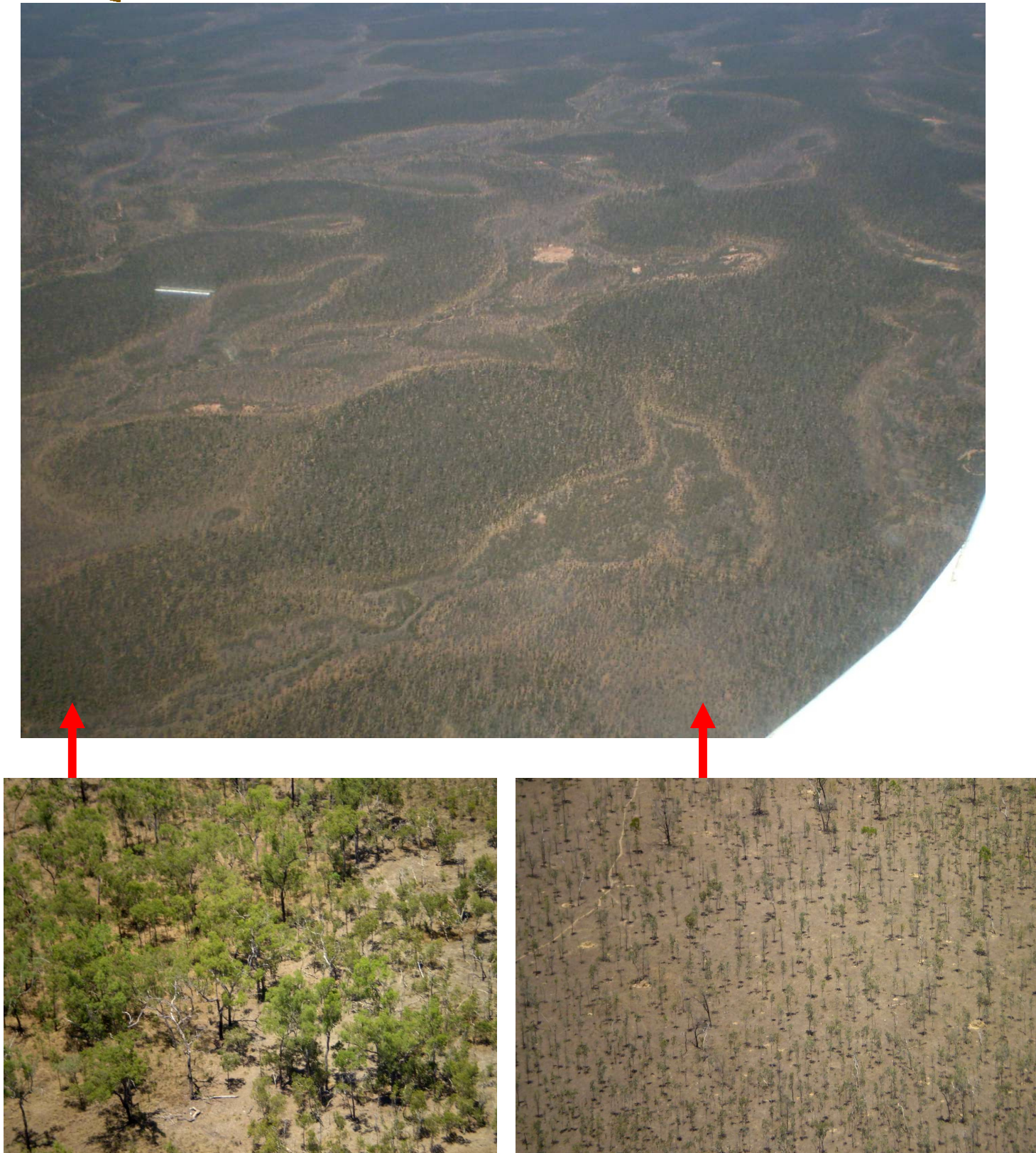
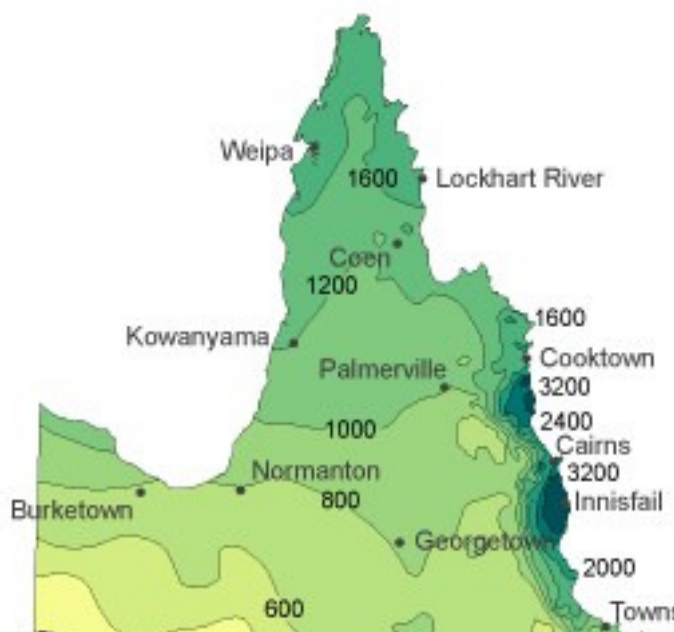




## ANNEX A: FIGURES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE STAATEN WILD RIVER AREA



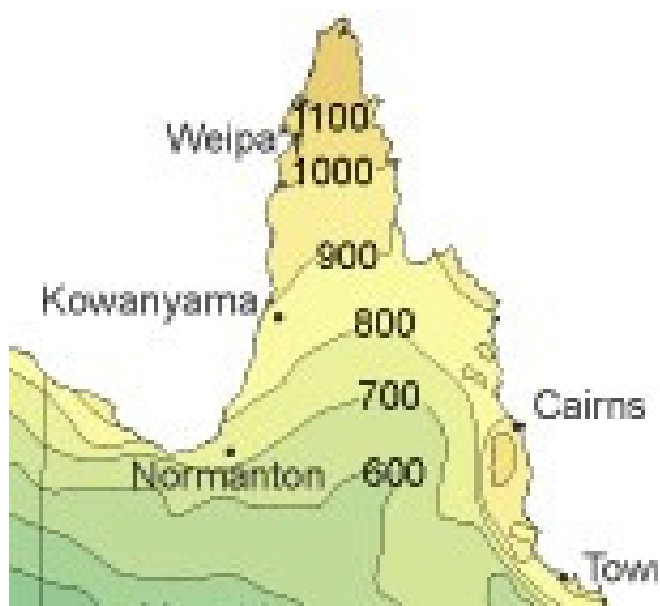
**Fig. 1** A Mosaic of eucalypts and paperbark in the national park. B and C are from Highbury but provide a closer aerial view of the general form of vegetation. The topography is typically mounds and swales without incised drainage lines.



**Annual Rainfall**



**Annual Potential Evaporation**



**Annual Evapotranspiration (AET)**



**Stations used to predict AET**

**Fig. 2** Bureau of Meteorology results for climatic surfaces for mean annual rainfall, potential evaporation, actual evapotranspiration, and the locations of stations used to predict evapotranspiration.





**Fig. 3**

Rubber vine in riparian vegetation.



**Fig. 4**

Erosion due to grazing (adjacent to the Staaten Catchment).







**Fig. 5** Fenceline effect showing recruitment of trees into natural grassland. A and B are either side of a fence. Located near soil site 3



**Fig. 6** Junction of Vanrook Creek and Einasleigh River showing riverine and riparian vegetation



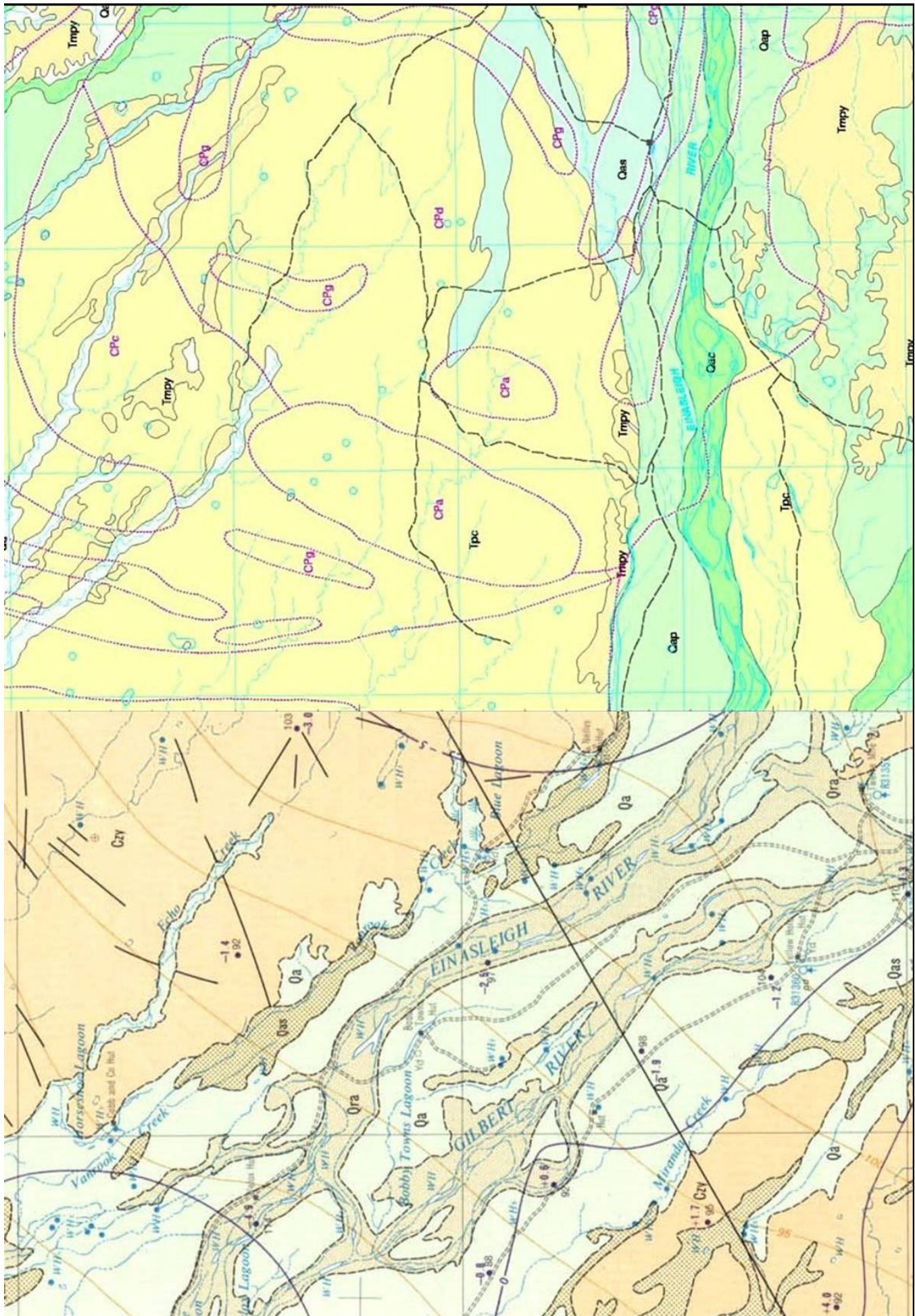
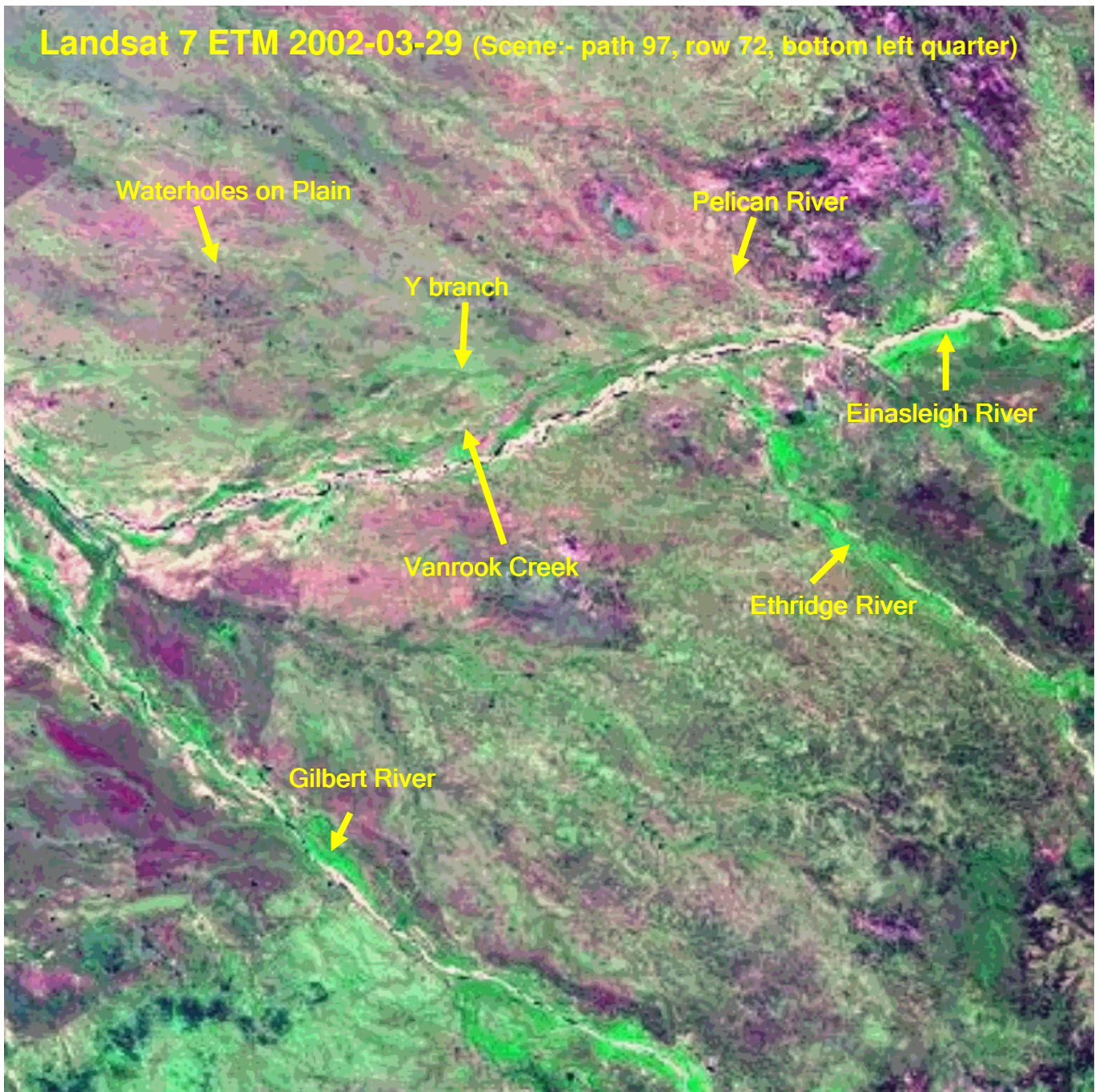


Fig. 7 Parts of the 1:250 000 scale Geological maps encompassing sections of Vanrook and Echo Creeks on Strathmore. Maps by Geoscience Australia.





**Fig. 8** Satellite image for wet conditions covering the Strathmore Property. The Y branching illustrates the development of streams through water fanning out in flat terrain that results in the anastomosing channels. The waterholes on plains are not necessarily associated with remnant or relic streams. Satellite image by Geoscience Australia.

