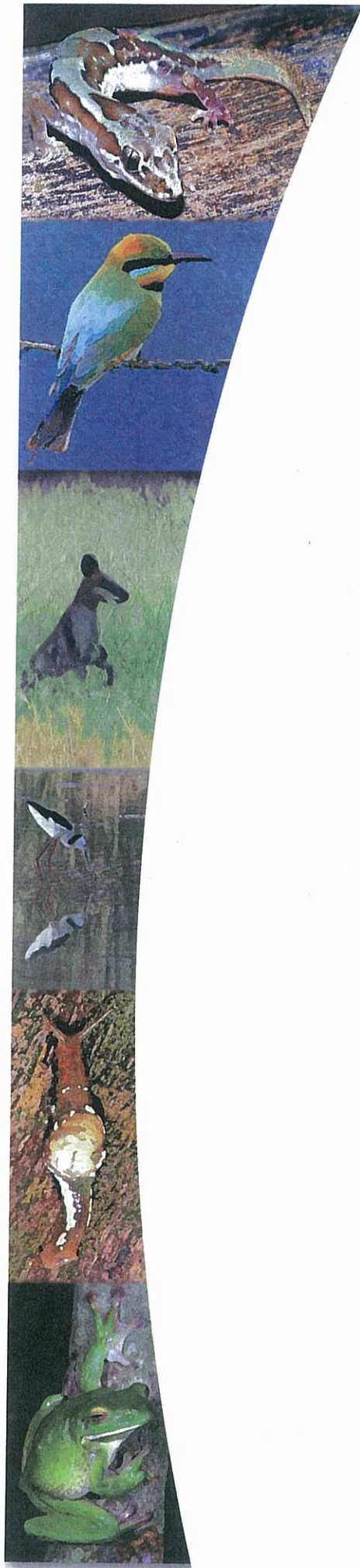




REHABILITATION PLAN

Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area: Precinct 4

Report prepared
for
ULDA



**Biodiversity
Assessment**

AND MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

FAUNA AND HABITAT SPECIALISTS

REHABILITATION PLAN

PRECINCT 4

FITZGIBBON URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA

Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0	RESPONSIBILITIES AND TIMING	1
3.0	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	1
3.1	AIMS	1
3.2	OBJECTIVES	1
4.0	REHABILITATION STRATEGY	3
4.1	EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS	3
4.2	REHABILITATION PLAN	3
4.3	REHABILITATION TECHNIQUES	3
4.4	GENERAL REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS	4
4.5	MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES	4
4.6	ESTIMATED COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH REHABILITATION AND/OR REVEGETATION	4
4.6	REHABILITATION TARGETS.....	13
4.7	WEED MANAGEMENT	13
4.7	MAINTENANCE.....	16
5.0	REFERENCES.....	17

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Rehabilitation Plan	2
Figure 3.1: Extant Vegetation Communities within the Bushland and Open Space Areas.....	5

List of Tables

Table 1	Rehabilitation Objectives.....	3
Table 2	Management and Maintenance Requirements of Vegetation Communities.....	6
Table 3	Species Planting Schedule.....	9
Table 4	Rehabilitation Methodology.....	12
Table 5	Rehabilitation Targets.....	13
Table 6	Invasive Weed Species on the Site.....	15
Table 7	Maintenance Plan for Rehabilitation Works.....	17

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Stage Specific Edge Rehabilitation
Appendix B	Weed Control Techniques
Appendix C	Pest Fact Sheets

List of Abbreviations

BAAM	Biodiversity Assessment and Management Pty Ltd
FFMP	Flora and Fauna Management Plan
QPIF	Queensland Primary Industries & Fisheries (within the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation)
LP Act	Queensland Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002
UDA	Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area
ULDA	Urban Land Development Authority

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Rehabilitation Plan together with the Flora and Fauna Management Plan (BAAM 2009) forms an integral part in the conservation of the ecological values of the Precinct 4 of the Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area (subject site). The site supports significant remnant bushland and fauna habitat, as well as open eucalypt regrowth forest and large areas of rank pasture.

This Rehabilitation Plan prescribes actions necessary to manage and enhance the ecological values of the site's natural areas (incl. stormwater detention areas) post construction works through active management of identified areas to increase the site's biodiversity values over time. Prescriptive recommendations to preserve the site's vegetation values during construction activities are detailed in the FFMP (BAAM 2009). This plan also recognises that there will be a requirement to disturb areas within the designated Bushland and open space area (i.e. areas north of Rogan Road) for management of vegetation for bushfire and public access and safety issues. Although disturbance associated with these issues is beyond the scope of this management plan and will be detailed in specific management plans (e.g. Bushfire Management Plan), this Rehabilitation Plan highlights fire-retardant vegetation.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES AND TIMING

All rehabilitation works are to be undertaken by qualified, experienced bush regenerators. All contract staff are to undertake a site induction prior to commencement of rehabilitation works to familiarise visitors with the site's ecological values and rehabilitation strategies.

Any major proposed changes to the Rehabilitation Plan, including changes to the planting schedule or scheduled species, are to be approved by ULDA.

This Rehabilitation Plan is to be implemented and completed to the satisfaction of the ULDA.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 AIMS

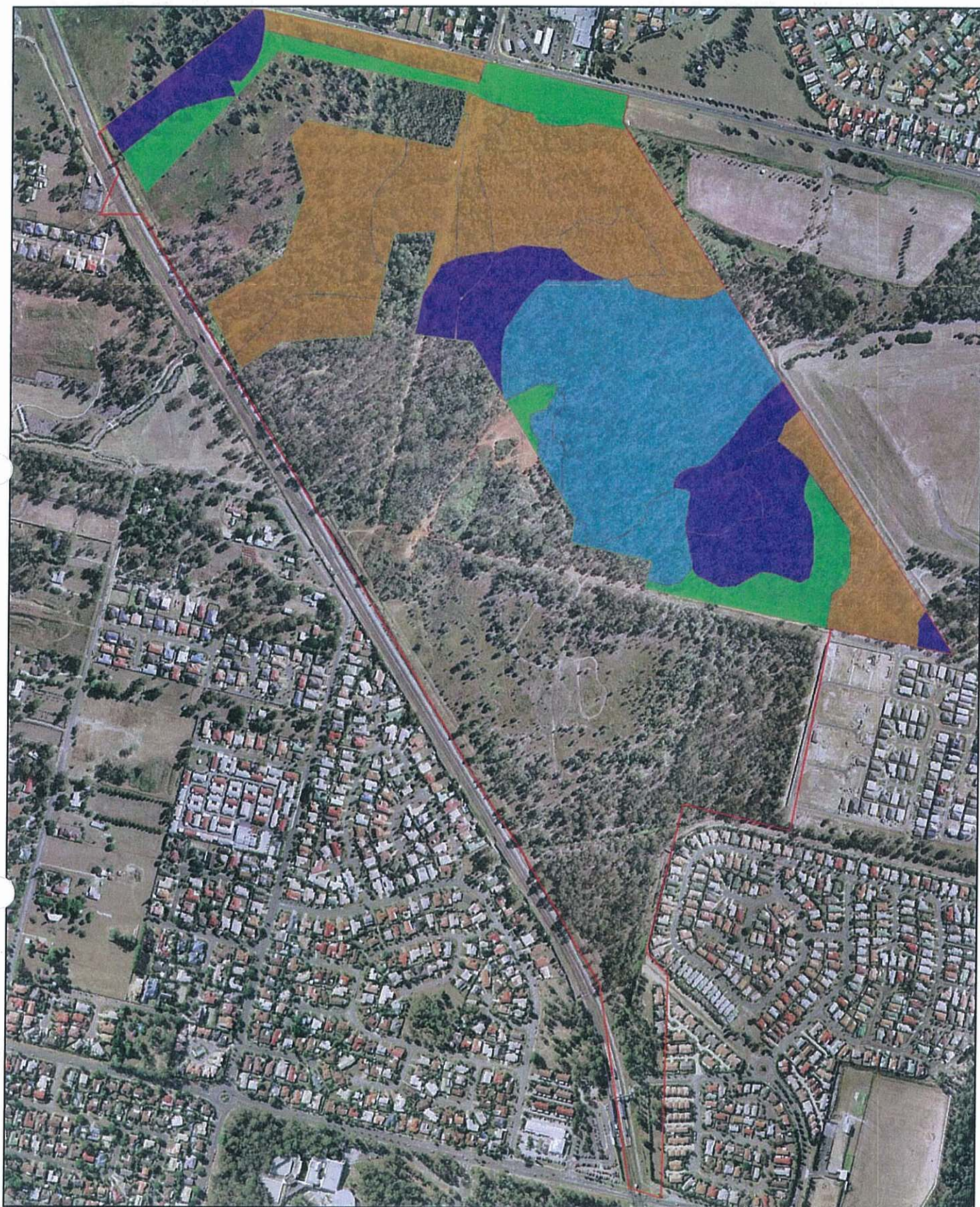
The Rehabilitation Plan aims to provide:

- Maps identifying and delineating areas of the Site requiring rehabilitation;
- Proposed rehabilitation works, methods, objectives and desired outcomes;
- Rehabilitation schedules including staging, plant species, stock size, quantities and locations;
- Maintenance program for the works;
- Stabilisation methods for all areas of exposed soil surface and stormwater detention areas;
- Habitat features to be provided for enhancement of habitat values in the rehabilitation area; and
- Weed management strategies, planting methods, mulching and site preparation including mechanisms to reduce the incidence of mosquito breeding site by reducing the availability of standing water within rehabilitation areas.

The desired outcomes (i.e. climax vegetation communities) for rehabilitation of retained bushland and open space areas are shown in **Figure 2.1**.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

The broad objectives of the Rehabilitation Plan are to rehabilitate degraded areas and improve ecological functions through enhanced ecological connection and condition of extant and revegetated communities across Precinct 4 of the UDA (particularly areas to the north of Rogan Road). This will be achieved through the specific rehabilitation objectives, listed in Table 1, and delivered through an intensive rehabilitation strategy and management recommendations presented in Tables 2 and 3.



- Precinct 4
- Bushland Area
- Melaleuca Open Forest
- Queensland Blue-gum Open Forest
- Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest
- Woodland with native grassy understory

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters



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Figure 2.1:

Target Climax Communities

*Rehabilitation Plan-Precinct 4,
Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area*

Table 1 – Rehabilitation Objectives

	Objective	Details
1	Identify and delineate rehabilitation and revegetation areas	Base-line studies have identified the condition and extent of vegetation communities across the Site. Ecological modelling has delineated bushland and open space areas and fauna movement corridors. This plan identifies areas within this conservation network that require rehabilitation in order to increase the functionality of this conservation network.
2	Prioritise and schedule rehabilitation works	Highly degraded areas within the bushland and open space area (i.e. Areas to be retained to the north of Rogan Road) or areas of retained vegetation requiring immediate action are prioritised whilst the development of the complete rehabilitation works is staged in response to the development. Areas of retained vegetation within the development area will be credited to reduce the rehabilitation requirement within the bushland and open space area.
3	Control and eradicate declared and invasive weeds	Control and eradicate (where practical) state declared weeds (as listed under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route) Management Act 2002</i>) (LP Act) and priority environmental weeds on the site through appropriate weed control methods.
4	Conserve and enhance existing native vegetation	Identify native vegetation to be retained, control weed species and undertake supplementary planting with native species to support existing native vegetation.
5	Conserve and enhance ecological process and habitat values	Conserve and identify existing habitat values, introduce suitable habitat features such as hollow logs and nesting boxes, control weeds to encourage a diversity of wildlife, remove barriers to fauna movement (see also FFMP Plan (BAAM 2009)).

4.0 REHABILITATION STRATEGY

4.1 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

Precinct 4 of the UDA is located in the north-eastern suburbs of Brisbane City approximately 12 km from the Central Business District. The total area of Precinct 4 is approximately 120 hectares. Much of the vegetation contained within Precinct 4 has been highly disturbed and has been subject to land clearing, although Remnant stands still remain on site although it is particularly abundant north of Rogan Road.

4.2 REHABILITATION PLAN

The desired outcomes of the Rehabilitation Plan are presented in **Figure 2.1**. This figure delineates the extent and type of rehabilitation according to the existing condition and the intended climax community. All areas that are located outside of the development footprint are *bushland and open space areas*. These

areas will be the primary focus of this Rehabilitation Plan.

There are 4 rehabilitation area types (i.e. Target Climax Communities) distributed across the Site. This plan presents:

- A Summary of the current condition;
- The Intended climax community
- General management requirements;
- Specific rehabilitation/revegetation requirements (including priority weeds); and
- Species schedule and planting intensities recommended.

4.3 REHABILITATION TECHNIQUES

All existing native species, including mature and regrowth trees and saplings, shrubs, grasses and forbs identified within the bushland and open space areas of the site, are to be retained and managed as part of the

rehabilitation phase and maintenance. Where planting of tube stock is required within the drip zone of retained vegetation all works are to be carried out by hand.

Recommendations regarding size of planting stock, mulch specifications and any other necessary treatments, such as weed control, are detailed in **Table 4 'Rehabilitation Methodology'**. Recommended weed control methods are outlined in **Table 6 'Invasive Weed Species on Site'** with reference to specific weed control techniques in **Appendix B**.

For all Rehabilitation Zones, habitat features such as rocks, fallen branches and dead trees and shrubs in all zones are to be retained *in situ* unless they pose a safety risk to workers.

In addition to the designated bushland and open space area, rehabilitation of areas abutting each of the 4 residential zones (Stages D, E, F and G) and tracks and trails contained within Precinct 4 will occur. Site specific rehabilitation information relating to these areas is provided in **Appendix A**.

Rehabilitation activities are to cease during flooding events and are to resume once flood waters have subsided. Any areas containing standing water that are not part of a natural drainage system are to be drained or filled to eliminate the area becoming a mosquito breeding site. Areas directly adjacent to stormwater management areas are to be planted with species that will consolidate the soil. Such species are highlighted in **Table 3**.

4.4 GENERAL REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

All weed and exotic species are to be removed according to the methods provided in **Appendices B and C**. All weed species listed in **Table 6** are to be eradicated from the rehabilitation area prior to the planting of tube stock. Other exotic and environmental weed species are to be controlled as necessary to protect rehabilitation plantings and to encourage natural regeneration of native species.

Spot spraying methods are to be employed to control exotic grasses. Particular care must be taken to avoid spraying native grasses, forbs and regenerating trees and shrubs. Two weeks following spraying of rank exotic grasses these are to be knocked down by

brushcutting. Particular care must be taken to avoid slashing native grasses and forbs.

Where woody trees and shrubs are removed their roots shall be left to rot *in situ* as the roots help to prevent erosion.

4.5 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

The four (4) target climax vegetation communities within the bushland and open space area (i.e. areas outside of the development footprint and to the north of Rogan Road) are identified in **Figure 2.1**. Seven (7) vegetation communities currently exist outside of the development footprint (BAAM 2008). These communities are illustrated in **Figure 4.1**. **Table 2** outlines the general management, revegetation, monitoring and maintenance requirements for each of the Target Climax Communities as indicated in **Figure 2.1**. To achieve the desired climax community, recommended planting schedules and densities for each climax community are provided in **Table 3**.

4.6 ESTIMATED COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH REHABILITATION AND/OR REVEGETATION

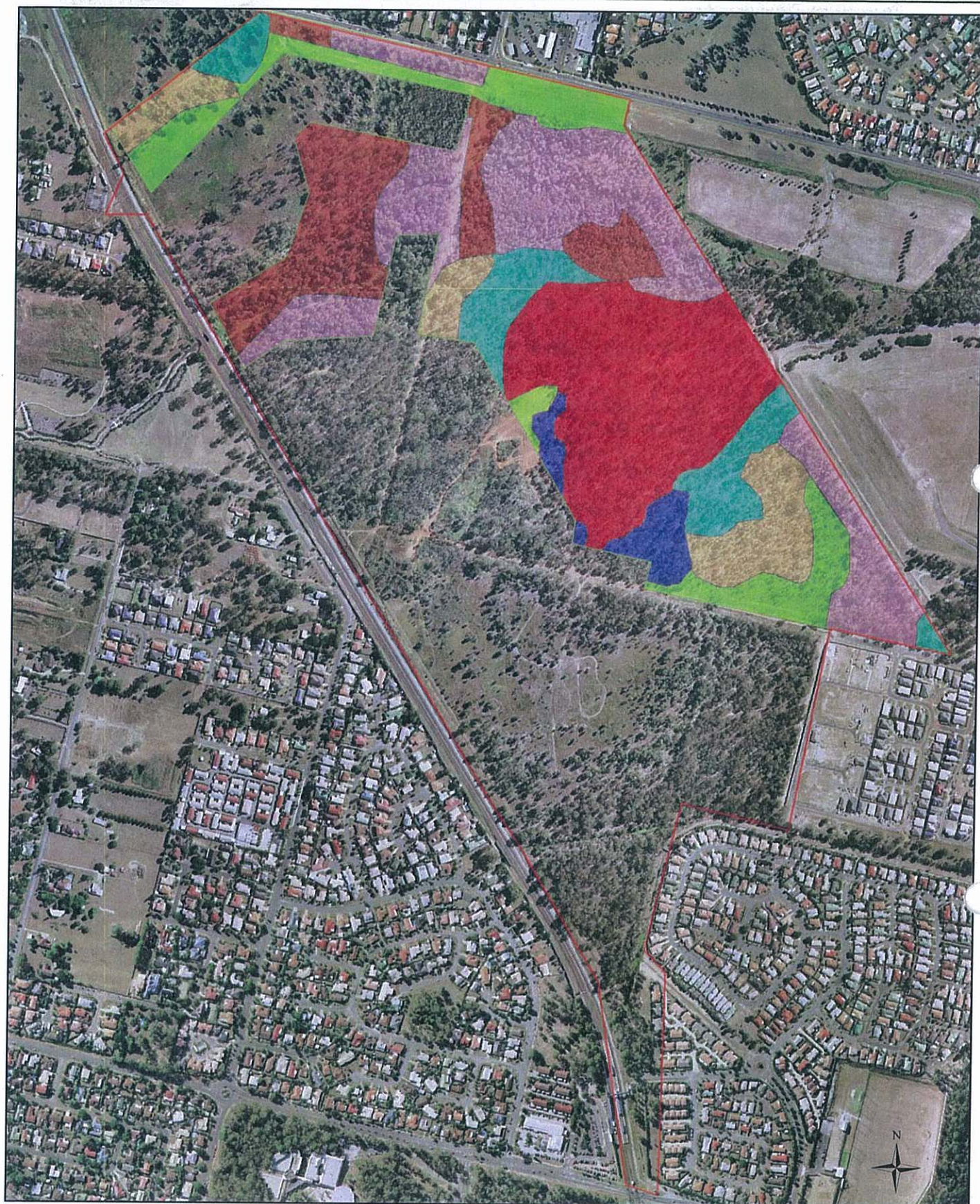
Approximations regarding the average cost of Rehabilitation and Revegetation of Precinct 4 are provided below:

Weed management (incl. labour): Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha;

Revegetation: Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha;

Mulching: Free (sourced from site); and

Monitoring and Maintenance: \$200/ha over a 12 month period.



Legend

- Precinct 4
- Bushland Area
- Grassy areas with scattered Trees
- Melaleuca Open Forest
- Melaleuca regrowth
- Queensland Blue-gum Open Forest
- Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest
- Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood regrowth
- Queensland Blue-gum regrowth

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters



**Figure 4.1:
Extant Vegetation
Communities**

*Rehabilitation Plan-Precinct 4,
Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area*

Table 2: Management and Maintenance Requirements of Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Management Climax Community (Figure 2.1)	Existing Vegetation Communities (Figure 3.1)	Current Condition Summary	General Management Requirements and Potential Threats	Species schedule	Monitoring and Maintenance	Desired Outcomes and Performance Indicators
Melaleuca Open Forest	Melaleuca regrowth; Melaleuca Open Forest.	Generally in good condition this community shows high species diversity in the mid and upper stratum. However, in many areas the understory is dominated by rank grasses (e.g. signal grass <i>Urochloa mutica</i>). Other weeds such as Chinese Elm <i>Celtis sinensis</i> , Groundsel Bush <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> and Camphor Laurel <i>Cinnamomum camphor</i> are common along tracks and other disturbed areas within this community. Portions of this community (regrowth areas) are currently a source of weed seeds threatening the condition of neighbouring native communities.	Weeds currently present include Slash pine <i>Pinus elliotii</i> , Groundsel Bush <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> and Broad-leaved pepper tree <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> (see weed control techniques provided in Appendices B and C). A weed eradication programme within this area is required. This will enhance the ecological values of the area by promoting recruitment of <i>Melaleuca</i> regrowth, reducing the spread of weeds into adjoining areas and increasing cover and foraging resources for native fauna species.	Implement initial weed eradication and control. No revegetation requirements for this area unless canopy gaps (measured from the drip zone) exceed 50m.	Monitoring and maintenance schedule for revegetated areas: - Monthly for the first 12 months; - Every three months for the second 12 months; - Bi-annually for following 3 years; and - Annually there-after.	Improve vegetation community condition by eradication of weed infestations. Performance indicators include: - No evidence of dieback of canopy species. - Continued evidence of canopy species seedling recruitment. - No weed infestations.

Vegetation Management Community (Figure 2.1)	Existing Vegetation Communities (Figure 3.1)	Current Condition Summary	General Management Requirements and Potential Threats	Species schedule	Monitoring and Maintenance	Desired Outcomes and Performance Indicators
Queensland Blue-gum Open Forest	Queensland Blue-gum Open Forest; Queensland Blue-gum Regrowth	Generally in good condition, this community shows high species diversity and condition in all layers. Some minor weed infestations currently degrade the condition of this community.	There is no requirement for revegetation within this community. Rehabilitation requirements include control of existing nuisance weeds including Signal Grass (<i>Urochloa mutica</i>), Mickey mouse bush (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>), Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>), Cadagi (<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>) and Camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) (see weed control techniques provided in Appendices B and C). Removal of weeds will maintain and enhance the integrity of the habitat and facilitate the natural recruitment of locally endemic species that form forage for native fauna species (including Squirrel Gliders).	Implement initial weed eradication and control. No revegetation requirements for this area unless canopy gaps (measured from the drip zone) exceed 50m.	Monitoring on a bi-annual basis for the first two years to ensure natural regeneration processes are taking place. Outbreaks of weeds are to be controlled in accordance with Appendices B and C when identified. Monitoring annually there-after.	Improve vegetation community condition by eradication of weed infestations. Performance indicators include: - No evidence of dieback of canopy species. - Continued evidence of canopy species seedling recruitment. - No weed infestations.
Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest	Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest; Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest regrowth.	Generally in good condition this community shows high species diversity and condition in all layers. Some minor weed infestations currently degrade the condition of this community, particularly along the interface of disturbance areas.	Weeds present include Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), Signal Grass (<i>Urochloa mutica</i>), Mickey mouse bush (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>), Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>), Cadagi (<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>) and Camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>). These species are to be controlled (see weed control techniques provided in Appendices B and C).	Implement initial weed eradication and control. No revegetation requirements for this area unless canopy gaps (measured from the drip zone) exceed 50m.	Monitoring on a bi-annual basis for the first two years to ensure natural regeneration processes are taking place. Outbreaks of weeds are to be controlled when identified. Monitoring annually there-after.	Improve vegetation community condition by eradication of weed infestations. Performance indicators include: - No evidence of dieback of canopy species. - Continued evidence of canopy species

Vegetation Management Climax Community (Figure 2.1)	Existing Vegetation Communities (Figure 3.1)	Current Condition Summary	General Management Requirements and Potential Threats	Species schedule	Monitoring and Maintenance	Desired Outcomes and Performance Indicators
			There is no requirement for revegetation within this community. Rehabilitation requirements include control of existing nuisance weeds. Removal of weeds will maintain and enhance the integrity of the habitat and facilitate the natural recruitment of locally endemic species that form forage for native fauna species (including Squirrel Gliders).	50m.		seedling recruitment. - No weed infestations.
Woodland with native grassy understorey	Grassy areas with scattered trees.	Currently degraded with loss of much of the structure associated vegetation endemic to the area. This area has been cleared and currently contains exotic grass and forb species which have reduced the levels of native species recruitment. Portions of this community (regrowth areas) are currently a source of weed seeds threatening the condition of neighbouring native communities.	These areas require revegetation to reduce the size of canopy gaps. Such revegetation will enhance the environmental values of this area in the long term by providing increased forage and cover for native fauna and reduced resources for weed species. However, trees or plants that grow in excess of 4m are not to be planted within the electricity easements that run parallel to Telegraph Road within the northern portion of Precinct 4. All exotic species (including weeds) within this area should be controlled as per the recommendations provided within Appendix B and C .	See Tables 3 and 4 .	Monitoring and maintenance schedule for revegetated areas: - Monthly for the first 12 months; - Every three months for the second 12 months; - Bi-annually for following 3 years; and - Annually thereafter.	Re-creation of a woodland community dominated by Queensland Blue-gum and Grey Ironbark with a native grassy understorey. A reduction in the abundance and diversity of exotic species is a performance requirement.

Table 3 – Species Planting Schedule

Community Stratum Species	Common Name	Density*	Notes
Melaleuca Open Forest			
Tree layer			
Melaleuca quinquenervia ¹	Broad-leaved Paperbark	2m centres	In general, this community does not require revegetation. However, where weeds are eradicated supplementary plantings may be required to prevent re-invasion.
Eucalyptus tereticornis ¹	Queensland Blue-gum	2m centres	
Lophostemon suaveolens ¹	Swamp Box	2m centres	
Shrub Layer			
Alphitonia excelsa ^{1 2}	Red Ash	2m centres	Weed control of this community will enhance the natural recruitment of locally endemic flora species.
Glochidion ferdinandi ¹	Cheese Tree	2m centres	
Callistemon salignus ¹	Willow bottle brush	2m centres	
Queensland Blue-gum Open Forest			
Tree layer			
Eucalyptus tereticornis ¹	Queensland Blue-gum	2m centres	In general, this community does not require revegetation. However, where weeds are eradicated supplementary plantings may be required to prevent re-invasion when canopy gaps exceed 50m (measured from the drip zone).
Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved Queensland Blue-gum	2m centres	
Lophostemon suaveolens ¹	Swamp Box	2m centres	
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Broad-leaved Grey Ironbark	2m centres	
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	2m centres	
Sub-canopy			
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She Oak	2m centres	Weed control of this community will enhance the natural recruitment of locally endemic flora species.
Alphitonia excelsa ^{1 2}	Red Ash	2m centres	
Melaleuca quinquenervia ¹	Broad-leaved Paperbark	2m centres	
Shrub Layer			
Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	2m centres	
Acacia leiocalyx	Black Wattle	2m centres	
Acacia fimbriata ¹	Brisbane Golden Wattle	2m centres	
Dodonaea triquetra ^{1 2}	Hop Bush	2 m centres	
Ground Layer			
Hibbertia stricta	Guinea Flower	1m centres	
Hibbertia vestita	Guinea Flower	1m centres	
Lomandra longifolia ^{1 2}	Matrush	1m centres	
Hardenbergia violacea ²	Native Sarsaparilla	1m centres	
Dianella caerulea ^{1 2}	Blue Flax Lily	1m centres	

Community Stratum Species	Common Name	Density*	Notes	
Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest				
Tree layer				
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ¹	Queensland Blue-gum	2m centres	In general, this community does not require revegetation. However, where weeds are eradicated supplementary plantings may be required to prevent re-invasion when canopy gaps exceed 50m (measured from the drip zone).	
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow Leaved Queensland Blue-gum	2m centres		
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Broad-leaved Grey Ironbark	2m centres		
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	2m centres		
Sub-canopy				
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak	2m centres		
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> ^{1 2}	Red Ash	2m centres		
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Poison Peach	2m centres		
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> ²	Breynia	2m centres		
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> ²	Hop Bush	2 m centres		
Ground Layer				
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ^{1 2}	Matrush	1m centres	Weed control of this community will enhance the natural recruitment of locally endemic flora species.	
<i>Hardenbergia violaceae</i> ²	Native Sarsaparilla	1m centres		
<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>	Guinea Flower	1m centres		
<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>	Guinea Flower	1m centres		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	1m centres		
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> ²	Blue Flax Lily	1m centres		
Woodland with native grassy understorey				
Tree layer				
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ¹	Queensland Blue-gum	4m centres	Trees are not to be planted within areas associated with high voltage power lines (i.e. within powerlines easements). Revegetation of this community is to occur at the recommended densities.	
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Broad-leaved Grey Ironbark	4m centres		
Shrub Layer				
<i>Acacia disparima</i>	Hickory Wattle	4m centres		
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black Wattle	4m centres		
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> ¹	Brisbane Golden Wattle	2m centres		
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> ^{1 2}	Red Ash	4m centres		
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> ^{1 2}	Hop Bush	4 m centres		
Ground Layer				
<i>Hardenbergia Violaceae</i> ²	Native Sarsaparilla	1m centres		
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> ²	Blue Flax Lily	1m centres		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	1m centres		
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barb-wire Grass	1m centres		

Community Stratum Species	Common Name	Density*	Notes
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	1m centres	
<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>	Guinea Flower	1m centres	
<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>	Guinea Flower	1m centres	

¹ Indicate species recommended for planting directly adjacent to stormwater management areas.

² Indicate fire-retardant species. Note that none of these provide food for Squirrel Gliders.

* A schematic indicating spacing is provided in **Plate 1**

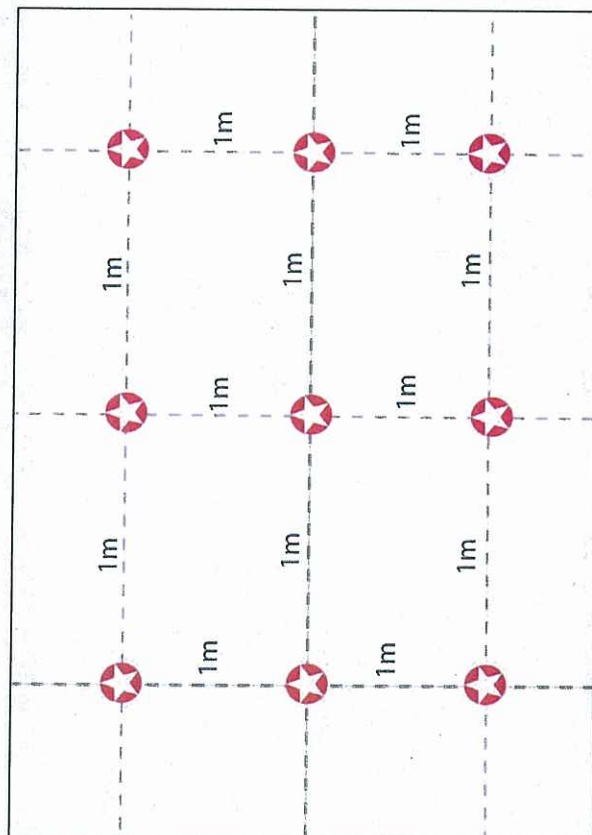


Plate 1: Schematic indicating the planting arrangement for planting at 1m centres (location of plants is indicated by stars encircled by red).

Table 4: Rehabilitation Methodology

Task	Recommendations
Delineate Rehabilitation Areas	Rehabilitation areas are to be clearly delineated on the ground with fencing where necessary.
Weed and Exotic Plant Removal and Control	Priority and environmental weeds are listed in Table 6 and control methods for grassy, herbaceous and woody weed species are illustrated in Appendices B and C. Hand removal is the preferred method of weed control near creeks and waterways, however, where this is ineffective Round-Up Bioactive[®], or a similar product suitable for use near waterways, may be used. Particular care must be taken to avoid poisoning native species, particularly young saplings, native grasses and herbaceous species. Exotic grasses are to be treated (by spraying) 2-3 weeks prior to planting – particular care must be taken to avoid spraying native grasses. Woody and herbaceous species are also to be treated prior to planting. Two weeks following spraying of rank exotic grasses these are to be knocked down by brushcutting – particular care must be taken to avoid slashing native species. For specific control requirements for priority weeds see Appendices B and C.
Site Preparation	Any rubbish will need to be collected and disposed of offsite at a Council approved location or rubbish disposal depot. No ripping is required.
Mulch	Mulching will be undertaken across the rehabilitation site. A weed free mulch is to be applied to a depth of 100mm across the rehabilitation area.
Plant Supply	Seedlings shall be sourced from local provenance stock (where possible). Species and numbers are scheduled in Table 3. Planting stock shall be provided in forestry tubes with a minimum plant height of 20cm and a well developed root system. Seedlings are to be healthy and displaying signs of active growth – any plants displaying yellowing, disease, root curling or are root bound are not to be planted, nor are any plants with weeds growing in the pot.
Planting	Tubestock Planting Plant in a slight shallow twice the size of the tube container, ensuring rootball is just below soil surface. Fertiliser tablet to be placed adjacent to, but not touching, the rootball. Soil to be backfilled to the same level as when the plant was in the container Mulch to a depth of 100mm to surround plant, but not touch the stem. Seedlings are to be randomly arranged at the minimum densities identified in Table 3. Seedlings must be moist at time of planting, if necessary water stock prior to planting.
Watering	Seedlings are to be watered with a minimum of 5 – 10 litres of water each at the time of planting and then watered as part of general maintenance requirements.
Habitat Features	For all Rehabilitation Zones, habitat features such as rocks, fallen branches and dead trees and shrubs in all zones are to be retained in situ unless they pose a safety risk.
Maintenance and Monitoring	Plantings will be maintained for a period of 24 months during the rehabilitation phase. Subsequent management will then be as per Table 2 . In order to reduce an increase in the mosquito population, fill or drain any areas of standing water within rehabilitation areas that may act as mosquito breeding sites.

4.6 REHABILITATION TARGETS

Rehabilitation and revegetation efforts conducted within Precinct 4 of the UDA aim to re-establish vegetation communities that are predicted to have occurred onsite prior to human disturbance and modification. To achieve this target, each of the vegetation communities currently on site (**Figure 3.1**) have been assigned a Target Climax Community designation (**Table 5** and **Figure 2.1**).

Recommendations regarding the species to be used within each of the management units and methodologies are provided in **Tables 3** and **4**. These recommendations have been prepared to achieve each of the climax communities listed in **Table 5** and indicated in **Figure 2.1** with the long term target of each community reaching remnant status under the provisions of the *Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

Table 5: Rehabilitation Targets

Target Climax Community (see Figure 2.1)	Extant Vegetation Community (see Figure 3.1)	Performance indicators/targets
Melaleuca quinquenervia Open Forest	<i>Melaleuca</i> regrowth	• Eradicate extant weeds; • Maintain community condition; • Promote natural regeneration; and • Revegetation as per Table 3 where required to close gaps in canopy. Where revegetation has occurred the following Targets are to be achieved: • 70% survival of canopy species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years; and • 50% survival of shrub and ground layer species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years.
	<i>Melaleuca</i> Open Forest	• Eradicate extant weeds; • Maintain community condition; and • Promote natural regeneration.
Queensland Blue-gum Open Forest	Queensland Blue-gum Regrowth	• Eradicate extant weeds; • Maintain community condition; • Promote natural regeneration; and • Revegetation as per Table 3 where required to close gaps in canopy. Where revegetation has occurred the following Targets are to be achieved: • 70% survival of canopy species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years; and • 50% survival of shrub and ground layer species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years.
	Queensland Blue-gum Open Forest	• Eradicate extant weeds; • Maintain community condition; and • Promote natural regeneration.

Performance indicators and targets for each of the Target Climax Communities are contained in **Table 5**.

4.7 WEED MANAGEMENT

Of the 38 invasive weed species identified or predicted to occur within the rehabilitation areas of Precinct 4 (**Table 6**), three species are declared as Class 2 and eight species are declared as Class 3 under the LP Act.

Landholders must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 2 pests, whilst it is illegal to sell Class 3 plant or its seed anywhere in Queensland without permission from the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines.

Specific management requirements for declared plant species are provided within **Appendices B** and **C**.

Target Climax Community (see Figure 2.1)	Extant Vegetation Community (see Figure 3.1)	Performance indicators/targets
Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest	Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood regrowth	• Eradicate extant weeds; • Maintain community condition; • Promote natural regeneration; and • Revegetation as per Table 3 where required to close gaps in canopy. Where revegetation has occurred the following Targets are to be achieved: • 70% survival of canopy species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years; and • 50% survival of shrub and ground layer species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years.
	Queensland Blue-gum and Bloodwood Open Forest	• Eradicate extant weeds; • Maintain community condition; and • Promote natural regeneration.
Woodland with native grassy understorey	Grassy areas with scattered trees	Aim: Sparse canopy of mixed Eucalypt species at 70% original canopy Height, 50% of original canopy cover with an understorey consisting of native grass species Targets: • 70% survival of canopy species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years. • 50% survival of shrub and ground layer species outlined in Table 3 after 5 years. • No woody weeds. • <10% herbaceous weeds.

Table 6: Invasive Weed Species on the Site

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (LP Act 2002)	Recommended Control Techniques
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Broad-Leaved Pepper	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billygoat Weed	Environmental weed	Appendices B and C
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> *	Annual Ragweed	Class 2	Appendices B and C
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> *	Groundsel Bush	Class 2	Appendices B and C
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Asteraceae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Fireweed	Class 2	Appendices B and C
Asteraceae	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> *	Singapore Daisy	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> *	Yellow Bells	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata</i>	Rattlepod	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Silver-Leaf Desmodium	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passion Flower	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passion Flower	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Pineaceae	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Whiskey Grass	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Common Oats	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Awnless Barnyard Grass	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i>	Mexican Lovegrass	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Green Panic	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	Environmental weed	See QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Canary Grass	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Slender Pigeon Grass	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	Pigeon Grass	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Signal Grass	Environmental weed	QPIF website

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (LP Act 2002)	Recommended Control Techniques
Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thornapple	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian Nightshade	Environmental weed	QPIF website
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i> *	Chinese Elm	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> *	Creeping Lantana	Class 3	Appendices B and C
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop	Environmental weed	QPIF website

*Status under LP Act:

Class 2 Plant – Landholders must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 2 pests.

Class 3 Plant – It is illegal to sell a declared plant or its seed anywhere in Queensland without permission from the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines.

4.7 MAINTENANCE

The maintenance plan provided in **Table 7** is applicable for a total of five years following commencement of rehabilitation.

Table 7: Maintenance Plan for Rehabilitation Works

Timing	Recommended Action
First three months after planting	Control weeds – Check for weeds monthly and control by hand removal, spot spraying e.g. of grasses, taking care not to damage planted and regenerating native species, including grasses and forbs. Watering – Water each seedling with a minimum of 8 – 10 litres of water weekly during the first month depending upon prevailing weather conditions and then monthly or as necessary until seedlings are established (approximately 3 – 6 months). General Site Maintenance – e.g. Remove any rubbish dumped on site; check for signs of erosion; replace mulch as required. Fill or drain any areas of standing water within the rehabilitation areas that may increase the incidence of mosquitoes. Replacement Planting – Replace dead or senescent plants according to the methods detailed in Table 4. Monitoring – Undertake regular monitoring.
3-24 months after planting	Control weeds – Continue monthly weed checks and control as required as specified for first three months. Watering – Continue to water each seedling as necessary until seedlings are established (approximately 3 – 6 months). Any replacement seedlings should be watered weekly during the first month following planting, then water as necessary until seedlings are established (approximately 3 – 6 months after planting). Replacement Planting – Replace dead or senescent plants according to the methods detailed in Table 4; and continue replacement planting until 95% survival rate achieved. Mulching – If mulch is depleted thereby allowing significant weed growth, replace mulch around affected plants with coarse forest mulch or sugar cane to a depth of 100mm and diameter of 1m, ensuring mulch does not contact any stems/trunks of native species. General Site Maintenance – e.g. Remove any rubbish dumped on site; check for signs of erosion; replace mulch as required. Fill or drain any areas of standing water within the rehabilitation areas that may increase the incidence of mosquitoes. Monitoring – Undertake regular site monitoring tasks and photos.

5.0 REFERENCES

BAAM (2009). 'Flora and Fauna Management Plan – Fitzgibbon ULD – Precinct 4.' Unpublished report prepared for ULDA.

BAAM (2008). 'Flora and Fauna Habitat Assessment – Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area.' Unpublished report prepared for ULDA.

Appendix A

Stage Specific Edge Rehabilitation

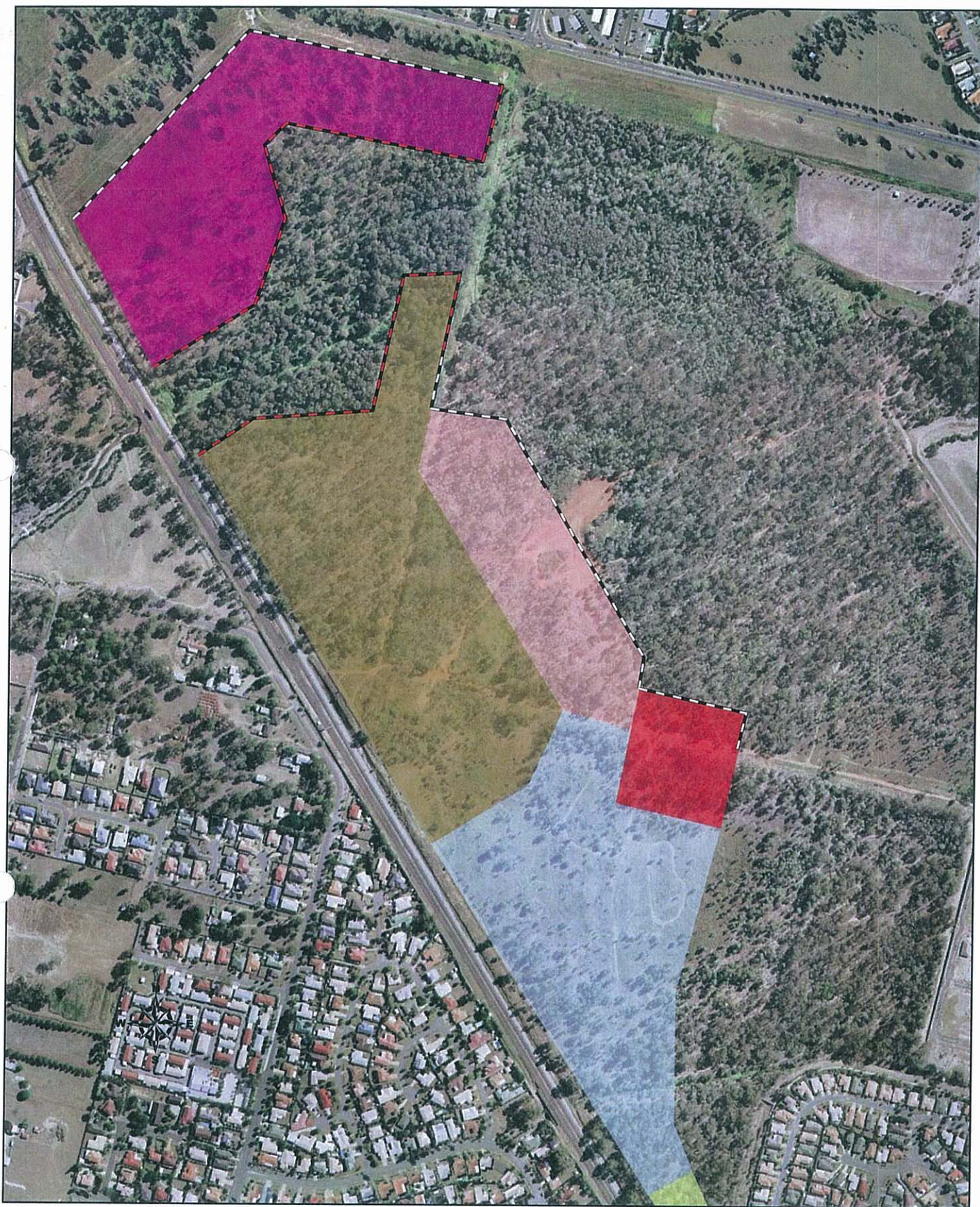
APPENDIX A: STAGE SPECIFIC EDGE REHABILITATION

Development Stage E

It is understood that Stage E is the next area to be developed and development will occur in two stages. This area currently supports a mixture of remnant and non-remnant vegetation and abuts areas that currently contain Melaleuca Open Forest, Melaleuca regrowth and Grassy Areas with scattered Trees. However, the proposed climax communities of bushland that will be adjacent to this stage will ultimately consist of Eucalypt derived communities and Melaleuca derived communities. In addition, management area 2 (see the below table and **Plate A**) is subject to prolonged periods of waterlogged soils. As such the species selection provided below complements the surrounding climax communities and environmental conditions. Species have been selected to provide maximum potential forage for squirrel gliders.

Management Strategies and Actions for Stage E.

Rehabilitation Intent	Management Area (see Plate A)	Implementation Strategy	Species Selection	Planting Density	Estimated Costings
To minimise weed intrusion, stabilise soil, reduce incidents of erosion and provide food for native species.	1	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between the impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within the bushland and open space area. Revegetation to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo Grass)	1m centre	Weed management (incl. labour): Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha
			<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barb-wire Grass)	1m centre	
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass)	1m centre	Revegetation: Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha
			<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle)	1m centre	Mulching: Free (sourced from site)
			<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> (Hop Bush)	2m centre	Monitoring & Maintenance: \$200/ha over a 12 month period
			<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> (Black Wattle)	2m centre	
			<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (Scribbly Gum)	2m centre	
	2	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within bushland and open space area. Revegetation to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> (Bottlebrush)	1m centre	Weed management (incl. labour): Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha
			<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle)	1m centre	
			<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Mat Rush)	1m centre	Revegetation: Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass)	1m centre	Mulching: Free (sourced from site)
			<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (Swamp Box)	4m centre	Monitoring & Maintenance: \$200/ha over a 12 month period
			<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad-leaved Paperbark)	4m centre	



Legend

Rehabilitation Area

Area 1

Area 2

Phase

Phase B

Phase C

Phase D

Phase E

Phase F

Phase G

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters



**Biodiversity
Assessment**
AND MANAGEMENT

Plate A Edge Rehabilitation Areas

Rehabilitation Plan-Precinct 4,
Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area

APPENDIX A: STAGE SPECIFIC EDGE REHABILITATION

Development Stage F

The eastern boundary of Stage F forms the western boundary of the Precinct 4 bushland and open space area. The proposed climax communities for areas adjacent to Stage F are dominated by Eucalypt forest species. Therefore the species selection provided below will complement this community. Species have been selected to provide maximum potential forage for squirrel gliders.

Rehabilitation Intent	Management Area (see Plate A)	Implementation Strategy	Species Selection	Planting Density	Estimated Costings
To minimise weed intrusion, stabilise soil, reduce incidents of erosion and provide food for native species.	1	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between the impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within the bushland and open space area. Revegetation is to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo Grass) <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barb-wire Grass) <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass) <i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle) <i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> (Hop Bush) <i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> (Black Wattle) <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (Scribbly Gum)	1m centre 1m centre 1m centre 1m centre 2m centre 2m centre 2m centre	<i>Weed management (incl. labour):</i> Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha <i>Revegetation:</i> Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha <i>Mulching:</i> Free (sourced from site) <i>Monitoring & Maintenance:</i> \$200/ha over a 12 month period

APPENDIX A: STAGE SPECIFIC EDGE REHABILITATION

Development Stage G

The southern boundary of Stage G adjoins the western portion of the Precinct 4 Bushland and open space area. The investigation area supports a mixture of regrowth and mature Melaleuca trees that provide important feeding resources for Squirrel Gliders, Grey-headed Flying-Fox and to a lesser extent, Koala.

The proposed climax communities of bushland that will be adjacent to this stage will ultimately consist of Eucalypt derived communities and Melaleuca derived communities. In addition, management area 2 (see the below table and **Plate A**) is subject to prolonged periods of waterlogged soils. As such the species selection provided below complements the surrounding climax communities and environmental conditions. Species have been selected to provide maximum potential forage for squirrel gliders.

Rehabilitation Intent	Management Area (see Plate A)	Implementation Strategy	Species Selection	Planting Density	Estimated Costings
To minimise weed intrusion, stabilise soil, reduce incidents of erosion and provide food for native species.	1	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between the impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within the bushland and open space area. Revegetation is to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo Grass)	1m centre	Weed management (incl. labour): Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha
			<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barb-wire Grass)	1m centre	
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass)	1m centre	
			<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle)	1m centre	Revegetation: Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha
			<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> (Hop Bush)	2m centre	Mulching: Free (sourced from site)
			<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> (Black Wattle)	2m centre	
			<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (Scribbly Gum)	2m centre	Monitoring & Maintenance: \$200/ha over a 12 month period
	2	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between the impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within the bushland and open space area. Revegetation is to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> (Bottlebrush)	1m centre	Weed management (incl. labour): Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha
			<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle)	1m centre	
			<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Mat Rush)	1m centre	Revegetation: Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass)	1m centre	
			<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (Swamp Box)	4m centre	Mulching: Free (sourced from site)
			<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad-leaved Paperbark)	4m centre	
					Monitoring & Maintenance: \$200/ha over a 12 month period

APPENDIX A: STAGE SPECIFIC EDGE REHABILITATION

Development Stage D

The northern boundary of Stage D forms the southern boundary of the Precinct 4 bushland and open space area. The proposed climax communities for areas adjacent to Stage D are dominated by Eucalypt forest species. Therefore the species selection provided below will complement this community. Species have been selected to provide maximum potential forage for squirrel gliders.

Rehabilitation Intent	Management Area (see Plate A)	Implementation Strategy	Species Selection	Planting Density	Estimated Costings
To minimise weed intrusion, stabilise soil, reduce incidents of erosion and provide food for native species.	1	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between the impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within the bushland and open space area. Revegetation is to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo Grass) <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barb-wire Grass) <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass) <i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle) <i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> (Hop Bush) <i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> (Black Wattle) <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (Scribbly Gum)	1m centre 1m centre 1m centre 1m centre 2m centre 2m centre 2m centre	<i>Weed management (incl. labour):</i> Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha <i>Revegetation:</i> Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha <i>Mulching:</i> Free (sourced from site) <i>Monitoring & Maintenance:</i> \$200/ha over a 12 month period

APPENDIX A: STAGE SPECIFIC EDGE REHABILITATION

Development Stages B and C

Fauna habitats within Stages B and C have been highly degraded as a result of previous land clearing, and now consist of a patch of wattle regrowth, open grassy areas with some scattered trees and weeds. No rehabilitation of this area is proposed within this Management Plan.

APPENDIX A: STAGE SPECIFIC EDGE REHABILITATION

Tracks and Access Trails Requiring Revegetation

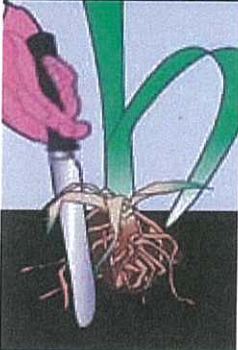
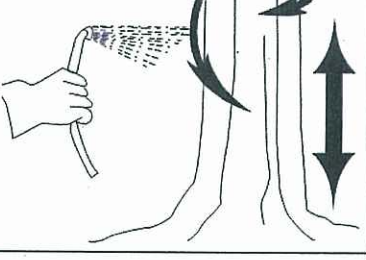
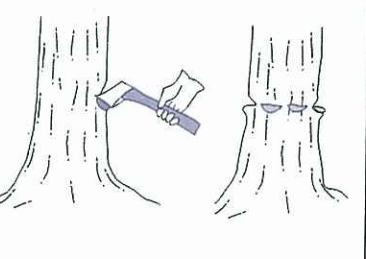
Numerous tracks and trails exist within the Bushland and open space areas located within Precinct 4. The species recommended for Revegetation activities (see table below) will complement suite of species that are predicted to have naturally occurred within the disturbance area. In addition, the recommended species will provide food and habitat resources for native fauna species. Species have been selected to provide maximum potential forage for squirrel gliders.

Rehabilitation Intent	Target Climax Communities (see Figure 2.1)	Implementation Strategy	Species Selection	Planting Density	Estimated Costings
To minimise weed intrusion, stabilise soil, reduce incidents of erosion and provide food for native species.	Melaleuca Open Forest	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between the impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within the bushland and open space area. Revegetation is to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo Grass)	1m centre	<i>Weed management (incl. labour):</i> Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha
			<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barb-wire Grass)	1m centre	
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass)	1m centre	<i>Revegetation:</i> Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha
			<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle)	1m centre	
			<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> (Hop Bush)	2m centre	<i>Mulching:</i> Free (sourced from site)
			<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> (Black Wattle)	2m centre	<i>Monitoring & Maintenance:</i> \$200/ha over a 12 month period
Queensland Blue Gum Open Forest; Queensland Blue Gum Open Forest; and Woodland with native grassy understorey	Queensland Blue Gum Open Forest; Queensland Blue Gum Open Forest; and Woodland with native grassy understorey	Control Exotic species as outlined within Appendix C and D and revegetate a 10m area between the impact zone and the bushland and open space area to provide a vegetated buffer to vegetation contained within the bushland and open space area. Revegetation is to be as directed in Table 4 .	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> (Bottlebrush)	1m centre	<i>Weed management (incl. labour):</i> Herbicide - \$7.00/L (Glyphosate), Spraying / brush-cutting and labour - \$200/ha
			<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> (Brisbane Golden Wattle)	1m centre	
			<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Mat Rush)	1m centre	<i>Revegetation:</i> Tube stock - \$1.50/ea, Labour - \$800/ha
			<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady Grass)	1m centre	
			<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (Swamp Box)	4m centre	<i>Mulching:</i> Free (sourced from site)
			<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Broad-leaved Paperbark)	4m centre	<i>Monitoring & Maintenance:</i> \$200/ha over a 12 month period

Appendix B

Weed Control Techniques

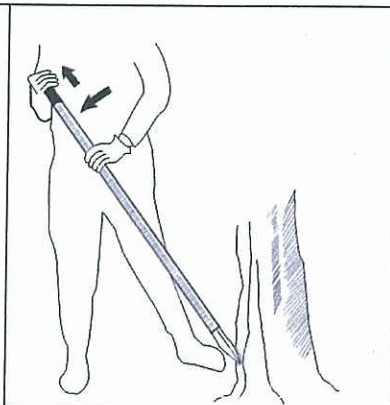
Weed Control Techniques

Hand Weeding • Hand-pulling is a relatively gentle control method for seedlings, herbs and grasses. • Hand-pulling is best carried out when the soil is damp, when the root systems are more easily dislodged and less damage is done to the soil structure. • A number of weeds can be easily hand-weeded from the bush, particularly young plants that have not developed an extensive root system. • This method of control can be very effective when dealing with small populations of environmental weeds. • Attempt to prevent seed dispersal whilst hand weeding • Plants with the potential to regrow from discarded material should be carefully bagged and removed.	
Dig out plants with tougher root systems: This technique is useful for species that grow from a solid central crown below ground level: • Insert a long knife or narrow trowel into the soil outside the root system. • Gently loosen the soil, work around the roots and then work the plant out gently. • Plants without seed that will not resprout can be left to rot. • Attempt to prevent seed dispersal whilst hand digging out weeds • Plants with the potential to regrow from discarded material should be carefully bagged and removed.	
Spraying Foliar spraying is the use of herbicide diluted with water or diesel at a specific rate, and sprayed over the foliage to the point of runoff (until every leaf is wetted but not dripping). This method is most suited to shrubs, grasses and dense vines less than 6 m. Advantages include quickness and economy. Disadvantages include the potential for spray drift and off-target damage. Boom or Blanket spraying: using a boom spray from a tractor or 4-wheel drive vehicle can be used to treat large areas completely infested with weeds, especially with selective herbicides. Indicating the location of areas to avoid before spraying may decrease the chance of overspray. Spot spraying: Smaller infestations can be sprayed using a backpack/knapsack spray unit or quad mounted spraypack. This technique can target individual plants and is useful for on-going or follow-up maintenance.	
Stump Spray Basal bark spraying is suitable for thin-barked woody weeds and undesirable trees. Basal bark spraying is also an effective way to treat saplings, regrowth and multi-stemmed shrubs and trees. This method involves mixing an oil soluble herbicide in diesel and spraying the full circumference of the trunk or stem of the plant. It is important to cover the entire circumference of the trunk on every stem arising from the ground to a height of around 30 cm.	
Chipping method Useful for killing trees and shrubs to be left <i>in situ</i> to naturally decay: • Shallow cuts are made just under the bark into the living tissue below the lowest branch; • Herbicide applied with a squeeze bottle immediately (within 30 seconds) into the exposed cut surface; • Continue cuts around the trunk at the same level, with 5cm gaps between each cut. • Generally 1 part Glyphosate to 1.5 parts of water is suitable to achieve a kill with most species	

Tree Spearing

Tree spearing uses a specifically designed tree spear and technique. Useful for killing trees and shrubs to be left *in situ* to naturally decay

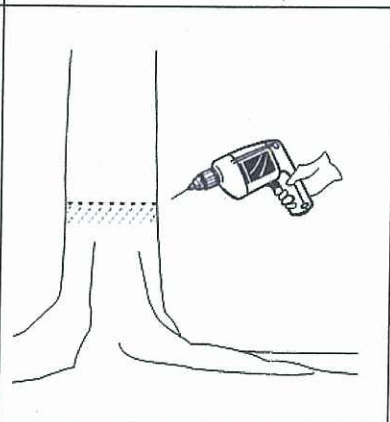
- The spear is thrust into the tree at an angle of 30° to 40° from the vertical,
- Apply the appropriate herbicide amount into the cut.
- Repeat the process, forming a row of cut approximately 50 mm apart.



Tree injection

Useful for killing trees and shrubs >5cm in circumference to be left *in situ* to naturally decay:

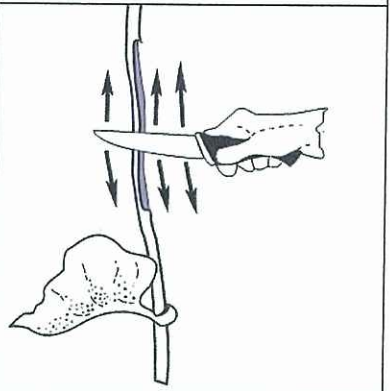
- holes are drilled at a downward angle into the tree's sapwood at 5cm spaces;
- if a "Side Winder" or similar device is not employed herbicide is then applied immediately (within 30 seconds) into each hole small with a squeeze bottle.
- drill to make downward-angled holes into the sapwood approximately 5 cm apart.
- The placement of herbicide into the hole is usually made using a backpack reservoir and syringe that can deliver measured doses of herbicide solution.
- Best results are achieved with plants, which are actively growing.
- Generally 1 part Glyphosate to 1.5 parts of water is suitable to achieve a kill with most species.



Scraping the stem method

This method is used for plants with aerial tubers:

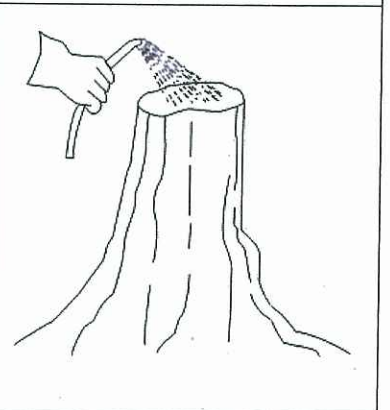
- a sharp knife is employed to lightly scrape a section of stem (approximately 10-30 cm) removing bark and exposing the living tissue;
- Apply herbicide immediately (within 30 seconds) to the exposed soft underlying green tissue with a small squeeze bottle.
- With some woody weeds you can peel away the bark surface and paint the exposed wood or spray it with herbicide.
- Generally 1 part Glyphosate to 1.5 parts of water is suitable to achieve a kill with most species



Cut stump method

This method is ideal for woody plants and vines without aerial tubers:

- cut the stem close to the ground, if possible below the lowest branch;
- apply herbicide immediately (< 10seconds for water-based and 1 minute for diesel soluble herbicides) using a small squeeze bottle or spray pack to the cut surface.
- Generally 1 part Glyphosate to 1.5 parts of water is suitable to achieve a kill with most species
- Two operators working as a team can use this method effectively
- It is a good idea to use a brightly coloured dye in the solution to mark the stumps that have been treated



This method has the appeal of removing the weed immediately, and is used mainly for trees and woody weeds. Warning: Many species will sucker if treated by this method.

Line Drawings by Lyn Skillings, QLD Natural Resources and Mines.

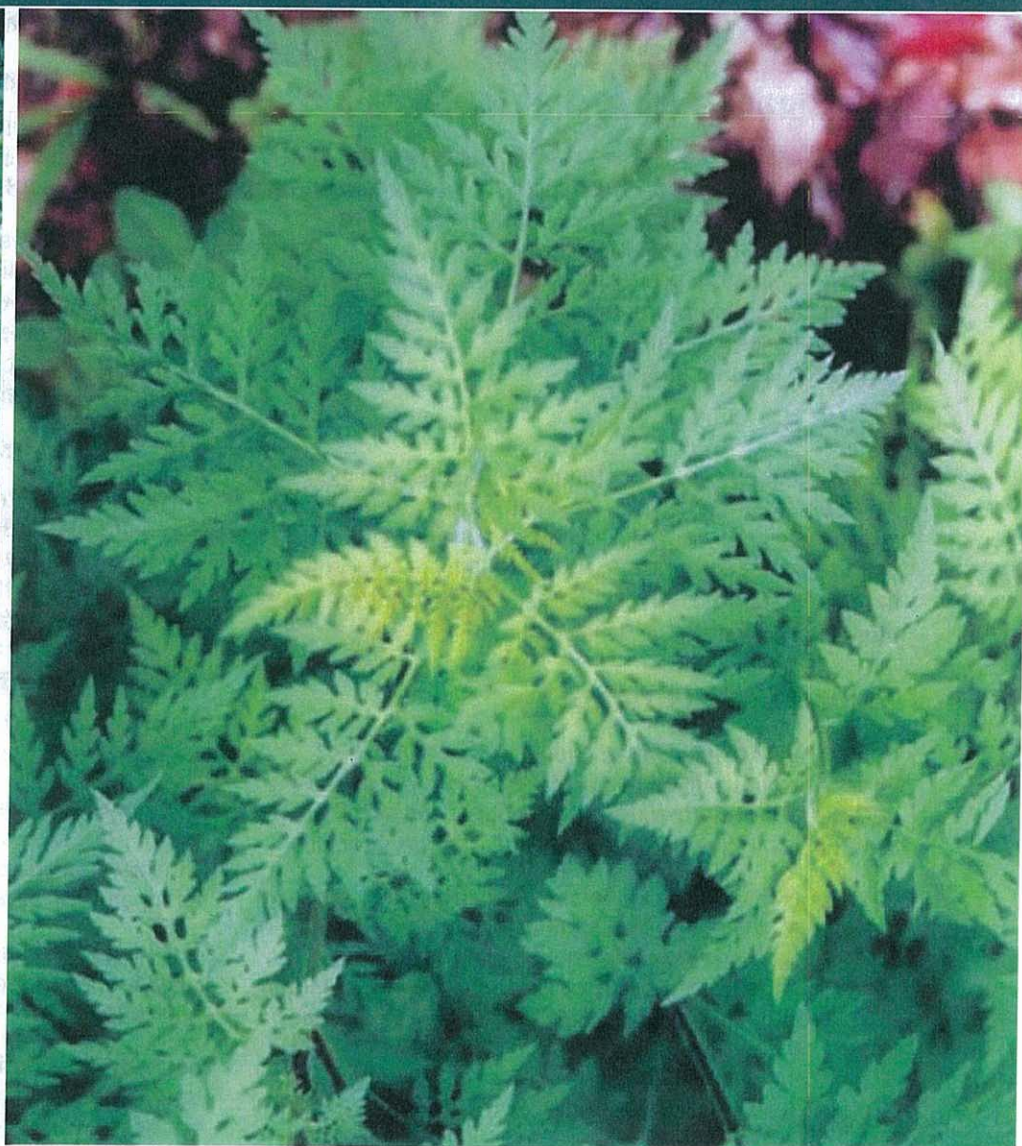
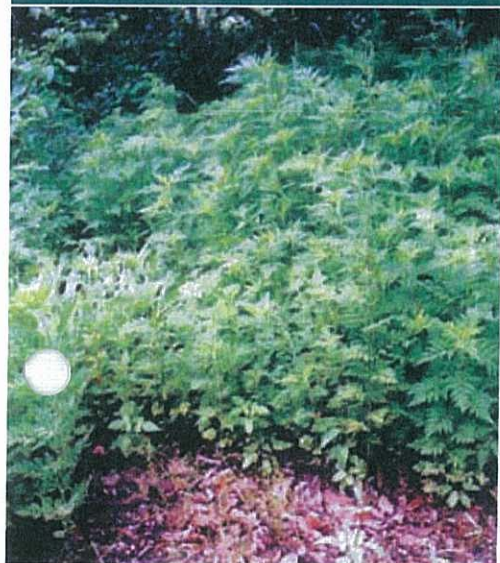
Appendix C

Pest Fact Sheets

Annual ragweed

Ambrosia, horseweed or asthma plant

Ambrosia artemisiifolia



Annual ragweed (also called ambrosia, horseweed or asthma plant) is a fast-growing plant introduced from North America.

It can invade and suppress weak and overgrazed pastures, reducing productivity. The pollen of this plant can cause health problems such as hay fever and can aggravate asthma.

Declaration details

Annual ragweed is a declared Class 2 plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. Declaration requires landholders to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests.



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Description and general information

Annual ragweed is an erect plant, 1–2 m high with slightly rough, fern-like leaves. The leaves are deeply divided with hairy undersides. Flowers are not conspicuous. They are small, greenish and in spikes up to 20 cm long in the upper part of the plant. Flower spikes appear yellow when mature because of pollen production. Male flowers are at the top of the spike and females at the base. Seeds are black, small, top-shaped and rough.

Life cycle

As the name suggests the plant establishes each year, normally germinating from spring through to summer. Germination can occur at other times of the year if conditions are suitable. Flowering usually occurs from mid to late March, after which plants die. Late-germinating plants may survive over winter until the following autumn.

Habitat and distribution

Annual ragweed is a native of eastern North America and is now naturalised in south-eastern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Infestations also occur near Stanthorpe, Inglewood, Gympie, Gin Gin and Atherton.

Annual ragweed often colonises bare areas on roadsides and banks of watercourses. It may invade pasture from these areas. Seed may be spread by floodwater, be introduced with stock or arrive as a contaminant in fodder or topsoil from infested areas. Horse paddocks are often infested in coastal areas.

Control

Prevention of annual ragweed is more effective than control. Infestations can be minimised by maintaining healthy, dense pastures that suppress ragweed germination and growth.

Where possible, check the source of hay and other stockfeed before purchase. Also check the origin of stock (particularly horses, which are often associated with annual ragweed and its spread in coastal areas). Also check the origin of topsoil, which is a major source of seed.

Infestations can be controlled with biological, mechanical and herbicide controls, and pasture management.

Biological control

A leaf-eating beetle and a stem-galling moth have been introduced into Queensland and have reduced the size and vigour of annual ragweed. Despite this biological control, annual ragweed is still a significant problem and other control methods are necessary.

Mechanical control

Where feasible, plants can be pulled by hand; however, if anyone is prone to allergies, contact with flowering plants and pollen should be avoided.

Plants may be slashed or mown prior to setting seed (i.e. at the early flowering stage or immediately prior to flowering). Checks should be carried out to ensure flowering is prevented in any regrowth that occurs. Regrowth may occur from soil seed banks and these plants must also be controlled.

Herbicide control

Details of registered herbicides and application rates are listed in Table 1. Before using any herbicide always read the label carefully. All herbicides must be applied strictly in accordance with the directions on the label. These herbicides may damage legume species.

Pasture management

Although cattle will eat annual ragweed to a small extent, they prefer other pasture species.

Overgrazing will result in the loss of grass cover and a population explosion of annual ragweed and other weeds. Stock will only occasionally eat ragweed when it has set seed, and will subsequently pass the seed.

Most improved pasture grasses will suppress annual ragweed, provided a dense, healthy ground cover is maintained.

For heavy infestations, opportunistic burning can be a useful tool in controlling annual ragweed if paddocks have not been overgrazed. Burning needs to be done when adequate soil moisture will allow good grass cover to grow back. Follow-up herbicide treatment is essential.



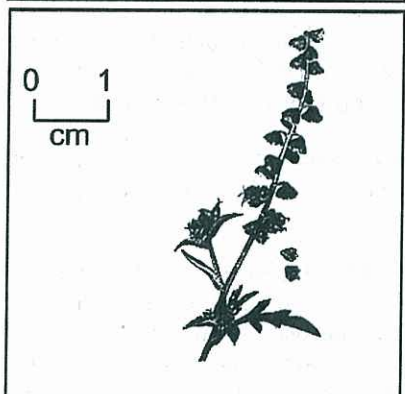
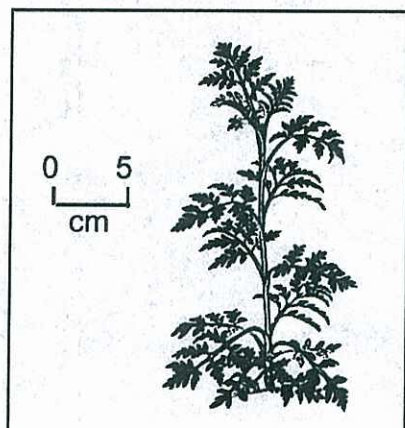
Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or from your local primary industries and fisheries biosecurity officer: contact details available through 13 25 23.

Table 1 Herbicides registered for the control of annual ragweed

Situation	Herbicide	Rate ¹	Comments ²
Boom spray Spot spray Knapsack	Dicamba (e.g. Banvel 200®)	22 L/ha 1.5 L/100 L 330 ml/10–15 L/150 m ²	For commercial and industrial land, and right-of-way areas
Boom spray	Bromacil 800 g/kg (e.g. Hyvar X®)	3.5–6.5 kg/ha	For commercial and industrial land, and right-of-way areas
Boom spray	Bromacil + diuron (e.g. Kromac®)	4.5–6.5 kg/ha	For commercial and industrial land, and right-of-way areas

1. The registered rates are for non-crop uses. Consult label for in-crop recommendations.
2. Spray plants when young, before flowering (i.e. before the end of December). These herbicides are not selective against legumes and damage to legume species may result.

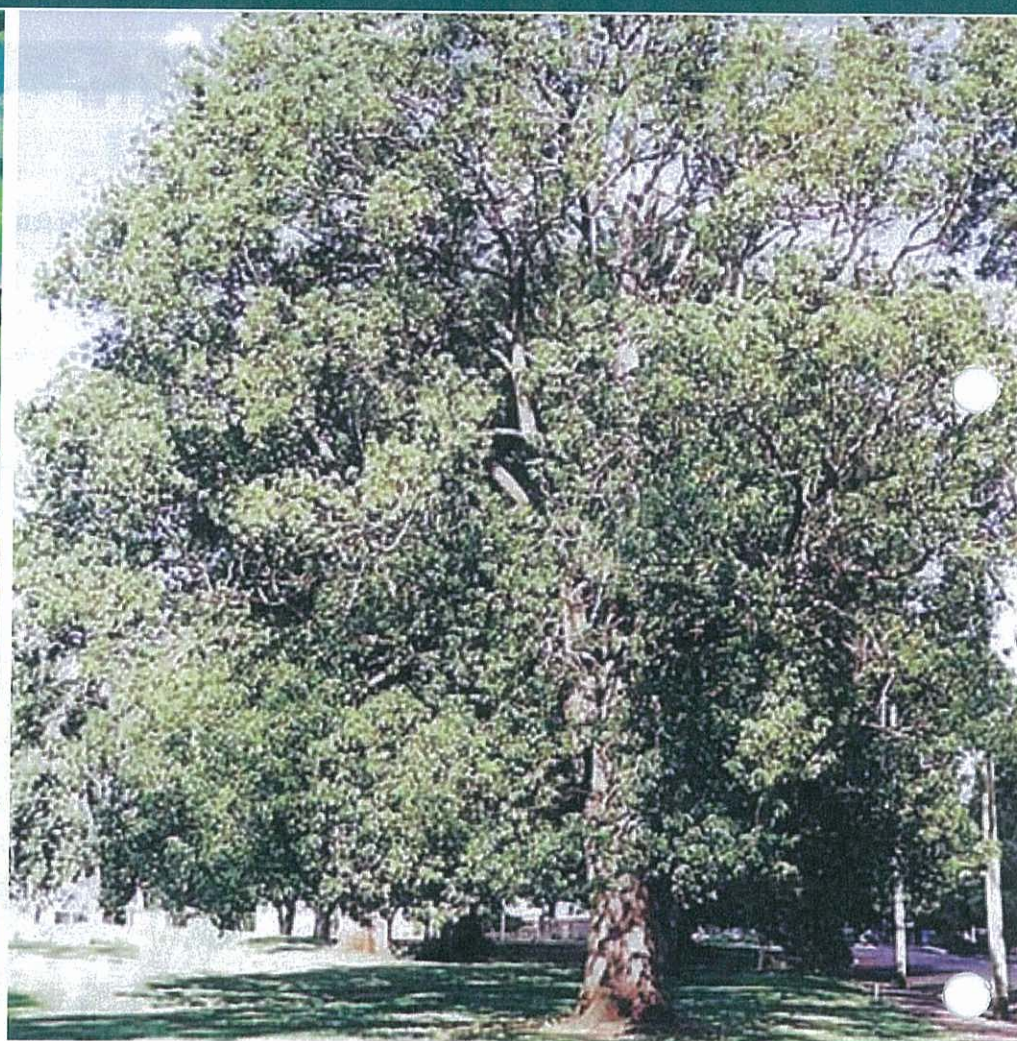
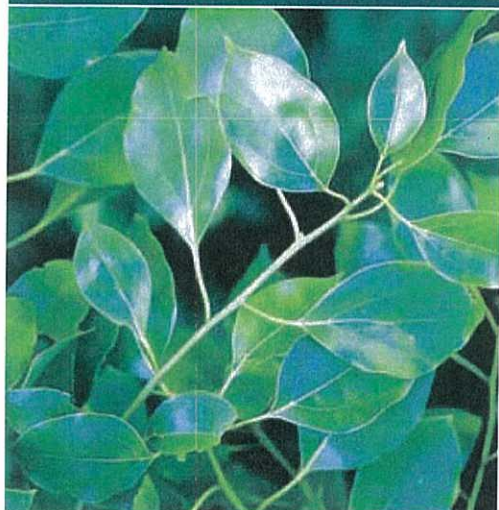


Grows 50–350 cm high

Fact sheets are available from Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries service centres and the Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries Business Information Centre (telephone 13 25 23). Check our website at www.dpi.qld.gov.au to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this pest fact should be used in accordance with the restrictions (federal and state legislation, and local government laws) directly or indirectly related to each control method. These restrictions may prevent the use of one or more of the methods referred to, depending on individual circumstances. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this information, Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

Camphor laurel

Cinnamomum camphora



Camphor laurel was introduced into Australia from Asia in 1822. It has been promoted and planted as a garden ornamental throughout Queensland.

Camphor laurel is an attractive shade tree, but can be very destructive—it aggressively replaces native vegetation. The long-term consequences of its spread may result in the loss of native wildlife and agricultural productivity over large areas of south-east Queensland.

Camphor laurel invades pastures and disturbed riparian systems. It tends to germinate under fences and power lines (wherever birds rest and deposit the seed). As a

result, it can push fences over and disrupt power facilities. It is a troublesome weed on dairy farms throughout south-east Queensland and northern New South Wales.

Along the waterways of south-east Queensland, camphor laurels are replacing the native blue gums threatening koala populations.

Old camphor laurel trees develop a massive root system that can block drains and crack concrete structures. The average suburban backyard is far too small to accommodate a mature camphor laurel without problems. Removal of a mature tree can cost hundreds of dollars.



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