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Natural Environment Site Strategy

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Reports and/or Plans by Others

Reports and/or plans by others may be included within this Natural Environment Site Strategy to support the document.



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I. Introduction

I.I. Requirements of site strategy

This Natural Environment Site Strategy (NESS) has been compiled as per anticipated approval requirements for **Mountain Ridge Pty. Ltd.'s** South Maclean Project. While not in response to approval conditions, this NESS has been prepared based on anticipated requirements with reference to a number of approvals issued in the area and based on feedback from **Economic Development Queensland**. The following components are included within this NESS:

- i. outline measures to conserve and enhance the site's biodiversity values (areas of ecological significance, waterways and vegetation management);
- ii. identify strategies to avoid, minimise and mitigate the clearing of remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems where proven by ground truthing to be viable;
- iii. identify management plans to be provided to address the clearing of non-viable remnant vegetation containing endangered regional ecosystems;
- iv. identify rehabilitation strategies for any corridors of native vegetation to improve habitat extent and wildlife movement;
- v. identify any buffering to areas of Significant Biodiversity Values and which have associated conservation, biodiversity, habitat or scenic amenity values;
- vi. identify strategies for fauna and flora management of the site, and determine corridors, proposed road crossing designs for expected fauna utilisation and rehabilitation areas (such as for koala habitat);
- vii. Detail the measures outlining how and when Koala habitat obligations for the Greater Flagstone PDA as detailed in the PDA Guideline No. 17 Remnant Vegetation and Koala Habitat Obligation in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs will be delivered;
- viii. identify strategies to prevent land degradation and the management of dispersive/sodic soils;
- ix. identify strategies to rehabilitate major watercourses;
- x. identify strategies for bushfire management;
- xi. identify strategies for pest and weed management;
- xii. identify strategies for monitoring vegetation rehabilitation; and
- xiii. identify strategies for rehabilitation of stream banks of major watercourse areas previously disturbed by man-made intervention to create riparian stability

This overarching site strategy, as amended from time to time, is intended to guide future development decisions in relation to the Mountain Ridge Road, South Maclean Development.



Administration Definitions

1.2. In this site strategy:

Developer	means an entity with effective control of the development of a parcel of land within the Application Area.
Application Area	Refer to Plan 1 in Appendix 1 .
Guideline 14	means PDA Guideline no. 14 for Environmental values and sustainable resource use (May 2015)
Guideline 17	means PDA Guideline no. 17 for Remnant vegetation and koala habitat obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs (May 2015)
ICOP	means the Infrastructure Charging Offset Plan Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area (July 2013).
EDQ	means the Minister for Economic Development Queensland established under the Economic Development Act 2012, which supersedes the Urban Land Development Authority and repeals the Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007 (Qld)
PDA Development Scheme	means the Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme (October 2011)



2. Structure

2.1 This site strategy is to be read in conjunction with the reports, Whole of Site Strategies and Infrastructure Master Plans referenced in the Context Plan(s) over the relevant parts of the Application Area (and subsequent revisions and addendums to the same).

2.2 This Overarching Site Strategy for the management of the Natural Environment is set out in the following structure:





3. Guidelines and Relevant Information

3.1 This Natural Environment Site Strategy (NESS) is prepared within the parameters of Guideline 14 and Guideline 17. Site specific alterations or legislative departures from the above are outlined in **Sections 3 & 4** of this NESS.

3.2 The Application Area does not contain ground-truthed endangered regional ecosystems. Refer to **Plan 3 (Appendix 1)** for the Ground Truthed Remnant Vegetation that shows the Regional Ecosystems rectified on-site.

3.3 The Application Area contains Koala habitat areas, defined in Guideline 17 as:

An area mapped on State Planning Policy 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland, SEQ Koala Protection Area Koala Habitat Values maps as:

- *bushland habitat; or*
- *having high and medium value suitable for rehabilitation habitat types.*

Refer to **Plan 3 (Appendix 1)** for the current Koala Habitat Values Mapping.

3.4 It is noted that the Koala Habitat Values Mapping covering the Application Area was completed at the GIS level. **Section 7** of this NESS includes a process and method for amendment of Koala Habitat Values Mapping that is generally consistent with the process and method for amendments to mapping under Schedule 11 Part 4 of the *Planning Regulation 2017*.

3.5 References (including references in Guideline 14 and Guideline 17) to an Act, policy, mapping or other document shall be applied as the Act, policy, mapping or document as at 10 October 2017 or as specified herein.

3.6 No offsets are required for Matters of Local Environmental Significance.

3.7 Site and project specific Bushfire Hazard Assessments and Management Plans will be prepared and submitted for endorsement / approval. The outcomes and requirements of these plans will consider the strategies adopted in this NESS.

3.8 Notwithstanding any of the requirements of this NESS, the Developer will not be required to perform any rectification works to parts of the site that have been transferred / dedicated to other parties and accepted off maintenance.



4. Strategies

4.1 Natural Environment Site Strategies – Flagstone Creek Corridor

Site strategies have been developed to manage environmental and development outcomes for all land included within this application area. The site strategies include 6 columns listed as Element, Overall Outcomes, Strategies / Actions, Design Standards / Resources, Timing (Indicative) and Achievement Criteria. **Mountain Ridge Pty Ltd** is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting for all site strategies. For most elements strategy outcomes vary for both land use areas.

For each element, the “avoid, minimise, mitigate and restore or offset” hierarchy has been adopted. It is noted that the **Mountain Ridge Pty Ltd** South Maclean NESS is not preceded by a higher level approval and thus does not link each strategy back to an approval condition as per the majority of NESS applied within the PDA.

Riparian Zone

The following Overall Outcomes and Design Standards apply to works within and adjoining the designated Riparian Zone:

- Secure and dedicate/transfer to Council a robust and sustainable portion of the site retaining the highest quality ecological values for conservation purposes
- Undertake ecological restoration and waterway corridor restoration measures prior to dedication to Council
- Allow for controlled passive nature based recreational uses

Development Land

The Development Land is defined as the balance site area that is not included in the designated Flagstone Creek Corridor. The majority of this area will be developed to a minimum net residential density of 17 dwellings per hectare; however, there may be opportunities to retain environmental values in open space subject to earthworks and servicing requirements. It is noted that development at this density is generally prohibitive of the retention of major or functional areas of environmental values. This whole of site strategy seeks to retain the highest ecological values within the designated Riparian Zone of the Flagstone Creek Corridor (**Appendix 2**).

The following Overall Outcomes and Design Standards apply to the Development Land:

- Ensure systems and processes for assessment, reporting, protection and management are based on leading practice ecological guidelines and relevant legislative frameworks
- Explore and detail specific opportunities to retain ecological features throughout the site by incorporating detailed environmental data into the site design process
- Outlines the legislative requirements for all potential or actual threatened plants and animals as scheduled at the State Government and Commonwealth Government Level.

District Park

For District Park outcomes and design standards refer to the Landscaping Plan.



Natural Environment Site Strategies

Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
Survey, Identification & Reporting	1. Identify Significant Biodiversity Values within and adjoining the Development Land	- Desktop assessments using Local, State and Commonwealth environment databases and mapping - Robust field surveys that are appropriately timed and conducted for expected biodiversity values - Use the information surveyed and identified in the Significant Biodiversity Values assessment and Ecological Assessment Report of the Flagstone Creek Corridor to prioritise environmental features	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - Guideline 14 - PDA Development Scheme - State and Commonwealth survey guidelines including: - EPBC Significant Impact Guidelines, including specific guidelines for expected species - DSITIA Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines - NCA Protected Plants Flora Survey Guidelines - Database and mapping references including: - EPBC PMST Database - EHP Wildlife Online Database - EHP NCA Protected Plants Mapping - NRM Regulated Vegetation Management Mapping - Koala SPRP Mapping - SARA Mapping - SPP Biodiversity Values Mapping	Context Plan or RoL application	Context Plan and RoL applications are accompanied by Significant Biodiversity Values Assessment Report
Confirmed Areas of Remnant Vegetation Containing Endangered Regional Ecosystems	Retain and protect Confirmed Areas of Remnant Vegetation Containing Endangered Regional Ecosystems	Not Applicable – No mapped nor viable Endangered remnant vegetation was identified on-site			
Other Vegetation	1. Development protects and minimises impacts on native vegetation within and supporting Significant Biodiversity Values.	- Avoid (to the greatest extent possible) the clearing of remnant, regrowth and other native vegetation, including non-juvenile Koala habitat trees within the land designated Riparian Zone and Mapped wider extents of the Flagstone Creek Corridor (Appendix 1) - Unavoidable clearing can only occur for essential community infrastructure within the designated Flagstone Creek Corridor	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - Guideline 14 - Guideline 17 - DSDIP Significant Residual Impact Guideline - Approved Site Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) - NRM Self Assessable Guidelines for land management and exemption checklist - Easement rights	Site design and continuing through stages of approved construction Annual Report (until project off maintenance)	An increase in habitat quality of vegetation to be included in the site's Significant Biodiversity Values at completion of the project. Rehabilitation Methods and KPI's to be adhered to can be found in Appendix 2 – Ecological Site Management Plan. These KPI's are applicable to this NESS An increase in the Projective Foliage Cover (PFC) of canopy trees and quality condition of shrub and ground cover layers within the



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
		where this infrastructure cannot be reasonably located elsewhere - Where unavoidable clearing for essential community infrastructure is required within the designated the Flagstone Creek Corridor, rehabilitate impacted areas in accordance with SEQ Restoration Guidelines and the Ecological Site Management Plan - Prepare Management Plans in accordance with the Reporting and Management Section of this NESS to stage and manage the impacts of clearing as per the Ecological Site Management Plan - Stage and minimise the clearing of trees for areas designated under the plan of development as schools, future park, drainage and buffer until preliminary concepts for these areas have been prepared and clearing extents identified (refer to Appendix 2) - Through site earthworks, maximise the retention of remnant vegetation, regrowth and healthy isolated native tree species within waterway corridors and future recreation / open space areas where not in conflict with the purpose and use of the open space or other required infrastructure within the development land	- Site Bushfire Management Plan Plan 3 (Appendix 1) - Draft Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals affected by Land Clearing - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual - Ecological Site Management Plan		designated Flagstone Creek Corridor by completion of the project (when measured against pre-commencement baseline surveys – reported on annually)
Koala	- Minimise clearing of Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Trees (NJKHTs) and provide obligations in accordance with IG17 to achieve a net gain in Koala habitat for the region - Minimise threats to existing local Koala populations by avoiding conflicts with roads and dogs	- Avoid (to the greatest extent possible) the removal of NJKHT within the designated Flagstone Creek Corridor - Where unavoidable clearing for essential community infrastructure is necessary within the designated Riparian Zone, all works are managed in accordance with the Reporting and Management Section of this NESS	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - EPBC Koala Referral Guidelines - Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 and Management Program 2006-2016 (koala plan) - EHP Koala Sensitive Design Guideline - Main Roads Fauna Sensitive Design Manual Vol.2 - Draft Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals affected by Land Clearing	Site design and continuing through stages of approved construction. Annual Report (until project off maintenance)	Increase in the density of NJKHT within the designated Riparian Zone (Measured at strategic intervals until project off maintenance) No temporary fragments or islands of NJKHT within clearing zones for the life of the project (reported annually)



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
		- Minimise impacts of the clearing of NJKHT through the Development Land by staging and sequencing works commencing in the southern disturbed areas and flushing towards the northern retained areas - Stage and manage the impacts of clearing NJKHT in accordance with the Reporting and Management Section of this NESS - Ensure site design of open space and retained waterway areas within the Development Land minimises the clearing of NJKHT - Incorporate dog off-leash facilities in recreation parkland and on lead control measures through the designated Riparian Zone - Ensure site design provides for safe Koala linkage opportunities to surrounding off-site habitat by discouraging Koala movement into built up areas through a range of Koala sensitive design measures (fencing, signage, road and landscape design) - Provide obligations in accordance with Guideline 17 to achieve a net gain in Koala habitat for the region for any removed NJKHT from Medium Value – Suitable for Rehabilitation and all Bushland Habitat Mapping categories.			
EVNT Species	1. Identify and avoid (to the greatest extent possible) any impacts on EVNT species	- Avoid clearing of EVNT flora species - Ensure appropriate pre-clearance checks and fauna spotter reporting provides a contemporary and more detailed review of EVNT species or potential habitat within each stage of clearing Stretch Target - Where suitable within and adjoining the designated Riparian Zone, corridors or	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - NCA Protected Plants Exemption Process - Fauna Spotter Pre-Clearance and Post Works Reporting - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual - Ecological Site Management Plan	Site design and continuing through stages of approved construction Annual reporting (until project off maintenance)	Increase in quality of EVNT flora species within the designated Riparian Zone. Increase in the availability of habitat and usage of the designated Riparian Zone by fauna when compared with benchmark pre-commencement surveys As per the Ecological Site Management Plan



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
		open space areas, incorporate areas of <i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> and or other habitat reinstatement for EVNT Species			
Native Fauna (non EVNT Species)	1. Minimise impacts on native fauna (not scheduled as Threatened)	- Avoid negative impacts on native fauna species in the designated Riparian Zone - Consolidate habitat for all native fauna into non development portions of the site (i.e. designated Riparian Zone and supporting areas) - Engage a registered fauna spotter for a pre-clearance report and advice on clearing and sequencing methods within the Development Land - Stage and manage the impacts of clearing in accordance with the Reporting and Management Section of this NESS and the Ecological Site Management Plan - Minimise impacts of clearing Development Land through staging, sequencing and Management Plans prepared in accordance with the Reporting and Management Section of this NESS - Where specific habitat features, such as mature habitat trees retaining hollows, need to be removed, complete an audit of lost habitat features. Use the audit to determine a strategy to harvest habitat features and/or design and implement a species specific nest box offset strategy as part of the FMP	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - Fauna Management Plan prepared in accordance with the Draft Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals affected by Land Clearing - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual - Ecological Site Management Plan	Site design and continuing through stages of approved construction Summarised through Annual Reporting (until project off maintenance)	Fauna Spotter / Catcher pre, during and post clearing reports completed for each stage of clearing works Evidence within the NESS annual report of adaptive management procedural change within Fauna Spotter / Catcher Reports for each stage of the project
Waterways	1. Retain, protect and buffer site watercourses forming part of the projects Significant Biodiversity Values	- Avoid (to the greatest extent possible) any clearing within mapped watercourses, or other natural hydrological features within the designated Riparian Zone - Avoid (to the greatest extent possible) any clearing within the identified waterway forming part of the site's Significant	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - State Code 16 - DAF Mapping - DAF WWBW Self Assessable Codes - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide	Site design and continuing through stages of approved construction Within each specific	Watercourses identified as Significant Biodiversity Values are retained through site design Bio-condition of site watercourses retained as part of Significant Biodiversity Values are increased at completion of the project



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
		Biodiversity Values within or adjoining the Development Land (i.e. Flagstone Creek Corridor, Plan 5) ▪ Minimise impacts on the identified waterway forming part of the site's Significant Biodiversity Values through appropriately designed and located buffers (i.e. Riparian Zone, Plan 5) ▪ Explore infrastructure designed to incorporate existing vegetation with storm water solutions through modified drainage features throughout the development portions and recreational parklands ▪ Where unavoidable clearing (e.g. access where no other alternative exists, essential community infrastructure and/or approved waterway corridor restoration measures) is required within: ○ mapped watercourses or other natural hydrological features within the designated Riparian Zone; or ○ identified waterways forming part of the site's Significant Biodiversity Values within or adjoining the Development Land; ○ minimise the clearing footprint, mitigate impacts and compensate through ecological restoration measures. ▪ Where unavoidable clearing is necessary within: ○ mapped watercourses or other natural hydrological features within the designated Riparian Zone; or ○ identified waterways forming part of the site's Significant Biodiversity Values within or adjoining the Development Land;	▪ SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual ▪ CPTED Guidelines for Queensland ▪ Ecological Site Management Plan	Management Plan (Vegetation, Fauna and Weed)	



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
		ensure that all works are managed in accordance with the Reporting and Management Section of this NESS			
Land Degradation	1. Avoid and manage land degradation impacts caused through works within areas of dispersive and sodic soils	▪ Avoid (to the greatest extent possible) any clearing within identified waterways forming part of the site's Significant Biodiversity Values within or adjoining the Development Land (i.e. Flagstone Creek, Plan 5) ▪ Avoid (to the greatest extent possible) clearing on steep terrain greater than 20%. Where clearing on steep terrain is unavoidable, employ machinery and clearing techniques that minimise disturbance to soils ▪ Minimise clearing of any natural drainage features within the Development Land where included as part of open space, drainage channels, or future schools ▪ Mitigate the impacts of clearing of any drainage features, overland flow paths or other natural hydrological features through inclusion of a detailed erosion and sediment control plan for each stage of self-certified operational works submissions ▪ Dispersive soil mitigation measures are to be implemented during detailed design if required (such as vegetation or protection of batters, minimising velocity of stormwater flows, flattening of grades, stormwater detention, stormwater discharge into erosion resistant areas, soil re-compaction, soil stabilisers (chemical polymers) and use of sandstone/barriers) as per the endorsed waterway corridor restoration plan ▪ Carry out water testing as per the endorsed waterway corridor restoration plan	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: ▪ State Code 16 ▪ DAF WWBW Self Assessable Codes ▪ SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code ▪ SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide ▪ SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual ▪ CPTED Guidelines for Queensland ▪ Ecological Site Management Plan ▪ Endorsed / approved site strategies and infrastructure master plans for: ○ Earthworks ○ Stormwater ○ Waterway Restoration	Site design and continuing through stages of approved construction.	No indirect impacts from soil deposition or erosion in the downstream Significant Biodiversity Values areas



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
Rehabilitation & Restoration	1. Expand and improve the quality of Significant Biodiversity Values and other retained natural features.	- Revegetate and restore to remnant status all cleared, degraded and modified areas within the designated within the Flagstone Creek Corridor as per the Ecological Site Management Plan, where not in conflict with bushfire management requirements or passive based nature recreation infrastructure - Undertake rehabilitation, including planting of endemic species and weed management, within the bed and banks of retained or modified watercourses and drainage features. This rehabilitation may be utilised as part of the total site storm water management strategies, particularly with regard to stormwater quality and waterway corridor restoration - Reuse cleared native vegetation (e.g. as site mulch in future revegetation works in and adjoining the designated Riparian Zone) - Explore the harvesting of the A-horizon of healthy bushland areas within the development precinct for assisted natural regeneration within degraded land through and surrounding the Riparian Zone Stretch Target: - Wherever practical, research and incorporate EVNT Species (flora) and Threatened Ecological Communities into site revegetation	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual - Ecological Site Management Plan - Endorsed / approved site strategies and infrastructure master plans for: - Open space - Stormwater	Site design and continuing through stages of approved construction.	Increased quality in the condition of retained areas when measured against pre-commencement benchmarks.
Weed and Pest Species	1. Decrease in the volume and diversity of site weed and pest species	- Identify and map major infestations of environmental and declared weeds that will be targeted for removal through the designated Riparian Zone - Prepare detailed weed management and rehabilitation plans for the designated Riparian Zone, including re-vegetation using existing native species and pre-clear	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - Guideline 14 - BA declared weeds and pests - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual - Ecological Site Management Plan	Pre-Construction Certification and / or Self Certification Reporting as per purpose specific management or	Decrease in the extent and diversity of site weed species on-site (measured annually for the life of the project)



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
		Regional Ecosystem communities, to strengthen the riparian vegetation cover - Prepare detailed weed management and rehabilitation plans for all portions of open space, including waterways and drainage features, relative to the stage in which they are proposed to be created - Manage weeds and pests in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> - Explore methods to minimise impacts of domestic animals on environmental features surrounding the community, such as implementing educational and control measures for areas of the project adjoining or with the potential to influence the designated Riparian Zone		rehabilitation plan Summary reporting as part of annual report (until project off maintenance)	
Monitoring, Management Plans & Reporting	Ensure monitoring, management and reporting to collect adequate information to contribute towards the avoid, minimise, restore and offset principles of this NESS	- Prepare Vegetation Management Plans (VMPs) for each phase of clearing works incorporating the requirements of AS 4970-2009 - VMPs are to be approved by: - self-certification where prepared in accordance with AS 4970 -2009 and external to Significant Biodiversity Values areas; or - compliance assessment for unavoidable clearing within Significant Biodiversity Values areas - Monitoring and reporting to occur as per requirements of each VMP (e.g. photo monitoring, tree health, assessment post works) - Prepare Fauna Management Plans (FMPs) for each stage of development involving vegetation clearing works. FMPs are to	Where suitable, parts of the following documents and standards will assist in measuring the Overall Outcome: - Guideline 14 - Regulated Vegetation Management Mapping, PMAV and Pre-Clear Mapping - Management plan specific monitoring and reporting requirements. - Draft Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals affected by Land Clearing - Australian Standard (AS) 4970 -2009 Protection of trees on development sites. - DSDIP Significant Residual Impact Guideline - EOP - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide - SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual - Ecological Site Management Plan	All stages – reported annually (until project off maintenance)	Annual evidence monitoring, management and reporting measures have used findings to contribute to the adaptive management of all other NESS site procedures



Element	Overall Outcomes	Strategies / Actions	Design Standards / Resources	Timing (Indicative)	Achievement Criteria
		mandate the use of EHP registered fauna spotters ▪ FMPs are to be approved by self-certification where prepared in accordance with the Draft Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals affected by Land-Clearing ▪ Monitoring and reporting to occur as per the requirement of each specific FMP, incorporating the reporting requirements of the engaged fauna spotter ▪ Prepare and implement Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plans for retained vegetation areas, drainage tributaries and other existing or reinstated vegetation areas ▪ Monitoring and reporting to occur as per the requirements of each specific Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan (e.g. photo monitoring, quadrant and transect surveys etc.) showing reductions in site weed cover and expanded vegetation regeneration area ▪ Create a data repository of all environmental surveys, reports, management plans and monitoring data to inform future government and non-government decision making in Greater Flagstone and broader areas			



5. Natural Environmental Features

5.1 At the whole of site scale, core natural environment features include:

- a) Remnant Vegetation
- b) Confirmed Waterway Areas
- c) Waterway buffer areas
- d) Areas of juvenile native vegetation

5.2 Each of these core features is detailed on **Plan 5 (Appendix 1)** and briefly described below.

- a) Remnant Vegetation

As part of the PMAV assessment, Endangered Remnant Vegetation has been rectified on site. These areas primarily occur within the designated Riparian Zone. While not being protected specifically by Guideline 14 and Guideline 17, only a small proportion of these remnant vegetated areas are to be cleared.

- b) Confirmed Waterway Areas

Confirmed Waterway Areas reflect drainage features on-site that recorded consistent features and values to be defined as a watercourse under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. These areas displayed more evidence of conveying run-off and areas of greater diversity through mesic variants to the broader habitats in which they are contained.

- c) Flagstone Creek Corridor

Waterway buffers have been applied as per the outcomes of the Significant Biodiversity Assessment as follows:

- Riparian Zone 50 m for Centreline or too of high bank whichever is larger
- District Park Rehabilitation Carried out as per the specifications of **Appendix 2**

- d) Areas of Juvenile Native Regeneration

A number of Category X areas retain relatively dense immature native regrowth. These areas vary diversely in health and relative value



6. Ongoing Monitoring and Reporting

- 6.1 Ongoing monitoring of achievement of the Natural Environment Site Strategies will occur in accordance with specific management plans (e.g. as specified in VMPs, FMPs, Rehabilitation Plans, etc.) and the Ecological Site Management Plan
- 6.2 The Developer undertakes to complete monitoring and reporting in accordance with each approved management plans
- 6.3 Further specific methods for monitoring and reporting will be developed where required in conjunction with Context Plans, Plans of Development, and Compliance Submissions
- 6.4 This document has been prepared with consideration of adaptive management principles being adopted into each report and management plan prepared over the project. This NESS sets the overarching outcome and achievement metric for measurement in stage or works specific documents



7. Koala Habitat Values Mapping

7.1 Koala Habitat Values Mapping can be amended through the use of the following methods which are generally consistent with the *Planning Regulation 2017*:

Determination of koala habitat type for certain land

1. As part of, or prior to, the lodgement of a development application, an applicant may request the assessment manager to make a determination that land, which is part of that development application, is of a different Koala habitat type than the Koala habitat type shown for the land on the Map of Assessable Development Area Koala Habitat Values
2. An applicant who makes a request must provide sufficient information, and (if requested) as part of the response to the information request, for the assessment manager to make the determination
3. Sufficient information includes, but is not limited to, a report by a suitably-qualified and experienced professional in respect of the habitat located on, and in connection with, the land for which the determination is requested
4. An assessment manager who receives a request may determine, as part of its decision, that any part of the land that is the subject of the request is:
 - a. of a Koala habitat type different to that shown on a Map of Assessable Development Area Koala Habitat Values; or
 - b. an area where Koalas are generally not present.
5. The assessment manager may only make the determination where it is reasonably satisfied that the Koala habitat type associated with the relevant land is identified on the Map of Assessable Development Area Koala Habitat Values incorrectly
6. A determination of the Koala habitat type, which applies to the land the subject of the determination for the purpose of applying any rules, guidelines, offsets or other considerations relating to the Koala species
7. Further guidance on the technical information and considerations to be incorporated into an application for a redetermination of the Koala habitat values maps can be drawn from Schedule 11 of the Planning Regulations 2017.



8. Definitions / References / Acronyms

Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
Application Area	means	the land parcels identified in Plan 1 (Appendix 1)		
AS 4970-2009	means	<i>Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites (incorporating Amendment No. 1)</i>	Mar 2010	Standards Australia
AS	means	Australian Standards		
ASRIS	means	Australian Soil Resource Information System		
BA	means	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	3 Jul 2017	State of Queensland
Biosecurity Act 2014	means	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	3 Jul 2017	State of Queensland
Category B Vegetation	means	as defined by the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> , section 20A.		
Category X Vegetation	means	as defined by the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> , section 20A.		
Confirmed Areas of Remnant Vegetation Containing Endangered Regional Ecosystems	means	Not Applicable.		
Confirmed Waterway Areas	means	Confirmed Waterway Areas as shown on Plan 5 (Appendix 1)		
Context Plan	means	a context plan as contemplated under Section 3.2.8 of the PDA Development Scheme		
CPTED	means	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
CPTED Guidelines for Queensland	means	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design- Guidelines for Queensland - Part B: Implementation Guide	Oct 2007	State of Queensland
DAF	means	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Qld)		
DAF Mapping	means	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works spatial layer (QSpatial)	15 Jan 2013	State of Queensland
DAF WWBW Self Assessable Codes	means	Self- assessable codes for waterway barrier works by DAF including: WWBW01-P1: Construction of minor dams and weirs, WWBW01-P2: Replacement of existing floodgates, WWBW01-P3: Construction and maintenance of culverts, WWBW01-P4: Construction and maintenance of bed level crossings, WWBW02: Temporary waterway barrier works, WWBW03: Regularly constructed temporary waterway barrier works		State of Queensland (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)
Defining Bank	means	as defined in State Development Assessment Provisions Module 8: Native Vegetation Clearing (version 1.7) as meaning: the bank which confines seasonal flows by may be inundated by flooding from time to time. This can be either: 1. The bank of terrace that confines the water before the point of flooding, or 2. Where there is no bank the seasonal high water line which represents the point of flooding."		
Development Land	means	The part of the Application Area occupied by land uses other than designated Riparian Zone.		
DILGP	means	Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (Qld)		
DoE	means	Department of the Environment (Cth)		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
Draft Code of Practice for the Welfare of Wild Animals affected by Land-Clearing	means	Queensland Code of Practice for the welfare of wild animals affected by land-clearing and other habitat impacts and wildlife spotter / catchers (Draft)	2009	Jon Hanger & Ben Nottidge - Australian Wildlife Hospital
Drainage feature	means	as defined in State Development Assessment Provisions Module 8: Native Vegetation Clearing (version 1.7) as meaning: "is a natural landscape feature, including a gully, drain, drainage depression or other erosion feature that – 7 Is formed by the concentration of, or operates to confine or concentrate, overland flow during water and immediately after rainfall events; and 8 Flows for only a short duration after a rainfall event, regardless of the frequency of flow events; and 9 Commonly does not have enough continuing flow to create a riverine environment, and 10 Is shown on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map 10.1 At a scale of 1:25000 on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map for the local government areas of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Logan and Redlands, excluding applications to clear vegetation for extractive industries."		
DSDIP	means	Department of State Development Infrastructure and Planning (Qld) (now Department of Local Government, Infrastructure and Planning)		
DSDIP Significant Residual Impact Guideline	means	Significant Residual Impact Guideline - For matters of state environmental significance and prescribed activities assessable under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 - Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy	Dec 2014	State of Queensland (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning)



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
DSITIA	means	Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts (Qld)		
DSITIA Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines	means	Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland (v 2.0)	Nov 2014	State of Queensland (Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts)
EDQ	means	the Minister for Economic Development Queensland established under the <i>Economic Development Act 2012</i> , which supersedes the <i>Urban Land Development Authority and repeals the Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007</i> (Qld)		
EHP	means	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Qld)		
EHP Koala Sensitive Design Guideline	means	Koala-sensitive Design Guideline- A guide to koala-sensitive design measures for planning and development activities	Nov 2012	State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
EHP NCA Protected Plants Mapping	means	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> protected plants flora survey trigger map spatial layer (QSpatial)		State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
EHP Wildlife Online Database	means	Queensland Government's WildNet data species profile search (version 1.0) database		State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
Endangered Vegetation	means	as mapped by Regulated Vegetation Management Mapping under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> or by a certified Property Map of Assessable Vegetation.		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
EOA	means	<i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014 (Qld)</i>	02 July 2015	State of Queensland
Environmental Offsets Act 2014	means	<i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014 (Qld)</i>	02 July 2015	State of Queensland
Environmental Offsets Policy 2014	means	<i>Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (Version 1.1)</i>	December 2014	State of Queensland
EOP	means	<i>Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (Version 1.1)</i>	December 2014	State of Queensland
EPBC	means	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>	01 July 2015	Commonwealth of Australia
EPBC Act	means	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>	01 July 2015	Commonwealth of Australia
EPBC Koala Referral Guidelines	means	EPBC Act referral guidelines for the vulnerable koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	2014	Commonwealth of Australia
EPBC PMST Database	means	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i> Protected Matters Search Tool database interactive mapping	2015	Commonwealth of Australia
EPBC Significant Impact Guidelines	means	Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	2013	Commonwealth of Australia
ESCP	means	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan		
Essential Habitat	means	as defined in the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> , section 20AC.		
Essential Management	means	as defined in the <i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2000</i> , schedule 26.		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
EVNT Species	means	Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened and presumed Extinct species listed by name in schedules 1-5 of the <i>Nature Conservation Wildlife Regulation 2006</i> and least concern wildlife, not listed by name but identified as indigenous to Australia listed in Schedule 6.		
FMP	means	Fauna Management Plan		
Flagstone Creek Corridor	Means	The Extent of Biodiversity Corridor (including district park) set aside on the development for ecological restoration.		
GFPDA	means	Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (formerly Greater Flagstone UDA)		
Guideline 14	means	PDA guideline no. 14 - Environmental values and sustainable resource use	May 2015	State of Queensland
Guideline 17	means	PDA guideline no. 17 - Remnant vegetation and koala habitat obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs	May 2015	State of Queensland (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning)
ICOP	means	Infrastructure Charging Offset Plan - Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area	Jul 2013	State of Queensland
Koala Habitat Areas	means	as defined in Guideline 17, an area mapped on State Planning Policy 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland, SEQ Koala Protection Area Koala Habitat Values maps as: - bushland habitat - having high and medium value suitable for rehabilitation habitat types.		
Koala Habitat Values Mapping	means	the plan of Koala Habitat Areas enclosed at Plan 3 (Appendix 1) , or as amended in accordance with Section 7 of the NESS.		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
Koala Guideline	means	Schedule 11 – Planning Regulations 2017	Jul 2017	State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
LCC	means	Logan City Council		
Main Roads Fauna Sensitive Design Manual Vol.2	means	Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual - Volume 2: Preferred Practices (Chapter 6 - Measures to achieve fauna sensitive roads, and Chapter 7 - Target Species Design Considerations)	Jun 2010	State of Queensland (Department of Transport and Main Roads)
MNES	means	Matters of National Environmental Significance		
MSES	means	Matters of State Environmental Significance		
MLES	means	Matters of Local Environmental Significance		
Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 and Management Program 2006-2016 (koala plan)	means	<i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006</i>	27 Sep 2013	State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
NCA	means	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	02 Jul 2015	State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines)
NCA Protected Plants Exemption Process	means	where clearing is to be undertaken within a High Risk Area, as mapped by EHP Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map, a flora survey will be undertaken in accordance with the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Guidelines - Nature Conservation Act 1992 and where applicable, an Exempt Clearing Notification Form will be issued to EHP		State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines)



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
NCA Protected Plants Flora Survey Guidelines	means	Flora Survey Guidelines - Protected Plants - Nature Conservation Act 1992	2014	State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines)
NCWR	means	<i>Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994 (Reprint No. 2A)</i>	22 Dec 1999	State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines)
NESS	means	Natural Environment Site Strategy		
NJKHT	means	Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Trees		
NRM	means	Department of Natural Resources and Mines (Qld)		
NRM Covenant Control measures and Guidelines	means	as defined within the NRM Land Title Practice Manual (Qld), specifically Part 31 - Covenants, and NRM policy 'Covenants providing for non separate transfers PUX/952/066 version 4.05'	Apr 2009	State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines)
NRM Regulated Vegetation Management Mapping	means	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> Regulated Vegetation Management Map - version 1.27 spatial layer (QSpatial)	7 Mar 2016	
NRM Self Assessable Guidelines for land management and exemption checklist	means	NRM self assessable clearing codes, specifically for Managing Encroachment, Managing Fodder Harvesting, Necessary Environmental Clearing, Property Infrastructure and Weed Control	02 Dec 2013	State of Queensland
OSS	means	Overarching Site Strategy		
PDA	means	Priority Development Area (formerly UDA)		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
PDA Development Scheme	means	the <i>Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme</i>	Oct 2011	State of Queensland
Planning Act 2017	means	<i>Planning Act 2017</i>	3 Jul 2017	Queensland Government
Planning regulation 2017	means	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>	3 Jul 2017	Queensland Government
PMAV	means	Property Map of Assessable Vegetation		
Pre-clear Mapping	means	Draft pre-clearing regional ecosystems mapping data spatial layer (QSpatial)	8 May 2015	State of Queensland
Prescribed Matter	means	as defined by the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>		
Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)	means	as defined by the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>		
RE	means	Regional Ecosystems		
Regional Ecosystems	means	as defined by the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> .		
Riparian Zone	means	land designated as Riparian Zone on the endorsed / approved Context Plan for the Application Area		
SARA	means	State Assessment Referral Agency (Qld)		
SARA Mapping	means	QSpatial layers applicable under SARA DA mapping tool		
SAT	means	Spot Assessment Technique Survey		
SDAP	means	State Development Assessment Provisions		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Code	means	South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Code of Practice	2012	Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.
SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Guide	means	South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Guideline	2012	Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.
SEQ Ecological Restoration Framework Manual	means	South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual	2012	Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.
SEQRP	means	South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031		
State Code 16	means	State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (version 2.1)	11 Aug 2017	State of Queensland
WWTP	means	wastewater treatment plant		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
Significant Biodiversity Values	means	Significant Biodiversity Values are as mapped and annotated on Plan 5 (Appendix 1) , or as otherwise defined as: - Confirmed Waterway Areas		
Significant Residual Impact	means	as defined by the Environmental Offsets Act 2014, as meaning: “an adverse impact, whether direct or indirect, of a prescribed activity on all or part of a prescribed environmental matter that – 1. Remains, or will or is likely to remain, (whether temporarily or permanently) despite onsite mitigation measures of the prescribed activity; and 2. Is, or will or is likely to be, significant.		
SPP	means	State Planning Policy		
SPP Biodiversity Values Mapping	means	<i>State Planning Policy 2014</i> Matters of State Environmental Significance spatial layer series, specifically for MSES Biodiversity	17 Dec 2013	State of Queensland
SPP 03/17	means	<i>State Planning Policy July 2017</i>	July 2017	State of Queensland (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning)
SRI	means	Significant Residual Impact		
TEC	means	Threatened Ecological Community		



Term / Acronym		Definition	Date	Author / Organisation
TMR	means	Department of Transport and Main Roads (Qld)		
UDA	means	Urban Development Area (now known as PDA)		
ULDA	means	Urban Land Development Authority (now known as EDQ)		
VMA	means	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	11 Sep 2015	Queensland Government
VMP	means	Vegetation Management Plan		
Watercourse	means	is a watercourse as defined under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , as meaning: “a river, creek or other stream, including a stream in the form of an anabrach or tributary, in which water flows permanently or intermittently, regardless of the frequency of flow events – a. In a natural channel, whether artificially modified or not, or b. In an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream”.		
Waterway	means	as defined by DAF Mapping for WWBW and ground-truthed by field survey		
Waterway Barrier Works (WWBW)	means	as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>		
WWBW	means	Waterway Barrier Works		



Legislation and Guidelines referenced within this strategy

The following legislation (i.e. Acts, Guidelines and Policies) are referenced within this strategy and remain in effect for the purpose of this NESS:

Act / Policy /Guideline	Date of Publication	Author/Organisation
<i>Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites (incorporating Amendment No. 1)</i>	Mar 2010	Standards Australia
<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	Jul 2017	State of Queensland
<i>Biosecurity Regulation 2016</i>	Jul 2017	State of Queensland
<i>Code for Self-assessable development, Minor Waterway Barrier Works, Part 1: Low Impact Dams and Weirs (WWBW01)</i>	Apr 2013	State of Queensland (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)
<i>Code for Self-assessable development, Minor Waterway Barrier Works, Part 2: Replacement of Existing Floodgates (WWBW01)</i>	Oct 2011	State of Queensland (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)
<i>Code for Self-assessable development, Minor Waterway Barrier Works, Part 3: Culvert Crossings (WWBW01)</i>	Apr 2013	State of Queensland (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)
<i>Code for Self-assessable development, Minor Waterway Barrier Works, Part 4: Construction and Maintenance of Bed Level Crossings (WWBW01)</i>	Apr 2013	State of Queensland (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)
<i>Code for Self-assessable development, Temporary Waterway Barrier Works (WWBW02)</i>	Apr 2013	State of Queensland (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)
<i>Code for Self-assessable development, Regularly Constructed Waterway Barrier Works (WWBW03)</i>	Oct 2011	State of Queensland (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)
<i>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design- Guidelines for Queensland - Part B: Implementation Guide</i>	Oct 2007	State of Queensland
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>	Jul 2015	Commonwealth of Australia



Act / Policy / Guideline	Date of Publication	Author/Organisation
<i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>	Jul 2015	State of Queensland
<i>EPBC Act Administrative Guidelines on Significance – Supplement for the Grey-headed Flying-fox</i>	2003	Commonwealth of Australia
<i>EPBC Act referral guidelines for the vulnerable koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)</i>	2014	Commonwealth of Australia
<i>Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual - Volume 2: Preferred Practices</i>	Jun 2010	State of Queensland (Department of Transport and Main Roads)
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	Jul 2017	State of Queensland
<i>Flora Survey Guidelines - Protected Plants - Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	2014	State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
<i>Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme</i>	Oct 2011	State of Queensland
<i>Guideline- South East Queensland Koala Conservation - State Planning Regulatory Provisions</i>	Jul 2014	State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
<i>Infrastructure Charging Offset Plan - Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area</i>	Jul 2013	State of Queensland
<i>Koala-sensitive Design Guideline- A guide to koala-sensitive design measures for planning and development activities</i>	Nov 2012	State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
<i>List of Vegetation Clearing Exemptions</i>	2013	State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines)
<i>Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	2013	Commonwealth of Australia
<i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006</i>	27 Sep 2013	State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
<i>Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994 (Reprint No. 2A)</i>	22 Dec 1999	State of Queensland
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	02 Jul 2015	Queensland Government



Act / Policy / Guideline	Date of Publication	Author/Organisation
<i>PDA guideline no. 14 - Environmental values and sustainable resource use</i>	May 2015	State of Queensland
<i>PDA guideline no. 17 - Remnant vegetation and koala habitat obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs</i>	Aug 2014	State of Queensland, Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
<i>Planning Act 2017</i>	3 Jul 2017	State of Queensland
<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>	3 Jul 2017	State of Queensland
<i>Queensland Code of Practice for the welfare of wild animals affected by land-clearing and other habitat impacts and wildlife spotter / catchers (Draft)</i>	2009	Jon Hanger & Ben Nottidge - Australian Wildlife Hospital
<i>Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (Version 1.1)</i>	Dec 2014	State of Queensland
<i>Significant Residual Impact Guideline - For matters of state environmental significance and prescribed activities assessable under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 - Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy</i>	Dec 2014	State of Queensland, Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
<i>South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Code of Practice</i>	2012	Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.
<i>South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Guideline</i>	2012	Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.
<i>South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual</i>	2012	Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.
<i>State Planning Policy July 2017</i>	Jul 2017	State of Queensland (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning)
<i>Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland (v 2.0)</i>	Nov 2014	The State of Queensland (Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts)



Act / Policy /Guideline	Date of Publication	Author/Organisation
<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	Sep 2015	State of Queensland
<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Oct 2015	State of Queensland

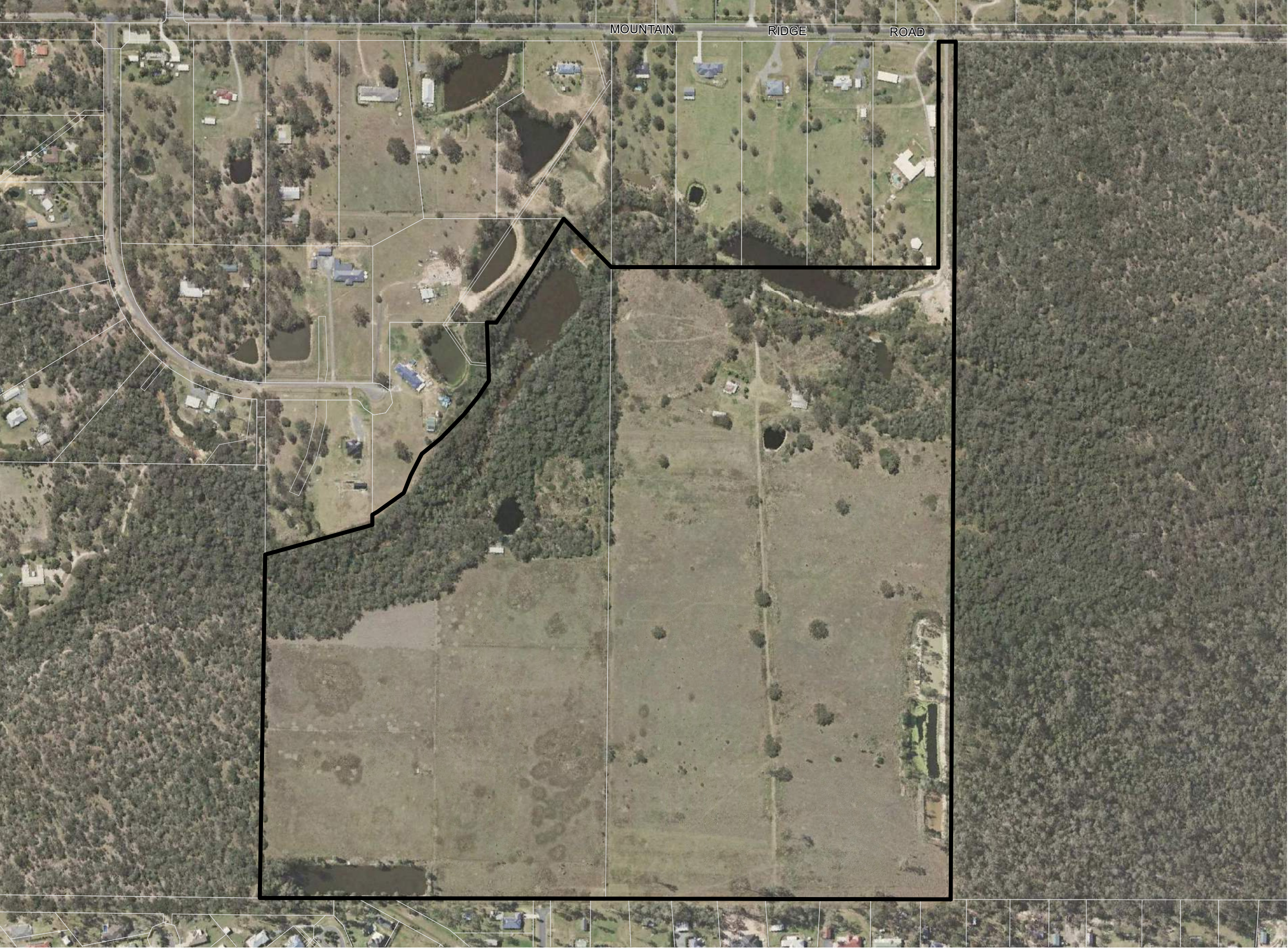


Appendix I

Plans

- Plan 1:** Site Aerial
- Plan 2:** Ground Truthed Remnant Vegetation
- Plan 3:** SEQ Koala Habitat Values Mapping
- Plan 4:** Fisheries – Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works
- Plan 5:** Natural Environment Site Strategy – Site Constraints Plan

I. SITE AERIAL



NOTES
This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool.
The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose.
Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development approval conditions. No reliance should be placed on the information on this plan for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill Group therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage whatsoever or howsoever incurred, arising from any party using or relying upon this plan for any purpose other than as a document prepared for the sole purpose of accompanying a development application and which may be subject to alteration beyond the control of the Saunders Havill Group. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.

Layer Sources: QLD GIS Layers (QLD Gov. Information Service 2016), Aerial (Nearmap 2016)

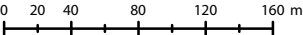
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LEGEND

-  Project site DCDB
-  Qld DCDB

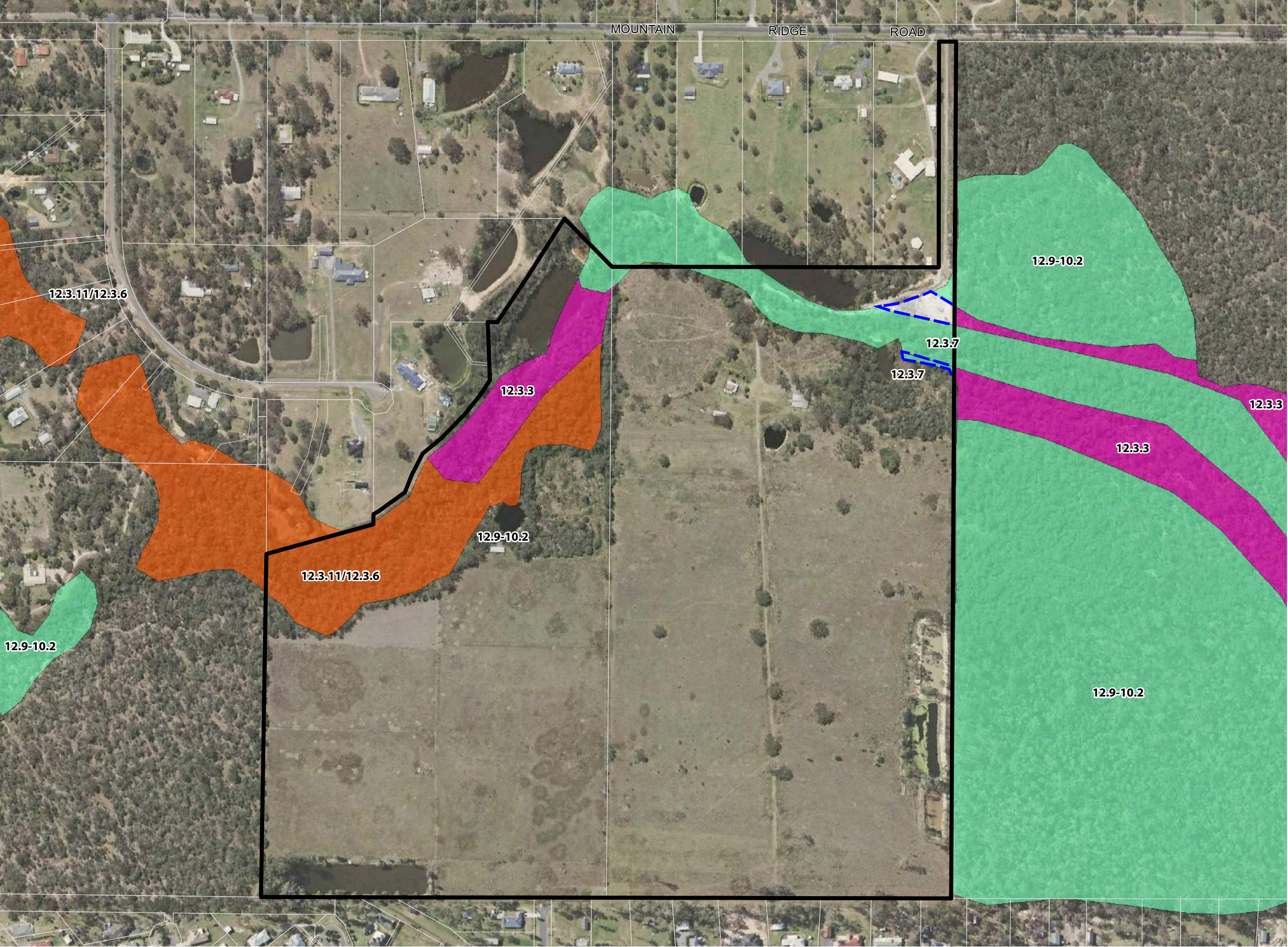
PLAN ISSUE:

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	13/10/2017	Prelim Draft	MC	AH



Transverse Mercator | GDA 1994 | Zone 56 | 1:4,500 @ A3

2. GROUND TRUTHED REMNANT VEGETATION



NOTES
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Layer Sources: QLD GIS Layers (QLD Gov. Information Service 2016), Aerial (Nearmap 2016)

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LEGEND

Project site DCDB

Qld DCDB

Regional ecosystem amendments

Ground-truthed Regional ecosystems

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

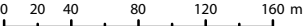
Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems

Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem

Category X area - Vegetation not regulated under the VMA

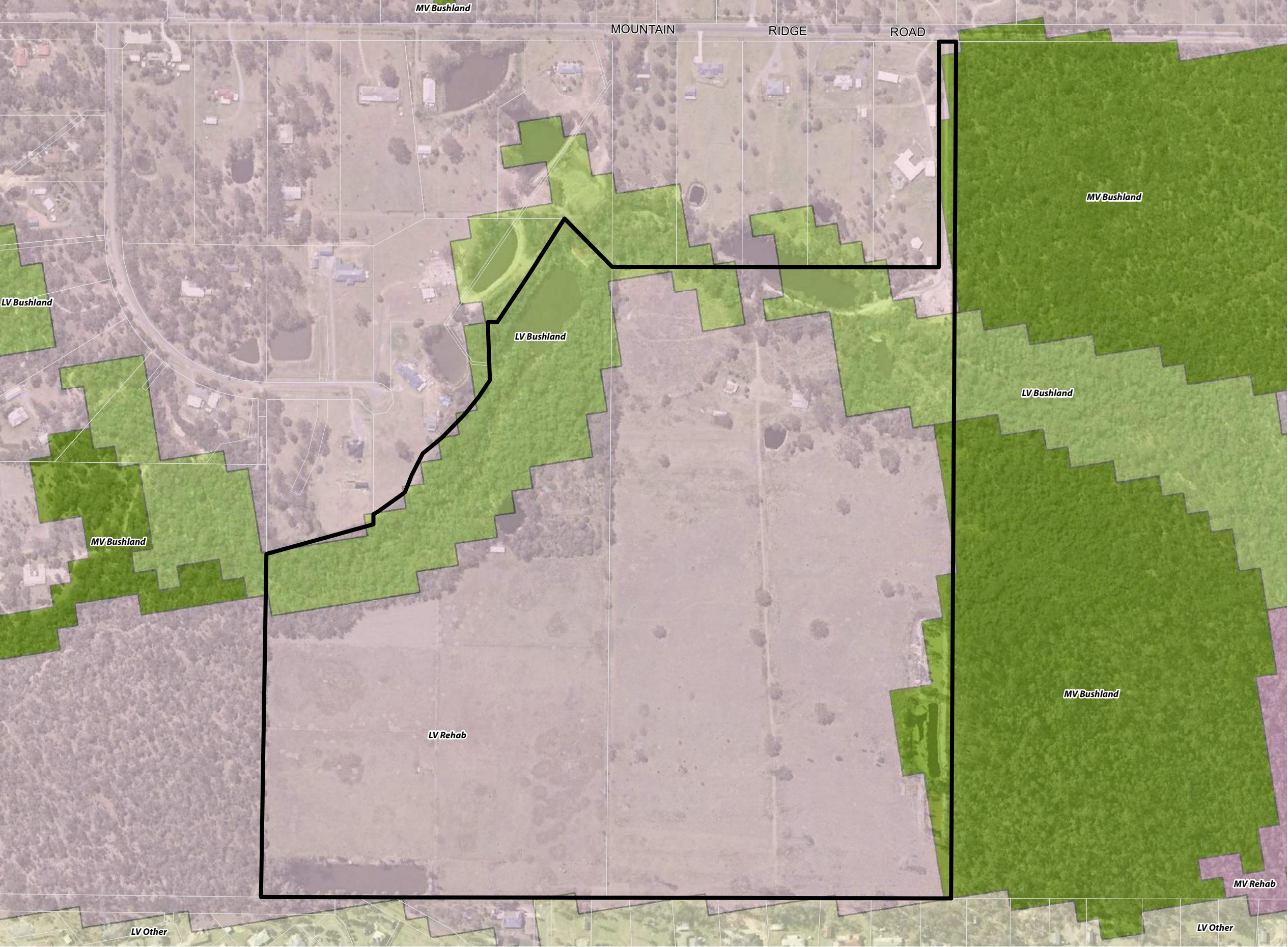
PLAN ISSUE:

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	16/10/2017	Prelim Draft	MC	AH



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3. SEQ KOALA HABITAT VALUES



NOTES
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Layer Sources: QLD GIS Layers (QLD Gov. Information Service 2016), Aerial (Nearmap 2016)

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LEGEND

Project site DCDB

Qld DCDB

Koala Habitat Values

Bushland Habitat

High Value Bushland

Medium Value Bushland

Low Value Bushland

Suitable for Rehabilitation

High Value Rehabilitation

Medium Value Rehabilitation

Low Value Rehabilitation

Other Areas of Value

High Value Other

Medium Value Other

Low Value Other

Non-habitat

Water

PLAN ISSUE:

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	13/10/2017	Prelim Draft	MC	AH

0

20

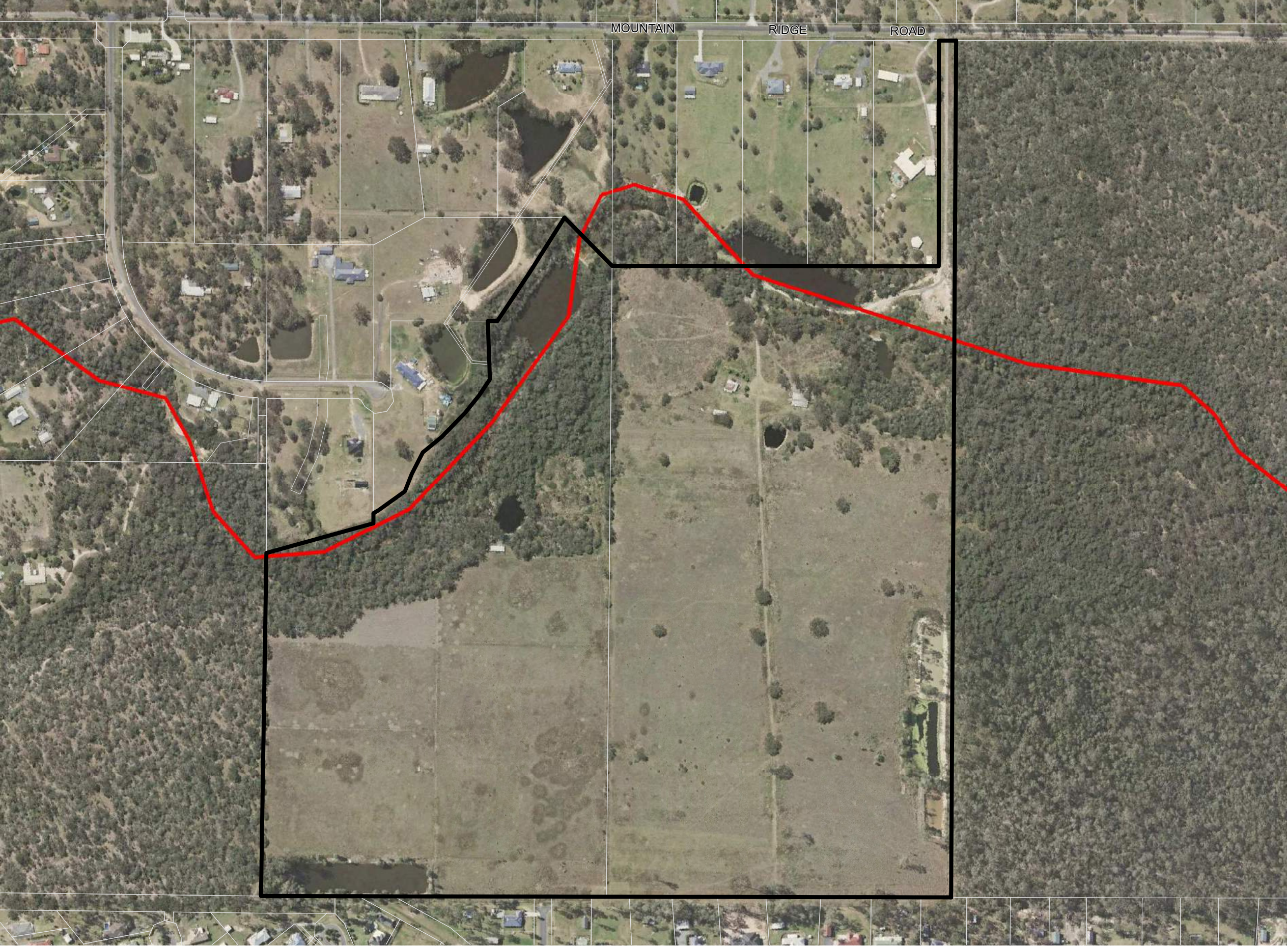
40

80

120

160 m

4. FISHERIES - WATERWAYS FOR WATERWAY BARRIER WORKS



NOTES
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Layer Sources: QLD GIS Layers (QLD Gov. Information Service 2016), Aerial (Nearmap 2016)

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LEGEND

 Project site DCDB

 Qld DCDB

Waterways

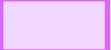
Risk of Impact

 1 - Low

 2 - Moderate

 3 - High

 4 - Major

 Tidal waterway

 Fish habitat area

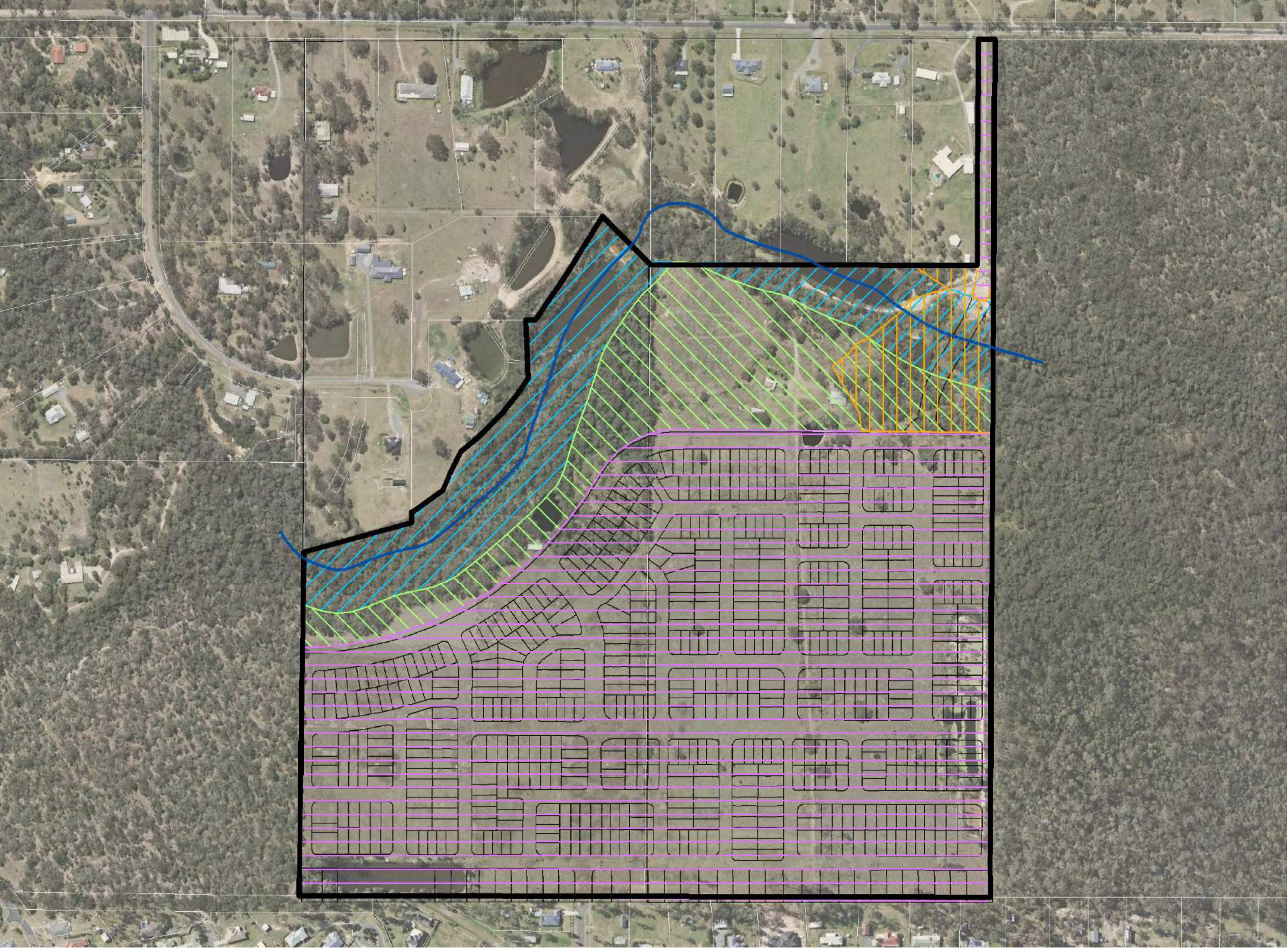
PLAN ISSUE:

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	13/10/2017	Prelim Draft	MC	AH

0 20 40 80 120 160 m

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5. NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL SITE STRATEGY - CONSTRAINTS



NOTES
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Layer Sources: QLD GIS Layers (QLD Gov. Information Service 2016), Aerial (Nearmap 2016)

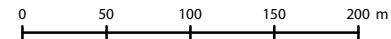
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LEGEND

- Project site DCDB
- Qld DCDB
- Design layout
- Confirmed waterway
- Design contours
- Development Area
- District Park
- Riparian Zone (50m buffer from waterway)
- Combined Stormwater, Construction District Park and Riparian Zone (to be rehabilitated post-construction)

PLAN ISSUE:

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	13/10/2017	Prelim Draft	MC	AH
B	18/10/2017	Amendments	MC	AH



Transverse Mercator | GDA 1994 | Zone 56 | 1:4,500 @ A3





Appendix 2

Ecological Site Management Plan

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN ECOLOGICAL SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN



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CONFIRM ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND DO NOT SCALE FROM THE DRAWINGS. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHOULD BE CLARIFIED IN WRITING WITH SAUNDERS HAVILL GROUP PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR FURTHER UNDERGROUND SERVICES AND DETAIL LOCATIONS OF ALL SERVICES.

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	14/02/2018	Client Draft	AH

CLIENT: Mountain Ridge Pty Ltd ATF
Mountain Ridge Unit Trust

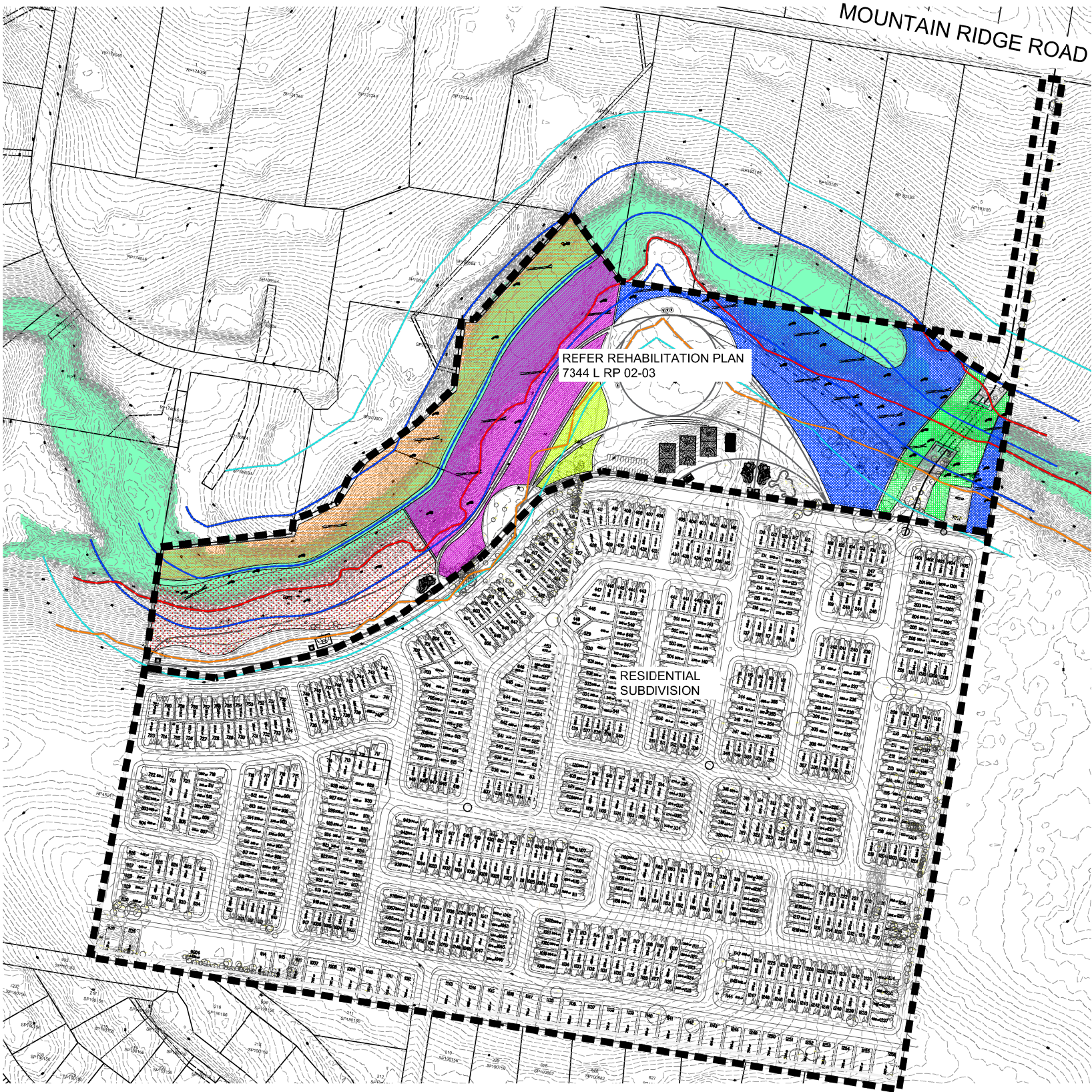
PROJECT: 230 Mountain Ridge Road
South Maclean

environmental management

PLAN OF:
**ECOLOGICAL SITE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

DATE: 14/02/2018	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF: 7344	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 7344 E 01 ESMP Cover A	

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLANS



DRAWING SCHEDULE

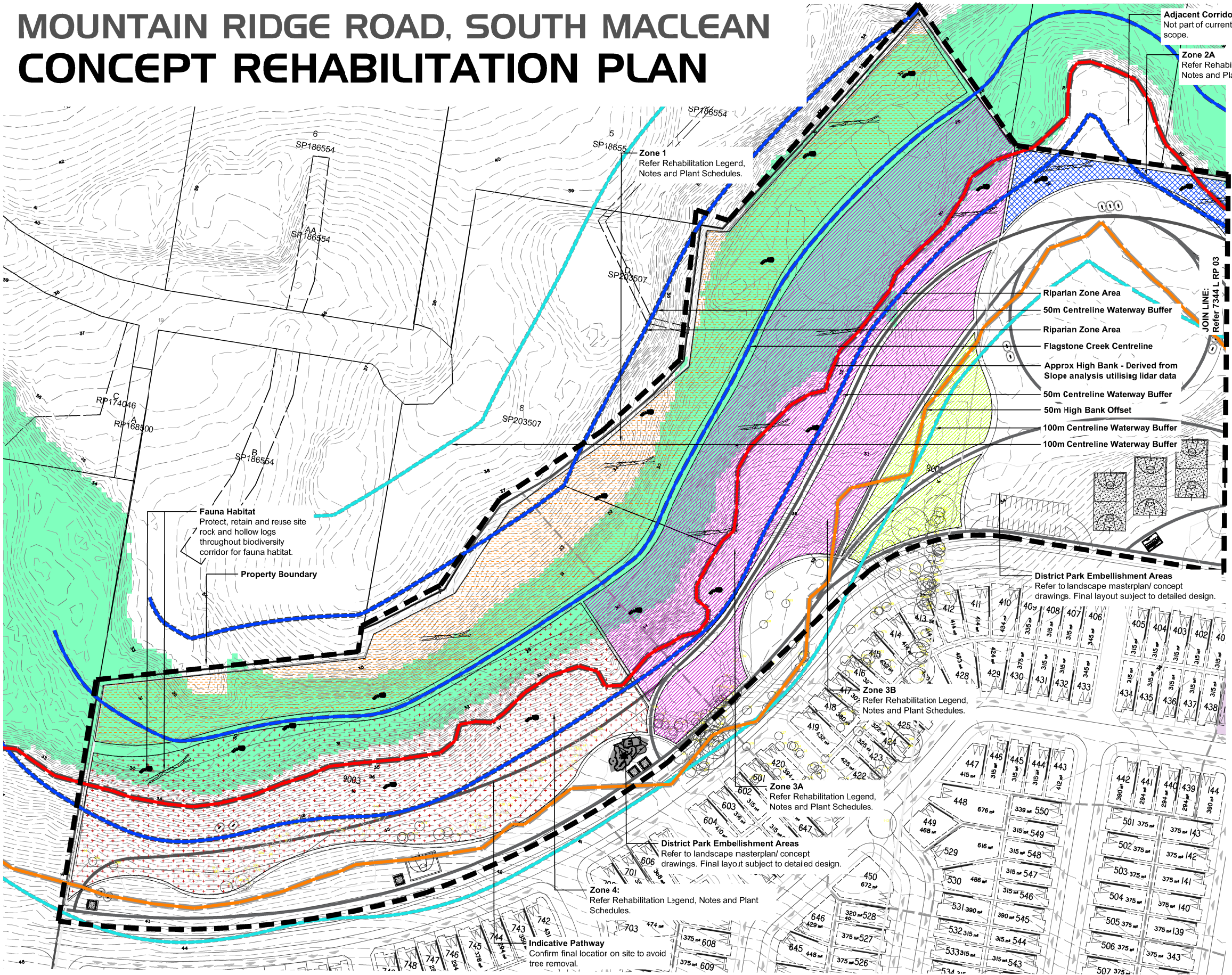
DWG NO.	DRAWING TITLE	ISSUE	DATE
7344 L RP 01	REHABILITATION PLAN - COVER SHEET	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 02	REHABILITATION PLAN - LAYOUT PLAN	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 03	REHABILITATION PLAN - LAYOUT PLAN	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 04	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 05	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 06	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 07	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 08	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 09	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 10	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 11	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 12	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 13	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018
7344 L RP 14	REHABILITATION PLAN - REHABILITATION NOTES	B	16/03/2018

AMENDMENTS:		
Issue	Date	Description
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE
B	16/03/2018	LODGEMENT

CLIENT:	MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD
PROJECT:	MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD SOUTH MACLEAN
SCALE:	AS NOTED

landscape architecture	
DRAWING: REHABILITATION PLAN COVER SHEET	
DATE: JAN 2018	CHECKED: MS
CLIENT REF.: 7344	DRAWN: RM
DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 01 B	

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLAN



LEGEND

Zone 1 - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - *Eucalyptus tereticornis* dominated canopy

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.

Zone 2A - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - *Acacia* Regrowth & Mature *Eucalyptus* specimens.

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.

Zone 2B - Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)
Vegetation Community - *Acacia* Regrowth & Mature *Eucalyptus* specimens.

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses. Zone noted as disturbed or bare requiring reconstruction revegetation.

Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.

Zone 3A - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Mixed *Eucalypt*, *Corymbia* and *Acacia* regrowth

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.

Zone 3B - Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)
Vegetation Community - Mixed *Eucalypt*, *Corymbia* and *Acacia* regrowth

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses. Zone noted as disturbed or bare requiring reconstruction revegetation.

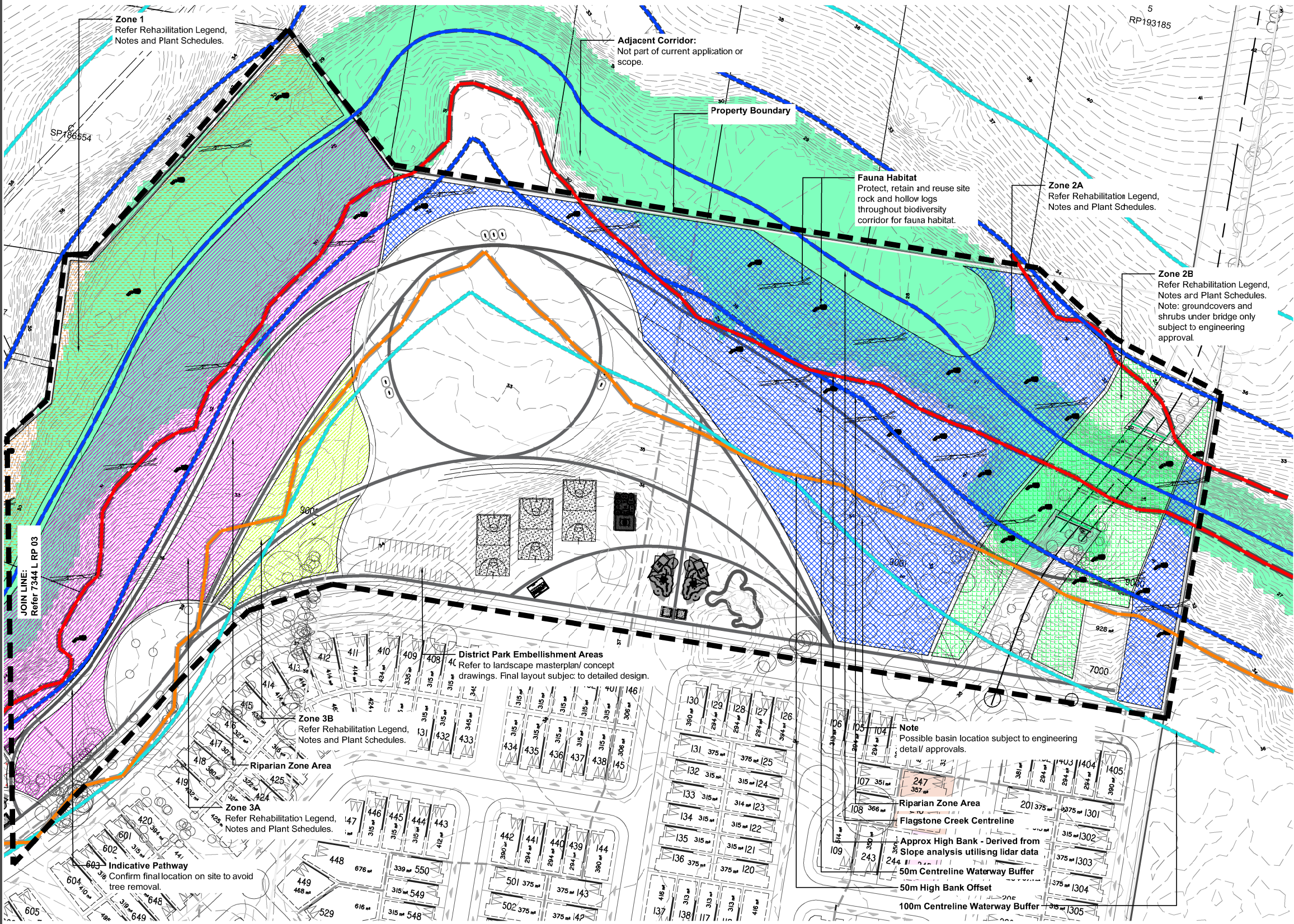
Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.

Zone 4 - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Mixed *Eucalypt* Dominated canopy

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Zone 1 - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)**
Vegetation Community - *Eucalyptus tereticornis* dominated canopy
Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.
Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.
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Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.
- Zone 2B - Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)**
Vegetation Community - *Acacia* Regrowth & Mature *Eucalyptus* specimens.
Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses. Zone noted as disturbed or bare requiring reconstruction revegetation.
Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.
- Zone 3A - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)**
Vegetation Community - Mixed *Eucalypt*, *Corymbia* and *Acacia* regrowth
Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.
Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.
- Zone 3B - Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)**
Vegetation Community - Mixed *Eucalypt*, *Corymbia* and *Acacia* regrowth
Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses. Zone noted as disturbed or bare requiring reconstruction revegetation.
Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.
- Zone 4 - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)**
Vegetation Community - Mixed *Eucalypt* Dominated canopy
Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.
Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species.

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surveying town planning urban design environmental management landscape architecture

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APPROVED COMPANY
ISO 9001
Quality Management Systems
QMS

APPROVED COMPANY
ISO 14001
Environmental Management Systems
QMS

Scale 1:1000

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGE	MS

CLIENT:	MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD
PROJECT:	MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN
SCALE:	1:100@A1 1:200@A3

landscape architecture

DRAWING: REHABILITATION PLAN LAYOUT PLAN

DATE: JAN 2018 CHECKED: MS

CLIENT REF.: 7344 DRAWN: RM

DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 03 B

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION INTRODUCTION

This section of the Ecological Site Management Plan (ESMP) will address the conceptual requirements of on ground rehabilitation. The aim of this portion of the ESMP is to provide a broad framework in conjunction with the NESS on the desired rehabilitation outcomes for the Flagstone Creek Corridor which includes distinct park and the Riparian Zone. The rehabilitation portion of the ESMP will directly apply required KPI's and preferred method of rehabilitation of the Flagstone Creek Corridor.

A substantial amount of rehabilitation research has been conducted and compiled as part of the "South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (SEQERF)" and subsequently endorsed by the majority of South East Queensland councils. Given this, information provided within this Rehabilitation document will largely utilize information derived from this framework.

Rehabilitation or "Ecological Restoration" can be described as "the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed" (source: Society for Ecological Restoration International).

A key aspect of ecological restoration is that structure and function are returned to site, improving site stability, and improved habitat for fauna and flora. Structure includes vegetation height and density, canopy cover and appropriate species, as well as habitat features such as fallen logs and site rock. Function refers to the natural and self-sustaining processes occurring within the site including regeneration capacity, succession and cycling of nutrients. Activities required to achieve these objectives may include controlling environmental weeds, re-establishment of wildlife corridors and/ or stabilisation of creek banks or stormwater devices.

In accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework, four ecological restoration approaches are generally applicable to rehabilitation works:

- Natural Regeneration
- Assisted Natural Regeneration
- Reconstruction
- Fabrication

It is worth noting as restoration work progresses on a site, ongoing changes to the structure and diversity of the vegetation will become apparent. These changes tend to occur in a cyclical manner, with the initial disturbance to the vegetation (either natural or man-made) being the trigger for changes. It is important to recognise that the vegetation will have to pass through a variety of stages of succession first, often over a period of years.

Disturbance as part of restoration works often has a negative connotation, however can often be useful for site restoration. Regeneration of native plant species is stimulated by mimicking natural disturbances. The techniques used will depend on the individual species and vegetation community, as they have evolved to respond to disturbances in different ways. Some examples of these techniques are:

- Control of competing vegetation, especially environmental weeds;
- Controlled burns or burn piles in vegetation communities adapted to fire;
- Soil disturbances such as ripping or raking; and/or
- Alterations to hydrology in wetlands to reinstate natural movement.

The SEQERF also highlights that consistent follow up is critical for success of ecological restoration. This ensures that beneficial, permanent changes can occur within the vegetation community benefiting both fauna and flora. In order to be able to confirm these changes are occurring, ongoing site monitoring may also be required.

Ecological restoration is a complicated and evolving field. It requires careful consideration for all ecosystem aspects to try in minimize any unexpected interactions, although is generally accepted that not all can be fully known about each complex ecosystem. Given this, it is necessary to remain flexible throughout this process to adapt to site and natural changes.

REHABILITATION APPROACHES

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION APPROACHES	
NATURAL REGENERATION	
Applies:	To relatively large, intact and weed-free areas of native vegetation. Where native plants are healthy and capable of regenerating without human intervention. When native plant seed is stored in the soil or will be bale to reach the site from nearby natural areas, by birds or other animals, wind or water. Where the plant community has a high potential for recovery after any short-live disturbance such as a fire or cyclonic winds. When preventative action is all that is required to avert on-going disturbances e.g. erection of fencing to prevent instruction by cattle.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION	
Applies:	To natural areas where the native plant community is largely healthy and functioning. When native plant seed is still stored in the soil or will be able to reach the site from nearby natural areas, by birds or other animals, wind or water. Where the natural regeneration processes (seedling germination, root suckering, etc.) are being inhibited by external factors, such as weed invasion, soil compaction, cattle grazing, mechanical slashing, etc. When limited human intervention, such as weed control, minor amelioration of soil conditions, erection of fencing, cessation of slashing, etc. will be enough to trigger the recovery processes through natural regeneration. When the main management issue is weed infestation and/or current land use practices.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration except where species cannot return to site without direct intervention.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be substantially similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
RECONSTRUCTION	
Applies:	Where the site is highly degraded or altered. When the degree of disturbance has been so great and long-standing that the pre-existing native plant community cannot recover by natural means. To sites such as areas of fill, sites affected by stormwater flow, areas that have been drastically cleared, even though there may be a few remaining native trees or shrubs. When a greater degree of human intervention is required, such as weed control, cessation of grazing and/or slashing, amelioration of soil conditions such as importation of soils, drainage works or re-shaping of the landscape.
Role of planting:	Importation of native species to the area is required, either through planting or direct seeding (in some situations). natural regeneration and recruitment is insufficient to initially re-establish the original vegetation. Depending on the prevailing circumstances, the planting of a broad diversity of species from the target ecosystem may be unnecessary and the use of pioneers may be sufficient to re-establish ecological processes.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to the original vegetation in structure, composition and diversity.
FABRICATION (TYPE CONVERSION)	
Applies:	Where site conditions have been irreversibly changed. When it is not possible to restore the original native plant community. Where a better-adapted local plant community can be planted that will function within the changed conditions. In situations such as the construction of a wetland plant community to mitigate increased urban storm-water run-off.
Role of planting:	Revegetation (planting) is the major component in a fabrication program.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to a naturally occurring plant community of the same type (e.g. a constructed freshwater wetland should resemble a natural system in terms of structure, composition and diversity).

Note: Table adapted from a table in the Gold Coast City Council's "Guideline for the preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan"

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY

As part of most rehabilitation scopes, it is worth considering an appropriate methodology for both compiling documentation and site works. This can be broken down into the following items:

- Site assessment
- Rehabilitation Design / Documentation (this plan)
- Site Works
- Maintenance and monitoring

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE ASSESSMENT

Detailed assessment of site conditions prior to commencement of documentation is essential in the establishment of a site specific ecological restoration methodology. In accordance with the SEQERF the following checklist will form part of the site assessment process:

- Describe the history and background of the site;
- Describe the soil, drainage, topography and aspect;
- Describe the native vegetation on the site and along site boundaries;
- Describe the weeds on site;
- Describe the vegetation dispersal and structure;
- Describe the fauna use on site; and
- Describe estimated native regeneration response.

The responses to the above check list will provide the basis of the proposed restoration approach from Natural Regeneration to Fabrication for each treatment area within this Rehabilitation Plan.

Consideration should be made in the importance of integrating site specific measures for fauna habitat and movement. With many fauna species having specific habitat requirements, foraging patterns and movement patterns. During the site assessment process the following provisions should be taken into consideration:

- Fauna movement opportunities via easements, tracts, utility corridors and / or infrastructure pathways;
- Diversity and type of fauna and distribution on site;
- Habitat opportunities eg. dense foliage, roosting areas, log hollows and potential nesting boxes;
- Fauna disturbance and vicinity of works to significant nesting areas and / or fauna movement;
- Distribution of significant specialised food resources eg. Koala trees; and
- Stage weed removal and / or altering of weed control technique if the weeds are currently forming a significant fauna habitat.

For the sake of keeping this Rehabilitation document concise, site analysis results are compiled under a separate template and may or may not be included in this set, however the analysis outcomes derive the Rehabilitation design methodology.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - REHABILITATION DESIGN

This documentation has been compiled through processes outlined in the SEQERF, site analysis and previous rehabilitation project experiences. The primary aims of this documentation is to provide assessment managers, clients and contractors a clear methodology to assist the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.

Upon site analysis, the following management zones are applicable to the rehabilitation site:

Zone 1 - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration) Vegetation Community - Eucalyptus tereticornis dominated canopy

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Any significant bare / denuded areas as a result of weed management or natural disturbance are to be reviewed on site. Minor cultivation (minor 'ripping or raking disturbance' as per SEQERF) within bare areas and external to canopy drip lines to be utilised to encourage native seed germination. Should there be evidence of a lack of a native seed bank, blanket mulch (100mm depth) or jutenetting (1:3 batters and locations prone to erosion) to be installed to bare areas. All jutenetting to be installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Assisted natural regeneration to occur with infill tubestock canopy species to match regional ecosystem mapping for site at the discretion of rehabilitation superintendent.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - REHABILITATION DESIGN

Zone 2A - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration) Vegetation Community - Acacia Regrowth & Mature Eucalyptus specimens.

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Any significant bare / denuded areas as a result of weed management or natural disturbance are to be reviewed on site. Should there be evidence of a lack of a native seed bank and natural regeneration, blanket mulch (100mm depth) to be installed to bare areas above high banks and jutenetting to 1:3 batters, locations prone to erosion, lower banks and to extents of water inundated rehabilitation areas. All jutenetting to be installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Assisted natural regeneration to occur with infill tubestock installation including a diversity of tree, shrub and groundcover (especially to lower banks) species to match regional ecosystem mapping for site. Refer to plant schedule for species.

Zone 2B - Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction) Vegetation Community - Acacia Regrowth & Mature Eucalyptus specimens.

Weed management to entire zone to remove any self-seeding weed species prior to rehabilitation works. All bare areas to be appropriately cultivated, topsoiled and jutenetted (1:3 batters and locations prone to erosion) as required. All jutenetting to be installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Reconstruction of natural environment to be undertaken via tubestock installation including a diversity of tree, shrub and groundcover species to match regional ecosystem mapping and Bioretention Technical Guidelines requirements for site. Where required, bushfire considerations should be reviewed by specialist bushfire consultant and species adjusted to minimize risks under their direction. Refer to Basin Rehabilitation Notes on separate page for additional details. Refer to plant schedule for species.

Zone 3A - Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration) Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt, Corymbia and Acacia regrowth

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Any significant bare / denuded areas as a result of weed management or natural disturbance are to be reviewed on site. Should there be evidence of a lack of a native seed bank and natural regeneration, blanket mulch (100mm depth) to be installed to bare areas above high banks and jutenetting to 1:3 batters, locations prone to erosion, lower banks and to extents of water inundated rehabilitation areas. All jutenetting to be installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Assisted natural regeneration to occur with infill tubestock installation including a diversity of tree, shrub and groundcover (especially to lower banks) species to match regional ecosystem mapping for site. Refer to plant schedule for species.

Zone 3B - Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction) Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt, Corymbia and Acacia regrowth

Weed management to entire zone to remove any self-seeding weed species prior to rehabilitation works. All bare areas to be appropriately cultivated, topsoiled and jutenetted (1:3 batters and locations prone to erosion) as required. All jutenetting to be installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Reconstruction of natural environment to be undertaken via tubestock installation including a diversity of tree, shrub and groundcover species to match regional ecosystem mapping and Bioretention Technical Guidelines requirements for site. Where required, bushfire considerations should be reviewed by specialist bushfire consultant and species adjusted to minimize risks under their direction. Refer to Basin Rehabilitation Notes on separate page for additional details. Refer to plant schedule for species.

Zone 4 - Existing Vegetation (Natural Regeneration) Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt Dominated canopy

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained. Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Any significant bare / denuded areas as a result of weed management or natural disturbance are to be reviewed on site. Should there be evidence of a lack of a native seed bank and natural regeneration, blanket mulch (100mm depth) to be installed to bare areas above high banks and jutenetting to 1:3 batters, locations prone to erosion, lower banks and to extents of water inundated rehabilitation areas. All jutenetting to be installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Assisted natural regeneration to occur with infill tubestock installation including a diversity of tree, shrub and groundcover (especially to lower banks) species to match regional ecosystem mapping for site. Refer to plant schedule for species.



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Source: Information contained on this page from SEQERF.

AMENDMENTS:			
Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGEEMENT	MS

CLIENT: MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD	 landscape architecture	
PROJECT: MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN		
SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: JAN 2018	CHECKED:MS
	CLIENT REF.: 7344	DRAWN: RM
	DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 04 B	

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS

Following resolution of the site analysis and management areas as part of rehabilitation design, prioritising site works should be considered. Prior to site works commencing, the site should be secured from degrading impacts such as grazing by stock, unauthorised access and rubbish. Some factors that may require immediate attention include;

- The presence of highly invasive weed species which may disperse further prior to substantial site works commencing.
- The presence of weed species which may have a long term impact on ecological communities such as exotic and weed varieties of vines.
- Flammable materials (including weed thickets, grasses and vines).
- Damaging and easy access by 4WD, motorbikes and pedestrians into core retained vegetation and ecological restoration areas. This may require installation of temporary fencing if deemed appropriate.

Site works can be typically broken down into the following categories:

- Primary Works
- Follow-up Works
- Maintenance Works

Primary Works

Primary works or initial works within the site or a section of the site involves a sequence of activities such as the control of all groundcover weeds, woody weeds in the understorey and exotic vines prior to the control of weed trees. Primary work has the effect of creating a large degree of disturbance which will stimulate the germination of native and exotic species. Therefore, continuing works should be scheduled shortly after the initial visit to allow for timely control of the newly regenerating weeds. Highly invasive weeds should be treated as a priority during primary work in order to avoid invasion of newly disturbed areas. Some weeds will need to be treated in steps e.g. where areas of weed is being used by nesting birds or where the staged removal of canopy weed trees is required. Techniques used during primary work commonly involve spot spray, cut-scrape-paint, cut-paint, scrape-paint, roll-hang and over spraying (source: SEQERF). Refer to Weed Management notes for additional details.

Following completion of weed management, rehabilitation (such as assisted natural regeneration, construction and fabrication planting) to occur in areas unaffected by weed management activities or areas that primary weed management activities have concluded. Refer to Rehabilitation Works notes for additional details.

At the end of primary work, the zone will have been comprehensively and systematically worked, ready for follow up works.

Follow-up Works

At intervals, which will vary according to the type of weed impacting the site and growing conditions, follow-up work will be necessary. This generally involves the spot-spraying of newly germinating weeds and resprouting sections of woody weeds and vines. It is at this stage that observational visits should be made to the site to determine what progress the vegetation is making, and decide when to implement further follow-up work. A site that receives badly-timed, too frequent or too little follow-up will rapidly experience setbacks, as weed propagules will quickly become established in the newly disturbed areas. Germinating native seedlings may be swamped by weeds or damaged by inexperienced operators thereby exhausting the seedbank. Unless adequate follow-up can be ensured when planning restoration works, there is little point in commencing primary work, as time and resources are consumed with no substantial gain achieved (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance Works

By the maintenance stage, the vegetation community is at a point where native plant species are germinating and establishing, and canopy formation is occurring. Weed density is starting to decrease as the native plants which have been encouraged during the previous restoration works are able to out-compete the weeds. One of the fundamental principles of ecological restoration is that it attempts to create or re-establish an ecosystem that is self-sustaining. Therefore, it is the underlying goal that maintenance will eventually be decreased to a minimum. While this is not always possible, due to factors such as the continual reintroduction of weed propagules to the site from nearby residential areas; unfavourable seasons or weather event; persistent weed species; or global influences such as the enhanced greenhouse effect, it should always be strived for (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance works may include minor ongoing weed management and infill planting depending on site conditions.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

Weed management typically comprises a major part of rehabilitation site works. Weed management provides the basis of aiding natural regeneration and assisted natural regeneration. It also forms part of the preliminary work required for reconstruction and fabrication scopes. Weed Management to be undertaken in accordance with SEQERF Primary, Follow-up and Maintenance works notes (adjacent).

Critical skills for Weed Management include:

- Identification Skills
- Knowledge of different techniques
- Knowledge of relevant legislation

Identification Skills

Both native and weed species should be identified prior to primary weed removal works and ongoing throughout the follow-up and maintenance periods. This is to maximise natural regeneration and reducing likelihood of accidental weed spraying to native vegetation. Regenerating species to be treated and maintained in a similar manner to newly planted revegetation tubestock. If contractor is unsure of species, advise should be sought by botanist, specialist contractor or confirmed with Queensland Herbarium. Refer to indicative Weed Treatment schedules derived from Queensland Herbarium for an indication of weed species and treatments.

Knowledge of Different Techniques

A range of weed management techniques are available to combat varying weed species and scenarios. Refer to adjacent schedules for an indication of weed management techniques.

Knowledge of Relevant Legislation

It is expected contractors have a depth of knowledge of relevant legislation to complete site rehabilitation works.

This may include occupational Health and Safety laws as well as environmental and heritage protection legislation. Bush regenerators must comply with the requirements of the Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011 or, when working on Commonwealth lands, the Commonwealth's Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991. Contractors should also obtain all relevant permits required under State and Commonwealth legislation (e.g. Nature Conservation Act 1992, Fisheries Act 1994, Vegetation Management Act 1999, Biosecurity Act 2014- including Fire Ant Movement Controls). Contractors must also be aware of and adhere to cultural heritage protection obligations under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and where chemicals are in use, the Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966.

In addition to the above, contractors should also be familiar with local government body requirements (e.g. Pest Management Plans, Local Codes, Policies and Guidelines) and Classifications of weeds. Refer to adjacent schedules for classification of weeds under the Land Protection Act (superseded by the Biosecurity Act 2014).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES			
METHOD	DESCRIPTION		
Herbicide	The herbicide weed control techniques described below provide a range of proven methods that can be used on a restoration site.		
Cut - Scrape-Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to the ground (approximately 1-2cm) ensuring that soil does not come in contact with the cut surface. The cut can be made at a slight angle in order to increase the surface area that is exposed to the chemical. Apply herbicide immediately to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. Using a knife, scrape the sides of the stump thoroughly to expose the green tissue. Apply herbicide to the scraped stump. The chemical must be applied within 10 seconds of the cut or scrape being made in order for it to be fully effective.		
Cut - Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to ground level. Apply herbicide to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. This method is best suited to easy-to-treat weeds such as small-leaved privet (Ligustrum sinense), provided that the diameter of the stem at ground level is less than approximately three centimetres. If a glyphosate-/ metsulfuron methyl herbicide mix is being used in the poison pot, a greater range of weeds can be controlled using this method e.g. Easter cassia.		
Scrape - Paint	Scrape as much of the stem as possible (one side of the stem) using a knife and apply herbicide to the scrape. Leave a small section of the vine unscraped, and then twist the vine so that the next scrape is made on the opposite side of the stem to the preceding scrape. Continue along the length of the vine, scraping and painting as much of the stem as possible, with scraping to be concentrated along the thicker stems close to the root of the plant. This is the best method to use for madeira vine, as it allows the chemical to translocate to the underground storage organs and aerial tubers which may be hanging in large clusters above head height. This avoids the potential problem of tubers from cut stems left hanging in the trees from dropping to the ground and sprouting. When scraping madeira vine stems a deep scrape is advisable –scrape right through to the fibrous, stringy section of the stem, taking care not to sever the vine. This method is also suitable for treatment of ochna.		
Over-spraying	Over-spraying involves the use of knapsacks or power sprayers to treat large expanses of weed such as lantana thickets. The foliage must be covered with herbicide but not to the point of running off the plant. The dead plants remain in place and can be cut down at a later stage. Prior to over-spraying, any weeds that are growing closely around established native plants must be hand removed or treated by cut-scrape-paint.		
Splatter Gun	This small gas-powered injector kit is fitted into a knapsack for easy carrying and delivers large droplets in a stream over the weed. The gun is used to deliver a concentrated herbicide (glyphosate or metsulfuron methyl) across large dense expanses of weed. The method is used for species such as lantana. Splatter gun involves spraying strips at one to two metre intervals over the thicket. The herbicide is then translocated throughout the entire plant. The method does not require the whole plant to be covered as in over-spray.		
Spot-spraying	A knapsack filled with an appropriate herbicide mix is used by the operator to selectively control environmental weeds. A keen eye and an ability to distinguish between the native and weed species likely to be present, especially at seedling stage, is essential. Marker dye is added to the chemical mix to allow the operator to see what has already been sprayed, thus covering the ground weeds comprehensively and thoroughly Glyphosate and metsulfuron methyl are the main herbicides used for spot-spraying in ecological restoration, together with the addition of a penetrant and/or surfactant and marker dye.		
Roll-hang	Vines such as mile-a-minute (Ipomoea cairica) which produce long stolons extending many metres along the surface of the ground, are suited to the roll-hang method. Locate the base of the plant and carefully pull up the runners and roll them up. The resulting roll of vine is then hung in the fork of a tree to dry out as if it is left on the ground it is likely to re-shoot. Where runners are climbing up into a tree they are cut off at head height prior to the runner being rolled up –there is no need to pull cut vines down from trees as this action is likely to damage the tree. The base of the vine is treated using the cutscape-paint method.		
Gouge-paint	This method applies to plant species that have a fleshy underground storage organ, such as the large tuber that is often found at the base of madeira vine. It is also particularly appropriate for the treatment of climbing asparagus (Protasparagus plumosus). If using this technique on climbing asparagus, first cut the stems that are growing into the canopy at head height and also at the base. The fleshy rhizome can then be gouged, or alternatively in the case of climbing asparagus, it may be struck several times firmly with the head of a pair of loppers, allowing the brown outer covering of the crown to peel away exposing the white fleshy inner section of the rhizome for application of herbicide. Gouge out sections of the fleshy base with a knife and apply herbicide using a paint pot and brush or dripper bottle within 10 seconds.		

Note: Table adapted from a table in the SEQERF

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES	
METHOD	DESCRIPTION
Basal Barking	This method involves mixing an oil-soluble herbicide in diesel/kerosene and painting or spraying the full circumference of the trunk or stem of the plant from ground level to a height of approximately 45cm. Basal bark application is suitable for thin-barked woody weeds including saplings, regrowth and multi-stemmed shrubs. The method will usually result in the mortality of difficult-to-control woody weeds at any time of the year, provided the bark is not wet or too thick to enable the herbicide to penetrate. The method should not be used in wet weather, adjacent to waterways or in areas where native trees and shrubs are located. The use should be restricted to situations where a weed is particularly difficult to control e.g. cherry guava and where other methods have been unsuccessful.
Wick Wiping	Wick wipers can be manually used with a sponge or wick applicator, attached to a container filled with herbicide or as an attachment towed by a tractor. The manual method can be used to selectively apply herbicide to the leaves of weeds growing in sensitive situations. The hand held container can leak and generally spot spraying would be recommended. The use of a tractor drawn wick wiper is used to control taller growing species such as introduced grasses and to encourage the growth of lower growing species. This method could be used in preparation for planting.
Stem Injection	Large woody weeds such as camphor laurel, coral trees (Erythrina spp, Privet Ligustrum spp) and umbrella trees are generally treated by stem-injection. Holes are drilled at regular intervals around the base of the tree and exposed roots using a drill. A tree injection syringe attached to a small capacity knapsack is used to fill the holes with the herbicide. Stem-injection of trees can also be undertaken using a hatchet to create cuts in a ‘brickwork pattern’ in trunks of trees for the application of herbicide (known as tree frilling). Frilling is more labour intensive than drilling. The greatest benefit of steminjection is that the trees can be left standing in situ as they die, provided there is no risk to humans or infrastructure from falling limbs. This creates convenient roosts for birds and other animals, and prevents the formation of large amounts of debris on the ground and damage to understorey plants which would result if the trees were to be cut down using a chainsaw.
Mechanical	Mechanical weed control involves the use of powered and non-powered equipment such as brushcutters, chainsaws, slashers, shovels, pruners, saws, etc. These methods are best used in situations where there is a large, uninterrupted stand of weeds.
Dig and Bag	Dig and remove tuberous/ rhizomatous root systems. Remove roots or whole plant in hard/ compacted soils. Place in suitable container and remove from site, dispose of by deep burial, burn or burial at a land fill, must not place declared weed species in recycling (mulch).
Hand-Pull	Remove totally from ground by hand (human). Perform when soil is moist. Applicable to small infestations or areas of environmental sensitivity (including sensitive watercourses, when frogs are breeding, or presence of threatened species).
General Mechanical	May involve use of machinery (e.g. brushcutter, chainsaw, slasher, dozer, excavator). Suitable for large infestations and weed trees. Initially cost-effective, but requires immediate revegetation of site or matting/ mulch application and extensive maintenance periods. Generates excessive soil and vegetation disturbance.

Note: Table adapted from a table in the SEQERF

DECLARED PLANTS OF QUEENSLAND LAND PROTECTION ACT - CLASSES	
CLASS	DESCRIPTION
1	A Class 1 pest is one that has the potential to become a very serious pest in Queensland in the future. we need to prevent the import, possession and sale of these species so that they can't escape to become pests. all landholders are required by law to keep their land free of Class 1 pests. It is a serious offence to introduce, keep or sell Class 1 pests without a permit.
2	A Class 2 pest is one that has already spread over substantial areas of Queensland, but its impact is so serious that we need to try and control it and avoid further spread onto properties that are still free of the pest. By law, all landholders must try to keep their land free of Class 2 pests and it is an offence to keep or sell these plants without a permit.
3	A Class 3 pest is one that is very common in Queensland but is having a serious impact on native bushland. Landholders can be required to control these pests if they live next to ‘environmentally sensitive areas’, such as national parks or reserves, but only if the reserve is still free of the pest. Class 3 pests cannot be sold.

Note: Table adapted from a table in the SEQERF



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Note: Source for information contained on this page from SEQERF.

AMENDMENTS:			
Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGEEMENT	MS

CLIENT: MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD	 landscape architecture	
PROJECT: MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD SOUTH MACLEAN		
SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: JAN 2018	CHECKED:MS
	CLIENT REF.: 7344	DRAWN: RM
	DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 05 B	

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUB-REGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
1	Verbenaceae	Lantana camara var. camara (lantana)	10	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5); Shrubs: blanket spray G100 or cut down and spray regrowth G100 or splatter gun using 1 part G to 9 parts water - apply only when plant is growing, not dormant (ref 1).
2	Asteraceae	Baccharis halimifolia (groundsel bush)	10	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1); Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200 (ref 1).
3	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum delagoense (mother of millions)	8	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	Plantlets: spray G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
4	Bignoniaceae	Macfadyena unguicati (cat's claw creeper)	5	V/O	Tubers: crown or dig up, bag and remove.	Regrowth and tuberlings: spray G100 + MM or F100 (ref 1).
5	Basellaceae	Anredera cordifolia (madeira vine)	8	V/O	Small Vines & Tubers: Hand pull. Bag and dispose.	Ascending Stems: S&P (GU); Tubers: gouge, scrape and paint (GU); Ground infestations: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
6	Asparagaceae	Asparagus africanus (ornamental asparagus, asparagus fern)	7	V/O	dig out roots and dispose of at local council landfill site. remove entire crown and underground stem to prevent regrowth	fluroxypyr (200 g/L) @ 35 mL per 1 L diesel/kerosene
7	Ulmaceae	Celtis sinensis (Chinese celtis)	8	T/O	remove when small .hand pull or dig out small seedlings. combine dozing, burning and controlled grazing for large infestations	Stem injection, glyphosate (360 g/L) @ Undiluted at 1 mL per 2 cm of hole or cut
8	Lauraceae	Cinnamomum camphora (camphor laurel)	7	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings; CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1 or G1.5) or C&P (G1.5 or GU for stems up to 8 diameter); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
9	Anacardiaceae	Schinus terebinthifolius (broad-leaf pepper tree)	6	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
10	Salviniaceae	Salvinia molesta (salvinia)	8	Ha/F	Mechanical removal of small infestations; Salvinia weevil (Biological control)	Aquatic areas: calcium dodecylbenzene sulphanate (AF-100) @ 1 part to 19 parts kerosene; diquat (vegetrol) 50-100L/ha or 4L/100L water; diquat (watrol) 50-100L/ha or 4L/100L water; diquat (reglone) 5-10L/ha or 400mL + 150mL Agral / 100L water (see ref 2.
11	Cabombaceae	Cabomba caroliniana (cabomba, fanwort)	4	Ha/F	Mechanical removal of small infestations	2, 4-D N-Butyl Ester (Rubber Vine Spray) @ 12.5L/ML water (see ref 2. for application guide).
12	Asteraceae	Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata (bitou bush)	3	S/OA	N/A	Stems: C&P or F/I (G1.5); Bushes: spray or cut down and spray regrowth G100 or MM (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
13	Pontederiaceae	Eichhornia crassipes (water hyacinth)	4	Ha/OF	Mechanical removal of small infestations	Waterways: 2, 4-D acid ('AF 300') @ 1:200 with water; Aquatic Areas: glyphosate @1-1.3L/100L water (see ref 2. for application guide).
14	Acanthaceae	Hygrophila costata (Glush weed)	3	Ha/F	Hand pull smal infestations. Can be controlled by planting competitive native species.	Glyphosate known to be effective. Species known to occur in waterways so EPA should be contacted before spraying (ref 4).
15	Oleaceae	Ligustrum lucidum (tree privet)	5	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P or C&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1 or G1.5) or C&P GU for stems up to 8cm diameter; Seedlings: spray MM or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
16	Asteraceae	Sphagneticola trilobata (Singapore daisy)	6	H/O	Hand pull	Hand pull and/or spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
17	Asteraceae	Ageratina adenophora (crofton weed)	6	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray MM or G200 or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
18	Verbenaceae	Lantana montevidensis (creeping lantana)	8	S/O	Fire and/or mechanical control	Spray (march to may): glyphosate 1L/100L water; metsulfuron methyl 10g/100L water; metsulfuron methyls + glyphosate 173g/100L water; Basal bark (anytime): triclopyr 1L/60L Diesel, picloram + triclopyr @ 1L/60L Diesel, Glyphosate, neat application; Splatt
19	Fabaceae	Neonotonia wightii (glycine)	5	H/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
20	Poaceae	Panicum maximum (green panic and guinea grass)	8	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Spray: glyphosate @ 13mL/1L water (ref 2.)
21	Oleaceae	Ligustrum sinense (Chinese privet)	4	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P or C&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray MM or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
22	Ochnaceae	Ochna serrulata (ochna)	7	S/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P or S&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings and Regrowth: spray G200 + MM or MM. Trial basal bark F100 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
23	Asparagaceae	Asparagus aethiopicus cv. Sprengeri (asparagus ground fern)	5	H/O	dig out unwanted plants and dispose of at the appropriate council landfill. remove the entire crown of underground stem of plant to prevent regrowth	Spot spray - metsulfuronmethyl (600 g/L) @ 10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent or 100 g/ha plus wetting agent. Cut stump, spot spray, Apply neat Diesel

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
24	Poaceae	Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis (giant rat's tail grasses)	8	H/U?	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Small infestations: spray glyphosate @ 15mL/L water, flupropanate @ 2mL/L water + ionic wetter @ 1mL/Lwater; Dense Infestations: blanket spraying glyphosate 3L/ha, flupropanate 2L/ha (ref 2).
25	Asteraceae	Ageratina riparia (mistflower)	5	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray G100 or MM (ref 1).
26	Asclepiadaceae	Araujia sericifera (mothvine)	9	V/O	Seedlings & Vines: Hand pull. Bag and remove fruit.	Vines: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
27	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum daigremontianum x B. delagoense (hybrid mother-of-millions)	6	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	Plantlets: spray G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
28	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea cairica (mile-a-minute)	7	V/O	Vines & Runners: hand pull, roll up and hand up to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM (ref 1).
29	Sapindaceae	Cardiospermum grandiflorum (balloon vine)	7	V/O	Seedlings & Small Vines: Hand Pull	Stems: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings or Small vines: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
30	Asclepiadaceae	Cryptostegia grandiflora (rubber vine)	6	V/O	Scattereded or medium-density infestations: Where possible, repeated slashing close to ground level is recommended.	Foliar spray - Follow-up basal bark/cut stump/foliar spray as necessary with Triclopyr + picloram (Grazon DS, Grass-up, etc.) @ 0.35-0.5 L /100 L water
31	Phytolaccaceae	Rivina humilis (baby pepper)	8	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray G100 (ref 1).
32	Poaceae	Sporobolus africanus (Parramatta grass)	8	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Small infestations: spray glyphosate @ 15mL/L water, flupropanate @ 2mL/L water + ionic wetter @ 1mL/Lwater; Dense Infestations: blanket spraying glyphosate 3L/ha, flupropanate 2L/ha (ref 2).
33	Poaceae	Sporobolus fertilis (giant Parramatta grass)	9	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Small infestations: spray glyphosate @ 15mL/L water, flupropanate @ 2mL/L water + ionic wetter @ 1mL/Lwater; Dense Infestations: blanket spraying glyphosate 3L/ha, flupropanate 2L/ha (ref 2).
34	Poaceae	Eragrostis curvula (African lovegrass)	7	H/U	Chipped out before they flower. When chipping out the plant ensure that the tussock crowns are removed, as this will prevent regrowth. If in seed, the stems must be cut and bagged first.	Glyphosate (360 g/L) (e.g. Weedmaster® Duo) @ 10 ml/1 L water
35	Asteraceae	Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (Senegal tea)	3	Ha/F	place plant material in a sealed plastic bag, leave in sunlight to rot then burn or dispose of at a council-approved land fill tip	Glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl @ 15mL/L water

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
36	Amaranthaceae	Alternanthera philoxeroides (alligator weed)	1?	Ha/U	physical removal of plant should not be attempted	Terrrestrial plants use Metsulfuron methyl (Brushoff®) + 1mL/L non-ionic wetter @ 80g/ha + 1mL/L non-ionic wetter or 10g/100L water + 1mL/L non-ionic wetter. Free floating plants Glyphosate (Roundup Biactive®) 10 mL/L
37	Passifloraceae	Passiflora suberosa (cork passionflower)	8	V/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P; Seedlings & Regrowth: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
38	Poaceae	Melinis minutiflora (molasses grass)	5	H/A	Grazing or mowing	Spray: Fluzifop-P 212g/L @ 2L/ha, Glyphosate 360g/L @ 1L/100L water (ref 2).
39	Aristolochiaceae	Aristolochia elegans (Dutchman's pipe)	8	V/O	Stems: Hand pull; Fruit: Bag and remove.	Stems: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
40	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea indica (blue morning glory)	5	V/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM or F150 (ref 1).
41	Mimosaceae	Leucaena leucocephala (leucaena)	6	ST/A	Small plants: Hand pull or mechanical removal	Herbicide Control - Basal Bark application: triclopyr 240g/L + picloram 120g/L @ 1L/60L diesel; C&P: triclopyr 240g/L + picloram 120g/L @ 1L per 60L diesel; spray triclopyr 300g/l + picloram 120g/L @ 350mL per 100L water. Combination of chemical and mecha
42	Poaceae	Brachiaria mutica (para grass)	6	Ha/A	Grazing	Herbicide Control - Foliar application (Knapsack): glyphosate 360g/L @ 200mL/15L water; Foliar: glyphosate 360g/L @ 9L/ha; Handgun: glyphosate 360g/L @ 1.3L/100L water (ref 2).
43	Hydrocharitaceae	Egeria densa (egeria waterweed)	2	Ha/F	hand pulling, cutting and digging with machines effective	N/A
44	Pinaceae	Pinus elliottii (slash pine)	4	T/A	Seedlings: Hand pull; Saplings and Trees: cut close to ground or ring-bark	Saplings and Trees: F/I (G1.5) ensuring thick bark is penetrated (ref 1).
45	Caesalpiniaceae	Senna pendula var. glabrata (Easter cassia)	7	ST/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
46	Poaceae	Chloris gayana (Rhodes grass)	9	H/A	Hand pulling and removal and digging of larger clumps	Spray: glyphosate @ 1L/100L water
47	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum pinnatum (resurrection plant)	6	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	Plantlets: spray G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
48	Asteraceae	Parthenium hysterophorus (parthenium weed)	6	H/U	hand pulling of small areas is not recommended	Spot spray 2,4-D amine 500 g/L @ 0.4 L/100 L
49	Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle)	3	V/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
50	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia alata (black eyed susan)	5	H/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).



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Note: Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/ supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered products (such rates supersede those noted in above tables), or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable.

Note: Source for information contained on this page from Queensland Herbarium (Qld Govt).

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGEEMENT	MS

CLIENT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD

PROJECT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD,
SOUTH MACLEAN

SCALE:

AS NOTED



DRAWING:

REHABILITATION PLAN
REHABILITATION NOTES

DATE: JAN 2018

CHECKED:MS

CLIENT REF.: 7344

DRAWN: RM

DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 06 B

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
51	Fabaceae	Macropitilium atropurpureum (siratro)	8	V/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
52	Rosaceae	Rubus ellipticus (yellowberry)	4	S/O	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	Grazon DS picloram/triclopyr 1:200 parts water + wetting agent
53	Colchicaceae	Gloriosa superba (glory lily)	3	V/O	N/A	Young Shoots: spray G200 or G200 + MM. Best results in Oct-Nov and by using 'Pulse' as surfucant (ref 1).
54	Verbenaceae	Phyla canescens (Ippia, Condamine couch)	3	Ha/O	a combined approach of different control methods including chemical and mechanical with land management practices is most effective	Foliar spray 600 g/L Dichlorprop @ 5 ml /1 L water or 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) + 1% crop oil @ 2-4 L/ha + 1% crop oil
55	Solanaceae	Solanum seaforthianum (Brazilian nightshade)	8	V/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
56	Araceae	Pistia stratiotes (water lettuce)	3	Ha/OF	Mechanical removal of small infestations	Glyphosate 360g/L @ 1-1.3L/100L water or 6.9L/ha; diquat 20g/L @ 4L/100L water or 50-100L/ha (see ref 2. for application guide).
57	Asparagaceae	Asparagus plumosus (asparagus fern)	4	V/O	Rhizomes: crown and hang to dry.	Rhizomes: gouge and paint (G1.5); Stems: wind up and spray or cut high and low and spray regrowth G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
58	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia fluminensis (Qld use T. albiflora) (wandering jew)	5	H/O	N/A	Spray F150 (as per label) or G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bag or roll and rake carefully. Dispose (ref 1).
59	Solanaceae	Cestrum parqui (green cestrum)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G100 (ref 1).
60	Caesalpiniaceae	Senna septemtrionalis (arsenic bush, was S. floribunda)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
61	Solanaceae	Solanum mauritianum (wild tobacco tree)	8	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P (G1.5) or F/I (G1:1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
62	Apocynaceae	Catharanthus roseus (pink periwinkle)	5	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
63	Passifloraceae	Passiflora subpeltata (white passion flower)	10	V/O	Stems: Hand pull	Stems: CS&P; Seedlings & Regrowth: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
64	Fabaceae	Desmodium uncinatum (silverleaf desmodium)	5	H/A	Hand pull or crown and dispose	CS&P tuberous roots (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
65	Poaceae	Melinis repens (red Natal grass)	10	H/A	Grazing or mowing	Spray: Fluazifop-P 212g/L @ 2L/ha, Glyphosate 360g/L @ 1L/100L water (ref 2).
66	Nymphaeaceae	Nymphaea caerulea subsp. zanzibarensis (blue lotus)	4	Ha/OF	Hand pull small infestations.	Spray with or Diquat Glyphosate. Occurs in waterways, thus EPA should be notified before any herbicide use (ref 5).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
67	Onagraceae	Oenothera drummondii subsp. drummondii (beach evening primrose)	3	H/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
68	Tiliaceae	Triumfetta rhomboidea (Chinese burr)	7	H/U	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
69	Haloragaceae	Myriophyllum aquaticum (parrot's feather)	3	Ha/F	N/A	Spray: glyphosate 360g/L @ 100mL/10L water (ref 1).
70	Passifloraceae	Passiflora foetida (stinking passion flower)	7	V/O	Hand Pull	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
71	Asteraceae	Verbesina encelioides (crownbeard)	7	H/U	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	Stems: S&P (GU); Regrowth and seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
72	Poaceae	Paspalum mandiocanum (broad leaf paspalum)	3	H/A	N/A	Spray G200 - resistant to weaker strength (ref 1).
73	Poaceae	Paspalum dilatatum (paspalum grass)	10	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
74	Ruppiaceae	Ruppia maritima (sea tassel)	2	Ha/F	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
75	Arecaceae	Syagrus romanzoffiana (queen palm)	4?	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull or crown; Trees: cut below growing point	Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
76	Poaceae	Hymenachne amplexicaulis cv. Olive (hymenachne)	1?	Ha/A	a combined approach of different control methods including mechanical, chemical and biological with land management practices is most effective	360 g/L Glyphosate (includes Roundup Biactive & Weedmaster Duo) – 1 L/100L water or 10 L/ha delivered by boom
77	Asteraceae	Senecio tamoides (Canary creeper)	3	V/O	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	Stems: S&P (GU); Regrowth and seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
78	Poaceae	Cenchrus ciliaris (buffel grass)	4	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of young plants	Herbicide Control - Glyphosate 7mL/L water; Dichlobenil 600g/100m2; Fluazifop 50-100mL/10L water (ref 2).
79	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia grandiflora (thunbergia, blue thunbergia)	2	V/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 (ref 1).
80	Cactaceae	Opuntia tomentosa (velvet tree pear)	8	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
81	Euphorbiaceae	Ricinus communis (castor oil plant)	7	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: S: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
82	Asteraceae	Senecio madagascariensis (fire weed)	6	H/U	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	Stems: S&P (GU); Regrowth and seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
83	Cyperaceae	Cyperus involucratus (African sedge)	6	Ha/OF	Each has to be dug out with a spade and the entire plant turned over, exposing the root system while making sure all aerial parts of the plant are completely covered.	Aquatic areas - Glyphosate ipa Land—commercial/industrial, rights of way - Glyphosate-ipa, glyphosate-mas, imazapyr
84	Asteraceae	Tithonia diversifolia (Mexican sunflower)	5	H/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or cut and spray regrowth and seedlings (G100 or MM) (ref 1).
85	Poaceae	Setaria sphacelata (South African pigeon grass)	9	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
86	Asclepiadaceae	Gomphocarpus physocarpus (balloon cotton bush)	10	S/OU	Slash in winter and burn cuttings. Wanderer Butterfly can also be used as biological control.	Spray: glyphosate @ 1:1000 with water, in spring before seeding (ref 3).
87	Poaceae	Digitaria didactyla (Queensland blue couch)	9	H/A	Hand pull or cultivation	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
88	Caesalpiniaceae	Gleditsia triacanthos (honey locust)	7	T/O	For the control of dense infestations on grazing land, burning followed by spot spraying is an economical control method.	pastures non-agricultural land fluoroxpyr1 (Starane 200*) @ 1.5 L - 75ml/100L diesel
89	Poaceae	Paspalum notatum (bahia grass)	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
90	Cactaceae	Opuntia monacantha (drooping tree pear, syn. O. vulgaris)	2	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
91	Poaceae	Paspalum conjugatum (paspalum grass)	7	H/A	Cut below crown.	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
92	Malpighiaceae	Hiptage benghalensis (hiptage)	3	S,V/O	Hand pull small infestations.	Seedlings: Foliar spray of dicamba, fluoroxpyr, and triclopyr/picloram. Larger plants cut stump application of fluoroxpyr and triclopyr/picloram with diesel, glyphosate with water and picloram undiluted (ref 7).
93	Solanaceae	Solanum torvum (devil's fig)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P (G1.5) or F/I (G1:1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
94	Caesalpiniaceae	Caesalpinia decapetala (thorny poinciana)	4	S,V/O	Seed-heads: Bag and remove.	Stems: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
95	Poaceae	Pennisetum alopecuroides (swamp foxtail)	7	H/O	Hand Pull	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
96	Verbenaceae	Duranta erecta (duranta)	6	ST/O	Shrubs: CS&P (1:1.5)	Spray G100 (ref 1).
97	Brassicaceae	Nasturtium officinale (Qld use Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum) (watercress)	7	Ha/FU	Manually grub and destroy.	Spray G100 and replace with local species (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
98	Polygonaceae	Acetosa sagittata (rambling dock)	4	V/U	Tubers: Dig up, bag and remove.	Tubers: Spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
99	Poaceae	Cynodon dactylon (couch, Bahama grass introduced cultivars)	10	H/OA	Hand pull small infestations, removing all roots or smother with mulch.	Spray: glyphosate @ 200mL/15L water. Follow up spray (ref 3).
100	Bignoniaceae	Tecoma stans (yellow bells)	4	ST/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200; Seeds: collect, bag and remove (ref 1).
101	Rosaceae	Rhaphiolepis indica (Indian hawthorn)	3	ST/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
102	Mimosaceae	Mimosa pudica (common sensitive plant)	4	S/A	N/A	Pastures - Fluroxypyr/Starane 200 @ 1.5L/ha Between cropping applications (conservation tillage) - Dicamba/Banvel 200 @ 0.8 L.4L/ha
103	Commelinaceae	Callisia fragrans (purple succulent)	3	H/O	N/A	Spray F100 or G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bag or roll and rake carefully. Dispose (ref 1).
104	Scrophulariaceae	Paulownia tomentosa (paulownia)	3	T/AO	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
105	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia zebrina (zebrina)	3	H/O	N/A	Spray F100 or G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bag or roll and rake carefully. Dispose (ref 1).
106	Acanthaceae	Ruellia malacosperma (ruellia)	5	H/O	N/A	Spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
107	Poaceae	Pennisetum clandestinum (kikuyu grass)	4	H/A	Hand Pull	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
108	Liliaceae	Lilium formosanum (Taiwan lily)	5	H/O	Hand pull or crown and dispose	Spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
109	Asteraceae	Sigesbeckia orientalis (Indian weed)	10	H/U	Hand pull or cultivation.	Spray with 2,4-D amine or sodium, pr MCPA + dicamba (ref 3).
110	Asteraceae	Bidens pilosa (cobbler's pegs)	10	H/U	Hand pull or cultivation.	Spray with 2,4-D amine or sodium, pr MCPA + dicamba (ref 3).
111	Cactaceae	Opuntia stricta (common prickly pear)	7	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
112	Poaceae	Eleusine indica (crowsfoot grass)	8	H/A	Pull and chip. Replant with native couch.	Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
113	Poaceae	Axonopus compressus (broad leaved carpet grass)	5	H/AO	Cut stems from roos.	Spot spray with Glyphosate (ref 3).
114	Lamiaceae	Salvia coccinea (red salvia)	9	H/O	remove small areas by hand or machine	Aquatic areas (drains, channels, margins of streams, lakes and dams) - calcium dodecylbenzene sulphonate (AF-100) @ 1 part in 19 parts kerosene
115	Asteraceae	Ageratum houstonianum (blue billygoat weed)	8	H/UO	N/A	Spray G100 or hand pull and spray regrowth G100 (ref 1).



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■ surveying ■ town planning ■ urban design ■ environmental management ■ landscape architecture

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Note: Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/ supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered products (such rates supersede those noted in above tables), or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable.

Note: Source for information contained on this page from Queensland Herbarium (Qld Govt).

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGEMENT	MS

CLIENT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD

PROJECT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD,
SOUTH MACLEAN

SCALE:

AS NOTED



DRAWING:

REHABILITATION PLAN
REHABILITATION NOTES

DATE: JAN 2018

CHECKED:MS

CLIENT REF.: 7344

DRAWN: RM

DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 07 B

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
116	Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava and P. guineense (yellow guava and West Indies guava)	4	ST/AO	N/A	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5) or spray G200 + MM or MM. Trial basal bark F100 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
117	Rosaceae	Rubus bellobatus (kittatinny blackberry)	5	S/O	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	Grazon DS picloram/triclopyr 1:200 parts water + wetting agent
118	Myrtaceae	Eugenia uniflora (Brazilian cherry)	4	ST/O	N/A	Stems: C&P or F/I (G1.5); Bushes: spray or cut down and spray regrowth G100 or MM (ref 1).
119	Oleaceae	Olea europaea (olive)	2	T/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
120	Poaceae	Brachiaria decumbens (signal grass)	4	H/A	Grazing	Herbicide Control - Foliar application (Knapsack): glyphosate 360g/L @ 200mL/15L water; Foliar: glyphosate 360g/L @ 9L/Ha; Handgun: glyphosate 360g/L @ 1.3L/100L water (ref 2).
121	Fabaceae	Stylosanthes scabra (shrubby stylo)	4	H/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
122	Commelinaceae	Commelina benghalensis (hairly wandering jew)	4	H/O	Collect and Bag	Spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
123	Poaceae	Pennisetum purpureum (elephant grass)	2	H/O	Grazing or mechanical removal	N/A (ref 2).
124	Zingiberaceae	Hedychium coronarium (wild ginger)	2	H/O	Small Plants: Hand pull and dispose	Small Plants: spray G200 or G200 + MM; Large Plants: cut and spray regrowth. If rhizomes are at ground level, cut stem and gouge rhizome - fill hole with G1.5 with injector kit or similar (ref 1).
125	Phytolaccaceae	Phytolacca octandra (inkweed)	10	H/O	Hand pull or crown	CS&P (G1.5) or C&P (G1.5); spray G100 (ref 1).
126	Asclepiadaceae	Asclepias curassavica (red cotton bush)	9	S/O	Hand pull; Slash	Slash and/or spray G100 (ref 1).
127	Solanaceae	Lycium ferocissimum (African boxthorn)	1?	S/O	N/A	Stems: C&P (G1.5); Regrowth: spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
128	Mimosaceae	Prosopis pallida (algaroba)	2	ST/O	When using mechanical control methods, it is important to remove the bud zone of the root system (about 30 cm below the ground surface). If this is not removed, re-shooting can occur.	Basal bark - triclopyr + picloram Access® @ 1L/60L diesel. Cut stump - triclopyr + picloram Access® @ 1L/60L diesel. Overall spray - triclopyr + picloram Grazon DS® @ 350mL/100L water plus a wetting agent if plant is growing actively
129	Juncaceae	Juncus articulatus (jointed rush)	1	Ha/FO	Hand pull.	Spot spray with Glyphosate, 2,2-DPA or MCPA + dicamba (ref 3).
130	Cactaceae	Opuntia aurantiaca (tiger pear)	1	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
131	Poaceae	Arundo donax (giant reed)	1	H/O	Physical removal of small infestations.	Spot spray or cut stump and spray with Glyphosate (ref 5).
132	Cactaceae	Opuntia imbricata (rope pear)	1	H/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
133	Bignoniaceae	Pyrostegia venusta (flame vine)	1	V/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 (ref 1).
134	Poaceae	Cortaderia selloana (pampas grass)	2	H/O	Small Plants: dig out by hand or machine	Stems: C&P (G1.5) or cut back and slash and spray regrowth G100 (ref 1).
135	Solanaceae	Solanum hispidum (giant devil's fig)	5	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
136	Agavaceae	Furcraea foetida (Cuban hemp)	3	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
137	Agavaceae	Furcraea selloa (hemp)	1	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
138	Agavaceae	Agave americana (century plant)	4	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
139	Rutaceae	Murraya paniculata cv. Exotica (murraya)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
140	Rosaceae	Rubus discolor (R. fruticosus complex, a blakberry)	4	S/OA	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	Grazon DS picloram/triclopyr 1:200 parts water + wetting agent. A variety of herbicides may be used to control this species including (ref 5).
141	Brassicaceae	Cakile edentula (American sea rocket)	4	H/U	Manually grub and destroy.	Spray G100 and replace with local species (ref 1).
142	Balsaminaceae	Impatiens walleriana (balsam)	2	H/O	N/A	Spray G100 (ref 1).
143	Agavaceae	Agave sisalana (sisal)	2	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
144	Agavaceae	Agave vivipara var. vivipara (sisal)	2	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
145	Rosaceae	Prunus munsoniana (wild goose plum)	7	ST/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
146	Poaceae	Echinochloa crus-galli (barnyard grass)	6	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	Spot spraying with Glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
147	Asteraceae	Solidago canadensis var. scabra (Canadian goldenrod)	7	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray MM or G200 or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
148	Fabaceae	Pueraria lobata (kudzu)	3	V,S/O	Slash; Diminish by shading site	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or MM (ref 1).
149	Alismataceae	Sagittaria graminea var. platyphylla (sagittaria arrowhead)	3	Ha/FO	Physical removal of small infestations.	Spot Spray with Glyphosate at 1.0L:100L water (ref 5).
150	Nymphaeaceae	Nymphaea mexicana (yellow waterlily)	2	Ha/OF	Hand pull small infestations.	Spray with or Diquat Glyphosate. Occurs in waterways, thus EPA should be notified before any herbicide use (ref 5).
151	Poaceae	Phyllostachys aurea (fishpole bamboo)	1	S/O	N/A	Stems: cut and fill segment (G1.5); Regrowth: spray G100 (ref 1).
152	Euphorbiaceae	Jatropha gossypifolia (cotton-leaf physic nut, bellyache bush)	1	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
153	Malvaceae	Sida rhombifolia (Paddy's lucerne)	9	S/U	Hand pull or dig out.	Spray with 2,4-D amine or fluoxypyr (ref 3).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
154	Poaceae	Themeda quadrivalvis (grader grass)	8	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	Spot spraying with Glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
155	Poaceae	Andropogon virginicus (whisky grass)	6	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	Spot spraying with Glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
156	Bignoniaceae	Jacaranda mimosifolia (jacaranda)	4	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
157	Acanthaceae	Justicia betonica (squirreltail)	2	S/O	Hand pull smal infestations. Can be controlled by planting competitive native species.	Glyphosate known to be effective.Species known to occur in waterways, DERM should be contacted before spraying in waterways (ref 4).
158	Mimosaceae	Acacia boliviana (Bolivian wattle)	1	T/O	Mechanical or chain removal.	Basal Bark or cut stump application. Triclopyr 600g/L at 1.0L:120L diesel, Triclopyr + Picloram 240 g/l + 120 g/l at 1.0L:60L diesel, Picloram 45 g/kg undiluted (ref 5).
159	Simaroubaceae	Ailanthus altissima (tree of heaven)	1?	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or MM (ref 1).
160	Poaceae	Echinochloa colona (awnless barnyard grass)	9	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Spray: glyphosate @ 13mL/1L water (ref 2.)
161	Cyperaceae	Cyperus brevifolius (Mullumbimby couch)	8	H/O	Each has to be dug out with a spade and the entire plant turned over, exposing the root system while making sure all aerial parts of the plant are completely covered.	Aquatic areas - Glyphosate ipa Land—commercial/industrial, rights of way - Glyphosate-ipa, glyphosate-mas, imazapyr
162	Moraceae	Morus alba (white mulberry)	3	T/O	N/A	Trees: F/I (G1.5), stack cut branches above the ground to dry; Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
163	Arecaceae	Colocasia esculenta (taro)	3	H/AO	Hand pull.	Cut at base and apply glyphosate or metsulfuron methyl. Plant often occurs in waterways so consult DERM prior to application (ref 6).
164	Cannaceae	Canna indica (canna lily)	3	H/O	Dig out entire plant	Cut/Slash and spay regrowth G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bad seeds. Resistant to herbicide (ref 1).
165	Buddlejaceae	Buddleja madagascariensis (buddleja)	5	S,V/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (1:1.5); Vines: spray or cut down and spray regrowth G200 (ref 1).
166	Bignoniaceae	Tecoma capensis (Cape honeysuckle)	3	ST/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200; Seeds: collect, bag and remove (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
167	Cactaceae	Harrisia martinii (harrisia cactus)	2?	S/O	The use of the biological meal-y-bug agent is recommended	Triclopyr + picloram at 1.0L:60L diesel, Dichlorprop 600 g/l at 1.0L/60L water, metsulfuron methyl 600 g/l at 2.0L:100L water Ref 5).
168	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia laurifolia (laurel clock vine)	1	V/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 (ref 1).
169	Fabaceae	Erythrina crista-galli (cockspur coral tree)	2?	T/O	N/A	F/I (G1.5) or C&P stumps. Cut and stack branches above ground to dry to prevent resprouting. F/I sprouted branches (G1.5) or spray regrowth G200 + MM or MM. Trial Tordon (ref 1).
170	Sapindaceae	Koelreuteria elegans (Chinese rain tree)	1?	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Trees: F/I (G1.5) or C&P stumps (G1.5); Saplings: CS&P (G1); stack cut branches above ground to dry; Seedlings: spray (G200) (ref 1).
171	Zingiberaceae	Hedychium gardnerianum (ginger lily)	1?	H/O	Small Plants: Hand pull and dispose	Small Plants: spray G200 or G200 + MM; Large Plants: cut and spray regrowth. If rhizomes are at ground level, cut stem and gouge rhizome - fill hole with G1.5 with injector kit or similar (ref 1).
172	Acanthaceae	Hypoestes phyllostachya (polka-dot plant)	3	H/O	Hand pull or crown and dispose	Spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
173	Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus canadensis (American elder)	3	ST/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
174	Asteraceae	Conyza sumatrensis (tall fleabane)	9	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Seedlings: Altrazine or Chlorsulfuron in combination with competitive native species; Plants: Glyphosate and Tordon 75 D mix. Glyphosate ration depends on other weeds present (ref 2).
175	Fabaceae	Tipuana tipu (tipuana)	2	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
176	Asteraceae	Tagetes minuta (stinking roger)	8	H/U	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray MM or G200 or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
177	Caesalpinaceae	Chamaecrista rotundifolia (round-leaf cassia)	6	ST/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
178	Poaceae	Cenchrus echinatus (Mossman river grass)	8	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of young plants	Herbicide Control - Glyphosate 7mL/L water; Dichlobenil 600g/100m2; Fluazifop 50-100mL/10L water (ref 2).



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Note: Source for information contained on this page from Queensland Herbarium (Qld Gov't).

AMENDMENTS:			
Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGEMENT	MS

CLIENT:
MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD

PROJECT:
MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD,
SOUTH MACLEAN

SCALE:
AS NOTED

**landscape architecture**

DRAWING:
REHABILITATION PLAN
REHABILITATION NOTES

DATE: JAN 2018

CHECKED:MS

CLIENT REF.: 7344

DRAWN: RM

DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 08 B

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
179	Asteraceae	Conyza canadensis (Canadian fleabane)	10	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Seedlings: Altrazine or Chlorosulfuron in combination with competitive native species; Plants: Glyphosate and Tordon 75-D mix. Glyphosate ration depends on other weeds present (ref 2).
180	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia cyathophora (painted spuge)	8	H/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
181	Poaceae	Setaria palmifolia (palm leaf setaria)	5	H/O	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
182	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia heterophylla (milk weed)	5	H/O?	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
183	Fabaceae	Desmodium intortum (greenleaf desmodium)	4	H/A	Hand pull or crown and dispose	CS&P tuberous roots (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds. Monitor regrowth over 2 - 3 years (ref 1).
184	Poaceae	Pennisetum setaceum (fountain grass)	3	H/O	Hand Pull	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
185	Asteraceae	Conyza bonariensis (flax-leaf fleabane)	7	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Seedlings: Altrazine or Chlorosulfuron in combination with competitive native species; Plants: Glyphosate and Tordon 75-D mix. Glyphosate ration depends on other weeds present (ref 2).
186	Solanaceae	Solanum erianthum (a tobacco bush)	7	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
187	Poaceae	Stenotaphrum secundatum (buffalo grass)	3	H/AO	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Spray: glyphosate @ 13mL/1L water (ref 2.)
188	Apocynaceae	Cascabela thevetia (syn. Thevetia peruviana) (yellow oleander)	5	ST/O	Hand pull small infesttions. Slashing can be used but should be followed up by herbicide application.	Basal bark application of fluroxypyr (35mL:1L Diesel); Stem injection Glyphosate (1L:2L Water); Cut stump application of fluroxypyr (1L:55L Diesel); Foliar Spray of fluroxypyr 1:100 for larger plants. 1:200 for seedlings (ref 2).
189	Rubiaceae	Coffea arabica (coffee)	3	ST/A	Saplings: Hand pull	Shrubs: F/I (G1) between flower and fruit set; Saplings: CS&P (G1); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
190	Bignoniaceae	Spathodea campanulata (African tulip tree)	1?	T/O	N/A	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
191	Fabaceae	Macrotyloma axillare (perennial horse gram)	4	V,H/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
192	Iridaceae	Watsonia meriana var. bulbilifera (bulbil watsonia)	2	H/O	Dig up, bag and remove	Spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
193	Passifloraceae	Passiflora edulis (passion fruit)	6	V/AO	Hand Pull	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
194	Asteraceae	Zinnia peruviana (wild zinnia)	6	H/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1); Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200 (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBRE GION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
195	Dracaenaceae	Sansevieria trifasciata (sansevieria)	2?	H/O	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 + MM (ref 1).
196	Poaceae	Digitaria eriantha (pangola grass)	5	H/A	Hand pull or cultivation	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
197	Rosaceae	Eriobotrya japonica (loquat)	3	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
198	Cactaceae	Acanthocereus tetragonus (sword pear)	1	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
199	Mimosaceae	Acacia nilotica subsp. indica (prickly acacia)	3	T/A	Mechanical or chain removal.	Basal Bark or cut stump application. Triclopyr 600g/L at 1.0L:120L diesel, Triclopyr + Picloram 240 g/l + 120 g/l at 1.0L:60L diesel, Picloram 45 g/kg undiluted (ref 5).
200	Mimosaceae	Acacia farnesiana (mimosa bush)	6	T/A	Mechanical removal of small plants.	Basal Bark or cut stump application of Triclopyr + Picloram 240 g/l + 120 g/l at 1.0L:60L diesel. Foliar application of Clopyralid 300g/L at 500mL:1L water ref 5).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND						
Explanatory notes:						
Sub-region: Number of the ten sub-regions of the Southeast Queensland bioregion (Young and Dillewaard 1999) within which species recorded (Queensland Herbarium data).						
Rec no.: Total number of records for species within study area, Queensland Herbarium CORVEG and HERBRECS data.						
Scores: Based on panel data of invasiveness, 5 (highest) to 3 (moderate). ? indicate doubtful scores.						
Life forms: T-tree (woody plant >5m), ST-small tree (2-5m), S-shrub (woody <2m), H-herb (grasses & forbes), Ha-aquatic herbs.						
Source: A-agriculture, O-ornamental and landscaping, F-fish aquarium, U-unintentional introduction and/or contaminant.						

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND	
Abbreviations: Control Methods	
CS&P = cut scrape and paint	
S&P = scrape and paint	
C&P = cut and paint	
F/I = frill or inject stem	
Abbreviations: Herbicides	
G = Glyphosate, eg. Roundup Biactive, Weedmaster Duo	
MM = Metsulfuron methyl, eg. Brushoff	
F = Fluroxypyr, eg. Starane	
Abbreviations: Herbicide Dilution Rates for High Concentration Applications	
GU = Glyphosate undiluted	
G1 = 1 part water to 1 part glyphosate	
G1.5 = 1.5 parts water to 1 part glyphosate	
G4 = 4 parts water to 1 part glyphosate	
Abbreviations: Herbicide Spray Concentrations	
G100 = 100mL glyphosate per 10L of water + surfuctant, eg 20mL LI 700 per 10L	
G200 = 200mL glyphosate per 10L of water + surfuctant, eg 50mL LI 700 per 10L	
G100 + MM = 100mL glyphosate + 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L of water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water	
G200 + MM = 200mL glyphosate + 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L of water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water	
MM = 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water	
F100 = 100mL fluroxypyr per 10L water	
F150 = 150mL fluroxypyr per 10L water	
Other Abbreviations	
# = Locally non-indigenous native species	
Ref. 1. Big Scrub Rainforest Landcare Group (2008), 'Common Weeds of Subtropical Rainforests of Eastern Australia: A practical manual on their identification and control'	
Ref. 2. Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (QLD), 'Weeds and pest animals and ants'.	
Ref. 3. Holland et al. (1996), 'Suburban Weeds', DPI QLD.	
Ref. 4. Port Stephens Council (NSW), 'Weed Busters'.	
Ref.5. Department of Primary Industries (NSW), 'Noxious and Environmental Weed Handbook, 3rd Edition'.	
Ref.6. Department of Environment and Conservation, 'Florabase', (DEC- WA)	
Ref.7. Vitelli, J.S. and Madigan, B.A. and Van Haaren, P.E. and Setter, S. and Logan, P. (2009) Control of the invasive liana, Hiptage benghalensis. Weed Biology and Management, 9 (1). pp. 54-62.	



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Note: Source for information contained on this page from Queensland Herbarium (Qld Govt).

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGEMENT	MS

CLIENT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD

PROJECT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD,
SOUTH MACLEAN

SCALE:

AS NOTED



DRAWING:

REHABILITATION PLAN
REHABILITATION NOTES

DATE: JAN 2018

CHECKED:MS

CLIENT REF.: 7344

DRAWN: RM

DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 09 B

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANT SCHEDULE			
MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD - REHABILITATION SCHEDULE			
ZONE 2A - REHABILITATION PLANTING			
Recommended Species List			
NOTES:			
1) Species selected from site and local species mix			
2) Setback trees 4m min from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments.			
3) Refer to additional plans for general locations and additional details for planting			
4) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement to be confirmed with			
SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE
TREES			
Casuarina cunninghamiana	She Oak	Tree	Tube
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Tree	Tube
Eucalyptus grandis	Flooded Gum	Tree	Tube
Lophostemon suaveolons	Swamp Brush Box	Tree	Tube
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	Tree	Tube
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea Tree	Tree	Tube
Melaleuca linariifolia	Narrow Leaved Paperbark	Tree	Tube
Waterhousia floribunda	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Tree	Tube
SHRUBS			
Acacia fimbriata	Brisbane Wattle	Shrub	Tube
Acacia leiocalyx	Wattle	Shrub	Tube
Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	Shrub	Tube
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Wild May	Shrub	Tube
Grevillea banksii	Red Silky Oak	Shrub	Tube
GROUNDCOVERS			
Carex appressa	Carex	Ground	Tube
Gahnia aspera	Razor Grass	Ground	Tube
Juncus ustatus	Common Rush	Ground	Tube
Lomandra hystrix	Mat Rush	Ground	Tube
Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush	Ground	Tube

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANT SCHEDULE			
MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD - REHABILITATION SCHEDULE			
ZONE 2B - REHABILITATION PLANTING			
Recommended Species List			
NOTES:			
1) Species selected from site and local species mix			
2) Setback trees 4m min from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments.			
3) Refer to additional plans for general locations and additional details for planting			
4) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement to be confirmed with			
SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE
TREES (NO TREES UNDER BRIDGE AND SETBACK 10M MIN.)			
Casuarina cunninghamiana	She Oak	Tree	Tube
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Tree	Tube
Eucalyptus grandis	Flooded Gum	Tree	Tube
Lophostemon suaveolons	Swamp Brush Box	Tree	Tube
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	Tree	Tube
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea Tree	Tree	Tube
Melaleuca linariifolia	Narrow Leaved Paperbark	Tree	Tube
Waterhousia floribunda	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Tree	Tube
SHRUBS			
Acacia fimbriata	Brisbane Wattle	Shrub	Tube
Acacia leiocalyx	Wattle	Shrub	Tube
Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	Shrub	Tube
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Wild May	Shrub	Tube
Grevillea banksii	Red Silky Oak	Shrub	Tube
GROUNDCOVERS			
Carex appressa	Carex	Ground	Tube
Gahnia aspera	Razor Grass	Ground	Tube
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush	Ground	Tube
Lomandra hystrix	Mat Rush	Ground	Tube
Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush	Ground	Tube

 | REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANT SCHEDULE | | | | |--|--------------------------|------------|----------| | MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD - REHABILITATION SCHEDULE | | | | | ZONE 3A - REHABILITATION PLANTING | | | | | Recommended Species List | | | | | NOTES: | | | | | 1) Species selected from site and local species mix | | | | | 2) Setback trees 4m min from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments. | | | | | 3) Refer to additional plans for general locations and additional details for planting | | | | | 4) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement to be confirmed with | | | | | SPECIES | COMMON NAME | PLANT FORM | POT SIZE | | TREES | | | | | Angophora leiocarpa | Broad leaved apple | Tree | Tube | | Aphananthe philippinensis | Rough leave elm | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia trachyphloia | Brown Bloodwood | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia citriodora | Lemon scented gum | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia tessellaris | Moreton Bay Ash | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus tereticornis | Forest Red Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus grandis | Flooded Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus tindaliae | Large Leaved Spotted Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus racemosa | Scribbly Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus siderophloia | Grey Ironbark | Tree | Tube | | Grevellia robusta | Silky Oak | Tree | Tube | | Jagera pseudorhus | Foambank | Tree | Tube | | Lophostemon suaveolons | Swamp Brush Box | Tree | Tube | | Melaleuca sieberi | Narrow leaved paperbark | Tree | Tube | | Melaleuca quinquenervia | Broad leaved paperbark | Tree | Tube | | SHRUBS | | | | | Acacia fimbriata | Brisbane Wattle | Shrub | Tube | | Acacia leiocalyx | Wattle | Shrub | Tube | | Alphitonia excelsa | Red Ash | Shrub | Tube | | Leptospermum polygalifolium | Wild May | Shrub | Tube | | Grevillea banksii | Red Silky Oak | Shrub | Tube | | Pultenaea paleacea | Chaffy Bush Pea | Shrub | Tube | | GROUNDCOVERS | | | | | Carex appressa | Carex | Sedge | Tube | | Gahnia aspera | Razor Grass | Sedge | Tube | | Juncus usitatus | Common Rush | Sedge | Tube | | Imperata cylindrica | Blady Grass | Sedge | Tube | | Lomandra longifolia | Mat Rush | Sedge | Tube | | | REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANT SCHEDULE | | | | |--|--------------------------|------------|----------| | MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD - REHABILITATION SCHEDULE | | | | | ZONE 3B - REHABILITATION PLANTING | | | | | Recommended Species List | | | | | NOTES: | | | | | 1) Species selected from site and local species mix | | | | | 2) Setback trees 4m min from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments. | | | | | 3) Refer to additional plans for general locations and additional details for planting | | | | | 4) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement to be confirmed with | | | | | SPECIES | COMMON NAME | PLANT FORM | POT SIZE | | TREES | | | | | Angophora leiocarpa | Broad leaved apple | Tree | Tube | | Aphananthe philippinensis | Rough leave elm | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia trachyphloia | Brown Bloodwood | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia citriodora | Lemon scented gum | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia tessellaris | Moreton Bay Ash | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus tereticornis | Forest Red Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus grandis | Flooded Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus tindaliae | Large Leaved Spotted Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus racemosa | Scribbly Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus siderophloia | Grey Ironbark | Tree | Tube | | Grevellia robusta | Silky Oak | Tree | Tube | | Jagera pseudorhus | Foambank | Tree | Tube | | Lophostemon suaveolons | Swamp Brush Box | Tree | Tube | | Melaleuca sieberi | Narrow leaved paperbark | Tree | Tube | | Melaleuca quinquenervia | Broad leaved paperbark | Tree | Tube | | SHRUBS | | | | | Acacia fimbriata | Brisbane Wattle | Shrub | Tube | | Acacia leiocalyx | Wattle | Shrub | Tube | | Alphitonia excelsa | Red Ash | Shrub | Tube | | Leptospermum polygalifolium | Wild May | Shrub | Tube | | Grevillea banksii | Red Silky Oak | Shrub | Tube | | Pultenaea paleacea | Chaffy Bush Pea | Shrub | Tube | | GROUNDCOVERS | | | | | Carex appressa | Carex | Sedge | Tube | | Gahnia aspera | Razor Grass | Sedge | Tube | | Juncus usitatus | Common Rush | Sedge | Tube | | Imperata cylindrica | Blady Grass | Sedge | Tube | | Lomandra longifolia | Mat Rush | Sedge | Tube | | | REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANT SCHEDULE | | | | |--|--------------------------|------------|----------| | MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD - REHABILITATION SCHEDULE | | | | | ZONE 4 - REHABILITATION PLANTING | | | | | Recommended Species List | | | | | NOTES: | | | | | 1) Species selected from site and local species mix | | | | | 2) Setback trees 4m min from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments. | | | | | 3) Refer to additional plans for general locations and additional details for planting | | | | | 4) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement to be confirmed with | | | | | SPECIES | COMMON NAME | PLANT FORM | POT SIZE | | TREES | | | | | Angophora leiocarpa | Broad leaved apple | Tree | Tube | | Aphananthe philippinensis | Rough leave elm | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia trachyphloia | Brown Bloodwood | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia citriodora | Lemon scented gum | Tree | Tube | | Corymbia tessellaris | Moreton Bay Ash | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus tereticornis | Forest Red Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus grandis | Flooded Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus tindaliae | Large Leaved Spotted Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus racemosa | Scribbly Gum | Tree | Tube | | Eucalyptus siderophloia | Grey Ironbark | Tree | Tube | | Grevellia robusta | Silky Oak | Tree | Tube | | Jagera pseudorhus | Foambank | Tree | Tube | | Lophostemon suaveolons | Swamp Brush Box | Tree | Tube | | Melaleuca sieberi | Narrow leaved paperbark | Tree | Tube | | Melaleuca quinquenervia | Broad leaved paperbark | Tree | Tube | | SHRUBS | | | | | Acacia fimbriata | Brisbane Wattle | Shrub | Tube | | Acacia leiocalyx | Wattle | Shrub | Tube | | Alphitonia excelsa | Red Ash | Shrub | Tube | | Leptospermum polygalifolium | Wild May | Shrub | Tube | | Grevillea banksii | Red Silky Oak | Shrub | Tube | | Pultenaea paleacea | Chaffy Bush Pea | Shrub | Tube | | GROUNDCOVERS | | | | | Carex appressa | Carex | Sedge | Tube | | Gahnia aspera | Razor Grass | Sedge | Tube | | Juncus usitatus | Common Rush | Sedge | Tube | | Imperata cylindrica | Blady Grass | Sedge | Tube | | Lomandra longifolia | Mat Rush | Sedge | Tube | |

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surveying

town planning

urban design

environmental management

landscape architecture

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APPROVED COMPANY

ISO9001 Quality Management Systems

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ISO14001 Environmental Management Systems

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Note: Source for information contained on this page from SEQERF.

AMENDMENTS:	
Issue	Date Description Checked
A	24/01/2018 CLIENT ISSUE MS
B	16/03/2018 LODGEMENT MS

CLIENT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD

PROJECT:

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

SCALE:

AS NOTED

landscape architect

DRAWING:

REHABILITATION PLAN REHABILITATION NOTES

DATE: JAN 2018

CHECKED:

CLIENT REF.: 7344

DRAWN:

DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 11 B

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - FAUNA NOTES

Consideration for fauna habitat and values should be given during rehabilitation site works and should seek to enhance and restore the existing native vegetation areas and promote safe fauna movement throughout the site and into the larger greenspace corridors where possible. It is assumed properties adjacent to the rehabilitation scope of works will undertake individual site analysis, fauna investigations, and implement future measures as required.

The primary species noted during site assessment include:

- Refer to schedule on 7344 L 14

The primary site barriers to fauna movement include:

- Existing road reserves and corridors
- Proposed approved site development

Given the above, the following fauna movement strategies are deemed appropriate for this project:

- Fauna Habitat Value and Protection - Increased fauna habitat value within the development site rehabilitation and natural vegetation areas;

- Habitat Enhancement
 - Nest Boxes

Fauna Habitat Value and Protection

Rehabilitation Areas to include reuse of site fallen / hollow logs and site rock to create fauna safe havens and cover from predators for small fauna. This approach coupled with additional revegetation works allows greater fauna security and movement within the rehabilitation areas. Consideration for bushfire requirements should be reviewed to confirm no conflict in both the fauna and rehabilitation approaches. Refer indicative images below.



REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - FAUNA NOTES

Other methods: Education

Education is of critical importance and must be available to and encouraged for all on-site staff, construction staff, office staff and the community.

On-site and construction are to take due care when removing vegetation and translocating fauna (by specialist workers). On site staff should be trained to know what measures to take when noting distressed fauna and when rescuing fauna. Toolbox talks can be used by staff to raise awareness of areas containing important/ high populations of fauna or fauna mitigation structures.

Appreciation of the community's local fauna is encouraged. This will ensure revegetation, maintenance and other activities can be undertaken with economic and social benefits. Create a proud community.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - FAUNA NOTES

Maintenance is the day-to-day, periodic or scheduled work required to preserve or restore a fauna structure to ensure its effectiveness. It includes work to prevent damage or deterioration that may otherwise be more costly to restore, and if left unchecked would eventually progress to structural damage.

Fauna structures often require special types of maintenance. Nevertheless, in some cases standardised maintenance techniques can reduce the effectiveness of fauna structures so consideration should be given to both the action and timing of maintenance works.

Things to consider for effective maintenance include:

- Plan and budget for ongoing maintenance.
- Ensure fauna structures are easily accessible for maintenance work, ensuring minimal disruption to traffic.
- Need for regular inspection to ensure correct maintenance works are being undertaken.
- Minimise the need for inspections, especially those requiring traffic control.
- Communicate special maintenance requirements to maintenance crews on completion.
- Incorporate feedback mechanisms into monitoring and inspection reports for maintenance processes.
- Maintenance requirements may be different across projects.

Specific maintenance of fauna structures may include, but not limited to tasks such as:

- Treating damaged timber.
- Tightening any interconnecting pieces (bolts, wire, rope, etc.)
- Removing and replacing damaged components.
- Removal of obstructions to fauna movement to fauna structures.
- Determination of leaving natural fauna elements to structures (hair, droppings, etc.) which may otherwise negatively affect the use of the structure by unnecessary human involvement. Some structures and associated vegetation may be more effective if not maintained (resulting in better integration into the surround environment).
- Refer to individual fauna structure details and manufacturer's recommendations for additional maintenance requirements.

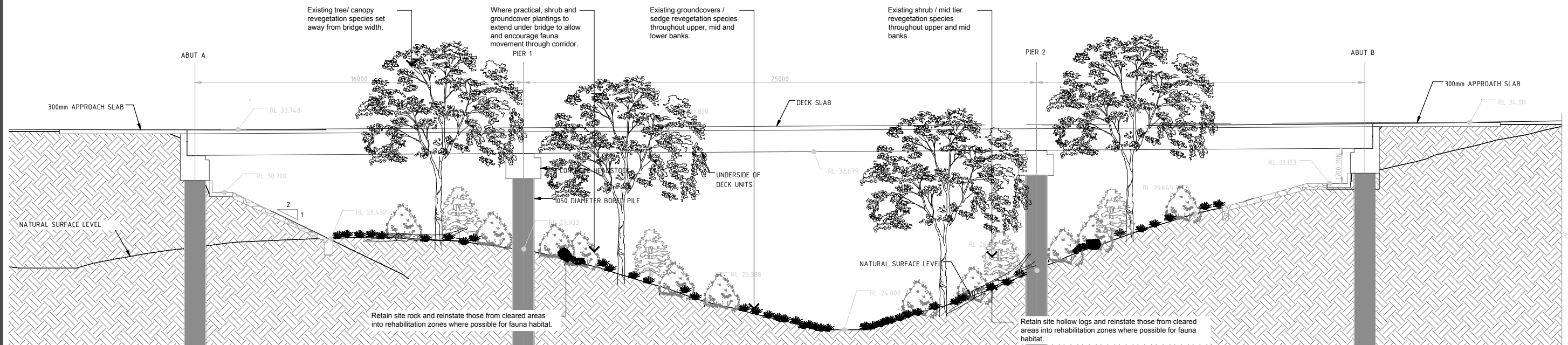
REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - MAINTENANCE & MONITORING

Maintenance is required following installation of any fauna structure, although if maintenance is regular and thorough during the first year, maintenance requirements are likely to taper off significantly in the following years.

Informal Monitoring of wildlife movement and structures is another method of determining fauna movement success in conjunction with the adjacent maintenance requirements. Informal monitoring may occur through ongoing site inspections and note taking. Notes to be distributed to the wildlife movement team and rectification works completed against notes.

Monitoring of the wildlife movement allows for:

- Review of the pre-established performance indicators for measuring the success of the wildlife movement (site audit of fauna present, existing movement evidence, presence of road kill, etc.).
- Observational studies of fauna presence/ absence.
- Road Kill Surveys (if applicable).
- Adaptive assessment to incorporate amendments to Wildlife Movement Plan as required.
- Ensure level of protection for wildlife structures.
- Monitor the rate of wildlife movement following installation of wildlife structures.
- Identification of new threats or other factors which may be effecting areas designated for wildlife movement.



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CLIENT:	MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD
PROJECT:	MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN
SCALE:	AS NOTED

landscape architecture

DRAWING:

REHABILITATION PLAN

REHABILITATION NOTES

DATE: JAN 2018	CHECKED: MS
CLIENT REF.: 7344	DRAWN: RM
DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 12 B	

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - MAINTENANCE & MONITORING

Maintenance, as with all ecological restoration work is fundamental in ensuring project success. Maintenance of the planting includes tasks such as:

- Herbicide spraying to control competing weeds.
- Watering while plants are establishing. This is often highly variable and depends on the suite of species planted, weather conditions and time of year when planted. A watering schedule may consist of watering every day for week 1, twice per week for weeks 2-6 and then weekly from weeks 6-12.
- Repair of tree guards if they become damaged.
- Replenishment of mulch.
- Maintaining exclusion fencing; and
- Additional planting if required.

Additional planting may be required to replace plants that do not survive (e.g. to meet survival rate requirements, or to fill gaps), but it may also be necessary to introduce new species at different stages of vegetation succession. An adaptive management approach should be utilised, if one plant species consistently dies on a site, consider using in its place a species that is performing well.

Maintenance is required following installation of the plants, although if maintenance is regular and thorough during the first year, maintenance requirements are likely to taper off significantly in the following years.

The utilisation of benchmark criteria helps to determine rehabilitation success during the maintenance period and assists in prompting when additional maintenance activities are required. Typically accepted benchmarks or performance indicators for dedicated or open space rehabilitation works include:

- Compliance / 'On Maintenance' requirements;
 - All required planting completed.
 - 90% plant survival.
 - 100% kill rate of declared environmental weeds.
- Ongoing / 'Off Maintenance' requirements;
 - 80% plant survival.
 - Tree guards, stakes and general rubbish removed.
 - No remaining eroded or degraded areas.
 - 100% kill rate of declared environmental weeds.

The desired end-product is a fully-functioning system that can support itself in perpetuity, with minimal maintenance and input required.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - MAINTENANCE & MONITORING

It is also critical for all parties to understand their responsibilities as part of the overall rehabilitation 'team'.

REHABILITATION TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES	
PARTY	DESCRIPTION
Proponent	Ensure all consultants, contractors, sub contractors or others utilizing the area are aware of the Rehabilitation Plan.
	Appoint appropriate consultants and contractors to undertake works as prescribed on the drawings and conditioned by the Assessment Manager.
	Provide security via an uncompleted works bond and maintenance bond for the cost of works if required.
	Cover the costs of all necessary resources to ensure works are completed as per the approved documents.
Consultants	Brief proponent on their requirements in implementing and maintaining works as per the Rehabilitation Plan.
	Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections.
	Undertake monitoring and reporting to the Assessment Manager as set up by this document.
	Be available to respond to technical queries to the approved documentation when on-site conditions require changes.
Assessment Manager	Liaise with the Assessment Manager throughout all stages of approval, initial works and maintenance of works.
	Provide technical expertise via commentary on the approval of documentation.
	Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections.
	Reduce and release securities held against works at the completion of successful milestone inspections.
Contractor	Be available to respond to technical queries to the approved documentation when on-site conditions require changes.
	Accept and review maintenance reports as dictated (if required) in this document.
	Complete works in strict accordance with the documentation.
	Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections.
	Hold relevant licenses in applicable weed management/ revegetation/ fauna management, any required insurances for scope of works and an understanding of required Laws, Act, Policies and Guidelines.
	Recommend changes to the documentation when specific experience or on-site conditions require so.
	Hold minimum certifications such as Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management, or Certificate III in Horticulture, or Certificate III in Rehabilitation Construction, or equivalent experience in rehabilitation.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - MAINTENANCE & MONITORING

Informal Monitoring of rehabilitation works is another method of determining ecological restoration success in conjunction with the adjacent benchmarks. Informal monitoring to occur through ongoing site inspections and note-taking. Notes to be distributed to the rehabilitation team and rectification works completed against notes.

Additionally, informal monitoring may require photo-monitoring locations if deemed necessary during the approval process by the assessment manager. A permanent or semi-permanent photopoint can be set up using a star picket marked with fluorescent yellow safety cap or painted timber stakes, so that a photograph may be taken of the site at regular (quarterly) intervals as it is being restored. A time series of photographs, from a degraded state prior to the commencement of restoration, through the transition stages and into the maintenance stage will assist in assessing the success of the ecological restoration process. Collected site data and photos should be compiled in a 'master' monitoring report for proper record-keeping.

Monitoring of the weed management and revegetation works allows for:

- Review of the pre-established performance indicators for measuring the success of the weed removal and control.
- Ensure level of protection for existing identified native vegetation inclusive of that which has naturally regenerated
- Review the rate of spread or contraction of weed infestation within the control program.
- Monitor the rate of assisted regeneration and revegetation of desirable native species promoted in areas where weeds have been removed.
- Identification of new weed threats or other factors which may be effecting areas designated for rehabilitation.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - MAINTENANCE & MONITORING

Monitoring timeframes may involve a series of key milestones:

- Prestart Inspection - On site meeting prior to the initial commencement of work. Typically involves Consultant, Contractor and Assessment Manager to work through rehabilitation areas and clarify any adjustments to scope against approved works.
- Compliance Inspections - At the completion of the Primary Site Works, a compliance inspection meeting will be held with the Consultant, Contractor and Assessment Manager to inspect the works on-site in relation to the approved plans and previously agreed benchmarks / performance indicators. Should the rehabilitation area be a dedicated asset (open space) to the assessment manager, this inspection is commonly referred to as 'on maintenance'. For dedicated assets, a secondary compliance inspection will be required (off maintenance).
- Ongoing Monitoring Inspections- Informal monitoring to occur on a regular basis as highlighted above. These inspections will generally occur throughout the process, specifically before, during and after relevant compliance inspections.

REHABILITATION WORKS - INDICATIVE SCHEDULE OF WORK ITEMS AND MAINTENANCE SEQUENCING																												
TIMING	SPRING			MILESTONE: COMPLIANCE / "ON MAINTENANCE"	SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER			SPRING		
	PRIMARY WORKS				FOLLOW-UP WORKS			FOLLOW-UP / MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS		
Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1		Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	
WEEK 1	Pre-start meeting Council, Contractor and Superintendant	Weed management - "knockdown spray"	Mulch spreading and Jute-mat installation		Watering and reporting (throughout establishment)	Watering and reporting (throughout establishment)	Watering and reporting (throughout establishment)	Monitoring and reporting (watering to replacement plants only)	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting (watering to replacement plants only). Photomonitoring as required		Informal monitoring and reporting	Informal monitoring and reporting. Photomonitoring as required.	Informal monitoring and reporting	Monitoring (watering to replacement plants only). Photomonitoring as required		Informal monitoring and reporting	Informal monitoring and reporting. Photomonitoring as required.	Informal monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting	Informal monitoring and reporting. Photomonitoring as required.	Informal monitoring and reporting	Informal monitoring and reporting	Mulch - top up depths to 100mm and replace / repair Jutematting as required	Informal monitoring and reporting. Photomonitoring as required.	Informal monitoring and reporting	
WEEK 2	Initial weed management works - wood weed removal /"knockdown" spray	Soil Preparation and cultivation	Natural regeneration plants staking for identification		Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - "knockdown spray" re-apply in woody weeds	Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		
WEEK 3	Weed management works - removal by hand	Soil Preparation and modification	Planting and Watering	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Replacement of Failed Plants	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management		Trees formative pruning		Replacement of Failed Plants			Natural regeneration plants - weed management		Trees formative pruning					Trees formative pruning	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management		
WEEK 4	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Mulch - stockpiled on site	Planting and Watering	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Replacement of Failed Plants	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths			
MILESTONE: COMPLIANCE / "OFF MAINTENANCE"																												

COLOUR KEY TO WORK ITEMS	
	Weed Management
	Soil Preparation and Mulching
	Planting Works
	Watering, Monitoring and Reporting

Note: Source for information contained on this page from SEQERF.

AMENDMENTS:			
Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	24/01/2018	CLIENT ISSUE	MS
B	16/03/2018	LODGEMENT	MS

CLIENT: MOUNTAIN RIDGE PTY LTD
PROJECT: MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN
SCALE: AS NOTED

landscape architecture	
DRAWING: REHABILITATION PLAN REHABILITATION NOTES	
DATE: JAN 2018	CHECKED:MS
CLIENT REF.: 7344	DRAWN: RM
DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 13 B	

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - NOTES

SITE FAUNA SCHEDULE	
Species	Common Name
BIRDS	
<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Azure Kingfisher
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Plumed Whistling Duck
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy Wren
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewins' Honeyeater
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotsu</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
REPTILES	
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Asian House Gecko
<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Common Bearded Dragon
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Wall Skink
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake
MAMMALS	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Grey Kangaroo
AMPHIBIANS	
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Cane Toad
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Sedgefrog

COLOUR KEY TO WORK ITEMS	
	Weed Management
	Soil Preparation and Mulching
	Planting Works
	Watering, Monitoring and Reporting

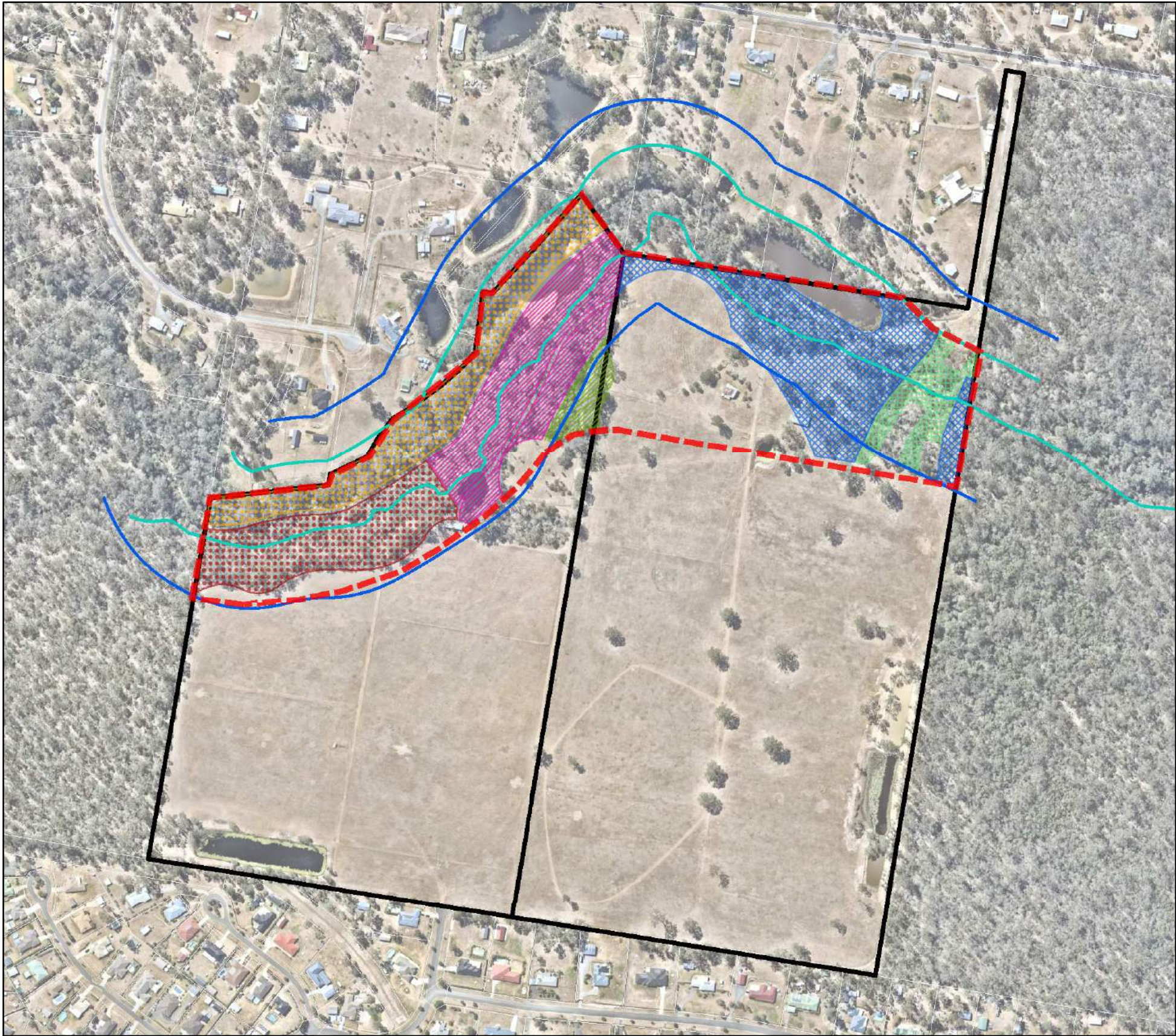
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SCALE: AS NOTED

landscape architecture	
DRAWING: REHABILITATION PLAN REHABILITATION NOTES	
DATE: JAN 2018	CHECKED:MS
CLIENT REF.: 7344	DRAWN: RM
DRAWING No.: 7344 L RP 14 B	

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN ECOLOGICAL SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN



INTRODUCTION

The *Environmental Management Division* of the **Saunders Havill Group** was engaged by **Mountain Ridge Pty Ltd ATF Mountain Ridge Unit Trust** to prepare an Ecological Site Management Plan (ESMP) for the proposed development at 230 Mountain Ridge Road, South Maclean.

The purpose of this ESMP to provide conceptual management targets in conjunction with the sites NESS. The ESMP has been broken down into two main section:

- Vegetation Management; and
- Rehabilitation to the flagstone Creek Corridor including Habitat features

Further detail will be required at the operational works phase (per stage) to adequately addressed the Vegetation Management and Rehabilitation Management requirements.

STUDY AREA - Legend

Project site DCDB

Study area

QLD DCDB

Flagstone Creek Corridor

Riparian Zone

Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Acacia Regrowth and Mature Eucalyptus specimens

Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)
Vegetation Community - Acacia Regrowth and Mature Eucalyptus specimens

Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt, Corymbia and Acacia Regrowth

Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)
Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt, Corymbia and Acacia Regrowth

Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt Dominated Canopy

1
Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - *Eucalyptus tereticornis* dominated canopy

2a
Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Acacia Regrowth and Mature Eucalyptus specimens

2b
Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)
Vegetation Community - Acacia Regrowth and Mature Eucalyptus specimens

3a
Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt, Corymbia and Acacia Regrowth

3b
Existing Vegetation (Reconstruction)
Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt, Corymbia and Acacia Regrowth

4
Existing Vegetation (Assisted Natural Regeneration)
Vegetation Community - Mixed Eucalypt Dominated Canopy

SH saunders
havill
group

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PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR FURTHER UNDER-GROUND SERVICES AND DETAIL LOCATIONS OF ALL SERVICES.

REFERENCES:

AMENDMENTS:			
Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	14/02/2018	Client Draft	AH

CLIENT: Mountain Ridge Pty Ltd ATF Mountain Ridge Unit Trust
PROJECT: 230 Mountain Ridge Road South Maclean

environmental management
PLAN OF: ECOLOGICAL SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
DATE: 14/02/2018
CLIENT REF: 7344
DRAWING No.: 7344 E 02 ESMP study area
CHECKED: AH
DRAWN: MC

Concept Vegetation Management Plan

*Economic Development
Queensland (EDQ)*

230 Mountain Ridge Road, South Maclean
(Lot 6 on RP193185 and Lot 9 on SP203507)

by Mountain Ridge Pty Ltd ATF
Mountain Ridge Unit Trust

CONTENTS

7344 E 02 Concept VMP A -- Vegetation Clearing Notes
7344 E 03 - 10 Concept VMP A -- Detail Sheet
Appendix A -- Tree Schedule

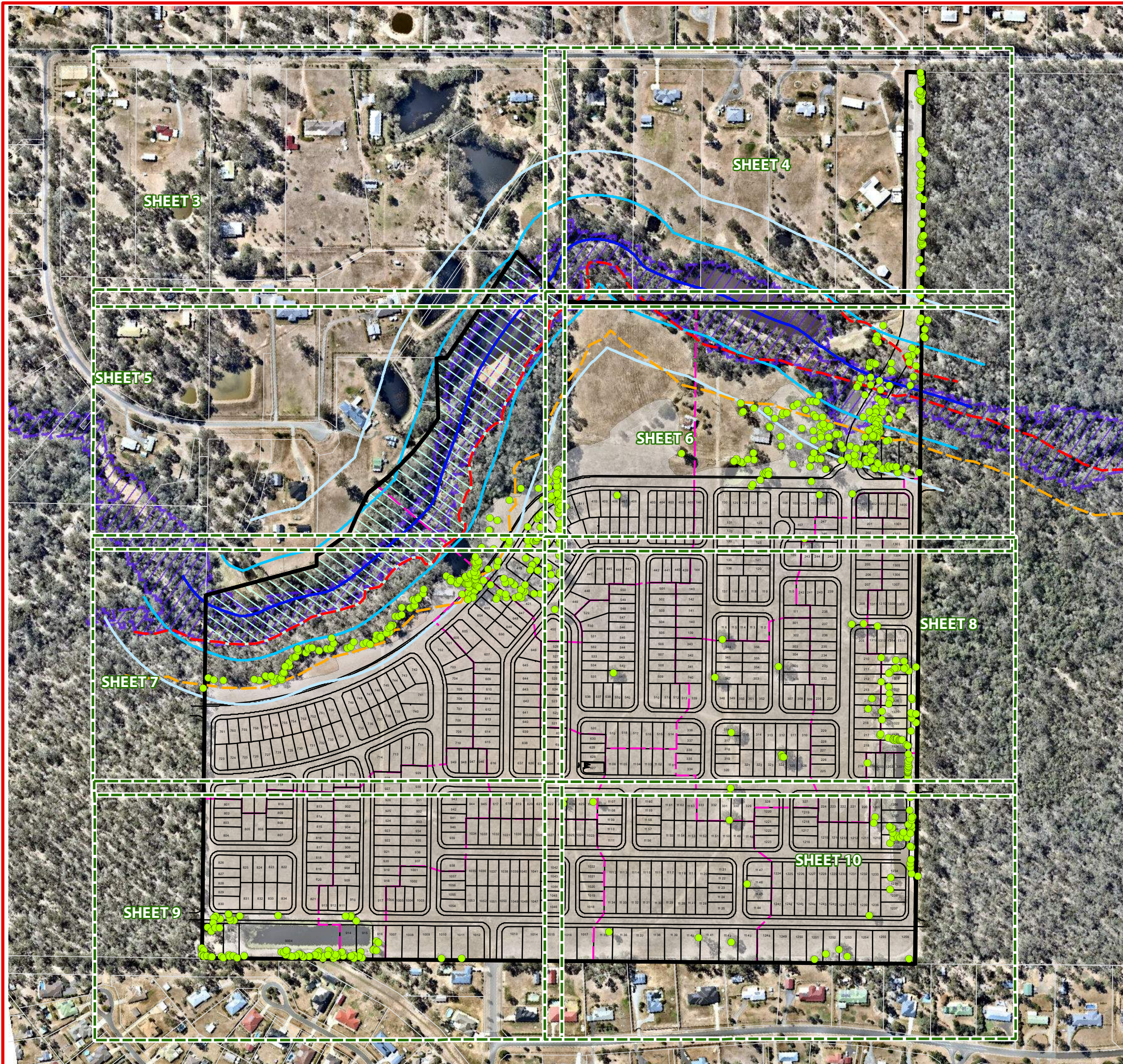
Key Site Contacts

Saunders Havill Group

Mr Adam Hutchinson

Phone: (07) 3251 9440

Email: adamhutchinson@saundershavill.com



Concept Vegetation Management Plan

Vegetation Clearing - Notes

INTRODUCTION

This section of the Ecological Site Management Plan (ESMP) will address the conceptual requirements of vegetation management. The aim of this portion of the ESMP is to provide a broad framework in conjunction with the NESS on the desired vegetation management outcomes for the Flagstone Creek Corridor that includes the district park and the Riparian Zone.

This *Concept VMP* has been produced by overlaying survey accurate tree positions and the proposed layout design provided both by **SHG** with the proposed civil works by **Mortons Engineering** to determine impacts and disturbances to existing vegetation. The ecological values of the trees were surveyed by the **Saunders Havill Group** between August and December 2017.

CLEARING PHASES AND PROCESS

The following stages are required for clearing to be undertaken on this property and a copy of this *Prelim VMP* must be present with the clearing contractor onsite:

PHASE 1 - Tree Protection Fencing to be installed prior to the commencement of any clearing works on the site. Tree protection fencing is to be located at or

beyond 12 x diameter at breast height (DBH) unless approved by the appointed Arborist.

PHASE 2 - Council Pre-start Meeting (if required)
Fencing shall be in place at the time of the official pre-start meeting for inspection and sign off by Council Officers.

PHASE 3 - Fauna Inspections and Management
Undertake necessary fauna management requirements prior to clearing works and acknowledge specific **EDQ** approval requirements.

PHASE 4 - Undertake Bulk Clearing
Undertake wholesale removal of vegetation once approved for removal by qualified fauna spotter. Clearing will occur in the direction outlined by the appointed fauna spotter to allow all fauna unimpeded movement off the site to the neighbouring Flagstone Creek Corridor retention area. Where practical, all

trees to be cleared shall be mulched onsite for future use within the project area. If vegetation is left stockpiled overnight, the Fauna Spotter-Catcher must inspect the vegetation prior to chipping or removal from site.

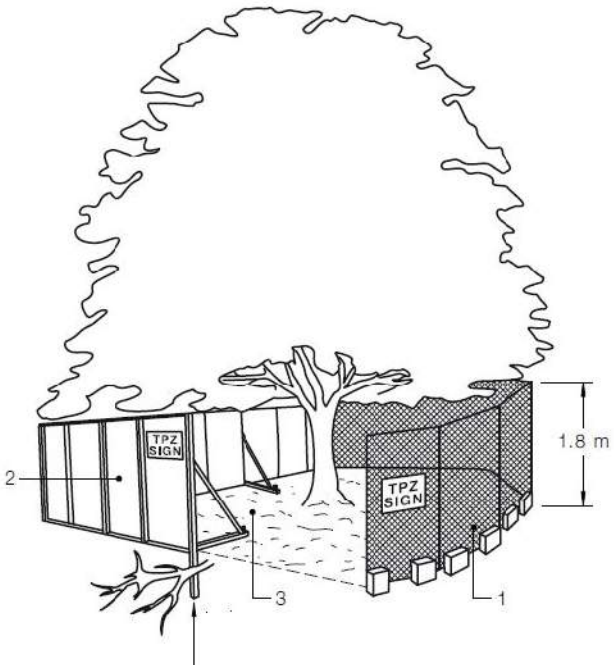
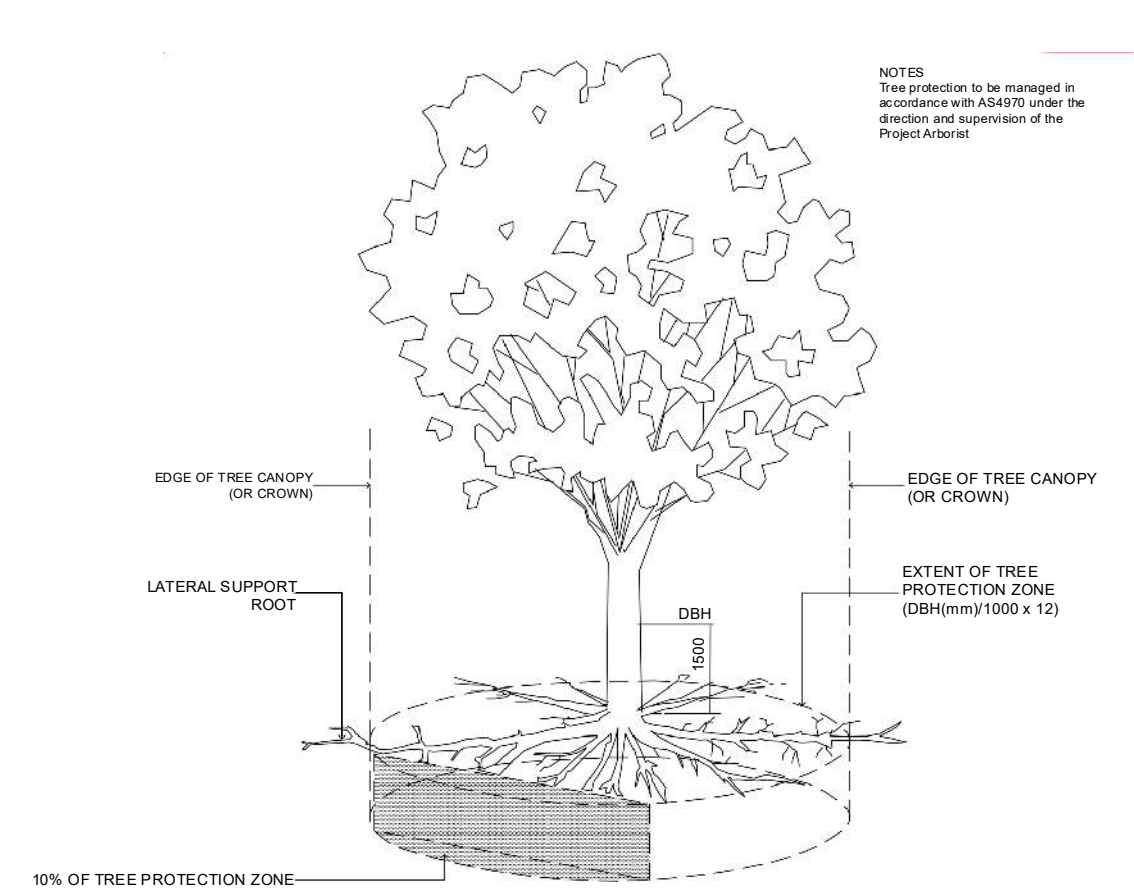
ACCESS AND STOCKPILING

A stockpiling location is to be designated in an easily accessible area outside of TPZs. The location will adjoin the north entry to the site allowing for material to be easily delivered and stored.

MAINTENANCE

After tree clearing works on site, follow up maintenance works should be carried out on all retained vegetation. An analysis of the vegetation's health and growth should be undertaken to determine specific maintenance needs.

AS 4970 Tree Protection Fencing Detail



- LEGEND**
1. Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.
 2. Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence. This fencing option also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.
 3. Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the Project Arborist). No Excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted with the TPZ.
 4. Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.



Legend

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|
|  | Tree to remove (w/TPZ) |  | Project site boundary |  | Waterway centreline |  | Approx high bank (derived from lidar data) |  | Riparian zone |  | Tree protection fencing - located around trees to retain adjacent to works |
|  | Status subject to arborist inspection (w/TPZ) | | Proposed layout | | 50m waterway centreline buffer | | 50m high bank offset |  | 1 in 5 ARI |  | Stockpile location (indicative) |
|  | Tree to retain (w/TPZ) |  | Qld DCDB |  | 100m waterway centreline buffer |  | Staging boundary |  | Design contours outline | | |

Concept Vegetation Management Plan - Details (sheet 3)



NOTE: Tree retention status based on design contours outline

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PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE

REFERENCES:

Proposal Plan (Saunders Havill Group 2017)

Design contours (Moretons 2017)



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Issue	Date	Description	Checked
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Mountain Ridge Unit Trust

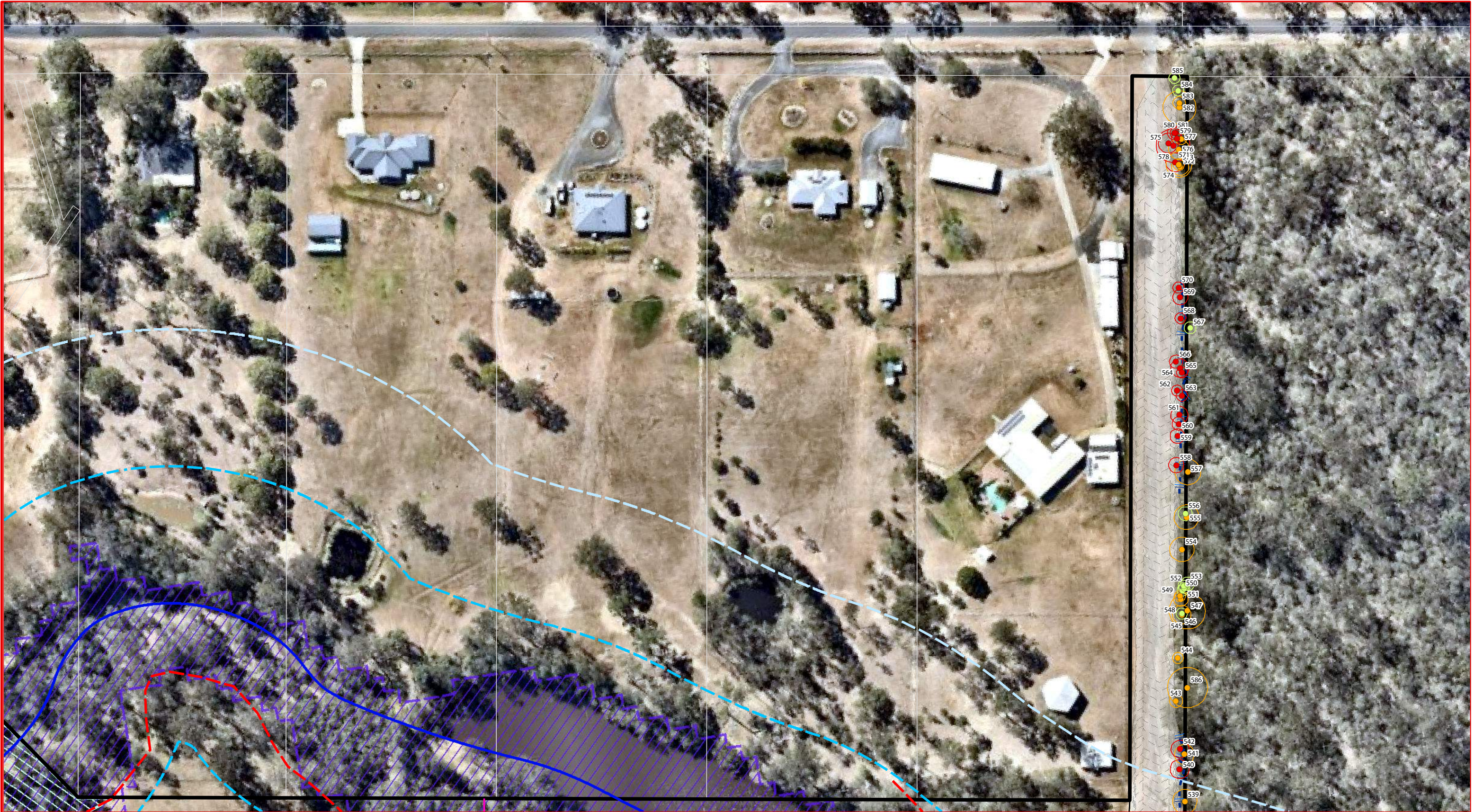
PROJECT:

230 Mountain Ridge Road
South Maclean

environmental management

PLAN OF: Concept Vegetation Management Plan

DATE: 15/03/2018	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 7344	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 7344 E 03 Concept VMP B	



- Legend**

 - Tree to remove (w/TPZ)
 - Status subject to arborist inspection (w/TPZ)
 - Tree to retain (w/TPZ)
 - Project site boundary
 - Proposed layout
 - Qld DCDB
 - Waterway centreline
 - 50m waterway centreline buffer
 - 100m waterway centreline buffer
 - Approx high bank (derived from lidar data)
 - 50m high bank offset
 - Staging boundary
 - Riparian zone
 - 1 in 5 ARI
 - Design contours outline
 - Tree protection fencing - located around trees to retain adjacent to works
 - Stockpile location (indicative)

Concept Vegetation Management Plan - Details (sheet 4)



Legend

- Tree to remove (w/TPZ)
- Status subject to arborist inspection (w/TPZ)
- Tree to retain (w/TPZ)
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Concept Vegetation Management Plan - Details (sheet 5)



NOTE: Tree retention status based on design contours outline

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REFERENCES:
Proposal Plan (Saunders Havill Group 2017)
Design contours (Moretons 2017)

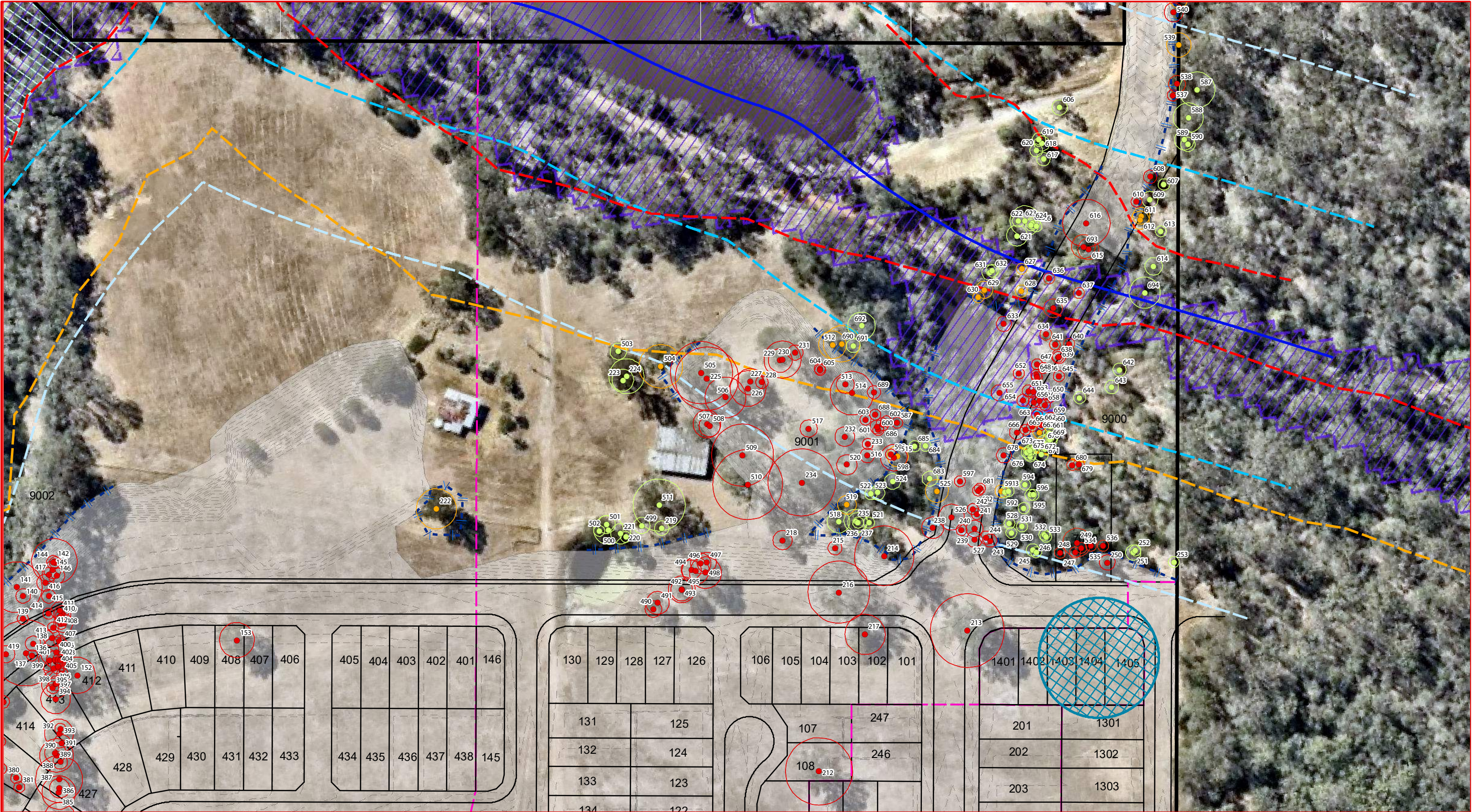


0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 m

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PROJECT: 230 Mountain Ridge Road South Maclean

environmental management			
PLAN OF:		Concept Vegetation Management Plan	
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CLIENT REF:	7344	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No.:	7344 E 03 Concept VMP		



Legend

- Tree to remove (w/TPZ)
- Project site boundary
- Waterway centreline
- Approx high bank (derived from lidar data)
- Riparian zone
- Tree protection fencing - located around trees to retain adjacent to works
- Tree to retain (w/TPZ)
- Proposed layout
- 50m waterway centreline buffer
- 50m high bank offset
- 1 in 5 ARI
- Stockpile location (indicative)
- Qld DCDB
- 100m waterway centreline buffer
- Staging boundary
- Design contours outline

Concept Vegetation Management Plan - Details (sheet 6)



NOTE: Tree retention status based on design contours outline

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REFERENCES:
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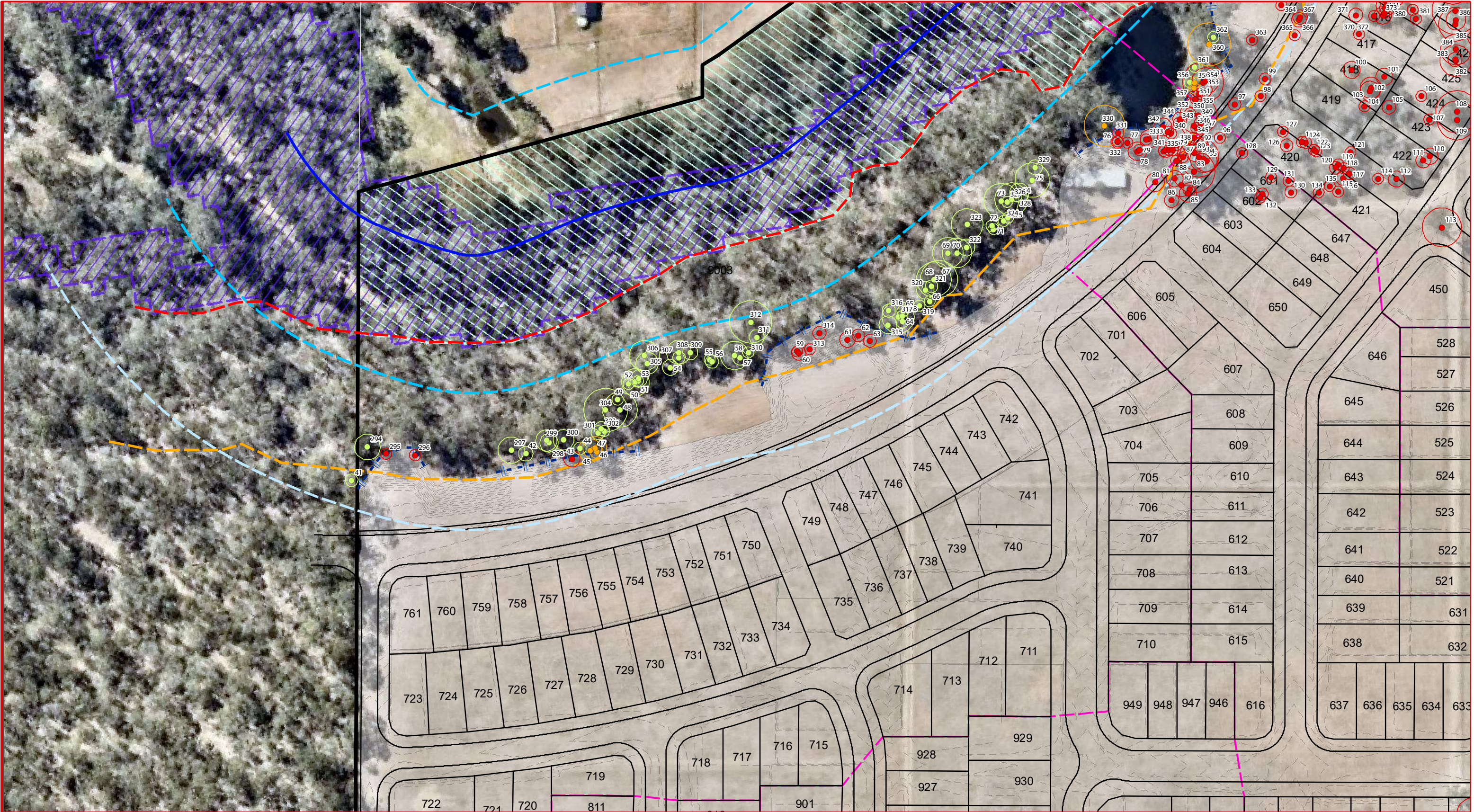


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CLIENT REF:	7344	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No:	7344 E 03 Concept VMP		



Legend

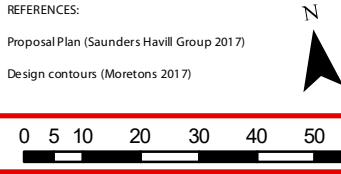
- Tree to remove (w/TPZ)
- Status subject to arborist inspection (w/TPZ)
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Concept Vegetation Management Plan - Details (sheet 7)



NOTE: Tree retention status based on design contours outline

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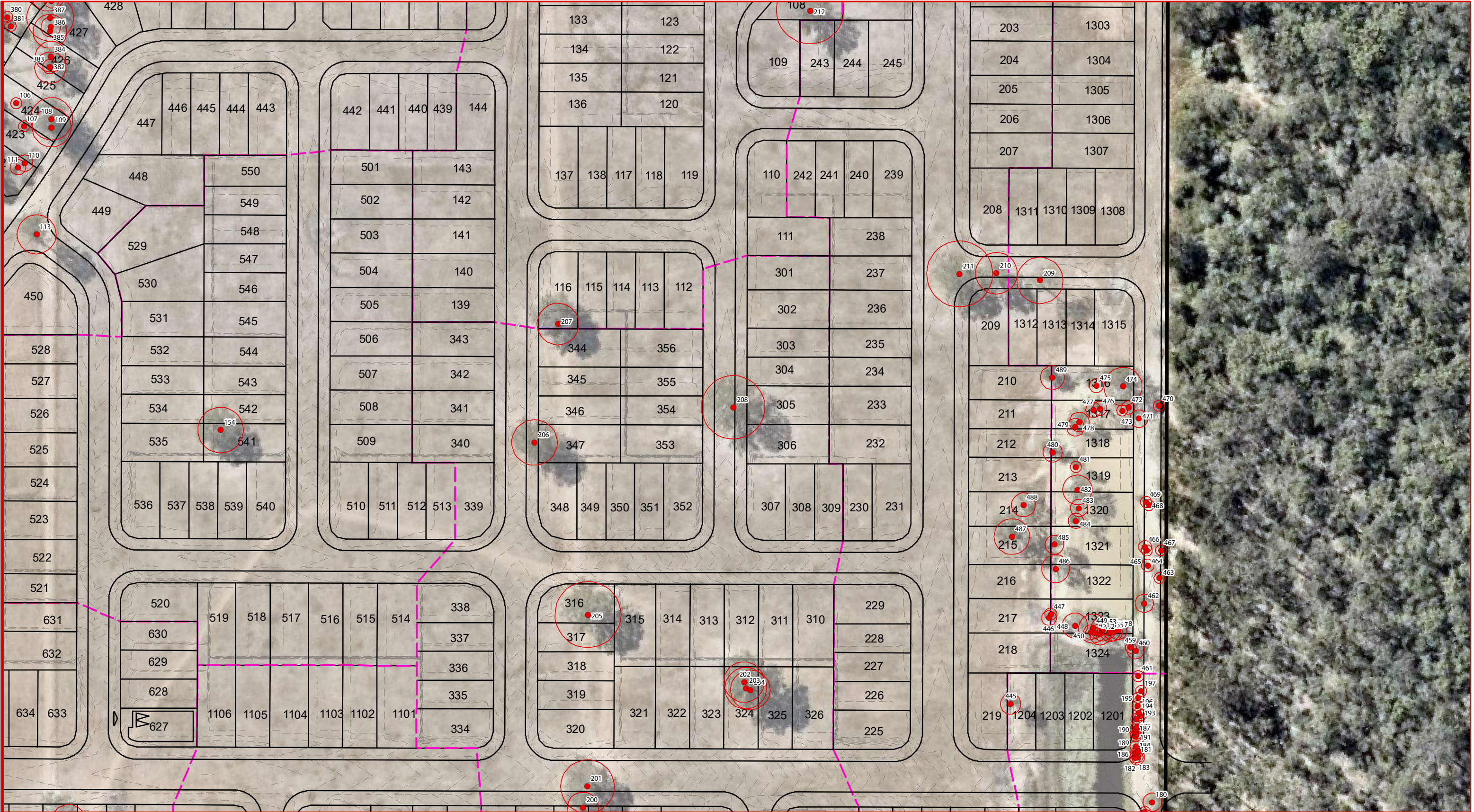


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Legend

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- Stockpile location (indicative)

Concept Vegetation Management Plan - Details (sheet 8)



NOTE: Tree retention status based on design contours outline

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Mountain Ridge Unit Trust

PROJECT:
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environmental management			
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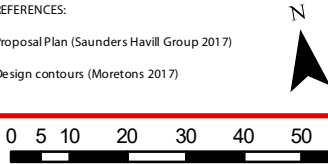
Concept Vegetation Management Plan - Details (sheet 9)



NOTE: Tree retention status based on design contours outline

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environmental management			
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Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Additional Notes
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	
1	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	16.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	16.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	16.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	15.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	16.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	200	260, 240	406	13.0	7.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130		130	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	100		100	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160	200, 170	307	10.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	190		190	10.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	160		160	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	110		110	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120	140	184	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	16.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	220	120, 110, 120	299	9.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	150		150	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140		140	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	220		220	10.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	220		220	17.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140		140	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	130		130	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	240		240	18.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	180		180	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130	150, 120	232	10.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	100	100, 80, 60	173	10.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	290	200, 100	366	18.0	5.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160	130	206	10.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	130		130	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	250		250	19.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
33	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260		260	8.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	15.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260		260	13.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	260		260	13.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	110		110	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	210		210	9.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	280		280	13.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130	120, 100	203	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	190		190	10.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
42	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	220		220	13.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	250		250	15.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
44	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	110	155	190	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	350		350	22.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	200		200	18.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	360		360	23.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
48	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	530		530	21.0	13.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
49	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	20.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	150		150	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	130		130	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
52	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	190	370	416	22.0	10.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
53	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260		260	12.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
54	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	240		240	16.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160		160	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
56	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	200		200	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
57	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	220		220	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
58	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	430		430	23.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
59	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	140		140	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
60	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	220		220	16.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
61	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120	140, 100, 100	232	13.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
62	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	17.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
63	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	150	120	192	8.0	6.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
64	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	200		200	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	180		180	17.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
66	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	140		140	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
67	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	430	360	561	28.0	13.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
68	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	530		530	30.0	13.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
69	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	460		460	23.0	10.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
70	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	440		440	23.0	13.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
71	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	160		160	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
72	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	180		180	15.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
73	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	530		530	29.0	15.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
74	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	19.0	9.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	520		520	27.0	12.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
76	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	190		190	15.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
77	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	150		150	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
78	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	280		280	18.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	130		130	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
80	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	280		280	17.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
81	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	250		250	16.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
82	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	340		340	18.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
83	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum Topped Box	640		640	28.0	16.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
84	<i>Acacia disarrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	200		200	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
85	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	260		260	16.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
86	<i>Acacia disarrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	190	110	220	13.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
87	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
88	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	120		120	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
89	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	490		490	29.0	12.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
90	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200		200	16.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
91	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	260		260	18.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
92	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	130	239	17.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
93	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	600		600	32.0	16.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
94	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	410		410	22.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
95	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	330		330	19.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
96	<i>Acacia disarrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130		130	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
97	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	140	130	191	12.0	4.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
98	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
99	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	180		180	13.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	260		260	16.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
101	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Black Wattle	260		260	12.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
102	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320		320	18.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
103	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300		300	17.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
104	<i>Acacia disarrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130		130	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
105	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130	120, 100	203	10.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
106	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
107	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160		160	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
108	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum Topped Box	640		640	25.0	12.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
109	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum Topped Box	590		590	24.0	12.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
110	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	250		250	12.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	230		230	12.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
112	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	240		240	11.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
113	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	590		590	30.0	13.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
114	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
115	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	140		140	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
116	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	180	120	216	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
117	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130	130	184	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
118	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	130		130	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
119	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	130		130	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
120	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	190		190	13.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
121	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
122	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	150		150	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
123	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
124	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	180		180	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
125	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	170		170	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
126	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	190		190	16.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
127	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
128	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130		130	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
129	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	140		140	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
130	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	180		180	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
131	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	120		120	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
132	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	180		180	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
133	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	130		130	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
134	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	150		150	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
135	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	150		150	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
136	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	130		130	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
137	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	1000		1000	32.0	16.0	12.0	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
138	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	230		230	14.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
139	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170		170	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
140	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	220		220	16.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
141	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	770		770	32.0	15.0	9.2	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
142	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	690		690	30.0	17.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
143	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	180		180	16.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
144	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	200		200	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
145	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260		260	15.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
146	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	250		250	10.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	Lopped	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
147	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	140		140	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
148	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
149	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
150	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
151	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
152	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	550		550	26.0	12.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
153	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	530		530	22.0	12.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
154	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	690		690	15.0	12.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
155	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	520		520	24.0	11.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
156	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	500		500	22.0	10.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
157	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	500		500	22.0	10.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
158	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	820		820	28.0	15.0	9.8	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
159	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum Topped Box	600		600	20.0	11.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
160	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	290	330	439	21.0	10.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
161	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	480		480	18.0	9.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
162	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	270		270	17.0	4.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
163	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	200		200	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
164	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	160		160	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
165	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	260		260	16.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
166	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	160	120	200	14.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
167	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	290		290	15.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
168	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	150		150	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
169	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100		100	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
170	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	120		120	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
171	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
172	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120	80	144	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
173	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	170	80	188	13.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
174	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	110		110	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
175	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	110		110	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
176	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	110		110	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
177	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	Large Leaf Spotted Gum	120		120	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
178	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
179	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	110		110	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
180	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	280		280	15.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
181	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	230		230	14.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
182	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	170		170	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
183	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
184	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
185	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
186	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140		140	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
187	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	150		150	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
188	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	100		100	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
189	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	100		100	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
190	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
191	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
192	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	100		100	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
193	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	130		130	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
194	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
195	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
196	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
197	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
198	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	430		430	25.0	10.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
199	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	610		610	16.0	13.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
200	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	470		470	18.0	13.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	810		810	20.0	14.0	9.7	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
202	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	610		610	17.0	12.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
203	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	630		630	22.0	12.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
204	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	600		600	22.0	12.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
205	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	1000		1000	22.0	15.0	12.0	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
206	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	690		690	22.0	12.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
207	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	630		630	21.0	12.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
208	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	960		960	22.0	16.0	11.5	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
209	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	700		700	30.0	13.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
210	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum Topped Box	630		630	22.0	13.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
211	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	1000		1000	22.0	16.0	12.0	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
212	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	1020		1020	20.0	13.0	12.2	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
213	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	1120		1120	27.0	16.0	13.4	3.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
214	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	900		900	32.0	16.0	10.8	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
215	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	210		210	13.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
216	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	940		940	35.0	18.0	11.3	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
217	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	610		610	17.0	10.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
218	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	290		290	14.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
219	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	220		220	15.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
220	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140		140	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
221	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	310		310	14.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
222	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	420	300, 320	607	18.0	12.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
223	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	330		330	13.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
224	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	530		530	30.0	13.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
225	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	960		960	30.0	14.0	11.5	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
226	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	540		540	26.0	10.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
227	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	400		400	13.0	3.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
228	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	190		190	10.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
229	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	360		360	22.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
230	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	560		560	27.0	10.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
231	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	230		230	15.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
232	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300		300	16.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
233	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140		140	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
234	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	1020		1020	30.0	16.0	12.2	3.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
235	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	350		350	18.0	5.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
236	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	130		130	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
237	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300		300	23.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
238	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	330		330	22.0	10.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
239	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	160		160	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
240	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260		260	14.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
241	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
242	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160		160	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
243	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	200		200	10.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
244	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	200		200	13.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
245	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	190		190	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
246	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	130		130	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
247	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
248	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
249	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	430		430	28.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
250	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	200	120	233	16.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
251	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	15.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
252	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
253	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	110		110	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
254	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	720		720	18.0	12.0	8.6	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
255	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	180	170, 100	267	6.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
256	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	180	150, 140	273	7.0	6.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
257	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	230	170	286	7.0	5.0	3.4	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
258	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	220	140	261	6.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
259	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	250	210	326	7.0	6.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
260	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	360		360	12.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
261	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	320		320	11.0	5.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
262	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	710		710	26.0	8.0	8.5	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
263	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	460		460	18.0	8.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
264	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	180	175	251	11.0	5.0	3.0	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
265	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	220	160	272	13.0	7.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
266	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	300		300	17.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termites	-	
267	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	690		690	22.0	9.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
268	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	350		350	17.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
269	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	220		220	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
270	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	275		275	14.0	6.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
271	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	480		480	18.0	7.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
272	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	470		470	21.0	9.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
273	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320		320	20.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
274	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	600		600	21.0	10.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
275	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	270		270	18.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
276	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Black Wattle	160		160	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
277	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170	150, 120	257	8.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
278	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	140		140	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
279	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	210		210	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
280	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	180	100	206	13.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
281	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	190	180, 150, 90, 120	337	7.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
282	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	165	150	223	8.0	6.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
283	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	200		200	8.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
284	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	10.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
285	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	185	160, 165	295	8.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
286	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
287	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	100		100	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
288	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	185		185	7.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
289	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	140		140	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
290	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	235		235	10.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
291	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120	60, 50	143	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
292	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	100	90, 80	157	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
293	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	140	140, 80, 90	232	6.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
294	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	390		390	20.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
295	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170		170	7.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
296	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170		170	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
297	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	400		400	21.0	9.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
298	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	280		280	17.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
299	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320		320	21.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
300	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	310		310	18.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
301	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	210		210	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
302	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	150		150	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
303	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	210		210	16.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
304	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	660		660	26.0	11.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
305	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	340		340	27.0	9.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
306	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	460		460	24.0	11.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
307	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	14.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
308	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	365		365	22.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
309	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	230		230	16.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
310	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170		170	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
311	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	230		230	17.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
312	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	640		640	26.0	11.0	7.7	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
313	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	160		160	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
314	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200		200	13.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
315	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	270		270	12.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
316	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	200		200	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
317	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	490		490	17.0	7.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
318	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	140		140	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
319	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	150		150	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
320	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	265		265	16.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
321	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	190		190	9.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
322	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	185	175	255	7.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
323	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	480		480	21.0	9.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
324	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	160		160	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
325	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	100		100	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
326	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	500		500	24.0	12.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
327	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	155		155	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
328	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	130		130	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
329	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	225		225	17.0	8.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
330	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	620		620	24.0	14.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
331	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	125		125	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
332	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	90	90, 80	150	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
333	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	275		275	16.0	6.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
334	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	125		125	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
335	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	120		120	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
336	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220		220	15.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
337	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	125		125	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
338	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	150		150	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
339	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	160		160	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
340	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	110		110	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
341	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160		160	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
342	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	270		270	18.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
343	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	150	70	166	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
344	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	210		210	13.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
345	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth Bark Apple	130		130	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
346	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	130		130	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
347	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	200		200	9.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
348	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	350	120	370	18.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
349	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	565		565	22.0	10.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
350	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160		160	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
351	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	120		120	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
352	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	265		265	18.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
353	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	230		230	17.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
354	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	620		620	26.0	14.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
355	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	165		165	7.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
356	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	170		170	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
357	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	105		105	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
358	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	120		120	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
359	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	400		400	24.0	8.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
360	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	650		650	25.0	14.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
361	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	130		130	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
362	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
363	<i>Acacia disarrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	125	50, 60	147	5.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
364	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	150		150	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
365	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
366	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	220		220	8.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
367	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	220		220	8.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
368	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	155		155	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
369	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
370	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140		140	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
371	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	210		210	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
372	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	165		165	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
373	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	265		265	12.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
374	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
375	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	125		125	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
376	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300		300	12.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
377	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	180		180	7.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
378	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
379	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
380	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	105		105	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
381	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
382	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum Topped Box	420	220	474	16.0	9.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
383	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	215		215	13.0	5.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
384	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	465		465	18.0	9.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
385	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	510		510	18.0	8.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	
386	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300		300	14.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
387	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	710		710	26.0	14.0	8.5	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
388	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	11.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
389	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	460	170, 140	510	17.0	7.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
390	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	320		320	18.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
391	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	265		265	17.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
392	<i>Acacia disarrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	300	190, 180, 180	437	12.0	8.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
393	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	165		165	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
394	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	Quinine Bush	450		450	10.0	8.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
395	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	185		185	7.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
396	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	430		430	18.0	7.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
397	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	165	150	223	7.0	4.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	
398	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	300		300	17.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
399	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	330		330	18.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
400	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	340	320	467	9.0	12.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
401	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	265		265	8.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
402	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	160		160	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
403	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170		170	8.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
404	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	230		230	16.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
405	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	160		160	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
406	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	175		175	8.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
407	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130		130	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
408	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	290		290	11.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
409	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260		260	7.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
410	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	155		155	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
411	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	230	155	277	9.0	7.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
412	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	125		125	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
413	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260		260	10.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
414	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120		120	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
415	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
416	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	260		260	13.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
417	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	165	100, 100	217	7.0	7.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
418	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	260		260	10.0	14.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
419	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	260		260	16.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
420	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	140	100, 80	190	6.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
421	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	460		460	18.0	9.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
422	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	530		530	23.0	8.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
423	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	620		620	18.0	10.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Small	-	-	
424	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	610		610	23.0	14.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
425	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	230	200, 160	344	14.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
426	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	230		230	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
427	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	660		660	26.0	11.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	Small	-	-	
428	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	270	270	382	13.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
429	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	330		330	12.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
430	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	230	130	264	12.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
431	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	150		150	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
432	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	220		220	13.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
433	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120		120	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
434	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	145		145	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
435	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	270		270	13.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
436	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	195		195	11.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
437	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	120		120	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
438	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	265	200, 190, 210	436	7.0	8.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
439	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	260	260, 220	428	11.0	8.0	5.1	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
440	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	215		215	13.0	5.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
441	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	285		285	14.0	6.0	3.4	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
442	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	210	160, 120	290	8.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
443	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	370		370	10.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
444	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	430		430	12.0	8.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
445	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	310		310	12.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
446	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	225		225	11.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
447	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	185		185	9.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	Fire Dmg.	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
448	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	270	270	382	13.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
449	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320	300	439	15.0	9.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
450	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	220		220	13.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
451	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	100		100	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
452	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320		320	17.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
453	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320	130	345	16.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
454	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	165		165	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
455	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	140		140	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
456	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300		300	16.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
457	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	165	160, 140	269	13.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
458	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	265		265	15.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
459	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
460	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	260		260	11.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
461	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	150		150	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
462	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	280		280	12.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
463	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	145		145	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
464	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	145	125	191	7.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes	
465	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	110		110	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
466	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	195		195	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
467	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	155		155	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
468	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	150		150	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
469	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	140		140	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
470	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	165		165	15.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
471	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	270		270	15.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
472	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	200		200	11.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
473	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	135		135	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
474	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum Topped Box	580		580	16.0	10.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
475	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	210		210	12.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
476	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	215		215	13.0	5.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
477	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	230		230	14.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
478	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	300		300	13.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
479	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	12.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
480	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	220	190	291	10.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
481	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	165		165	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
482	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	330	300	446	13.0	8.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
483	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	260		260	12.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
484	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	230		230	11.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
485	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	285		285	12.0	5.0	3.4	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
486	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	310	285	421	12.0	7.0	5.1	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
487	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	540		540	16.0	8.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
488	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	270	180, 160	362	10.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
489	Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	280	165, 160	362	12.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
490	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	250		250	13.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
491	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	280	210	350	11.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
492	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	300	270	404	12.0	7.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
493	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	330		330	13.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
494	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	300		300	14.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
495	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	410		410	15.0	7.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
496	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	310		310	13.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
497	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	300		300	15.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
498	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	480		480	15.0	7.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
499	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	250		250	13.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
500	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	440		440	16.0	8.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value							
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes	
501	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	270		270	14.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
502	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	140	60	152	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
503	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	250		250	14.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
504	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	660		660	27.0	8.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
505	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	940		940	32.0	14.0	11.3	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
506	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	620		620	24.0	8.0	7.4	2.7	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
507	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	420		420	17.0	8.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
508	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320		320	17.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
509	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	940		940	32.0	14.0	11.3	3.2	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
510	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	1060		1060	33.0	16.0	12.7	3.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
511	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	790		790	20.0	11.0	9.5	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
512	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	420		420	25.0	11.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
513	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	270		270	11.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
514	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	660		660	27.0	11.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
515	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320		320	17.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
516	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	220		220	9.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
517	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	260		260	11.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
518	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	340		340	13.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
519	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	285		285	15.0	5.0	3.4	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
520	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	310		310	18.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
521	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	100		100	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
522	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	185		185	15.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
523	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	220		220	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
524	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	240		240	14.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
525	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	350		350	17.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
526	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	390		390	19.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
527	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	240		240	10.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
528	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	160		160	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
529	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	165		165	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
530	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	165		165	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
531	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	140	100	172	11.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
532	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	145		145	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
533	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
534	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	150		150	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
535	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	165		165	7.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
536	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	165		165	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
537	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	170		170	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
538	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	260		260	17.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
539	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	240	280	369	13.0	3.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
540	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	290		290	12.0	3.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
541	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	300		300	11.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
542	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	270		270	15.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
543	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	200		200	14.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
544	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	130		130	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
545	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	280		280	14.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
546	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	170		170	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
547	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	550		550	25.0	10.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
548	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	220		220	15.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
549	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	170		170	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
550	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120		120	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
551	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	160		160	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
552	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	160		160	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
553	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	210		210	14.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
554	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	250	270	368	17.0	6.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
555	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	240	190, 220	377	14.0	6.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
556	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	180	110	211	12.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
557	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	350	170	389	14.0	6.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
558	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	13.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
559	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	220		220	10.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
560	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	200		200	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
561	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	190	180	262	12.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
562	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	140		140	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
563	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130	120	177	8.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
564	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	180	210	277	11.0	4.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
565	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160		160	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
566	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170	110	202	10.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
567	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	180		180	8.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
568	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160		160	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
569	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	17.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
570	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170		170	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
571	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	18.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
572	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	260		260	18.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
573	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
574	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	390		390	22.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
575	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	21.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
576	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	21.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
577	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
578	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	510		510	23.0	13.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
579	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	130		130	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
580	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	130	90	158	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	Lopped	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
581	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	4.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	Lopped	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
582	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	500		500	23.0	9.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
583	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	190		190	5.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	Lopped	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
584	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	150		150	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
585	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120	120	170	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
586	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	610		610	24.0	12.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
587	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	540		540	26.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
588	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow Leaf Ironbark	450		450	23.0	10.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
589	<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	Rough Barked Apple	300		300	16.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
590	<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	Rough Barked Apple	220		220	15.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
591	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Black Wattle	190		190	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
592	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	150		150	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
593	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	150		150	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
594	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	140		140	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
595	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
596	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	150		150	15.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
597	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	110		110	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
598	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	400		400	22.0	7.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
599	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	110		110	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
600	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	130		130	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
601	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	210		210	12.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	One-sided	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
602	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	130		130	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
603	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	110		110	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
604	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	130		130	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
605	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	120		120	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
606	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
607	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	175		175	9.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
608	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak	200		200	7.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
609	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	155	110, 120, 100	246	10.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
610	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	105		105	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
611	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	220	130	256	10.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
612	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	165	155, 110, 80, 80	276	12.0	5.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
613	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	160		160	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
614	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	265		265	17.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
615	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320		320	21.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
616	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	720		720	26.0	14.0	8.6	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
617	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	13.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
618	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	230		230	17.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
619	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	205		205	11.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
620	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	195		195	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
621	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian Blackwood	270	160	314	8.0	6.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
622	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	180		180	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Introduced	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
623	DEAD/STAG		460		460	19.0	8.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
624	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	170		170	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
625	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	130		130	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
626	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	120		120	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
627	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian Blackwood	110		110	3.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
628	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	185		185	5.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
629	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She Oak	260		260	13.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
630	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She Oak	170		170	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
631	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian Blackwood	230		230	7.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
632	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian Blackwood	190		190	4.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Major	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
633	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	230		230	13.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
634	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	180		180	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
635	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian Blackwood	280		280	10.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
636	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	165		165	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
637	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	130		130	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
638	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	140		140	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
639	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	185	115	218	10.0	2.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
640	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
641	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	100	90, 70	152	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
642	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	200		200	13.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
643	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	205		205	13.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
644	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	185		185	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes
645	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	170		170	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
646	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	100		100	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
647	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She Oak	145		145	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
648	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	150		150	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
649	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
650	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	175		175	12.0	5.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
651	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	180		180	8.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
652	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	170		170	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
653	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	190		190	9.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
654	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	185		185	7.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
655	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	240		240	14.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
656	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	110		110	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
657	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	160	130	206	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
658	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	140		140	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
659	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	140		140	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	
660	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
661	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	110		110	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
662	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	105		105	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
663	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	120		120	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
664	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	125		125	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
665	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
666	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	220		220	14.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
667	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	170	100	197	9.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
668	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	120	110	163	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
669	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	185	130	226	11.0	4.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
670	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	220	100	242	12.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
671	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	135		135	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
672	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	220		220	12.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
673	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	100		100	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
674	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120		120	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
675	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	185	90	206	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
676	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	165		165	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
677	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	125		125	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
678	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	230		230	15.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
679	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	
680	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	155		155	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Specimen Details										Canopy Condition Details								Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value								
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Seeding	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite nests	Habitat Value	Additional Notes		
681	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Flowering Black Wattle	120		120	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-		
682	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	100		100	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
683	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	230		230	16.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
684	Acacia fimbriata	Fringed Wattle	140		140	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
685	Acacia concurrens	Black Wattle	130		130	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
686	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	195		195	12.0	4.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
687	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Flowering Black Wattle	130		130	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
688	Acacia leiocalyx	Early Flowering Black Wattle	130		130	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
689	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	200		200	13.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
690	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	550		550	26.0	12.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
691	Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	210		210	11.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
692	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	420		420	22.0	9.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
693	Waterhousia floribunda	Weeping Lily Pily	360		360	13.0	10.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
694	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	470		470	27.0	10.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	