

Environment

No loss of ecosystem health



Flora

- 9 vegetation types were identified across the Mineral Claim, with predominantly Blue Gum and River Red Gum Woodland.
- The Mineral Claim is considered to contain areas of high conservation value, with suitable habitat for listed flora and fauna species.
- A total of 166 flora species were recorded including 38 introduced species. An additional 10 species of orchids are known to occur on the site.
- 4 South Australian listed species were identified. The Vulnerable Behr's Cowslip Orchid, Pale Wood-rush, Blue Star Sun-orchid and the Rare Pink Gum.
- Local seed collection will assist in revegetation with propagation by a local native plant specialist nursery.

Fauna

- The Project site was surveyed for mammals, reptiles, frogs and birds using a range of methodologies for four consecutive nights. A total of 1308 observations from 85 species within 46 families were recorded during the fauna survey.
- 62 bird, 17 mammal, 7 reptiles and 4 amphibians were recorded.
- 5 bat species from two families were identified from 2033 echolocation call sequences.
- The Vulnerable Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Rare White-winged Chough and Crested Shriketit were recorded.

Site Design

Preservation and enhancement of the native environment has been the driving objective behind Terramin's site design.

The site design includes buffer zones around the creek lines of the property and the newly assigned Native Vegetation Heritage Agreement Area.

40,000 native plants have been established to provide habitat for native species of lizards, insects, marsupials and birds .

The site design avoids all significant trees on site.

Species selection has been entirely chosen based on local endemic species to maximise vegetation success on local soil and climatic conditions.

Site storm water design does not alter surface water flow volumes entering the subcatchment, thus not altering the water available for downstream riparian vegetation.

A Phytophthora and Phylloxera Management Plan has been implemented as a precaution.

Once operating, the site will have revegetated 10.5 hectares of land with native vegetation endemic to the area, which will create a biodiversity corridor linking with the Native Vegetation Heritage Agreement area.

A buffer zone around the heritage listed Lone Hand mining chimney has been implemented.



She-oak seed



Spider Grevillea



Billy Buttons



Emerging Orchid



Short-Beaked Echidna



Pobblebonk Banjo Frog



Lesser Long Eared Bat



Bund planting 2017



Landscaped Bund 2019



Monitoring Ecosystem Health



Golden Wattle



Local School's nest box project