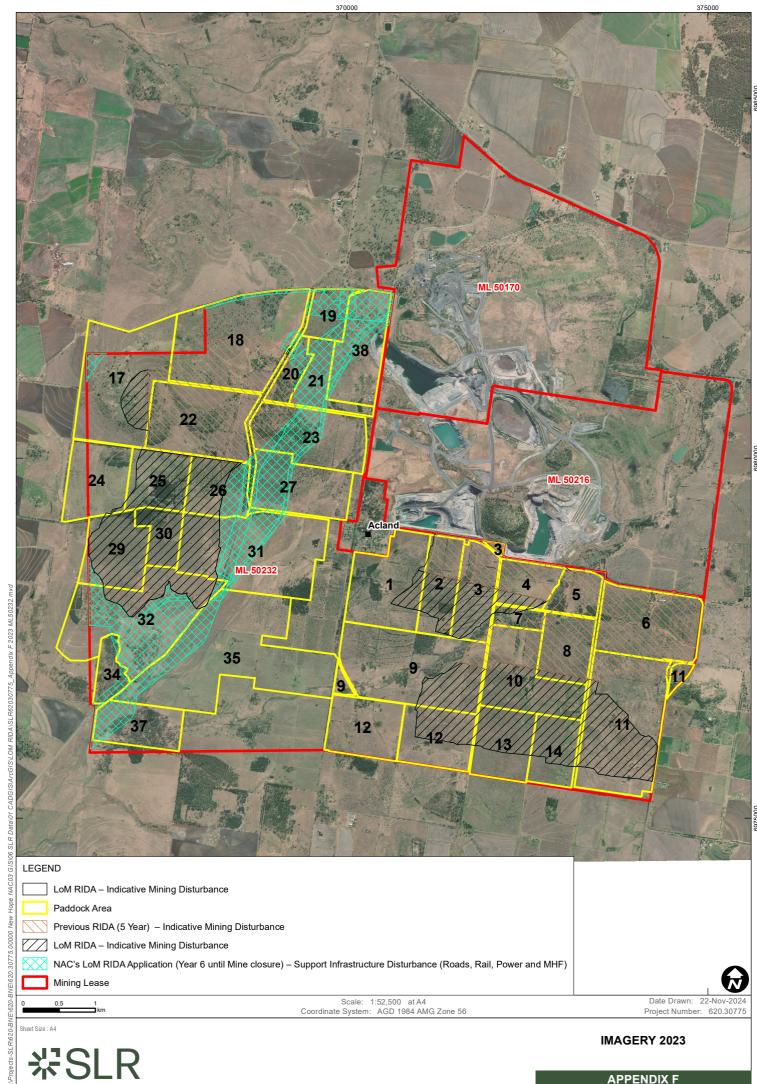


APPENDIX F

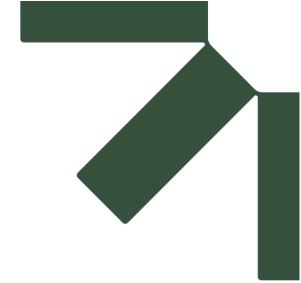








APPENDIX F



Appendix G Farm Manager Correspondence

Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203

29 November 2024





12 March 2024

Mrs. Michelle Papenfus Associate – Soil Science SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd 10 Kings Road New Lambton NSW 2305

RE: Imposed Condition 9 (IC9) – Land management activities in Offset Area

Dear Michelle

This letter serves to confirm the operational and land management practices that have been undertaken at Acland Pastoral Company since 2010, and future intentions for management. As previously confirmed, no cropping activities have taken place in the last 10 years (2013 – to-date) within the residual void areas (Manning Vale West residual void, Manning Vale East residual void, Willeroo residual void) and proposed IC9 offset areas as identified in (Figure 1).

Furthermore, the following practices have been undertaken at Acland Pastoral Company:

- The paddocks in the Willeroo Void have been managed through Rotational grazing by APC (~15 years) as part of the broader whole farm management program. The paddocks are grazed down to approximately 1,600kg DM/ha. Note this varies depending on the season;
- The paddocks in the proposed IC9 Offset Area were sub-leased out for the last six (6) years, and
 these paddocks were crash grazed (i.e. paddocks grazed by a large number of cattle for a short
 period of time) by agistment cattle. These paddocks have since been returned to APC and are
 currently being managed within the broader APC rotational grazing system;
- APC tracks stocking rates across its operations and if required to they can provide this data for the proposed IC9 offset area going forward.
- AgriWebb and CIBO lab platforms have been used for data management at APC and some data is available from 2018 onwards for other areas under APC management
- No fertilisers/ bio-amendments have been used since grazing land has been in effect at APC. Some soil ameliorants would likely have been used 10+ years ago, when the land was used for cultivation.

Improvements recognised for the IC9 Offset Area are proposed and budgeted for, as follows:

- Paddocks require firebreaks, and likely future desilting of dams;
- Paddocks require removal and replacement of fencing around the Offset Area, in sections;



ABN: 13 009 888 395

- Weed management (African Boxthorn and Blackwattle) will be undertaken via spot spraying and manual removal;
- Pest management of feral pigs, kangaroos and dogs. Including feral pig trapping, feral dog baiting, aerial and ground shooting, which will occur seasonally and as required;
- No water way barrier works are required in the Offset Area;
- APC is exploring the option of using a small section of the Offset area for future cultivation use (primarily for grain and fodder crops) and considers this approach a higher level of agricultural production if it is deemed acceptable.

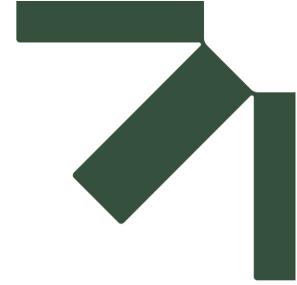
Based on our understanding of the land, soils and pastures within the proposed IC9 Offset paddocks and the Willeroo residual void area paddocks, APC proposes very similar management style and stocking rates will be applied. Therefore, the two areas will be managed like for like from an agricultural perspective given the productivity of the two areas is expected to be very similar. Pasture and cattle productivity monitoring and recording through AgriWebb and CIBO platforms will confirm this expectation through clear evidence-based comparisons over the next few years.

Yours Sincerely,

Sam Noller

Manager

Acland Pastoral Company Pty Ltd



Appendix H Inspection Site Photos 2023 and 2024

Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203

29 November 2024



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Inspection Site 1 2023

Table 1: Inspection Site 1 Summary

Inspection Site 1	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	23/08/2023
Paddock	1
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 1: Inspection Site 1





Inspection Site 2 2023

Table 2: Inspection Site 2 Summary

Inspection Site 2	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/0/2023
Paddock	2
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 2: Inspection Site 2













Inspection Site 3 2023

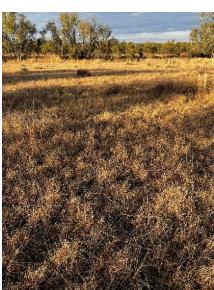
Table 3: Inspection Site 2 Summary

Inspection Site 3	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	23/08/2023
Paddock	3
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

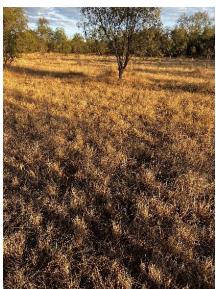


Photo 3: Inspection Site 3













Inspection Site 4a 2023

Table 4: Inspection Site 4a Summary

Inspection Site 4	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	4
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 4: 4a Inspection Site Photos













Inspection Site 4b 2023

Table 5: Inspection Site 4b

Inspection Site 4b	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	4
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 5: Inspection Site 4b Willeroo Inspection Site













Inspection Site 5 2023

Table 6: Inspection Site 5 Summary

Inspection Site 5	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	5
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 6: Inspection Site 5 Willeroo Inspection Site













Inspection Site 7 2023

Table 7: Inspection Site 7 Summary

Inspection Site 7	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	7
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 7: Inspection Site 7 Willeroo Inspection Site













Inspection Site 8 2023

Table 8: Inspection Site 8 Summary

Inspection Site 8	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	23/08/2023
Paddock	8
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 8: Inspection Site 8 Willeroo Inspection Site













Inspection Site 9 2023

Table 9: Inspection Site 9 Summary

Inspection Site 9	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	9
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 9: Inspection Site 9 Willeroo Inspection Site













Inspection Site 10 2023

Table 10: Inspection Site 10 Summary

Inspection Site 10	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	23/08/2023
Paddock	10
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 10: Inspection Site 10 Willeroo Inspection Site













Inspection Site 11 2023

Table 11: Inspection Site 11 Summary

Inspection Site 11	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	11
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 11: Inspection Site 11 Willeroo Inspection Site







Inspection Site 17 2023

Table 12: Inspection Site 17 Summary

Inspection Site 17	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	17
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 12: Inspection Site 17 Manning Vale West













Inspection Site 18 2023

Table 13: Inspection Site 18 Summary

Inspection Site 18	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	18
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 13: Inspection Site 18 Manning Vale West Inspection Site













Inspection Site 18a 2023

Table 14: Inspection Site 18a Summary

Inspection Site 18	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	18
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 14: Inspection Site 18a Manning Vale West Inspection Site













Inspection Site 18b 2023

Table 15: Inspection Site 18b Summary

Inspection Site 18	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	18
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 15: Inspection Site 18b Manning Vale West Inspection Site













Inspection Site 20 2023

Table 16: Inspection Site 20 Summary

Inspection Site 20	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	20
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 16: Inspection Site 20 Manning Vale West Inspection Site













Inspection Site 21 2023

Table 17: Inspection Site 21 Summary

Inspection Site 21	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	21
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 17: Inspection Site 21 Manning Vale West Inspection Site





Inspection Site 22 2023

Table 18: Inspection Site 22 Summary

Inspection Site 22	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddocl	22
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 18: Inspection Site 22 Manning Vale West Inspection Sites













Inspection Site 23 2023

Table 19: Inspection Site 23 Summary

Inspection Site 23	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Inspection Date	17/07/2023
Paddock	23
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 19: Inspection Site 23 Manning Vale West Inspection Site





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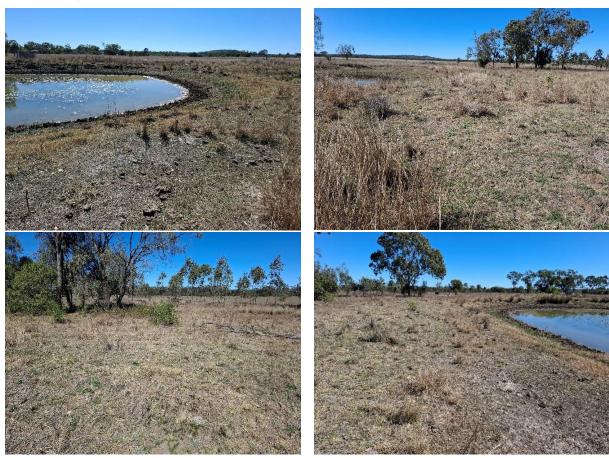
Inspection Site 12a 2024

Table 1: Inspection Site 12a Summary

	Inspection Site 12a	
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	31/07/2024	
Paddock	12	
Landform Element	Flat	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	E. molucanna, E. populnea, A. harpophylla	
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., possible Sporobolus elongatus	
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, Mayne's Pest	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	50%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo1: Inspection Site 12a







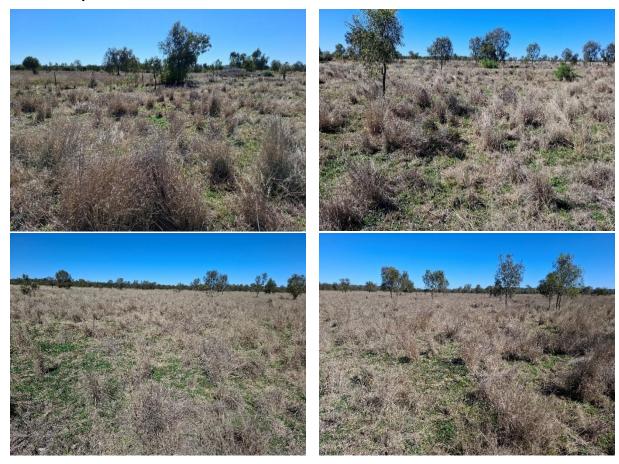
Inspection Site 12b 2024

Table 2: Inspection Site 12b Summary

	Inspection Site 12b
Inapaction Type	Photo Point
Inspection Type	
Inspection Date	31/07/2024
Paddock	12
Landform Element	Flat
Current Land Use	Native grazing
Dominant Vegetation Type	A. harpophylla
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., QBG? A medic sp., vetch
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, Mayne's pest, turnip weed
Signs of cultivation observed	None
Groundcover	90
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 2: Inspection Site 12b







Inspection Site 13 2024

Table 3: Inspection Site 13 Summary

	Inspection Site 13
Inspection Type	Photo Point
Inspection Date	31/07/2024
Paddock	13
Landform Element	Flat
Current Land Use	Native grazing
Dominant Vegetation Type	Large weeds – shrubs
Dominant Pasture Species	Unknown grass
Dominant Weed Species	Thistle, roly poly, Astriplex sp. African boxthorn, Brazilian vervain
Signs of cultivation observed	None
Groundcover	80%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No



Photo 3: Inspection Site 13





Inspection Site 14 2024

Table 4: Inspection Site 14 Summary

	Inspection Site 14	
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	31/07/2024	
Paddock	14	
Landform Element	Mid slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	Weeds! Acacia sp.	
Dominant Pasture Species	Possible <i>Erogrostis</i> sp.	
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, Opuntia sp., Mayne's pest, turnip weed	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	100%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 4: Inspection Site 14







Inspection Site 19 2024

Table 5: Inspection Site 19 Summary

Inspection Site 19		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	30/07/2024	
Paddock	19	
Landform Element	Mid slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	A. harpophylla <5 m	
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., Dicanthium sericium	
Dominant Weed Species	Mayne's pest, wild cotton	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	95%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 5: Inspection Site 19







Inspection Site 24 2024

Table 6: Inspection Site 24 Summary

Inspection Site 24		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	01/08/2024	
Paddock	24	
Landform Element	Upper slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	C. cristata or A. luehmanii?	
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., QBG, Rhodes grass? A medic	
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, wild cotton, Mayne's pest	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	100%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 6: Inspection Site 24







Inspection Site 25 2024

Table 7: Inspection Site 25 Summary

	Inspection Site 25
Inspection Type	Photo Point
Inspection Date	30/07/2024
Paddock	25
Landform Element	Upper slope
Current Land Use	Native grazing
Dominant Vegetation Type	Casuarinaceae (A. luehmanii? C. cristata?) A. harpophylla
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp. medic
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, Opuntia spp., Mayne's pest
Signs of cultivation observed	None
Groundcover	100%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 7: Inspection Site 25













Inspection Site 26 2024

Table 8: Inspection Site 26 Summary

	Inspection Site 26
Inspection Type	Photo Point
Inspection Date	30/07/2024
Paddock	26
Landform Element	Mid slope
Current Land Use	Native grazing
Dominant Vegetation Type	Probable <i>Aristida</i> sp.
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., D. sericium, a medic sp.
Dominant Weed Species	Mayne's pest, turnipweed
Signs of cultivation observed	None
Groundcover	100%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 8: Inspection Site 26













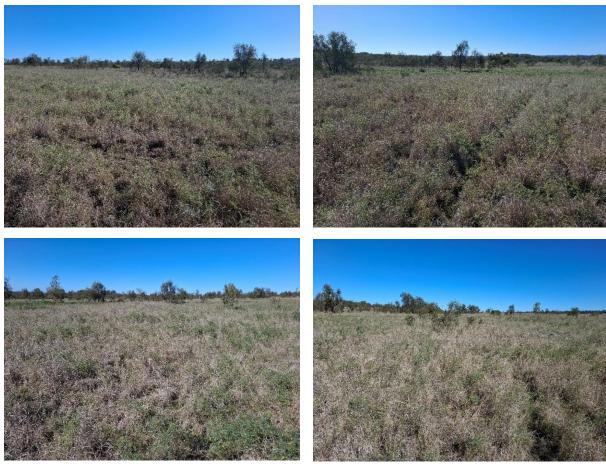
Inspection Site 29 2024

Table 10: Inspection Site 29 Summary

Inspection Site 29		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	08/10/2024	
Paddock	29	
Landform Element	Mid slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	A. harpophylla	
Dominant Pasture Species	Vetch and probable Aristida sp.	
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, Mayne's pest	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	80%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 10: Inspection Site 29







Inspection Site 30 2024

Table 11: Inspection Site 30 Summary

	Inspection Site 30
Inspection Type	Photo Point
Inspection Type	
Inspection Date	30/07/2024
Paddock	30
Landform Element	Mid slope
Current Land Use	Native grazing
Dominant Vegetation Type	A. harpophylla <5 m
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., QBG
Dominant Weed Species	Mayne's pest, wild cotton
Signs of cultivation observed	None
Groundcover	100%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
2020	
Assessed PALU	No



Photo 11: Inspection Site 30







Inspection Site 31 2024

Table 12: Inspection Site 31 Summary

Inspection Site 31		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	30/07/2024	
Paddock	31	
Landform Element	Lower slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	A. harpophylla, probably Eucalyptus moluccana, African boxthorn	
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., QBG, medic, vetch	
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, rolypoly	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	80%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 12: Inspection Site 31





Table 13: Inspection Site 32 Summary

Inspection Site 32a		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	01/08/2024	
Paddock	32a	
Landform Element	Lower slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	African boxthorn, E. populnea, A. harpophylla	
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., vetch	
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, Mayne's pest, roly poly	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	95%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 13: Inspection Site 32







Table 15: Inspection Site 34 Summary

Inspection Site 34		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	08/10/2024	
Paddock	34	
Landform Element	Mid slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	A. harpophylla, Opuntia sp.	
Dominant Pasture Species	Panicum sp.? Erogrostis sp.?	
Dominant Weed Species	Opuntia sp., African boxthorn	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	60%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
2024	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 15: Inspection Site 34







SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203 SLR Ref No.: 620.11226_App H_2024 Photo Points_v03_20241122.docx

Inspection Site 35a 2024

Table 16: Inspection Site 35a Summary

Inspection Site 35a		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	31/07/2024	
Paddock	35	
Landform Element	Upper slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	A. harpophylla	
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp. and a medic	
Dominant Weed Species	Mayne's pest	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	95%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
2024	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 16: Inspection Site 35a







SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203 SLR Ref No.: 620.11226_App H_2024 Photo Points_v03_20241122.docx

Inspection Site 35b 2024

Table 17: Inspection Site 35b Summary

Inspection Site 35b		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	01/08/2024	
Paddock	35	
Landform Element	Mid slope	
Current Land Use	Native grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	Probable Aristida sp.	
Dominant Pasture Species	Probable Aristida sp., QBG, possible Erogrostis sp.	
Dominant Weed Species	African boxthorn, Mayne's pest, Medicago polymorpha	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	95%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
2024	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 17: Inspection Site 35b





SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203 SLR Ref No.: 620.11226_App H_2024 Photo Points_v03_20241122.docx

Table 18: Inspection Site 37 Summary

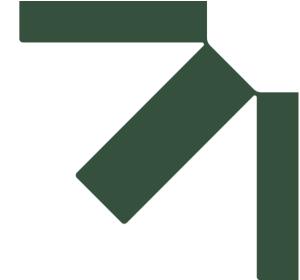
Inspection Site 37		
Inspection Type	Photo Point	
Inspection Date	08/10/2024	
Paddock	37	
Landform Element	Flat – highly gilgaied horizontal <0.3 m, vertical <0.2 m	
Current Land Use	Grazing	
Dominant Vegetation Type	Grasses and probable Lippia canescens	
Dominant Pasture Species	Mixed grasses, Probable Aristida sp., QBG, Erogrostis sp. or Panicum sp.	
Dominant Weed Species	Lippia canescens, Mayne's pest, African boxthorn, turnip weed	
Signs of cultivation observed	None	
Groundcover	95%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2015	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
2020	No	
2021	No	
2022	No	
2023	No	
2024	No	
Assessed PALU	No	
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago	



Photo 18: Inspection Site 37







Appendix I Inspection Site Photos 2015

Priority Agricultural Land Use Assessment

Life of Mine (Year 6 until Mine Closure)

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 620.V11226.01203

29 November 2024



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Inspection Site 106	193
Inspection Site 107	195
Inspection Site 108	197
Inspection Site 109	199
Inspection Site 110	201
Inspection Site 111	203
Inspection Site 112	205
Inspection Site 114	207
Inspection Site 115	209
Inspection Site 116	211
Inspection Site 117	213
Inspection Site 118	215
Inspection Site 119	217
Inspection Site 120	219
Inspection Site 121	221
Inspection Site 122	223
Inspection Site 123	225
Inspection Site 124	227
Inspection Site 125	229
Inspection Site 126	231
Inspection Site 127	233
Inspection Site 128	235
Inspection Site 130	237
Inspection Site 131	239
Inspection Site 139	241
Inspection Site 140	243
Inspection Site 141	. 245



Inspection Site 157	247
Inspection Site 158	249
Inspection Site 159	251
Inspection Site 160	253
Inspection Site 161	255
Inspection Site 162	257
Inspection Site 163	259
Inspection Site 166	261
Inspection Site 170	263
Inspection Site 174	265
Inspection Site 175	267
Inspection Site 190	269
Inspection Site 191	271
Inspection Site 192	273
Inspection Site 193	275
Inspection Site 221	277
Inspection Site 222	279
Inspection Site 223	281
Inspection Site 224	283
Inspection Site 225	285
Inspection Site 226	287
Inspection Site 227	289
Inspection Site 228	291
Inspection Site 229	293
Inspection Site 230	295
Inspection Site 231	297
Inspection Site 232	299
Inspection Site 236	301
Inspection Site 241	303
Inspection Site 242	305



Inspection Site 243	307
Inspection Site 244	309
Inspection Site 245	311
Inspection Site 246	313
Inspection Site 247	315
Inspection Site 248	317
Inspection Site 259	319
Inspection Site 260	321
Inspection Site 261	323
Inspection Site 264	325
Inspection Site 265	327
Inspection Site 266	329
Inspection Site 267	331
Inspection Site 268	333
Inspection Site 269	335
Inspection Site 271	337
Inspection Site 272	339
Inspection Site 273	3/11



Table 1 Inspection Site 1 Summary

Inspection Site 1		
Inspection Type	Detailed Soil Pit	
Inspection Date	13/04/2015	
Paddock	22	
Landform Element	Mid hillslope	
Soil Type	Black Vertosol	
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing native grasses	
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box	
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, creeping bluegrass	
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, prickly pear	
Groundcover	90%	
Historical Cultivation		
2014	No	
2016	No	
2016	No	
2017	No	
2018	No	
2019	No	
	INO	
2020	No	
2020	No	
2020 2021	No No	
2020 2021 2022	No No	



Photo 1: Inspection Site 1













Table 2: Inspection Site 2 Summary

	Inspection Site 3
Inspection Type	Soil pit observation
Inspection Date	13/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Mid hillslope
Soil Type	Black Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing native grasses
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, wallaby grass
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	90%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 2: Inspection Site 2







Table 3: Inspection Site 5 Summary

	Inspection Site 5
Inspection Type	Soil pit observation
Inspection Date	14/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Upper hillslope
Soil Type	Shallow Brown Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing native grasses
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, wallaby grass, wire grass
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	70%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	No evidence of cultivation



Photo 3: Inspection Site 5







Table 4: Inspection Site 6 Summary

	Inspection Site 6
Inspection Type	Soil pit observation
Inspection Date	14/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Mid hillslope
Soil Type	Shallow Brown Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing native grasses
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, wallaby grass, wire grass
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	80%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 4: Inspection Site 6













Table 5: Inspection Site 7 Summary

	Inspection Site 7
Inspection Type	Soil pit observation
Inspection Date	14/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Upper hillslope
Soil Type	Brown Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing native grasses
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, wallaby grass, wire grass
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	70%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 5: Inspection Site 7

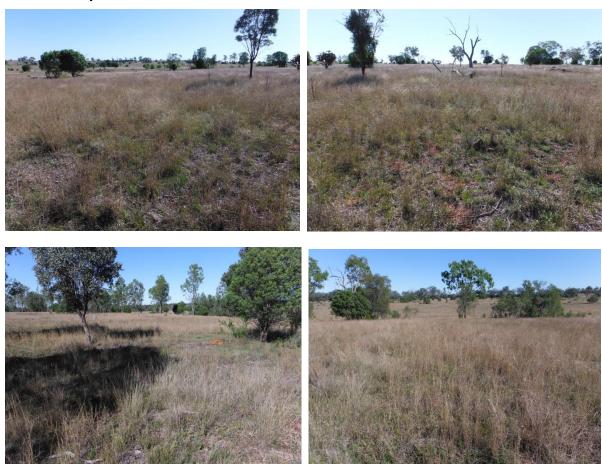






Table 6: Inspection Site 8 Summary

	Inspection Site 8
Inspection Type	Detailed Soil Pit
Inspection Date	14/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Mid hillslope
Soil Type	Black Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing native grasses
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, wallaby grass, wire grass
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	80%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 6: Inspection Site 8







Table 7: Inspection Site 9 Summary

	Inspection Site 9
Inspection Type	Soil pit observation
Inspection Date	14/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Mid hillslope
Soil Type	Brown Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, Rhodes grass, paspalum
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	80%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 7: Inspection Site 9







Table 8: Inspection Site 10 Summary

Inspection Site 10	
Inspection Type	Soil pit observation
Inspection Date	14/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Mid hillslope
Soil Type	Brown Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pastures
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, Rhodes grass, sedge
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	70%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago



Photo 8: Inspection Site 10













Table 9: Inspection Site 11 Summary

Inspection Site 11	
Inspection Type	Soil pit observation
Inspection Date	14/04/2015
Paddock	22
Landform Element	Mid hillslope
Soil Type	Black Vertosol
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pastures
Dominant Vegetation Type	Acacia, belah, poplar box
Dominant Pasture Species	QLD bluegrass, Rhodes grass
Dominant Weed Species	Turnip weed, Chinese lantern, roly poly
Groundcover	90%
Historical Cultivation	
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

