

Eprapah Creek Riparian Corridor

Vegetation Management and Rehabilitation Plan

Springacre Road, Thornlands.

April 2026

Prepared for Mirabel Thornlands Pty Ltd



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Vegetation Management & Rehabilitation Plan

Eprapah Creek Riparian Corridor - Southern Thornlands Priority Development Area Precinct 1

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Terms and Abbreviations

APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
BAAM	Biodiversity Assessment and Management Pty Ltd
DETSI	Department of Tourism Environment, Science and Innovation
ECRC	Eprapah Creek Riparian Corridor
FMP	Fauna management Plan
ha	Hectares
NRZ	Notational Root Zone
NFAEP	National Fire Ant Eradication Program
PFC	Projected Foliage Cover
RCC	Redland City Council
RE	Regional Ecosystem
RVMP	Rehabilitation & Vegetation Management Plan
SEQ	South East Queensland
SEQERF	South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework
SD	Stem Density
SMP	Species Management Program
STPDA	South Thornlands Priority Development Area
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VMRP	Vegetation Management & Rehabilitation Plan
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Biodiversity Assessment and Management Pty Ltd (BAAM) have prepared this Vegetation Management and Rehabilitation Plan (VMRP) for the section of the Eprapah Creek Riparian Corridor (ECRC) adjacent to the eastern boundary of Lot 16 and the south-eastern portion of Lot 2 RP128080 (**Figure 1.1**).

This report has been prepared in response to information request DEV-2025-STH-4196 issued by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ). This response specifically relates to items 3, 4 and 5 regarding the integration of proposed infrastructure with the rehabilitation objectives of the Eprapah Creek riparian corridor.

The proposed design adopts an integrated approach within the ECRC which includes the planning of stormwater infrastructure, access requirements and ecological rehabilitation within the riparian corridor. The layout and design of infrastructure, including bioretention basins, detention basins, maintenance access tracks, overflow structures and the sewer pump station, has been carefully considered to minimise disturbance to existing vegetation, maintain natural hydrological processes and support long-term ecological restoration outcomes. This plan is informed by the Landscape RFI Response (AS-Design 2026) which provides the details of the landscape treatments for the proposed storm water infrastructure.

While this VMRP is a stand-alone plan, it has been designed for implementation alongside the Rehabilitation Plan and Vegetation Management Plan for the broader Southern Thornlands Priority Development Area (STPDA) Precinct 1, Redland City (BAAM 2025a, 2025c). It sets out practical management actions, rehabilitation methodologies and performance outcomes specific to the creek corridor that can be referenced in approval conditions.

The Eprapah Creek Riparian Corridor is an established ecological feature within the local landscape, supporting native vegetation, fauna habitat and wildlife corridor functions. This plan seeks to ensure the ecological integrity and functional values of the creek corridor are maintained and improved during works associated with development of the first phase of the STPDA Precinct 1.

1.2 Vegetation Management and Rehabilitation Objectives

This plan establishes the framework for protecting, managing and rehabilitating riparian vegetation within the ECRC in the project area to support long-term ecological function and integration with constructed stormwater infrastructure.

Eprapah Creek Riparian Corridor Objectives

1. Protect and Restore Riparian Vegetation Structure

The works will protect existing native vegetation and reinforce the long-term structure of the riparian corridor through vegetation retention and targeted rehabilitation.

- Retain existing native riparian vegetation wherever practicable.
- Protect retained vegetation through establishment of tree protection zones (TPZs) during construction.
- Minimise vegetation clearing within the corridor.

- Reinforce the natural riparian vegetation structure through supplementary planting of locally endemic species.

2. Restore Degraded Areas

Degraded portions of the corridor will be rehabilitated to improve ecological condition and habitat connectivity.

- Undertake riparian revegetation planting using locally appropriate native species.
- Prioritise planting in disturbed or cleared areas of the corridor.
- Establish vegetation communities consistent with local riparian ecological communities.
- Support long-term canopy, mid-storey and groundcover structure.

3. Remove Weeds and Rubbish from the Corridor

Existing degradation caused by weeds and rubbish will be addressed as part of the rehabilitation works.

- Undertake targeted weed removal and management within the ECRC.
- Remove rubbish, debris and dumped material from the riparian area.
- Implement weed control measures during establishment of rehabilitation planting.
- Support ongoing weed monitoring during the establishment phase.

4. Maintain Natural Hydrology and Creek Function

Works will maintain natural drainage patterns and support the ecological functioning of the ECRC.

- Maintain natural overland flow paths.
- Avoid concentration of stormwater flows that may cause erosion.
- Design stormwater infrastructure to replicate natural hydrological behaviour where practicable.
- Ensure detention and treatment systems reduce peak flows entering the creek.

5. Improve Water Quality Entering Eprapah Creek

Stormwater treatment infrastructure will improve water quality before runoff reaches the riparian habitats.

- Provide bioretention treatment systems to remove sediments, nutrients and pollutants.
- Direct treated flows through vegetated buffer areas prior to discharge to the creek.
- Minimise pollutant loads entering the riparian corridor.

6. Minimise Disturbance from Infrastructure

Infrastructure within the corridor will be designed to minimise disturbance and fragmentation of riparian vegetation.

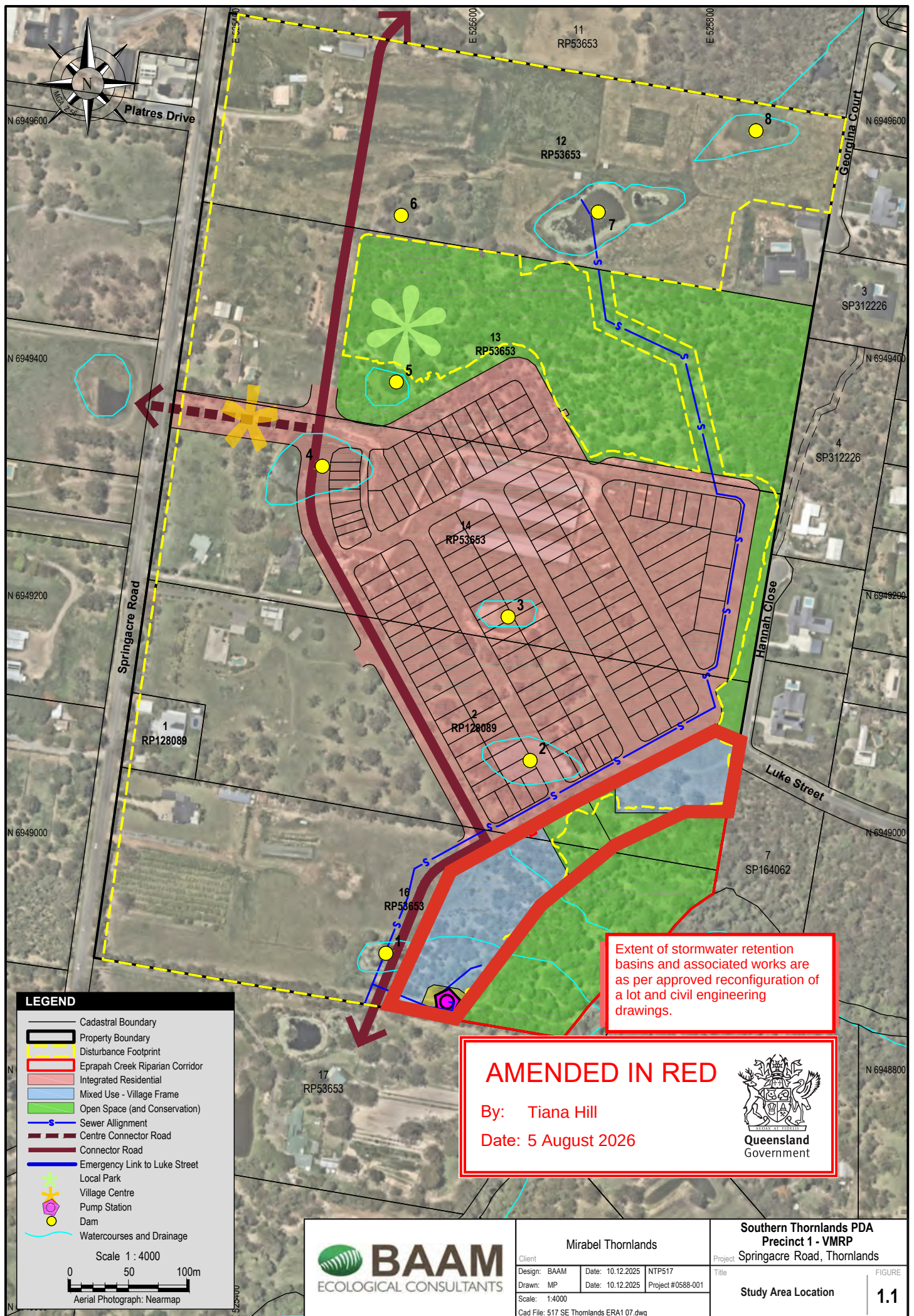
- Locate infrastructure away from significant existing vegetation where practicable.
- Consolidate infrastructure footprints to reduce habitat fragmentation.
- Design infrastructure to support and not preclude revegetation and long-term ecological function.

- Restore disturbed areas following construction.

7. Support Long-Term Management of the ECRC

The design will facilitate ongoing protection, maintenance and ecological processes within the ECRC.

- Provide maintenance access to enable rehabilitation, weed control and monitoring activities.
- Stabilise stormwater outlets and disturbed areas to prevent erosion.
- Ensure rehabilitation works utilise endemic species and will be maintained during the vegetation establishment period.
- Support the long-term ecological processes and function of the Eprapah Creek riparian corridor.



2.0 Management Area and Rehabilitation Zones

Vegetation within the ECRC VMRP area is a mosaic of remnant and regrowth eucalypt communities, disturbed areas with riparian species concentrated along the creek banks and drainage lines. Vegetation condition varies across the area; some sections retain a predominantly native canopy and structural integrity, while others show clear signs of historical disturbance and weed invasion.

Where natural regeneration is evident in some locations, it is typically dominated by Broad-leaved Paperbark *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and/or Swamp Box *Lophostemon suaveolens*. Intermittently cleared patches support high weed densities, including non-native grasses (such as Foxtail Grass *Setaria* spp.) and Lantana *Lantana camara* which is a restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Portions of the VMRP area are colonised by mature Slash Pine *Pinus elliottii* stands, with additional areas containing dense Slash Pine regrowth within the mid-storey.

Appendix 1 presents the results of a habitat value assessment of the ECRC undertaken to inform the rehabilitation plan. These results have guided the delineation of management zones and associated management actions for the VMRP. **Appendix 1** also describes the current vegetation condition and includes baseline photographs for the rehabilitation zones. **Appendix 2** outlines the ECRC VMRP Management Area and Rehabilitation Zones. **Figure 2.1** illustrates the locations of the photo points presented in Appendix 1 and the ECRC management zones described in Appendix 2.

2.1 Flora, Fauna, and Habitat Values

The ECRC is mapped and site verified as containing areas of significant remnant vegetation: RE 12.3.11 (*Eucalyptus tereticornis* ± *E. siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest). Multiple non-juvenile koala habitat trees (NJKHTs) and preferred koala food trees are retained within the riparian corridor. There are occasional remnant (old growth) habitat trees within the retained portions of the ECRC, identified within rehabilitation zones 5 & 6, the majority of which support potential nesting hollows of a range of sizes. Further information on the large trees and their retention is provided in **Section 3.2**.

The ECRC supports a relatively diverse range of fauna including birds, reptiles, gliders, and small mammals. The entirety of the vegetated riparian corridor is mapped core Koala habitat. Where present, the large smooth barked eucalypts have scratching indicative of Koala visitation with the VMRP area. Koalas have been recorded within the ECRC.

Water runoff from all zones is towards and into Eprapah Creek. The drainage lines within the ECRC are ephemeral and no large ponding areas occur.

Both declared Category 3 restricted species and locally significant invasive species are present in the riparian corridor. Lantana forms dense thickets, limiting natural regeneration and ground fauna movement across some areas. Lantana patches are denser on lower slopes and within the riparian areas.

2.2 Civil Works Interface

The ECRC interfaces with areas of proposed civil works, including stormwater retention and bioretention basins. These constructed elements will ultimately discharge toward or function in connection with the Eprapah Creek. As such, rehabilitation within these interface areas will focus on:

- Ensuring vegetated buffers are maintained between infrastructure and the creekline
- Establishing native species consistent with the riparian community

- Promoting structural continuity between basin batters, drainage lines and the natural creek corridor.

Appendix 3 provides details of the native vegetation retained and removed within the ECRC. We note that whilst the construction of the biobasin's does require vegetation removal, the landscape plan (AS-Design 2026) provides for restoration and replacement plantings that align with this VMRP and its stated objectives.

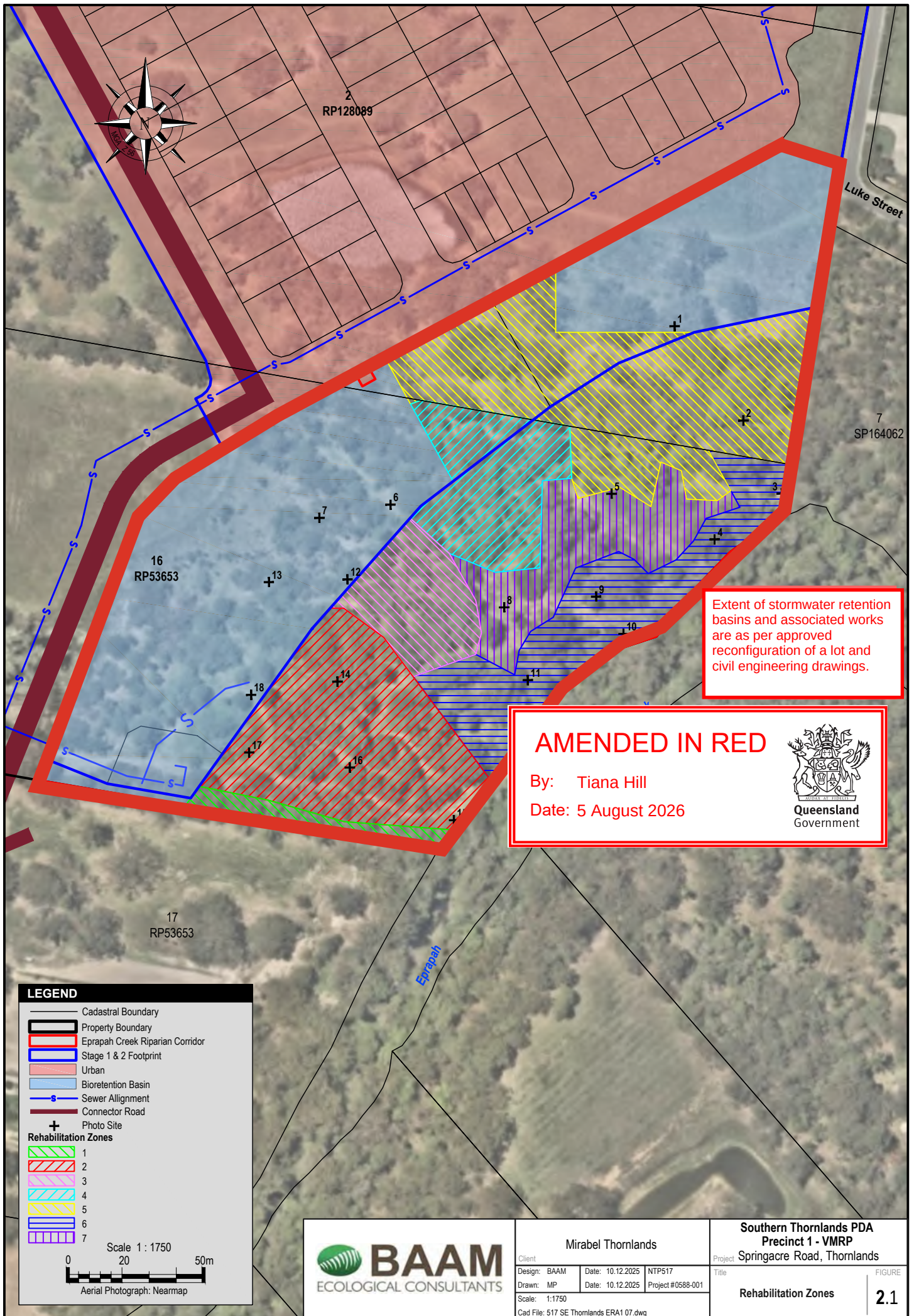
2.3 Rehabilitation Management Zones

For management purposes, the ECRC has been divided into seven (7) management zones reflecting vegetation condition and required intervention intensity (**Figure 2.1 & Appendix 2**). The management zones and associated prescribed actions have been derived through identification of extant habitat values, management action requirements and location. Broadly these zones have been derived through emphasis on the following aspects:

- Natural regeneration
- Targeted revegetation of degraded sections
- Integrated rehabilitation of biobasin and drainage interfaces to support riparian function

Rehabilitation zone descriptions and prescribed management actions are provided as **Appendix 2**.

Planting species for each rehabilitation zone is selected to restore riparian habitat, improve connectivity, and support koala and other fauna movement. Species selection is specific to the ECRC does not include the broader STPDA species lists. The revegetation palette specific to RE 12.3.11. The exception to this is the corridor of overlap between biobasin's and low fuel zone. Rehabilitation and revegetation species in this area are to have a focus on low flammability in line with the Fire Management Plan/Landscape Plan. Details of landscape treatments within the biobasin's is provided within the Landscape Plan (AS-Design 2026) which has been reviewed to inform this VMRP.



3.0 Vegetation Management

3.1 Vegetation Protection

To ensure the long-term viability of native vegetation located within the riparian buffer adjacent to the proposed civil works, any trees whose Notional Root Zone (NRZ) (formerly known as the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)) intersects the civil works footprint are to be inspected by a Level 5 arborist towards maximising tree retention.

Where civil works encroach upon the NRZ, the following thresholds apply:

- >20% NRZ intrusion – considered a major incursion, and the tree may require removal.
- 10–20% NRZ intrusion – considered a moderate incursion; trees may be retained subject to appropriate management and monitoring.
- <10% NRZ intrusion – considered a minor incursion and generally regarded as low risk, provided that protection measures are properly implemented.

Safety considerations will further determine tree retention considerations.

3.1.1 ECRC protection and demarcation

The entire ECRC management area will be clearly defined as a ‘No-Go’ zone. Entry will be limited to active management during the construction phase. To maintain the viability of retained vegetation, tree protection measures in accordance with AS 4970–2025: *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* will be implemented. Temporary exclusion fencing will be installed in accordance with the TPZ.

Note: The NRZ defines the calculated ideal root protection area, while the TPZ is the practical protection zone to be implemented on-site during construction.

Prior to works commencing, retained vegetation areas are to be clearly identified and marked in the field using temporary fencing. This fencing is to remain in place for the duration of all works to ensure sensitive areas remain clearly identifiable to all machinery operators and site personnel. Flagging tape or similar, can be used to identify the weed trees to be removed/mulched or poisoned.

Where heavy machinery is required to undertake site preparation activities, including the use of equipment such as tree mulchers or excavators, defined access points and machinery tracks will be established prior to works commencing within the riparian area. The establishment of controlled access routes, which will also be used for maintenance during the rehabilitation establishment period will be defined and established to minimise unnecessary ground disturbance, reduce soil compaction and assist in protecting retained vegetation and stabilised surfaces.

3.1.2 Induction and training:

Prior to the commencement of rehabilitation works, all contractors and site personnel will be required to undertake a site-specific environmental induction. The purpose of the induction is to ensure that personnel are aware of the environmental sensitivities of the site and the requirements of this Rehabilitation and Revegetation Management Plan.

The induction will identify the location and significance of TPZ's, retained vegetation, habitat trees and the riparian corridor associated with the creek. Emphasis will be placed on the ecological importance of the riparian zone and the need to avoid unnecessary disturbance to retained vegetation and adjacent habitats during rehabilitation activities.

3.2 Tree retention

Demarcation of all trees identified for retention will be undertaken prior to works commencing. Rehabilitation works are to ensure no machinery or disturbances occur within the TPZ of the large habitat trees located within zones 5 & 6 (refer **Figure 3.2**) unless under the supervision of a Level 5 arborist.

Trees requiring removal for civil works – specifically for the construction of the storm retention and bio-basins in Phase 1 are identified in **Figures 3.2a & 3.2b**. No additional native tree removal is sought. There will be active removal of exotic pines and other environmental weeds, within the ECRC.

The native vegetation located between the two proposed biobasin's and flood retention areas are to be retained. This vegetation will remain contiguous with and will facilitate wildlife movement away from the development site into the ECRC. **Appendix 3** provides details of the native vegetation retained and removed within the ECRC.

3.3 Clearing protocols

3.3.1 Site preparation and clearing

Initial site preparation will involve the removal of rubbish, debris and exotic vegetation from within the rehabilitation areas. Anthropogenic waste materials currently present on site, including building rubble, agricultural refuse, scrap materials and vehicle bodies where present, will be removed prior to rehabilitation works. All waste will be removed from the site and disposed of at an appropriately licensed waste facility.

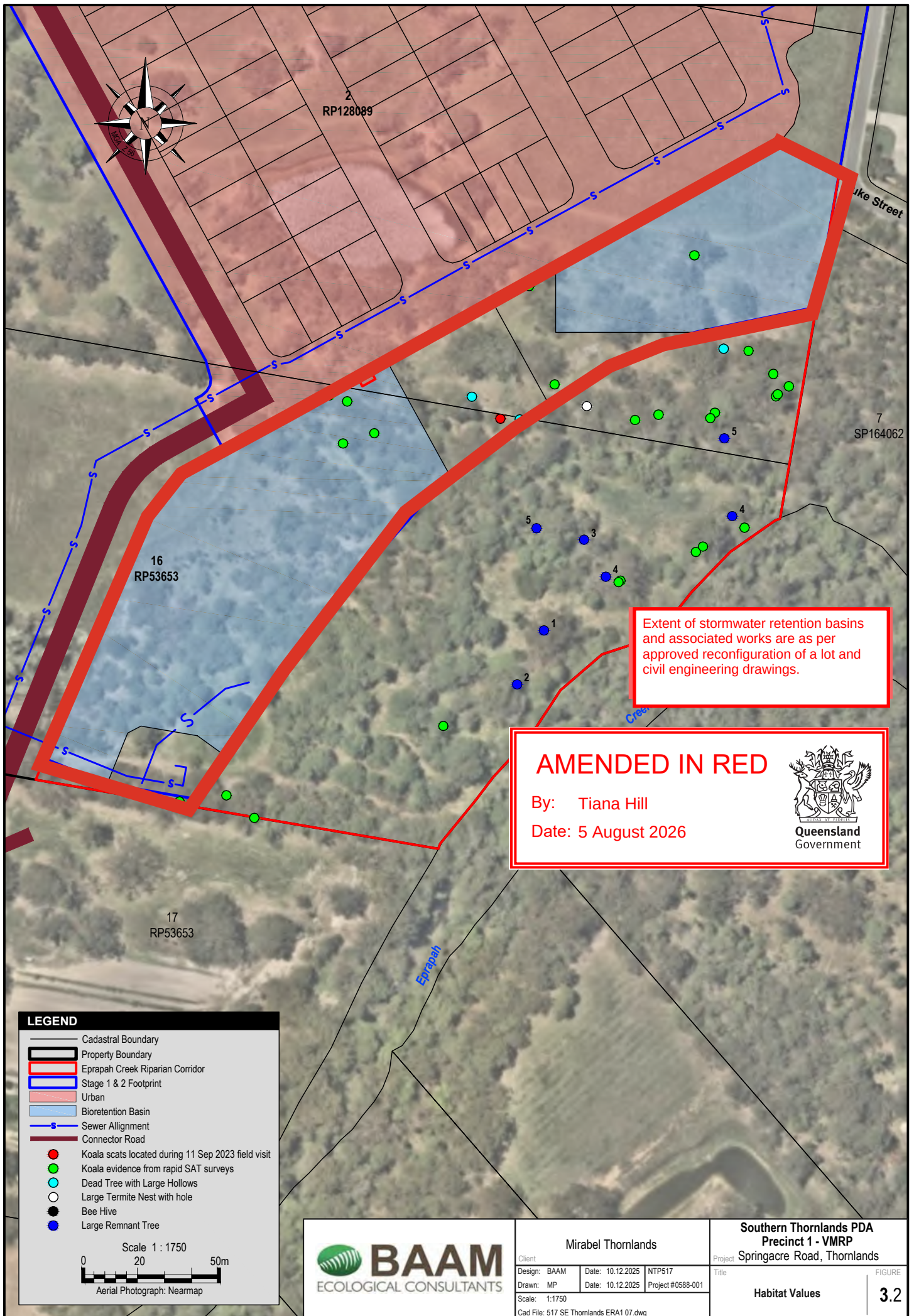
The proposed management tracks will be established and formalised.

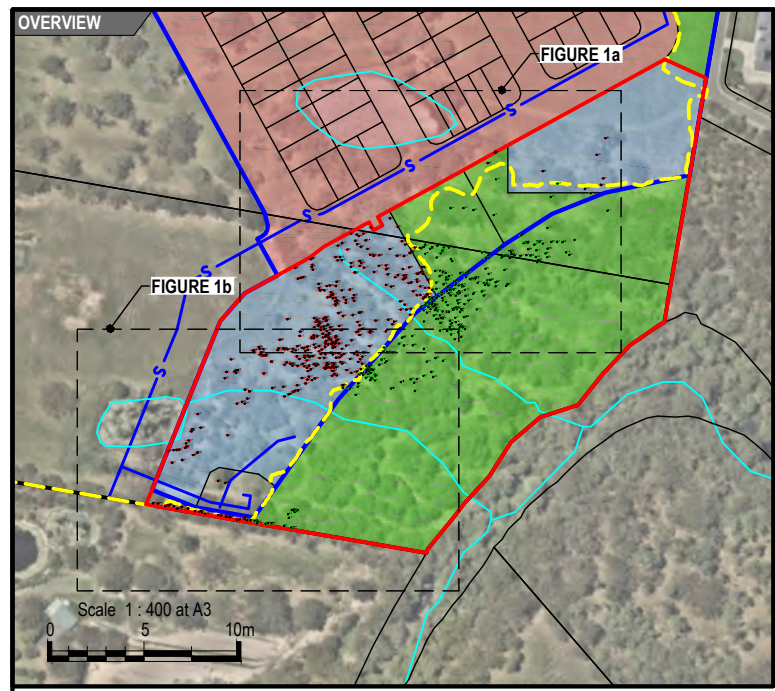
3.3.2 Timber and mulch

The removal of non-native vegetation and woody weeds will also form part of the site preparation process. Where practicable, woody material generated during clearing activities will be processed on site using mechanical mulching equipment. Pine and other non-native timber will be mulched and reused within rehabilitation areas to assist with soil protection, weed suppression and moisture retention during the rehabilitation establishment phase. Timber from the biobasin clearing will also be utilised where practicable.

Where larger logs or stumps are generated during clearing activities, some material may be retained and relocated within rehabilitation areas or retained vegetation zones as coarse woody debris (CWD). Retaining a proportion of larger woody material contributes to habitat complexity, assists in stabilising soil surfaces and can reduce the velocity of surface runoff across disturbed areas. Where vegetation occurs in locations that are difficult to access, and where it does not pose a risk to drainage lines or flood flows, individual trees may be treated and retained in situ to allow natural decomposition over time.

Mulch generated during clearing will be reused within rehabilitation areas where appropriate. Mulch will be applied to disturbed soils to suppress weed growth, improve soil moisture retention and reduce the potential for erosion during the establishment phase of vegetation. However, mulch will not be applied immediately adjacent to the creek in areas that are subject to periodic flooding. In these locations, tubestock planted within flood-prone areas will utilise jute matting for weed suppression, rather than loose mulch to reduce the risk of organic material being mobilised and transported downstream during localised flood events.



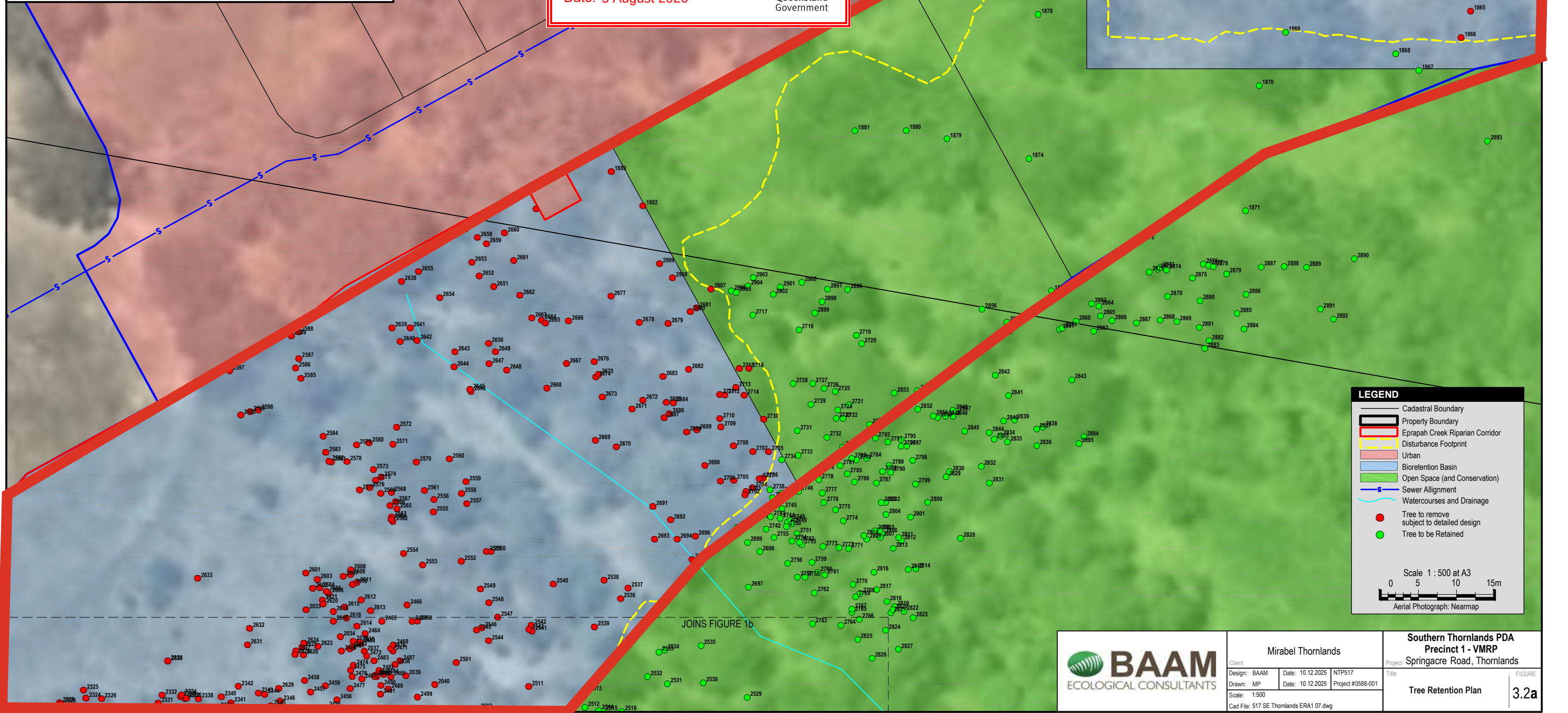


Extent of stormwater retention basins and associated works are as per approved reconfiguration of a lot and civil engineering drawings.

AMENDED IN RED

By: Tiana Hill

Date: 5 August 2026



LEGEND

- Cadastral Boundary
- Property Boundary
- Epraph Creek Riparian Corridor
- Disturbance Footprint
- Urban
- Bioretention Basin
- Open Space (and Conservation)
- Sewer Alignment
- Watercourses and Drainage
- Tree to remove subject to detailed design
- Tree to be Retained

Scale 1 : 500 at A3

0 5 10 15m

Aerial Photograph: Nearmap

Mirabel Thornlands

Client: BAAM
Design: BAAM
Drawn: MP
Scale: 1:500
Cad File: 517 SE Thornlands ERA1 07.dwg

Date: 10.12.2025
Date: 10.12.2025

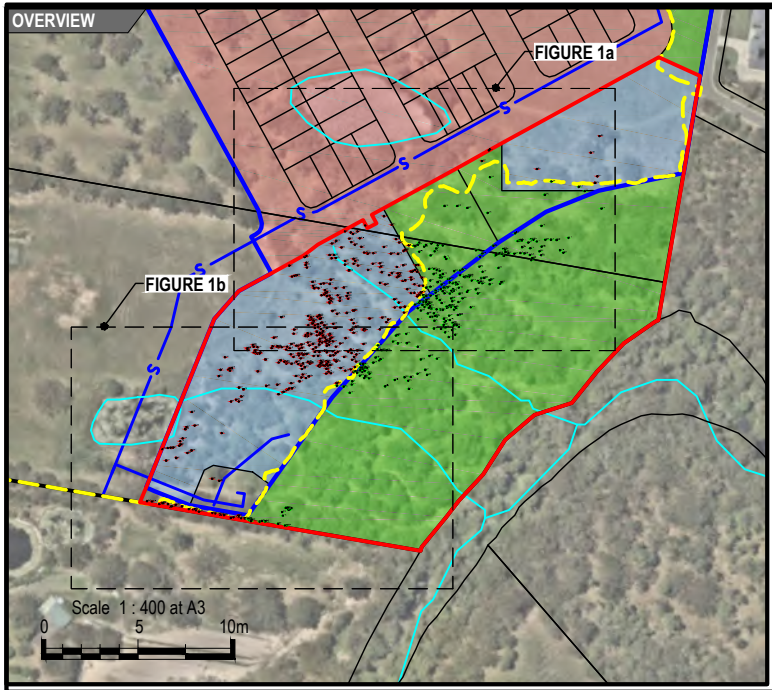
NTP517
Project #0588-001

Southern Thornlands PDA
Precinct 1 - VMRP
Springacre Road, Thornlands

Tree Retention Plan

FIGURE 3.2a

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Mirabel Thornlands

Client

Design: BAAM Date: 10.12.2025 NTP517

Drawn: MP Date: 10.12.2025 Project #0588-001

Scale: 1:500

Cad File: 517 SE Thornlands ERA1 07.dwg

Southern Thornlands PDA
Precinct 1 - VMRP
Springacre Road, Thornlands

Project

Title

Tree Retention Plan

FIGURE 3.2b

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Temporary stockpiling of mulch or organic material may be required during site preparation works. Stockpiles will be located away from retained vegetation and outside drainage lines and flood-prone areas to prevent unintended impacts on vegetation or watercourses. Where practicable, mulched material will be stored for a minimum period of approximately six weeks prior to reuse within rehabilitation areas, allowing partial decomposition of organic matter and reducing the potential for phytotoxic effects associated with freshly mulched vegetation.

Zone 2 is identified as the most suitable location for temporary stockpiling as this area will be open, post pine removal, and is away from drainage gullies and provides for access to other management zones.

3.3.3 Erosion Control and Gully Stabilisation

Erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented during rehabilitation works to minimise soil loss and prevent the movement of sediment into the creek. Stabilisation of exposed soils will be achieved through a combination of ground protection measures, including the application of mulch, geotextile materials and the strategic placement of coarse woody debris.

Mulched pine material generated during site preparation will be used to assist with surface stabilisation in disturbed areas where appropriate. In addition to conventional erosion control methods, woody debris generated during clearing activities may be used to assist in managing surface water movement across the site. Techniques such as opportunistic “stick raking” to direct and disperse surface water flows, slowing runoff velocities and encouraging water to spread across the landscape rather than concentrating into erosive flow paths.

Where active gully erosion is present, stabilisation measures will involve a combination of earthworks and debris placement techniques. Initial works will include minor reshaping or battering gully walls to reduce slope instability and limit further erosion. Following these earthworks, sticks and coarse woody debris are to be selectively placed within gully channels to function as temporary sediment traps. These structures assist in slowing water movement, encouraging sediment deposition and creating favourable conditions for vegetation establishment (Day & Shepherd 2019).

The placement of woody debris within gullies is generally most effective in smaller incised gullies, typically less than approximately 0.5 metres in depth. In larger gullies, debris placement alone is unlikely to achieve effective stabilisation. In such cases, reshaping of the gully profile through earthworks may be required, prior to implementing debris-based erosion control techniques. When used in combination, gully battering and debris placement can assist in restoring more stable drainage conditions and promote the gradual re-establishment of vegetation within previously eroded areas (**Photo 1**).



Photo 1 showing an example from Day and Sheppard 2019 of combined earthworks and stick raking to limit gully erosion.

3.3.4 Fauna Spotting

Prior to the removal of any weed trees, shrubs, or dense grass thickets, these areas should be inspected for the presence of native animal breeding places. Where interference of a breeding place is necessary (e.g. to complete weed removal), a relevant Species Management Plan (SMP) must be obtained in accordance with advice from the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI).

All spotter catcher roles and responsibilities are outlined in the sites overall Fauna Management Plan (FMP) (BAAM 2025b).

4.0 Rehabilitation Methodology

Rehabilitation is to be undertaken utilising current best-practice methods in the restoration industry in south-east Queensland, as outlined in the South East Queensland (SEQ) Ecological Restoration Manual (Chenoweth 2012). Proposed restoration approaches will include natural revegetation, assisted revegetation and reconstructive revegetation.

Adaptive management responses will be used in response to varying field conditions.

4.1 Rehabilitation Team

All works in the Rehabilitation Zones associated with the rehabilitation methodology, as set out in this WMRP, must be carried out by a registered revegetation/rehabilitation contractor.

The rehabilitation contractor will undertake site preparation, weed treatments, infill planting s and maintenance.

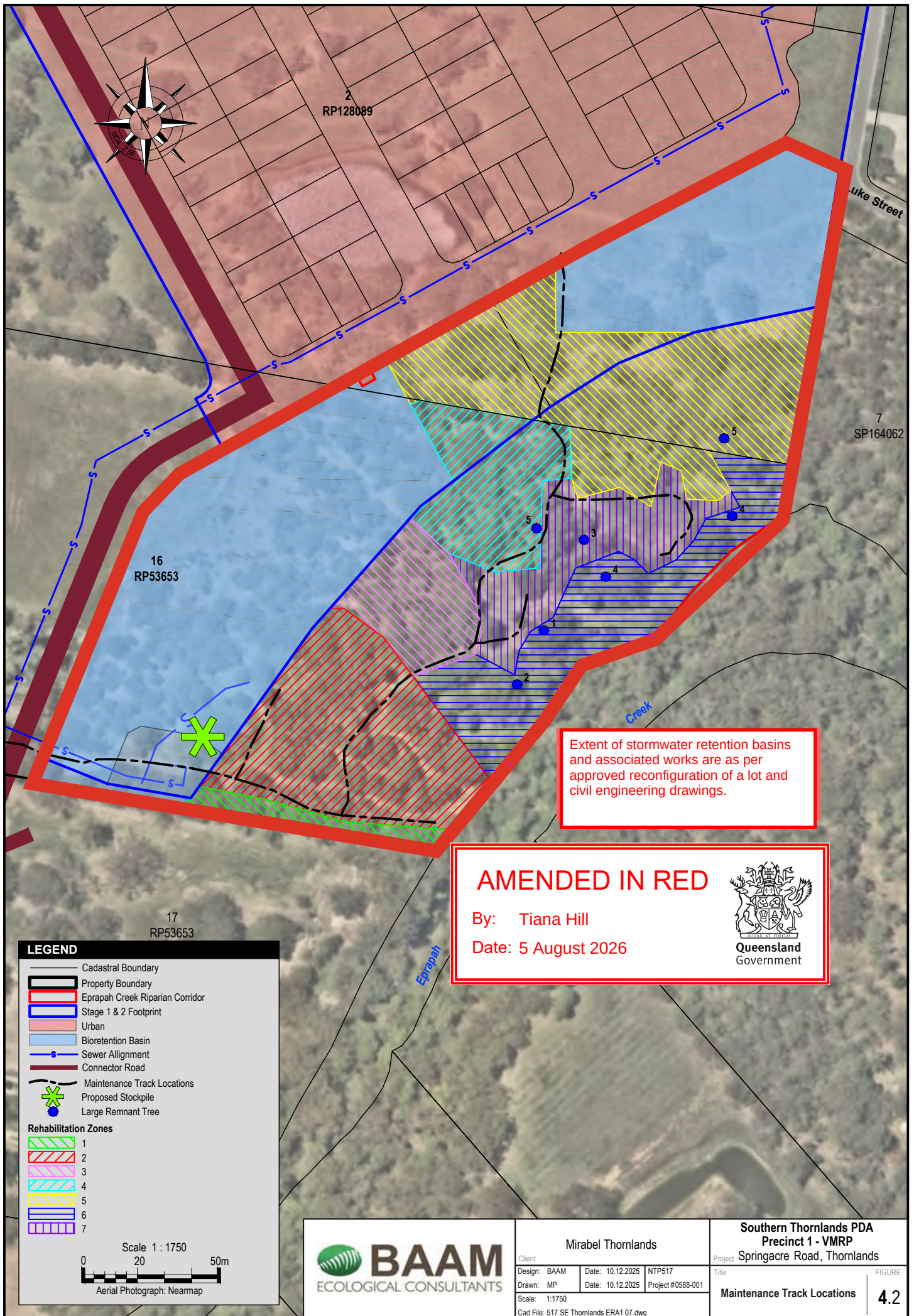
4.2 Demarcation of Rehabilitation Area

Prior to the start of site works all rehabilitation zones are to be clearly defined as 'No Go' areas so as to be readily visible to all personnel undertaking any works on site. No removal or damage to any existing native habitats outside of the civil works footprint is to occur. Tracks/ traffic movement areas (for works – e.g. tub mulching and associated units, spray vehicles, maintenance vehicles etc) are to be clearly delineated across all 7 zones, prior to any revegetation activities.

The proposed management access tracks are shown on **Figure 4.2**. These tracks are indicative and location will be ground truthed, to minimise disturbance, and finalised following initial site preparation works.

4.3 Pest and Weed Management

The site contains a diverse range of exotic trees, shrubs, vines, and grasses. **Table 4.3** summarises the weed species and their status across the site. In accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2014, Category 3 restricted matters must not be distributed into the environment unless authorised under regulation or permit. Landowners are responsible for taking all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control.



Within the Rehabilitation Areas, all weeds should be treated, with particular focus on areas infested with invasive woody weeds and State restricted species. WoNS weeds must be removed from the site and disposed of at an appropriate facility. Non-woody exotic vegetation, such as grasses, may be treated with approved herbicides suitable for use near waterways (e.g. Roundup Biactive®), applied strictly according to label directions. Spraying will avoid rainy or windy conditions and care will be taken to protect native vegetation both within and outside the Rehabilitation Areas.

Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966, at rates as identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit, where applicable.

Weed removal methods will be selected according to species and site conditions, as outlined in **Appendix 4**, which follows recommendations from the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (SEQERF). Tree weeds of lesser significance (e.g. *Pinus* spp.) may be felled and retained as coarse debris, with stumps left in situ to aid soil structure and stability previously discussed in **Section 3.3.1 -3.3.2**. Woody weeds and vines may be treated and left in situ to decompose naturally and provide interim habitat, while ensuring exotic vines do not exploit dead vegetation such as lantana. Follow-up maintenance should suppress regrowth without excessively disturbing the soil.

All treated vegetation must be monitored, with retreatment undertaken if resprouting occurs. While many weed species in the soil seed bank will decline within one to two years, others may persist for a decade or more. Persistent species, require ongoing, long-term attention to achieve effective control.

Weed invasion will continue due to the presence of environmental weeds on adjoining lands and mobilisation during flood events.

Table 4.3: Weed species (and relevant biosecurity status) identified on site

Species	Common Name	Status
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billygoat	Environmental weed
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Whiskey Grass	Environmental weed
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Ground Asparagus	WoNS Category 3 Restricted Matter (Biosecurity Act 2014)
<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Sicklethorn	WoNS Category 3 Restricted Matter (Biosecurity Act 2014)
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	Category 3 Restricted Matter (Biosecurity Act 2014)
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	Category 3 Restricted Matter (Biosecurity Act 2014)
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadagi	Native environmental weed.
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	WoNS Category 3 Restricted Matter (Biosecurity Act 2014)
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i>	Guinea grass	Environmental weed
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Monstera	Environmental weed
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Mock orange	Environmental weed
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Fishbone Fern	Environmental weed
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna	Environmental weed
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passionfruit	Environmental weed
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	Environmental weed
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Paspalum	Environmental weed

Species	Common Name	Status
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	Slash Pine	Environmental weed
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree	Environmental weed
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Pepper	Environmental weed
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	WoNS Category 3 Restricted Matter (Biosecurity Act 2014)
<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	Easter Cassia	Environmental weed
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	South African pigeon grass	Environmental weed
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Brazilian Nightshade	Environmental weed
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco	Environmental weed
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Devil's Fig	Environmental weed
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore Daisy	Category 3 Restricted Matter (Biosecurity Act 2014)
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos Palm	Environmental weed
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black Eyed Susan	Environmental weed
<i>Urochloa multica</i>	Para Grass	Environmental weed
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>	Signal Grass	Environmental weed

4.3.1 Fire Ant Compliance and Safe Practice

All rehabilitation works will be undertaken in accordance with the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014* and the National Fire Ant Eradication Program (NFAEP) requirements, noting that the site is located within a declared Fire Ant Restricted Area and fire ants have been identified and treated, on the site.

- Plant sourcing
 - All nursery stock will be obtained from suppliers accredited under the Fire Ant Approved Nursery Certification Program.
 - All plants are to be sourced from trees within the South East Queensland Bioregion.
- Soil and mulch sourcing
 - Mulch, soil, and other organic materials will only be sourced from suppliers operating under approved Fire Ant Biosecurity Instrument Permits.
 - Materials will be inspected upon delivery to confirm compliance and to ensure no evidence of fire ant infestation is present.
- On-site handling
 - Movement of soil or organic material within the site will be minimised to reduce the risk of inadvertent spread.
 - Any suspected fire ant activity encountered during works will be immediately reported to the NFAEP hotline (13 25 23) and works in the affected area will cease until clearance is provided.
 - Stockpiled mulch is to be inspected regularly for the presence of fire ants and nests

4.4 Species selection and spacing

Species to be planted, as well as spacing and required quantities, are indicated in **Table 4.4** Species selection is based on species recorded on site and identified in the Queensland Herbarium pre-clearing Regional Ecosystems (RE 12.3.11) Technical Report (**Appendix 5**).

Vegetation spacing is in line with the RE (RE 12.3.11) Technical Description stem density. The applicable stem densities are indicated as follows:

- Tree stratum 1 = 284/ha
- Tree stratum 2 = 562/ha
- Shrubs = 2549/ha
- Ground covers (both grasses and herbaceous forbs) = 45% Projected Foliage Cover (PFC)
=2952/ha

PFC is determined by % of foliage cover per m². Average spacing for ground cover is 1 plant per m² minus the stem density number of the trees and shrubs. The given PFC from the RE Technical Description is then used to determine the spacing and number of ground covers required.

Where specified species are commercially unavailable, the rehabilitation contractor shall select appropriate alternative species that are native to the local area. Details of any substitute species, including justification for their selection, must be documented and included in monitoring reports.

It is noted that rehabilitation within some areas (particularly Zone 7) may not be achievable using assisted natural regeneration across all vegetation strata. In these areas, a staged planting approach incorporating tree and shrub species is recommended to progressively increase canopy cover and facilitate the gradual suppression of grasses. This approach is particularly relevant where non-native grasses are currently the sole vegetation stabilising the soil.

Revegetation within zones 4 & 5 in the Bio basin and drainage precinct, will be modified to account for bushfire risk management. Shrub and groundcover plantings (where applicable) should be spaced in accordance with the relevant urban landscape design plan to ensure both ecological and safety objectives are met.

Table 4.4: Species pallet for RE 12.3 11

Species Name	Common Name	Spacing per ha
Trees		846 per ha
		1 per 10m²
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Iron Bark	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Qld Blue Gum	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad -leaf Paperbark	
Shrubs		2549 per ha
		1 per 4 m²
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory wattle	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash	
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	May Bush	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow in Summer	
<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	
Ground covers		2952 per ha
		1 per 3 m²
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire Grass	

AMENDED IN RED

By: Nicole Tobias

Date: 19 April 2026



Species Name	Common Name	Spacing per ha
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Graceful grass	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
<i>Carex brunnea</i> and/or <i>C. maculata</i>	Sedge Grass	
<i>Cyperus haspan</i> and/or <i>C. leiocaulon</i>	Cyperus Sedge	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily	
<i>Juncus polyanthemus</i>	Juncus	
<i>Lomandra laxa</i>	Broad-leaf Mat-rush	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spikey Mat-rush	
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many flowered Mat-rush	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Rough Fern	

Plant spacings outlined in **Table 4.4** and are based on target stem density (SD). To ensure this density is achieved, tube stock planting should include an over-planting allowance of 10–20% to account for natural seedling losses and meet the required stem density for the mapped Regional Ecosystem (RE).

We note that replacement plantings within the biobasins and storm retention basins and immediate surrounds is addressed by the AS Design landscape plan (As Design 2026) where revegetation approaches will differ from standard methods, affecting the spacing and density and diversity of species, particularly in the lower vegetative stratum to address fire safety.

Infill planting will be required in parts of the rehabilitation zones, particularly zones 1, 2, 3, and 6 to support assisted natural regeneration. Infill planting in these areas will be determined on a case-by-case basis in the field, with plantings deployed to ensure the extant habitats align with the stated rehabilitation success monitoring.

4.5 Staging and Implementation

Rehabilitation works will be sequenced to align with the respective zones, with particular attention to Zones 4 and 5 to coordinate with civil works and bio-basin construction. Priority will be given to restoring high-value habitat and addressing the most degraded areas first. Progress will be monitored and adapted over time based on plant survival, natural recruitment, and weed pressure.

All plants will be supplied as 75 mm native tube stock or equivalent, with grasses and groundcover graminoids provided in smaller 65–105 cell trays. Staging will depend on the specific rehabilitation requirements of each zone. For example, Zone 2 may be completed in a single planting event, whereas Zone 7 may be staged, with trees and shrubs planted first, followed by grasses and groundcovers if ongoing monitoring indicates their establishment is warranted. This approach ensures long-term shade from trees, which can help suppress non-native grass species such as South African Pigeon Grass.

Plant stock will be sourced from local nurseries using local-provenance parent material where possible. All stock must be free of defects and pathogens, demonstrate good root structure, and exhibit healthy vigour. The nursery source of material must be certified to verify provenance and quality.

4.6 Planting methods, fertilising and watering

All tube stock plants are to be planted into prepared holes that measure the depth and twice the width of the tubes. There must be a minimum amount of cultivated topsoil to accommodate the seedlings; tube stock seedlings are not to be planted into rock or clay substrate. If no adequate topsoil is present, imported topsoil is required to a depth of 150mm or the minimum height of the tube stock seedling root ball. Tube stock is to be planted in cultivated or augured soil as soon as practicable. Care is to be taken to prevent damage to the roots of existing trees.

Where practicable, planting should occur in late winter/spring following rainfall, and immediately following removal of weeds, to allow plants to become established prior to summer, avoiding significant rainfall events and extreme heat.

Each hole will be pre-watered (depending on soil moisture at time of planting) and can be dosed with water crystals to improve moisture retention around the root ball if required.

To remove seedlings from tubes, the tubes are to be upended, and the root ball lightly tapped out – i.e. do not pull out of the tube by the plant's stem.

Soil is to be backfilled around tube stock, once placed in the hole, and firmed in to ensure soil contact with root ball. To avoid ringbarking, the stem of the tube stock is not to be covered with soil or mulch. A small water catchment ring/dammed area is to be built up at the outside edge of the root ball, at the surface, to ensure water is captured and will flow down into the root zone and not runoff the soil pile.

Each species is to be planted in a random, 'natural' manner across the revegetation zone; the appropriate spacing is provided in Table 4. Groupings of 3, 5, and 7 plants are recommended for the ground cover species especially to create this randomised effect.

Upon completion of planting, soak water around the root ball to ensure no air spaces remain. A minimum of 5-10 L of water will be applied to each tube stock directly after planting. This is to occur within a reasonable time frame post planting, ensuring no wilting takes place between planting and watering-in. Tubes may need re-firming after initial watering if they develop leans.

4.7 Fertilising

Prior to revegetation, as part of civil works, soil fertility should be tested and assessed. Where deficiencies are identified, ameliorants or fertilisers may be applied. If fertiliser is required, each planting hole should receive a suitable controlled-release fertiliser tablet, positioned adjacent to - but not touching - the root ball.

Regardless of soil assessment results, a diluted solution of SeaSol® Seaweed Solution or an equivalent product may be applied during initial watering to reduce transplant shock and promote root growth. Follow-up fertiliser applications are generally unnecessary, as native plants are typically adapted to low-nutrient soils. Exceptions may occur where subsoil or overburden material is used as topsoil, in which case nutrient supplementation may be warranted.

4.8 Mulching.

Mulching of the planting sites fulfils two main requirements:

- It suppresses weeds around the plants, reducing competition for resources such as light, moisture and nutrients; and
- It assists in water retention, keeping plant roots cool and moist. Depending on the type of mulch used, mulching may also help improve soil structure by increasing the organic content.

Following planting, a mulch layer of chipped, mulch is to be applied to a minimum depth of 10 cm and across exposed soils as a layer across all Rehabilitation Areas. If mulching is applied in rings around individual trees the ring should be 1m in diameter minimum. There must be a gap of 10 cm mulch free area immediately around the trunk base of existing vegetation and planted tube stock trees and shrubs. Mulch is to be certified as weed and pathogen free and is not to be applied right up against the trunks of any planted or retained native trees and shrubs.

Mulch stockpiled from felled and mulched timber generated during the clearing of weed tree species—such as *Pinus elliottii*—within the development footprint may be reused, provided it has been allowed to decompose in situ for a minimum of six weeks. All remaining on-site handling of mulch must comply with relevant fire ant management requirements, as outlined in **Section 4.3.1**, to ensure both environmental and biosecurity standards are met.

Jute squares should be used instead of mulch in all locations subject to flooding or overland flows, particularly within management zones 6 and 7

4.9 Tree Guards

If any tree or shrub tube stock vegetation is deemed to be susceptible to macropod, cervid or lagomorph grazing, tree guards (600 mm corflute and stake, or biodegradable equivalent- particularly in zone 7 that may be subject to flooding) should be positioned around each plant at the time of planting. Guards are to be removed from the site at the end of the maintenance period or when the plant has reached a suitable level of establishment.

5.0 Maintenance and Monitoring

5.1 Watering regime

The watering schedule should follow the recommendations in **Table 5.1** although may be subject to change depending on rainfall frequency. Adjustments to watering frequency and quantity should also be made according to visual inspection of site condition and plant health. Watering should be carried out early in the morning or late in the afternoon to avoid excessive water loss from evaporation.

Table 5.1 Watering schedule

Week	Frequency*
1 – 2	One cycle every second day
2 – 7	Two cycles per week
7 – 12	Once cycle per week
12-20+	Site to be monitored for wilting of plants and watering to be undertaken as required.

*During periods where sufficient rainfall events occur, watering will not be required.

5.2 Maintenance and Monitoring Schedule

Maintenance and monitoring of the rehabilitation areas will be undertaken over a period minimum 24-month as outlined in **Table 5.2** to ensure the successful establishment of vegetation and long-term habitat functionality. This work will be undertaken by the rehabilitation contractor or another suitably qualified professional to verify that the correct species and densities have been achieved.

From three to twenty-four months after planting, monitoring and maintenance will continue with regular weed control, replacement planting where necessary, and protection of any natural regeneration occurring within the rehabilitation areas.

General maintenance will include monitoring for erosion, replenishing mulch where depleted, removing rubbish or garden waste, and removing tree guards once plants are sufficiently established. Where mulch is depleted and weed growth increases, forest mulch will be reinstated to a depth of approximately 100 mm within a minimum 1 m diameter around plants, ensuring mulch does not contact stems.

Monitoring will generally occur on a bi-monthly basis, with additional inspections following storms or significant weather events to assess damage, repair fencing where required, and retain fallen timber on site as coarse woody debris for habitat.

Monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with monitoring commitments provided in BAAM 2025c. Key parameters include vegetation survival and health, canopy development, weed suppression, erosion stability, and evidence of fauna use. Ongoing management of Category 3 weeds and other declared pest species will be undertaken throughout the monitoring period. Fixed-point photographic monitoring will be established to visually document vegetation establishment and site condition over time.

Table 5.2 Monitoring and maintenance schedule

Timing	Maintenance Task
First 3 months after revegetation rehabilitation works	Control weeds – Check for weeds monthly and control as required, taking care not to damage planted and regenerating native species, including grasses and forbs. Ensure emphasis is placed on control of identified invasive species Watering – Water each planted stock as per Table 8.1, depending upon prevailing weather conditions and then monthly or as necessary until seedlings are established and self-sustaining (approximately 3 – 6 months). General Site Maintenance – e.g. remove any rubbish found on site; check for signs of erosion; replace mulch as required. Replacement Planting – Replace dead or senescent plants according to the methods in this plan and continue replacement planting until 100% survival rate for the required stem density as specified in Table 7.3 is achieved. Monitoring – Monitor health of planted and retained vegetation on a monthly basis.
3-24 months after planting	Control weeds – Continue weed checks and control as required. Ensure emphasis is placed on control of identified invasive species (including site removal if warranted). 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 this plan and continue replacement planting until 100% survival rate for the required stem density as specified in Table 7.3 is achieved. Regeneration identification – Identify, monitor and protecting natural recruitment of revegetated seedlings within the rehabilitation areas General Site Maintenance – Check for signs of erosion; replace mulch as required. Remove any rubbish dumped on site; check for signs of garden waste dumping and manage as required. Remove tree guards when tube stock plants have reached a suitable level of establishment. Mulching – If mulch is depleted thereby allowing significant weed growth, replace mulch around affected plants with forest mulch to a depth of 100 mm and at least 1m diameter, ensuring mulch does not contact any stems/trunks of native species. Monitoring – Monitor health of planted and retained vegetation on a regular basis (suggested quarterly minimum), ensure replacement plantings for dead plantings receive more regular (suggested monthly) monitoring. Incident monitoring – Monitor after storm or inclement weather event, ensure any required removal of damaged limbs and trees from downed timber remains on site as coarse woody debris for habitat value.

6.0 Reporting

Upon completion of the maintenance period, six monthly monitoring reports, including photographic evidence, to demonstrate compliance with this RMP should be submitted to EDQ.

A Final Completion Report must be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist or similar professional and submitted to EDQ after the 24-month maintenance period or when rehabilitation has achieved the stated outcomes.

The completion report should confirm that rehabilitation objectives have been achieved, and plantings are established and are self-sustained and provide photographic evidence of each management zone.

7.0 References

- AS- Design (2026).** Mirabel Thornlands, Landscape RFI Response, Eprapah Creek Riparian Corridor.
- BAAM Ecology (2025a)** Vegetation Management Plan - Southern Thornlands Priority Development Area Precinct 1- RaL Application 1.
- BAAM Ecology (2025b)** Fauna Management Plan - Southern Thornlands Priority Development Area Precinct 1- RaL Application 1.
- BAAM Ecology (2025c)** Rehabilitation Management Plan - Southern Thornlands Priority Development Area Precinct 1- RaL Application 1.
- Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services (2012),** *South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual*. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.
- Day, J., & Shepherd, B. (2019).** *Gully erosion: Options for prevention and rehabilitation – Experiences from the Burnett and Mary River catchments, Queensland*. Burnett Mary Regional Group for Natural Resource Management (BMRG), Bundaberg, QLD
- Queensland Herbarium (nd).** *Queensland Biodiversity and Ecology Information System (QBEIS) Database - Regional Ecosystems Technical Descriptions*
<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions>
- Redland City Council (RCC) (2019).** *Environmental weeds of the Redlands*,
<https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/Environment-and-sustainability/Pest-animals-and-weeds/Weeds>

APPENDIX 1

Habitat Values Investigation Results

South Thornlands PDA Precinct 1
Eprapah Creek Habitat Value Investigation Results

Site location details



Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
1 -27.582433, 153.260990 Lantana completely dominates the mid layer vegetation. There are occasional Wild Tobacco and Devils Thorn. There are native trees in this location. They are sparse and there is room for a machine to work in and around them for Lantana removal and infill plantings.				
2 -27.582747, 153.261247 This area is in reasonably good condition with the ground covered by slender shade grass and lots of coarse woody debris (logs) and holds a good stand of native trees. Very little restoration work required in this area other than spot spray of occasional Cassia, Lantana and Wild Tobacco and Corky Passion Vine.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
3 -27.582989, 153.261391 Edge of site and adjoining the Creek. This area holds native vegetation though weeds are present due to the increased moisture. Targeted spraying and some infill plantings for this location.				
4 -27.583142, 153.261141 Creek bank. The creek bank is heavily weeded in this location although there are large native trees present and native Cordylines, Lomandra and Slender Shade grasses. Treatment here should look at spot spraying and infill plantings.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
5 -27.582991, 153.260756 This area is completely dominated by introduced grasses, primarily <i>Setaria</i> spp. This area requires complete removal of the grasses. Infill plantings should utilise fast growing pioneer species (Wattle and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.) with occasional gum trees planted into jute matting.				
6 -27.583029, 153.259932 Upper edge of Gully line. This area contains pines and exotic grasses. There are occasional native trees as regrowth and the gully banks have Lomandra patches Selective spraying and infill plantings. Infill plantings should utilise fast growing pioneer species (Wattle and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.) with occasional gum trees planted into jute matting.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
7 -27.582983, 153.259474 Bio-basin area. Non-natives, mostly pine trees and Setaria, completely dominate this area other than occasional very young regrowth wattles and swamp box.				
8 -27.583370, 153.260357 This area is dominated by exotic grasses with pines. This area needs to be slashed with a follow up spray on new growth. Infill plantings should utilise fast growing pioneer species (Wattle and <i>Allocasuarina</i> Spp.) with occasional gum trees planted into jute matting. The aim is for the pioneer species to establish, shade out the grasses and facilitate natural regeneration.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
9 -27.583333, 153.260699 There are occasional native regrowth trees here, mostly brush box and wattles and there is one large blue gum nearby. The mid layer and ground layer are completely dominated by Lantana, Wandering Dude Velcro weed and others. This area will require complete removal probably mechanical initially with follow up sprays and then infill planting with quick growing pioneer species.				
10 -27.583457, 153.260802 Devil's Thorn, Lantana, Wandering Dude and Paragrass dominate. Selective spraying and infill planting, utilising jute mats for stability.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
11 -27.583632, 153.260342		No Photo		No Photo
12 -27.583325, 153.259658 There are native trees establishing in this area, primarily coppicing melaleuca. Dense pines to the south with <i>Melaleuca</i> and <i>Lophostemon</i> to north and east. Highly eroded and sodic soil with areas of tin and rubbish dumped into erosion. A small patch to the east that's casuarina dominated with native grasses.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
13 -27.583287, 153.259478 There is young regrowth melaleuca amongst the pine trees in this location. This is the area where the Bio basins will require removal of all vegetation as part of the initial civil works.				
14 -27.583618, 153.259735 This area is completely dominated by Pine. Mechanical removal and mulching. Complete restoration required in this area.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
15 -27.584078, 153.260171 Lower edge of Rehabilitation area and property boundary with Creek. Highly levels of weeds in this area. Grasses will need to be treated, and plantings placed within Jute mat. Dense pioneer plantings recommended.				
16 -27.583904, 153.259782 This area is entirely dominated by Pines and Lantana dominates the mid layer vegetation. Setaria, Paragrass dominate the ground. Mechanical removal required. There are native trees along the site boundary to the south.				

Site Details & Comments	Representative Photos			
	North	East	South	West
17 -27.583855, 153.259406 This area is almost entirely exotic vegetation and is dominated by pine trees. There is a strip of native trees on site boundary to south. A large weed pile containing Singapore daisy Black-eyed Susan Lantana and Cocus palms. Complete removal and restoration				
18 -27.583685, 153.259322 This area is entirely dominated by exotic species, 99% pine and occasional umbrella tree. Removal of all Pines and restoration activities required.				

APPENDIX 2

ECRC VMRP

Rehabilitation Zone Descriptions and Management Actions

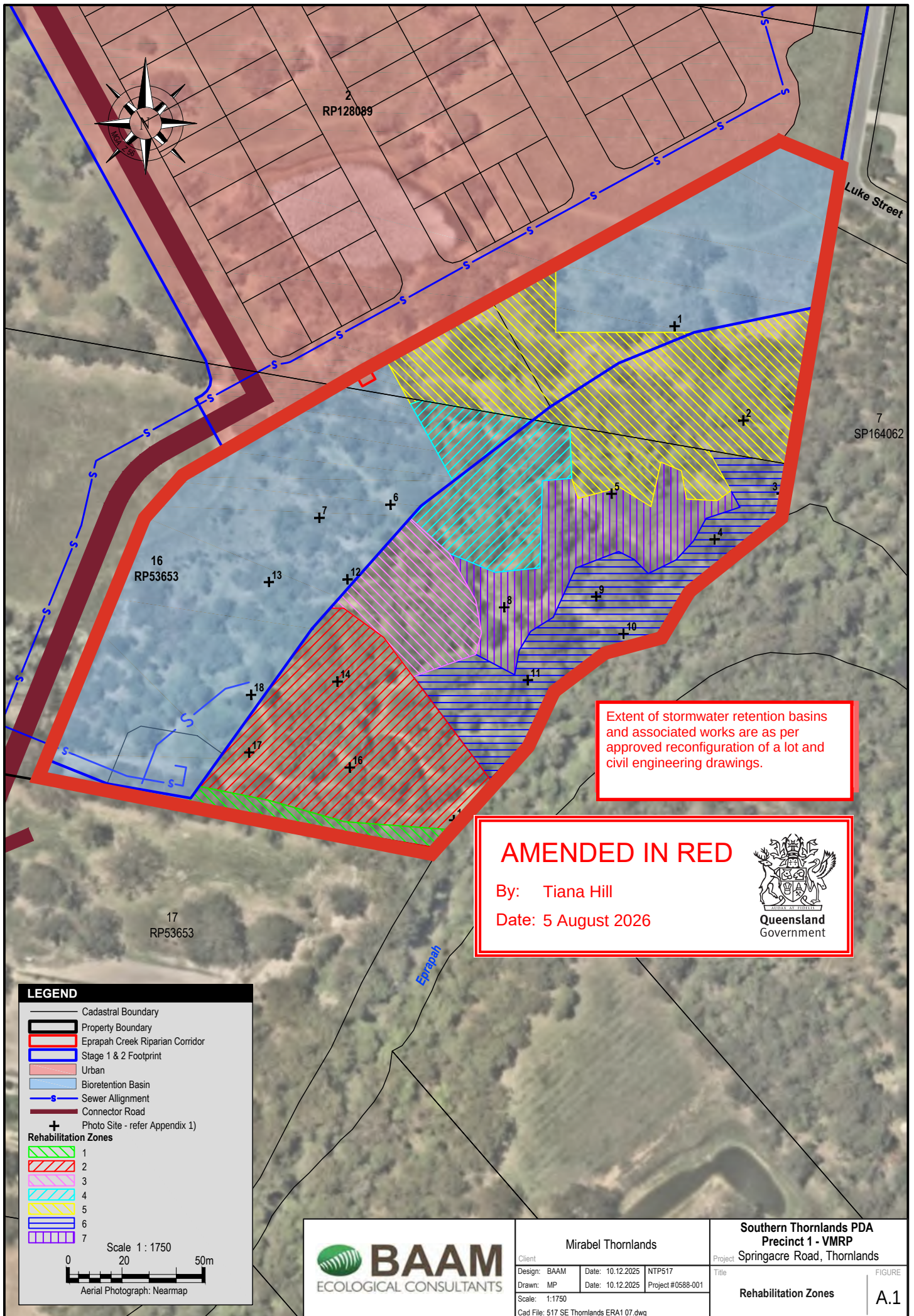


Table A1. ECRC Management Zones Description and Management Actions

Rehabilitation Management Zone Description	Management Actions
Zone 1	
Zone 1 is a mixed open woodland comprising regrowth native vegetation along the fence line. The trees comprise a mix of <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i> and <i>Lophostemon sp.</i>, consistent with that found in the regrowth across the site and within the ECRC. Undergrowth groundcover contains both native grass and non-native species, primarily Basket Grass <i>Oplismenus sp.</i> Native Panic <i>Entolasia stricta</i> and Paspalum Grass <i>Paspalum notatum</i>. Overall, the vegetation structure within this zone reflects a regenerating woodland community with moderate weed presence in the ground layer but otherwise relatively intact native canopy recruitment. Zone 1 can be viewed in photographic points 17 & 18 in Appendix 1 (south point photos only).	Objective: Maintain existing native eucalypt woodland with intact midstorey and groundcover structure. This zone currently supports relatively intact native vegetation and will therefore be managed primarily through unassisted natural regeneration, with limited intervention required. Management actions within this zone will focus on maintenance and selective weed control. Non-native grasses may be controlled through targeted spot spraying where they occur beneath native canopy areas. Care will be taken to avoid overspray that could impact native groundcover species. Where present juvenile pine trees within this zone will be removed to prevent further establishment and competition with native species. Where accessible, these trees may be cut and mulched. In areas where access is constrained and removal would result in unnecessary disturbance to native vegetation; trees may be manually cut and left in situ as coarse woody debris (CWD) or treated and left standing to naturally senesce. The total quantity of retained woody debris will remain within acceptable coarse woody debris benchmarks to avoid excessive fuel accumulation- 555m/ha for this RE. No active planting within this zone is required. However, if monitoring indicates that natural regeneration is not occurring in small canopy gaps or disturbed patches, supplementary tubestock planting may be undertaken. Planting will be limited to small infill areas where natural recruitment is identified as requiring assistance to achieve suitable structure prior to hand over.
Zone 2	
Zone 2 is dominated almost entirely by exotic pine trees <i>Pinus ellioti</i>, which form the canopy, midstorey and shrub layers across much of the area. Interspersed between the pine stands are open areas dominated by dense exotic grasses, including Paspalum, Johnson Grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i> and Guinea Grass <i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>. Para Grass <i>Urochloa mutica</i> also occurs sporadically beneath the pine canopy,	Objective: Restore native eucalypt woodland structure through active rehabilitation. Zone 2 requires a high level of active intervention due to the presence of rubbish, weed infestation and non-native vegetation dominating the zone. Initial site works will involve the removal of all rubbish and debris, including agricultural waste and vehicle bodies located within drainage lines or gullies. Following rubbish removal, site preparation will include the removal of pine trees and other non-native

forming large clumps in areas where light penetration allows ground layer establishment. Smaller infestations of Lantana occur throughout the zone, particularly along disturbed edges and beneath pine stands. The southern portion of the zone contains several large, stockpiled rubbish deposits. These piles are overgrown with a variety of weed species including Black-eyed Susan, Singapore Daisy <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>, Brazilian Nightshade <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>, Wild Tobacco <i>Solanum mauritianum</i> and Devil's Fig <i>Solanum torvum</i>. A large Australian Umbrella Tree <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> is also present within one of the rubbish piles. Evidence of erosion is present along several drainage channels traversing the zone. These channels appear to have historically been used as informal rubbish disposal areas, including abandoned vehicle bodies and other hard waste. In some locations, dense exotic grasses have stabilised the eroded banks, although the underlying channel incision remains evident. Zone 2 can be viewed in photographic points 14, 16, 17 & 18, in Appendix 1.	woody vegetation. Accessible pine material will be mechanically chipped, with mulch reused within rehabilitation areas where appropriate. A proportion of larger woody material may be retained and placed strategically within gullies or drainage lines to assist with erosion control and sediment trapping, provided this does not exceed coarse woody debris benchmarks (555m/ha). Some pine trees located in difficult to access areas may be poisoned and left in situ where removal would cause unnecessary disturbance. Mulch generated during clearing activities will be stockpiled in areas outside drainage lines and overland flow paths and reused during revegetation works. Gully erosion present within this zone will be stabilised through minor earthworks where required, followed by the placement of woody debris or stick structures to slow water movement and encourage sediment deposition – techniques as outlined in Day and Sheppard. Weed management will involve the removal of all Category 3 declared weeds (particularly Lantana) by spraying and physical removal and the targeted control of non-native grasses through spot spraying. Following weed removal, active revegetation will be undertaken using tubestock planting. In areas previously occupied by pine trees, tubestock planting will include both canopy and groundcover species to restore woodland structure in line with RE stem densities. Where dense exotic grass cover occurs in open areas, planting will be staged to gradually establish trees and shrubs capable of shading out exotic grass over time. Grass management will involve periodic slashing combined with targeted herbicide treatment to reduce competition during the establishment phase. Where excess mulch is available, blanket mulching may be applied to assist with grass suppression, with native groundcover species planted within the mulched areas. Alternatively, where tree and shrub tubestock planting occurs – ring mulching or jute matting can be utilised. Prior to planting areas receiving all vegetative stratum, soils at these planting locations will be lightly ripped to a depth of approximately 20 centimetres to improve soil aeration and root penetration. Care is to be taken to avoid soil disturbance within the Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) of existing native trees. Tubestock will be planted as soon as practicable following soil preparation. This zone will be used to stockpile fresh mulch, until it commences decomposition and is suitable for use in rehabilitation activities.
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Zone 3

Zone 3 is dominated by native regrowth vegetation, primarily consisting of coppicing *Melaleuca* species forming dense stands in some areas.

Vegetation structure is generally consistent with regenerating wetland or riparian fringe communities. However, portions of this vegetation, particularly in areas adjacent to the proposed biobasin infrastructure, will require removal as part of initial civil works associated with the development.

Scattered pine trees occur throughout the zone, although these are far less dominant than in Zone 2. The non-native grass South African Pigeon Grass *Setaria sphacelata* occurs at a moderate to high density along the western edge of the zone. A small patch of mature vegetation is also present within this zone, dominated by Black She Oak *Allocasuarina littoralis* with a ground layer of native grasses, Native Panic and forbs such as Hop Goodenia *Goodenia ovata*. This area represents a patch higher-value vegetation patch relative to surrounding regrowth areas.

Evidence of shallow drainage erosion is present in several locations. While these channels are not as deeply incised as those observed within Zone 2, they nevertheless show signs of ongoing erosion. Several areas also contain tin sheets and miscellaneous agricultural debris, likely historically used to create informal crossings. The southern portion of this zone transitions into the heavily pine-dominated vegetation of Zone 2.

Zone 3 can be viewed in photographic points 12, 13 & 7 within **Appendix 1**.

Objective: Restore native eucalypt woodland with midstorey and groundcover species through assisted natural regeneration.

Rehabilitation within this zone will primarily rely on the removal of non-native woody vegetation and natural regeneration, supported by ongoing targeted weed management.

Pine trees present within this zone will be removed and chipped where access allows. Larger logs may be retained as coarse woody debris to enhance habitat values and assist with soil stabilisation. In areas where small rill erosion is present, strategically placed timber may be used as sediment traps to reduce runoff velocity and encourage sediment deposition.

Targeted spot spraying will be undertaken to control non-native grasses occurring beneath *Melaleuca* stands and other native vegetation. Herbicide application will be undertaken carefully to avoid impacts to native grasses and groundcover species.

Where natural regeneration fails to occur within canopy gaps following an initial monitoring period of approximately twelve months, supplementary tubestock planting may be undertaken to achieve revegetation density targets consistent with the restoration objectives for this zone.

Zone 4	
Zone 4 is located along the upper edge of a drainage line that extends downslope toward Erapah Creek. The drainage line itself is largely dominated by non-native grasses, with occasional Pine trees occurring sporadically along the gully margins. Patches of native regrowth vegetation occur within the zone, in particular to the north of this zone as it rises uphill and meets with Zone 5. Vegetation includes small clusters of regenerating vegetation amongst some older native regrowth with scattered native groundcover. Monkey Rope Vine <i>Parsonsia straminea</i> is quite prevalent along this strip of older vegetation. In some areas, native species such as Matt Rush <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> form small patches within the ground layer. Further downslope, the drainage line broadens and transitions into an open grass dominated area within Zone 7, where exotic grasses are extensive and dominate the groundcover. This Zone will form part of the habitat continuum between the ECRC and the bio basin/ stormwater detention area. Zone 4 can be viewed in photographic point 6 within Appendix 1.	Objective: Restore native woodland vegetation while integrating stormwater infrastructure with surrounding native vegetation. Rehabilitation methods within this zone will generally follow those described for Zone 3, with the primary approach being assisted natural regeneration supported by targeted weed management and pine removal A large grass-dominated drainage line extends through this zone and connects to downstream areas. This area will require additional attention to control erosion and stabilise soils. Erosion control techniques as described for Zones 2 and 3, including minor earthworks and the strategic placement of woody debris to slow runoff, may be implemented where required. Most of the zone will be managed through natural regeneration; however, the open gully area dominated by exotic grasses is expected to require supplementary planting of all vegetative stratum to initiate vegetation establishment and stabilise soils. Areas that connect directly with the bio-basin stormwater infrastructure will be rehabilitated in accordance with the broader landscape design for the development to ensure a functional ecological corridor between the riparian area and surrounding vegetation.
Zone 5	
Zone 5 occurs along a sloping landform which slopes down toward the Erapah Creek. At the northern end of the slope, the vegetation consists of scattered large remnant trees with a mid-layer dominated by moderately dense Lantana. Other weed species present include Balloon Bush <i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>, Devil's Fig and Wild Tobacco. The ground layer is comprised of a dense mixture of grasses, including both native species such as Blady	Objective: Integrate stormwater infrastructure with surrounding native vegetation and restore woodland habitats. Much of this zone occurs on slopes that currently support scattered native vegetation and therefore require minimal intervention. Rehabilitation efforts will focus primarily on the control of Category 3 weeds, particularly Lantana. Infill planting will be required following lantana removal. In most areas, vegetation recovery will occur through unassisted natural regeneration, with management methods broadly consistent with those described for Zone 1.

Grass <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and a variety of non-native pasture grasses. Further downslope, vegetation condition improves markedly. The habitats transition into a more intact closed woodland community characterised by high-value regrowth vegetation and occasional mature canopy trees. The ground layer within this area is largely composed of native grasses with minimal weed presence. This Zone also forms part of the habitat connections between the riparian corridor and the biobasin/ stormwater area. Zone 5 can be viewed in photographic points 1, 2 & 3 within Appendix 1.	In the more open areas, adjacent to the bio-basin infrastructure, supplementary planting may be required in accordance with the landscape concept plan to integrate stormwater infrastructure with surrounding vegetation and create a continuous ecological corridor linking the riparian zone with vegetation retained within the broader development.
Zone 6	
Zone 6 comprises the riparian habitats associated with Erapah Creek. Vegetation within this zone is relatively dense compared to surrounding areas and is dominated by riparian species including Lilly Pilly <i>Syzygium</i> and <i>Waterhousia sp.</i> and Melaleuca, together with several very large remnant Eucalypt trees, which contain habitat hollows. The increased vegetation and weed densities, reflect the higher soil moisture and water is availability associated with the creek corridor. The creek contains intermittent pools of water and portions and flow is ephemeral in these upper reaches. The creek bed contains patches of exotic grass, while the ground layer also includes occasional weed species such as Creeping Inch Plant <i>Callisa repens</i>. Along portions of the upper creek bank, dense thickets of Lantana form an almost continuous shrub layer, creating a dense barrier in some locations. Several additional exotic species commonly associated with garden escapees are present within this zone. Despite these weed infestations, the riparian vegetation overall retains	Objective: Restore native riparian vegetation and stabilise creek banks. Rehabilitation within this zone will focus on the restoration of native riparian groundcover and understorey vegetation to stabilise soils and improve bank resilience. Non-native grasses will be removed and replaced with native groundcover species with fibrous root systems capable of binding soil and resisting erosion. Suitable species include <i>Lomandra sp.</i> and other riparian groundcovers that provide effective soil stabilisation. A dense thicket of Lantana occurs along the interface between the creek line and adjacent grass-dominated areas. This infestation is to be focused on as a priority and be removed as part of the rehabilitation program. The removal of weed vegetation may temporarily expose soil surfaces and increase erosion risk. As such, revegetation and bank stabilisation works within this zone will be undertaken in accordance with an appropriate Sediment and Erosion Control Plan, consistent with the requirements of the State Planning Policy 2017 and section 440ZG of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld). Mulch is generally unsuitable for areas subject to flooding within the riparian corridor, as it may be mobilised during high flow events. Where ground protection is required, fibrous matting products should be used and installed correctly to prevent water flow beneath the material, which could

relatively high ecological value, due to the presence of remnant canopy trees and a dense native vegetation structure. Immediately to the south of this zone adjacent to Zone 2 are areas where the ground layer is heavily dominated by Singapore Daisy. Zone 6 corresponds with photographic points 3, 4, 10 and 15, within Appendix 1.	otherwise cause erosion. Where slopes exceed approximately 30 degrees, soil stabilisation may include the use of biodegradable geotextiles, such as open-weave coir matting, to reduce erosion and maintain slope integrity while vegetation establishes. Tubestock trees and shrubs planted outside of geotextile-covered areas will be installed using jute suppression squares to assist with moisture retention and weed control during establishment.
Zone 7	
Zone 7 is characterised by an open landscape almost entirely devoid of native vegetation. The area is dominated by dense exotic grass cover, particularly South African Pigeon Grass and other exotic pasture grasses. The absence of native canopy or shrub vegetation indicates that this area has been heavily cleared or disturbed in the past and now supports a simplified grassland vegetation structure dominated by introduced species. Zone 7 corresponds to photographic points 5 and 8 within Appendix 1.	Objective: Restore native eucalypt woodland within previously cleared grassland. This zone currently supports dense exotic grass cover with little or no native vegetation present. Rehabilitation will therefore require active revegetation to re-establish a woodland structure. Initial works will focus on controlling exotic grasses through a combination of slashing and targeted herbicide treatment- ring spraying. Following grass control, staged planting of woodland tree and shrub species will be undertaken. Planting will focus on establishing fast growing canopy-forming species capable of gradually shading out exotic grasses over time. Tubestock will be planted with jute weed suppression squares to reduce competition during establishment, and ongoing grass management will be required until canopy closure begins to reduce light availability for grass growth. Through staged planting and ongoing grass management, this zone will progressively transition from grass-dominated groundcover to a developing native woodland structure.

APPENDIX 3

ECRC Tree Plot Schedule

Amended Tree Plot
Schedule Required

AMENDED IN RED

By: Nicole Tobias

Date: 19 April 2026



Queensland
Government

Table A1. Provides tree plot details of trees located within the ERC where within or proximate to proposed civil disturbances.

Table A1. ECRC Tree Schedule (red shade tree removed, green shade tree retained)

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
1863	-27.5822	153.2611	Eucalyptus racemosa	66	792	Healthy
1864	-27.5823	153.261	Corymbia intermedia	64	768	Healthy
1865	-27.5824	153.2611	Corymbia intermedia	46	552	Healthy
1866	-27.5824	153.2611	Eucalyptus siderophloia	60	720	Healthy
1867	-27.5824	153.261	Eucalyptus siderophloia	46	552	Healthy
1868	-27.5824	153.261	Corymbia intermedia	50	600	Healthy
1869	-27.5824	153.2608	Corymbia intermedia	73	876	Healthy
1870	-27.5825	153.2608	Corymbia intermedia	69	830	Healthy
1871	-27.5826	153.2608	Eucalyptus siderophloia	56	672	Healthy
1872	-27.5826	153.2606	Lophostemon confertus	45	540	Healthy
1873	-27.5827	153.2605	Corymbia intermedia	58	696	Healthy
1874	-27.5826	153.2605	Eucalyptus racemosa	80	960	Healthy
1875	-27.5823	153.2607	Eucalyptus microcorys	48	576	Healthy
1877	-27.5824	153.2605	Eucalyptus racemosa	82	984	Healthy
1878	-27.5824	153.2604	Eucalyptus microcorys	80	960	Healthy
1879	-27.5825	153.2603	Corymbia intermedia	50	600	Healthy
1880	-27.5825	153.2603	Corymbia intermedia	70	840	Healthy
1881	-27.5825	153.2603	Eucalyptus microcorys	70	840	Healthy
1882	-27.5826	153.2599	Eucalyptus siderophloia	40	480	Healthy
1883	-27.5826	153.2599	Eucalyptus racemosa	48	576	Healthy
2033	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2034	-27.5831	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2035	-27.5831	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2036	-27.5831	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2037	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2038	-27.5832	153.2596	Eucalyptus microcorys	24	288	Healthy
2039	-27.5832	153.2596	Eucalyptus racemosa	10	120	Healthy
2040	-27.5832	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2041	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2042	-27.5833	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2043	-27.5833	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2044	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2045	-27.5834	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2046	-27.5834	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2047	-27.584	153.2593	Eucalyptus racemosa	40	480	Healthy
2048	-27.5841	153.2592	Corymbia intermedia	12	144	Healthy
2049	-27.5841	153.2592	Corymbia intermedia	33	396	Healthy
2050	-27.5841	153.2592	Eucalyptus seeana	25	300	Healthy
2051	-27.5841	153.2592	Eucalyptus racemosa	10	120	Healthy
2052	-27.584	153.2592	Corymbia intermedia	10	120	Healthy
2053	-27.584	153.2592	Corymbia intermedia	30	360	Healthy
2054	-27.584	153.2592	Corymbia intermedia	10	120	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2055	-27.584	153.2592	Corymbia intermedia	48	576	Healthy
2056	-27.584	153.2591	Eucalyptus racemosa	29	348	Healthy
2057	-27.584	153.2592	Eucalyptus racemosa	10	120	Healthy
2058	-27.584	153.2591	Corymbia intermedia	10	120	Healthy
2059	-27.584	153.2591	Melaleuca quinquenervia	17	204	Healthy
2060	-27.584	153.2591	Lophostemon confertus	14	168	Healthy
2061	-27.5841	153.2591	Corymbia intermedia	10	120	Healthy
2062	-27.584	153.2591	Corymbia intermedia	33	396	Healthy
2063	-27.584	153.259	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2064	-27.584	153.259	Eucalyptus racemosa	40	480	Healthy
2065	-27.584	153.259	Eucalyptus racemosa	50	600	Healthy
2066	-27.584	153.259	Eucalyptus racemosa	12	144	Healthy
2067	-27.5842	153.2592	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2068	-27.584	153.2589	Corymbia intermedia	10.5	126	Healthy
2069	-27.584	153.2589	Eucalyptus microcorys	50	600	Healthy
2070	-27.584	153.2589	Eucalyptus microcorys	40	480	Healthy
2071	-27.584	153.2588	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2072	-27.584	153.2588	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2073	-27.584	153.2587	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2074	-27.5839	153.2587	Eucalyptus microcorys	60	720	Healthy
2075	-27.584	153.2588	Corymbia intermedia	23	276	Healthy
2076	-27.5839	153.2587	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2077	-27.5839	153.2587	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2078	-27.5839	153.2587	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2079	-27.5839	153.2588	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2080	-27.5839	153.2587	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2081	-27.584	153.2587	Eucalyptus racemosa	30	360	Healthy
2082	-27.5839	153.2586	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2230	-27.5837	153.2588	Melaleuca quinquenervia	15		
2231	-27.5837	153.2588	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2232	-27.5837	153.2588	Melaleuca quinquenervia	26	312	Healthy
2233	-27.5837	153.2588	Eucalyptus racemosa	23	276	Healthy
2234	-27.5838	153.2588	Eucalyptus racemosa	25	300	Healthy
2235	-27.5837	153.2588	Melaleuca quinquenervia	26	312	Healthy
2236	-27.5837	153.2588	Melaleuca quinquenervia	20	240	Healthy
2237	-27.5837	153.2588	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2238	-27.5837	153.2588	Melaleuca quinquenervia	42	504	Healthy
2239	-27.5837	153.2589	Melaleuca quinquenervia	26	312	Healthy
2240	-27.5837	153.2589	Lophostemon suaveolens	12	144	Healthy
2241	-27.5837	153.2589	Corymbia intermedia	16	192	Healthy
2242	-27.5836	153.2589	Melaleuca quinquenervia	21	252	Healthy
2243	-27.5836	153.2589	Melaleuca quinquenervia	36	420	Healthy
2244	-27.5836	153.2589	Melaleuca quinquenervia	9	108	Healthy
2245	-27.5835	153.2589	Melaleuca quinquenervia	27	324	Healthy
2246	-27.5836	153.259	Lophostemon suaveolens	17	204	Healthy
2247	-27.5835	153.2591	Eucalyptus racemosa	52	624	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2248	-27.5834	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2249	-27.5835	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	20	240	Healthy
2250	-27.5835	153.2592	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2251	-27.5834	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2252	-27.5834	153.2592	Eucalyptus racemosa	48	576	Healthy
2253	-27.5833	153.2591	Melaleuca quinquenervia	30	360	Healthy
2254	-27.5834	153.2591	Lophostemon suaveolens	11	132	Healthy
2255	-27.5833	153.2591	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2256	-27.5833	153.2591	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2257	-27.5833	153.2591	Melaleuca quinquenervia	46	552	Healthy
2258	-27.5833	153.259	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2300	-27.5839	153.259	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2301	-27.5839	153.259	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2302	-27.584	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	20	240	Healthy
2304	-27.584	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	31	372	Healthy
2305	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	42	504	Healthy
2306	-27.5841	153.2594	Eucalyptus propinqua	37	444	Healthy
2307	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	15	180	Healthy
2308	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	13	156	Healthy
2309	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2310	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2311	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	4.5	54	Healthy
2312	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2313	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	15	180	Healthy
2314	-27.584	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	17	204	Healthy
2315	-27.5833	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	23	276	Healthy
2316	-27.5832	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2317	-27.5832	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	12	144	Healthy
2318	-27.5832	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2319	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2320	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2321	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2322	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2323	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2324	-27.5832	153.2592	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2325	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2326	-27.5832	153.2592	Melaleuca quinquenervia	9	108	Healthy
2327	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2328	-27.5832	153.2592	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2329	-27.5832	153.2592	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2330	-27.5833	153.2591	Melaleuca quinquenervia	21	252	Healthy
2331	-27.5832	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	11	132	Healthy
2332	-27.5832	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2333	-27.5831	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2334	-27.5832	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2335	-27.5832	153.2593	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2336	-27.5832	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2337	-27.5832	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	4	48	Healthy
2338	-27.5832	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2339	-27.5832	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2340	-27.5832	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2341	-27.5832	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2342	-27.5832	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2343	-27.5832	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2344	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2345	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2346	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2347	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2348	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2349	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2350	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2351	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2352	-27.5833	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2353	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	13	156	Healthy
2354	-27.5832	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	17	204	Healthy
2355	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2356	-27.5833	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2357	-27.5832	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2358	-27.5832	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	25	300	Healthy
2359	-27.5833	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2360	-27.5833	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	24	288	Healthy
2361	-27.5833	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	14	168	Healthy
2362	-27.5833	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2363	-27.5833	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2364	-27.5833	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	18	216	Healthy
2365	-27.5833	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	44	528	Healthy
2366	-27.5833	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2367	-27.5833	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2368	-27.5834	153.2595	Eucalyptus siderophloia	10	120	Healthy
2369	-27.5834	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2370	-27.5834	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2371	-27.5833	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2372	-27.5834	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	26	314	Healthy
2373	-27.5834	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	20	240	Healthy
2374	-27.5834	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2375	-27.5834	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	30	360	Healthy
2376	-27.5834	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2377	-27.5834	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2378	-27.5834	153.2593	Melaleuca quinquenervia	29	348	Healthy
2379	-27.5834	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2380	-27.5834	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	23	276	Healthy
2381	-27.5834	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2382	-27.5833	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2383	-27.5833	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	16	192	Healthy
2384	-27.5833	153.2595	Lophostemon confertus	57	684	Healthy
2385	-27.5833	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2386	-27.5833	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	10	Healthy
2387	-27.5833	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2388	-27.5833	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2389	-27.5833	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2390	-27.5833	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2391	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2392	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2393	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	16	192	Healthy
2394	-27.5833	153.2596	Eucalyptus tereticornis	10	120	Healthy
2395	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2396	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2397	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2398	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2399	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	15	180	Healthy
2400	-27.5833	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2401	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2402	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2403	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	13	156	Healthy
2404	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2405	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2406	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2407	-27.5833	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2408	-27.5833	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2409	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2410	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	13	156	Healthy
2411	-27.5833	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2412	-27.5834	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2413	-27.5834	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2414	-27.5834	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2415	-27.5834	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2416	-27.5834	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2417	-27.5833	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2418	-27.5833	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2419	-27.5833	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2420	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2421	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2422	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2423	-27.5833	153.2599	Corymbia intermedia	11	132	Healthy
2424	-27.5833	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2425	-27.5833	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2426	-27.5833	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2427	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2428	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2429	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2430	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2431	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2432	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2433	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2434	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2435	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2436	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2437	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2438	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2439	-27.5833	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2440	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2441	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2442	-27.5833	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2443	-27.5833	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2444	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2446	-27.5833	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	14	168	Healthy
2447	-27.5833	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	31	372	Healthy
2448	-27.5833	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2449	-27.5833	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2450	-27.5833	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2451	-27.5833	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2452	-27.5832	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	4	48	Healthy
2453	-27.5832	153.2596	Eucalyptus melanophloia	14	168	Healthy
2454	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2455	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	4	48	Healthy
2456	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2457	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2458	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2459	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2460	-27.5832	153.2595	Corymbia intermedia	26	312	Healthy
2461	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	9	108	Healthy
2462	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2463	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2464	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2465	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2466	-27.5831	153.2596	Eucalyptus microcorys	17	204	Healthy
2467	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2468	-27.5831	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	28	336	Healthy
2469	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	4	48	Healthy
2470	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2471	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2472	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2473	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2474	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	9	108	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2475	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2476	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2477	-27.5832	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2479	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2480	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2481	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2482	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2483	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	4	48	Healthy
2484	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	4	48	Healthy
2485	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2488	-27.5832	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2489	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2490	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2491	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2492	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2493	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2494	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2495	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2496	-27.5833	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2497	-27.5833	153.2597	Corymbia intermedia	5	60	Healthy
2498	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2499	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2501	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	12	144	Healthy
2502	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2504	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2505	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2506	-27.5832	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2507	-27.5833	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2509	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2510	-27.5833	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	28	344	Healthy
2511	-27.5832	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	15	180	Healthy
2512	-27.5832	153.2599	Eucalyptus resinifera	15	180	Healthy
2513	-27.5832	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2514	-27.5832	153.2599	Eucalyptus resinifera	11	132	Healthy
2515	-27.5833	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2516	-27.5833	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2517	-27.5834	153.2599	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2518	-27.5833	153.26	Melaleuca quinquenervia	15	180	Healthy
2519	-27.5834	153.26	Melaleuca quinquenervia	45	540	Healthy
2520	-27.5833	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2521	-27.5832	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2522	-27.5833	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2523	-27.5833	153.2601	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2524	-27.5833	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2525	-27.5833	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	11	132	Healthy
2526	-27.5831	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2527	-27.5832	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2528	-27.5833	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	15	180	Healthy
2529	-27.5832	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	23	276	Healthy
2530	-27.5832	153.2601	Corymbia intermedia	5	60	Healthy
2531	-27.5833	153.26	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2532	-27.5833	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2533	-27.5833	153.2599	Eucalyptus siderophloia	9	108	Healthy
2534	-27.5831	153.26	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2535	-27.5831	153.26	Lophostemon confertus	19	228	Healthy
2536	-27.5832	153.2599	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2537	-27.583	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2538	-27.5831	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2539	-27.5831	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2540	-27.5831	153.2598	Corymbia intermedia	35	420	Healthy
2541	-27.5831	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2542	-27.5831	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2543	-27.5831	153.2598	Corymbia intermedia	12	144	Healthy
2544	-27.5831	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2545	-27.5831	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2546	-27.5832	153.2597	Lophostemon confertus	7	84	Healthy
2547	-27.5831	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	16	192	Healthy
2548	-27.5831	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	12	144	Healthy
2549	-27.5831	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	25	300	Healthy
2550	-27.5831	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	26	312	Healthy
2551	-27.583	153.2598	Eucalyptus racemosa	26	312	Healthy
2552	-27.5831	153.2597	Eucalyptus propinqua	35	420	Healthy
2553	-27.5831	153.2597	Eucalyptus siderophloia	10	120	Healthy
2554	-27.583	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2555	-27.583	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2556	-27.583	153.2597	Eucalyptus microcorys	41	492	Healthy
2557	-27.583	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2558	-27.583	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2559	-27.5829	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2560	-27.583	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	30	360	Healthy
2561	-27.583	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	13	156	Healthy
2562	-27.583	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	27	324	Healthy
2563	-27.583	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	73	876	Healthy
2564	-27.583	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	14	168	Healthy
2565	-27.583	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2566	-27.583	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2567	-27.583	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2568	-27.583	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	17	204	Healthy
2569	-27.583	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2570	-27.5829	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	0	0	Healthy
2571	-27.5829	153.2596	Eucalyptus microcorys	37	444	Healthy
2572	-27.5828	153.2597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2573	-27.5829	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2574	-27.5829	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2575	-27.583	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2576	-27.583	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2577	-27.583	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2578	-27.5829	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	13	156	Healthy
2579	-27.583	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2580	-27.5829	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2581	-27.5829	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2582	-27.5829	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2583	-27.5829	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2584	-27.5829	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2585	-27.5829	153.2595	Eucalyptus microcorys	27	324	Healthy
2586	-27.5829	153.2595	Eucalyptus microcorys	16	192	Healthy
2587	-27.5828	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2588	-27.5828	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2589	-27.5828	153.2595	Corymbia intermedia	15	180	Healthy
2597	-27.5829	153.2594	Eucalyptus microcorys	40	480	Healthy
2598	-27.5829	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2599	-27.5829	153.2594	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2600	-27.5829	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2601	-27.583	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2602	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2603	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2604	-27.5831	153.2595	Allocasuarina littoralis	4	48	Healthy
2605	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2606	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2607	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	9	108	Healthy
2608	-27.583	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2609	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2610	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2611	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2612	-27.5831	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2613	-27.5831	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2614	-27.5831	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2615	-27.5831	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2616	-27.5831	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2617	-27.5832	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2618	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2619	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2620	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2621	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2623	-27.5832	153.2596	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2624	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2625	-27.5831	153.2595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2626	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2627	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2628	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2629	-27.5832	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2630	-27.5832	153.2593	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2631	-27.5831	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2632	-27.5831	153.2595	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2633	-27.5831	153.2594	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2638	-27.5827	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	11	132	Healthy
2639	-27.5827	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2640	-27.5828	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	18	216	Healthy
2641	-27.5827	153.2596	Lophostemon suaveolens	14	168	Healthy
2642	-27.5828	153.2597	Corymbia intermedia	7	84	Healthy
2643	-27.5828	153.2597	Eucalyptus racemosa	16	192	Healthy
2644	-27.5828	153.2597	Corymbia intermedia	7	84	Healthy
2645	-27.5828	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2646	-27.5828	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2647	-27.5828	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2648	-27.5828	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	40	480	Healthy
2649	-27.5828	153.2598	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2650	-27.5828	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	29	348	Healthy
2651	-27.5827	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	38	456	Healthy
2652	-27.5827	153.2597	Eucalyptus microcorys	17	204	Healthy
2653	-27.5827	153.2597	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2654	-27.5827	153.2597	Eucalyptus microcorys	8	96	Healthy
2655	-27.5826	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	14	168	Healthy
2657	-27.5827	153.2597	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2658	-27.5827	153.2597	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2659	-27.5827	153.2597	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2660	-27.5826	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	9	108	Healthy
2661	-27.5827	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	8	96	Healthy
2662	-27.5827	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	7	84	Healthy
2663	-27.5828	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	38	456	Healthy
2664	-27.5828	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	21	252	Healthy
2665	-27.5828	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	5	60	Healthy
2666	-27.5828	153.2598	Eucalyptus microcorys	45	540	Healthy
2667	-27.5828	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	54	648	Healthy
2668	-27.5828	153.2598	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2669	-27.5829	153.2599	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2670	-27.5829	153.2599	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2671	-27.5829	153.2599	Melaleuca quinquenervia	8	96	Healthy
2672	-27.5828	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	40	480	Healthy
2673	-27.5829	153.2599	Corymbia intermedia	8	96	Healthy
2674	-27.5828	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	11	132	Healthy
2675	-27.5828	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	24	288	Healthy
2676	-27.5828	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	40	480	Healthy
2677	-27.5827	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	12	144	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2678	-27.5827	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	31	372	Healthy
2679	-27.5828	153.26	Eucalyptus microcorys	163	1956	Healthy
2680	-27.5828	153.26	Eucalyptus microcorys	34	408	Healthy
2681	-27.5827	153.26	Eucalyptus microcorys	11	132	Healthy
2682	-27.5828	153.26	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2683	-27.5828	153.26	Eucalyptus siderophloia	8	96	Healthy
2684	-27.5828	153.2599	Eucalyptus microcorys	30	360	Healthy
2685	-27.5828	153.26	Corymbia intermedia	4	48	Healthy
2686	-27.5829	153.26	Lophostemon suaveolens	6	72	Healthy
2687	-27.5829	153.26	Corymbia intermedia	9	108	Healthy
2688	-27.5829	153.26	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2689	-27.5829	153.26	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2690	-27.583	153.26	Lophostemon confertus	17	204	Healthy
2691	-27.583	153.26	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2692	-27.583	153.2599	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2693	-27.583	153.26	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2694	-27.583	153.26	Eucalyptus microcorys	55	660	Healthy
2695	-27.5831	153.26	Lophostemon confertus	12	144	Healthy
2696	-27.5831	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2697	-27.5831	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2698	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	17	204	Healthy
2699	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	143	1716	Healthy
2700	-27.583	153.2601	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2701	-27.583	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	32	384	Healthy
2702	-27.583	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2703	-27.583	153.2601	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2704	-27.583	153.2601	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2705	-27.5829	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	7	84	Healthy
2706	-27.5829	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	14	168	Healthy
2707	-27.5829	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	13	156	Healthy
2708	-27.5829	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	7	84	Healthy
2709	-27.5829	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	11	132	Healthy
2710	-27.5829	153.26	Eucalyptus microcorys	33	396	Healthy
2711	-27.5829	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	8	96	Healthy
2712	-27.5829	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2713	-27.5828	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	37	444	Healthy
2714	-27.5829	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2715	-27.5828	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2716	-27.5828	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2717	-27.5827	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	22	264	Healthy
2718	-27.5828	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2719	-27.5828	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2720	-27.5828	153.2603	Eucalyptus microcorys	14	168	Healthy
2721	-27.5828	153.2603	Eucalyptus microcorys	53	636	Healthy
2722	-27.5829	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2723	-27.5829	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2724	-27.5828	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	11	132	Healthy
2725	-27.5828	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2726	-27.5828	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2727	-27.5828	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2728	-27.5828	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2729	-27.5829	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	12	144	Healthy
2730	-27.5829	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	7	84	Healthy
2731	-27.5829	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2732	-27.5829	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	21	252	Healthy
2733	-27.5829	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	15	180	Healthy
2734	-27.5829	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	16	192	Healthy
2735	-27.5829	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	12	144	Healthy
2736	-27.5829	153.2601	Corymbia intermedia	10	120	Healthy
2737	-27.5829	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	14	168	Healthy
2738	-27.5829	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2739	-27.583	153.2602	Corymbia intermedia	14	168	Healthy
2740	-27.583	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	13	156	Healthy
2741	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2742	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2743	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2744	-27.583	153.2601	Corymbia intermedia	24	288	Healthy
2745	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2746	-27.583	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2747	-27.583	153.2601	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	1200	Healthy
2748	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2749	-27.583	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	13	156	Healthy
2750	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2751	-27.583	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2752	-27.583	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	6	72	Healthy
2753	-27.583	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	16	192	Healthy
2754	-27.583	153.2602	Corymbia intermedia	6	72	Healthy
2755	-27.583	153.2601	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2756	-27.583	153.2601	Eucalyptus microcorys	32	384	Healthy
2757	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2758	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2759	-27.583	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	22	264	Healthy
2760	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2761	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2762	-27.5831	153.2602	Corymbia intermedia	7	84	Healthy
2763	-27.5831	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	22	264	Healthy
2764	-27.5831	153.2602	Corymbia intermedia	21	252	Healthy
2765	-27.5831	153.2602	Eucalyptus tereticornis	12	144	Healthy
2766	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	7	84	Healthy
2767	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2768	-27.5831	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2769	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	26	312	Healthy, Poor

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2770	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	12	144	Healthy
2771	-27.583	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2772	-27.583	153.2602	Corymbia intermedia	11	132	Healthy
2773	-27.5834	153.2589	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2774	-27.583	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2775	-27.583	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	10	120	Healthy
2776	-27.583	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2777	-27.583	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2778	-27.583	153.2602	Eucalyptus microcorys	24	288	Healthy
2779	-27.5829	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2780	-27.5829	153.2602	Angophora leiocarpa	5	60	Healthy
2781	-27.5829	153.2602	Angophora leiocarpa	10	120	Healthy
2782	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2783	-27.5829	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2784	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	13	156	Healthy
2785	-27.5829	153.2602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2786	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2787	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2788	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2789	-27.5829	153.2603	Corymbia intermedia	11	132	Healthy
2790	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2791	-27.5829	153.2603	Corymbia intermedia	5	60	Healthy
2792	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2793	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	7	84	Healthy
2794	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	12	144	Healthy
2795	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2796	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2797	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2798	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	34	408	Healthy
2799	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2800	-27.583	153.2604	Angophora leiocarpa	8	96	Healthy
2801	-27.583	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	26	312	Healthy
2802	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	16	192	Healthy
2803	-27.583	153.2603	Corymbia intermedia	7	84	Healthy
2804	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	132	Healthy
2805	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2806	-27.583	153.2603	Corymbia intermedia	16	192	Healthy
2807	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	18	216	Healthy
2808	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	16	192	Healthy
2809	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	14	168	Healthy
2810	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2811	-27.583	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	27	324	Healthy
2812	-27.583	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2813	-27.583	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	15	180	Healthy
2814	-27.583	153.2603	Corymbia intermedia	31	372	Healthy
2815	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2816	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	9	108	Healthy
2817	-27.5831	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	20	240	Healthy
2818	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2819	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	12	144	Healthy
2820	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2821	-27.5831	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	19	120	Healthy
2822	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	21	252	Healthy
2823	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2824	-27.5831	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2825	-27.5831	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2826	-27.5832	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	5	60	Healthy
2827	-27.5829	153.2602	Lophostemon confertus	7	84	Healthy
2828	-27.583	153.2604	Lophostemon suaveolens	16	192	Healthy
2829	-27.5829	153.2604	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2830	-27.5829	153.2604	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2831	-27.5829	153.2604	Melaleuca quinquenervia	10	120	Healthy
2832	-27.5829	153.2604	Melaleuca quinquenervia	9	108	Healthy
2833	-27.5829	153.2604	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2834	-27.5829	153.2604	Lophostemon confertus	8	96	Healthy
2835	-27.5829	153.2604	Lophostemon suaveolens	35	420	Healthy
2836	-27.5829	153.2605	Lophostemon suaveolens	20	240	Healthy
2837	-27.5829	153.2605	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2838	-27.5829	153.2605	Eucalyptus siderophloia	42	504	Healthy
2839	-27.5829	153.2604	Corymbia intermedia	7	84	Healthy
2840	-27.5829	153.2604	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2841	-27.5829	153.2604	Angophora leiocarpa	26	312	Healthy
2842	-27.5828	153.2605	Corymbia trachyphloia	10	120	Healthy
2843	-27.5828	153.2605	Eucalyptus microcorys	38	456	Healthy
2844	-27.5829	153.2605	Melaleuca quinquenervia	7	84	Healthy
2845	-27.5829	153.2604	Corymbia trachyphloia	10	120	Healthy
2846	-27.5828	153.2604	Corymbia trachyphloia	5	60	Healthy
2847	-27.5829	153.2604	Eucalyptus microcorys	35	420	Healthy
2848	-27.5828	153.2604	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2849	-27.5829	153.2604	Lophostemon suaveolens	7	84	Healthy
2850	-27.5829	153.2603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	5	60	Healthy
2851	-27.5829	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	9	108	Healthy
2852	-27.5828	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	12	144	Healthy
2853	-27.5828	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2854	-27.5828	153.2603	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2855	-27.5828	153.2603	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2856	-27.5827	153.2604	Eucalyptus microcorys	32	384	Healthy
2857	-27.5828	153.2604	Corymbia intermedia	10	120	Healthy
2858	-27.5828	153.2605	Angophora leiocarpa	12	144	Healthy
2859	-27.5828	153.2605	Melaleuca salicina	10	120	Healthy
2860	-27.5828	153.2605	Eucalyptus siderophloia	10	120	Healthy
2861	-27.5828	153.2605	Lophostemon confertus	31	372	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2862	-27.5827	153.2606	Lophostemon confertus	32	384	Healthy
2863	-27.5828	153.2606	Melaleuca salicina	10	120	Healthy
2864	-27.5827	153.2606	Corymbia trachyphloia	35	420	Healthy
2865	-27.5827	153.2606	Eucalyptus siderophloia	10	120	Healthy
2866	-27.5827	153.2606	Eucalyptus siderophloia	10	120	Healthy
2867	-27.5828	153.2606	Melaleuca salicina	14	168	Healthy
2868	-27.5823	153.2611	Eucalyptus siderophloia	46	552	Healthy
2869	-27.5828	153.2607	Eucalyptus microcorys	53	636	Healthy
2870	-27.5827	153.2607	Corymbia intermedia	16	192	Healthy
2871	-27.5827	153.2607	Corymbia trachyphloia	24	288	Healthy
2872	-27.5827	153.2607	Angophora leiocarpa	26	312	Healthy
2873	-27.5827	153.2606	Angophora leiocarpa	20	240	Healthy
2874	-27.5827	153.2607	Angophora leiocarpa	10	120	Healthy
2875	-27.5827	153.2607	Lophostemon confertus	30	360	Healthy
2876	-27.5827	153.2607	Lophostemon suaveolens	12	144	Healthy
2877	-27.5827	153.2608	Eucalyptus siderophloia	42	504	Healthy
2878	-27.5827	153.2607	Lophostemon confertus	21	252	Healthy
2879	-27.5827	153.2608	Melaleuca salicina	24	288	Healthy
2880	-27.5827	153.2607	Melaleuca salicina	10	120	Healthy
2881	-27.5828	153.2607	Eucalyptus siderophloia	10	120	Healthy
2882	-27.5828	153.2608	Eucalyptus microcorys	8	96	Healthy
2883	-27.5828	153.2607	Eucalyptus tindaliae	7	84	Healthy
2884	-27.5827	153.2608	Melaleuca salicina	16	192	Healthy
2885	-27.5827	153.2608	Lophostemon confertus	14	168	Healthy
2886	-27.5827	153.2608	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2887	-27.5827	153.2608	Corymbia trachyphloia	30	360	Healthy
2888	-27.5827	153.2608	Corymbia intermedia	10	120	Healthy
2889	-27.5827	153.2608	Lophostemon confertus	50	600	Healthy
2890	-27.5827	153.2609	Eucalyptus microcorys	54	648	Healthy
2891	-27.5827	153.2609	Eucalyptus siderophloia	24	288	Healthy
2892	-27.5827	153.2609	Eucalyptus microcorys	60	720	Healthy
2893	-27.5825	153.2611	Ficus microcarpa	60	720	Healthy
2894	-27.5829	153.2605	Lophostemon confertus	13	156	Healthy
2895	-27.5829	153.2606	Lophostemon suaveolens	8	96	Healthy
2896	-27.5827	153.2602	Eucalyptus tindaliae	12	144	Healthy
2897	-27.5827	153.2602	Corymbia intermedia	33	396	Healthy
2898	-27.5827	153.2602	Angophora leiocarpa	12	144	Healthy
2899	-27.5827	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	10	120	Healthy
2900	-27.5827	153.2602	Lophostemon suaveolens	47	564	Healthy
2901	-27.5827	153.2602	Corymbia trachyphloia	1212	14544	Healthy
2902	-27.5827	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2903	-27.5827	153.2601	Angophora leiocarpa	29	348	Healthy
2904	-27.5827	153.2601	Angophora leiocarpa	10	120	Healthy
2905	-27.5827	153.26	Lophostemon confertus	5	60	Healthy
2906	-27.5827	153.2601	Lophostemon confertus	10	120	Healthy
2907	-27.5827	153.2601	Angophora leiocarpa	10	120	Healthy

Tree No.	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH	TPZ	Health
2908	-27.5827	153.26	Eucalyptus microcorys	42	504	Healthy
2909	-27.5827	153.26	Angophora leiocarpa	18	216	Healthy
2926	-27.5826	153.2598	Angophora leiocarpa	46	552	Healthy

APPENDIX 4

South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework Weed Management Techniques

DISCLOSURE

At the time of publication the following chemicals and techniques are registered for use and are commonly utilised. Other chemicals and techniques are used in the ecological restoration industry. Laws and best practice techniques change over time and as such it is best to check with your local government as to the current preferred approach.

Under label or off-label permits 11463 and 9868. Permit 9868 requires that persons who can use the product under the permit are "All persons who are trained in the use and handling of agricultural chemicals and who are performing weed control as part of a bush regeneration/restoration project". Operators are legally obliged to read the label before using any herbicides. If the species you wish to treat is not on the label it will be

necessary to read the off label permit. Always consult the ecological restoration plan for the projects.

Additional useful references include the Weeds of Southern Queensland (Dight et al., 2011) and PUBCRIS (<http://services.apvma.gov.au/PubcrisWebClient/welcome.do>).

HERBICIDE (+ E.G. TRADE NAME)	PRINCIPLE USES	ECOTOXICOLOGY	GROUP	SCHEDULE	UPTAKE AND RESIDUAL AFFECT	
Glyphosate 360gl (Weedmaster® or Roundup Biactive®)	Non- selective weed control	Full Aquatic registration (in most formulations),	M	5	Absorbed through the leaf via spraying and through the cambium when applying techniques such as stem injection and cut, scrape and paint. Extremely short-lived and rapidly immobilised (both in soil and water). Degraded within hours in most environments	
2,4-D 625 gl amine (Amicide 625)	Selective of broad-leaved weeds in native grasses (limited effect on deep rooted dicots, legumes etc.)	Aquatically registered formulations available	I	5	Mainly absorbed through leaves and stems. Fairly immobile and reltively short-lived in the soil. (degraded within days in most environments)	
Fluroxypyr 333gl (Starane advance)	Selective broad-leaf control (particularly effective on undersown legumes weeds)	N (demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms)	I	NS	Absorbed through the leaves. Relatively short-lived in the soil though highly persistent in water	
Metsulfuron Methyl (Brush-off, Ally, Associate)®	Selective of broad-leaved weeds but also able to control a variety of monocots when applied at higher rates especially Liliaceae and Commilinaea. Lower rates do affect monocots.	N (demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms)	B (potential resistance rotate with other herbicides)	NS	Mainly leaf absorbed. May persist for 3-6 months in the soil profile.	
Metsulfuron + Glyphosate	Non-selective weed control and used with particular weeds or combination of weeds.	N (demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms)	MB (potential resistance rotate with other herbicides)	5	Mainly leaf absorbed, may persist for 3-6 months in the soil profile.	
2,2-DPA	Grass (monocot) selective herbicide suitable for targeting dense weedy grass infestations amongst desirable native vegetation.	Yes (limited)	J	NS	Leaf and root absorbed	
*Aquatic reg indicates that formulations of this herbicide may carry and aquatice registration, some formulations do not and individuals should check PUBCRIS prior to assuming they have an aquatically regitered formulation. Addition of non-aquatically re...						
Gly	Glyphosate	eg. Weedmaster Duo®, Roundup Biactive®				
MM	Metsulfuron methyl	eg. Brushhoff ®, Brushkiller®, Associate®				
S	Surfactant	eg. LI700®, Prosil®, Pulse®				
A	Spray Adjuvant	eg. Agral®, Protec®, Codacide®,				
D	Colour Marking Dye	eg. Herbi (red or blue) Liquid Dye®				

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION METHOD	CHEMICAL	RATE	ADJUVANT	SURFACTANT	COMMENTS
TREES							
Cinese Celtis	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Cut, Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Basal Bark (saplings)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			
		spot-spray	Glyphosate	200ml:10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200mL Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + S + A			
Camphor Laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Cut, Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Basal Bark (saplings)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			
		Spot spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + S + D			
			Glyphosate	200ml:10L water + A + D			
Cadaghi	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cut, Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Basal Bark (saplings)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			
		Spot spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly: 10L water + A + D			
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Basal Bark(sapling)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			
		Spot spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water +			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
Cockscomb Coral Tree and Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> and <i>E. x sykesii</i>	Spot spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + S+ A			
		Basal Bark (sapling)	Fluroxypyr	210ml/10L diesel			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
Brazilian cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	neat (undiluted)			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + S + D			
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria elegans;</i> <i>paniculata</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Basal Bark (sapling)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			
		Spot spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
Privet (Large and Small leaved)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> and <i>L.sinense</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + S+ D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM:10L water + A + D			
			Fluroxypyr	30ml:10L water +			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1:1.5 Gly:water			
		Basal Bark (sapling)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			

Mulberry	<i>Morus spp.</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + S + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Basal Bark (Juvenile)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			
Canary Island Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + S + D			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + S + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water (do not stem inject when in flower)			
Broad-leaf Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml:10L water + S + A			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + S + A			
			Fluroxypyr	30ml:10L water			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Basal Bark (sapling)	Fluroxypyr	210ml:10L diesel			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Giant Devils Fig and Wild Tobacco	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> and <i>S. mauritianum</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	150ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
			Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Basal Bark (Juvenile/ Mature)	Fluroxypyr	210ml/10L diesel			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
African tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Cocos palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Stem Inject	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
Yellow Bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Basal Bark	Fluroxypyr	210ml/10L diesel			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate	150ml Gly: 10L water + A + D			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Tipuana	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			

GRASSES							
Creeping Bamboo/ Clumping Bamboo	<i>Arundinaria spp./ Bambusa spp.</i>	Cut and spray (re- growth/seedling)	Glyphosate	100ml Gly: 10L water + D			
			2,2-DPA	150g:10L water			
		Cut stump and fill segment	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Broad-leaved carpet grass, Narrow-leaved carpet grass, Para grass, Mosman River grass , Pangola grass, Guinea grass, Rhodes grass, Molasses grass, Sour grass, Paspalum, Bahia grass, Vasey grass, Broad-leaf paspalum, Kikuyu grass, Bana grass, Elephant grass	<i>Axonopus compressus,</i> <i>A. fissifolius, Brachiaria</i> <i>mutica, Cenchrus</i> <i>echinatus, Chloris</i> <i>gayana, Digitaria</i> <i>eriantha, Megathyrsus</i> <i>maximus, Melinis</i> <i>minutiflora, Paspalum</i> <i>conjugatum , P.</i> <i>dilatatum , P. notatum</i> <i>, P. urvillei , P. wettsteinii</i> <i>, Pennisetum clandest</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly:10L water + D			
Herbs							
Agave/Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
Crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly:10L water + D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1/2 - 1g MM: 10L water + D			
Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly:10L water + D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1/2 - 1g MM: 10L water + D			
Blue billy-goat weed	<i>Ageratum</i> <i>houstonianum</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly:10L water + D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1g MM: 10L water + D			
			Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
			2-4,D	30ml/10L water			
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml gly:10L water + A + D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM: 10L water + A + D			
Cobblers pegs	<i>Bidens pilosa var. pilosa</i>	Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
			2, 4-D	30ml/10L water			
			Glyphosate	100ml Gly: 10L water + A + D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1g MM: 10L water + A + D			
Mother of Millions; Live Leaf Plant; Resurrection Plant	<i>Bryophyllum</i> <i>delagoense; Pinnatum</i>	Spot Spray	2, 4-D	50ml/10L water			
	<i>Bryophyllum</i> <i>delagoense</i>		Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM:10L water + S + D			
Purple/Green Succulent, Inch Plant	<i>Callisia fragran; repens</i>	Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	90ml/10L water			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM:10L water + S + D			
			Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			

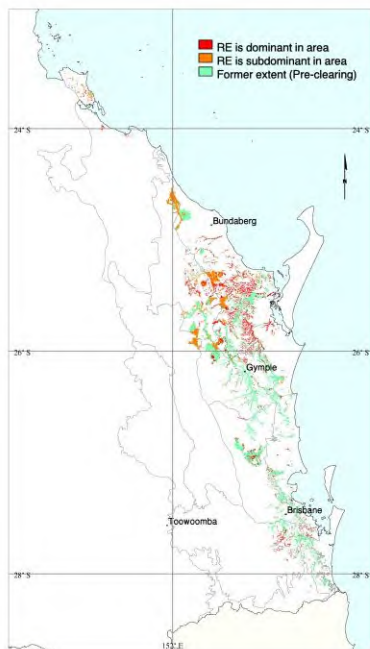
Hairy Commelina; Trad (wandering Jew); Purple Succulent; Striped Trad	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> ; <i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> / <i>albiflora</i> ; <i>Tradescantia pillida</i> ; <i>Zebrina pendula</i> syn <i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM: 10L water + S + D			
			Fluroxypyr	90ml/10L water			
Glory lilly	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Foliar Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
Polka dot plant	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	Spot Spray	Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM:10L water + S + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
Fish bone fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Spot Spray	Metsulfuron methyl	1g MM: 10L + A/S + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
Coral berry	<i>Rivinia humilis</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly: 10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
Mother-in-law's tongue	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
Flannel Weed	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	60ml/10L water			
Ground Asparagus	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Spot Spray	Metsulfuron Methyl	1.5g MM : 10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A/S + D			
Singapore Daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Spot Spray	Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1g MM in 10L water + A + D			
SHRUBS							
Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Spot Spray	2,4-D	40ml/10L water			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
Duranta	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Overall Spray (re-growth/seedling)	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	40ml/10L (spring, summer)-60ml/10L water (Autumn, Winter)			
		Spray (spot spray and overspray)	Glyphosate	100ml Gly:10L water + D			
		Spray Red Flowering species	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
		Splatter Gun	Glyphosate	1 Gly:9 water			

Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
HERBS							
Murraya	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Mickey mouse bush	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Basal Bark	Fluroxypyr	210ml/10L diesel			
		Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A/S + D			
		Scrape (lightly) and Paint - juvenile	Glyphosate	neat (undiluted)			
		Cut Drill and Fill - mature	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia Spp.</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint in horizontal cuts across flat stems	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
Castor Oil Plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Spot Spray	2, 4-D	45ml/10L water			
			Glyphosate	100ml/ 10L water			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1g MM added to 1 Gly:1.5 water			
Easter Cassia/ Winter Senna	<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
		Cut and Paint		1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject (Mature)	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Smooth senna	<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
		Cut and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Yellow Oleander	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Basal Bark	Fluroxypyr	210ml/10L Diesel			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
VINES							
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A/S + D			
		Scrape and Paint (mature vines)	Glyphosate	Scrape as much stem as possible in 1m lengths on alternate sides. Gouge and paint ground tubers. Scrape and paint roots			
Moth vine	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate (aerial)	1 Gly:1.5 water			

Dutchman's pipe	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	200ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Climbing Asparagus	<i>Asparagus africanus; plumosus</i>	Basal Bark	Fluroxypyr	210ml/ 10L diesel			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A+ + D			
Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly:10L water + D			
Green/ Silver-leaf desmodium; Siratro; Horesgram; Glycine	<i>Desmodium intortum; Macroptilium atropurpureum; Macrotyloma uniflorum; Neonotonia wightii</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A+ + D			
			2,4-D	40ml/10L water			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Moon flower; Mile-a-minute; Morning Glory; Blue Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea alba; I. cairica; I. indica and I. purpurea</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
			2, 4-D	30ml/10L water			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Creeping Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Spot Spray	2,4-D	40ml/10L water			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g MM : 10L water + A + D			
Cat's Claw Creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate	100ml Gly : 10L water + S + D			
			Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1g MM:10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Edible passionfruit; Stinking Passionflower; Corky Passionfruit; White Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora edulis; foetida; suberosa; subpeltata</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1g MM in 10L water + A + D			
			Glyphosate	200ml Gly:10L water + A + D			
			2,4-D	30ml/10L water			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Spot Spray	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	100ml Gly + 1.5g MM in 10L water + A + D			
			Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
		Gouge and Paint tubers	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
		Stem Inject	Glyphosate + Metsulfuron Methyl	1/1 (g) + 1g (MM) Per Litre of water			
Climbing nightshade	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Spot Spray	Fluroxypyr	30ml/10L water			
			Glyphosate	100ml Gly : 10L water + A + D			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			
Black eyed susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Spot Spray	2-4,D	30ml/10L water			
			Glyphosate	200mL in 10L water			
			Metsulfuron methyl	1.5g in 10L water			
		Basal Bark	Fluroxypyr	210ml/ 10L diesel			
		Cut Scrape and Paint	Glyphosate	1 Gly:1.5 water			

Appendix 5

Regional Ecosystem Technical Descriptions

Eucalyptus tereticornis +/- Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia open-forest on alluvial plains usually near coast

Pre-clearing area (ha), remnant area (ha) and per cent remaining: 189,082 46,988 25%

Species recorded: Total: 218; woody: 55; ground: 182; Avg. spp./site: 40.6; std dev.: 8.5, 14 site(s)

Basal area: Avg./site: 22.1 m²/ha, range: 17.0 - 31 m²/ha, std. deviation: 4 m²/ha, 14 site(s)

Structural formation: Woodland: 43%; open-forest: 43%; tall woodland: 7%; open-woodland: 7%, 14 site(s)

Representative sites: 13892, 15417, 16504, 19290, 19291, 19741, 19743, 19751, 19764, 19809, 19855, 19907, 40855, 40856.

Stratum: T1

Height avg. = 22.8m, range 19-30m, 13 sites

Crown cover avg. = 44.0%, range 17.0-60.0%, 14 sites

Stem density/ha avg. = 284, range 20-520, 10 sites

Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): Eucalyptus tereticornis (52, 71%), Eucalyptus siderophloia (29, 64%), Melaleuca quinquenervia (25, 29%), Corymbia intermedia (23, 64%), Lophostemon suaveolens (21, 43%)

Frequent species (cover, frequency): Eucalyptus tereticornis (22, 71%), Corymbia intermedia (13, 64%), Eucalyptus siderophloia (10, 64%), Lophostemon suaveolens (12, 43%), Angophora leiocarpa (6, 36%), Melaleuca quinquenervia (12, 29%), Corymbia tessellaris (8, 21%), Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata (3, 14%), Angophora woodsiana (18, 7%), Dendrophthoe vitellina (7%), Eucalyptus seeana (5, 7%), Eucalyptus tindaliae (1, 7%)

Stratum: T2

Height avg. = 11.3m, range 6-19m, 12 sites

Crown cover avg. = 23.9%, range 3.0-60.0%, 14 sites

Stem density/ha avg. = 562, range 40-1520, 12 sites

Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): Lophostemon suaveolens (41, 71%), Melaleuca quinquenervia (34, 64%), Allocasuarina littoralis (31, 21%), Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima (25, 29%), Corymbia intermedia (16, 43%)

Frequent species (cover, frequency): Lophostemon suaveolens (12, 71%), Melaleuca quinquenervia (4, 64%), Corymbia intermedia (4, 43%), Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima (3, 29%), Alphitonia excelsa (1, 29%), Allocasuarina littoralis (7, 21%), Eucalyptus siderophloia (2, 21%), Eucalyptus tereticornis (1, 21%), Acacia concurrens (3, 14%), Angophora leiocarpa (5, 14%), Banksia integrifolia (6, 14%), Corymbia tessellaris (2, 14%), Elaeocarpus obovatus (14%), Glochidion sumatranum (11, 14%), Melaleuca linariifolia (4, 14%), Melaleuca salicina (14, 14%), Notelaea longifolia (14%), Angophora woodsiana (7%), Casuarina glauca (5, 7%), Cinnamomum camphora (1, 7%), Ficus coronata (5, 7%), Glochidion ferdinandi (7%), Jagera pseudorhus (7%), Parsonsia straminea (1, 7%), Pinus elliottii* (1, 7%)*

Dominant species: Relative cover (mean of cover of species / total cover of all species in that stratum for all values > zero) and frequency (percent of total sites) ordered by decreasing relative abundance. Up to five most dominant species with frequency > 20% listed for each stratum.

Frequent species: Cover (mean of all values > zero) and frequency (percent of total sites) of all species occurring in more than 5% of sites ordered by decreasing frequency. Ground layer species are listed as either graminoid or forb.

Naturalised species have an asterisk (*) after the name. indet. after listed name = indeterminate species or genus

Stratum: S1

Height avg. = 2.7m, range 1.5-4m, 13 sites

Crown cover avg. = 22.9%, range 1.0-80.0%, 14 sites

Stem density/ha avg. = 2549, range 100-10800, 12 sites

Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): *Leptospermum polygalifolium* (57, 21%), *Lantana camara** (39, 57%), *Lophostemon suaveolens* (29, 43%), *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima* (29, 43%), *Acacia leiocalyx* (22, 43%)

Frequent species (cover, frequency): *Lantana camara** (16, 57%), *Alphitonia excelsa* (4, 50%), *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima* (4, 43%), *Acacia leiocalyx* (2, 43%), *Lophostemon suaveolens* (4, 43%), *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (1, 43%), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (36%), *Acacia concurrens* (1, 21%), *Baccharis halimifolia** (21%), *Corymbia intermedia* (21%), *Corymbia tessellaris* (21%), *Hakea florulenta* (21%), *Leptospermum polygalifolium* (28, 21%), *Acacia maidenii* (14%), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (4, 14%), *Angophora leiocarpa* (1, 14%), *Banksia integrifolia* (14%), *Breynia oblongifolia* (14%), *Cinnamomum camphora** (1, 14%), *Clerodendrum floribundum* (14%), *Glochidion ferdinandi* (14%), *Glochidion sumatranum* (1, 14%), *Parsonia straminea* (1, 14%), *Persoonia stradbrokeensis* (1, 14%), *Trema tomentosa* (1, 14%), *Acacia fimbriata* (7%), *Acacia melanoxylon* (7%), *Asparagus africanus** (7%), *Dodonaea triquetra* (7%), *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (7%), *Grevillea banksii* (1, 7%), *Grevillea robusta* (7%), *Ligustrum sinense** (1, 7%), *Maclura cochinchinensis* (1, 7%), *Melaleuca linariifolia* (3, 7%), *Melaleuca salicina* (7%), *Murraya paniculata* (1, 7%), *Myrsine variabilis* (7%), *Pinus elliottii** (7%), *Pittosporum revolutum* (1, 7%), *Pultenaea paleacea* (7%), *Senna pendula* var. *glabrata** (1, 7%), *Sida hackettiana* (7%), *Stephania japonica* (1, 7%), *Trophis scandens* subsp. *scandens* (7%)

Dominant species: Relative cover (mean of cover of species / total cover of all species in that stratum for all values > zero) and frequency (percent of total sites) ordered by decreasing relative abundance. Up to five most dominant species with frequency > 20% listed for each stratum.

Frequent species: Cover (mean of all values > zero) and frequency (percent of total sites) of all species occurring in more than 5% of sites ordered by decreasing frequency. Ground layer species are listed as either graminoid or forb.

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Stratum: G

Height avg. = 0.6m, range 0.2-1m, 13 sites

PFC avg. = 44.3%, range 12-95%, 14 sites

Dominant species (relative cover, frequency): *Ottochloa gracillima* (25, 50%), *Imperata cylindrica* (24, 86%), *Pteridium esculentum* (21, 21%), *Themeda triandra* (17, 64%), *Lomandra longifolia* (11, 43%)

Frequent species (cover, frequency): GRAMINOIDS: *Imperata cylindrica* (15, 86%), *Themeda triandra* (11, 64%), *Ottochloa gracillima* (14, 50%), *Cymbopogon refractus* (2, 36%), *Entolasia stricta* (1, 36%), *Microlaena stipoides* (2, 36%), *Eragrostis spartinoides* (1, 29%), *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (29%), *Alloteropsis semialata* (21%), *Digitaria parviflora* (21%), *Fimbristylis dichotoma* (21%), *Lepidosperma laterale* (21%), *Oplismenus aemulus* (2, 21%), *Panicum effusum* (21%), *Paspalidium distans* (21%), *Aristida warburgii* (14%), *Arundinella nepalensis* (4, 14%), *Capillipedium spicigerum* (1, 14%), *Chloris gayana** (14%), *Eragrostis brownii* (14%), *Eremochloa bimaculata* (14%), *Gahnia aspera* (14%), *Paspalidium gracile* (3, 14%), *Sacciolepis indica* (2, 14%), *Scleria levis* (14%), *Abildgaardia vaginata* (1, 7%), *Aristida calycina* var. *calycina* (7%), *Baumea* indet. (1, 7%), *Carex brunnea* (7%), *Carex* indet. (7%), *Carex maculata* (5, 7%), *Chrysopogon fallax* (7%), *Cyperus haspan* (1, 7%), *Cyperus leiocaulon* (7%), *Dichelachne* indet. (7%), *Dichelachne micrantha* (7%), *Digitaria breviglumis* (7%), *Digitaria* indet. (7%), *Digitaria longiflora* (7%), *Echinochloa telmatophila* (7%), *Fimbristylis cinnamometorum* (7%), *Heteropogon contortus* (1, 7%), *Juncus polyanthemus* (1, 7%), *Leptochloa* indet. (7%), *Megathyrsus maximus** (12, 7%), *Oplismenus imbecillis* (7%), *Panicum simile* (1, 7%), *Paspalidium gaussum* (1, 7%), *Sarga leiocladum* (27, 7%), *Schoenus apogon* (5, 7%), *Urochloa mutica** (2, 7%)

FORBS: *Cyanthillium cinereum* (71%), *Lobelia purpurascens* (1, 64%), *Parsonsia straminea* (1, 64%), *Passiflora suberosa** (57%), *Brunoniella australis* (50%), *Dianella caerulea* (50%), *Geitonoplesium cymosum* (50%), *Phyllanthus virgatus* (50%), *Desmodium rhytidophyllum* (43%), *Lomandra longifolia* (3, 43%), *Ageratum houstonianum** (1, 36%), *Centella asiatica* (36%), *Goodenia rotundifolia* (36%), *Murdannia graminea* (36%), *Eustrephus latifolius* (29%), *Stephania japonica* (1, 29%), *Commelina lanceolata* (21%), *Emilia sonchifolia** (21%), *Glochidion ferdinandi* (21%), *Glycine clandestina* (21%), *Gomphocarpus physocarpus** (21%), *Lomandra laxa* (21%), *Pimelea linifolia* (1, 21%), *Polymeria calycina* (21%), *Pteridium esculentum* (5, 21%), *Smilax australis* (21%), *Solanum seaforthianum** (21%), *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima* (1, 14%), *Alphitonia excelsa* (14%), *Bidens pilosa** (1, 14%), *Cassytha pubescens* (14%), *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (14%), *Crassocephalum crepidioides** (14%), *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (14%), *Dianella rara* (14%), *Dianella revoluta* (14%), *Flemingia parviflora* (1, 14%), *Galactia tenuiflora* (14%), *Glochidion sumatranum* (14%), *Hybanthus stellarioides* (14%), *Lantana camara** (10, 14%), *Lomandra confertifolia* subsp. *pallida* (14%), *Lomandra multiflora* (14%), *Lophostemon suaveolens* (3, 14%), *Maclura cochinchinensis* (14%), *Ochna serrulata** (14%), *Passiflora foetida** (14%), *Pseuderanthemum variabile* (1, 14%), *Pycnospora lutescens* (14%), *Sida rhombifolia** (14%), *Solanum nigrum* (14%), *Tricoryne elatior* (14%), *Acacia concurrens* (7%), *Acacia leiocalyx* (1, 7%), *Ageratina riparia** (10, 7%), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia** (7%), *Aristolochia pubera* (7%), *Asclepias curassavica** (7%), *Asparagus* indet. (1, 7%), *Balioskion pallens* (7%), *Blechnum indicum* (7%), *Breynia oblongifolia* (7%), *Caladenia catenata* (7%), *Calochlaena dubia* (5, 7%), *Casuarina* indet. (7%), *Cayratia clematidea* (7%), *Chamaecrista nomame* (7%), *Cheilanthes sieberi* (7%), *Chorizema parviflorum* (7%), *Commelina diffusa* (7%), *Corybas barbarae* (1, 7%), *Corymbia tessellaris* (7%), *Crotalaria montana* (7%), *Curculigo ensifolia* (7%), *Cyclophyllum coprosmoides* (7%), *Daviesia umbellulata* (7%), *Desmodium gunnii* (7%), *Desmodium varians* (7%), *Dianella brevipedunculata* (7%), *Epacris microphylla* (7%), *Eriocaulon australe* (1, 7%), *Ficus rubiginosa* (7%), *Geodorum densiflorum* (7%), *Glycine clandestina* var. *sericea* (7%), *Glycine tomentella* (7%), *Gonocarpus chinensis* subsp. *verrucosus* (7%), *Gonocarpus micranthus* subsp. *ramosissimus* (7%), *Goodenia bellidifolia* (7%), *Grevillea leiophylla* (7%), *Hakea florulenta* (7%), *Hibbertia scandens* (7%), *Hydrocotyle tripartita* (2, 7%), *Hypericum gramineum* (7%), *Hypoxis pratensis* (7%), *Jacaranda mimosifolia** (7%), *Lagenophora stipitata* (7%), *Leptospermum polygalifolium* (3, 7%), *Ligustrum sinense** (7%), *Lindernia crustacea* (7%), *Lindsaea incisa* (7%), *Lomandra confertifolia* (3, 7%), *Lomandra filiformis* (7%), *Lomatia silaifolia* (7%), *Macrotyloma axillare* (7%), *Melastoma malabathricum* (7%), *Mitrasacme alsinoides* (7%), *Notelaea ovata* (7%), *Oxalis* indet. (7%), *Oxalis perennans* (7%), *Passiflora subpeltata** (7%), *Persoonia media* (7%), *Polygala paniculata** (7%), *Poranthera microphylla* (7%), *Pterostylis nutans* (7%), *Pultenaea spinosa* (7%), *Richardia brasiliensis** (7%), *Rivina humilis** (3, 7%), *Rostellularia adscendens* (7%), *Rostellularia obtusa* (7%), *Rubus parvifolius* (7%), *Schefflera actinophylla* (7%), *Schinus terebinthifolius** (7%), *Senna pendula* var. *glabrata** (7%), *Sigesbeckia orientalis* (7%), *Smilax glyciphylla* (7%), *Solanum mauritianum** (7%), *Sonchus oleraceus** (7%), *Sporadanthus caudatus* (10, 7%), *Trophis scandens* subsp. *scandens* (7%), *Viola banksii* (7%), *Viola hederacea* (7%)

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