BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Lot 30 on SP309195

176 – 228 Mountain Ridge Road, South MacLean

Client Reference: 004.02.19



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1.0 Introduction

This report has been commissioned by the Orchard Property Group in order to support a Development Application for the subdivision of Lot 30 on SP309195 into 515 Residential Lots, a Child Care Centre, a Local Park, a Linear Park (approximately 10ha) and 4 bio retention basins; and also in compliance with the Building Code of Australia (BCA), in respect of future residential buildings on each of the Lots.

Logan City Council (LCC) bushfire hazard overlay mapping classifies part of the Subject Lots and adjacent Lots as "bushfire prone area" (BPA). The hazard mapping is based on Queensland Government State Planning Policy (December 2013, latest version July 2017) accompanied by *A new methodology for State-wide mapping of bushfire prone areas in Queensland* (CSIRO 2014).

The designation by Council of land being BPA has two main implications:

- It requires the production of a Bushfire Management Plan which complies with State Planning Policy Natural hazards, risk and resilience. Assessment by EDQ will also have regard to the local Planning Scheme (in this case Part 8.2.3 (Bushfire Overlay Code) of the Logan Planning Scheme 2015).
- 2. It invokes the Building Code of Australia (BCA), requiring compliance with its bushfire related function performance objectives and with AS3959-2018 *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas*.

This Bushfire Management Plan objectively determines the nature and severity of potential worst case wildfire in the area, and develops risk mitigation measures to be used in combination with established construction needs in accordance with AS3959-2018. It is the implementation of all these protection measures in combination, that will demonstrate the viability and conformance of the proposed development in the development application process.

2.0 Site and Development Description

2.1 **Property Description**

Site ID:	Lot 30 on SP309195
	Parish of MacLean, County of Stanley.
Current address of property:	176 – 228 Mountain Ridge Road, South McLean, QLD 4280.
Local Government Area:	Logan City Council.
Total Area:	40.71ha
Zoning:	Priority Development Area

2.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development is planned to create 515 residential Lots generally between 300 and 700m² in area, a Child Care Centre, a Neighbourhood Recreation Park, a Linear Park (approximately 10ha) and 4 bio retention basins.

2.3 Site Location and Layout



Figure 1. Broader area showing the location of the proposed development.

Located on the southern side of Mountain Ridge Road, and either side of Flagstone Creek, the site abuts an area of approximately 4ha of unmanaged forest to the north east, and a strip of riparian forest will be retained across the middle of the site, passing generally from west to east.

As designated Priority Development Area, development is underway to the west of the site, contributing safe access and egress route options. Retained unmanaged vegetation represents a potential threat to the development which is objectively assessed by this Plan, which develops a range of bushfire protection measures. In so doing this Plan serves to mitigate risk in the interim, to levels that can be considered acceptable.

Figure 2 shows the proposed subdivision in relation to vegetation that is being classified under AS3959-2018, and which is classifiable as potential hazard under Sc 6.2.6 Planning scheme policy 6 and under SPP 2017 – Natural hazards, risk and resilience.



Figure 2. Proposed Subdivision and forest interfaces

Staging Plans are attached in Appendix 1, however the entire development footprint on the northern side of Flagstone Creek will be cleared in conjunction with development of Stage 1; and the entire area on the southern side of Flagstone Creek will be cleared in conjunction with Stage 5.

Throughout the Staged development, the balance of Lot will be retained in a low hazard state by slashing.

The site is within approximately 10km by road of the nearest Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (Jimboomba Fire Station).

3.0 Bushfire Hazard Assessment

3.1 Bushfire hazard classification



Figure 3. Council and latest State bushfire hazard mapping

"Bushfire Prone Area" (BPA) is defined under Section 12 of Building Regulation 2006 and the BCA as an area **identified as such by Local Government**, in this case using the methodology specified in *A new methodology* for State-wide mapping of bushfire prone areas in Queensland (CSIRO 2014). Logan City Council Policy 6 (Management of Bushfire Hazard) Part 2.1 outlines the requirement for a bushfire hazard assessment report based on such methodology in order to validate the bushfire hazard overlay mapping above.

It is argued that the purpose of Logan City Council Policy 6 (Management of Bushfire Hazard) Part 2.1 is ultimately to establish simply whether the site and bushland interface is BPA or not. This does not warrant a separate extensive report as inferred by Part 2.1.3, which would add complexity and cost to the process without achieving any more value than achieved by the clear and concise approach taken by this BMP. This BMP achieves the same validation by stepping through Sections 3 (evidencing vegetation, fuel loads, slope, separation distances) and carrying this data forward to Section 6 (Fire weather characteristics and calculated fire parameters, based on the same (CSIRO) methodology). In the process it validates the BPA status of the remaining hazard interfaces.

The BCA calls up AS3959-2018 as providing "Deemed to Satisfy" construction levels for Class 1, 2 and 3 buildings constructed in bushfire prone areas.AS3959-2009 specifies building implications within 100m of

designated bushfire prone land, or more strictly speaking, within 100m of intact, classified vegetation (50m in the case of grassland). This BMP establishes Bushfire Attack Levels (BALs) for affected Lots, using a combination of Methods 1 and 2 approach under AS3959-2018.

Although ostensibly based on the same methodology, there are differences between State and LCC bushfire hazard mapping. There are also errors and inaccuracies as shown in Figure 3. In various ways neither mapping is completely accurate, neither claims to be, and site assessment is required to establish bushfire hazard and risk more realistically.

3.2 Vegetation Assessment, Slope and Separation Distances from Proposed Development



Figure 4. Fuel Zones Assessed Solid orange arrows indicate most likely direction of bushfire attack, dotted arrows in the form of embers. Contours shown are 5m.

Figure 4 shows the four main fuel zones assessed. The average slope is taken as 3° down for Area 2 and 5° down for Areas 1,3 and 4.

Section 6 objectively calculates and determines the potential nature and severity of bushfire attack more thoroughly. This serves as a basis for determining the construction and other bushfire protection measures outlined in this BAL Assessment.

Fuel assessments were determined using the Overall Fuel Hazard Assessment Guide - DSE Victoria (Oct 2010).

3.3 Fuel Accumulation Assessment – Fuel Area 1



Figure 5. Fuel Accumulation Assessment - Fuel Area 1

Fuel hazard estimate	Assessment according to Hines et al 2010		
Date: 12th December 2019			
Layer	Rating	Description / Comments	Equivalent fuel load t/ha
Surface and near surface	Low Potential Moderate	Low litter bed 10 - 20 mm with Low to moderate NS fuels, partly grazed by macropods <i>Cymbopogon sp, Lomandra sp, Imperatur sp</i> and fine native grasses.	8 Potential 10
Elevated	Low	Canopy recruiters, with <i>Alphitonia sp, Acacia spp,</i> easy to walk in any direction without needing to choose a path through most fuel at the top of the layer	2
Bark	High	Some ribbon bark (E.tereticornis, E.moluccana) and papery barks (L.suavolens) with low bark hazard - C. intermedia, Alphitonia sp	1 - 2
Overall rating	Moderate		14t/ha

Table 1. Fuel Assessment Fuel Area 1.

Whilst mapped as a combination of RE 12.3.7 and 12.3.3, site assessment identified the vegetation community most closely resembling RE12.3.3d for bushfire modelling purposes, for which Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) attributes a default Total Available Fuel Load of 14.4t/ha.

Giving consideration to both State and observed available fuel values, more than 15 years post fire; and recognising the limitations in soil water holding capacity, a total of 14.4t/ha (12.8t/ha of which is Surface and Near Surface fuel) is considered reasonable to use in fire modelling in accordance with Method 2 of AS3959-2018, as presented in Section 6.

3.4 Fuel Accumulation Assessment – Fuel Area 2



Figure 6. Fuel Accumulation Assessment – Fuel Area 2

Fuel hazard estimate	Assessment according to Hines et al 2010		
Date: 12th December 2019			
Layer	Rating	Description / Comments	Equivalent fuel load t/ha
Surface and near surface	Low Potential Moderate	Low litter bed 10 - 20 mm with Low to moderate NS fuels, Cymbopogon sp, Lomandra sp, Imperatur sp and fine native grasses.	8 Potential 10
Elevated	Low	Canopy recruiters, with <i>Alphitonia sp, Acacia spp, Lantana sp</i> easy to walk in any direction without needing to choose a path through most fuel at the top of the layer	2
Bark	High	Some ribbon bark (E.tereticornis) and papery barks (L.suavolens) with low bark hazard - C.citriodora, C. intermedia, Alphitonia sp	1 - 2
Overall rating	Moderate		14t/ha

Table 2. Fuel Assessment Fuel Area 2.

Mapped as RE 12.9 – 10.2, site assessment supports such classification, although with significantly lower fuel values than attributed by Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) in applying a default Total Available Fuel Load of 20.8t/ha.

Giving consideration to both State and observed available fuel values, more than 15 years post fire; and recognising the limitations in soil water holding capacity, a total of 20.8t/ha of which14t/ha is Surface and Near Surface fuel) is considered to provide substantial redundancy in fire modelling in accordance with Method 2 of AS3959-2018, as presented in Section 6.

3.5 Fuel Accumulation Assessment – Fuel Area 3



Figure 7. Fuel Accumulation Assessment - Fuel Area 3

Fuel hazard estimate	Assessment according to Hines et al 2010		
Date: 12th December 2019			
Layer	Rating	Description / Comments	Equivalent fuel load t/ha
Surface and near surface	Low Potential Moderate	Low litter bed 10 - 20 mm with Low to moderate NS fuels, partly grazed by macropods <i>Themeda sp, Cymbopogon sp, Lomandra sp, Imperatur sp</i> and fine native grasses.	8 Potential 10
Elevated	Low	Canopy recruiters, with <i>Alphitonia sp, Acacia spp,</i> easy to walk in any direction without needing to choose a path through most fuel at the top of the layer	2
Bark	High	Some ribbon bark (E.tereticornis, E.moluccana) and papery barks (L.suavolens) with low bark hazard - C. intermedia, Alphitonia sp	1 - 2
Overall rating	Moderate		14t/ha

Table 3. Fuel Assessment Fuel Area 3.

Whilst mapped as a combination of RE 12.3.7, 12.3.3 and 12.9-10.2, site assessment identified the vegetation community most closely resembling RE12.3.3d for bushfire modelling purposes, for which Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) attributes a default Total Available Fuel Load of 14.4t/ha.

Giving consideration to both State and observed available fuel values, more than 15 years post fire; and recognising the limitations in soil water holding capacity, a total of 14.4t/ha (12.8t/ha of which is Surface and Near Surface fuel) is considered reasonable to use in fire modelling in accordance with Method 2 of AS3959-2018, as presented in Section 6.

3.6 Fuel Accumulation Assessment – Area 4



Figure 8. Fuel Accumulation Assessment - Area 4

Fuel hazard estimate	Assessment according to Hines et al 2010		
Date: 12th December 2019			
Layer	Rating	Description / Comments	Equivalent fuel load t/ha
Surface and near surface	Low Potential Moderate	Low litter bed 10 - 20 mm with Low NS fuels, shaded out by Lantana.	6 - 8 Potential 10
Elevated	Very high	Canopy recruiters, with thick <i>Acacia spp</i> difficult to find a path through fuel throughout the layer	4
Bark	High	Some ribbon bark (E.tereticornis, E.moluccana) and papery barks (L.suavolens) with low bark hazard - C. intermedia, Alphitonia sp	1 - 2
Overall rating	Moderate		14t/ha

Table 4. Fuel Assessment Fuel Area 4.

Whilst mapped as a combination of RE 12.3.7, 12.3.3 and 12.9-10.2, site assessment identified the vegetation community most closely resembling RE12.3.3d for bushfire modelling purposes, for which Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) attributes a default Total Available Fuel Load of 14.4t/ha.

Giving consideration to both State and observed available fuel values, more than 15 years post fire; and recognising the limitations in soil water holding capacity, a total of 14.4t/ha (12.8t/ha of which is Surface and Near Surface fuel) is considered reasonable to use in fire modelling in accordance with Method 2 of AS3959-2018, as presented in Section 6.

4.0 Site constraints and environmental values which may limit mitigation options



Figure 9. Regional Ecosystem (RE) Mapping

Figure 9 shows the proposed development location in relation to vegetation mapped by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) as "Of Least Concern" RE 12.9-10.2, 12.3.7 and "Endangered" RE 12.3.3 in areas of retained vegetation in the waterway corridor and to the adjacent north east. Site assessment supports classification of interfacing vegetation in Area 2 being 12.9-10.2 and for Areas 1, 3 and 4 being a combination of RE12.3.7, 12.3.3 and 12.9-10.2 (assessed as primarily 12.3.3d for bushfire modelling purposes).

DNRME provides the following Description and recommended fire guidelines for the vegetation communities mapped.

Regional Ecosystem	Description	Fire Guidelines
RE 12.9-10.2 Of Least Concern	Open-forest or woodland of <i>Corymbia citriodora,</i> usually with <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> . Other species such as <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> may be present in scattered patches or in low densities. Understorey can be grassy or shrubby. Shrubby understorey of <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (whipstick form) often present in northern parts of bioregion. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. (BVG1M: 10b) Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC) 10.1 20.8t/ha Total Available Fuel Load (State Default Value)	OPTIMAL FIRE SEASON: Summer to winter. INTENSITY: Low to moderate. INTERVAL: 4-25 years. STRATEGY: Aim for 40-60% mosaic burn. Burn with soil moisture and with a spot ignition strategy so that a patchwork of burnt/unburnt country is achieved. ISSUES: The fire regime should maintain a mosaic of grassy and shrubby understoreys. Control of weeds is a major focus of planned burning in most areas. Careful thought should be given to maintaining ground litter and fallen timber habitats by burning only with sufficient soil moisture. Burning should aim to produce fine scale mosaics of unburnt areas. Variability in season and fire intensity is important, as well as spot ignition in cooler or moister periods to encourage mosaics.
RE 12.3.3d Endangered	Floodplain (other than floodplain wetlands). <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland to open-forest. Other frequently occurring species include <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. crebra, E. siderophloia and</i> <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> . Occurs on margins of Quaternary alluvial plains usually adjacent sedimentary geologies. (BVG1M: 13d) Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC) 13.2 14.4t/ha Total Available Fuel Load (State Default Value)	OPTIMAL FIRE SEASON: Summer to late- autumn. INTENSITY: Low. INTERVAL: 3-6 years. STRATEGY: Aim to burn 40-60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics. ISSUES: Control of weeds is a major focus of planned burning in most areas. Maintain ground litter and fallen timber habitats by burning only with sufficient soil moisture. Burning should aim to produce fine scale mosaics of unburnt areas.

Table 5. Regional Ecosystems Descriptions and Fire Guidelines

The retained areas of forest vegetation are unlikely to be provided with managed fire, along with the temporary hazard reduction benefits this brings.

Planning is not based on any assumptions regarding hazard reduction; and has to be based on fuel levels reaching a long term maximum stable state, coinciding with ignition under worst case foreseeable fire weather conditions.

4.1 Fire History and Frequency

This study found several indicators of prior fire, dating back more than 15 years. Recurrence of fire at some time has to be regarded as possible, potentially coinciding with maximum fuel accumulation and worst case fire weather conditions.

5.0 Specific risk factors associated with the development proposal

5.1 Nature of activities anticipated on site

Normal residential activities are anticipated to occur in the area, which includes the potential inclination of juveniles and others to make temporary "camps" in bushland, and others to undertake illegal dumping or torching of vehicles. The number of fire incidents expected by QFES varies in direct proportion to the numbers of people present. The proposed development adds significantly to the number of people living in the area or likely to cause ignition. However only a limited number of new Lots are directly exposed.

5.2 Numbers of people likely to be present

2 - 4 residents could be expected to be present on each of the 515 Lots. The proposed development adds significantly to the number of people living in the area or potentially exposed to the possibility of unplanned fire, however the design of the development and road layout serves to protect life and property, and facilitate access and egress; and other protection measures required under this Plan serve to reduce residual risk to acceptable levels.

6.0 Nature and Severity of Potential Bushfire Attack

6.1 Bushfire season and Fire Weather

The "typical fire season" in this area peaks between September and November. The predominant winds in the area are south easterly, however during the fire season, hot gusty westerlies of over 30 kph can be expected, with Relative Humidity falling to 10% and less. Temperatures on these days can climb over 35°C, and for two or three days a year, fire weather conditions equivalent to FDI levels of around 60 can be anticipated. (Note that this is in contrast to the value of 40 which Queensland is currently using in the recently revised AS3959 - 2018).





Report compiled by Bushfire Risk Reducers for Orchard Property Group, January 2020

6.2 Anticipated direction of bushfire attack

The probability of unplanned "wildfire" attack is currently regarded as possible, or even likely. The potential directions of attack are from the waterway corridor or the adjacent unmanaged forest to the north east, as indicated in Figure 4. Note that the location of the hazard partially aligns with the direction of worst case fire weather for parts of the waterway corridor.

Bushfire attack comes in a number of forms: direct flame, radiant heat, embers, smoke and wind. Research shows that over 80% of houses lost to bushfire in Australia can be attributed to ember attack, within 100m of bushland.



Figure 11. Main Bushfire Attack mechanisms (Image courtesy of Ramsay & Rudolf, 2003)

6.3 Anticipated severity of bushfire attack

Values for vegetation type, fuel load and slope are carried forward to Table 6, to predict the key fire parameters for the potential worst case fire scenarios.

Fire Scenario – Area 1, 3 and 4 Method 2 AS3959-2018 FDI 60 Forest @ 12.8/14.4t/ha. A <u>ve</u> Slope under vegetation 5° Down	Fire Scenario – 1, 2, 3, and 4 Method 1 AS3959 – 2018 FDI 40 Forest <u>Ave</u> Slope under vegetation 0 - <5° Down	Fire Scenario – Area 2 Method 2 AS3959-2018 FDI 60 Forest @ 14/20.8t/ha. A <u>ve</u> Slope under vegetation 3 ^o Down
Fire Intensity (Byram, 1959)		Fire Intensity (Byram, 1959)
9 682W/m		13 324kW/m
("MEDIUM")		("MEDIUM")
Rate of Spread (Noble et al, 1980)		Rate of Spread (Noble et al, 1980)
1.3kph		1.24kph
Flame Height (modified Mc Arthur V		Flame Height (modified Mc Arthur V
equation, NSW RFS 2001) 10.19m		equation, NSW RFS 2001) 10.55m
Flame Width 100m		Flame Width 100m
Elevation of Receiver 2.4m		Elevation of Receiver 2.4m
BAL FZ within <9m of intact	BAL FZ within <12m of intact	BAL FZ within <9m of intact
unmanaged vegetation	unmanaged vegetation	unmanaged vegetation
BAL 40 from 9 - <12m	BAL 40 from 12 - <16m	BAL 40 from 9 - <12m
BAL 29 from 12 - <18m	BAL 29 from 16 - <24m	BAL 29 from 12 - <18m
BAL 19 from 18 - <25m	BAL 19 from 24 - <34m	BAL 19 from 18 - <26m
BAL 12.5 from 25 – 100m	BAL 12.5 from 34 – 100m	BAL 12.5 from 26 – 100m

Table 6. Calculated values for potential bushfire characteristics, and methods used.

The radiant heat flux values for Methods 1 and 2 are compared as Bushfire Attack Levels (BALs) in Table 6 and Figure 12. The predicted fireline intensity for all unmanaged vegetation interfaces is in the "Medium" range, validating the designation of bushland interfaces as BPA for the purposes of Logan City Council Policy 6 (Management of Bushfire Hazard) Part 2.1.



Figure 13. Radiant Heat Flux Predicted by Methods 1 and 2.

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LCC bushfire overlay code permits development design that results in construction up to and including BAL 29 for future dwellings under AS3959-2018. Applying Table 6 to the proposed lot layout shows that no dwelling will require construction above BAL 29 under this Standard. (Refer to the BAL contours in Figure 15).

The significance of the radiant heat flux levels discussed is shown below in Table 7.

Radiant Heat Flux (kW/m²)	Likely Effects
> 40 - 110	Flame Zone. Even the strongest toughened glass fails.
	Latest technology in toughened glass may survive. Most will not. Timber ignites without pilot flame. Limit
29 - 40	of BAL-40 Construction AS3959 - 2009.
	Ignition of timbers without piloted ignition (3 minutes exposure) during the passage of a bushfire. Most
29	types of toughened glass could fail. Limit of BAL-29 Construction AS3959 - 2009.
	Screened float glass could fail during the passage of a bushfire.Limit of BAL-19 Construction AS3959 -
19	2009.
12.5	Standard float glass could fail during the passage of a bushfire. Limit of BAL-12.5 Construction AS3959 - 2009. Some timbers can ignite with prolonged exposure and with pilot ignition sources (eg embers) Critical conditions. Firefighters not expected to operate in these conditions. Considered life threatening in under a minute in protective equipment. Fabrics inside a building could ignite spontaneously with long
10	exposures.
7	Likely fatal to unprotected persons after exposure of several minutes.
4.7	Extreme conditions. Firefighter in protective dothing will feel pain after 60 seconds exposure.
3	Hazardous conditions. Firefighters expected to operate for a short period (10 minutes).
2.1	Unprotected person will feel pain after 1 minute exposure - non fatal.

Table 7. Significance of various RHF levels (Source: NSW RFS, 2006)

7.0 Bushfire Protection Measures in Combination



Figure 14. Bushfire Planning Measures in Combination (Source: NSW RFS, 2006)

Figure 14, taken from *Planning for Bushfire Protection* (NSW Rural Fire Service, 2006) illustrates that there are other factors and measures which need to be integrated to mutually support one another to provide protection against bushfire.

Simply removing the hazard (bushland) is one possible way of removing risk to life and property, but this approach is not desirable. The safety of life and property can be achieved whilst retaining the natural amenity and value of bushland areas, provided these integrated bushfire protection measures are applied.

7.1 Building Construction and Design

LCC bushfire overlay code permits development design that results in construction up to and including BAL 29 for future dwellings. With a minimum separation of 12m between future dwellings and retained vegetation being classified in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4, BAL 29 is shown to be viable. With a minimum separation of 18m between future dwellings and vegetation being classified in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4, BAL 29 is shown to be viable. With a minimum separation of 18m between future dwellings and vegetation being classified in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4, BAL 19 is shown to be viable. With a minimum separation of 25m between future dwellings and vegetation being classified in Areas 1, 3 and 4, or a minimum of 26m for Area 2, BAL 12.5 is shown to be viable. (Refer to the BAL contours in Figure 15).

Any other structure built within 6m of any residence within 100m of designated hazard, shall be constructed in accordance with this Standard.

Throughout the Staged development, the balance of Lot will be retained in a low hazard state by slashing.

Figure 15 shows the "reach" of the various BAL ratings under AS3959-2018. BAL contours have been transferred to Plan of Development (POD) Plans attached in Appendix 1. BAL ratings for individual Lots should be reviewed post-construction as earthworks/pad levels may have implications for BAL ratings.



Figure 15. BAL contours and Building Envelope for Lot 433 (Refer to Appendix 1: Staging Plans of Development showing BAL Contours and building envelopes)

7.2 Asset Protection Zones and Landscaping

Asset protection zones are the most strategically valuable defence against radiant heat and flame, and to a lesser extent embers.

The landscaping plan shall maintain an "Inner Protection Area" (IPA) for the entire unbuilt area of all Lots effectively free of available fuel.

- Plants retained in or introduced into the IPA should be selected based on low combustibility, by virtue of high moisture content, low volatile oil content, high leaf mineral levels, large fleshy leaves, absence of shedding bark.
- Plant arrangement is just as important as low combustibility. Plants should be placed so as to minimize either vertical or horizontal connectedness of plant material. Appendix 1 provides examples of less hazardous native plant species.
- Combustible vegetation shall not be allowed to come into contact with combustible parts of buildings.

- Trees should not be allowed to directly overhang roof lines.
- Regular yard maintenance should be undertaken to remove available fine fuels and debris, particularly throughout the fire season.

A minimum 12m separation shall be maintained between unmanaged vegetation and any future dwelling. This requires a "building exclusion zone" of $\frac{8m}{2}$ beside the eastern boundary of Lot 434. 433

An Outer Protection Area involves removal of the understorey so as to deprive an advancing fire front of its fuel continuity, and thereby collapsing the fire front. In this case the APZ recommended for the new lots shall be constructed and maintained as IPA.



Figure 16. Components of an Asset Protection Zone (APZ)

The bio retention basin shall be managed in a low hazard state , with a predominantly mown surface, similar to Figure 17.



Figure 17. Bio retention basin managed in a low hazard state. Throughout the Staged development, the balance of Lot will be retained in a low hazard state by slashing.

7.3 Access and Egress Management

The site is within approximately 10km by road of the nearest Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (Jimboomba Fire Station).

Six access/egress options exist, via Mountain Ridge Road to the north and via the prior development to the adjacent west, all being safe routes.

It is recommended that the Child Care Facility have at least one access/egress point on the southern side of the site so as to direct traffic away from the linear park interface.

The proposed internal road system provides for continuous traffic flow and for through roads. Ample turning opportunities are also available for large urban fire fighting appliances (a minimum inside radius of 6m and minimum outside radius of 12m).

The new section of fire trail shown throughout this Plan should be constructed with a formed width of 4m, with a minimum of 1m either side maintained in a low fuel state, with a minimum overhead clearance of 4m, within an easement dedicated in favor of Council and QFES. QFES should be made aware of this fire trail and its connection through to the south east so that they can update Local Area Plans where relevant.

7.4 Water Supplies and Utilities

Water supply for the development will be connected to Council mains reticulated supply, with hydrants installed in accordance with AS2419.1-2005 and with volumes and pressure under the control of Council water utilities provider.

Compliance will be achieved against the acceptable outcomes specified under the QFES Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline (2015) in particular marking of hydrant locations and providing adequate hydrant access.

Electricity supply to the site will be supplied underground.

Any reticulated or bottled gas shall be installed and maintained in accordance with AS1596 – 2002. Metal piping is to be used. Any fixed LPG tanks shall be kept clear of flammable materials, and located on the non hazard side of the building. Any gas cylinders which need to be kept close to a building shall have release valves directed away from the building. Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines to gas meters adjacent to buildings are not to be used.

7.5 Fire Fighting and Emergency Management Arrangements

The development is serviced by the proposed road and driveways for Emergency Services use. The maintenance of a mown or slashed grass surface of all Lots provides safe defendable space around key assets in the unlikely event of bush fire.

Obstructions to access onto individual Lots and the rear of buildings should be avoided.

Residents shall be made aware of the existence of this Plan, and their need to comply with the relevant provisions, in particular building construction, APZ maintenance, optimizing access around buildings and emergency response preparations.

Residents shall decide on their Stay and Defend / or Go Early strategy before each fire season so as to ensure this decision is not made too late, when smoke and emergency vehicles prevent an orderly evacuation. Staying to defend is a viable and preferable option for the proposed development.

Residents staying to defend should ensure that they have adequate protective clothing, including full length cotton or denim garments, sturdy boots, gloves, smoke mask (minimum P2 with valves) and smoke goggles.

Appendix 3 provides guidance for Residents' Emergency Management Planning in relation to bushfire.

8.0 Assessment of proposal against Logan City Plan 2015 (Part 8.2.3 Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code)

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes
8.1 (PO1)	Acceptable Outcome AO1 is applied in that:
(a) minimise risk of hushfire hazard	or lots in the Bushfire bazard area identified on Bushfire
(b) provide safe premises:	bazard overlay man-OM-03 00: however the risk posed by
(c) create efficient emergency access for	hushfire is mitigated by this Plan
firefighting and other emergency vehicles.	bushine is miligated by this rian.
8.2 (PO2)	Acceptable Outcome AO2 is applied in that:
Development is sited and constructed to minimise the bushfire hazard and maximise the protection of life and property from bushfire	Development is located and constructed: (a) where there is no bushfire management plan approved by an existing development approval: (i) such that the bushfire attack level for future dwellings is
	less than or equal to BAI–29:
	(ii) (not possible to achieve) - away from the most likely direction of a fire front;
	susceptible to fire (perimeter roads and parklands) are sited closest to the bushfire hazard;
	(iv) such that asset protection zones are sited on land with a slope less than 18 degrees;
	(v) such that asset protection zones are entirely within the boundaries of the private property of the development site;
8.3 (PO3)	
Reconfiguring a lot ensures that lots are designed to minimise bushfire hazard and	Acceptable Outcome AO3 is applied in that:
provide safe sites for people, property and buildings.	Lots: (a) are suitable for people, property and buildings by: (i) having a bushfire attack level less than or equal to BAL– 29; and
	 (ii) containing a development envelope area that has a bushfire attack level less than or equal to BAL–29;
	(b) provide asset protection zones that:
	(i) are located on land with a slope less than 18 degrees;(ii) are located on the same lot.
8.4 (PO4) Vehicular Access and Fire	Acceptable Outcome AO4 is applied to the extent that:
Maintenance Trails	,

Access for fire management and evacuation is provided by access that: (a) separates premises from adjoining vegetation; (b) is safely accessible by fire fighting vehicles; (c) has regular vehicular access points for bushfire management, response and evacuation; (d) has regular vehicle passing and turning areas for bushfire management, response and evacuation; (e) allows access at all times for fire fighting vehicles; (f) allows for maintenance, burning off and bushfire response; (g) has vehicular links to an alternative through road;	Access for fire management and evacuation is provided by vehicular access in the form of perimeter roads with a reserve width generally greater than 20m; (b) located between the premises and adjoining vegetation; c) with a maximum gradient below12.5 percent; (d) are constructed to otherwise comply with Section 3.4 – Movement infrastructure standards of PSP5 – Infrastructure; and (e) layout does not include a cul de sac.
(h) is readily maintained.	Accentable Outcome AO5 is applied in that:
Development has access to adequate water supply for fire fighting purposes.	Development: (a) is connected to a reticulated water supply scheme that has sufficient flow and pressure characteristics for fire fighting purposes at all times with a minimum pressure and flow of 10 litres per second at 200kPa.
8.6 (PO6) Community Infrastructure Community infrastructure is not located in a bushfire hazard area or is able to function effectively during and immediately after a bushfire event.	Acceptable Outcome AO6 is applied to the extent that the infrastructure involved does not involve vital core services to the community.
8.7 (PO7) Hazardous Materials Public safety and the environment are not adversely affected by the adverse impacts of bushfire on hazardous materials including fuels, explosives and flammable chemicals manufactured or stored in bulk on premises.	Acceptable Outcome AO6 is applied to the extent that: The proposed Development does not involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous materials in bulk.

9.0 Assessment of proposal against State Planning Policy 2017

State Planning Policy – Natural hazards, risk and resilience (SPP, December 2013, latest version July 2017) replaces State Planning Policy 1/03 *Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide.* The SPP Guideline – Natural hazards, risk and resilience provides a methodology for determining Bushfire Hazard based on Potential Fireline Intensity. The methodology and hazard mapping has been included in Section 3.1 of this Plan in establishing the adjacent area as potentially hazardous and as a bushfire prone area.

Part E of the SPP provides interim development assessment requirements to ensure that State interests are appropriately considered in relation to natural hazards, including bushfire hazard areas. These provisions serve as general guidelines to either avoid or otherwise adequately mitigate bushfire risk. Specific guidelines for bushfire hazard overlay codes are yet to be provided, and this detail is addressed by this Plan in terms of meeting the current requirements of Local Government in Section 8 above.

Int Re	erim Development Assessment quirements – SPP Part E	Solutions Provided
(3)	Development avoids natural hazard areas or where it is not possible to avoid the natural hazard area, development mitigates the risks to people and property to an acceptable or tolerable level, and	This Plan establishes the nature and potential severity of the adjacent hazard and provides a combination of bushfire protection measures to mitigate risk including park management, building construction, asset protection zones, access, water supplies and utilities, and emergency management arrangements.
(4)	Development supports, and does not unduly burden, disaster management response or recovery capacity and capabilities, and	The combined effect of the bushfire protection measures specified by this Plan serves to reduce risk to a low level and ensure resilience and preparedness for unplanned fire so that the response or recovery capacity and capability of emergency services is not unduly burdened or impeded. This Plan serves to protect life and property from bushfire without depending on emergency services for protection.
(5)	Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids an increase in the severity of the natural hazard and the potential for damage on the site or to other properties, and	The development does not increase the nature of the existing hazard, and site layout and landscaping on the site is designed to moderate the exposure of buildings. The potential for damage to other properties is not increased as a consequence of the proposed development.
(6)	Risks to public safety and the environment from the location of hazardous materials and the release of these materials is avoided, and	Hazardous materials are not stored in quantities or locations on the site which would pose a risk to the public or the environment.
(7)	The natural processes and the protective function of landforms and the vegetation that can mitigate risks associated with the natural hazard are maintained or enhanced.	The development maintains the natural processes and protective function of vegetation that previously existed for the site.

10.0 Recommendations

 That the master plan shall provide a minimum separation of 12m for future dwellings from unmanaged vegetation hazard within the linear park and to the adjacent unmanaged forest to the north east in association with BAL 29 construction under AS3959-2018. This is achieved through provision of a building envelope set back by ^{8m} inside the eastern boundary of Lot 434. 433

Figure 15 shows the "reach" of the various BAL ratings under AS3959-2018. BAL contours have been transferred to Plan of Development (POD) Plans attached in Appendix 1. BAL ratings for individual Lots should be reviewed post-construction as earthworks/pad levels may have implications for BAL ratings.

Any other structure built within 6m of each residence within 100m of designated hazard, shall be constructed in accordance with this Standard.

Builders should warrant that they have a copy of this Standard, and that it shall be used consistently throughout the design and construction of dwellings and other structures located within 6m of them.

- The existing Asset Protection Zones available on each Lot and described in Section 7.2 of this report shall be maintained as IPA separating buildings from retained vegetation on adjacent Lots. Throughout the Staged development, the balance of the development land will be retained in a low hazard state by slashing.
- 3. Reticulated water supplies shall be fully installed in accordance with AS2419.1-2005 and Council water utilities provider with sufficient flow and pressure characteristics for fire fighting purposes at all times (minimum 10litres a second at 200kPa). Compliance shall be achieved against the acceptable outcomes specified under the QFES Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline (2015) in particular marking of hydrant locations and providing adequate hydrant access.
- 4. Lot buyers shall be made aware of the existence of this Plan and their responsibilities outlined within it, in particular construction, asset protection zone and emergency management.
- 5. It is recommended that the Child Care Facility have at least one access/egress point on the southern side of the site so as to direct traffic away from the linear park interface.
- 6. The new section of fire trail shown throughout this Plan should be constructed with a formed width of 4m, with a minimum of 1m either side maintained in a low fuel state, with a minimum overhead clearance of 4m, within an easement dedicated in favor of Council and QFES. QFES should be made aware of this fire trail and its connection through to the south east so that they can update Local Area Plans where relevant.

11.0 Summary

The area of "hazard" faced by the proposed development is significant, and the likelihood of wildfire at some time is regarded as likely, warranting protection measures to be taken, as outlined in this Plan. This Plan demonstrates compliance with legislative requirements of State and Local Government, and the BCA.

Along with adequate water supply and emergency management arrangements, compliant construction under AS3959-2018 and APZs to reduce the exposure of life and property to bushfire, these combined measures assist prepare residents for the slim possibility of fire in the area.

12.0 References

ABCB (2016), Building Code of Australia, Australian Building Codes Board, Canberra.

Building Regulation (2006), Queensland Government, Queensland.

Environmental Protection Act (1994), Queensland Government, Queensland.

Hines, F., Tolhurst, K.G., & Wilson, A.A.G., (2010) Overall Fuel Hazard Assessment - Research Report No. 82 4th Edition, DSE Victoria.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (2015) Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Lots, Queensland Government, Queensland.

Queensland Government Department of Local Government and Planning (May 2003), State Planning Policy 01/03, Queensland.

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Leonard, J., Newnham, G., Opie, K., and Blanchi, R. (2014), A new methodology for State-wide mapping of bushfire prone areas in Queensland, CSIRO, Australia.

Logan City Council (2015), Logan Planning Scheme, LCC, Queensland.

NSW Rural Fire Service (2006), Planning for Bushfire Protection, NSW.

Ramsay, C. and Rudolph, L. (2003), Landscape and Building Design for Bushfire Areas, CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria.

Standards Australia (2005), AS 2419.1–2005, Fire hydrant installations – System design, installation and commissioning, Sydney, NSW.

Standards Australia (2002), AS 1596 The storage and handling of LP Gas, Sydney, NSW.

Standards Australia (2009), AS 3959 – 2009, Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas, Sydney, NSW.

Sustainable Planning Act (2009), Queensland Government, Queensland.

Vegetation Management Act (1999), Queensland Government, Queensland.

Webster, J. (2000), The Complete Bushfire Safety Book, Random House Australia, NSW.

Appendix 1

Plan of Development - Plans showing BAL Contours

Refer to Plans of Development (plans showing BAL contours) - Saunders Havill 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 01 to 10 dated 21 January 2020.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN / 20/01/2020 / 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 01

ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

SCALE @A11:000 @A31:1200 - LENGTHS ARE IN METRES ₫<u></u>

RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

50% a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall noreased to 2.5m 60% %09 75% 75% 1.0m rages to be constr 0.9m

1.5m 2.0m n/a n/a cted as a built to boundary wall 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 1.0m 1.5m 1.0m 1.0m 1.0m 1.0m 1.0m 1.0m 0.9m 0.9m

NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN **OR CONSTRUCTION** LEGEND

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 1



havill group

Built to Boundary Wall Staging Boundary

----- Indicative Building Envelope

Site Boundary

)

Indicative Driveway Locatior Stage No. 9

Building Envelope Exclusion Zone (reach of Bal 40) Edge of Classified Vegetation

Reach of BAL 29 ł

Reach of BAL 19 ł

Reach of BAL 12.5 -

Δ

Indicative Garage Location

NOTES

 Houses must be wholly located within the subject lot unless All setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure.

encroachment rights are secured.

A lot can have only one primary frontage.

For comer lots, a secondary frontage may be applicable, however a pedestrian pathway or road reserve that does not contain a road

carriageway is not a secondary frontage.
For lots with a secondary frontage, no building or structure over 2m high

is to be built within a 6m x 6m truncation at the corner of two road frontages.

The length of a Built-to Boundary wall is not to exceed 15m or 50% of the lot depth, except for Terrace Lots.

tted to unenclosed entry features such as porc d balconies.

nts for services, which may alter the setbacl setback requirements may be affected by

num area covered by all buildings and structure materials.

errace Lots, Built-to-boundary walls are op oundary wall is proposed it must be con

are mandatory for Terrace Lots.

y bushfire risk, requiring compliance with the indard. refer to the Bushfire Management Plan

ot exceed 9 metres or 2 storeys. the Plan of Development for specific design tisk Reducers.

inot considered to be a secondary frontage taken to be a side boundary Interface Lots

Premium I Courtyard

Courtyard

Premium

Villa

4⁴ H

5m 5m 8 g 3 4.0m 0.9m* 1m E. 5m 2m 2 0.9m* E E E 2m 2m Ε 0.9m* 5 3 a 2 g g 3 0.9m* 1.5m 2m 5m 3m 3m Ę





5

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 2

30

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN a 20/01/2020 a 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 02

ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

SCALE @ A1 1:600 @ A3 1:1200 - LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

asunders havill group



NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN

OR CONSTRUCTION

----- Indicative Building Envelope

Site Boundary

LEGEND

Built to Boundary Wall

Staging Boundary



For lots with a secondary frontage, no building or structure over 2m high

carriageway is not a secondary frontage.

is to be built within a 6m x 6m truncation at the

frontages.

corner of two road

For comer lots, a secondary frontage may be applicable, however a pedestrian pathway or road reserve that does not contain a road

A lot can have only one primary frontage.

achment rights are secured

Houses must be wholly located within the subject lot unless

All setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure

Indicative Garage Location

Δ

NOTES

Reach of BAL 12.5

ł ł

Building Envelope Exclusion Zone (reach of Bal 40)

Reach of BAL 29 Reach of BAL 19

Edge of Classified Vegetation

Indicative Driveway Locatior

)

Stage No.

9

The length of a Built-to Boundary wall is not to exceed 15m or 50% of

A 2.4m setback permitted to unenclosed entry features such as por

the lot depth, except for Terrace Lots.

porticos, verandahs and balconies. Building envelope and setback requirements may be affected by

Site cover is the maximum area covered by all buildings and structur

roofed with impervious materials

With the exception of Terrace Lots, Built-to-boundary walls are op

nowever if a Built -to-boundary wall is proposed it must be Built to Boundary walls are mandatory for Terrace Lots.

on the side indicated

provisions for easements for services, which may alter the setbacl

equirements.

Lots may be affected by bushfire risk, requiring compliance with the relevant Australian Standard, refer to the Bushfire Management Plar

prepared by Bushfire Risk Reducers.

Building Height must not exceed 9 metres or 2 storeys. Refer to Section 1.3 of the Plan of Development for specific design lestrian pathway is not considered to be a secondary frontage

criteria for House

This frontage should be taken to be a side boundary

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN a 20/01/2020 a 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 03

ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

 Rear boundary setback for a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall exceeding 2.5m) is to be increased to 2.5m RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

1.5m 2.0m 50% ited as a built to boundary wall 60% 1.0m 1.5m %09 1.0m 1.0m 75% 75% 75% 1.0m 1.0m Preference is for garages to be constr as shown 0.9m 0.9m n/a n/a 75% n/a n/a

Site Coverage (Maximum) Ground Floor Garage Location First Floor

SCALE @ A11500 @ A31:1200 - LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

n/a n/a 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 1.0m 1.0m 1.0m 0-0.2m 0-0.2m 0.9m (non-BTB)

4.0m

0.9m*

0.9m*

0.9m*

<u>a</u>

0.9m*

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6m 6

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21 33 3

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n/a

a/r

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1.5m m8.1

I.5m .8m

Interface Lots

Premium I Courtyard

Courtvard

Premium

Villa

Terrace

Laneway Terrace

5m 5m

4⁴ H E. 2m 2m 2 B

E E

21 33 3

a a a

4.5m 3.5m

a a

5.5m

ш

E





NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN

OR CONSTRUCTION

Building Envelope Exclusion Zone (reach of Bal 40)

Reach of BAL 29 Reach of BAL 19 Indicative Garage Location

Reach of BAL 12.5

Indicative Driveway Locatior

Stage No.



MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN 🧉 20/01/2020 🧃 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 04

ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

SCALE @ A1 1:600 @ A3 1:1200 - LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

 Rear boundary setback for a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall exceeding 2.5m) is to be increased to 2.5m 60% %09 75% 75% 75% 75%

50% ted as a built to boundary wall 1.5m Preference is for garages to be constr as shown 0.9m n/a n/a

1.5m 2.0m 1.0m 1.0m 1.0m 1.0m 0.9m n/a n/a

4.0m

0.9m*

0.9m*

0.9m* 1m

0.9m*

6 m

6m 6

n/a n/a

1.0m

1.0m

1.0m

21 33 3

5m 2m 2

2m 2m

2 g g

5m 2m

n/a

a/r

1.5m

1.5m .8m

I.5m -8

Interface Lots

Premium I Courtyard

Courtyard

Premium Villa

Villa

Terrace

corner of two road

5m 5m

5 4 4 g

E E E

21 33 3

a a a

4.5m 3.5m

a a

5.5m

æ



PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 5

DISCLAIMER:

group



NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND

- Site Boundary ----- Indicative Building Envelope
- Built to Boundary Wall
 - Staging Boundary
 - Indicative Driveway Location

(10) Stage No.

- Edge of Classified Vegetation
- Building Envelope Exclusion Zone (reach of Bal 40)
- - Reach of BAL 29
- - Reach of BAL 19
- ____ Reach of BAL 12.5
- Indicative Garage Location
- NOTES

- · All setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure
- Houses must be wholly located within the subject to unless appropriate encroachment rights are secured.
 A lot can have only one primary frontage.
- For corner lots, a secondary frontage may be applicable, however a
- pedestrian pathway or road reserve that does not contain a road carriageway is not a secondary frontage. For lots with a secondary frontage, no building or structure over 2m high is to be built within a 6m x 6m truncation at the corner of two road
- frontages. The length of a Built-to Boundary wall is not to exceed 15m or 50% of the lot depth, except for Terrace Lots.
- .
- A 2-4m setback permitted to unenclosed entry features such as porches, porticos, verandahs and balconies. Building envelope and setback requirements may be affected by . provisions for easements for services, which may alter the setback
- requirements. Site cover is the maximum area covered by all buildings and structures
- roofed with impervious materials. With the exception of Terrace Lots, Built-to-boundary walls are optional.
- however if a Built -to-boundary wall is proposed it must be constructed on the side indicated.
- Built ob Boundared. Built ob Boundary walls are mandatory for Terrace Lots. Lots may be affected by bushfire risk, requiring compliance with the relevant Australian Standard. refer to the Bushfire Management Plan prepared by Bushfire Risk Reducers.
- Building Height must not exceed 9 metres or 2 storeys
- Daming regin must not exceed a meres or 2 subrys. Refer to Section 1.3 of the Plan of Development for specific design criteria for Houses. A pedestrian pathway is not considered to be a secondary frontage. This frontage should be taken to be a side boundary.

	Laneway Terrace	Terrace	Villa	Premium Villa	Courtyard	Premium Courtyard	Interface Lots
Front Setback							
To Wall (Ground Floor)	0m	4.5m	3m	3m	3m	4m	5m
To Wall (First Floor)	0m	3.5m	3m	3m	3m	4m	5m
Garage	0m	5.5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Secondary Frontage							
To Wall (Ground Floor)	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2m	2m	2m	3m
To Wall (First Floor)	1.8m	1.8m	2m	2m	2m	2m	3m
Garage	n/a	n/a	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Rear Setback							
Ground Floor	6m	6m	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	4.0m
First Floor	6m	6m	1m	1m	1m	1m	4.0m
Side Setback (BTB)							
Ground Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	n/a
First Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	n/a
Side Setback (non-BTB)							
Ground Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m
First Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Garage Location	Preferer as show	nce is for g	arages to b	e construc	ted as a bu	ilt to bound	lary wall
Site Coverage (Maximum)	75%	75%	75%	75%	60%	60%	50%

Rear boundary setback for a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall exceeding 2.5m) is to be increased to $2.5 \mbox{m}$

RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 1

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN / 20/01/2020 / 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 05

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN / 20/01/2020 / 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 06

ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

841

saunders havill group

SCALE @A11:600 @A3

Lot 30 on SP309195	
RP DESCRIPTION:	

To Wall (Ground Floor)	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2m	2m	2m	3m
To Wall (First Floor)	1.8m	1.8m	2m	2m	2m	2m	3m
Garage	n/a	n/a	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
tear Setback							
Ground Floor	6m	6m	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	4.0m
First Floor	6m	6m	1	1 T	1	<u>1</u>	4.0m
side Setback (BTB)							
Ground Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	n/a
First Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	n/a
Side Setback (non-BTB)							
Ground Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m
First Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Sarage Location	Preferei as show	nce is for ga	arages to b	e construct	ed as a bu	lit to bounds	ary wall
Site Coverage (Maximum)	75%	75%	75%	75%	60%	60%	50%
* Rear exce	boundary s ding 2.5m	etback for) is to be in	a lot includ creased to	ing a stepp 2.5m	ed retainin	g wall (or w	II
RP C	DESCR	IPTIO	N: Lot	30 on SI	P309195		

Interface Lots

Premium | Courtyard

Courtyard

Premium Villa

Villa

Terrace

-aneway Terrace

A pedestrian pathway is not considered to be a secondary frontage. This frontage should be taken to be a side boundary.

Refer to Section 1.3 of the Plan of Development for specific design

criteria for Houses.

3uilding Height must not exceed 9 metres or 2 storeys.

prepared by Bushfire Risk Reducers.

5m 5m

5 4 4

an an

3m 3m

an an

4.5m 3.5m

888



PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 6

NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION

Houses must be wholly located within the subject lot unless appropriate

All setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure

Indicative Garage Location

NOTES

----- Reach of BAL 12.5

(reach of Bal 40)

Building Envelope Exclusion Zone

Reach of BAL 29 Reach of BAL 19

ł ł Δ

---- Edge of Classified Vegetation

Indicative Driveway Location

Stage No.

e

Staging Boundary

-- Indicative Building Envelope

Site Boundary

LEGEND

Built to Boundary Wall

the lot depth, except for Terrace Lots. A 2.4m setback permitted to unenclosed entry features such as porche

may alter the setbac

3uilding envelope and setback requirements may be affected by

orticos, verandahs and balconies.

rovisions for easements for services, which

equirements.

The length of a Built-to Boundary wall is not to exceed 15m or 50% of

ontages.

For lots with a secondary frontage, no building or structure over 2m is to be built within a 6m x 6m truncation at the corner of two road

For corner lots, a secondary frontage may be applicable, however pedestrian pathway or road reserve that does not contain a road

A lot can have only one primary frontage. carriageway is not a secondary frontage.

encroachment rights are secured.

543 414m² 544 300m

545 300m 546 75m²

47

541 300m

With the exception of Terrace Lots, Built-to-boundary walls are options

pofed with impervious materials.

owever if a Built-to-boundary wall is proposed it must be constructed Site cover is the maximum area covered by all buildings and structure

Lots may be affected by bushfire risk, requiring compliance with the relevant Australian Standard. refer to the Bushfire Management Plan

Built to Boundary walls are mandatory for Terrace Lots.

on the side indicated.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 7

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NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND 4m wide Landscape Interface Buffer ----- Indicative Building Envelope Built to Boundary Wall Indicative Driveway Location Edge of Classified Vegetation Building Envelope Exclusion Zone (reach of Bal 40) ____ Reach of BAL 12.5 Indicative Garage Location · All setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure An execution and measured of the war of the subject lot unless appropriate encroachment rights are secured. A lot can have only one primary frontage. For corner lots, a secondary frontage may be applicable, however a pedestrian pathway or road reserve that does not contain a road carriageway is not a secondary frontage. For lots with a secondary frontage, no building or structure over 2m high is to be built within a 6m x 6m truncation at the corner of two road

- The length of a Built-to Boundary wall is not to exceed 15m or 50% of the lot depth. except for Terrace Lots.
- A 2-4m setback permitted to unenclosed entry features such as porches, porticos, verandahs and balconies. Building envelope and setback requirements may be affected by
- provisions for easements for services, which may alter the setback
- Site cover is the maximum area covered by all buildings and structures
- roofed with impervious materials. With the exception of Terrace Lots, Built-to-boundary walls are optional. however if a Built -to-boundary wall is proposed it must be constructed
- on us site inducated. Built to Boundary walls are mandatory for Terrace Lots. Lots may be affected by bushfire risk, requiring compliance with the relevant Australian Standard. refer to the Bushfire Management Plan prepared by Bushfire Risk Reducers.
- Building Height must not exceed 9 metres or 2 storeys
- Daming regin must not exceed a meres or 2 subrys. Refer to Section 1.3 of the Plan of Development for specific design criteria for Houses. A pedestrian pathway is not considered to be a secondary frontage. This frontage should be taken to be a side boundary.

	Laneway Terrace	Terrace	Villa	Premium Villa	Courtyard	Premium Courtyard	Interface Lots
Front Setback							
To Wall (Ground Floor)	0m	4.5m	3m	3m	3m	4m	5m
To Wall (First Floor)	0m	3.5m	3m	3m	3m	4m	5m
Garage	0m	5.5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Secondary Frontage							
To Wall (Ground Floor)	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2m	2m	2m	3m
To Wall (First Floor)	1.8m	1.8m	2m	2m	2m	2m	3m
Garage	n/a	n/a	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Rear Setback							
Ground Floor	6m	6m	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	4.0m
First Floor	6m	6m	1m	1m	1m	1m	4.0m
Side Setback (BTB)							
Ground Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	n/a
First Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	n/a
Side Setback (non-BTB)							
Ground Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m
First Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Garage Location	Preferer as show	nce is for g	arages to b	e construc	ted as a bu	ilt to bound	ary wall
Site Coverage (Maximum)	75%	75%	75%	75%	60%	60%	50%

Rear boundary setback for a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall exceeding 2.5m) is to be increased to 2.5m

RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

20 30 40 50 1

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN / 20/01/2020 / 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 07

ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 8

NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN

OR CONSTRUCTION



corner of two road

MOUNTAIN RIDGE ROAD, SOUTH MACLEAN a 20/01/2020 a 9534 P 03 Rev M-POD 08

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SCALE @ A1 1:000 @ A3 1::1200 - LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

 Rear boundary setback for a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall exceeding 2.5m) is to be increased to 2.5m 60% %09

1.5m 2.0m 50% n/a n/a ted as a built to boundary wall 1.0m 1.0m 1.5m 1.0m 1.0m

4.0m

0.9m* 1m

21 33 3

5m 2m

a a a

Interface Lots

Premium I Courtyard

5m 5m

5 4 4 g

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ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

SCALE @ A1 1:000 @ A3 1:1200 - LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

 Rear boundary setback for a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall exceeding 2.5m) is to be increased to 2.5m RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

To Wall (First Floor)	m	3.5m	Зm	Зm	3m	4 ⁴	5m
Garage	ш	5.5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Secondary Frontage							
To Wall (Ground Floor)	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2m	2m	2m	3m
To Wall (First Floor)	1.8m	1.8m	2m	2m	2m	2m	3m
Garage	n/a	n/a	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Rear Setback							
Ground Floor	6m	6m	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	4.0m
First Floor	6m	6m	ť	Ę	t T	ŧ	4.0m
Side Setback (BTB)							
Ground Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	n/a
First Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	n/a
Side Setback (non-BTB)							
Ground Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m
First Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Sarage Location	Preferei as show	ne is for g	arages to b	e construct	ed as a bu	iit to bound	ary wall
Site Coverage (Maximum)	75%	75%	75%	75%	60%	60%	50%

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 9

4m wide Landscape Interface Buffer

----- Indicative Building Envelope

Site Boundary

LEGEND

Built to Boundary Wall

Staging Boundary

Building Envelope Exclusion Zone (reach of Bal 40)

Reach of BAL 29 Reach of BAL 19

i

Edge of Classified Vegetation Indicative Driveway Locatior

Stage No.

9

)

425m

705 | 300m²

1 706 1300m

707

44 mg

843 411m

411m

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375m

818 441m

NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN

OR CONSTRUCTION

havill group

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SP100882

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SP100882

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SP100882

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ŧ	is frontage	e should be	e taken to	be a side	boundary.		
	Laneway Terrace	Terrace	Villa	Premium Villa	Courtyard	Premium Courtyard	Interface Lots
t Setback							
Wall (Ground Floor)	ш	4.5m	3m	3m	3m	4 H	5m
Wall (First Floor)	m	3.5m	3m	3m	3m	4m	5m
irage	m	5.5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
indary Frontage							
Wall (Ground Floor)	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2m	2m	2m	3m
Molt (Eiset Elocal	1 0m	1 000	2m	C	3m	C	2m

Ē	iis frontage	e should be	e taken to	be a side
	Laneway Terrace	Terrace	Viila	Premium Villa
Front Setback				
To Wall (Ground Floor)	m	4.5m	3m	3m
To Wall (First Floor)	m	3.5m	3m	3m
Garage	ш	5.5m	5m	5m

82 F

910 °

5.2

30-0 940 75m²

POAD 16

dan 300m

1016 303m 1017 378m²

1048 78m

1030 375m²

927 462m

540

938 90m²

1300m

10197 1300m

1018 449m

5 939 541m

935 694m²

936 695m

937 695m²

1021 797m²

1022 697m

1023 799m

1024 699m²

1025 801m

For lots with a secondary frontage, no building or structure over 2m high

carriageway is not a secondary frontage.

is to be built within a 6m x 6m truncation at the

frontages.

corner of two road

For comer lots, a secondary frontage may be applicable, however a pedestrian pathway or road reserve that does not contain a road

A lot can have only one primary frontage.

roachment rights are secured.

909 462m²

0.01

300m² 300m²

1044 378m²

tan san

S S

946 375m

1011 378m² 1012 303m² 1013 303m²

1042 303m² 1043 303m

¹⁰³⁶ 300m

1035 300m 1034 375m 1033 300m

813 441m

814 00m²1

1009 | 300m² |

1010 449m²

441m²

Saunders Havill Group takes no responsibility for the bushfire hazard lines (BAL Ratings) shown on this plan. For further information about bushfire risk please contact Bushfire Risk Reducers.

375m2 1

1014 378m² 1015 303m²

O PT

1045 303m

1032 300m

1031 37.5m

1046 302m² 1047 378m

00 100

300m 3

Houses must be wholly located within the subject lot un

All setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure.

Indicative Garage Location

Δ NOTES

Reach of BAL 12.5

ł

The length of a Built-to Boundary wall is not to exceed 15m or 50% of

A 2.4m setback permitted to unenclosed entry features such as porch

the lot depth, except for Terrace Lots.

porticos, verandahs and balconies. Building envelope and setback requirements may be affected by

- With the exception of Terrace Lots, Built-to-boundary walls are opt however if a Built -to-boundary wall is proposed it must be a
 - Built to Boundary walls are mandatory for Terrace Lots. on the side indicated.
- Lots may be affected by bushfire risk, requiring compliance with the relevant Australian Standard: refer to the Bushfire Management Plan
 - Building Height must not exceed 9 metres or 2 storeys. Refer to Section 1.3 of the Plan of Development for specific design prepared by Bushfire Risk Reducers.
 - not considered to be a secondary frontage.

Setback							
Wall (Ground Floor)	ш	4.5m	Зm	3m	3m	4m	5m
Wall (First Floor)	m	3.5m	3m	Зm	3m	4m	5m
age	m	5.5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
idary Frontage							
Wall (Ground Floor)	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2m	2m	2m	3m
Wall (First Floor)	1.8m	1.8m	2m	2m	2m	2m	3m
age	n/a	n/a	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Setback							
und Floor	6m	6m	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	4.0m
t Floor	6m	6m	1	t T	t T	ţ	4.0m
Setback (BTB)							
und Floor	0-02m	0-0 2m	0-0.2m	0-02m	0 - 0 2m	0-02m	n/a

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT - STAGE 10

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NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION

- ----- Indicative Building Envelope
- Built to Boundary Wall
 - Staging Boundary Indicative Driveway Location
 - (10) Stage No.
- Edge of Classified Vegetation
- Building Envelope Exclusion Zone (reach of Bal 40)
- - Reach of BAL 29
- - Reach of BAL 19
- ____ Reach of BAL 12.5

Indicative Garage Location 4m wide Landscape Interface Buffer

NOTES

- : All setbacks are measured to the wall of the structure Houses must be wholly located within the subject lot unless appropriate encroachment rights are secured.
- encroachment rights are secured. A lot can have only one primary frontage. For corner lots, a secondary frontage may be applicable, however a pedestrian pathway or road reserve that does not contain a road carriageway is not a secondary frontage. For lots with a secondary frontage, no building or structure over 2m high
- is to be built within a 6m x 6m truncation at the corner of two road
- frontages. The length of a Built-to Boundary wall is not to exceed 15m or 50% of the lot depth, except for Terrace Lots.
- A 2.4m setback permitted to unenclosed entry features such as porches porticos, verandahs and balconies.
- Building environments and balconess. Building environments may be affected by provisions for easements for services, which may alter the setback requirements. .
- Site cover is the maximum area covered by all buildings and structures roofed with impervious materials. .
- With the exception of Terrace Lots. Built-to-boundary walls are optional. which the exception of refrace Cos, build co-boundary wails are optional however if a Built to-boundary wall is proposed it must be constructed on the side indicated. Built to Boundary walls are mandatory for Terrace Lots.
- Lots may be affected by bushfire risk, requiring compliance with the relevant Australian Standard. refer to the Bushfire Management Plan
- prepared by Bushfire Risk Reducers. Building Height must not exceed 9 metres or 2 storeys. Refer to Section 1.3 of the Plan of Development for specific design • criteria for Houses
- . A pedestrian pathway is not considered to be a secondary frontage. This frontage should be taken to be a side boundary.

	Laneway Terrace	Terrace	Villa	Premium Villa	Courtyard	Premium Courtyard	Interface Lots
Front Setback							
To Wall (Ground Floor)	0m	4.5m	3m	3m	3m	4m	5m
To Wall (First Floor)	0m	3.5m	3m	3m	3m	4m	5m
Garage	0m	5.5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Secondary Frontage							
To Wall (Ground Floor)	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2m	2m	2m	3m
To Wall (First Floor)	1.8m	1.8m	2m	2m	2m	2m	3m
Garage	n/a	n/a	5m	5m	5m	5m	5m
Rear Setback							
Ground Floor	6m	6m	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	0.9m*	4.0m
First Floor	6m	6m	1m	1m	1m	1m	4.0m
Side Setback (BTB)							
Ground Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	n/a
First Floor	0 - 0.2m	0 - 0.2m	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	n/a
Side Setback (non-BTB)							
Ground Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m
First Floor	n/a	n/a	0.9m	1.0m	1.0m	1.5m	2.0m
Garage Location	Preferer as show	nce is for g /n	arages to b	e construc	ted as a bu	ilt to bound	lary wall
Site Coverage (Maximum)	75%	75%	75%	75%	60%	60%	50%

Rear boundary setback for a lot including a stepped retaining wall (or wall exceeding 2.5m) is to be increased to 2.5m

RP DESCRIPTION: Lot 30 on SP309195

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 1

ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ATF ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT TRUST

Appendix 2

Less combustible native plants list

Source: Bowden, J (1999)

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Fire Retardant Native Plants

Form: S = Shrub; T = Tree; V = Vine; H = Herb; Gc = Ground cover; eO = epyphytic Orchid; eF = epyphytic Fern; tF = terrestrial Fern. Fire-retardance: Lm = due to leaf water contents; St = due to salt content; Sl = succulent leaves

Comments: Wb = suitable for windbreak/fire barrier, Ad = suitable as addition to windbreak/fire barrier but nut Sa = suitable for sheltered areas near house; Pf = suitable if protected from direct flames; De = Deciduoun in as main species; Us = suitable for understory of windbreak/fire barrier; Oa = suitable for open areas near house winter, in flower or in dry periods

(-) = may not occur naturally in Pine Rivers Valley but has not proved invasive.

Fire-Retardant Plants for Small Gardens

I

GYMNOSPERMS				
Zamaceae Lonidozamia noroffstvana	Shining Rurrawang	5	Ē	IIe Sa
Macrozamia lucida	Pineanole Zamia			Us Sa
Macrozamia miguelii	Wild Pineapple	s	Ę	Us Oa Sa
Agavaceae				
Cordyline petiolaris	Broad-leaf Palm Lily	s	Lm	Us Sa
Cordyline rubra	Red-fruit Palm Lily	S	Lm	Us Sa
Cordyline strica	Slender Palm Lily	S	Im	Us Sa
Amaryllidaceae	Dissert the	2	1	The On-Sa
стинт реаннскиант	KIVEL LILY	4	ITIII OI	US OR OR
Doryanthes palmeri (-)	Spear Lily	H	Im SI	Us Oa Sa
Proiphys cunninghamii	Brisbane Lily	Η	Lm Sl	Us Sa
Araceae				
Alocasia brisbanensis	Cunjevoi	Η	Гm	Us Sa
Gymnostachys anceps	Settlers Flax	Η	Гш	Us Sa
Pothos longipes	Pothos	>	Im	Us Sa
Typhonium brownii	Stinking Lily	Н	μ	Us Sa
Arecaceae		4		:
inospadix monostachya	Walking Suck Palm	2	FI	US 3a

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments	
Commelinaceae					
Aneilema acuminatum	Aneilema	H Gc	Im	Ile Ca	
Aneilema biflorum (-)	Aneilema	H Gc	, m	Us 3d De Sa	
Commelina cyanea	Scurvy Plant	H Gc	u u	Us Ja	
Pollia crispata	Snake Weed	H Gc	l II	Us Op 3a	
Pollia macrophylla	Large Snake Weed	H Gc	Lm	Us Sa	
Dioscoraceae					
Dioscorea transversa	Native Yam	>	Im	Us Sa	
Lillaceae					
Bulbine bulbosa (-)	Rulhine Lilv		1 21		
Dianella brevipedunculata	Blue Flav I its			Oa	
Dianella caerulea	Blue Fley Lily		Ξ.	Us Oa Sa	
Dianella revoluta	Dide Flax Laly	Ξ:	E.	Us Oa Sa	
Drymonhila moorei ()	Owner D		<u>ع</u> .	Us Oa Sa	
Tripladenia cuminghamii	Orange Berry Buch I :h:	I:	Em.	Us Sa	
munuQuanta anno 1	AILLI HOUSE	E	m	Us Sa	
Orchidaceae					
Dendrobium gracilicaule	Spotted Orchid	60	Im	Ca	
Dendrobium X gracillimum	Natural Hybrid	60	Im	Sa	
Dendrobium monophyllum	Lily of the Valley			20	
Dendrohium schooninim	Orchid	60	Im	Sa	
(D. beckleri)	Pencil Orchid	0			
Dendrohium sneriosum	Vinc Orchid	000	5.	Sa	
Dendrohium teretifolium	Reidal Vail Ombia	ç Q	5.	Sa	
Dendrohium tetrasomum	Snider Orchid	000	<u>щ</u> .	Sa	
united Springer	opriori Oronido	S	Ē	Sa	
Philesiaceae					
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	Λ	Im	IL O. G.	
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Scrambling Lily	· >	E E	Us Ua Sa Us Sa	
Philydraceae					
Philydrum lanuginosum	Frogsmouth	aH	Lm SI	Oa Wet areas	
Smilacaceae					
Smilax glycophylla	Sweet Sarenarilla	Λ	-		
Vandhourt	emindemonocia		E	Us Sa	
Additional and a second					
comanara confertifotia	Mat Rush	Н	Lm	Oa	
Lomandra hystrix	Creek Mat Rush	Н	Im	Us Sa	
Lomandra longifolia	Long-leaf Mat Rush	Н	Lm	Us On Sa	
Lomandra filiformis	Fine-leaf Mat Rush	Н	Im	Oa	
Lomandra multiflora	Many-flower Mat			nr.	
	Rush	Н	Im	Oa	
Lomandra spicata	Mountain Mat Rush	Н	Im	Us Oa Sa	
Zingiheraceae					
Alninia aruadeliana		3			
arpinia armaenana	Wild Ginger	Н	Im	Ile Ca	

252 LIVING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT IN PINE RIVERS SHIRE

FIRE RETARDANT NATIVE PLANTS 253

Us Sa Us Sa

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Native Ginger

Alpinia coerulea

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments		Colontific Name				A second second
	DICOTVLEDONS					1	OCIENTING NAME	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
							Celastraceae				
	Aizoaceae						Cassine australis	Red Olive Berry	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
AuthorsComplexitySet (Fu) $(1 + 1)^{12}$	Carpobrotus glaucescens	Pig Face	H Gc	Lm SI	Oa		Denhamia celastroides	Orange Boxwood	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
							Denhamia pittosporoides	Orange Boxwood	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
	Acanthaceae						Maytenus bilocularis	Orangebark	S/T	Im	lis Sa
	Graptophyllum excelsum (-)	Scarlet Fuchsia	S	Im	Us Sa				ľ		
	Graptophyllum spinigerum	Samford Holly	S	Ш	Us Sa		Chenopodiaceae				
	Pseuderanthemum tenellum	Pseuderanthemum	Н	Im	Us Sa		Einadia hastata	Berry Salt Bush	SGC	St.	ő
Alter Consider Physicolity Phys	Pseuderanthemum variabile	· Love Flower	Н	Ш	Us Sa		Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby Salt Bush	S. G.	5 51	000
Advices Advices International Interna							Halosarcia indica	Camphine		5 5	0 0 0 0
Control 	Animona						Concerning marca	Samprine	2000	N SI	Oa Salty soil
	Aplaceae			•			sarcocornia quinquertora	Samphire	S Gc	St SI	Oa Salty soil
	Centella australis	Pennywort	H GC	Em	Ca		Suaeda australis	Seablite	S Gc	St SI	Oa Salty soil
$ \begin{array}{l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l $	Hydrocotyle acutiloba	Pennywort	H Gc	Im	Us Sa		Suaeda arbusculoides	Jellybean Plant	S Gc	St SI	Oa Salty soil
ApproxementAmount in the second s	Hydrocotyle pedicellosa	Pennywort	H Gc	Г	Us Sa						nos fumo no
	C .	6					Convolulaceae				
	Abocynaceae						Convolulus erubescens	Australian Rindwood	N		
	Alveia suscifalia	Chain fruit	5	щ	IIe Ca		Dichondra rananc	V: Jacon We - J	<pre></pre>	Ξ.	Ca
	Contract and a state	Cumut Duck	2 0	1	US 34		Detronata repens	Nidney weed	H Gc	Ē	Us Sa
Consistential formation Southern bias S In 0.83 Cummittee Consistential formation Settient Ochies S In 0.83 Cummittee S In 0.83 Consistential formation Barna Bial S In 0.83 Cummittee S In 0.83 Provisiti formation Barna Bial S In 0.83 Cummittee S In 0.83 Provisiti formation Barna Bial S In 0.83 Cummittee S In 0.83 Articolociu procentor Barna Bial S In 0.83 Cummittee S In 0.83 Articolociu procentor Renout Bindering V In 0.83 Interviewer D 0.04 In 0.83 In In 0.83 In	Carissa ovaia	Current Bush	0 0	Ξ.	US Ua Sa		rotymeria catycina	Swamp Bindweed	>	Lm	Oa
Currential Southern Letter Commentee Commentee Vol Us Sa Prevensiti literial Namenteelit Namenteelit Vol Vol <td>Netsosperma powert (-)</td> <td>Milkbush</td> <td>2</td> <td>E .</td> <td>US Sa</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Netsosperma powert (-)	Milkbush	2	E .	US Sa						
	Ochrosia moorei (-)	Southern Ochrosia	S	Гш	Us Sa		Cunoniaceae				
Thermoniantial Distance Used on system indication Southern Manue Str Init Str Str Init Str Str< S	Parsonsia lenticellata	Narrow-leaf Silkpod	>	Lm	Us Sa		Aphanopetalum resinosum	Gum Vine	V Gc	Im	IIs Sa
Taberneomata Enderstand Enderstand Enderstand Taberneomata Enderstand Taberneomata	Parsonsia lilacina	Delicate Silkpod	>	Lm	Us Sa		Vesselowskya rubifolia (-)	Southern Marara	S/T	Im	Us Sa
$ \begin{array}{l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l $	Tabernaemontana										5
Aristotochiace Aristotochiace T In US US <thu< td=""><td>pandacaqui</td><td>Banana Bush</td><td>S</td><td>Im</td><td>Us Sa</td><td></td><td>Davidsoniaceae</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></thu<>	pandacaqui	Banana Bush	S	Im	Us Sa		Davidsoniaceae				
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Arisolochia sy. aff. prizerosa Name Ulteritation server Non-optimization Non-optinati	Aristolochiaceae										
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Capparts sarmentosa Scrambling Caper V Lm Us Sa Alchornea literjolia Native Holly S Lm Us Sa Breynia oblongifolia Native Coffee Bush S Lm Us On Sa Cleistanthes cunninghamii Cleistanthes S/T Lm Us Sa	Capparus arborea	Native Caper	S/I	<u></u> . E	Us Sa		Actephila lindleyi	Actephila	S/T	Im	Us Sa
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Cleistanthes cunninghamii Cleistanthes S/T Lm Us Sa							Breynia oblongifolia	Native Coffee Bush	s	Im	Us On Sa
							Cleistanthes cunninghamii	Cleistanthes	S/T	Im	the Sa

APPENDICES

254 LIVING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT IN PINE RIVERS SHIRE -

---- FIRE RETARDANT NATIVE PLANTS 255

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
Lythraceae Lagerstroemia archeriana (-) Native Crepe Myrtle	S/T	Щ	Us Oa Sa De
Malvaceae				
ravonia nastata(-)	Pavonia	s	Im	Oa Sa
Hibiscus heterophyllus	Native Rosella	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
Hibiscus geranioides (-)		s	Lm	Oa
Malactomorana				
Melastoma affine	Diab Lasiondes	0	11	0 0 11
and a minaconaria	I HIN FUSICIUM	c	IIII	US 20 Ua
Meliaceae				
Turraea pubescens (browni	i) Native Witch-Hazel	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
Menispermaceae				
Pleogyne australis	Pleogyne	>	Im	Us Sa
Mimosaceae				
Acacia complanata	Flat-stem Wattle	S		Oa Df
Acacia hubbardiana	Yellow Prickly Moses	s		Oa Pf
Acacia irrorata	Blue Skin	ŝ		Oa Pf
Acacia myrtifolia	Mvrtle Wattle			Oa Pf
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet Wattle	S		Oa Pf
Acacia ulicifolia	Prickly Moses	S		Oa Pf
Archidendron lovelliae (-)	Baconwood	S/T	Im	Us Sa
Monimiaceae				
Wilkiea huegeliana	Tetra Beech	SIT	Im	IIe Sa
Wilkiea macrophylla	Large-leaf Wilkiea	S/T	Im	Us Sa
Mvonoraceae				
Eremophila debilis	Winter Apple	S Gc	Im	06
Myoporum boninense		2		5
(M. ellipticum)	Boobialla	S Gc	Lm	Os
Myoporum montanum	Mountain Boobialla	S	Lm	08
Myrsinaceae				
Aegiceras corniculatum	Milky Mangrove	S/T	Lm St	Oa Coastal
Rapanea howittiana	Scrub Muttonwood	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
Rapanea subsessilis	Red Muttonwood	S/T	Im	Us Sa
Myrtaceae				
Archirhodomyrtus beckleri (-)) Rose Myrtle	s	Im	Us Sa
Austromyrtus fragrantissima (-)Sweet Myrtle	T	Lm	Us Sa
Austromyrtus hillii	Scaly Myrtle	S/T	Im	Us Sa
Austromyrtus inophloia	Thread-bark Myrtle	S/T	hm	Us Sa
Austromyrtus aff. lasioclada (-	 Velvet Myrtle 	Т	hm	Us Sa
Austromyrtus metrosideros (-	-	s	Im	Us Sa
Pilidiostigma glabrum (-)	Plum Myrtle	s	μ	Us Sa
Pilidiostigma rhytisperma	Small-leaf Plum Myrtle	s	Im	Us Sa
Rhodamnia acuminata (-)	Cooloola Ironwood	s	Im	Us Sa

	COMMON NAME	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
		c		10 M
Croton phiebaliodes	Narrow-leaf Croton	2	ᄪ.	US 20
Croton verreauxii	Native Cascarilla	S/T	Ш	Us Sa
Macaranga tanarius	Macaranga	S/T	Lm	Us
Mallotus claoxyloides	Scrub Odour Bush	S/T	Гш	Us Sa
Omalanthus nutans				
O. populifolius)	Qld Bleeding Heart	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
Eupomatiaceae				
Eupomatia bennettii	Small Bolwarra	S	Lm	Us Sa
Eupomatia laurina	Bolwarra	S	Im	Us Sa
Escaloneaceae		ŧ		
Cuttsia viburnea (-)	Native Elderberry	H	Im	Us Sa
Fabaceae				
Abrus precatorius	Crabs Eye Vine	Λ	Im	Us Oa Sa
Aotus lanigera	Pointed Aotis	s	Im	Oa Sa
Slycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	>	Im	Oa
Slycine tomentella	Wooly Glycine	>	Im	Oa
Hardenbergia violacea	False Sarsparilla	>	Im	Oa
Hovea linearis	Common Hovea	S	Lm	Oa
Hovea longipes (-)	Brush Hovea	s	Im	Sa
ndigophora australis	Australian Indigo	S	Lm	Oa
Kennedia rubicunda	Dusky Coral Pea	>	Im	Oa
Dxylobium ilicifolium (-)	Holly Pea	S	Lm	Oa
Dxylobium scandens (-)	Netted Shaggy Pea	s	hm .	Oa
oultenaea retusa	Blunt-leaf Bush Pea	s	m,	o O
ultenaea spinulosa (-)	Prickly Pea	n a	щ,	S o
ultenaea villosa (-)	Harry Bush Pea	N I	Ē	e Ca
swainsona galegifolia	Darling Pea	s	m	Oa
Goodeniaceae				
Goodenia rotundifolia	Star Goodenia	H Gc	lm	Oa
Scaevola aemula (-)	Fairy Fan Flower	H Gc	Lm	Oa
scaevola albida (-)	Fan Flower	Н	Im	Oa
caevola calendulacea (-)	Scented Fan Flower	H Gc	Lm	Oa
caevola ramosissima (-)	A Fan Flower	H Gc	Lm	Oa
amiaceae				
Ajuga australis	Southern Bugle	Η	Lm	Oa
ectranthus argentatus (-)	Silver Native Coleus	Н	Lm	Us Sa
lectranthus graveolens	Native Coleus	Н	Im	Us Sa
ectranthus parviflorus	Cockspur Flower	Η	Im	Us Sa
rostanthera ovalifolia	Oval-leaf Mint Bush	S	Lm	Os Sa
Jauraceae				
Cryptocarya laevigata	Glossy Laurel	S/T	Im	Us Sa
Tryptocarya meisneriana	Thick-leaf Laurel	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
		Ĩ		
eeaceae				

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments	Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
Rhodamnia dumicola	Rib-fruit Malletwood	S/T	Im	Us Sa	Canthium microphyllum	Small-leaf Canthium	S	щ	IIs Sa
Rhodamnia maidenii (-)	Smooth Scrub Turnentin	S al	Im	Us Sa	Lxora bleckleri	Brown Coffeewood	S.T.S	I a	Us Ca
Rhodomvrtus nsidioides	Native Guava		E E	Us Sa	Morinda acutifolia	Veinv Morinda		II II	Us ad The Ca
Svzvaium wilsoni (-)	Powder-nuff1 illy Pilly		<u> </u>	IIs Sa	Morinda jasminoides	Sweet Morinda	- 7		US 3d
1) more unglate	fur formed many)	l	5	Pavetta australiensis	Pavetta		1	US 34
Nvctaginaceae					Psychotria daphnoides	Smooth Psychotria	s.	1 _	Us 5a
Pisonia aculeata	Native Bougainvillia	>	Im	Us Sa	Psychotria loniceroides	Hairy Psychotria	0	<u> </u>	Lis Sa
	0				Psychotria simmondsiana	Small Psychotria		<u> </u>	Lie Sa
Oleaceae					Randia benthamiana	Native Gardenia		a a	Us 5d
Ireminum cimelicifolium	Clander Isemina	N	Im	IIe Ca	Randia chartacea	Marrow Jacf Gardania	0 0	= _	US 2a
Manham sumplicitonum	Normal Marth Olim	> 0		US 34	mana com acca	TVALLOW-TCAL CLAINERING	0	Ē	US Sa
Notetaea ovata	Votined Month Olive	0 0	= -	US 24	Dutaceao				
Notemen venosa	Actilica Marce Office	0	1111	US 2d		ē	4		
					Clausena previsiyla (-)	Clausena	s	Lm	Us Sa
Passifloraceae					Microcitrus australasica (-) Finger Lime	S	Lm	Us Sa
Passiflora aurantia	Red Passion Flower	>	Lm	Us Oa Sa	Murraya ovatifoliolata (-)	Native Murraya	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
Passiflora herbertiana	Yellow Passion Flower	2	Lm	Us Oa Sa	Phebalium woombye (-)	Phebalium	s	Lm	Oa
Danaraminaaaa					Samburanaaa				
Panamia blanda					Combucus australacion	Vallou: Eldorhom.	6		
reperoma Diana			,		mulana analana	TEHOW ENGLIDED	n	III	Us Sa
(leptostachya)	Native Peperomia	Ŧ	Im	Us Sa					
Peperomia tetraphylla	Native Peperomia	H	Ш	Us Sa	Sapindaceae				
					Alectryon coriaceus (-)	Beach Bird's Eye	S/T	Lm	Wb Oa
Pittosporaceae					Arytera microphylla (-)	Dwarf Coogara	S	Im	Us Sa
Citriobatus linearis	Black-fruit Thornbush	S	Lm	Us Sa	Cupaniopsis newmanii (-)	Long-leaf Tuckeroo	Т	Im	IIe Sa Oa
Citriobatus paucifloris	Orange Thornbush	S	Im	Us Sa	Cupaniopsis servata	Rusty Tuckeroo	S/T	Im	Us Sa Oa
Pittosnorum revolutum	Brisbane Laurel	S	Im	Us/Wh Sa/Ou	Cupaniopsis wadsworthii (-) Dwarf Tuckeroo		La la	The So
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		i.			Harnullia alata (-)	Wing-leaf Tulin	0	In I	110 50
Profesceae					Mischocarnus sundaicus	Red Pear-fruit	o ⊢	1 E	US 3d
Ranksia ohlonaifalia	Dwarf Ranksia	U		Oa Df	manufacture and manufactures	TIMIT INA V NAVY	-	III	BC SU
Danksia opiongijona	Communication Destruction	0 0		Oa FI	Canotacana				
Banksia robur	Swamp Banksia	0		Oa FT	Sapotaceae				
Grevillea letophylla	Wallum Grevillea	2		Oa Pi	Planchonella myrsinoides	Yellow Plumwood	S/T	Е	Us Sa
Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'	G. 'Robyn Gordon'	S		Oa Pf					
Grevillea sericea	Pink Spider Flower	S		Oa Pf	Scrophulariaceae				
Grevillea 'Shirley Howie'	G. 'Shirley Howie'	S		Oa Pf	Artenema fimbriatum	Koala bells	Н	Im	Oa
Grevillea 'Superb'	G. 'Superb'	S		Oa Pf					
Hakea florulenta	Hakea	S		Oa Pf	Tetragoniaceae				
Hakea purpurea	Purple Hakea	S		Oa Pf	Tetragonia tetragonioides	Native Spinach	H Gc	St Sc	5
Lambertia formosa (-)	Mountain Devil	S		Oa Pf	2		:	2	24
I omatia silaifolia	Crinkle Bush	N.		Oa Pf	Solanaceae				
Cranocarnic annifolia ()		0 0		On Dr	Duboisia myonoroides	Continued	Ea		
oremore has angualona (-)		2		Od 11	Colonia myoporomes	Vanama A1-	1/0	Ξ.	US Sa
nt 'multimeters					Colonium Amoniaritium ()	Nangaroo Appic	0 0	щ,	Us Sa Oa
Khizophoraceae					(-) unitensevesitium (-)	Furry Nightshade	2	Im	Us Sa
Bruguiera gymnorrhiza	Orange Mangrove	S/T	Lm St	Oa Coastal	Solanum stelligerum (-)	Star Nightshade	s	Lm	Us Sa
Ceriops tagal	Yellow Mangrove	S/T	Lm St	Oa Coastal					
Rhizophora stylosa	Stilted Mangrove	S/T	Lm St	Oa Coastal	Sterculiaceae				
					Brachychiton bidwillii	Little Kurrajong	S	Im	Us Sa Oa
Rosaceae					Commersonia fraserii	Scrub Kurrajong	S	Г	Us Sa Oa
Rubus parvifolia	Pink Raspberry	s	Im	Oa					
Rubus rosifolius	Native Raspherry	S	Im	Us Sa	Symplocaceae				
Rubiaceae					Symplocus baeuerlenii (-)	Shrubby Hazelwood	S	Im	Us Sa
Canthium coprosmoides	Coast Canthium	S/T	Lm	Us Oa Sa					101011112000
Canthium lamprophyllum	Large-leaf Canthium	S/T	Im	Us Sa					

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Form	S	S/T	s s		S		Η	Η	S/T		S	S/T	S/T	H Go	S Gc	:	H	Н		>	>	>	>		S			н	eF		τĿ		eF	ιF	eН	ц	eF	eF
Common Name	-	Scrub Daphne	Slender Kice Flower Tie Bush		Corchorus		Rainforest Spinach	Small Soft Nettle	Native Mulberry		Velvet-leaf	Lolly Bush	Hairy Lolly Bush	Condamine Couch	Vitex	-	Purple Violet	Native Violet		Hairy Water Vine	Slender Grape	Soft Water Vine	Small-leaf Water Vine		Pepper Bush			A Spleenwort	Crow's Nest Fern		King Fern		Basket Fern	Scented Climbing Fern	Elkhorn	Staghorn	Felt Fern	Rock Felt Fern
Scientific Name	Thymeliaceae Phaleria clerodendron (-)	Phaleria chermsideana	Pimelea linifolta Wikstroemia indica	Tiliaceae	Corchorus cunninghamii	Urticaceae	Elatostema reticulatum	Elatostema stipitatum (-)	Pipturus argenteus	Verbenaceae	Callicarpa pedunculata	Clerodendrum floribundum	Clerodendrum tomentosum	Phyla nodiflora (-)	Vitex ovata (-)	Violaceae	Viola betomcifolia	Viola hederacea	Vitaceae	Cayratia acris	Cayratia clematidea	Cayratia eurynema	Cissus opaca	Winteraceae	Tasmannia insipida	PTERIDOPHYTES	Aspleniaceae	Asplenium attenuatum	Asplenium australasicum	Osmondaceae	Todea barbara	Polypodiaceae	Drynaria rigidula	Phymatodes scandens	Platycerium bifurcatum	Platycerium superbum	Pyrrosia confluens	Pyrrosia rupestris

Fire-Retardant Plants for Medium Gardens

The following plants can be used in addition to the list of plants for small gardens.

MONOCOTYLEDONS Arcences Arcences Arcences Arcences Arcences Arcences Environmenteric LawyerCane Vine P Inn Add Arcionurghoenic EavosetCane Vine P Inn Add Arcionurghoenic EavosetCane Vine P Inn Add Arcionurghoenic EavosetCane Vine P Inn Add Smillencene Environum Y Inn Add Smillencene Tunipwood T Inn Sa <on< td=""> DICOTYLEDONS Tunipwood T Inn Sa<on< td=""> Maniercene Tunipwood T Inn Us Maniercene Maswood T Inn Us Maniercene Maswood T Inn Us Us Maniercene Maswood T Inn Us Us Maniercene Maswood T Inn Us Us Maniercene Maswood T Inn</on<></on<>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
Arcencea Arcencea Arconomplective Period Arconomplective Period Arconomplective Period Arconomplective Period Arconomplective Period Arconomplective Period Listone anstrafis Eusbyste Palm Smillacteree Smillsupplejack V Barbovicy/ine T Inn Antaliacteree Tunipwood T Antaliacteree Maskwood T Antalian uncus Maskwood T Antagina villosam V	MONOCOTYLEDONS				
Anomenonent Coloning mediciPeroben Put Lavyer Cane VinePInnAdd AddUvisiona anardisCabbage PalmPInnAddUvisiona anardisCabbage PalmPInnSaSnillacencerSmall SupplejackVInnSaSnillacencerBarbwire VineTInnSaSnillacencerTurnipwoodTInnUsSnillacencerTurnipwoodTInnUsSnillacencerTurnipwoodTInnUsSnillacencerMangiacenMaskwoodTInnUsAnarjiaceneMangiacenMaskwoodTInnUsAnarjiaceneMangian villosumMuskwoodTInnUsAnarjiaceneMangian villosumMuskwoodTInnUsAnarjiaceneTInnInnUsUsAnarjiaceneTInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneTInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneTInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneTInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneTInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneTInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneVInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneVInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneVInnUsUsUsAnarjiaceneVInnUsUs <td>Arecaceae</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Arecaceae				
Continuition Livistom australis Cathonge Paim P Inn Add Add Livistom australis Cathonge Paim P Inn Add Livistom australis Cathonge Paim P Inn Add Strillar-catene Barb-wire-Vine V Inn Add Strillar-catene Barb-wire-Vine V Inn Add Strillar-catene Turnipwood T Inn Add Maniletene Turnipwood T Inn Add Abaniletene Maskwood T Inn Us Adongtum villesum Muskwood T Inn Us Adongtum villesum	Archomophoentx	Discharge Dates	4		
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SuillaceaceSmillsupplejackVInSa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa 	Livistona australis	Cabbage Palm	Р	Lm	ΡV
Ripogonum favcertianum Small Supplejack V Inn Sa Oa Suifax austrafis Barb-vire Vine V Inn Sa <oa< td=""> Oa DICOTVLEDONS Turnipwood T Inn Sa<oa< td=""> Oa Akaniateene Turnipwood Turnipwood T Inn Us Akaniateene Mangiateene Matswood T Inn Us Alangiateene Matswood T Inn Us Us Alangiaterene Matswood T Inn Us Us Alangiaterene Matswood T Inn Us Us Alangiaterene Matswood T Inn Us Us Andificantificantificantificanti Canary Beech T Inn Us Us Anonaceae Matswood V Inn Us Us Us Anonaceae Matswood V Inn Us Us Us Matswood V Inn<</oa<></oa<>	Smilacaceae				
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DICOTYLEDONSTInUsAtaniaceaeTunipwoodTInUsAtaniaceaeMangiaceaeMaskwoodTUsAlangian viltosumMaskwoodTInUsAlangian viltosumMaskwoodTInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodTInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwoodVInUsAnonaceaeMaskwood <td>Smilax australis</td> <td>Barb-wire Vine</td> <td>></td> <td>Im</td> <td>Sa Oa</td>	Smilax australis	Barb-wire Vine	>	Im	Sa Oa
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Mstonia constricta Quinine Tree T Im Us Welodinus australis Nerangarra V Im Us Welodinus australis Southern Melodinus V Im Us Mraliaceae V Im Sa Araliaceae V Im Sa Araliaceae V Im Sa Araliaceae V Im Sa Caphalaratia cephaloborys Cimbing Panax V Im Sa Caphalaratia Wonga Vine V Im Oa Sa Pandorea pandorana Wonga Vine V Im Us Oa Cassalpiniaceae S/T Im Us Oa Sa Cassalpiniaceae Crown of Gold Tree T Im Us Oa Cassia tomenella (-) Velvet Bean S/T Im Us Oa Cunoniaceae Crown of Gold Tree T Im Us Oa Cassia tomenella (-) Velvet Bean S/T Im Us Oa Cantoniaceae S Im Us Us Oa Cassia tomenella (-) Velvet Bean S/T Im Us Oilicoma serratifolia	Apocynaceae				
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Araliacea V Im Sa Cephalaralia cephaloborrys Climbing Panax V Im Sa Bignoniaceae Wonga Vine V Im Oa Sa Oandorea pandorana Wonga Vine V Im Oa Sa Caesalpiniaceae Wonga Vine T Im Us Sa Oa Barklya syringifolia Crown of Gold Tree T Im Us Oa Cassia tomentella Velvet Bean S/T Im Us Oa Cunoniaceae S/T Im Us Oa Culticoma serratifolia () White Alder S/T Im Us Oilleniaceae Minie Alder S/T Im Us Us Oatlicoma serratifolia () White Alder V Im Us Oilleniaceae Minie Alder V Im Us Us	Melodinus australis	Southern Melodinus	2	Lm	Sa
Cephalaralia cephaloborrys Climbing Panax V Lm Sa Bignoniaceae Pandorea pandorana Wonga Vine V Lm Oa Sa Pandorea pandorana Wonga Vine V Lm Oa Sa Caesalpiniaceae Barklya syringifolia Crown of Gold Tree T Lm Uus Sa Oa Caesalpiniaceae Barklya syringifolia (-) Velvet Bean S/T Lm Uus Oa Cansai tomentella (-) Velvet Bean S/T Lm Uus Oa Cantoniaceae Cunoniaceae Cunoniaceae Cunoniaceae	Araliaceae				
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Barklya syringifolia Crown of Gold Tree T Lm Us Sa Oa Cassia tomentella (-) Velvet Bean S/T Lm Us Oa Cunoniaceae C	Caesalpiniaceae				
Cassia tomentella (-) Velvet Bean S/T Lm Us Oa Cunoniaceae Cunoniaceae Callicoma serratifolia (-) White Alder S/T Lm Us Callicoma serratifolia (-) White Alder S/T Lm Us Dilleniaceae	3arktya syringifolia	Crown of Gold Tree	Т	Lm	Us Sa Oa
Cunoniaceae Callicoma serratifolia (-) White Alder S/T Lm U ₈ Dilleniaceae recomanthe hillii (-) Fraser Island Climber V Lm Sa	Cassia tomentella (-)	Velvet Bean	S/T	Lm	Us Oa
Callicoma serratifolia (-) White Alder S/T Lm Us Dilleniaceae recomanthe hillii (-) Fraser Island Climber V Lm Sa	Cunoniaceae				
Dilleniaceae Fecomanthe hillii (-) Fraser Island Climber V Lm Sa	Callicoma serratifolia (-)	White Alder	S/T	Гm	Us
recomanthe hillii (-) Fraser Island Climber V Lm Sa	Dilleniaceae				
	ecomanthe hillii (-)	Fraser Island Climber	>	Im	Sa

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Myoporace Myoporum	cae 1 acuminatum	Coast Boobialla	S/T	Щ	Wb O
Myrsinace Rapanea v	ae ariabilis	Muttonwood	Т	Ц	Us
Myrtaceae Acmena sn (small vari	nithii ieties)	Creek Lilly Billy	F	<u>-</u>	The ANY
Decasperm	um humile	Silky Myrtle	S/T	E E	Us Us
Metrosider	os queenslandica ((-)Pink Myrtle	L	Im	Us
Syzygium	t ruoescens hodgkinsonia (-)	Brown Malletwood Smooth-bark Rose Appl	le T	L m	Us/WI Us
Oleaceae Notelaea	iohnsonii	Veinless Mock Olive	S/T	m	Us
Notelaea	longifolia	Large Mock Olive	S/T	L L	Us/WI
Notelaea 1	nicrocarpa	Velvet Mock Olive	S/T	Lm	Us/WI
Pittosporac	cae	Niver P	E		
Pittosporum	n undulatum	Mock Orange	- F	5.5	Us Ac Us/Wi
Proteaceae Buckingham	nia celsissima (-)) Ivory Curl Flower	F	E	Wh
Grevillea h	telmsiae (-)		- L	Ē	Us Pf
Hicksbeach	ia pinnatifolia (-)) Red Boppel Nut	H	Im	Us Ad
Lomatia ar	borescens (-)	Tree Lomatia	S/T	Im	Us Pf
Macadamia	integrifolia	Queensland Nut	F E	Ľ,	Mb.
Macadamia	torrenhalla	Demok Chall Duck Mart	- E	5 .	MD MD
Triunia vou	ι τειταρηγια ιποίσπα	Kougn Snell Bush Nut Snice Rush	- F	Lm	MP
not mum ir	nunigun	opice pusit	-	TM	Us
Rubiaceae <i>Coelosperm</i>	um paniculatum	Coelospernum	Λ	m	Sa
Hodgkinson	iia ovatiflora	Golden Ash	· F	Im	Us/Wb
Rununculac	ceae				
Clematis g	lycinoides	Headache Vine	>	Im	Sa
Rutaceae					
Acronychia	umperforata	Coast Aspen	T/S	щ,	Us/Wb
Microcitrus	paucyora australis	son Actonycnia Round Lime	s/I	Lin Lin	Us Us
Sapindaceae					
Alectryon co	onnatus	Alectryon	Н	Im	Wb Sk
Alactroon or	hoinean	Control Plan	E		first
Alectryon St	ubdentalus	Wild Quince Hollv-leaf Rird's Eva	÷ F	5	Wb
Alectron to	mentosus	Hairy Rird's Eva	- E	5 5	0.M
there you to	CHCOHOM	nauy Duu s Eye	-	Em I	MM

ientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	CUILIERIS
benaceae				
iospyros australis	Black Plum	Т	Im	Us/Wb
ospyros geminata	Scaly Ebony	L	Im	Us/Wb
iospyros mabacea (-)	Red-fruited Ebony	Т	Lm	Us
scalloniaceae				
opterus macleayanus (-)	Queensland Laurel	Т	Lm	Us
olyalthia nitidissima	Canary Beech	F	Im	Us
phorbiaceae				
aoxylon australe	Brittlewood	S/T	Im	Us
oton achronychioides	Thick-leaved Croton	S/T	Im	Us
oton insularis	Queensland Cascarilla	S/T	Lm	Us
oton stigmatosus	White Croton	Н	Lm	Us
ythrina vespertilio	Bat's Wing Coral Tree	Т	Im	Ad De
ernandiaceae				
ernandia bivalvis	Cudgerie	Τ	Lm	Wb
uraceae				
yptocarya bidwilli	Yellow Laurel	Τ	Lm	Wb
yptocarya meisneriana	Thick-leaf Laurel	Т	Im	Wb
yptocarya sclerophylla	Boonah Laurel	Т	Lm	Wb
yptocarya triplinervis	Brown Laurel	Т	Lm	Wb
yptocarya triplinervis var.				
ibens	Hairy Brown Laurel	H	Im	Wb
eliaceae				
venia venosa	Crow's Apple	L	Ē	Us/Wb
noum glandulosum	Scentless Rosewood	S/T	Lm	Us
vraea pubescens C. brownii)	Native Witch-Hazel	H	Im	Us
enispermaceae				
ephania japonica var.				
iscolor	Tape Vine	>	Lm	Sa Oa
imosaceae				
acia aulacocarpa	Hickory Wattle	Т	Lm	Wb/Pf
acia implexa	Light Wood	Т	Lm	Wb/Pf
acia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Т	lm	Wb/Pf
acia cincinnata	Wattle	S/T	Lm	Wb/Pf
warchidendron pruinosum	Snowwood	Т	Lm	Us/Wb
oraceae				
cus coronata	Creek Sandpaper Fig	Τ	lm	Us/Wb
cus fraseri	A Sandpaper Fig	Г	Lm	Us/Wb
cus opposita	A Sandpaper Fig	Т	Lm	Us/Wb
eblus brunonianus				
A state of the sta	Whalebone Too	E	-	and the second s

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Facelaria indica Suppleined V Ind Sa Provintentia scandens Climbing Pandamus V Ind Sa Freystittia scandens Climbing Pandamus V Ind Sa Freystittia scandens Climbing Pandamus V Ind Sa Subjection Supplejack V Ind Sa Supplejack V Ind Sa Repognum discuti Hirty Supplejack V Ind Sa Repognum discuti Za	Flagellariaceae				
Pandamenen Freystnettia exceletas Cimbing Pandamus V In Sa Freystnettia exceletas Cimbing Pandamus V In Sa Freystnettia exceletas Cimbing Pandamus V In Sa Satilacenen Ripogenum directifican White Supplejack V In Sa Ripogenum directifican Ribbonwoold T In Wub Ripogenum directifican Ribbonwoold T In Wub Ripogenum directifican Ribbonwoold T In Wub Morentificenen Ribbonwoold T In Wub Ripogenum directifican Ribbonwoold T In Sa Ripogenum directifican Ribbonwoold<	Flagellaria indica	Supplejack	>	Im	Sa
Freychtertia excelara Clinbing Pandanus V In Sa Freychtertia excaders Clinbing Pandanus V In Sa Freychtertia excaders Clinbing Pandanus V In Sa Singogoum floren Ripogoum discolor Huiry Supplejack V In Sa Ripogoum discolor Ripogoum discolor T In We Ripogoum discolor Ripogoum discolor T In We Ripogoum secuelytrophylic Cargaloo V In Sa Ripogoum secuelytrophylic Cargaloo V In Sa Risonosia territora Werngarra <	Pandanaceae				
Preyentuta scandens Climbing Pandamas V Inn Sa Smilaracea Smilaracea Climbing Pandamas V Inn Sa Smilaracea Progenum discolor Pricky Supplejack V Inn Sa Ripogenum discolor Pricky Supplejack V Inn Sa Ripogenum discolor Pricky Supplejack V Inn Sa Ripogenum discolor Pricky Supplejack V Inn Sa DICOTVLIDONS Pricky Supplejack V Inn Sa Anacardiarea Ribbowood T Inn Wb Medoline actification Nonhum Tree V Inn Sa Anorymetea Medolinus austrika Nonhum Silkpoid V Inn Sa Anorymetea Medolinus austrika Nonhousy Vine V Inn Sa Anorymetea Medolinus austrika Nonhousy Vine V Inn Sa Parsonsia unificita Nonhousy Vine V Inn Sa <td>Freycinettia excelsa</td> <td>Climbing Pandanus</td> <td>Λ</td> <td>Im</td> <td>Sa</td>	Freycinettia excelsa	Climbing Pandanus	Λ	Im	Sa
Sindhencene Ripogoum dreinin Ripogoum dreinin Ripogram Ripo	Freycinettia scandens	Climbing Pandanus	>	Im	Sa
Ripogenum alhum Ripogenum berviolistum Ripogenum discolur Ripogenum disc	Smilacaceae				
Ripogenum brevigitum Ripogenum discolor Ripogenum di discolor Ripogenum discolor Ripogenum discolor Ripogenum	Ripogonum album	White Sunchriedt	~		
Ripogenum descyname Reprogenum descyname Reprosentation Reprosentation <threprosentation< th=""> Reprosentation R</threprosentation<>	Ringanum hranifalium	Sumi-Line	> ;	5	Sa
Nepogenum daxcoor Prickly Supplejack V Inn Sa DICOTYLEDONS Inn Maxer diarea Hairy Supplejack V Inn Sa DICOTYLEDONS Inn Maxer diarea Ribbonwood T Inn Wb Anacardiarea Ribbonwood T T Inn Wb Anacardiarea Ribbonwood T Inn Wb Anacardiarea Nonthern Blochmas V Inn Sa Alsonia constratea Quinine Tree V Inn Sa Alsonia constratea Quinine Tree V Inn Sa Alsonia constratea Quinine Tree V Inn Sa Parsonsia lancelata Nonthern Silkpod V Inn Sa Parsonsia varmina VeterSilkood V Inn Sa Parsonsia varmina VeterSilkood V Inn Sa Parsonsia varmina VeterSilkood	Discound of cylonant	ouppicJack	>	Ē	Sa
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Rhodosphaera rhodanthema Deep Yellowwood T T T Annonscea Methodorum leichhardhi Zig-Zag Vine V Lin Wib Methodorum leichhardhi Zig-Zag Vine V Lin Wib Methodorum leichhardhi Zig-Zag Vine V Lin Wib Methodinus constricta Quinine Tree T Lin Wib Methodinus constricta Quinine Tree V Lin Sa Methodinus constricta Quinine Tree V Lin Sa Parsonsia futio Gargabod V Lin Sa Parsonsia futio Gargabod V Lin Sa Parsonsia transica Workey Stope V Lin Sa Parsonsia transica Parsonsia transica V Lin Sa Parsonsia transica	Anacardiaceae Euroschinus falcata	Ribbonwood	F	<u>-</u>	M/F
Amonecea Melodorum leichhardtii Zig-Zag Vine V Lin Sa Melodorum leichhardtii Zig-Zag Vine V Lin Sa Apocymaceae Melodinus australis Zig-Zag Vine V Lin Sa Apocymaceae Melodinus australis W Lin Sa Melodinus australis Southern Melodinus V Lin Sa Melodinus australis Southern Melodinus V Lin Sa Melodinus australis Southern Silkpold V Lin Sa Parsonsia laufiolia Monkey Vine V Lin Sa Parsonsia laufiolia Monkey Vine V Lin Sa Parsonsia lautiona Vinty Silkpold V Lin Sa Parsonsia varuticosa Pointed Silkpold V Lin Sa Parsonsia varuticosa Pointed Silkpold V Lin Sa Arecarea	Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	I Deep Yellowwood	H	1	Wb
(Ranwenhoffia t.) Zig-Zag Vine V Im Sa Apocymecae Apocymecae T Im Wb Apocymatic constriction Quinine Tree T Im Wb Apocymatic constriction Quinine Tree T Im Wb Apocymatic constriction Quinine Tree T Im Wa Assonitio constriction Quinine Tree T Im Wb Melodimus austrafis Southern Melodimus Quinine Tree T Im Wb Melodimus austrafis Southern Melodimus Quinine Tree T Im Sa Melodimus austrafis Southern Melodimus Quinine Tree T Im Sa Melodimus austrafication Monkey Rope V Im Sa Parsonsia transinea Monkey Rope V Im Sa Arrecaceae Calamus muelleri Lawyer Cane V Im Sa	Annonaceae Melodorum leichhardtii				
ApocynaccaeApocynaccaeAistonia constrictaQuinine TreeTInWbAistonia constrictaQuinine TreeTInWbMetodinus australisSouthern MelodinusYInSaMetodinus australisSouthern MelodinusYInSaParsonsia encalyprophyllaGargalooYInSaParsonsia latifoliaNonkey VineYInSaParsonsia latifoliaNonkey KopeYInSaParsonsia tartionaNonkey KopeYInSaParsonsia tartionaNonkey KopeYInSaParsonsia tartionaNonkey KopeYInSaParsonsia tartionaNonkey KopeYInSaParsonsia tartionaNonkey KopeYInSaParsonsia tartionaPointed SilkpodYInSaParsonsia velutinaVelvet SilkpodYInSaParsonsia tartionaPointed SilkpodYInSaArecacaeLawyer CaneVInSaArecataeCelerywoodTInMhAPolyscias elegansPencil CedarTInMhAPolyscias murrayiPencil CedarYInMhAPolyscias murrayiPencil CedarYInSaPolyscias murrayiPencil CedarYInSaPolyscias andSockewoodTInMaPolynandraSockewood	(Rauwenhoffia I.)	Zig-Zag Vine	>	Lm	Sa
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Arrential and a straning of angaloo V Im Sa Parsonsia futua Furry Silkpod V Im Sa Parsonsia futical Monkey Vine V Im Sa Parsonsia futuacedata Monkey Vine V Im Sa Parsonsia straminea Monkey Vine V Im Sa Parsonsia straminea Monkey Kope V Im Sa Parsonsia ventricosa Pointed Silkpod V Im Sa Parsonsia ventricosa Pointed Silkpod V Im Sa Parsonsia ventricosa Pointed Silkpod V Im Sa Arecaceae Arecaceae V Im Sa Arecaceae Calamus muelleri Lawyer Cane V Im Sa Arecaceae Arecaceae V Im Sa Polyscias elegans Celerywood T Im Sa Polyscias murrayi Pencil Cedar T Im Sa Polyscias murrayi Pencil Cedar V Im Sa Polyscias murrayi Pencil Cedar V Im Ma And O Marsdenia V Im Sa Anolor	Demonstrate anstralls	Southern Melodinus	>	Гш	Sa
Arranisal anceolata Funy Silkpod V Lm Sa Parsonsia lanceolata Northem Silkpod V Lm Sa Parsonsia lanfolia Monkey Vine V Lm Sa Parsonsia straminea Monkey Vine V Lm Sa Parsonsia veluina VelvetSilkood V Lm Sa Arecaceae Lamus muelleri LawyerCane V Lm Sa Araliaceae Araliaceae Celerywood T Lm Sa Polyscias elegans Poniticd Silk Vine V Lm Sa Polyscias murrayi Pencil Cedar T Lm Sa Marsdenia rostrata Common Milk Vine V	Parsonsia eucaryptophytia	Cargaloo	> ;	E	Sa Oa
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Arecaceae V Im Sa Calamus muelleri Lawyer Cane V Im Sa Araliaceae Cephalaratia cephaloborrys Climbing Panax V Im Sa Polyscias elegans Celerywood T Im Sa Polyscias murrayi Pencil Cedar T Im Ad O Astlepiataceae Marsdenia rostrata Common Milk Vine V Im Sa Atherospermataceae Daphnandra micratuha Socketwood T Im Wh	Parsonsia ventricosa	Pointed Silkpod	>	lm	Sa
Araliaceae V Im Sa Cephalaralia cephaloborrys Climbing Panax V Im Wh/A Polyscias elegans Celerywood T Im Wh/A Polyscias murrayi Pencil Cedar T Im Ad O Asclepiadaceae Marsdenia rostrata Common Milk Vine V Im Sa Atherospermataceae Daphnandra micratha Socketwood T Im Wh	Arecaceae Calamus muelleri	Lawyer Cane	>	Ţ	Sa
Polyscias elegans Celetywood T Inn Sa Wb/A Polyscias murayi Pencil Cedar T Inn Ad O Asclepiadaceae Marsdenia rostrata Common Milk Vine V Inn Sa Atherospermataceae Daphnandra micratha Socketwood T Inn Wb	Araliaceae Cephalaralia cephalobotrys	Climbing Panax	Λ	-	0
Polyscias murayi Pencil Cedar T Im Sa Asclepiadaceae Asclepiadaceae Asclepiadaceae Asclepiadaceae Marsdenia rostrata Common Milk Vine V Im Sa Atherospermataceae Socketwood T Im Wb	Polyscias elegans	Celerywood	- H	L H	Wb/Ad Oa
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Asclepiadaceae Marsdenia rostrata Common Milk Vine V Im Sa Atherospermataceae Daphnandra micrantha Socketwood T Im Wb	r otyscias murrayi	Pencil Cedar	H	Lm	Ad Oa Sa
Atherospermataceae Daphnandra micrantha Socketwood T Lm Wb	Asclepiadaceae Marsdenia rostrata	Common Milk Vine	>	Ш	Sa
Daphnandra micrantha Socketwood T Lm Wb	Atherospermataceae				
	Daphnandra micrantha	Socketwood	Г	Im	Wb

--- FIRE RETARDANT NATIVE PLANTS 265

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
Arytera divaricata	Rose Tamarind	Г	Lm	Wb
Arytera foveolata	Pitted Coogera	Τ	Lm	Wb
Cupaniopsis parvifolia	Small-leaf Tuckeroo	Т	Lm	Wb
Cupaniopsis shirleyana (-)	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	T	Lm	Us/Wb
Cupaniopsis tomentella (-)	Boonah Tuckeroo	F	Lm	Wb
Elattostachys nervosa	Beetroot	Τ	Щ	Us/Wb
Elattostachys xylocarpa	White Tamarind	H	Lm	Wb
Guioa semiglauca	Wild Quince	Т	Lm	Wb
Lepiderema pulchella (-)	Fine-leaf Tuckeroo	H I	Ę,	Wb
Mischocarpus australis	Red Pear-fruit	T	Lm	Wb
Toechima tenax	Scrub Teak	F	Lm	Wb
Sapotaceae				
Planchonella chartacea	Thin-leaf Plum	S/T	Im	Us Sa
Planchonella cotinifolia	Small-leaf Plum	S/T	Lm	Us Sa
Simaroubaceae Guilfoolia monostolis	Native Plum	F	Ē	IIe
and assessed in the faire		¢	1	5
Symplocaceae Symplocus thwaitesii	Buff Hazelwood	S/T	Im	Us
PTERIDOPHYTES				
Cyatheaceae				
Cyathea australis	Rough Tree Fern	ιF	Lm	Us
Cyathea cooperi	CommonTree Fern	tF	Lm	Us
Cyathea leichhardtiana	Prickly Tree Fem	4F	Lm	Us
Fire-Retardant Plants Farms	for Large Gard	ens, /	Acreage Bloc	ks, Parks and
The following plants can be	used in addition to the lis	ts of plar	ts for small and me	dium gardens.
Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
GYMNOSPERMS				
Araucariaceae				
Agathis robusta (-)	Qld Kauri	L	μ	Pf-resin
Araucaria bidwillii (-)	Bunya Pine	Т	Im	Pf-resin
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop Pine	H	Lm	Pf - resin
Podocarpaceae Podocarpus elatus	Brown or Plum Pine	Т	Ţ	Pf - resin
MONOCOTYLEDONS				
Arecaceae (Palmae) Calamus muelleri	Lawyer Cane Vine	>	Ţ	Sa Oa
141 LIVING WITH THE ENVI	RONMENT IN PINE RI	VERS SI	HRE	
AV. I. REVERSENSE INTO A DISTORT AND A DISTORT.				

APPENDICES

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scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
lvicenniaceae				
lvicennia marina	Grey Mangrove	Т	Lm St	Oa Coastal
Jurseraceae	Carrotwood	H	Ţ	Wb
Caesalpiniaceae	Native Laburnum	F	Lm	Wb
Contraction (-)	Caecalninia	>	lm	Sa
aesalpinia vonauc aesalpinia scortechinii	Large Prickle Vine	>	E I	Sa
aesalpinia subtropica	Corky Prickle Vine	>	Im	Sa
Celastraceae		;	-	ů,
Celastrus australis	Staff Climber	>	<u> </u>	24
Celastrus subspicatus	Large Staff Vine	>	Lm	Sa
oesenertetta barbata Hippocratea b.)	Knot Vine	>	ľ	Sa
Cunoniaceae				
Caldeluvia paniculosa	Rose-leaf Marara	H	Lm	Wb
eratonetalum anetalum	-) Coachwood	Т	Lm	Wb
Geissois benthamii	Red Carabeen	Т	Lm	Wb
^p seudoweinmannia				
achnocarpa	Marara	Т	Em .	Mb B
Schizomeria ovata	White Birch	T,	Im	Us/Wb
Ebenaceae	1	ŧ		47.F
Diospyros fasciculosa	Grey Ebony	-	5	0 M
Diospyros pentamera	Myrtle Ebony	Τ	Im	МЪ
Ehretiaceae	-	F		Wh
Cordia dichotoma (-)	Cordia	-	5	0 M
Ehretia acuminata	Koda	F	Im	Ad De
Elaeocarpaceae		ł		TAX
Elaeocarpus eumundi	Eumundi Quandong	-	Ē	0.4
Elaeocarpus grandis	Blue Quandong	T	Im	Mb
Elaeocarpus kirtonii	White Quandong	T	Lm	Wb
Elaeocarpus obovatus	Hard Quandong	T	Lm	Wb
Sloanea australis	Maiden's Blush	H	Lm	Wb
Sloanea woollsii	Yellow Carabeen	H	Lm	Wb
Escalloniaceae		8		M/L
Quintinia verdonii	Grey Possumwood	H	III	٩M
Euphorbiaceae		1	ļ	1444
Austrobuxus swainii (-)	Pink Cherry	F	Lm	Mb Mb
Baloghia inophylla (B. luc	ida) Scrub Bloodwood	H	Ę,	Wb
Bridelia exaltata	Scrub Ironbark	Т	Lm	Wb
Bridelia leichhardtii	Leichhardt's Ironbark	Τ	Lm	Wb
Classican australe	Brittlewood	L	Lm	Wb

Distilaria baloghiadas Lancewood T Lin No Drypetes australizies Xellow Tulip T Lin Wi Drypetes australizies Xellow Tulip T Lin Wi Excocreentia agellechans Rinky Mangrow T Lin Wi Glochidion summermum Rutowood T Lin Wi Mallons yhitippensis Rease Tree T Lin Wi Mallons yhitippensis Red Kanala T Lin Wi Austrostensia hackii Back Kanala T Lin Wi Austrostensia hackii Back Kanala T Lin Wi Austrostensia Back Kanala T Lin Wi Erythrine system Back Kanala T Lin Wi Erythr	Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments
Drypters autorization Yellow Yulpy T In No Excorcering autorization Wiley Willy T In No No Excorcering autorization Billow Yulpy T In No No Excorcering autorization Billow Yulpy T In No No Glochidion summaria Burowood T In No No Mattors philippensis Ref Kamala T In No No Autorostensia blackii Blowd Vae V In No No Autorostensia blackii Blowd Vae V In No No Autorostensia blackii Blowd Vae V In No No Autorostensia blackii Naive Denix V In No No Autorostensia blackii Naive Denix V In No No Autorostensia blackii Naive Denix V In No No Autorostensia Scios Autorostensia </td <td>Dissiliaria halaahioidas</td> <td>Isnewood</td> <td>F</td> <td>m</td> <td>Wh</td>	Dissiliaria halaahioidas	Isnewood	F	m	Wh
Dryptese auguidate Term of the second and adjust and the second adjust	Dissinal la balognolaes	VellourTube	- E	1	WIL .
Exerconcenta agallegeta Sanb Paion Tree T Inn SI Aul Cons Econcentra agallegeta Sanb Paion Tree T Inn Wu Wu Wu Multions discolution ferdinandi Buttonwood T Inn Wu Wu Multions discolution stratura Buttonwood T Inn Wu Wu Multions discolution strature Butek Beam V Inn Wu Multions involute Butek Beam V Inn Wu Multions involute Butek Beam V Inn Wu Multions involution Button Button Wale Espithtina versentilio Butto Bataving Coral Tree V Inn Wu Multions involution Button Bataving Cond Tree V Inn Wu Multions involution Button Bataving Cond Tree V Inn Wu Multions involution Button Bataving Cond Tree V Inn Wu Multions involution Button Bataving Cond Tree V Inn Wu Multions involution Endotre Construction Button Bataving Cond Tree V Inn Wu Multions involution Corporation Multion State Construction Button State Construction Construt	Drypetes austratasica	Tellow 1mb	- 1	5,	MD
<i>Exocacta dallachyana</i> Senb Poison Tree T In Wo <i>Glochidion strutturani</i> Cheese Tree T In Wo <i>Mallatas philippensis</i> Serlb Naison T In Wo <i>Mallatas philippensis</i> Red Kamala T In Wo <i>Mallatas philippensis</i> Red Kamala T In Wo <i>Mallatas philippensis</i> Red Kamala T In Mo <i>Materoscencia blaccin</i> Black Bean T In Mo <i>Materoscencia blaccin</i> Black Bean T In Mo <i>Deris involuta</i> Black Bean T In Mo <i>Materoscencia blaccin</i> E Conves Ash T In Mo <i>Materosci a barredis</i> Entropolar Ash T In Mo <i>Findersia bernetisa</i> Conves Ash T In Mo <i>Materosci a barredis</i> Entropolar Ash T In Mo <i>Materosci a barredis</i> Entropolar Ash T In Mo <i>Materosci a barredisa</i> Entropolar Ash T In Mo <i>Findersia custralis</i> Entropolar Ash T In Mo <i>Materosci a barredisa</i> Entropolar Ash T In Mo <i>Materosci a barredisa</i> Entropolar Ash T In Mo <i>Corporecorpa hyporgodia</i> Convoluting T In Mo <i>Corporecorpa hyporgodia</i> Conformed T In Mo <i>Corporecorpa nacedonalis</i> Materosci I In Mo <i>Mathoaccorpa natidus</i> Ash T In Mo <i>Mathoaccorpa natidus</i> I In Materosci I In Materosci I Indicated a materosci I In Materosci I Indicated Ash In	Exocoecaria agallocha	Milky Mangrove	L	Lm St	Ad Coastal
Glochidon ferdimati Cheese Tree T Inn W0 Glochidon strant Butowood T Inn W0 Maltous philippensis Butowood T Inn W0 Maltous philippensis Butowood T Inn W0 Mattous discrit Butowat V Inn W0 Autrosteenisis blacki Buod Vine V Inn W0 Autrosteenisis blacki Buod Vine V Inn W0 Gratmospermum austraft Batswing Coral/Tree T Inn W0 Esphrina sp. Lacey's Creek Corkwood T Inn W0 Butowatist Butowatist X1 Inn W0 Esphrina sp. Lacey's Creek Corkwood T Inn W0 Esphrina sp. Lacey's Creek Butowatist X1 Inn W0 Esphrina spectraft S1 T Inn W0 Esphrina spectraft S1 T Inn W0 Esphrina spece	Exocoecaria dallachyana	Scrub Poison Tree	F	Lm	Wb
Clochdion sumarranum Buttonwood T In Wb Mallouss discolor RedKamala T In Wb Mallouss discolor RedKamala T In Wb Mallouss discolor RedKamala T In Wb Raturestar Black Bean V In Sa Oa Raturostensia Black Bean V In Sa Oa Deris involuta Native bernis Black Bean V In Wb Deris involuta Native bernis Native bernis V In Sa Oa Deris agoarea Baswing Coral Tree T In Wb Rindersi bernetia Banwing Coral Tree T In Wb Solopia braunii Flindersia cortalize Cows Ash T In Wb Solopia braunii Enwood T In Wb Flindersia contraina Bennet's Ash T In Wb Flindersia contraina Enwood T In	Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	L	Im	Wb
Mathema in the second mathematic and the second mathematic mathematin mathematic mathematic mathematic mathematic mathematic m	Glochidion sumatranum	Buttonwood	F	Im	Wh
Mallotus putippensis Red Kanala T Ind With Mallotus philippensis Red Kanala T Ind With FAbarca Austrosteenisis hluckii Black Bean Y Ind With Castanospermum austrafte Black Bean Y Ind Sa Oa Constanospermum austrafte Black Bean Y Ind Sa Oa Constanospermum austrafte Black Bean Y Ind Sa Oa Espinitus vesperition Black Bean T Ind Sa Oa Burny Bean Naive Coral Tree T Ind Sa Oa Materana gigantea Burny Bean T Ind With Scolopia brantii Findersia cultima Cougerd Ash T Ind With Finders	Mallatus discolor	Vallow Kamala	e E	1	Wh
Educere Educere Native Derrision Indicti Native Derrision Indiction Indictin Indiction Indiction Indiction Indiction Indiction Indicti	Mallatus abilimancis	Red Kamala	+ E	li li	Wb
Fabrocie Fabrocie V Inn Sa Oa Austrosteenisia blactii Blood Vine V Inn Sa Oa Castrosteenisia blactii Blood Vine V Inn Sa Oa Dernsi involuta Blood Vine V Inn Sa Oa Erythrina vegeritio Blackbean T Inn Sa Oa Erythrina vegeritio Blarwing Coral Tree T Inn Sa Oa Erythrina vegeritio Barswing Construct T Inn Wb Flacourtiacen Burny Bean T Inn Wb Solopia braunii Flindersia austrafis Brunoy Ash T Inn Wb Flindersia benetiana Bennet's Ash T Inn Wb Flindersia colina Cologend Ash T Inn Wb Flindersia colina Cologend Ash T Inn Wb Flindersia colina Consola Laurity Ash T Inn Wb Flindersia colina Congenery Ash T Inn	erenaddund enronner		•		
Austrosteensist blacki Blood Vme V Inn Sa Oa Castanospermum austrate Black Bean T Inn Va Erythriaa vesperitio Black Bean T Inn Va Erythriaa vesperitio Bask Bean T Inn Va Erythriaa vesperitio Bastwing Coral Thee T Inn Va Macuna gigantea Burny Bean V Inn Va Na Solopia braunii Findersia austratis Entwood T Inn Va Solopia braunii Findersia austratis Entwood T Inn Va Solopia braunii Findersia austratis Entwood T Inn Va Solopia braunii Findersia austratis Beneut's Ash T Inn Va Findersia continaa Cows Ash T Inn Va Va Findersia austratis Benneut's Ash T Inn Va Va Findersia austratis Manobre Cows Ash T	Fabaceae				
Catanospernum austrate Back Bean T I In We Deris involuta Deris interveta Deris inter	Austrosteenisia blackii	Blood Vine	2	Im	Sa Oa
Derivation contraction Derivation D	Castoneonarum australa	Black Bean	F	1	WIP
Experimentation Native Derris V Lin Sale Exploring ap. Lacey's Creek Barwy Bean V Lin Ad De Exploring ap. Lacey's Creek Barwy Bean V Lin Ad De Exploring ap. Lacey's Creek Barwy Bean T Lin Ad De Effecturing approximation Flintwood T Lin Ad De Solopia braunii Flintwood T Lin Wh Flindersia australis Envolution Ecoward Ash T Lin Wh Flindersia australis Benetician Cows Ash T Lin Wh Flindersia collina Leopard Ash T Lin Wh Flindersia collina Lopard Ash T Lin Wh Flindersia collina Cologenic or Bumpy Ash T Lin Wh Flindersia collina Cologenic or Bumpy Ash T Lin Wh Frindersia collina Cologenic or Bumpy Ash T Lin Wh Frindersia collina Contourlance T Lin Wh Circorarya Contourlance T Lin Wh Circorarya Contourlance T Lin Wh Crop	Castanosperman austrate	DIACK DCall	- ;	Ξ.	0.0
Erythrina vesperilio Batswing Coral Tree T Im Ad De Erythrina vesperilio Batswing Coral Tree T Im Ad De Erythrina vesperilio Batswing Coral Tree T Im Ad De Racourtiaceae Enintwood T Im Wb Flindersia australis Enone Solopia brauni Flindersia schart Wb Solopia brauni Elonwood T Im Wb Flindersia australis Brows Ash T Im Wb Flindersia australis Brownod T Im Wb Flindersia australis Brown Beech T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Cutronella moorei Reachance	Derris involuta	Nauve Derris	>	E	24
Erythrina vesperitio Batswing Coral Tree T Inn Ad De Mucuna gigantea Buny Bean V Inn Ad De Racourtiaceae Buny Bean T Inn Wb Flindersia australis Buny Bean T Inn Wb Scolopia brauni Flindersia Buny Bean T Inn Wb Flindersia australis Bennett's Ash T Inn Wb Flindersia australis Cuoderic or Bumpy Ash T Inn Wb Corporationa Churnwood T Inn Wb Laraceae Churnwood T Inn Wb Corporary arphroxylon Rib-fruit Peperberry T Inn Wb Corprocarya microneura Murrogun T Inn Wb Corprocarya microneura Murrogun T Inn Wb Corprocarya microneura Peperberry T Inn Wb Corprocarya microneura Peperberry T	Erythrina sp. Lacey's Creek	Corkwood	T	Im	Ad De
Micuna gigantea Burry Bean V Im Sa Flacourtiaceae Emoved T Im Wb Flacourtiaceae Elintwood T Im Wb Flindersia contraina Elintersia shift T Im Wb Flindersia contraina Elonwood T Im Wb Flindersia contraina Ecovas Ash T Im Wb Flindersia contraina Ecovas Ash T Im Wb Flindersia contraina Ecovas Ash T Im Wb Flindersia contraina Leopard Ash T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Im Wb Forontau Moveech T Im Wb Citronella moorei Chumwood T Im Wb Citronel	Erythrina vespertilio	Batswing Coral Tree	H	Im	Ad De
Flacurtiacee Flattwood T Lm Wb Soolopia braunii Flindersia curratis Flindersia austratis Flindersia austratis Flindersia austratis Flindersia austratis Wb Flindersia coltina Ecopard Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia austratis Bennett's Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia austratis Bennett's Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia schottiana Leopard Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia schottiana Leopard Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia schottiana Leopard Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Lm Wb Citronella moorei Churwood T Lm Wb Copprocarya erythroxylon Pisconberry Ash T Lm Wb Cryptocarya erythroxylon Risberry Tree T Lm Wb Cryptocarya macdonaldi Cooloal.Laurel T Lm Wb Cr	Mucuna gigantea	Burny Bean	>	Im	Sa
Soolopia braunii Flintersia Flintersia Soolopia braunii Flintersia Flintersia Flindersia australis Flindersia australis Flintersia Flindersia australis Bennett's Ash T Lin Wb Flindersia collina Leopard Ash T Lin Wb Flindersia schottiana Cudgerie or Bumpy Ash T Lin Wb Citronella moorei Brown Beech T Lin Wb Corporarya erythroxylon Pigeonberry Ash T Lin Wb Cryptocarya macdonaldi Cooloola Laurel T Lin	Flacourtiaceae				
Flindersia enstratis Flindersia enstratis Ten Wb Flindersia austratis Enment's Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia austratis Bennett's Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia austratis Coopset Ash T Lm Wb Flindersia schottiana Coltronella morei Churnwood T Lm Wb Citronella morei Racinaceae Churnwood T Lm Wb Citronella morei Brown Beech T Lm Wb Citronella morei Nonota Ribriut Pepperberry T Lm Wb Cryptocarya nobovata Ribriut Pepperberry T Lm Wb Cryptocarya nobovata <td< td=""><td>Scolonia braunii</td><td>Flintwood</td><td>L</td><td>Im</td><td>Wb</td></td<>	Scolonia braunii	Flintwood	L	Im	Wb
Findersia casta T Lm Wb Findersia australis Crows Ash T Lm Wb Findersia australis Bennetis Ash T Lm Wb Findersia australis Bennetis Ash T Lm Wb Findersia schotiana Leopard Ash T Lm Wb Findersia schotiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Lm Wb Findersia schotiana Cudgeric or Bumpy Ash T Lm Wb Citronella moorei Cultomella moorei T Lm Wb Critonella moorei Rib-fruit Pepperberry T Lm Wb Cryptocarya typospodia Rib-fruit Pepperberry T Lm Wb Cryptocarya nucleri Multrogun T Lm Cry			r.		
Findersia anstralis Crows Ash T Lin Wb Findersia bennettiana Bennett's Ash T Lin Wb Findersia bennettiana Bennett's Ash T Lin Wb Findersia schottiana Leopard Ash T Lin Wb Findersia schottiana Cudgerie or Bumpy Ash T Lin Wb Findersia schottiana Cudgerie or Bumpy Ash T Lin Wb Findersia schottiana Cudgerie or Bumpy Ash T Lin Wb Citronella moorei Churnwood T Lin Wb Citronella moorei Churnwood T Lin Wb Citronella moorei Churnwood T Lin Wb Corous Brown Beech T Lin Wb Cryptocarya erythroxylon Rigenberry T Lin Wb Cryptocarya macdonaldii Cooloola Laurel T Lin Wb Cryptocarya macdonaldii Cooloola Laurel T Lin Wb Cryptocarya maclorandii Cooloola Laurel T Lin Wb Cryptocarya maclorandii Cooloola Laurel T Lin Wb Cryptocarya macleri Hard Core	Flindersiaceae				
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Findersia schottiana Findersia schottiana Findersia schottiana Efindersia schottiana Curronella moorei Critronella moorei Brown Beech T Lim Wb Corputocarya erythroxylon Pennantia cuminghamii Brown Beech T Lim Wb Lauraceae Cryptocarya erythroxylon Pennantia cuminghamii Brown Beech T Lim Wb Cryptocarya erythroxylon Cryptocarya erythroxylon Crypto	Flindersia collina	I equard Ash	e E	a l	Wh
Findersia zanthoxyla Yellowwood T Lin Wb Ecacinaceae Citronella moorei Yellowwood T Lin Wb Citronella moorei Chumwood T Lin Wb Pennantia cunninghamii Brown Beech T Lin Wb Dennantia cunninghamii Brown Beech T Lin Wb Copptocarya erythroxylon Pigeonberry Ash T Lin Wb Cryptocarya erythroxylon Pigeonberry Ash T Lin Wb Cryptocarya erythroxylon Rib-fruit Pepperberry T Lin Wb Cryptocarya erythroxylon Rib-fruit Pepperberry T Lin Wb Cryptocarya macdonaldii Cooloola Laurel T Lin <	Elindoreia colottiana	Cudaria ar Rumny Ac	- 1-	II I	Wh
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	Dvervylum fraseranum	Rosewood	F	Im	Wh

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Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments	1	Scientific Name	Common Name	Form	Fire Retardance	Comments	
					Oleaceae					
Red Bean Unime Documond	ΕF	E F	Wb		Olea paniculata	Native Olive	L	Im	Wb	
Hairy Kosewood White Cedar	- [-		Wb/Ad	De	Pinerareae					
Onion Cedar	L	Im	Wb		Piper novae-hollandiae	Native Pepper Vine	7	Im	C.	
Red Cedar	T	Lm	Wb/Ad	De			S	1	ł	
					Pittosporaceae Pittosporum rhombifolium	Hollywood	Т	Im	Wh	
Wild Grape	>	Im	Sa					ŀ	2	
Pearl Vine	>	Lm	Sa		Proteaceae					
Prickly Snake Vine	>	Lm	Sa		Floydia praealta	Ball Nut	T	Im	Wh	
Snake Vine	>	Lm	Sa		Grevillea hilliana (-)	Hill's Silky Oak	F	[m	DL	
Arrow-head Vine	>	Lm	Sa		Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	E	E L	Z Z	
					Helicia glabriflora	Smooth Helicia	T	l II	P.	
					Macadamia integrifolia	Oueensland Nut	E	I m	Wh	
					Macadamia ternifolia	Maroochy Nut	Т	lm	Wh	
Hickory Wattle	L	Lm	Wb Pf		Macadamia tetraphylla (-)	Rough-shell Bush Nut	T	Im	Wh	
Marblewood	H	Lm	Wb Pf		Oriocallis pinnata (-)	Pink Silky Oak	T	Im	Ъ	
Brigalow Wattle	T	Im	Wb		Oriocallis wickhamii (-)	Satin Oak	H	Im	Pf	
Blackwood	Τ	Lm	Wb Pf		(Alloxylon flammeum)					
Lace Flower	T	Im	Wb		Stenocarpus salignus (-)	Scrub Beefwood	F	Lm	Ρf	
					Stenocarpus sinuatus	Wheel of Fire Tree	Т	Im	Wb	
Anchor Vine	٨	Im	Sa		Ranunculaceae					
	1				Clematis aristata	Old Man's Beard	>	Lin	Sa	
Moreton Bay Fig	Ŧ	Im	Wh		Rhamnacoao					
Small-leafed Fig	+ F	li ul	Wb		Alphitonia eventsa	Dad Ash	F			
Rock Fig	· E	Ē	Wh		Alphitomic coccou	Diet Ash	- 8	Ξ.	M D	
Deciditone Fig.	+ E	l l	Ad De		Emmonorman	FINK ASD	-	Tm	Wb	
White Fig	· F	E L	Wh		alubitonioidan	Volland A.L	E			
Ninnle Fig	+ E	<u> </u>	Wb		samonome	ICHOW ASI	-	Ē	Wb	
Strodditt	-	1			Rosaceae					
Cockspur Thorn	>	Im	Oa Sa		Rubus moluccanus	MoluccaBramble	N			
Burny Vine	>	Im	Sa						D3	
					Rutaceae					
					Acronychia oblongifolia	White Lilly Pilly	S/T	Im	WF	
Blush Satinash	>	Im	Wb		Acronychia suberosa	Corky Acronychia	Ē	1	Wh	
					Sarcomelicope simplicifolia	Banerella	· F	II II	W.F.	
Red Apple	>	Lm	Wb						0 44	
Creek Lilly Pilly	T	Lm	Wb		Sapindaceae					
Brush Box	Т	Im	Wb		Alectryon reticulatus	Alectryon	T	E	Wh.	
Turpentine	Т	Im	Wb		Arvtera lautererana	Cordurov Tamarind	۰F	1	101	
Scrub Cherry	Т	Lm	Wb		Atalaya multiflora	Broad-leaf Whitewood	• E] _	WIL .	
Sour cherry	Т	Lm	Wb		Atalava salicifolia (A. virens)	Scrub Whitewood	- F	<u>_</u>	W D	
Purple Cherry	T	Im	Wb		Castanosnora anhanandi (-)) Rrown Tamarind	+ E	ш т_т	W D	
Durohhv	F	Im	Wh		Cumunicopeis aproximita V	Tucheno	- E	Π.	0 M	
curves,	1)2				Cupaniopsis anacaratoriaes	I UCKEIOO	-	<u> </u>	MD.	
					Distoclottic constraints (-)	Brown Juckeroo	2/1	щ,	Wb	
Madiva Damaginuillea	2	Im	C3		Distribution to a product (-)	Small-leal lamarind		m	MP	
Native Douganivuica	*	1111	90		Diptoglottis cunningnami	Native Tamarind	H	щ	W6/Ad	
					Harpultia hillii	Blunt-leaf Tulip	L	Γm	Wb	
					Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	F	Im	Wb	

Ficus macrophylla

Moraceae

Ficus obliqua

Palmeria scandens

Monimiaceae

Ficus platypoda Rock Fig Ficus superba var. henneana Deciduous Fig

Ficus virens var. sublanceolataWhite Fig

Maclura cochinchinensis

Ficus watkinsiana

Acmena hemilampra

Myrtaceae

Malaisia scandens

(Cudrania c.)

(A. brachyandra)

Acmena smithii Acmena ingens

Lophostemon confertus

Syzygium corynanthum Syncarpia glomulifera

Syzygium australe

Syzygium crebrinerve Syzygium moorei (-)

Pisonia aculeata

Nyctaginaceae

Acacia harpophylla (-)

Acacia bakeri

aulacocarpa

Acacia melanoxylon

Archidendron grandiflorum

Acacia aulacocarpa var.

Mimosaceae

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APPENDICES

Scientific Name

Dysoxylum mollissimum ssp. molle (D. muelleri)

Owenia cepiodora

Toona australis

Dysoxylum rufum Melia azedarach Sarcopetalum harveyanum

Legnephora moorei Stephania aculeata

Menispermaceae

Tinospora tinosporoides

Tinospora smilacina

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	Comments	Wb	Wb	Wb	Wb	Wb	Wb		Wh	Wh5	W.b	0 M	MD	Wb		Wb	Wb			Wb		Wh	Wh	Ad De	Ad De	AU DC	WD.	Ad De	Ad De	Ad De		Wb		Wb	Wb		Wb	мb		Wb	Wb		Wb	Wb	Wb	Wb		
	Fire Retardance	Lm	Lm	Im	Гш	Im	Im		Im		1	Ξ.	9	Im		Im	L I			Lm		ш	In I		II II			E .	5	lm L		ľ		Lm .	Lm		Tm.	Im		Lm	Im		Im	Lm .	Lm	Lm		RE
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APPEND	Common Name	Foam Bark Tree	Veiny Pear-fruit	Yellow Pear-fruit	Twin-leaf Tuckeroo	Corduroy	Blunt-leaf Steelwood		Brown Pearwood	Diret: Direc	Diack Amila	Diack Apple	Blush Coondoo	Yellow Boxwood		White Siris	Native Plum			Ivorywood		Black Boovong	Brown Tulin Oak	Eleme Tree	Fiame Lice Laca Rark	Vinneisee	Nurrajong	Qid Bottletree	Drimeau boulettee	Peanut Tree		White Hazelwood		Native Elm	Investigator Tree		Giant Stinging Tree	Mulberry Stinger		White Beech	Lignum-vitae		Kangaroo Vine	Five-leaf Watervine	Long-leaf Watervine	Shining Grape		ONMENT IN PINE RIV
	Scientific Name	Jagera pseudorhus	Mischocarpus anodontus	Mischocarpus pyriformis	Rhysotoechia bifoliolata (-)	Sarcopteryx stipata	Toechima dasyrrhache	Constructo	Amornhosnermum antilogum	Amorphospermum muscles ()	Amorphospermum while (-)	Flanchonella australis	Planchonella laurifolia (-)	Planchonella pohlmaniana	Simaronhaceae	Ailanthus trinhysa	Guilfoylia monostylis	•	Siphonodontaceae	Siphonodon australis	Starculiaceae	Arevrodendron actinonhvllum	Aravrodandron trifoliolatum	Descharting assistation	Brachychiton deerijouus Brachychiton discolor	Brachychilon alscolor	Brachychiton populneus	Brachychiton rupestris (-)	Brachychulon sp. (-)	Sterculia auadrifida		Symplocaceae Symplocos stawelli	Ulmaceae	Aphananthe philippinensis	Celtis paniculata	Urticaceae	Dendrocnide excelsa	Dendrocnide photinophylla	Verbenaceae	Gmelina leichhardtii	Premna lignum-vitae	Vitaroan	Cissus antarctica	Cissus hypoglauca	Cissus sterculifolia	Tetrastigma nitens		70 LIVING WITH THE ENVIR

Appendix 3

Bushfire Survival Plan Guideline / Template

Source: Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

Bushfire Survival Plan

PREPARE.ACT.SURVIVE.

Tomorrow's Queensland: strong, green, smart, healthy and fair

Queensland Government

Department of Community Safety

RURAL FIRE SERVIC

Bushfires in Queensland

The fire season in Queensland normally commences in the far north of the state in July and progresses through to southern areas as spring approaches. The fire season can extend through to February in southern and far south-western Queensland. These time frames can vary significantly from year to year, depending on the fuel loads, long-term climate and short-term weather conditions in each area.

There are four key considerations for dealing with bushfire:

- The safety of you and your family.
- The resilience of your property.
- The protection of irreplaceable valuables and important documents.
- The maintenance of adequate levels of insurance.

This document will provide you with information about the things you need to consider to prepare yourself and your home for the bushfire season, and how to make your own personal Bushfire Survival Plan.

> It is your responsibility to prepare yourself, your family and your home for the threat of bushfire.

You must prepare ACT SURVIVE

Your main priority is to ensure that you and your family are safe. During a bushfire you and your family's survival and safety depend on your preparations, and the decisions you make.

The lives of you and your family are more important than any building.

Whether your plan is to leave early or stay, you must prepare your home and property to increase their level of resilience and your chances of survival.

Understand your risk

The first step in planning to survive a bushfire is to understand your own level of risk. By understanding your own level of risk you will be able to make informed decisions that are right for you and your family. Included with this Bushfire Survival Plan is a selfassessment tool that will enable you to assess the risk level associated with your property. If you are still unsure of your level of risk or require assistance contact your local fire station for more information. To book a Bushfire Safety presentation call 1300 369 003.

Fire danger ratings

The increased frequency of extreme bushfires in Australia in the last 10 years and the recent experience of the Black Saturday fires in Victoria have encouraged fire services throughout Australia to introduce new levels of Fire Danger Rating (FDR). A lift-out chart of the FDR system is contained within this document. Display it in a prominent place in your home or keep it with your Bushfire Survival Plan.

Catastrophic fire danger rating

The highest level is catastrophic. On a day of catastrophic FDR leaving early is the only option to ensure your survival. You must relocate early to a safer location, hours or the day before a fire occurs. Under no circumstances will it be safe to stay with your property.

Extreme fire danger rating

The second highest level is extreme. Should a fire occur in your area on a day of extreme FDR leaving early will always be the only option. Staying can only be considered for homes that:

- Have been designed and constructed specifically to address the threat of bushfire.
- Have been maintained to those levels and are currently well prepared.
- Can be actively defended by people with the skills, knowledge and confidence to implement a well-rehearsed Bushfire Survival Plan.

On days of catastrophic or extreme FDR:

- Fires are likely to be uncontrollable, unpredictable and very fast moving with highly aggressive flames extending high above tree tops and buildings.
- Thousands of embers may be violently blown into and around homes causing other fires to start rapidly and spread quickly up to 20 kilometres ahead of the main fire.
- Fire can threaten suddenly, without warning, and the heat and wind will make it difficult to see, hear and breathe as the fire approaches.
- People in the path of such fires will almost certainly be injured or die and a significant number of homes and businesses will be destroyed or damaged.
- Even well-prepared and constructed homes will not be safe.
- Expect power, water and phone networks to fail as severe winds bring down trees, power lines and blow roofs off buildings well ahead of the fire.

It is vital that you understand on these days that your survival will depend solely on how well you have prepared and how decisively you act. Leaving late can be a deadly option. If you are in any doubt, make the decision to LEAVE EARLY.

What will you do?

At all times you need to PREPARE_ACT_SURVIVE _

When the fire danger rating is **'catastrophic'** leaving early is the safest option.

When the fire danger rating is lower than **'catastrophic'**, one of the most important decisions you need to make is whether you will leave early or stay with a well prepared property. This decision is the basis of your Bushfire Survival Plan.

The following questions may help you make the right decision for whether you will leave early or stay:

- Do you need to consider family members who are young, elderly or infirm?
- Are you physically and emotionally prepared to stay with your property?
- Do you have the knowledge, skills, and confidence to stay with your property?
- Is your home adequately constructed, maintained and prepared to withstand the impact of a fire?
 In other words, is your home prepared to withstand the impact of a bushfire?
- Do you have well-maintained resources and equipment to fight fire, and do you know how to use them?
- Do you have appropriate protective clothing to fight a fire?
- What will you do if a rapid onset fire leaves you with no time to leave? Where will you shelter?

Leave early

If you plan to leave early then you must leave your home well before a bushfire threatens and travelling by road becomes hazardous. Your leave early preparations include:

Step 1: Preparation – your property should be well prepared for bushfire even if you intend to leave early.

Step 2: What you will do – make your Bushfire Survival Plan in accordance with your decision to leave early.

Step 3: Make a contingency plan – the FDR, the preparedness of your home, a change in household circumstances, a change in your physical preparedness or unexpected visitors are some things that may require you to reconsider your Bushfire Survival Plan.

Planning to stay

Planning is critical to successfully staying with your home may involve the risk of psychological trauma, injury or death.

Step 1: Preparation – your property must be able to withstand the impact of bushfire and well prepared to shelter you and your family.

Step 2: What you will do – make your Bushfire Survival Plan in accordance with your decision to stay.

Step 3: Make a contingency plan – the FDR, the preparedness of your home, a change in household circumstances, a change in your physical preparedness or unexpected visitors are some things that may require you to reconsider your Bushfire Survival Plan.

In making your decision to stay, here are a few things you need to consider.

- Is your property able to withstand the impact of a bushfire?
- Are you physically and emotionally prepared to stay with your property?
- Do you have well-maintained resources and equipment and do you know how to use them?
- Do you have appropriate protective clothing?
- Will your bushfire survival plan need to be different for weekdays, weekends or if someone is sick at home?
- Do you have a contingency plan?

Preparing your Bushfire Survival Plan

Preparation is the key to survival. Being involved in a fire will be one of the most traumatic experiences of your life.

- Prepare yourself you need to be both mentally and physically prepared to carry out your Bushfire Survival Plan.
- Prepare your Bushfire Survival Plan.
- Prepare your Bushfire Survival Kit.
- Prepare your Bushfire Relocation Kit.
- Prepare your property.

When writing your plan you need to consider:

- Have you made the right choice: to leave early or stay?
- Have you discussed your choice with your family, friends and neighbours?
- Who will take charge and lead other family members by carefully communicating the various tasks set out in the plan?
- If you have chosen to stay what will you do to protect your property when the fire arrives?
- What will you put in your Bushfire Survival Kit and where will you store it?
- Do your friends, family and neighbours know the details of your plan?

- What will you do if your Bushfire Survival Plan fails?
- Do you have an alternative option or contingency plan if your plan fails?
- Do you have a Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) you can go to as a last resort? For more information on NSPs see www.ruralfire.qld.gov.au.
- Is it safe to travel there?

If your decision is to leave early, you must include the following information or action items in your Bushfire Survival Plan:

- Monitor media outlets radio, TV, mobile phone and internet for bushfire alerts.
- When will you leave?
- What will be your trigger for action?
- Will your plan be different for weekdays, weekends, or if someone is at home sick or injured?
- What will you take with you (Relocation Kit)?
- Where will you and your family go when you leave early?
- What route will you take to get there?
- What will you do with your pets?
- What will you do if there are consecutive or multiple
 'catastrophic' or extreme fire danger days?
- Will you go into work on days when the FDR is in the upper levels?
- Will you send your children to school when the FDR is in the upper levels?
- Will all members of your household leave early?
- What will you do to prepare your property?
- What is your contingency plan in the event that it is unsafe to leave?

If your decision is to stay you must include the following information or actions items in your Bushfire Survival Plan:

- Monitor media outlets Radio, TV, mobile phone and internet.
- Locate your Bushfire Survival Kit.
- Put on protective clothing.
- Remain hydrated by drinking lots of water.

- Move any stock to fully grazed paddocks.
- Move cars to a safe location.
- Remove garden furniture, doormats and other items.
- Close windows and doors and shut blinds.
- Take down curtains and move furniture away from windows.
- Seal gaps under doors and window screens with wet towels.
- Place pets inside, restrain them, and provide water.
- Block downpipes and fill gutters with water.
- Wet down the sides of buildings facing the approaching fire front.
- Wet down decks and verandas.
- Wet down fine fuels close to buildings.
- Turn on sprinklers in garden before bushfire arrives.
- Fill containers with water; bath, sinks, buckets, wheelie bins, etc.
- Have ladders ready for roof space access (inside) and against roof (outside).
- Have generator or petrol pump ready.
- Start checking and patrolling for embers outside.

When the fire front arrives:

- Take all fire fighting equipment inside such as hoses and pumps as they may melt during the fire.
- Go inside and shelter away from the fire front.
- Patrol the inside of your home, including the ceiling space, for embers or small fires that may start.
- Drinks lots of water.
- Check family and pets.

After the fire front has passed:

- Wear protective equipment.
- Go outside once it is safe.
- Check for small spot fires and burning embers:
 - inside roof space
 - under floor boards
 - under house space
 - on veranda and decks

- on window ledges and door sills
- in roof lines and gutters
- garden beds and mulch
- wood heaps
- outdoor furniture
- sheds and carports
- Continue to drink lots of water.
- Stay at your property until the surrounding area is clear of fire.
- Monitor media outlets radio, TV, mobile phone and internet.

You need to be both mentally and physically prepared to carry out your Bushfire Survival Plan

There may be other actions to include, depending on your individual property and the level of bushfire risk you are exposed to.

Include the whole family in creating your Bushfire Survival Plan. You and your family should be aware of the actions you will take at the various FDR levels and it is important to ensure this is incorporated into your Bushfire Survival Plan. The FDR for your area can be found on roadside signs and by visiting www.ruralfire. qld.gov.au and following the FDR link.

It is important that your Bushfire Survival Plan does not rely solely on receiving an alert.

Once you have completed your Bushfire Survival Plan, practise it regularly to ensure everyone involved knows exactly what to do in the event of a fire.

Preparing your Bushfire Survival Kit

It is essential that you have a Bushfire Survival Kit if your choice is to stay with your property. This kit will ensure you and your family have the important equipment you need to stay. For a comprehensive list of equipment needed in a Bushfire Survival Kit see page 14.

Preparing your Bushfire Relocation Kit

It is equally important to have a relocation kit if your choice is to leave early. This kit will ensure you and your family have important items and equipment required to relocate for the time needed. For a comprehensive list of items and equipment needed in a Bushfire Relocation Kit see page 15.

Making a contingency plan

No matter whether your decision is to leave early, well before a bush fire threatens or to stay you should still have a contingency plan as part of your Bushfire Survival Plan. There are many scenarios to consider, such as what you will do if a rapid onset fire starts in your local area making roads impassable or travel particularly dangerous. You should have other options if road travel is not safe.

- Is your house well prepared?
- Can it provide you with protection from radiant heat?
- Have you identified a safer location such as an NSP?

Sheltering in a well-prepared property is far safer than being out in the open or in a vehicle

Preparing your property

An unprepared property is not only at risk itself, but may also present an increased danger for your neighbours and their homes.

Planning is absolutely critical to safely staying with your home. Staying home involves the risk of psychological trauma, injury and death. There are a number of measures you can take to prepare your home and property for bushfire. These include several preparations you must take annually prior to the bushfire season.

Your pre-season property preparations should include:

- Displaying a prominent house number.
- Ensuring there is adequate access for fire trucks to your property – 4 metres wide by 4 metres high with a turn-around area. Reduce vegetation loads along the access path.
- Mowing your grass regularly.
- Removing excess ground fuels and combustible material (long dry grass, dead leaves and branches).
- Clearing of leaves, twigs, bark and other debris from the roof and gutters.
- Purchasing and testing the effectiveness of gutter plugs.
- Trimming low-lying branches 2 metres from the ground surrounding your home.
- Enclosing open areas under your decks and floors.
- Installing fine steel wire mesh screens on all windows, doors, vents and weep holes.
- Pointing LPG cylinder relief valves away from the house.
- Conducting maintenance checks on pumps, generators and water systems.
- Checking that you have sufficient personal protective clothing and equipment.
- Relocating flammable items away from your home including woodpiles, paper, boxes, crates, hanging baskets and garden furniture.
- Sealing all gaps in external roof and wall cladding.
- Checking that the first aid kit is fully stocked.

Bushfire Alerts

If you receive an emergency warning about a bushfire or other emergency, take notice as it could save your life.

There are three types of alert messages to help you make the right safety choices:

Bushfire Advice Message – a fire has started – general information to keep you up to date.

Bushfire Watch and Act Message – represents a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing, a fire is approaching; lives may come under threat. Take appropriate action.

Bushfire Emergency Warning – is the highest level message advising of impending danger. It may be preceded with the Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS).

> An Emergency Warning means there is a threat to lives and protective action is required immediately.

When a bushfire strikes

You have made your decision to **PREPARE.ACT.SURVIVE.** You have prepared your property before the fire season. You have made your Bushfire Survival Plan. You have practised your Bushfire Survival Plan.

A bushfire is threatening? What do you do?

- Know the FDR for any given day.
- Regularly check the FDR on the Rural Fire Services website at www.ruralfire.qld.gov.au.
- Monitor your media outlets for warnings on bushfire activity.
- Seek out information if you have to, and do not assume that you will receive a warning.
- Leave early or stay according to your Bushfire Survival Plan.
- Act decisively in accordance with your Bushfire Survival Plan.
- Do not adopt the 'wait and see' option.

Travelling in your vehicle near a bushfire

Sheltering inside a vehicle is a high-risk strategy that can result in death. Whilst sheltering inside a vehicle offers you a slightly higher chance of survival than being caught in the open, having a leave early or stay strategy is a much safer option.

You should never take a journey into areas where the fire danger is catastrophic or extreme. You should consider postponing or finding alternative routes if necessary. If you can smell or see smoke in the distance it is best to u-turn and drive away from the danger.

If you are caught in smoke or flames while on the road:

- Turn on the vehicle's headlights and hazard warning lights.
- If you need to shelter in your vehicle drive your car into a bare, clear area well away from surrounding trees, leaving lights on. Position vehicle to prevent side impact from advancing fire front.
- Close all windows and vents.
- Leave the engine running and turn off the air conditioning system.
- Cover your entire body with woollen or cotton blankets to protect from radiant heat.
- Take shelter below the window level.
- Drink water frequently and stay in the vehicle until the fire front has passed.
- Once the fire front has passed exit the vehicle to inspect the damage and ensure other passengers are safe.

Neighbourhood Safer Places

A Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is a place of last resort for people during a bushfire. An NSP may form part of a back-up plan when:

- Your Bushfire Survival Plan has failed.
- Your plan was to stay but the extent of the fire means that your home cannot withstand the impact of the fire and therefore your home is not a safe place to shelter.
- The fire has escalated to an extreme or catastrophic level and relocation is the safest option.

An NSP is an identified building or open space within the community that can provide a level of protection from the immediate life-threatening effects of a bushfire. NSPs still entail some risk, both in moving to them and while sheltering in them and cannot be considered completely safe.

They are a place of *last resort* in bushfire emergencies only. The following limitations of NSPs need to be considered within your Bushfire Survival Plan:

- NSPs do not cater for pets.
- Firefighters may not be present as they will be fighting the main fire front elsewhere.
- NSPs do not provide meals or amenities.
- They may not provide shelter from the elements, particularly flying embers.

If you are a person with special needs you should give consideration to what assistance you may require at an NSP.

Although QFRS cannot guarantee an immediate presence during a bushfire, every effort will be made to provide support as soon as resources are available.

If an NSP is part of your contingency plan it should not require extended travel through fire-affected areas to get there.

FIRE DANGER RATING

The Fire Danger Rating (FDR) is an early indicator of potential danger and should act as your first trigger for action. The higher the rating the greater the need for you to act.

The FDR is an assessment of the potential fire behaviour, the difficulty of suppressing a fire, and the potential impact on the community should a bushfire occur on a given day.

A Fire Danger Index (FDI) of 'low-moderate' means that fire will burn slowly and that it will be easily controlled, whereas a FDI in excess of 'catastrophic 100+' means that fire will burn so fast and so hot that it will be uncontrollable.

CATASTROPHIC 100+

A fire with a rating of **'catastrophic'** may be uncontrollable, unpredictable and fast moving. The flames will be higher than roof tops. Many people will be injured and many homes and businesses will be destroyed.

During a **'catastrophic'** fire, well-prepared and constructed homes will not be safe. Leaving is the only option for your survival.

EXTREME 75-99

A fire with an **'extreme'** rating may be uncontrollable, unpredictable and fast moving. The flames will be higher than roof tops. During an **'extreme'** fire, people will be injured and homes and businesses will be destroyed.

During an **'extreme'** fire, well-prepared and wellconstructed homes may not be safe. Leaving is the only option for your survival.

SEVERE 50-74

A fire with a **'severe'** rating may be uncontrollable and move quickly, with flames that may be higher than roof tops. A **'severe'** fire may cause injuries and some homes or businesses will be destroyed.

During a fire with a **'severe'** rating, leaving is the safest option for your survival. Use your home as a place of safety only if it is well-prepared and well-constructed.

VERY HIGH 25-49

A fire with a **'very high'** danger rating is a fire that can be difficult to control with flames that may burn into the tree tops. During a fire of this type some homes and businesses may be damaged or destroyed.

During a fire with a **'very high'** danger rating, you should use your home as a place of safety only if it is well prepared and well-constructed.

HIGH 12-24

A fire with a **'high'** danger rating is a fire that can be controlled where loss of life is unlikely and damage to property will be limited.

During a fire with a **'high'** danger rating, you should know where to get more information and monitor the situation for any changes.

LOW-MODERATE 0-11

A fire with a **'low to moderate'** rating can be easily controlled and pose little/or no risk to life or property.

During a fire with a **'low to moderate'** rating, you should know where to get more information and monitor the situation for any changes.

BUSHFIRE SURVIVAL PLAN

Complete your personalised Bushfire Survival Plan lift-out.

Personal details:

Important phone numbers: 000 (Fire, Police and Ambulance)

Family:	Family:	Family:
Work:	Friends:	Friends:
School:		

Important contact details – name and phone number:

Insurer:	Policy Number:	Phone:
Electricity:		Phone:
Water:		Phone:
Gas:		Phone:
Phone Company:		Phone:
Council:	Phone:	

Leave early:

List all names and contact phone numbers of household members who have decided to leave early then complete Section 1.

Names:

Phone:

Stay:

List all names and contact phone numbers of household members who have decided to stay, then complete Section 2.

Names:

Phone:

Leave early – Section 1

Pull this Bushfire Survival Plan lift-out from this document and keep in a safe place.

Leaving early will always be the safest option for you and your family. It is extremely important for you to prepare a detailed leave early plan to ensure everyone understands what to do and when. Use the boxes below to list tasks to do.

When to go – Think of different triggers that will cause you and your family to leave early. Think about what you will do if you have sent the children to school that day. Think about whether or not you will have to travel from work into the fire zone.

Where to go – Identify one or more safer locations. Consider putting on personal protective clothing before you leave home.

How to get there – What roads will you take to your destination? Have an alternative route if your first choice is impassable.

What to take – Make a list of your most valuable items (e.g. insurance papers, electronic records, photo albums, passports, birth certificates and other important documents).

Stay – Section 2

Anyone who is not going to leave early must be involved in completing this stay and defend plan to ensure they know what to do. Every stay plan will be different depending on your circumstances. Use the boxes below to list tasks to do.

- Before the fire approaches – Start getting yourself and your property ready for a bushfire.

As the fire approaches – Prepare for ember attack on or near your home. Remember to put on personal protective clothing.

- **As the fire front arrives** - Stay safe by monitoring the fire from inside your home.

After the fire has passed – Patrol your property and extinguish any spot fires or burning embers.
 You may need to keep this up for several hours.

Everyone must have a contingency plan

Have a contingency plan – what will you do if you can't activate your Bushfire Survival Plan? Remember that leaving late can lead to loss of lives.

Know where your nearest NSP is and how to get there.

ACTIVATING YOUR BUSHFIRE SURVIVAL PLAN

Once you have prepared your Bushfire Survival Plan and completed your preparations, it is absolutely essential that you regularly practise and review your plan. This will make sure you and your family are well organised in the event of a bushfire. If a bushfire threatens the health and safety of you, your family, home or property, you should follow these steps:

BUSHFIRE SURVIVAL KIT

You need to have a Bushfire Survival Kit stored in an area of the house that is safe and easy to access. It should contain:

- protective clothing
- mop
- gloves
- torch
- hoses

- Ch
- towels
- buckets

shovel

- safety goggles
- ladder
- medications
- bottled drinking water
- fire extinguishers
- battery operated radio
- spare batteries
- smoke mask
- woollen blankets
- first aid kit
- knapsack sprayer
- protective clothing for the whole family.

RELOCATION KIT

Write a list of all items your family will need before, during and after your relocation. The list below shows items that you might like to put in your relocation kit.

- protective clothing for the whole family
- battery operated radio and spare batteries
- safety goggles
- mobile phone and battery charger
- medications
- wallet or purse and money
- clothing (two sets of clothes for each family member)
- identity information (passports, birth certificates)
- bottled water (enough for each relocated family member)
- family and friends' phone numbers
- items of high importance (e.g. family photos, valuables, important documents)
- blankets (natural fibres)
- children's toys

BUSHFIRE RISK SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This basic self-assessment checklist is designed to give you a greater understanding of the bushfire risk level relevant to your property. Information provided in this assessment will assist you when completing your Bushfire Survival Plan.

Address:							
					Postcode:		
Property O	wner/Property Name:						

ACCESS/EGRESS	Road/Street/Driveway	PLEAS	SE√APF	PROPRIATE	BOX
Clear of overhanging vegetation		Yes		No	
Unrestricted gate access		Yes		No	
Clear of overhead power lines		Yes		No	
Able to reverse in		Yes		No	
Turning/passing areas		Yes		No	
Heavy vehicle access on cattle grid/brid	ge	Yes		No	
Alternative way out		Yes		No	
Two wheel drive access		Yes		No	
STRUCTURE/S					
Exterior walls – non-combustible		Yes		No	
Roof ridge capping sealed		Yes		No	
Eaves enclosed		Yes		No	
Roofing gutters and valleys clear of leaf	litter and fine fuels	Yes		No	
Underfloor enclosed		Yes		No	
Vents screened		Yes		No	
Windows – non-combustible finishing		Yes		No	
Deck/veranda non-combustible		Yes		No	
WATER SUDDIV					
Reticulated water supply		Voc		No	
Reliculated water supply		165		NO	
Tank supply with QFRS access – 50mm so fire figthers can use water if needed	nale camlock fitting	Yes		No	
QFRS accessible external open water su	pply (dam/pool)	Yes		No	
Firefighting pump and hose connected t	o water supply	Yes		No	

Other considerations

There are a range of other things to be considered regardless of your decision to leave early or stay:

- Firefighting equipment such as pumps, hoses and sprinkler systems should be tested regularly and maintained in maximum operational working condition.
- Firefighters may need access to your property during a bushfire so it is in your best interests to allow enough space for fire trucks (4 metres wide by 4 metres high).
- Your pets, livestock and other animals require proper care and attention during fires. Consider food, medication, transportation and sleeping arrangements for your animals.

Myths versus Reality

Myths	Reality
There will always be a fire truck available to fight a bushfire threatening my home.	Firefighters may be required to fight many fronts of a large fire. Fire trucks and firefighters are finite resources so it is important they are deployed in an appropriate manner to best manage the fire.
I know the back streets in town like the back of my hand so it is OK for me to leave at the last minute.	If your decision in your Bushfire Survival Plan is to leave early, then you should leave well before the fire front reaches your property. Irrespective of your local area knowledge you must stick to your plan and leave early. Leaving late can be fatal.
Someone from an emergency service will knock on my door when it is time to leave.	Emergency services personnel may not be available to alert the community by door-knocking and encouraging you to leave. You need to monitor the bushfire alerts by listening to the radio, watching TV or checking the rural fire website. You need to be ready to leave early if your life or the people in your care are at risk.
My house will not burn down because there is more than 50 metres between my home and nearby bushland.	Most houses which burn down during bushfires have been attacked by flying embers. Under certain conditions embers can cause ignitions up to 20kms in front of the main fire. A combination of your level of preparation and your home's construction will determine the survivability of your home.
I only have to clean my gutters and mow my lawns to prepare my property for bushfire.	Fire requires fuel, heat and oxygen to occur. This means that flames or embers do not necessarily rely solely on your gutters and lawns for fuel. They might utilise overhanging trees, woodpiles, old building materials under the deck or chemicals in the garden shed to sustain them. Take the time to properly prepare your whole property, which includes yourself, your house and your land.

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