

Appendix 2: Figures illustrating adequacy of topographical mapping to complete an indicative assessment of true mangrove BPPH extent.

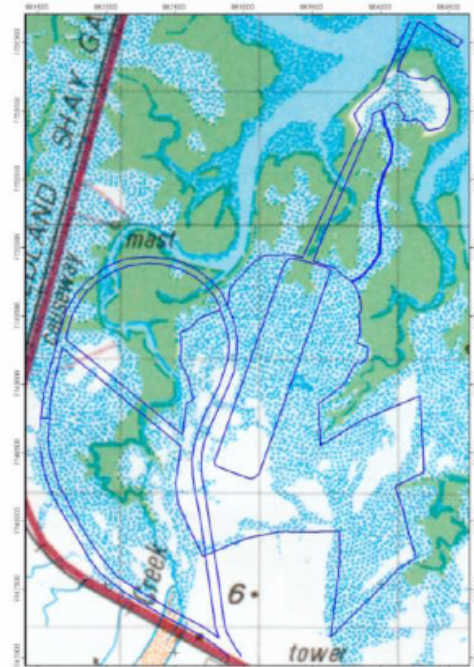
1. Port Disturbance area on aerial photography



2. Port Disturbance area on aerial photography, showing extent of PER mangrove associations 1 – 5 (in bright green boundary)



3. Port Disturbance area on 1:50,000 topographic mapping, showing extent of mangrove cover picked up on DOLA mapping



Key Points of Comparison

1. FMG port infrastructure now largely avoids the mangrove associations visible on aerial photography (Figure 1).
2. The limits of mangrove associations 1 through 5 as defined in Table 12 of the FMG PER (bright green boundary on Figure 2), corresponds with the limit of this visible mangrove cover. This includes 'open canopy' mangrove cover (Association 5: Low open woodland of *Avicennia marina* on saline flats), but does not include sapphire and mudflats with occasional scattered *A. marina* (Association 6).
3. The extent of mangrove cover shown on the 1:50,000 topographical mapping (Figure 3), shows a high level of correspondence with the limits of mangrove cover shown in bright green on Figure 2 (i.e. the limit of mangrove associations 1-5 based on field survey). The only area of notable difference is in the north-west of Figure 3, where a small area mangrove colonisation has occurred since the time that the topographical mapping was acquired (15 years ago). The comparison generally indicates a high degree of correspondence between the topographical mapping mangrove cover and field mapped mangrove associations used in BPPH calculations.