Sunshine Coast Council

Temporary Local Planning Instrument

(Protected Vegetation Overlay) 02-2013

It is hereby certified that this is a true and correct copy of
Temporary Local Planning Instrument (Protected Vegetation Overlay) 02-2013
made in accordance with the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, by the Sunshine Coast Regional Council.

_____

John Knaggs
Chief Executive Officer

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Date

Sunshine Coast Council

Temporary Local Planning Instrument (Protected Vegetation Overlay) 02-2013

Contents

Sunshine Coast Regional Council
Temporary Local Planning Instrument (Protected Vegetation Overlay) 02-2013

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This temporary local planning instrument may be cited as *Temporary Local Planning Instrument (Protected Vegetation Overlay) 02-2013*.

2 Object

The object of this temporary local planning instrument is to ensure that operational work for clearing protected vegetation within parts of the local government area, is appropriately managed through the application of provisions which affect the operation of the planning schemes for the local government area.

3 Commencement

This temporary local planning instrument commences on 23 June 2013.

4 Expiry

This temporary local planning instrument expires on 23 June 2014.

5 Interpretation

(1) The dictionary in schedule 1 defines particular words used in this temporary local planning instrument.

(2) In the interpretation of the following provisions of this temporary local planning instrument, consideration may be given to the identified extrinsic material under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* —

(a) schedule 2— a vegetation protection order for the prescribed Caloundra area under the former local law;

(b) schedule 3— a property vegetation management plan for a category 4 lot in the prescribed Noosa area under the former local law.

Part 2 Application of temporary local planning instrument

6 Application

(1) This temporary local planning instrument applies to the local government's local government area.

(2) This temporary local planning instrument applies to the following planning schemes—

(a) *Caloundra City Plan 2004*;

(b) *Maroochy Plan 2000*;

(c) *The Noosa Plan 2006*.

7 Effect

This temporary local planning instrument affects the operation of the planning schemes for the local government area by applying the provisions of Part 3 (Protected vegetation overlay) to the planning schemes.

Part 3 Protected vegetation overlay

Division 1 General provisions

8 Structure

Part 3 (Protected vegetation overlay) comprises the following—

(a) definitions;

(b) the protected vegetation overlay area;

(c) the assessment table for the protected vegetation overlay;

(d) the protected vegetation overlay code.

9 Protected vegetation overlay area

(1) The protected vegetation overlay applies to the following parts of the local government area (***protected vegetation overlay area***)—

(a) the part of the planning scheme area of the *Caloundra City Plan 2004* identified on Protected Vegetation Overlay Map 1 - Prescribed Caloundra Area (***prescribed Caloundra area***);

(b) the part of the planning scheme area of the *Maroochy Plan 2000* identified on Protected Vegetation Overlay Map 2 - Prescribed Maroochy Area (***prescribed Maroochy area***);

(c) the planning scheme area of *The Noosa Plan 2006* (***prescribed Noosa area***).

(2) The protected vegetation overlay maps identified in column 2 of Table 1 are included in schedule 4.

Table 1 Protected vegetation overlay maps

Column 1 Protected vegetation overlay area	Column 2 Protected vegetation overlay maps
Prescribed Caloundra area	Protected Vegetation Overlay Map 1 – Prescribed Caloundra Area
Prescribed Maroochy area	Protected Vegetation Overlay Map 2 – Prescribed Maroochy Area
Prescribed Noosa area	Not applicable

10 Protected vegetation

The vegetation in the protected vegetation overlay area identified in Table 2 is protected from clearing (***protected vegetation***).

Table 2 Protected vegetation

Column 1 Protected vegetation overlay area	Column 2 Protected vegetation
Prescribed Caloundra area	1. Land identified in schedule 2 – the vegetation identified as protected vegetation in schedule 2 2. Other land – a tree within 10 metres of the high bank of a watercourse which at a height of 1 metre above the ground level has a trunk with a girth of 70 centimetres or more
Prescribed Maroochy area	All vegetation
Prescribed Noosa area	1. Category 1, 2 and 3 lots – all vegetation 2. Category 4 lot – the vegetation identified as protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan in schedule 3

11 Exempt clearing

(1) Protected vegetation in the protected vegetation overlay area may be cleared in the circumstances stated in this section (***exempt clearing***).

(2) The following is exempt clearing in the prescribed Caloundra area of the protected vegetation overlay area—

(a) clearing identified as exempt clearing in schedule 2;

(b) clearing in the course of a forest practice;

(c) clearing where—

(i) a person honestly and reasonably believes that an immediate threat exists to life or property; and

(ii) no other lawful action is reasonably available to the person to avoid the immediate threat to life or property; and

(iii) no reasonable opportunity exists to make a development application for operational work for clearing protected vegetation; and

(iv) the local government is advised in writing as soon as practicable after the action has been taken;

(d) clearing in accordance with a notice given under a local law;

(e) clearing which is reasonably necessary to clear a survey line to prepare a plan for a development application;

(f) clearing for development on land the subject of a development permit which is reasonably necessary to give effect to the development permit;

(g) clearing for development on land the subject of an approval under the *Land Act 1994* which is carried out in accordance with the approval;

(h) clearing for the sole purpose of the owner or occupier of the land providing a fence post, yard post or timber for the construction of a dwelling where the vegetation is not taken off the land for resale or otherwise;

(i) clearing specified in—

(i) an infrastructure agreement between the owner of the land and the local government; or

(ii) an instrument of covenant relating to the conservation of a physical or natural feature of the land including soil, water, animals or plants that has been registered in accordance with the *Land Title Act 1994* or the *Land Act 1994*;

(j) clearing in accordance with a permit under the former local law.

(3) The following is exempt clearing in the prescribed Maroochy area of the protected vegetation overlay area—

(a) clearing for development on land the subject of a development permit which is reasonably necessary to give effect to the development permit;

(b) clearing where—

(i) a person honestly and reasonably believes that an immediate threat exists to life or property; and

(ii) no other lawful action is reasonably available to the person to avoid the immediate threat to life or property; and

(iii) no reasonable opportunity exists to make a development application for operational work for clearing protected vegetation; and

(iv) the local government is advised in writing as soon as practicable after the action has been taken;

(c) clearing by a hand tool including a motorized hand tool, which is reasonably necessary to establish a sight line for the measurement of land by a surveyor in the exercise of their profession;

(d) clearing on land included in a Rural precinct in the local government's planning scheme, which is reasonably necessary for the construction, operation or maintenance of a farm structure including a bore, windmill, tank stand, fence, stock yards, loading ramp and shed on the land where the vegetation exists;

(e) clearing in the course of a forest practice;

(f) clearing in the course of mining which is approved under State legislation;

(g) clearing in the course of—

(i) the maintenance or re-clearing of an existing track, fire-break or fence-line; or

(ii) the planned burning of vegetation to reduce a fire hazard;

(h) clearing in accordance with a permit under the former local law.

(4) The following is exempt clearing in the prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area—

(a) clearing which is a property maintenance activity;

(b) clearing which is reasonably necessary for emergency access or work or is immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;

(c) clearing on a category 4 lot identified as exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan in schedule 3;

(d) clearing which is reasonably necessary for carrying out work that is—

(i) authorised or required under an Act, regulation or local law; or

(ii) specified in a notice given by the local government or another regulatory authority;

(e) clearing in accordance with a development approval;

(f) clearing on a category 1 lot, where—

(i) the vegetation is within three (3) metres of an existing building or structure; and

(ii) the clearing is reasonably necessary for access to the building or structure or has been approved in a landscape plan; and

(iii) the vegetation is not otherwise required to be retained in accordance with a development approval;

(g) clearing on a category 2 or 3 lot, where—

(i) the vegetation is within ten (10) metres of an existing building or structure; and

(ii) the clearing is reasonably necessary for access to the building or structure or has been approved in a landscape plan; and

(iii) the vegetation is not otherwise required to be retained in accordance with a development approval;

(h) clearing on a category 3 or 4 lot greater than ten (10) hectares in area, where—

(i) the vegetation is within 30 metres of a building or within ten (10) metres of a structure; and

(ii) the clearing is reasonably necessary for the control of fire risk to the building or structure; and

(iii) the vegetation is not otherwise required to be retained in accordance with a development approval;

(i) clearing vegetation within the path of a utility service;

(j) clearing on a category 1, 2 or 3 lot, where the clearing —

(i) is pruning of native vegetation for the purpose of tree maintenance or hazard management; and

(ii) results in no more than 20% loss of the live canopy volume of a tree within a 12 month period; and

(iii) does not involve lopping or topping;

(k) the clearing is on a category 1, 2 or 3 lot, where the clearing is to vegetation that is regrowth other than the following—

(i) vegetation in an area identified as a significant land slip hazard potential in the local government's planning scheme;

(ii) vegetation which is an endangered, vulnerable and near threatened plant as defined by the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*;

(iii) vegetation which is critically endangered or vulnerable flora as defined by the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;

(iv) heathland;

(v) riparian vegetation;

(vi) vegetation in a critical habitat;

(vii) vegetation in an area that has been cleared in contravention of a local law including the former local law;

(l) clearing on land in the Agricultural Land Conservation Area (ALCA) identified in the local government's planning scheme;

(m) clearing in the course of a fire management activity;

(n) clearing in the course of a forest practice;

(o) clearing in accordance with a permit under the former local law.

Division 2 Assessment table

12 Assessment categories and relevant assessment criteria

(1) The assessment category for operational work for clearing protected vegetation in the protected vegetation overlay area is identified in column 2 of Table 3.

(2) The relevant assessment criteria for operational work for clearing protected vegetation in the protected vegetation overlay area is identified in column 3 of Table 3.

Table 3 Assessment categories and relevant assessment criteria

Column 1 Type of development	Column 2 Assessment category	Column 3 Assessment criteria
Operational work for clearing protected vegetation in the protected vegetation overlay area	Exempt if exempt clearing Code assessable if not exempt clearing	If code assessable— Protected vegetation overlay code

Editor's notes—

1. Operational work for clearing vegetation does not include clearing vegetation on—

- *a forest reserve under the Nature Conservation Act 1992; or*
- *a protected area under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, section 28; or*
- *an area declared as a state forest or timber reserve under the Forestry Act 1959; or*
- *a forest entitlement area under the Land Act 1994.*

(Sustainable Planning Act 2009, section 10)

2. Clear, for vegetation—

(a) means remove, cut down, ringbark, push over, poison or destroy in any way including by burning, flooding or draining; but

(b) does not include destroying standing vegetation by stock, or lopping a tree.

(Sustainable Planning Act 2009, schedule 3)

3. Destroy, for vegetation, includes destroying it by burning, flooding or draining.

(Sustainable Planning Act 2009, schedule 3)

4. Lopping, a tree, means cutting or pruning its branches, but does not include—

(a) removing its trunk; and

(b) cutting or pruning its branches so severely that it dies.

(Sustainable Planning Act 2009, schedule 3)

13 Relationship with planning schemes

If there is a difference between the assessment category for operational work for clearing protected vegetation in the protected vegetation overlay area and the assessment category for clearing vegetation in an assessment table of the local government's planning scheme, the higher assessment category is to prevail as follows—

(a) self-assessable development is a higher assessment category than exempt development; and

(b) code assessable development is a higher assessment category than exempt development and self-assessable development; and

(c) impact assessable development is a higher assessment category than exempt development, self-assessable development and code assessable development.

Division 3 Protected vegetation overlay code

14 Protected vegetation overlay code

The following provisions in this division comprise the protected vegetation overlay code—

(a) compliance with the protected vegetation overlay code (section 15);

(b) overall outcomes for the protected vegetation overlay code (section 16);

(c) specific outcomes and probable solutions for the protected vegetation overlay code (section 17).

15 Compliance

Operational work for clearing protected vegetation in the protected vegetation overlay area complies with the protected vegetation overlay code if there is compliance with—

(a) the specific outcomes and overall outcomes of the protected vegetation overlay code; or

(b) the overall outcomes of the protected vegetation overlay code if the clearing of protected vegetation does not comply with the specific outcomes.

16 Overall outcomes

(1) The overall outcomes are the purpose of the protected vegetation overlay code.

(2) The overall outcomes sought for the protected vegetation overlay code are the following—

(a) to ensure that clearing protected vegetation, in particular significant vegetation, only occurs where it is reasonably necessary;

(b) to ensure that where clearing protected vegetation is reasonably necessary it occurs in an environmentally responsible manner.

17 Specific outcomes and probable solutions

(1) The specific outcomes sought for the protected vegetation overlay code are identified in column 1 of Table 4.

(2) The probable solutions for assessable development are identified in column 2 of Table 4.

Table 4 Specific outcomes and probable solutions

Column 1 Specific outcomes	Column 2 Probable solutions
Clearing protected vegetation in the prescribed Caloundra area, prescribed Maroochy area and prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area	
O1 Clearing protected vegetation does not involve the following— (a) vegetation listed or referred to in the National Trust of Queensland Heritage Register or in a Heritage Register of the local government in a planning scheme policy; (b) vegetation identified or referred to in State or Commonwealth legislation; (c) habitat for an animal or plant identified in State or Commonwealth legislation; (d) vegetation located on a prominent hillside, slope or ridgeline; (e) vegetation the clearing of which may cause or contribute to erosion or slippage; (f) riparian vegetation; (g) vegetation the clearing of which may have an adverse impact on the hydrology of an area or upon a hydrologically-sensitive plant community such as heathland, sedgeland, melaleuca forest or mangrove forest; (h) vegetation which is or is capable of forming or contributing to a buffer between different land uses; (i) vegetation which is or is capable of forming or contributing to a visual buffer or a buffer against pollution, light spillage or noise; (j) vegetation which contributes to visual amenity or landscape quality.	No solution provided.
Clearing protected vegetation in the prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area	
O2 Clearing protected vegetation does not involve the following— (a) vegetation within 400 metres of the full level of ponded water within Lake Macdonald; (b) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to	No solution provided.

Column 1 Specific outcomes	Column 2 Probable solutions
increase the risk of erosion; (c) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to have an adverse environmental impact; (d) remnant vegetation of local origin, classified as remnant of concern regional ecosystem or remnant endangered regional ecosystem or is vegetation located in a wetland; (e) vegetation which has natural or cultural heritage values; (f) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to have an adverse impact on a water catchment area or water quality; (g) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to have an adverse impact on the diversity of flora and fauna species supported or likely to be supported by the vegetation; (h) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to have an adverse impact on a flora or fauna community which has conservation status; (i) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to have an adverse impact on any individual species of flora and fauna which has conservation status; (j) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to have an adverse impact on a person or industry reliant on maintaining the vegetation; (k) vegetation the clearing of which is likely to have an adverse impact on the neighbouring land.	

Schedule 1 Dictionary

section 5

building has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

category 1 lot means a freehold lot of 0.3 hectares or less in the prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area.

category 2 lot means a freehold lot of more than 0.3 hectares but less than 2 hectares in the prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area.

category 3 lot means a freehold lot of 2 hectares or more, other than a category 4 lot, in the prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area.

category 4 lot means a freehold lot of 2 hectares or more which is subject to a property vegetation management plan in the prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area.

clearing has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

critical habitat has the same meaning in the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

destroy has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

development has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

development application has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

development approval has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

development permit has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

environment has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

exotic weeds means a species of plant occurring in an area outside its historical natural range and which has a negative impact for the environment or people.

fire management activity means the controlled use of fire for pasture management, to manage the risk of wild fire and to assist with the maintenance of ecological processes in vegetation communities that are ecologically adapted to fire.

foreshore means the land in the local government area lying between the high water mark and low water mark at ordinary spring tides and controlled by the local government under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

forest practice has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

former local law means *Interim Local Law No. 8 (Protection of Vegetation) 2011* and includes *Interim Subordinate Local Law No. 8 (Protection of Vegetation) 2011*.

heathland means a vegetation community of local origin that is characterised by high species diversity and a canopy height generally less than 1.5 metres, growing on sandy soils and or soils subject to periodic inundation or waterlogging.

infrastructure has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

infrastructure agreement has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

land has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

land degradation means the following—

(a) soil erosion;

(b) a rising water table;

(c) the expression of salinity;

(d) mass movement by gravity of soil or rock;

(e) stream bank instability;

(f) a process that results in declining water quality in a river stream, creek or watercourse or natural wetland.

local government area has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

local law has the same meaning in the *Local Government Act* 2009.

local origin means a species occurring in an area which is within its historical natural range.

lopping has the same meaning in *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

lot has the same meaning in *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

native vegetation means vegetation of local origin occurring within its natural range.

natural heritage means any of the following—

(a) biodiversity and critical habitat as defined in the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;

(b) an endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or presumed extinct species as defined in the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*;

(c) a matter of national environmental significance as defined in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;

(d) an area included in the Commonwealth Government's Register of the National Estate;

(e) an endangered and of concern regional ecosystem as defined in the *Vegetation Management Regulation 2000*;

(f) vegetation required to support, protect and maintain biodiversity values within the local government area, whether these be of local, regional, state or national significance.

operational work has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

owner has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

exempt clearing see section 11.

planned burning means the burning of vegetation for the purpose of reducing the risk of bushfire.

planning scheme area has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

planning scheme policy has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

prescribed Caloundra area see section 9.

prescribed Maroochy area see section 9.

prescribed Noosa area see section 9.

property maintenance activity means clearing protected vegetation which is reasonably necessary for property maintenance including the following—

(a) the construction and maintenance of a farm track, fence and shed on a site;

(b) the maintenance of crops;

(c) the slashing of grass;

(d) the harvesting of crops;

(e) the maintenance of pasture and cleared land areas;

(f) the pruning, felling and clearing of orchard vegetation species;

(g) surveying purposes;

(h) the collection of firewood for non commercial purposes;

(i) the removal of an exotic weed;

(j) any other maintenance activity specified in a property vegetation management plan.

property vegetation management plan is a specific program of vegetation management for a category 4 lot in the prescribed Noosa area of the protected vegetation overlay area approved under the former local law which is included in schedule 3.

protected vegetation see section 10.

pruning has the same meaning in the Australian Standard AS 4373-2007.

reasonably necessary means clearing protected vegetation for a particular purpose where there is no alternative way of achieving the purpose that is prudent and feasible and would avoid clearing protected vegetation or significantly reduce the extent of clearing protected vegetation.

regional ecosystem has the same meaning in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

regrowth means any vegetation that is less than seven (7) years of age.

riparian vegetation includes the following—

(a) vegetation along a foreshore;

(b) vegetation in a permanent freshwater watercourse or existing within 50 metres from the top of the bank of a permanent freshwater watercourse;

(c) vegetation in a permanent tidal watercourse or existing within 250 metres from the top of the bank of a permanent tidal watercourse;

(d) vegetation in Lake Macdonald or within 400 metres of the full level of ponded water within Lake Macdonald;

(e) vegetation in a riparian zone.

riparian zone means land which adjoins, directly influences or is influenced by a body of water.

road has the same meaning in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

significant vegetation means the following—

(a) vegetation which is a valuable part of the historic, cultural, or natural heritage of the local government area;

(b) vegetation which is important for protecting from land degradation;

(c) vegetation which is important for protecting, enhancing or contributing to local and regional biodiversity values;

(d) vegetation which is important for protecting or enhancing a terrestrial or aquatic waterway, water catchment or an ecosystem contained therein;

(e) vegetation which is important for its beneficial effect on the visual amenity and landscape quality of the locality in which it is situated.

topping has the same meaning in the Australian Standard AS 4373-2007.

vegetation includes a tree, plant and an organism of vegetable origin, whether living or dead, but does not include—

(a) a plant declared as a pest under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*; or

(b) a weed or undesirable plant species as identified in a planning scheme policy.

protected vegetation overlay area means the parts of the local government area to which the protected vegetation overlay applies as identified in section 9.

watercourse means a river, creek, stream or channel which contains water under normal conditions.

waterway means a river, stream, creek, wetland, estuary, lake, lagoon and coastal waters.

wetland means an area of permanent or periodic inundation, whether natural or artificial, static or flowing, fresh, brackish or saline, and includes an area of marine water the depth of which at low tide is less than 6 metres.

Schedule 2 Protected vegetation and exempt clearing for the prescribed Caloundra area

sections 10 and 11

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation	Column 4 Exempt clearing
1.	Lot 1 on SP149234	All vegetation	Clearing for an area of 2000m^2 incorporating the existing house and effluent disposal area.
2.	Lot 9 on RP894911	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. Existing banana plantation. 2. An area of 2000m^2 incorporating a suitable house site and effluent disposal area, provided that this area does not incorporate any natural drainage line or slopes greater than 20 degrees.
3.	Lot 1 on SP120432	All vegetation in the proposed tree protection area identified on Plan 1	Clearing for declared weeds, exotic grasses and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth.
4.	Lots 1 and 2 on SP104812	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. Declared weeds, exotic grasses and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth. 2. Access tracks to dwellings of a maximum width of 3.5 metres. 3. Firebreaks in the case where imminent fire is threatening life and property. 4. A residence on the land subject to the following measures— • Limit vegetation clearance to an area of approximately 3000m^2 in the south western corner of the land. • Locate the proposed house site on the lower slopes with a southerly aspect. • Provision of a 10 metre cleared buffer zone surrounding the house site. • Control and removal of declared weeds to reduce the risk of intense wildfire. • Minimisation of disturbance to open eucalypt woodland which is essential for soil stabilisation and has significant

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation	Column 4 Exempt clearing
			wildlife habitat value. • Location of roads to minimise soil erosion during construction and the fragmentation of high value communities. • Location of effluent disposal sites at a sufficient distance from seasonal watercourses and drainage lines to minimise nutrient input. • Encourage the use of nutrient removal measures (e.g. evapotranspiration areas) at effluent disposal sites and other sources of nutrient laden runoff.
5.	Lot 2 on RP221149	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. An area of 2000m^2 in total incorporating each cabin site and effluent disposal area identified on Plan 2. 2. Declared weeds, exotic grasses and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth. 3. Access roads to buildings of a maximum pavement width of 3.5 metres identified on Plan 2.
6.	Lots 65–70, 72-74 and 82–86 on SP112331	All vegetation depicted on Plans 3A and 3B	Clearing for the following— 1. Declared weeds, exotic grasses and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth. 2. Six (6) trees located within the road pavement alignment. 3. Vegetation documented in a written approval from the local government as being suitable for removing for house site and effluent disposal purposes.
7.	Lot 8 on RP889585	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. An area of 2000m^2 in total incorporating a suitable house site and effluent disposal area, such being exclusive of natural drainage lines. 2. A 3 metre wide access track to the house site. 3. Declared weeds and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth.

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation	Column 4 Exempt clearing
8.	Lot 25 on RP206653	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. Declared weeds, exotic grasses and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth. 2. Building envelopes for the approved cabins (only in consultation with the local government). 3. Approved accesses to the approved buildings (only in consultation with the local government).
9.	Lots 6 and 7 on SP147222	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. An area of 2000m^2 in total incorporating a suitable house site and effluent disposal area, such being exclusive of natural drainage lines. 2. Any existing vegetation to be harvested off the land for commercial purposes only if— ▪ the vegetation to be harvested is incorporated into a plan which is to include methods and frequency of harvesting and management of habitat, water quality and species diversity; and ▪ the plan is approved by the local government and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines. 3. Declared weeds and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth. 4. Unconstructed access tracks to dwellings of a maximum width of 3.5 metres in vegetated areas.
10.	Lot 5 on SP111157 and Lots 4 and 6 on SP155165	All vegetation	Clearing for declared weeds, exotic grasses and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth.

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation	Column 4 Exempt clearing
11.	Lots 3 and 4 on SP111608	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. Six (6) metres for firebreak purposes where Lot 4 on SP111608 adjoins the State Forest. 2. An area of 2000m^2 in total incorporating a suitable house site and effluent disposal area on Lot 4 on SP111608. 3. Access tracks to the dwelling of a maximum width of 3.5 metres. 4. Declared weeds and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth. 5. A maximum of 20 trees per year for fencing purposes, effective from the date of the sealing of the survey plan where in accordance with a management plan approved by the local government.
12.	Lot 2 on SP114829, Lot 6 on SP179966, and Lots 7 and 12 on SP214344	All vegetation	Clearing for the following— 1. Declared weeds, exotic grasses and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth. 2. Existing firebreaks. 3. Firebreaks in the case where imminent fire is threatening life and property. 4. An area of 900m^2 incorporating a house site on Lot 2 on SP114829. 5. An area for effluent disposal on Lot 2 on SP114829. 6. Vegetation approved to be cleared for the purposes of house sites, accesses or any other approved works as part of an approval of any future subdivision application over Lot 2 on SP114829 and an approval of any future rezoning (or material change of use) and subdivision over Lot 6 on SP179966 and Lots 7 and 12 on SP214344.
13.	Lot 222 on RP815513	All vegetation	Clearing for an area of 1500m^2 incorporating the three cabin sites and effluent disposal areas provided that the area does not incorporate natural drainage lines or slopes greater than 20 degrees.
14.	Road at the corner of Karkawarri Court and Pacific Boulevard,	Norfolk Island Pines	Not applicable

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation	Column 4 Exempt clearing
	Caloundra identified as nature strip on Plan 4		
15.	Lots 9 and 10 on RP893052	All vegetation within the area identified on Plan 5	Not applicable
16.	Lot 1 on RP124412	All vegetation within up to a 30 metre wide strip adjoining the eastern boundary of the land and Moffats Road to the south identified on Plan 6	Clearing for declared weeds and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth.
17.	Lot 4 on RP200793	All trees which are greater than or equal to 70 centimetres in girth (when measured one metre from the ground)	Clearing which is within 6 metres of the walls of existing dwellings.
18.	Lots 2 on RP817383 and Lots 3, 4 and 10 on RP201608	All vegetation	Clearing for declared weeds and other plants identified by the local government as nuisance growth.
19.	Lot 1 on SP101584	All vegetation	Clearing for an area of 2000m^2 incorporating a proposed house site and effluent disposal area, provided that this area does not incorporate any natural drainage lines or slopes greater than 20 degrees.
20.	Lots 4 and 5 on RP889110	All vegetation	Clearing for an area of 2000m^2 incorporating house sites and effluent disposal areas, provided that such areas do not incorporate any natural drainage lines, existing drainage easements or slopes greater than 20 degrees.
21.	Lot 8 on RP172175	All native vegetation with a circumference of 70 centimetres at a height of 1 metre	Not applicable
22.	Part of unnamed esplanade Currimundi (Land ID 56849)	Norfolk Pine identified in Plan 7	Not applicable

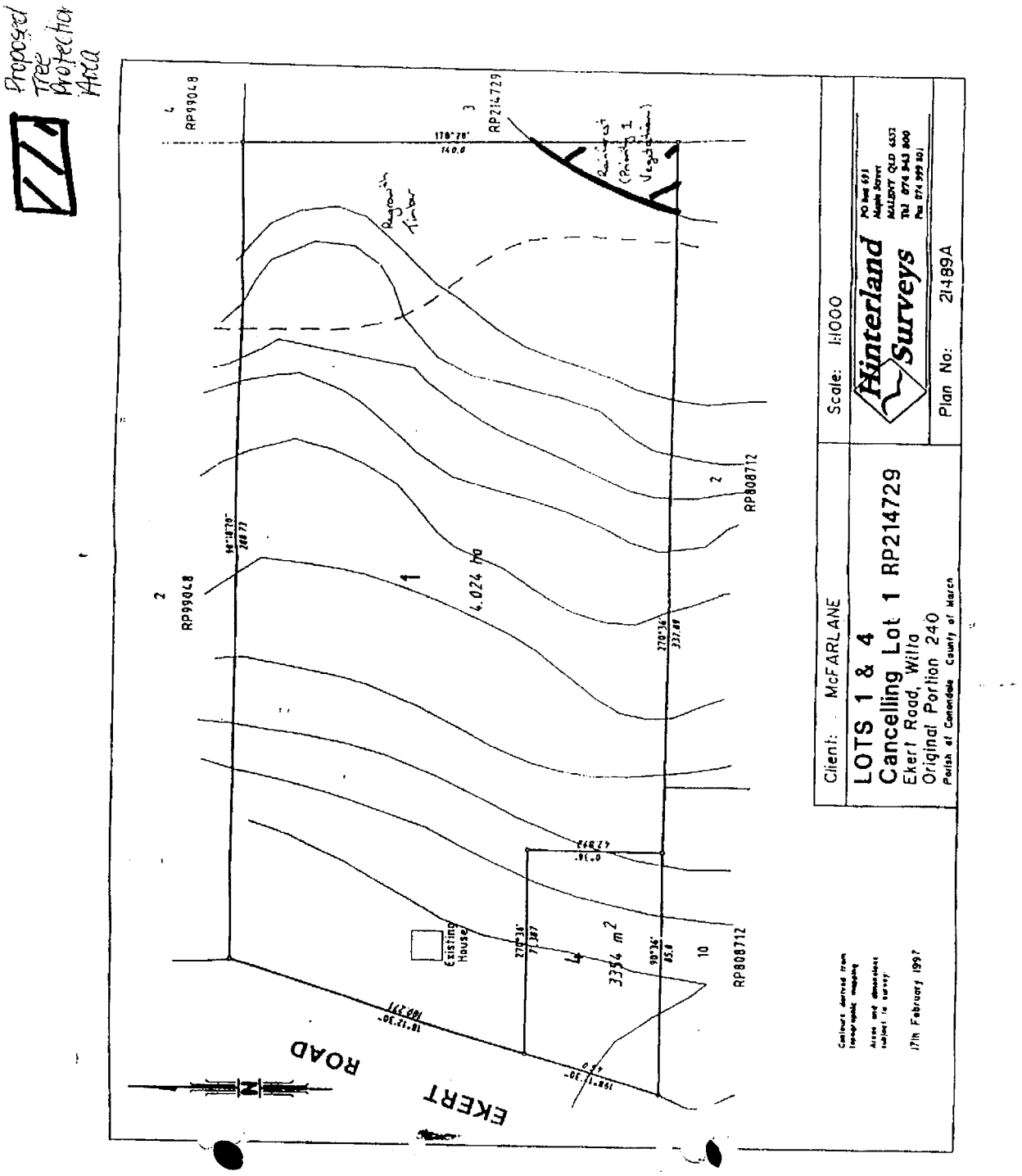
Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation	Column 4 Exempt clearing
	generally located at GPS position east 513570, north 7039158		
23.	Lot 3 on SP119038	All native vegetation	Clearing for the following identified on Plan 8— 1. Area 1 – the gazebo/viewing area. 2. Area 2 – the fenced perimeter around the house, including the chicken yard other than the clearing of the large mature Blackbutt (Eucalyptus pilularis) and the Richmond Birdwing Butterfly Vine located at GPS Point No. 7 and GPS Point Richmond Birdwing Butterfly Vine (Aristolochia praevenosa). 3. Area 3 – an area on the western side of the property identified as an area suitable for further building constructions (i.e. a shed) in accordance with a management plan approved by the local government.
24.	Lots 6 and 7 on SP173703	The mature native vegetation (White Beech, Gmelina leichardtii and Deciduous Fig, Ficus Superba var. henneana)	Not applicable
25.	Lot 1 on SP145632	All native vegetation	Not applicable
26.	Lot 3 on SP147553	All native vegetation	Not applicable
27.	Lot 4 on SP147553	All native vegetation	Not applicable
28.	Lot 1 on RP179881	One (1) Moreton Bay Fig tree (Ficus macrophylla) and two (2) Kauri Pines (Agathis robusta)	Not applicable
29.	Lots 7 and 705 on SP186336, Lot 10 on SP186338, Lot 9 on SP229467 and Lots 1 and 703 on SP186333	All native vegetation in a vegetation order area identified on Plan 9	Clearing for the following— 1. The purposes of providing the required recreational land on Plan 9. 2. The purposes of providing such clearing that is reasonably necessary to install and maintain pedestrian and cycle ways, trails,

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation	Column 4 Exempt clearing
			water and sewer mains, drainage infrastructure or other civic or community infrastructure that is consistent with the Detailed Planning Area Plan for Detailed Planning Area 4 (Perrins) 2008 and that the Environmental Offsets Policy be applied where such uses require substantial clearing of vegetation. 3. Where overriding reasons exist, or may arise, for the lawful clearing of substantial areas of vegetation to the reasonable satisfaction of the local government, the vegetation to be cleared is to be appropriately offset.
30.	Lots 1–7, 10–14, and 100–103 on SP242381	All vegetation in the area of the vegetation order identified on Plan 10	Not applicable
31.	Lots 1, 2 and 6 on RP209828	All native vegetation in the proposed vegetation order area identified on Plan 11	Not applicable
32.	Lot 8 on RP169046	White Beech, Gmelina leichardtii	Not applicable
33.	Lot 12 on SP229850	All vegetation	Not applicable

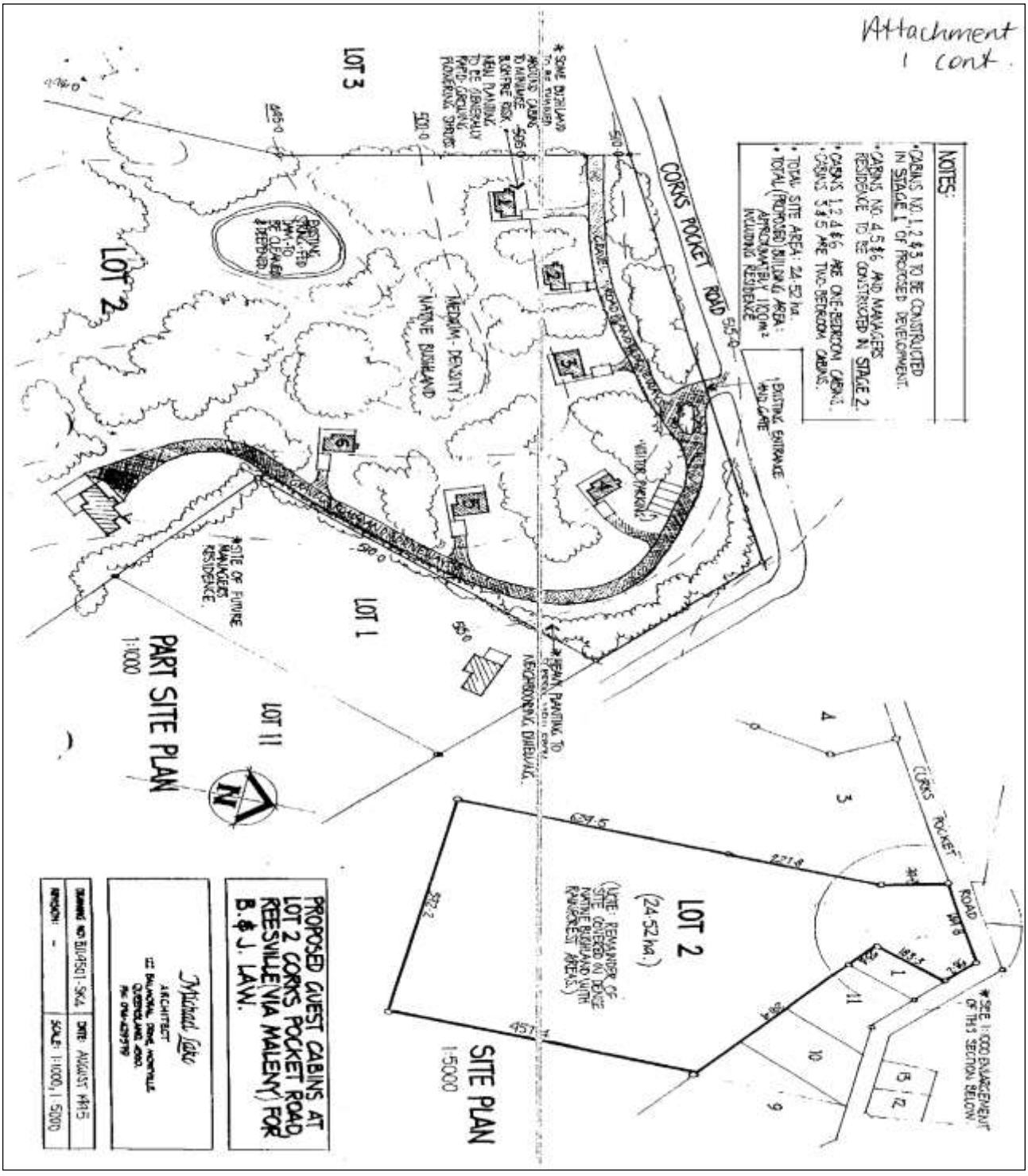
Editor's note-

In the interpretation of schedule 2, consideration may be given to a vegetation protection order for the prescribed Caloundra area under the former local law as extrinsic material under the Statutory Instruments Act 1992 (see section 4).

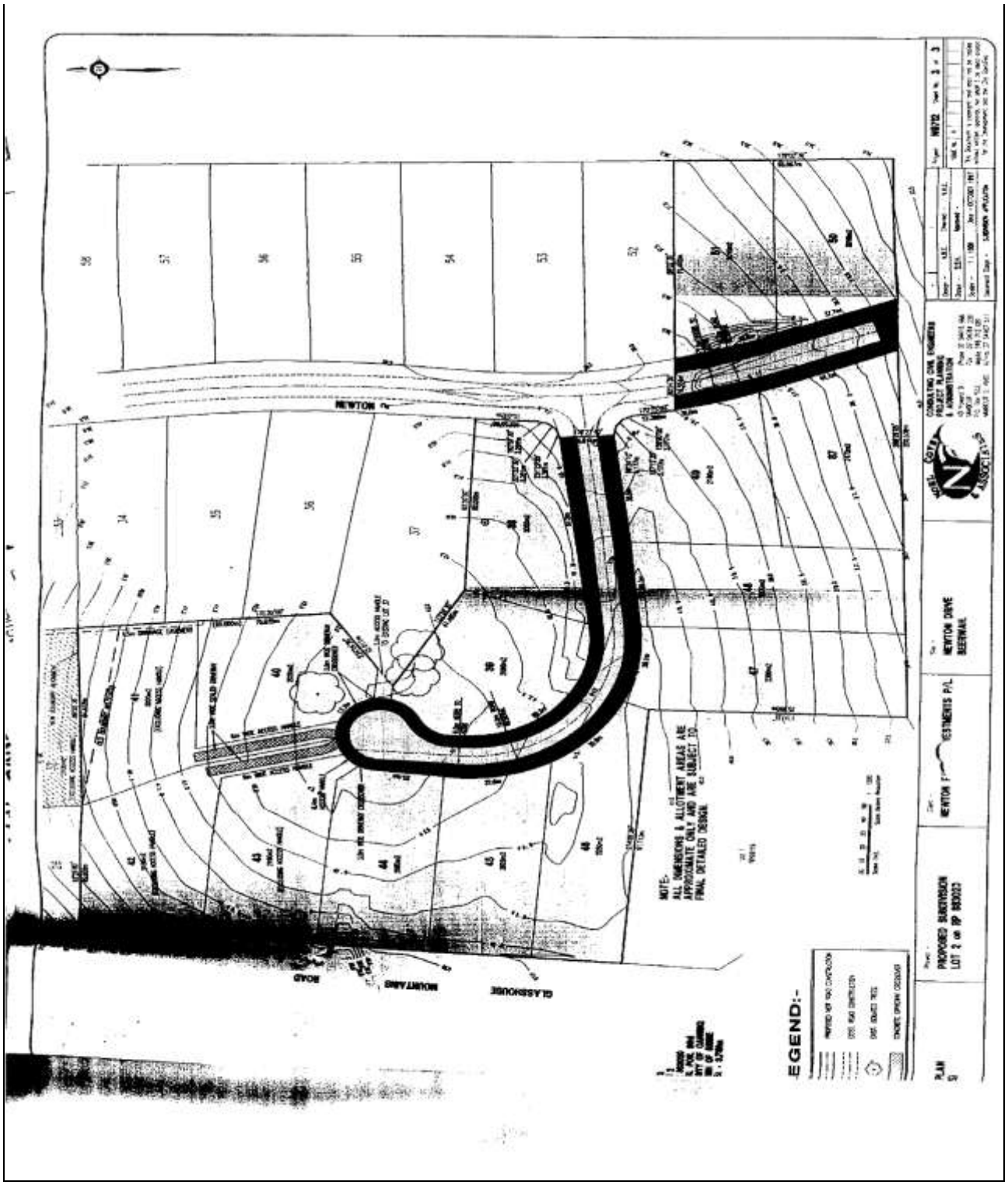
Plan 1 Lot 1 on SP120432



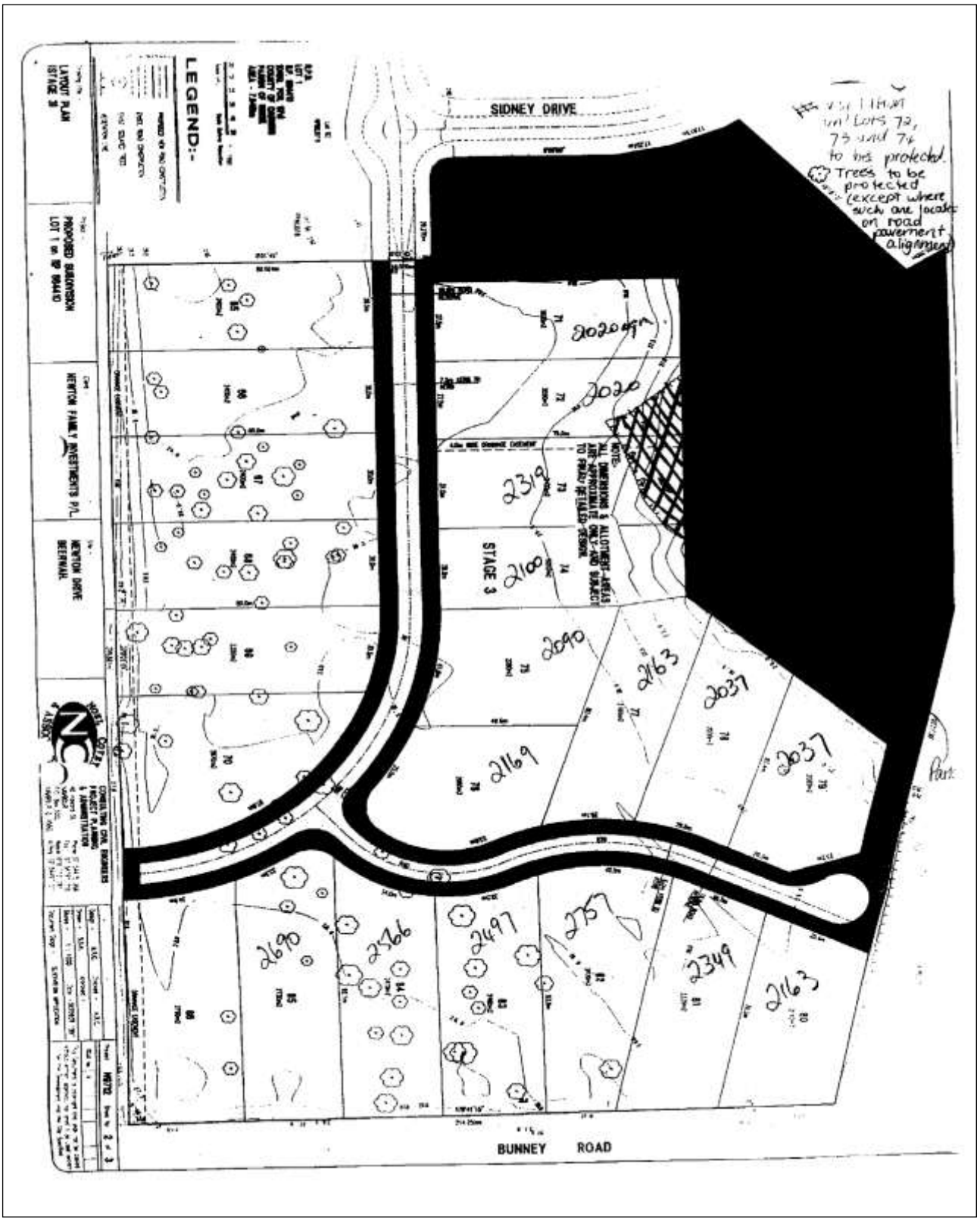
Plan 2 Lot 2 on RP221149



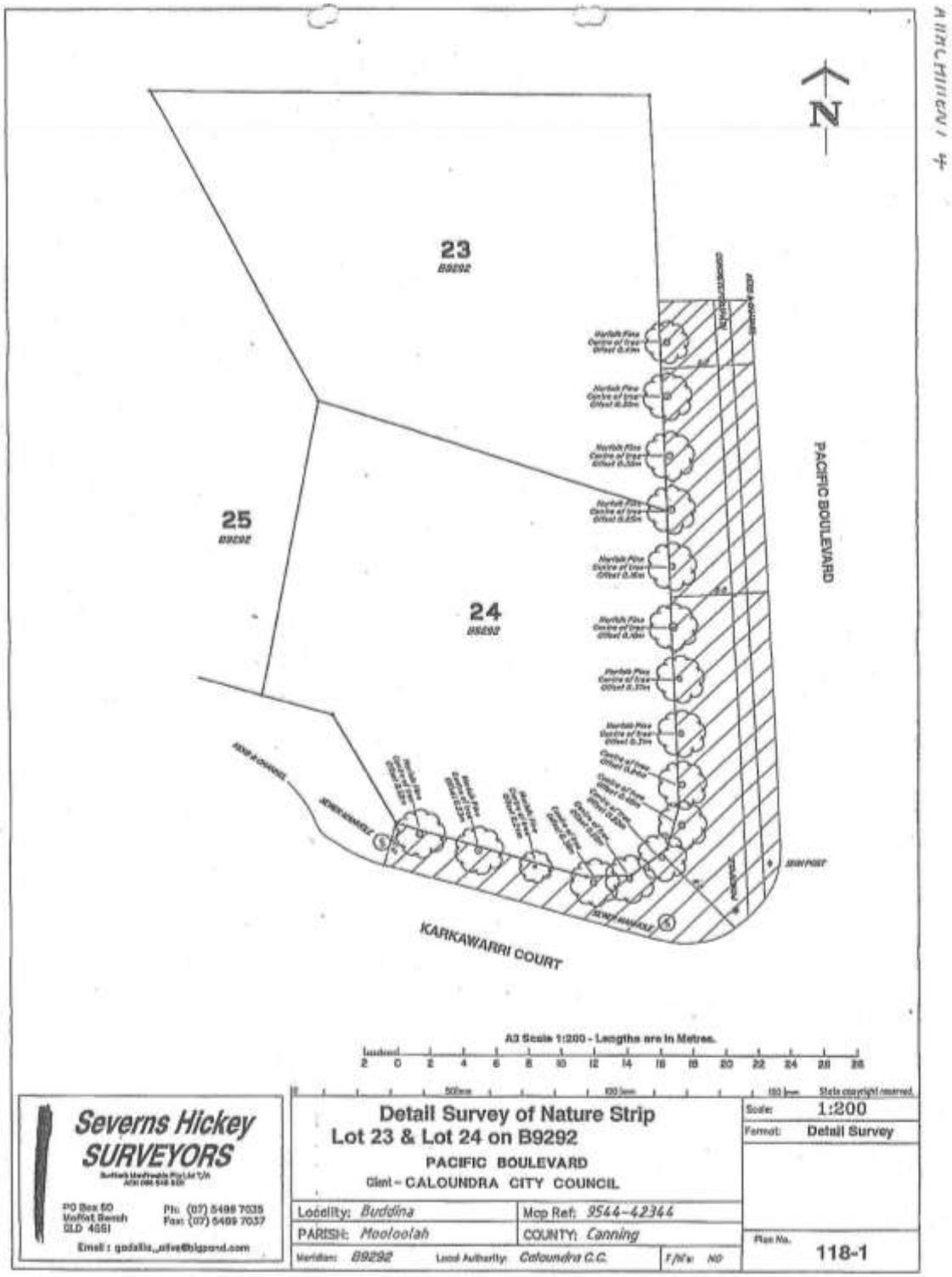
Plan 3A Lots 65–70, 72–74 and 82–86 on SP112331



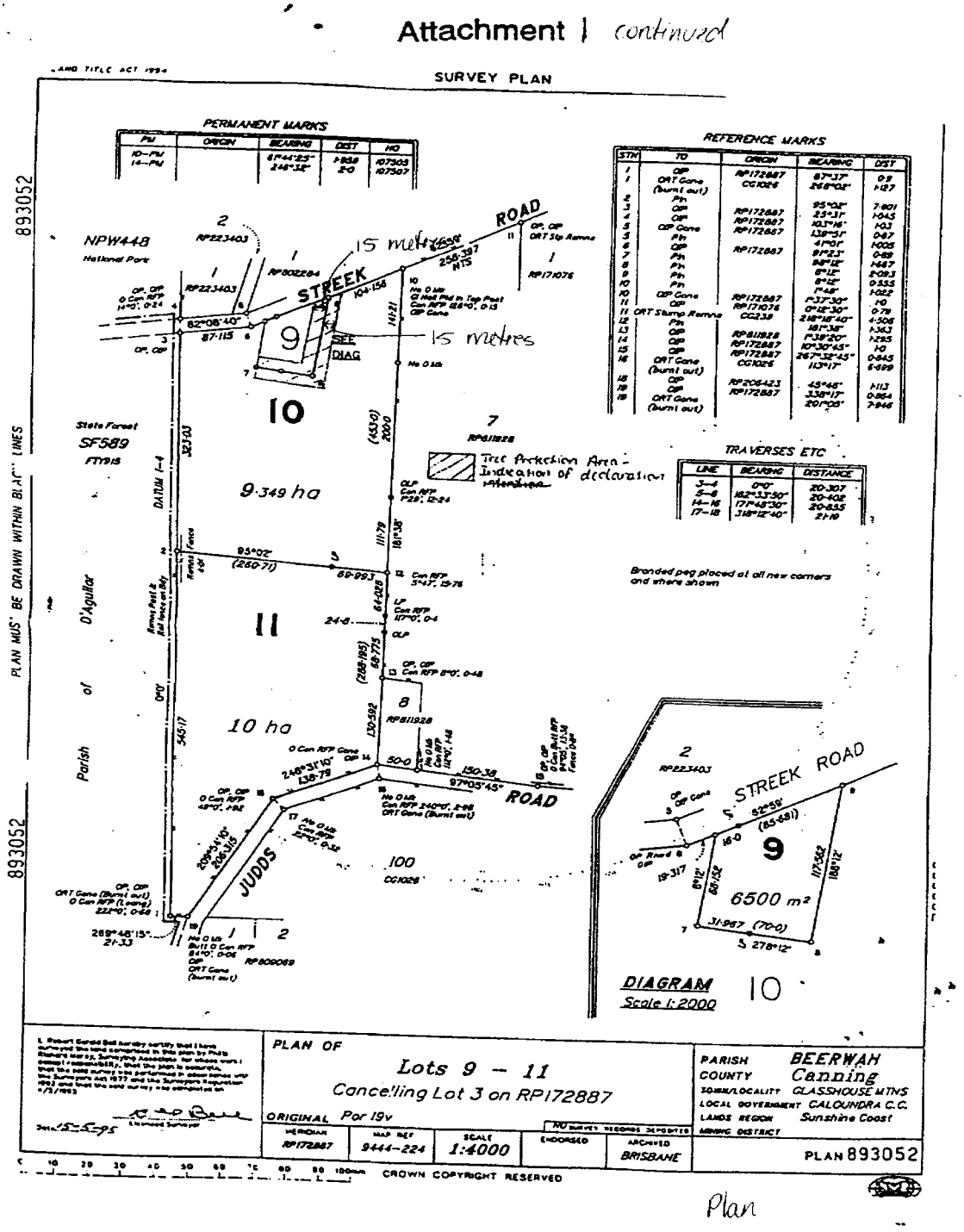
Plan 3B Lots 65–70, 72–74 and 82–86 on SP112331



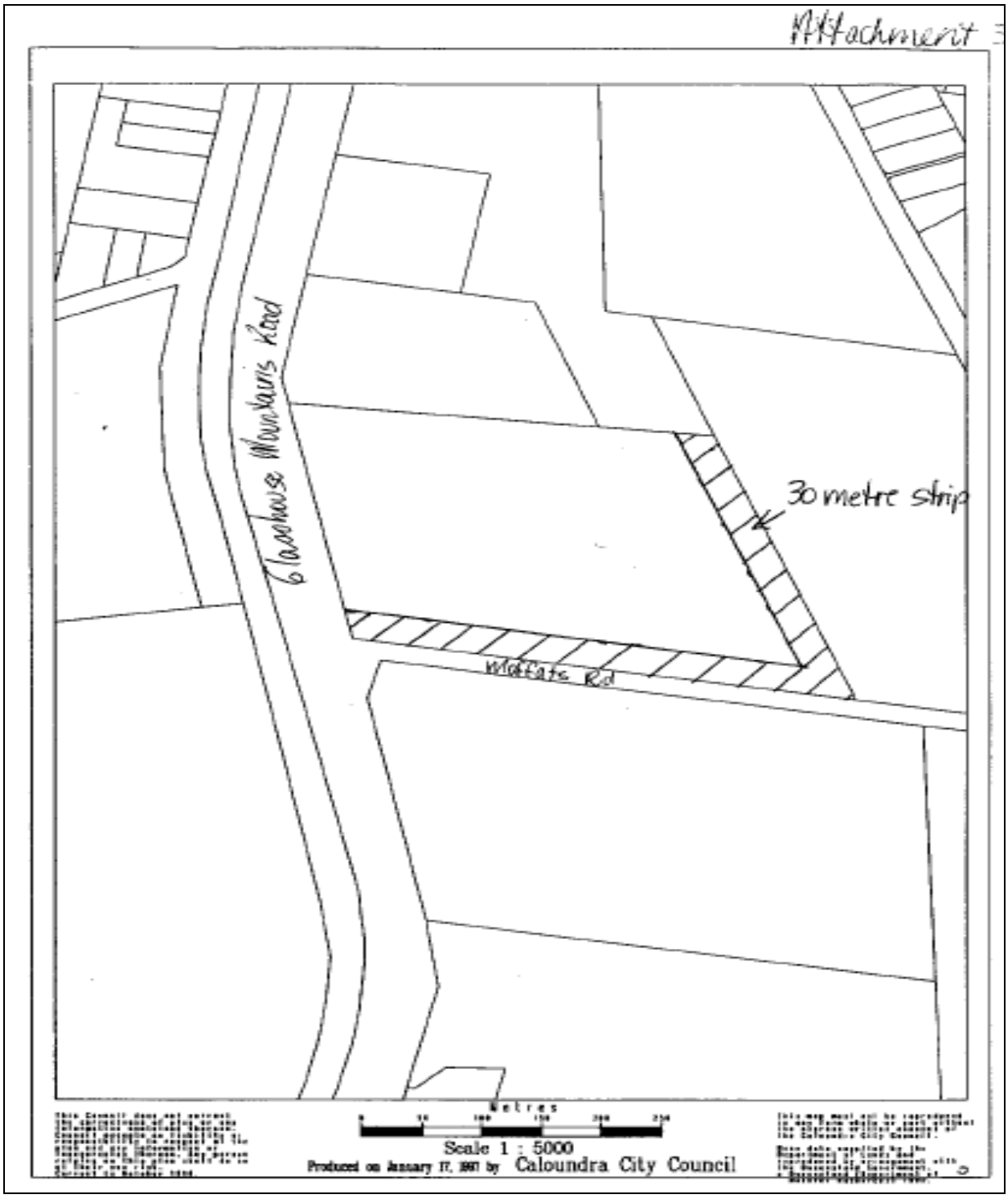
Plan 4 Road at the corner of Karkawarri Court and Pacific Boulevard, Caloundra



Plan 5 Lots 9 and 10 on RP893052

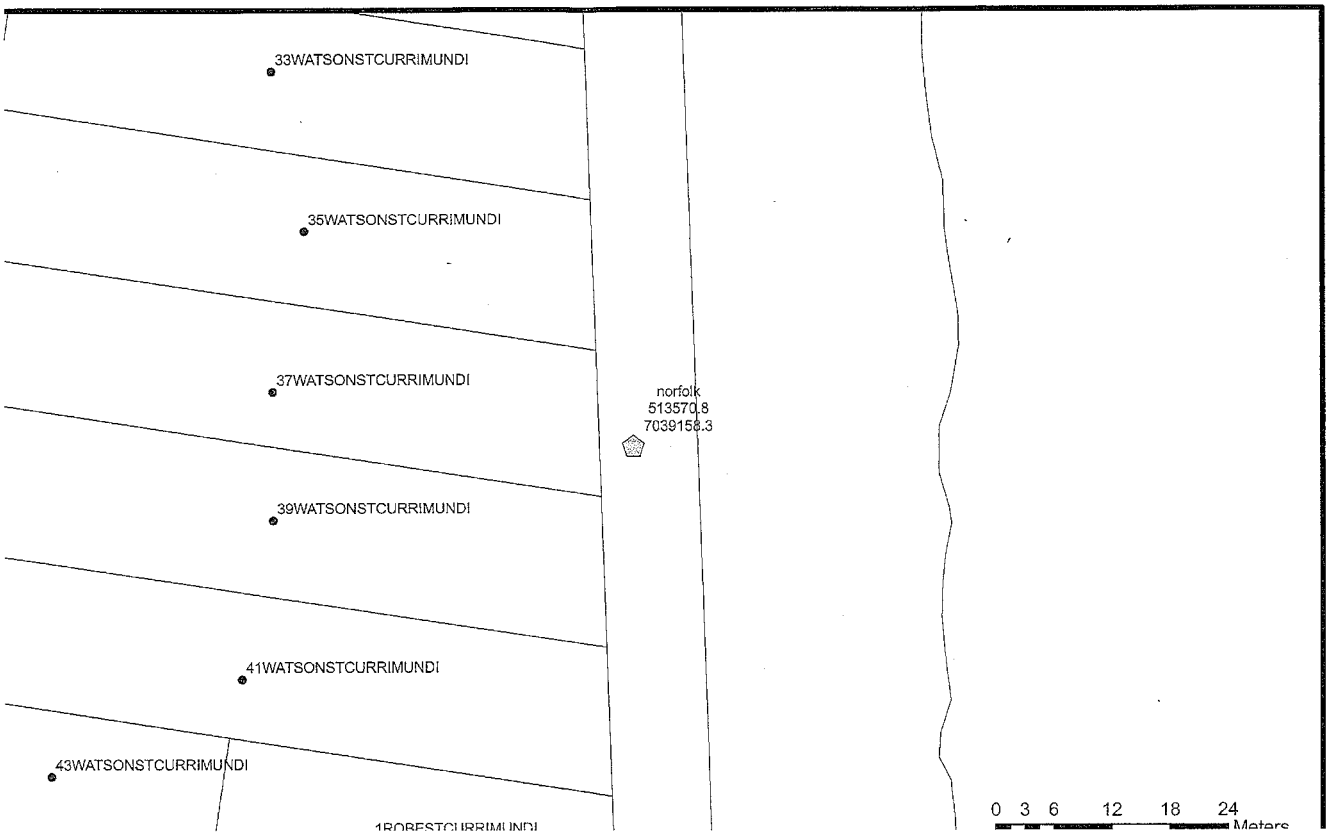


Plan 6 Lot 1 on RP124412

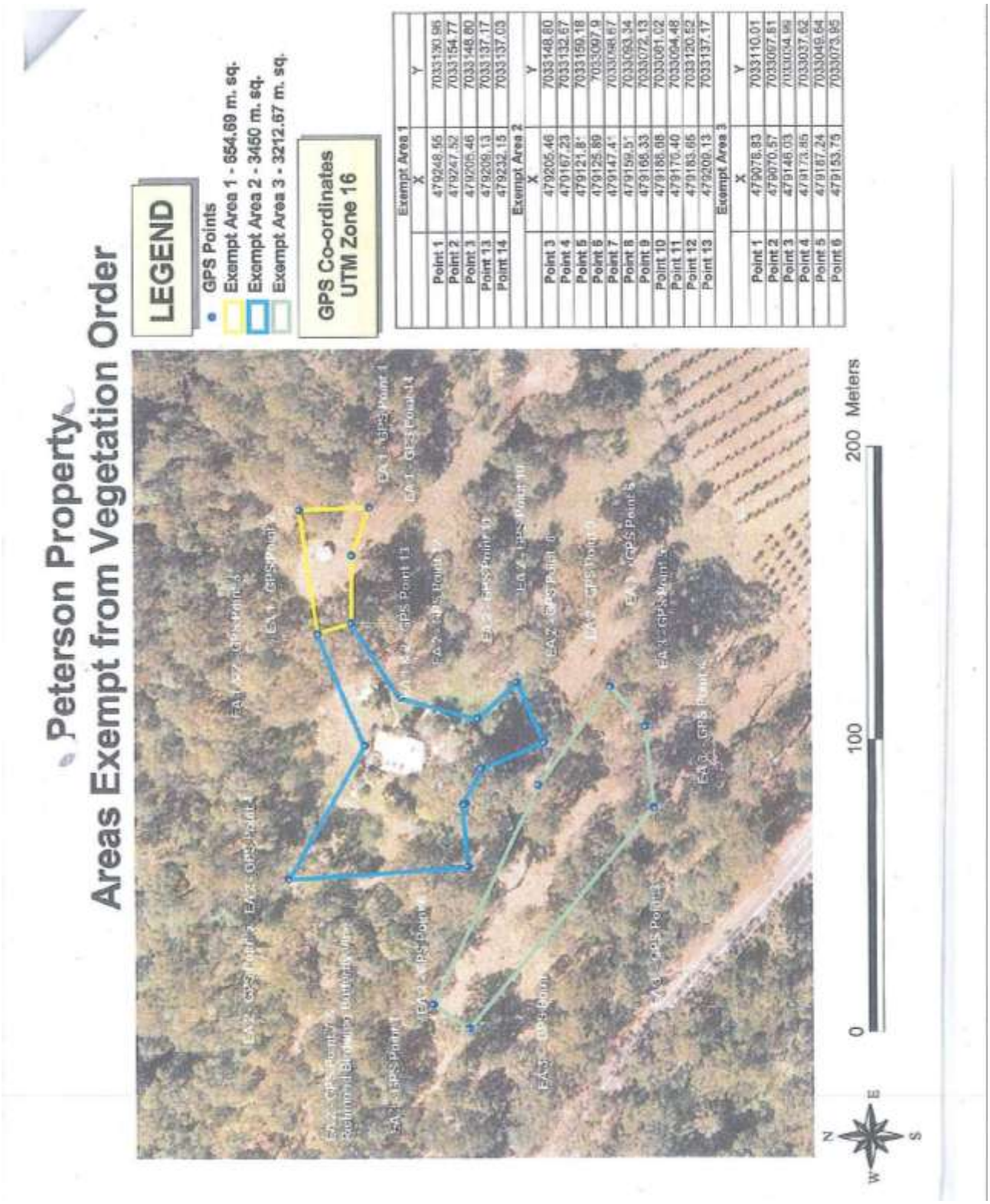


Plan 7 Part of unnamed esplanade Currimundi (Land ID 56849)

GPS Location of Norfolk Pine, Aracuria heterophylla
E 513570, N 7039158



Plan 8 Lot 3 on SP119038

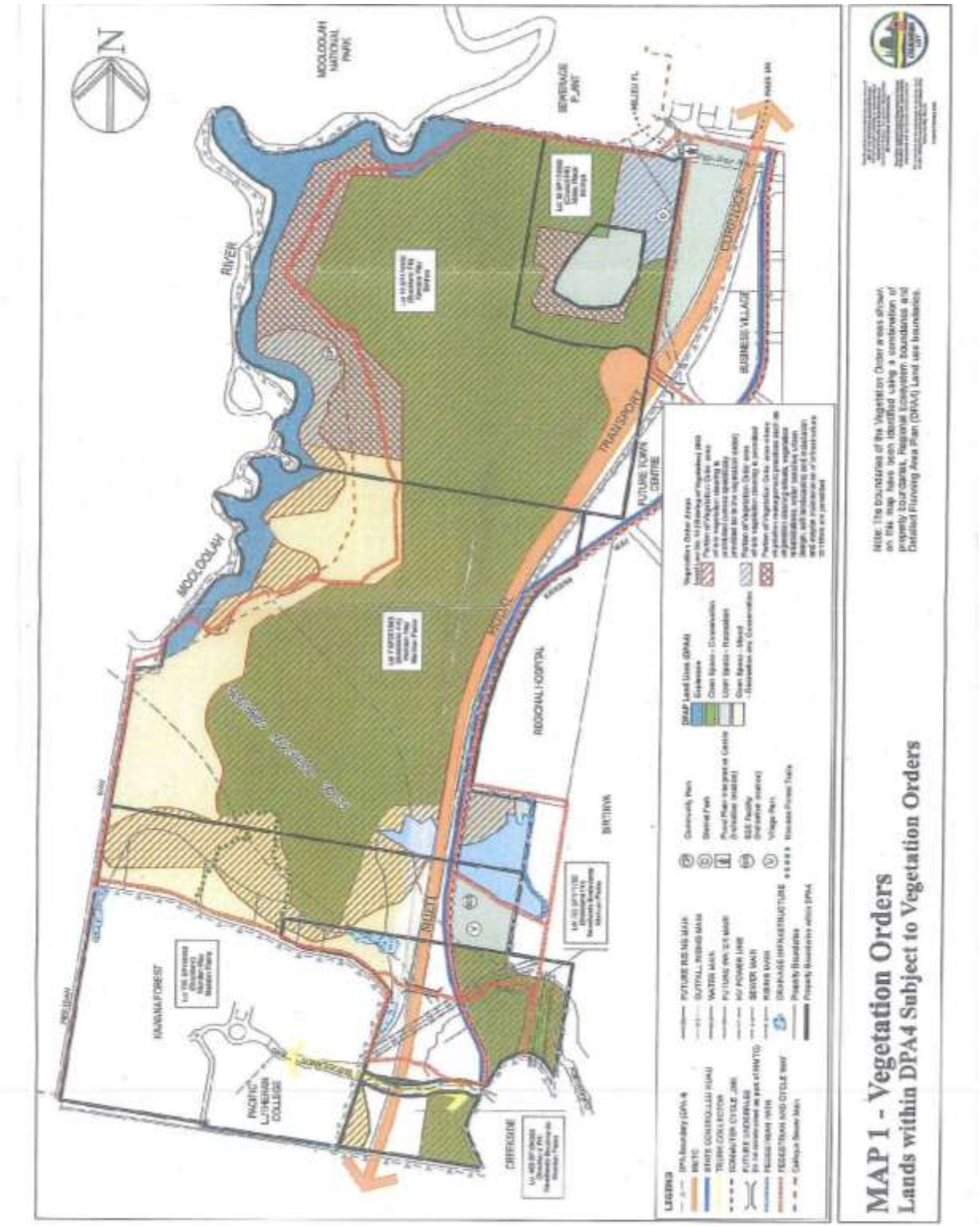


Exempt Area 1	X	Y
Point 1	479248.55	7033190.96
Point 2	479247.52	7033154.77
Point 3	479205.46	7033148.80
Point 13	479209.13	7033137.17
Point 14	479232.15	7033137.03

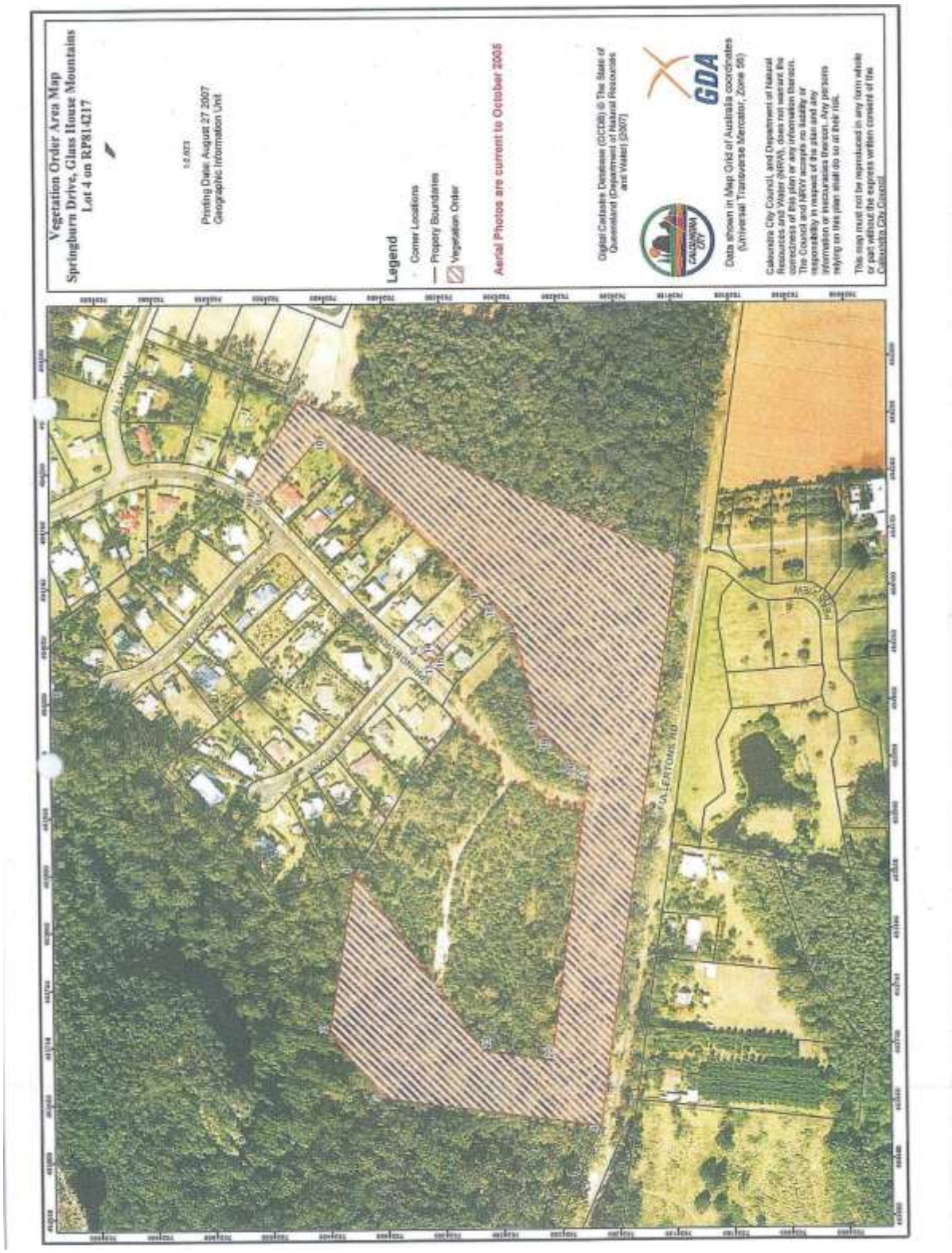
Exempt Area 2	X	Y
Point 3	479205.46	7033148.80
Point 4	479167.23	7033132.67
Point 5	479121.8*	7033150.18
Point 6	479125.89	7033097.9
Point 7	479147.4*	7033046.67
Point 8	479159.5*	7033063.34
Point 9	479168.33	7033072.13
Point 10	479186.08	7033081.02
Point 11	479170.40	7033064.48
Point 12	479183.65	7033120.52
Point 13	479200.13	7033137.17

Exempt Area 3	X	Y
Point 1	479078.83	7033110.01
Point 2	479070.57	7033097.61
Point 3	479146.03	7033054.96
Point 4	479173.85	7033037.62
Point 5	479187.24	7033046.64
Point 6	479153.75	7033073.85

Plan 9 Land within Detailed Planning Area 4 Kawana Waters



Plan 10 Lot 4 on RP814217



LABEL	GPS CO-ORDINATES	
	POINT_X	POINT_Y
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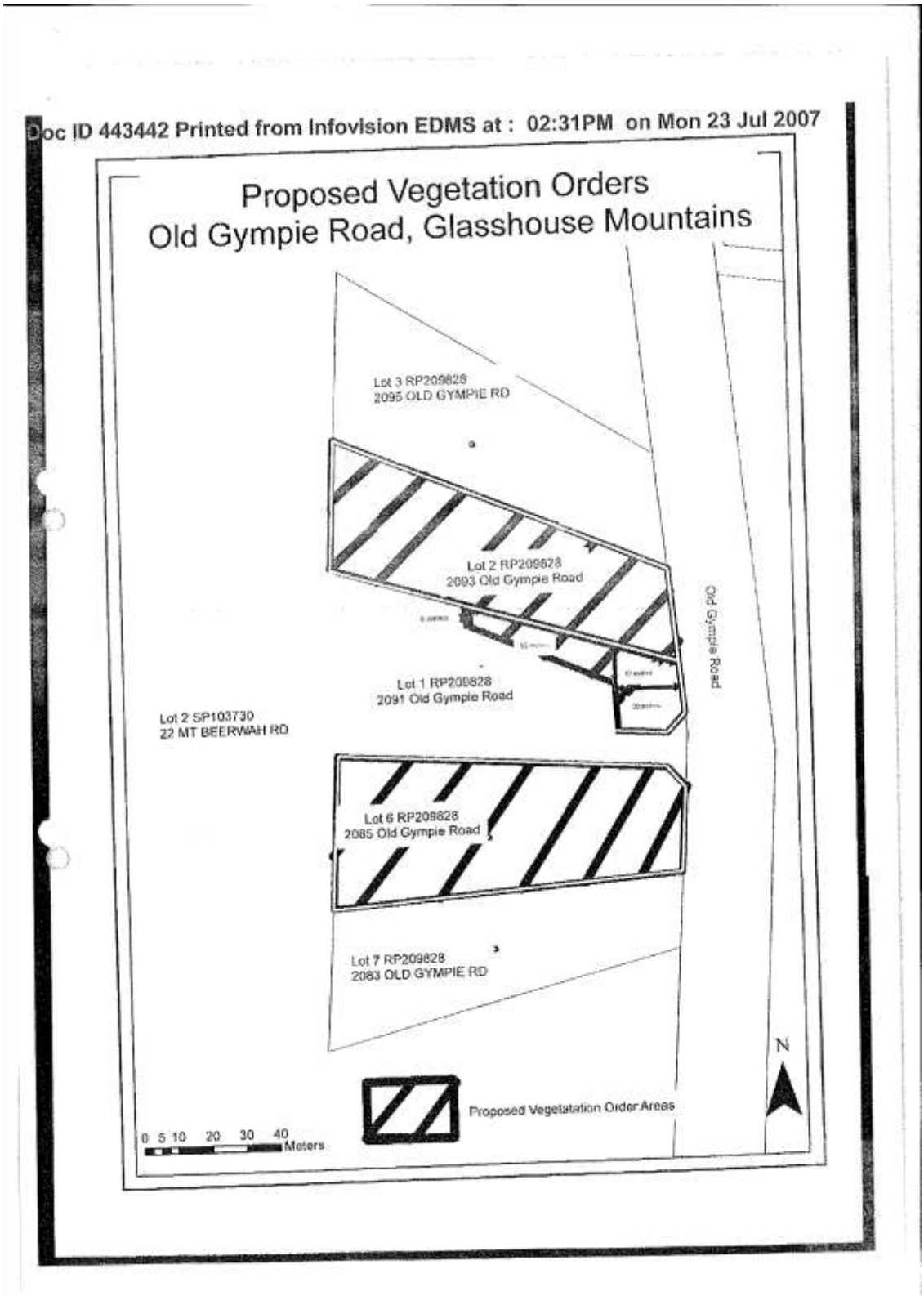
2	493711.8	7024450
3	493654.3	7024404
4	493629	7024216
5	494124.9	7024146
6	494262.1	7024472
7	494189	7024518
8	494182.6	7024509
9	494176.1	7024502
10	494231.2	7024454
11	494092.8	7024315
12	494039.9	7024368
13	494035.6	7024363
14	494039.1	7024359
15	494036.8	7024357
16	494085.8	7024308
17	494066	7024288
18	493975.8	7024266
19	493964.2	7024256
20	493946.3	7024234
21	493941	7024223
22	493685.3	7024258
23	493694.3	7024317

Plan 11 Lots 1, 2 and 6 on RP209828



Schedule 3 Protected vegetation and exempt clearing for property vegetation management plans for category 4 lots in the prescribed Noosa area

sections 10 and 11

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan	Column 4 Exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan
1.	Lot 183 on MCH947 126 Coveys Road, Tinbeerwah	All vegetation	Clearing for selected native forest harvesting in the areas identified on Plan 1 in accordance with the following— 1. Ongoing management for sustainable timber harvesting shall be carried out in areas of the land indicated in Plan 1. 2. Timber harvesting shall be carried out in accordance with the Department of Natural Resources Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber Production.
2.	Lot 2 on RP228124 247 Eastern Branch Road, Kin Kin	All vegetation	Clearing for sustainable harvesting in the native vegetation area identified on Plan 2A and for farm forestry in the plantation areas identified on Plan 2B in accordance with the following— 1. Timber harvesting is to be limited to— • the native vegetation area shown on Plan 2A; and • the farm forestry plantation area shown on Plan 2B. 2. All timber harvesting shall be carried out in accordance with the following codes of practice nominated as amended— • Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber Production (Department of Natural Resources and Mines 1998); • Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry (Department of Natural Resources and Mines 1997).
3.	Lot 5 on RP202431 569 Black Mountain Road, Black Mountain	All vegetation	Clearing identified on Plan 3 in accordance with the following— 1. Explore the beneficial use of any camphor laurel or wattle trees that are to be cleared either for timber or firewood. 2. Notify the local government and the adjacent neighbours when clearing works are to commence.

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan	Column 4 Exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan
			3. Cleared areas should be stabilised as soon as possible by sowing grass seed at the recommended rate to ensure rapid ground cover. 4. Obtain necessary permits from the fire warden before any burning of cleared vegetation.
4.	Lot 4 on RP867319 325 Top Forestry Road, Ridgewood	All vegetation	Clearing for thinning of native timber identified on Plan 4 in accordance with the following— 1. Erosion from clearing works is to be minimised by windrowing cleared material along the contours and sowing grass seed on cleared land. 2. Notify the local government and adjacent neighbours when clearing is to take place. 3. Explore the beneficial re-use of any cleared timber either for timber or firewood.
5.	Lot 2 on SP129577 162 Ewarts Road, Cooran	All vegetation	Clearing only for regeneration of the previously cleared area identified on Plan 5 in accordance with the following— 1. Areas that have recently been cleared, or excavated, including the wall of the dam, shall be stabilised by sowing grass seed. 2. The gully that had cleared vegetation pushed into it should be allowed to regenerate with native species to a width of 10 metres from each side of the gully.
6.	Lot 10 on RP802936 63 Hawk Road, Pomona	All vegetation	Clearing for the thinning and regeneration of vegetation in the areas identified on Plan 6 in accordance with the following— 1. All mature (greater than 300mm diameter at breast height) Eucalypt trees (including trees which exhibit nesting hollows) are to be retained in the area to be cleared of regrowth vegetation. 2. Cleared trees shall be stabilised by sowing grass seed at the recommended rate. 3. Explore the beneficial reuse of any cleared material, such as firewood or poles as an alternative to burning cleared material. 4. Appropriate sediment and erosion control devices (such as temporary silt fences, and gully rock stabilising spillways) shall be installed below earthworks associated with construction of the two dams to minimise potential sediment pollution of any waterways. 5. Notify the local government and immediate

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan	Column 4 Exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan
			neighbours when works are to commence. 6. If burning off is required, obtain the necessary permits from the fire warden and notify neighbours when burning off is to occur. 7. Notify the local government when works are finished to arrange a site inspection to ensure compliance.
7.	Lots 1 and 2 on RP102171 228 Bunneys Lane and Kin Kin Road, Gympie	All vegetation other than in areas for existing pasture identified on Plan 7	Clearing for thinning regrowth for pasture and harvesting spotted gum in the areas identified on Plan 7 in accordance with the following— 1. All timber harvesting shall be in accordance with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines Code of Practice for Native Timber Harvesting. 2. Following harvesting, ensure minimisation of erosion by sowing grass seed on all bare areas. 3. Obtain a permit from the fire warden, and notify all adjacent neighbours prior to burning off. 4. Notify the local government and all adjacent neighbours prior to the harvesting work being carried out. 5. Notify the local government when works are finished to arrange a site inspection.
8.	Lot 2 on RP197576 245 Middle Creek Road, Federal	All vegetation	Clearing for farm forestry in the area identified on Plan 8 in accordance with the following— 1. Notify the farm forestry plot with the local government once it is established.
9.	Lot 1 on RP61270 94 Honeytree Lane, Ridgewood	All vegetation	Clearing for possible selective logging, existing farm forestry, regrowth areas for farm forestry, orchard, pasture and existing orchard in the areas identified on Plan 9 in accordance with the following— 1. Notify the local government and adjacent landholders when clearing is to take place. 2. The areas designated as 'Nature Conservation and Possible Selective Logging' on the plan shall undergo a site meeting and inspection from the local government prior to any logging activity taking place and until such time these areas should be set aside for nature conservation. 3. Obtain a permit from the fire warden, and notify all adjacent landholders prior to any burning off activity.
10.	Lot 5 on	All vegetation	Clearing for existing farm forestry, cleared and

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan	Column 4 Exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan
	RP867807 549 Middle Creek Road, Black Mountain		regrowth areas for farm forestry and selective logging of remnant vegetation in the areas identified on Plan 10 in accordance with the following— 1. Comply with the 'Native Forest Timber Production Code of Practice' for the Selective Logging area indicated on Plan 10. 2. Notify the local government and adjacent landholders when clearing and/or logging is to take place. 3. No native vegetation shall be removed from gully lines or steep sloping land. 4. All effort shall be made to retain and incorporate native species in the proposed farm forestry plots. 5. Immediately after vegetation removal the cleared area should be grassed and/or established for farm forestry.
11.	Lots 3, 4 and 5 on RP802272 and Lots 1 and 2 on RP192819 314, 397, 403, 314, 292 Old Ceylon Road, Ridgewood	All vegetation	Clearing for increased pasture area, small crops and timber usage and the existing pine plantation in the areas identified on Plan 11 in accordance with the following— 1. Notify the local government and adjacent landholders when clearing of vegetation is to occur. 2. Vegetation removal to increase the pasture area identified on Plan 11 is to be restricted to environmental weeds and dying/dead wattles. 3. With the exception of item 2, no native vegetation is to be interfered with. 4. Obtain a permit from the fire warden, and notify all adjacent neighbours prior to burning off cleared material.
12.	Lots 6 and 7 on RP225964 782 and 806 Black Mountain Road Black Mountain, Cooroy	All vegetation	Clearing for cattle and weed removal in the area identified on Plan 12 in accordance with the following— 1. No native species are to be interfered with apart from the Acacia species. 2. No native vegetation clearing is to occur on steep sloping lands or within 30 metres from a waterway. 3. All environmental weeds are to be controlled and removed from the property. 4. Prior to any significant vegetation clearing the adjoining properties should be notified.

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan	Column 4 Exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan
13.	Lot 2 on RP192071 72 Upper Pinbarren Creek Road, Pinbarren	All vegetation	Clearing for environmental weeds for the whole of the land and selective clearing in the area identified on Plan 13 in accordance with the following— 1. Notify the local government and adjacent neighbours when clearing is to take place. 2. Only Acacia regrowth and environmental weeds are to be cleared. 3. A minimum of 10 metre buffers are to be retained for the gullies in the regrowth area. 4. No native vegetation is to be removed from steep sloping land. 5. All environmental weeds are to be managed and removed from the whole property.
14.	Lot 11 on RP814550 132 Eastern Branch Road, Kin Kin	All vegetation	Clearing for environmental weeds for the whole of the land and for selective clearing in the area identified on Plan 14 in accordance with the following— 1. Notify the local government and adjacent neighbours when clearing is to take place. 2. Only Acacia regrowth and environmental weeds are to be cleared. 3. No other native vegetation is to be removed from steep sloping land. 4. All environmental weeds are to be managed and removed from the whole property.
15.	Lots 1 and 2 on SP 175064 1161 and 1145 Cooroy Belli Creek Road, Ridgewood	The vegetation identified for protection in the Vegetation Management Plan dated 15 August 2006 and included as Plan 15	Clearing in accordance with the following— 1. Comply with the Vegetation Management Plan dated 15 August 2006 included as Plan 15. 2. The five (5) large Crows Ash trees in Area G are to be retained for aesthetic purposes and as potential regenerators (seed dispersal). 3. Where practically possible, rainforest species will be retained for regeneration purposes.
16.	Lot 3 on RP810775 388 Coles Creek Road, Cooran	All vegetation	Clearing in the approved clearing area and for removal of wattle regrowth in the areas identified on Plan 16 in accordance with the following— 1. No vegetation within the *Environmental Protection* zone under the Biodiversity Overlay of the *Noosa Plan 2006* may be cleared except for declared plants and plans described as an undesirable plant species in the *Noosa Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Landscaping Plants and Guidelines.*

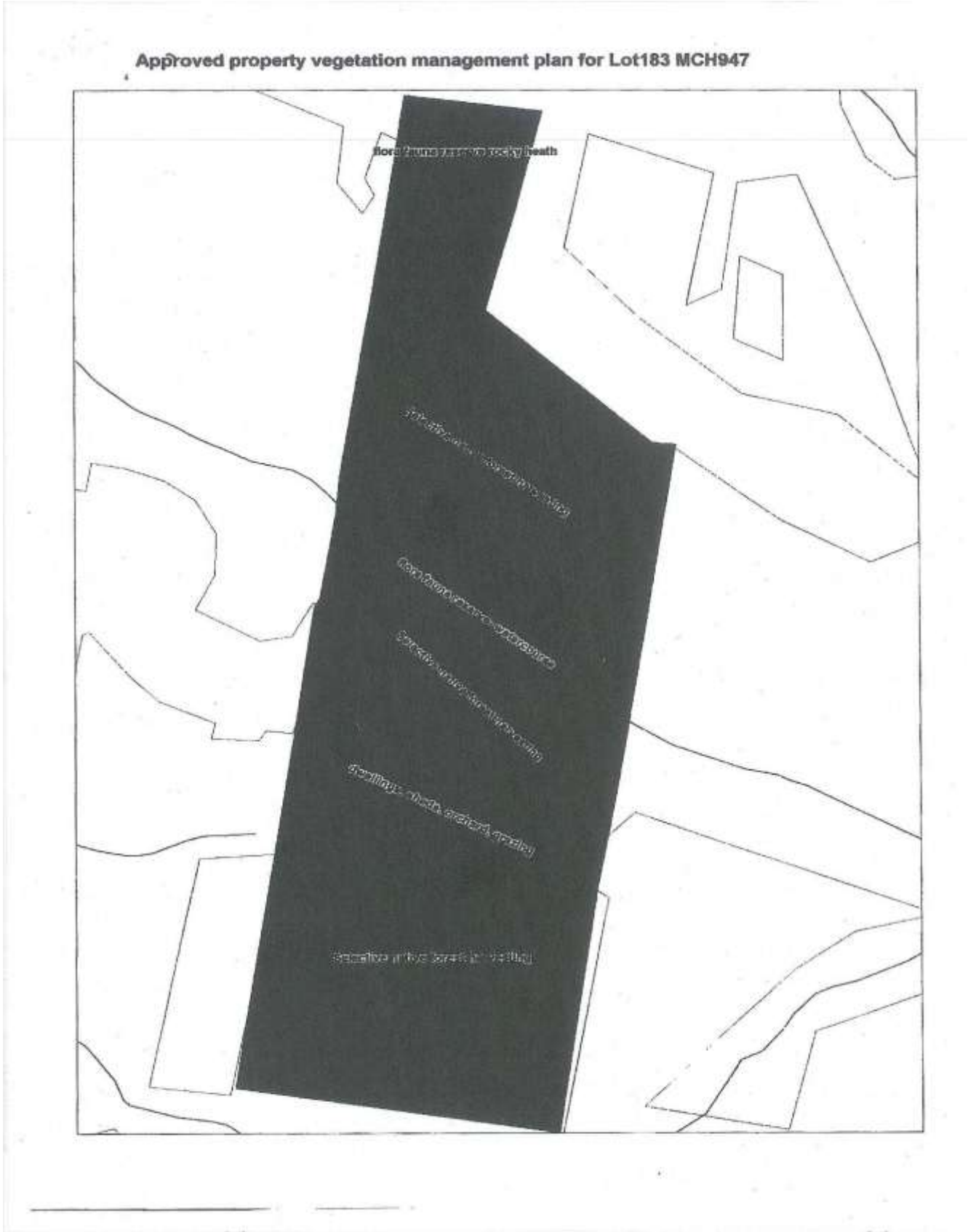
Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan	Column 4 Exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan
			2. No vegetation may be cleared within a 20 metre buffer zone either side of each waterway including dams (refer to Plan 16), except for declared plants and plants described as an undesirable plant species in the *Noosa Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Landscaping Plants and Guidelines.* 3. No regrowth vegetation may be cleared within the area on the south western side of the property entrance. 4. Revegetation with native species will be undertaken in steep areas where the progressive removal of Wattle regrowth (predominately Hickory and Blackwood Wattle) has been permitted as generally depicted on Plan 16. Species to be utilised in revegetation may be selected from the species list listed on Plan 16. 5. Declared plants and plants described as an undesirable plant species in the *Noosa Planning Scheme Policy 3 - Landscaping Plants and Guidelines* may be progressively removed from the property in a manner that causes minimal soil disturbance. 6. Clearing widths for access roads and fences will be no greater than 5 metres with passing lanes every 50 metres. 7. All clearing works will be undertaken manually and cause minimum soil disturbance. All cleared vegetation will be mulched and/or left to decompose on site.
17.	Lots 9 and 10 on RP885219 66 and 70 Forest Acres Drive, Cooroy	All vegetation	Clearing in accordance with the following— 1. A vegetated buffer zone as identified on Plan 17 be maintained around the perimeter of the lower eastern boundary of the property, to a minimum width of 15 metres. This 15 metre buffer will consist of native vegetation (allowing native understorey to regenerate) and be maintained weed free to ensure natural regeneration. Due to the existence of regenerative native species there is no need for further planting. 2. No further clearing or thinning of vegetation be carried out on the land for any purpose. 3. The existing native vegetation and buffer areas identified on Plan 17 are to be maintained free of

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Land	Column 3 Protected vegetation for a property vegetation management plan	Column 4 Exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan
			Lantana and Cassia (and any other species listed as an undesirable plant species in the *Noosa Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Landscaping Plans and Guidelines* to ensure natural regeneration and succession.
18.	Lot 3 on RP860472 471 Sister Tree Creek Road, Kin Kin	All vegetation	Clearing for the conduct of forestry activities in the area identified as forestry on Plan 18 subject to the following— 1. The forestry activities must not cause land degradation. 2. Adequate sediment and erosion controls must be in place to prevent pollutants entering a water body when conducting forestry activities. 3. A copy of the letter from the Sunshine Coast Regional Council dated 4 March 2011 regarding the property vegetation management plan must be provided on request when conducting the planted native forestry use.
19.	Lots 2 and 3 on RP131369 96 and 108 Black Mountain Range Road, Cooroy	All vegetation	Clearing in the fully cleared area and for selective thinning in the areas identified on Plan 19 subject to the following— 1. All cleared areas are to be sown with Japanese Millet at the recommended rate of 25 kilograms per hectare following clearing.
20.	Lot 2 on RP207968 157 Moran Group Road, Kin Kin	The vegetation identified for protection in the Property Vegetation Management Plan dated 7 February 2011 and included as Plan 20	Clearing in accordance with the Property Vegetation Management Plan dated 7 February 2011 included as Plan 20.

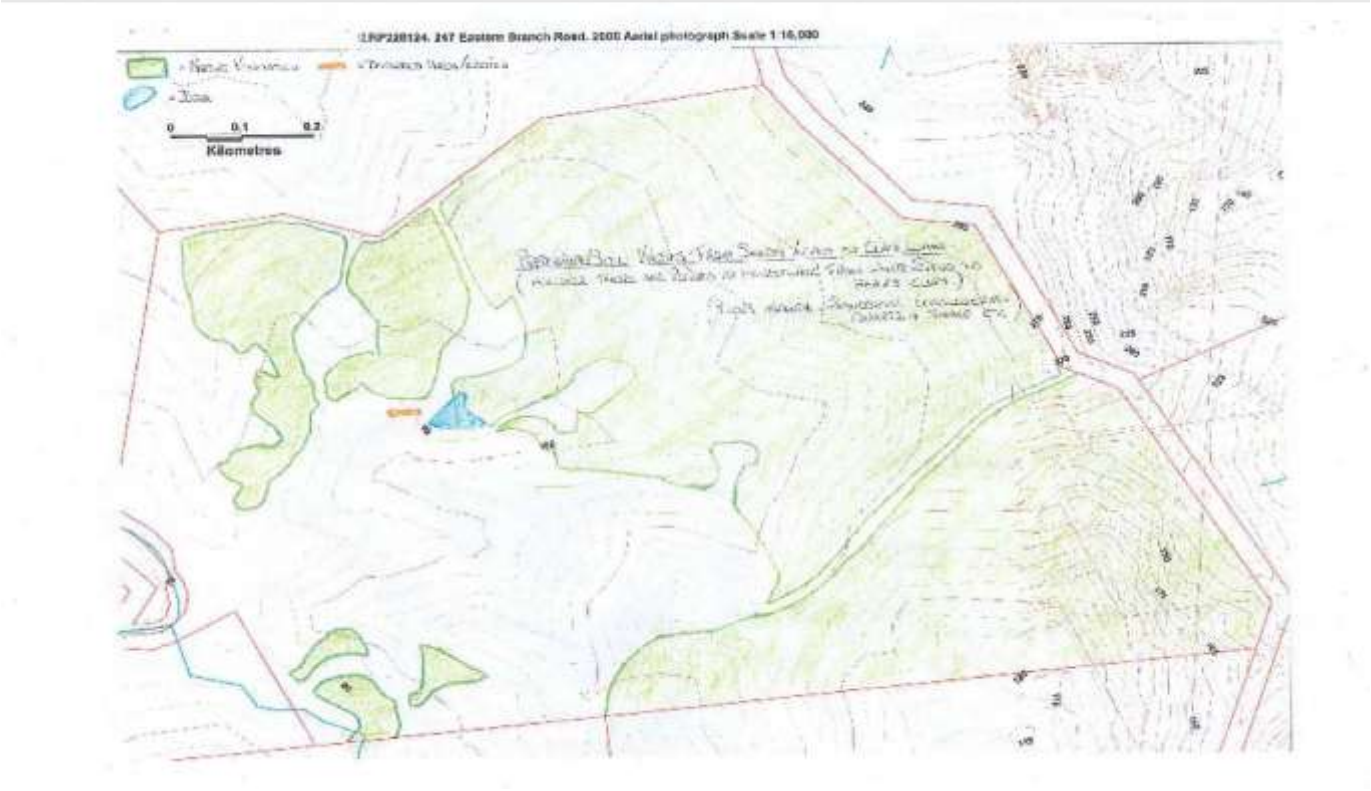
Editor's note—

In the interpretation of schedule 3, consideration may be given to a property vegetation management plan for a category 4 lot in the prescribed Noosa area under the former local law as extrinsic material under the Statutory Instruments Act 1992 (see section 4).

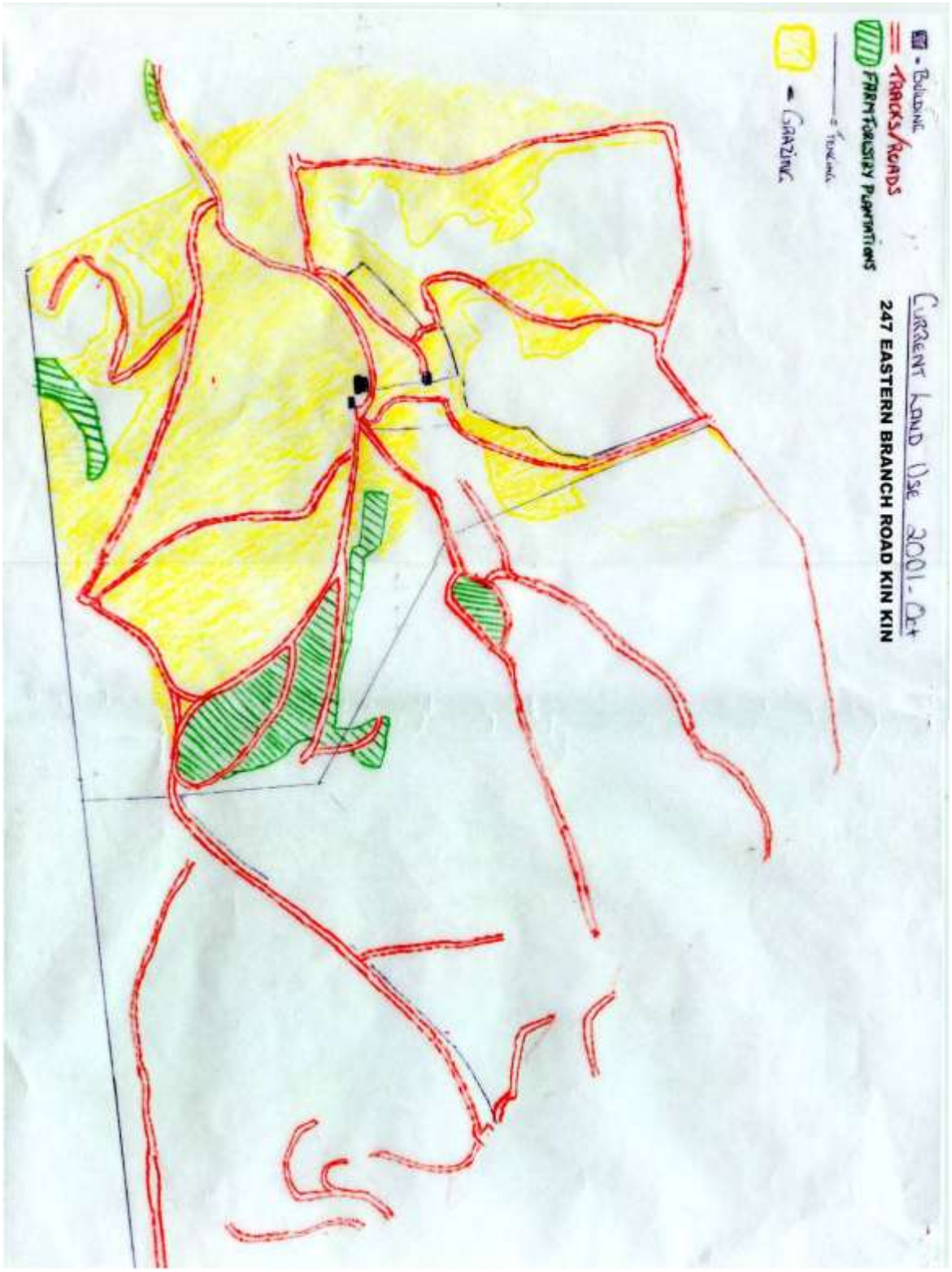
Plan 1 Lot 183 on MCH947 126 Coveys Road Tinbeerwah



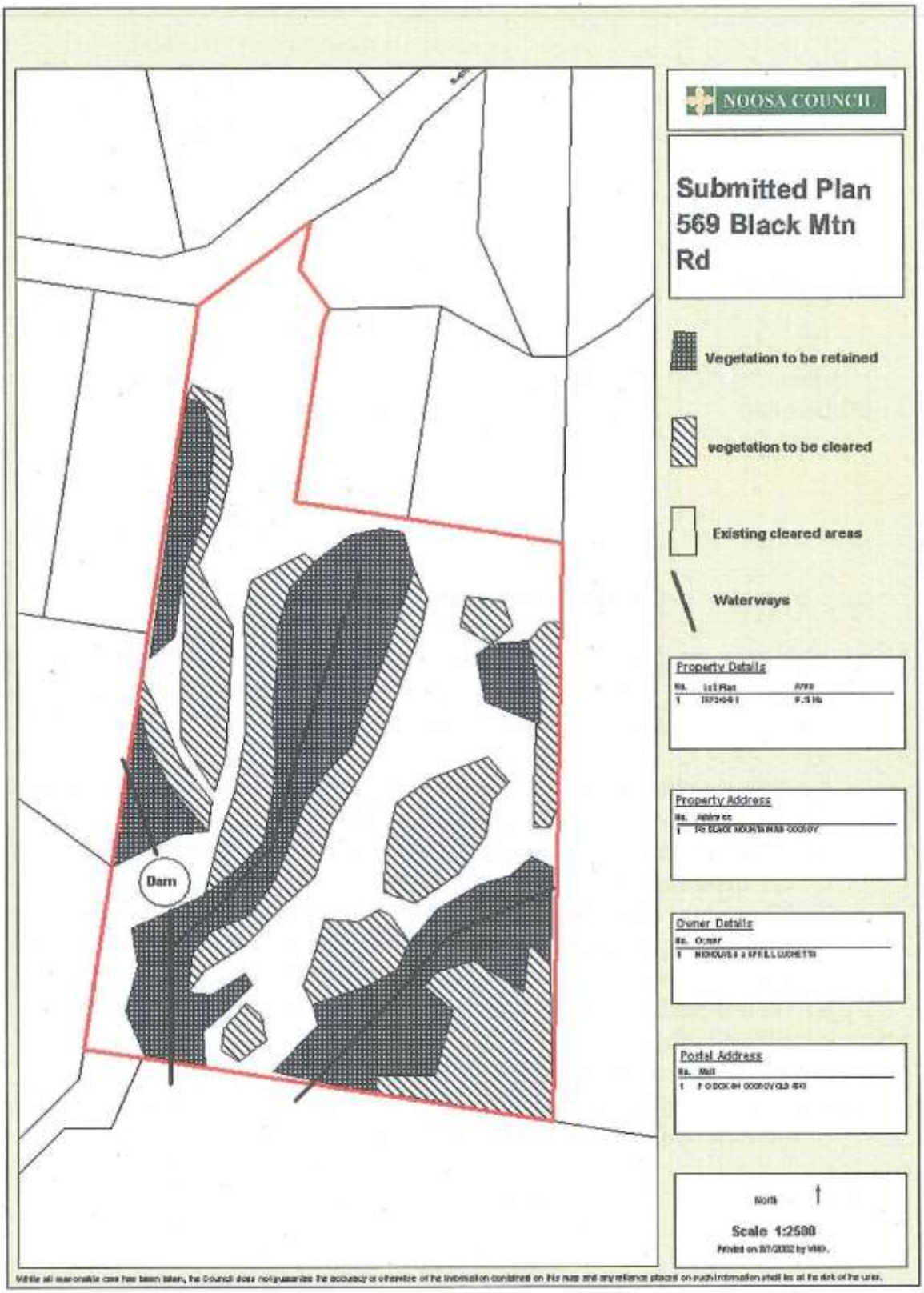
Plan 2A Lot 2 on RP228124 247 Eastern Branch Road Kin Kin



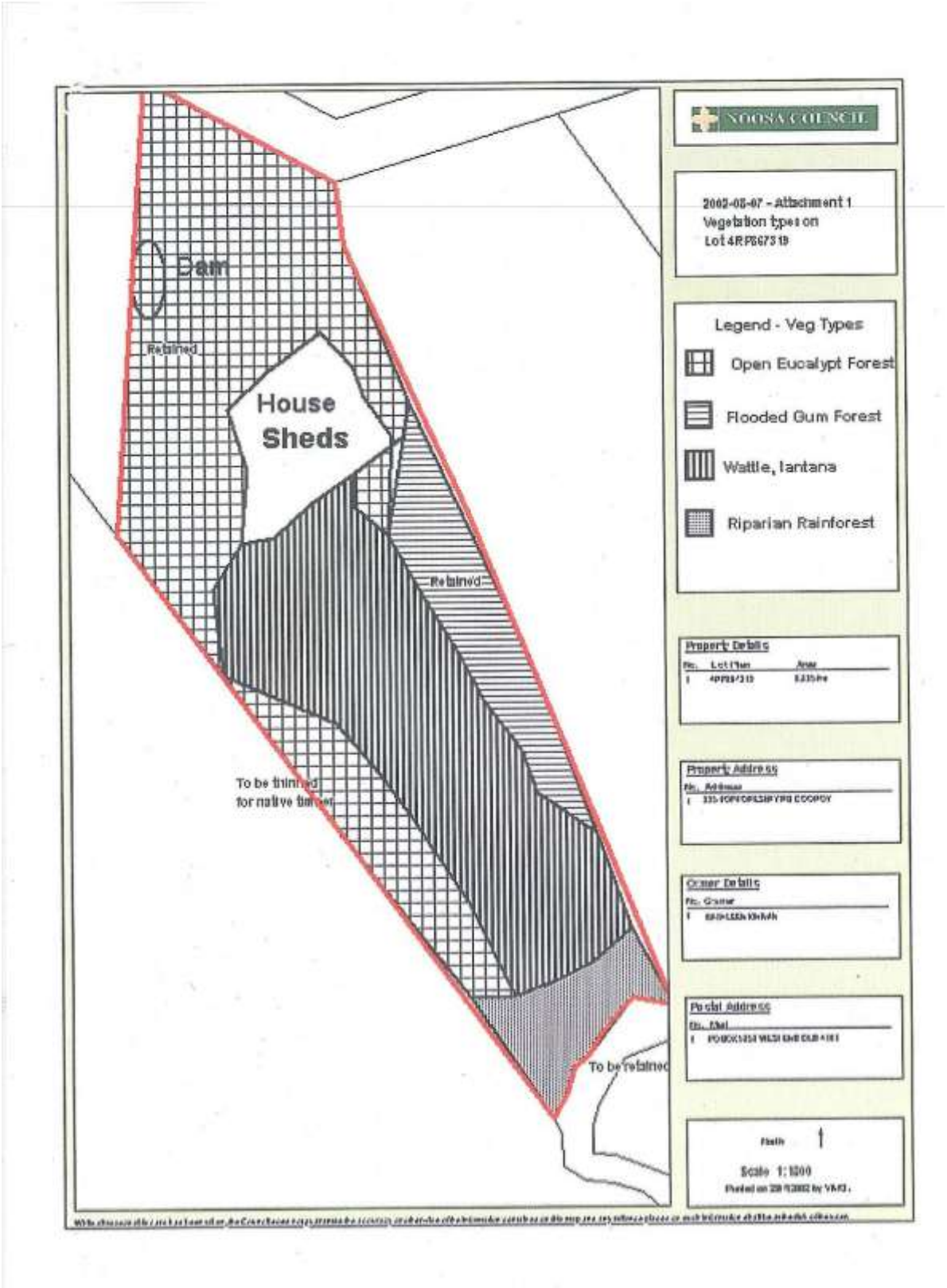
Plan 2B Lot 2 on RP228124 247 Eastern Branch Road Kin Kin



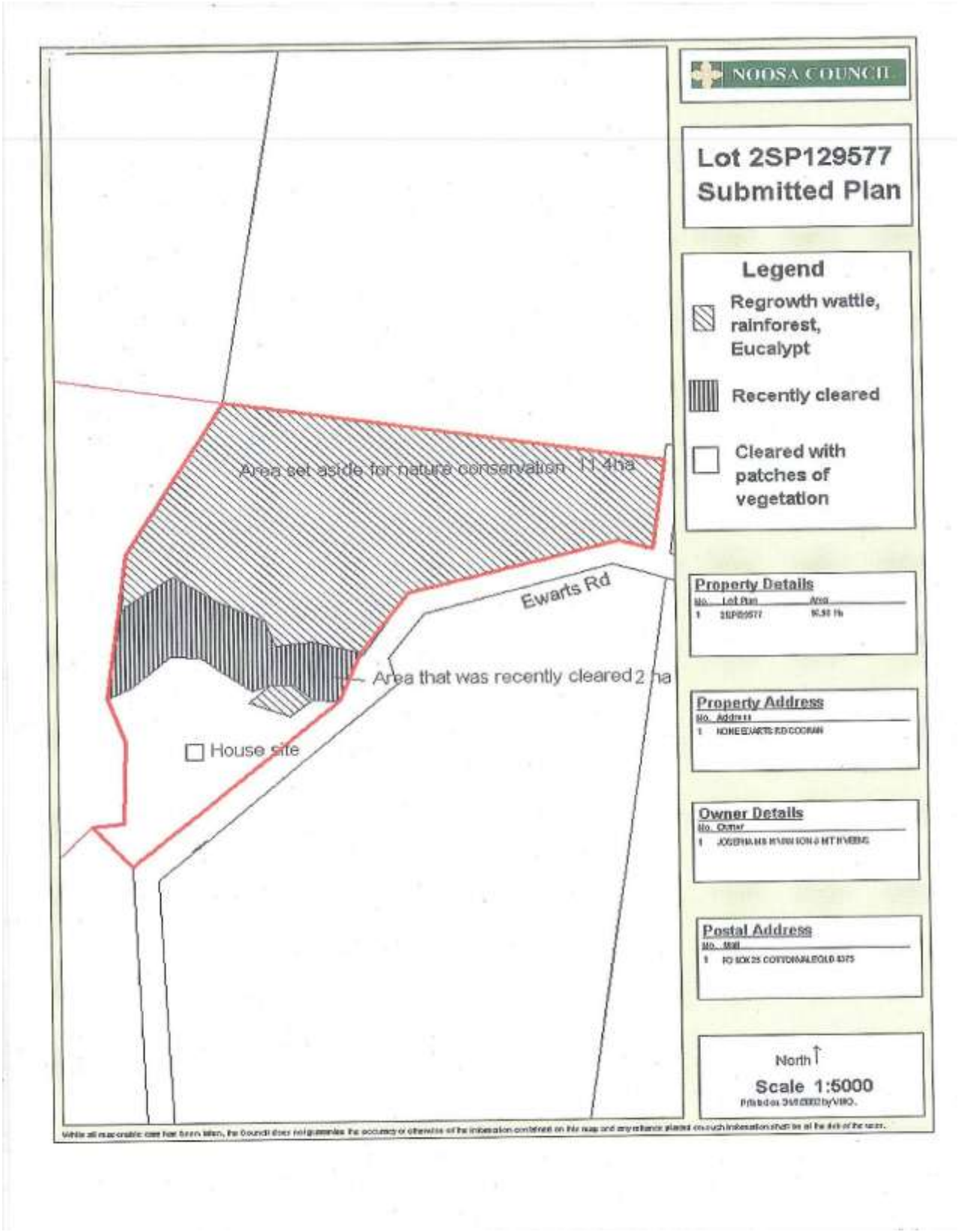
Plan 3 Lot 5 on RP202431 569 Black Mountain Road Black Mountain



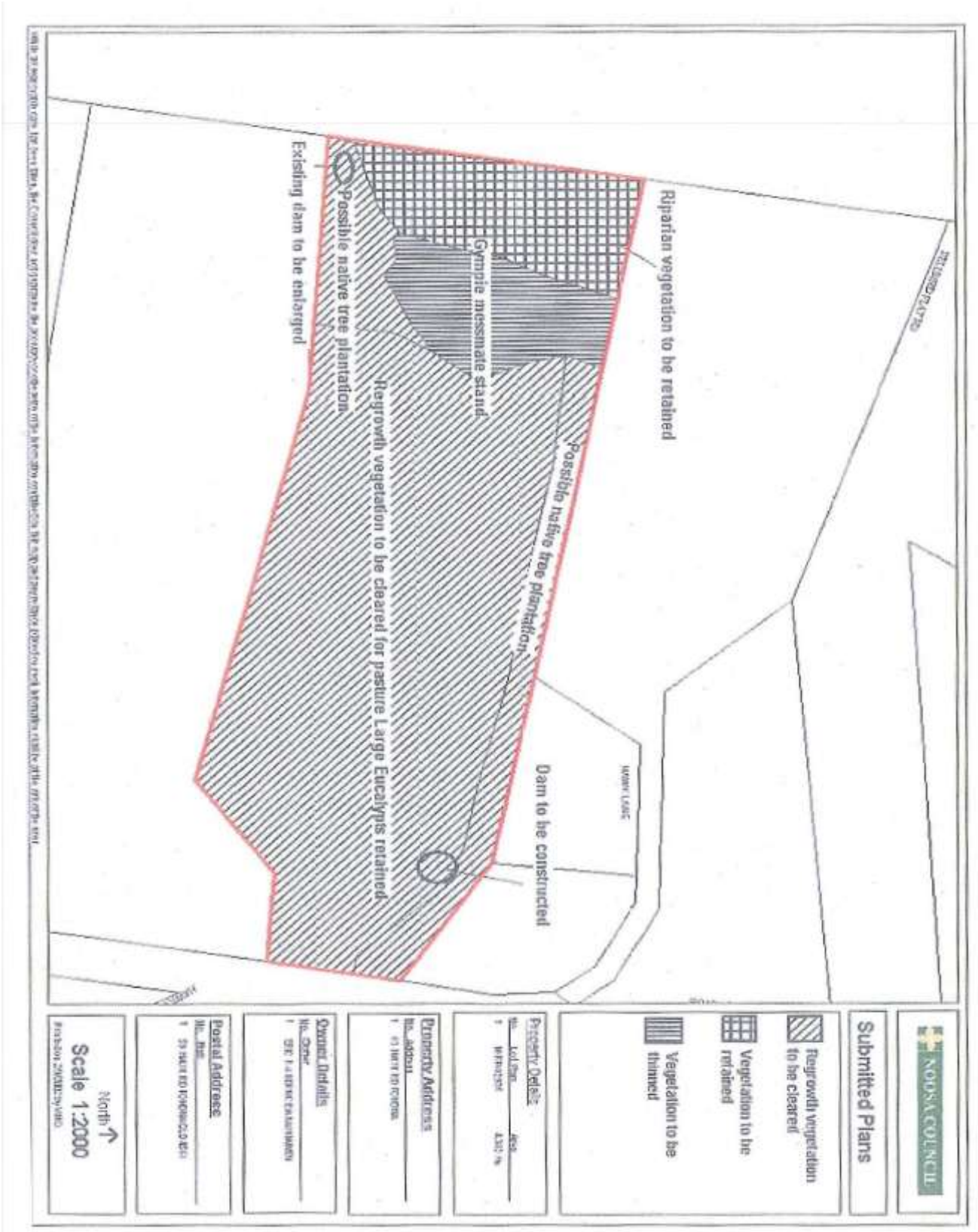
Plan 4 Lot 4 on RP867319 325 Top Forestry Road Ridgewood



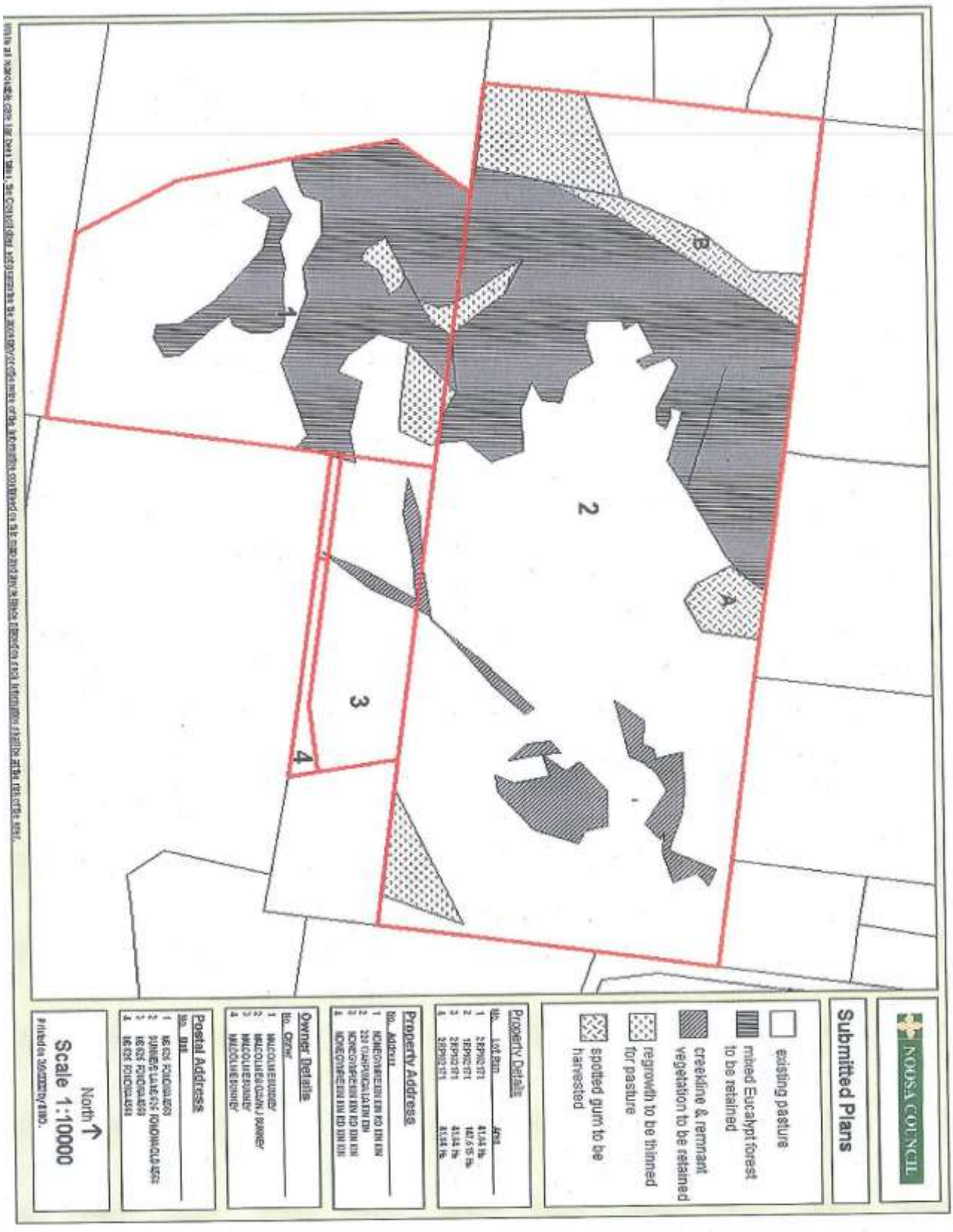
Plan 5 Lot 2 on SP129577 162 Ewarts Road Cooran



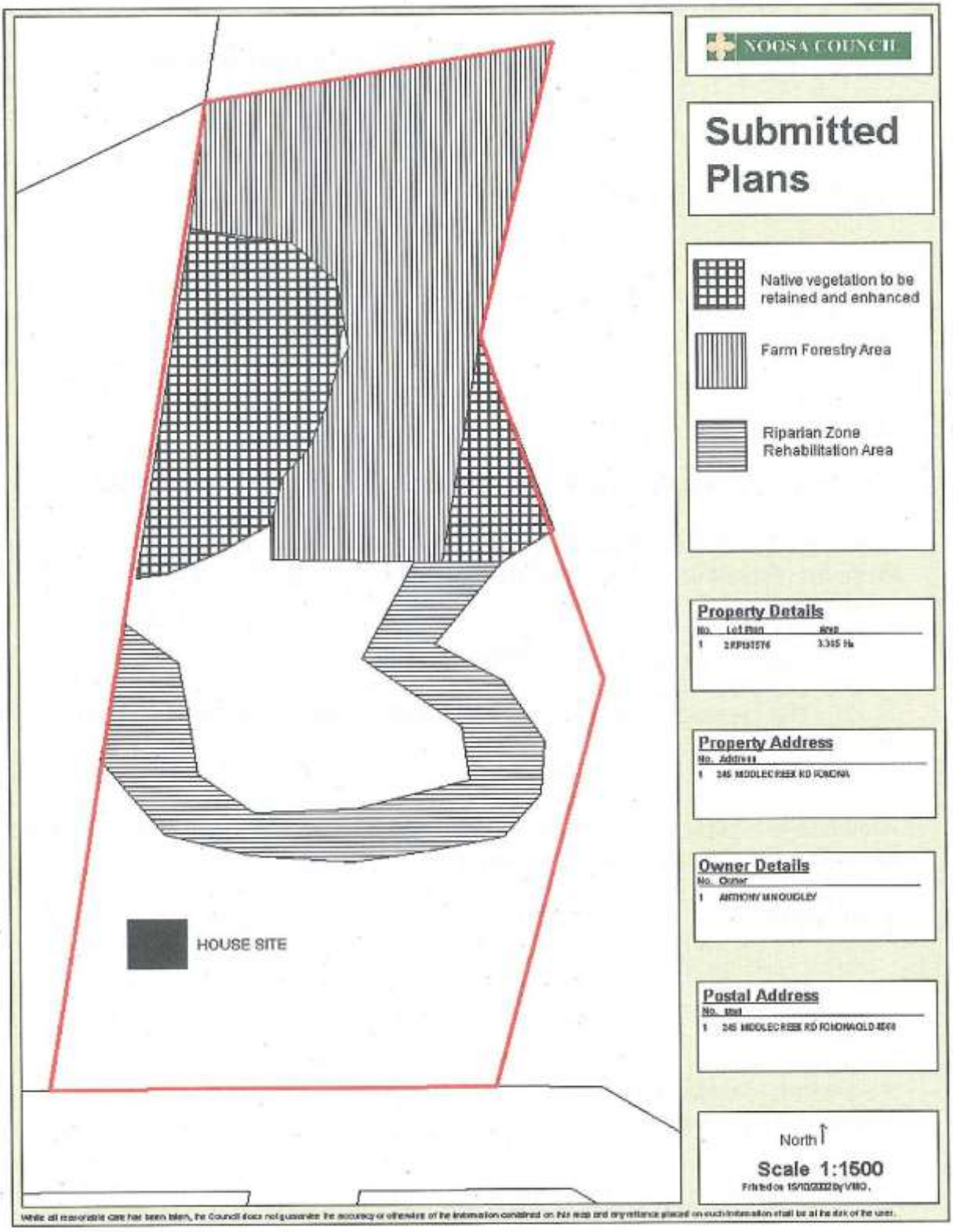
Plan 6 Lot 10 on RP802936 63 Hawk Road Pomona



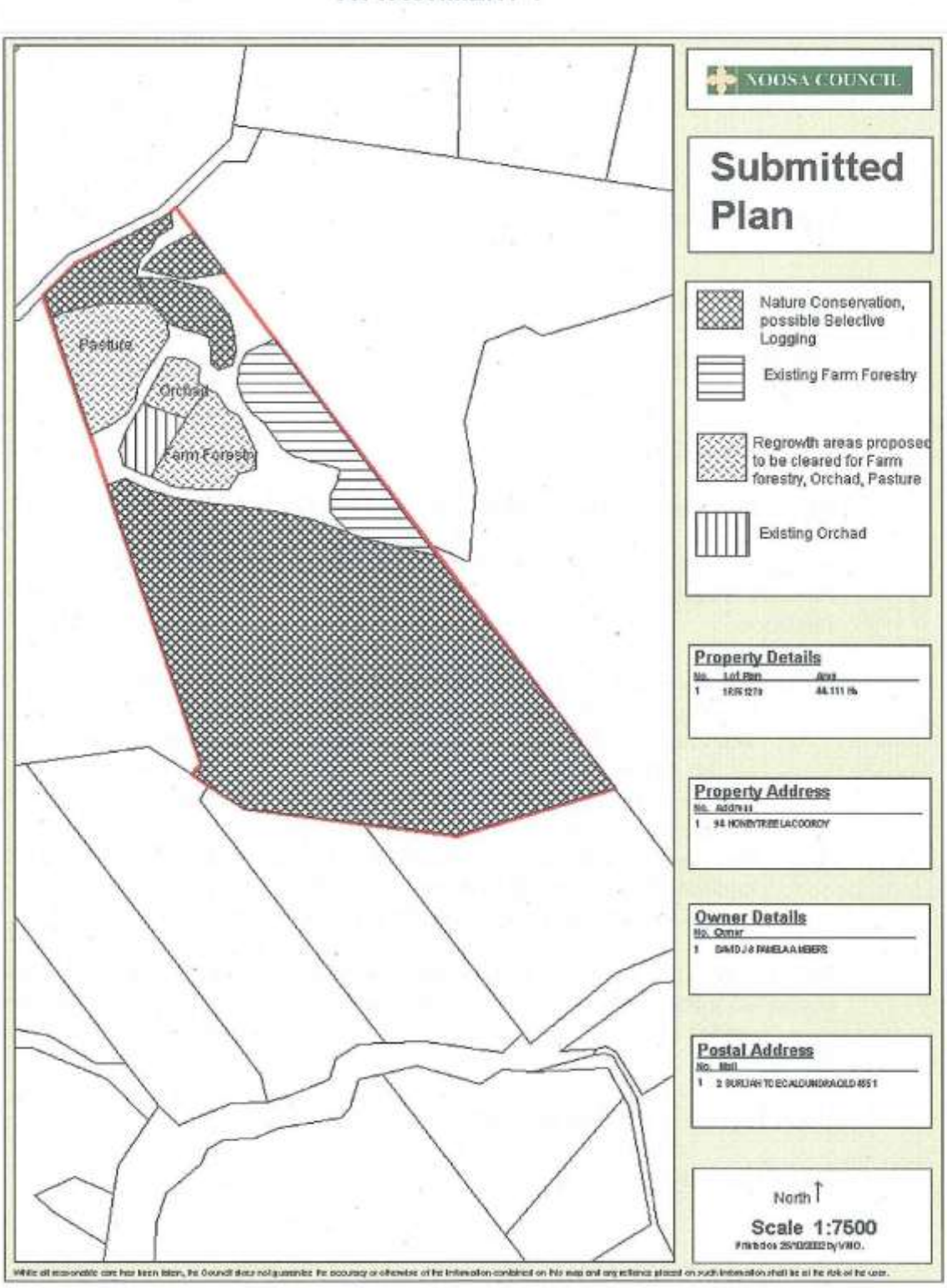
Plan 7 Lots 1 and 2 on RP102171 228 Bunneys Lane and Kin Kin Road Gympie



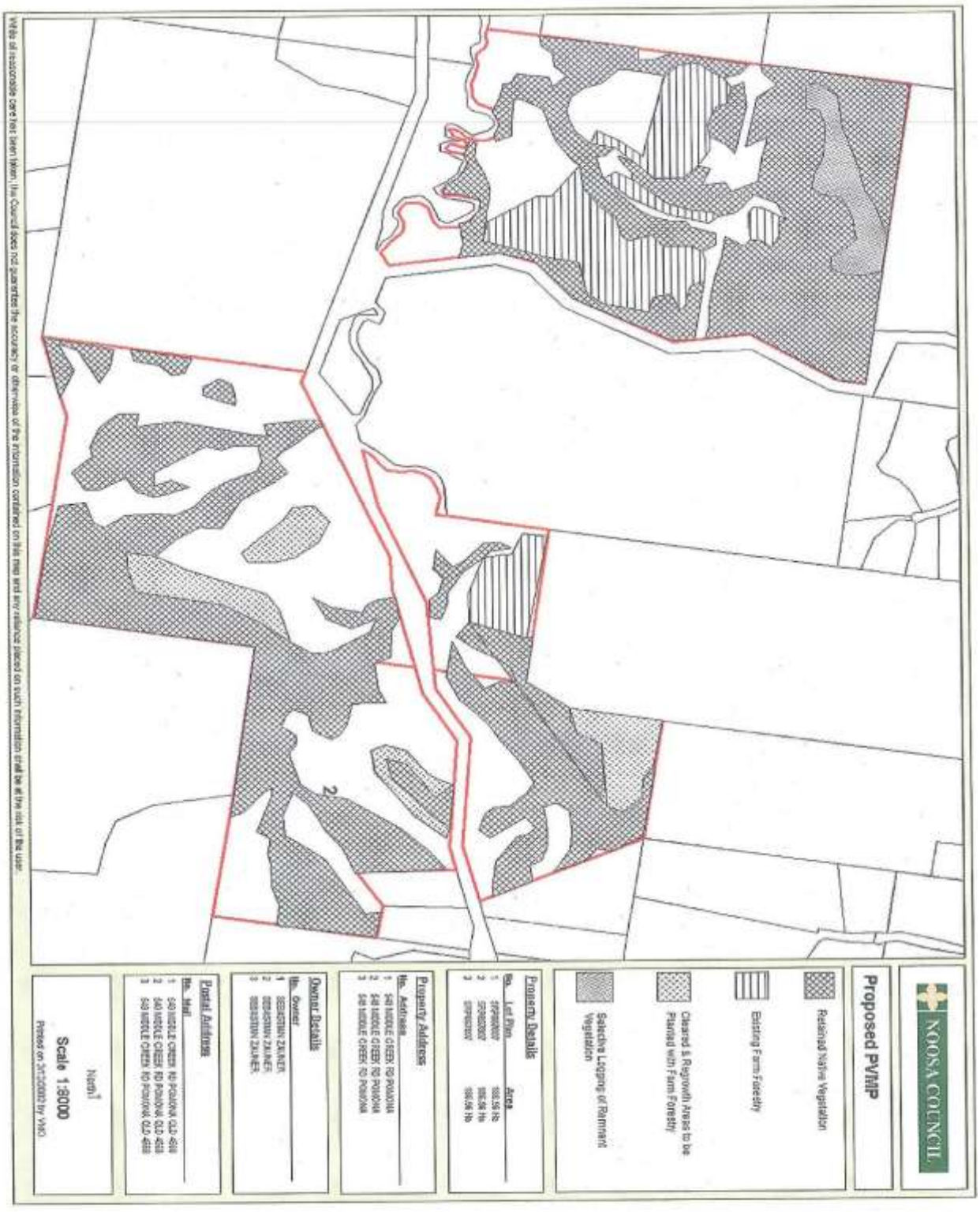
Plan 8 Lot 2 on RP197576 245 Middle Creek Road Federal



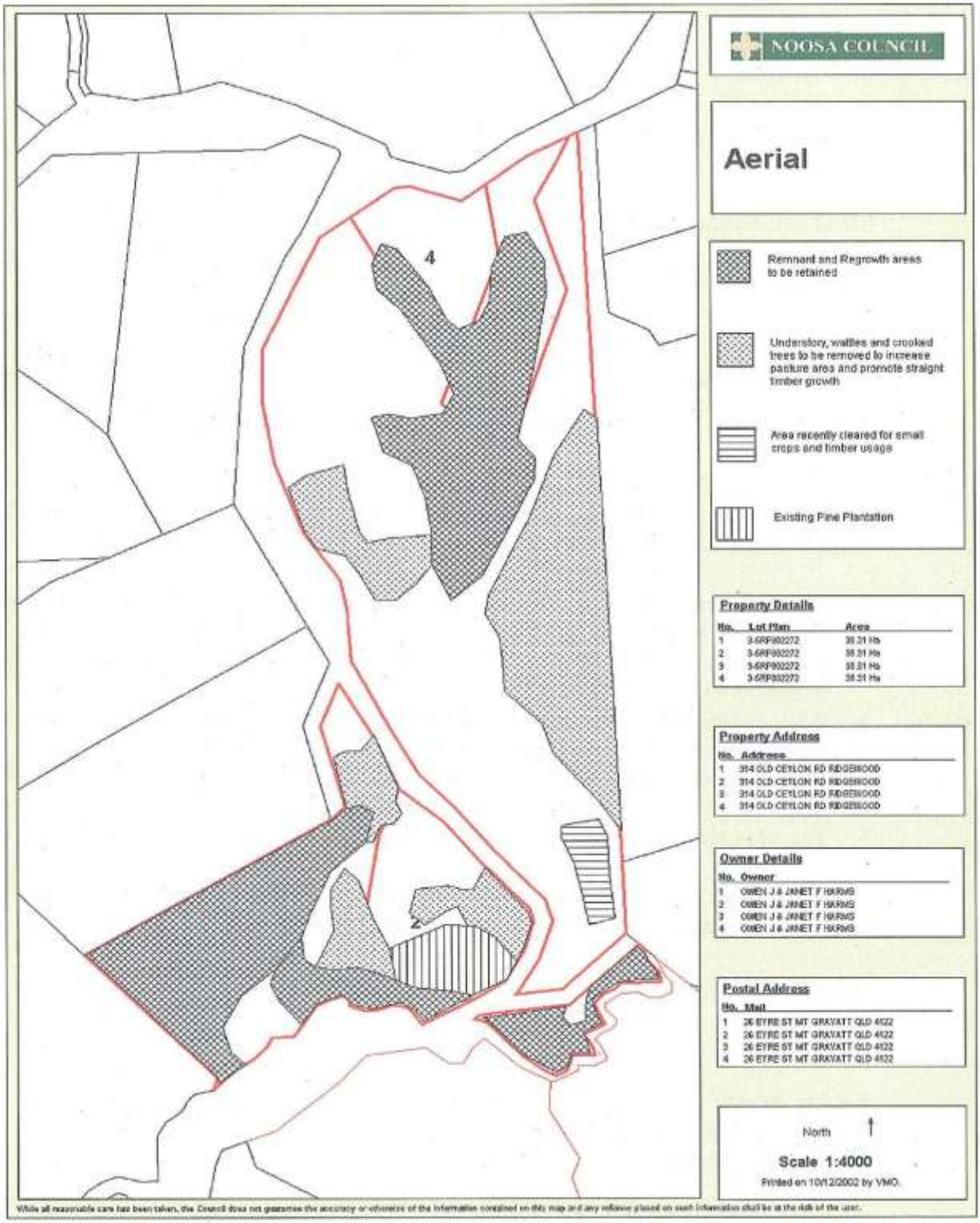
Plan 9 Lot 1 on RP61270 94 Honeytree Lane Ridgewood



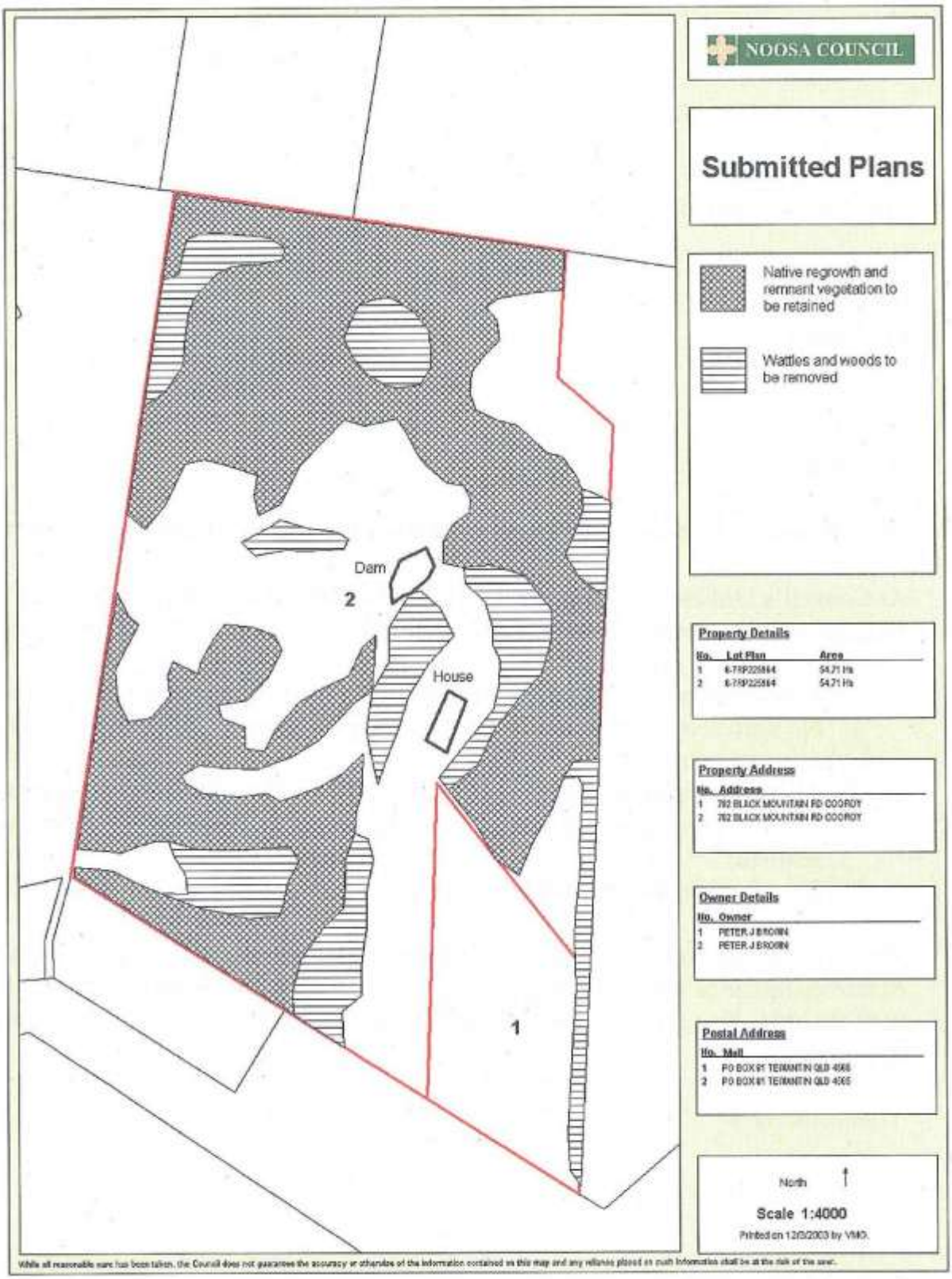
Plan 10 Lot 5 on RP 867807 549 Middle Creek Road Black Mountain



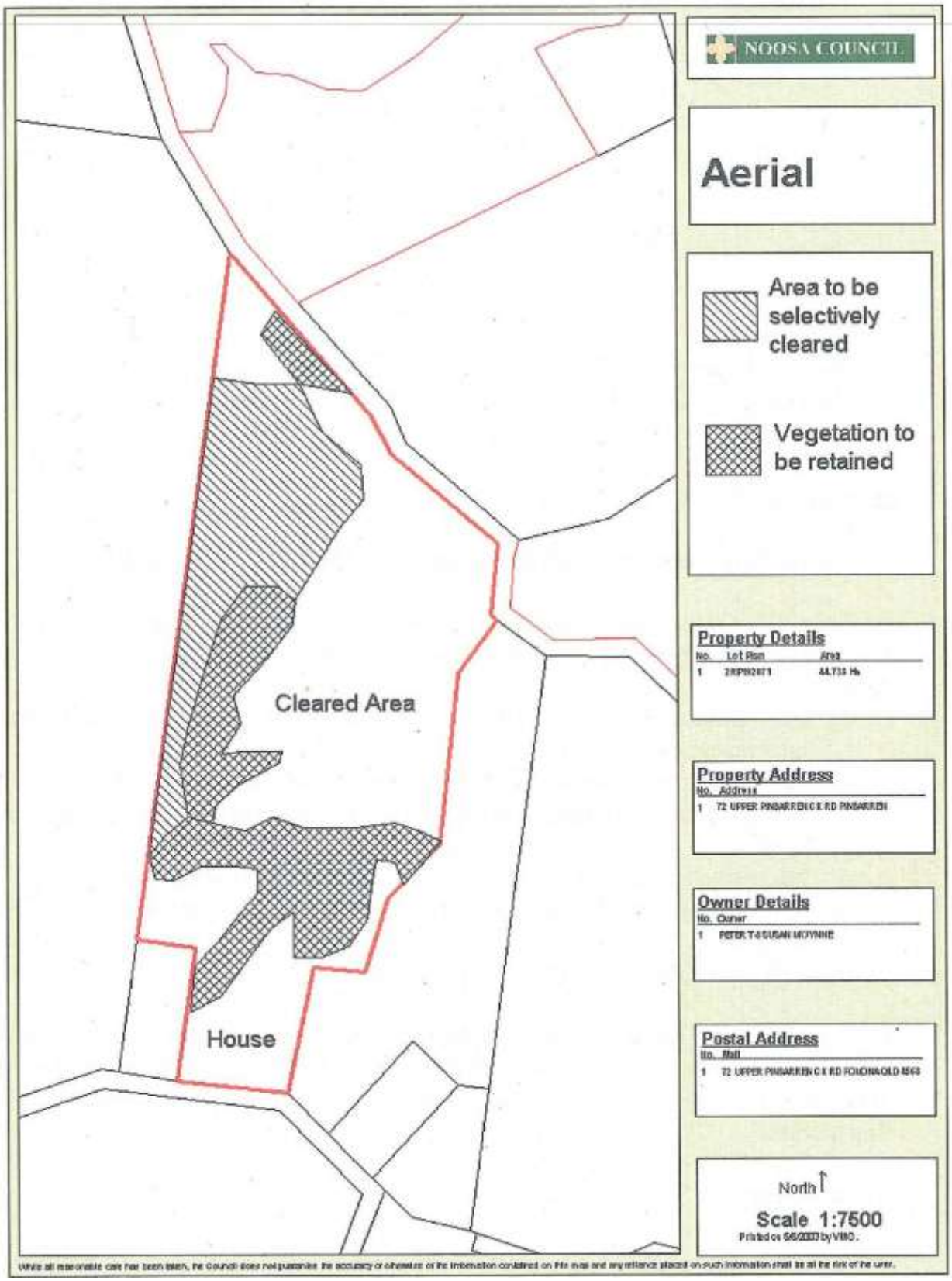
Plan 11 Lots 3, 4 and 5 on RP802272 and Lots 1 and 2 on RP192819 314 397, 403, 314, 292 Old Ceylon Road Ridgewood



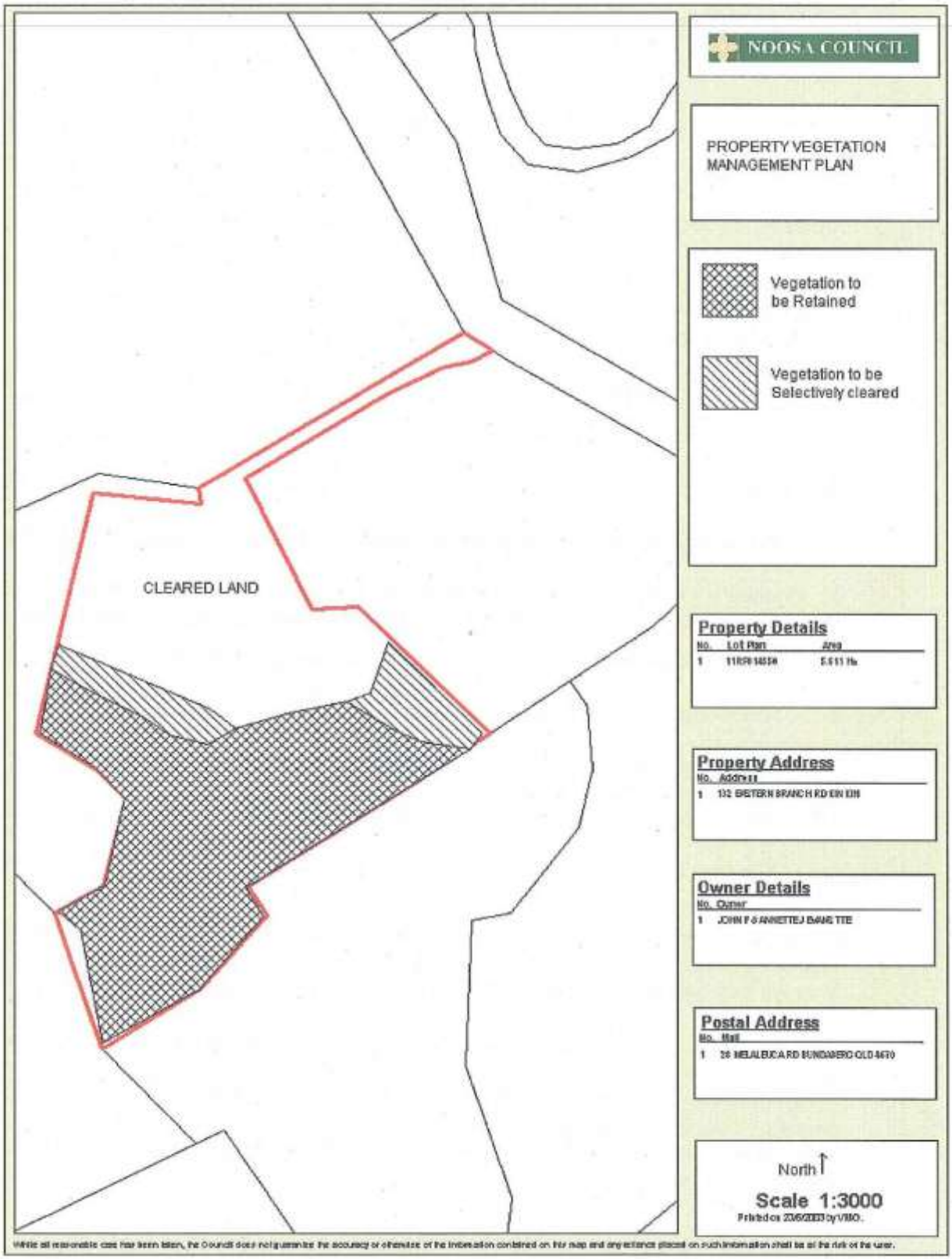
Plan 12 Lots 6 and 7 on RP225964 782 and 806 Black Mountain Road Black Mountain



Plan 13 Lot 2 on RP192071 72 Upper Pinbarren Creek Road Pinbarren



Plan 14 Lot 11 on RP814550 132 Eastern Branch Road Kin Kin



Plan 15 Lots 1 and 2 on SP 175064 1161 and 1145 Cooroy Belli Creek Road Ridgewood

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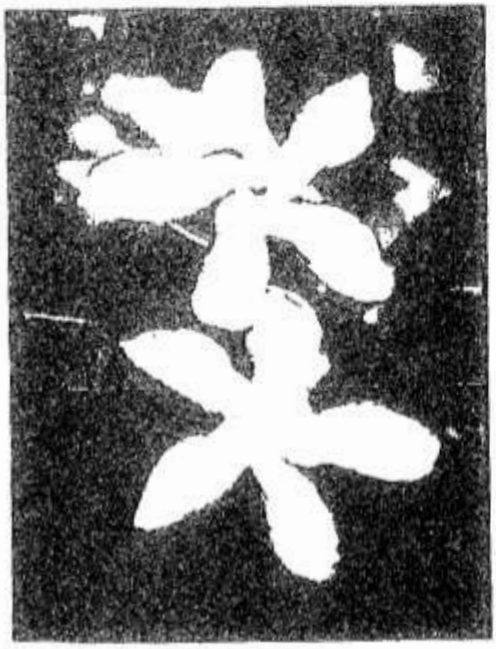
Vegetation & consultation services

Marc Russell
Phone: 07 5486 5995



Tabernaemontana pandacaqui – Banana Bush

Vegetation Management Plan

Lots 1 and 2 SP175064

(previously described as Lot 440 MCH4238)

15/8/2006

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Introduction

This report addresses a Noosa Shire Council request for a Property Vegetation Management Plan outlining forestry operations on Lots 1 and 2 SP 175064. The proponent originally purchased the land to utilise forest resources and provide a source of income. As the land is not suitable for most other forms of primary production, the sustainable harvest of timber products is a viable land use. The landholders efforts to date and in future aim to create a secure, productive and sustainable forest, while maintaining important ecological values.

Several documents are attached including a Bushfire Management Report (Peter Turner), a report on forestry practice methods to date (Dr G J Bacon) and the 'code applying to native forest practice'. These documents are well compiled and I have avoided repetition of their content.

This document is divided into 4 sections:

Section 1 Background Information

1.1) Site History

Much of the site was originally cleared for timber and to open up the land for grazing. Some areas are still open and dominated by exotic grasses, while others have been allowed to regenerate naturally with forest averaging 30 – 50 yrs old.

1.2) Method

- Maps were derived by the current landowner using a Council supplied aerial photo with DCDB and contours as a background and hand drawn overlays.
- Reference material includes: SEQ Regional Ecosystems (EPA Qld Herbarium – Mapping Release SEQ 2004 Version 5) and the Code applying to native forest practice (NRM – December 2005).
- Marc Russell carried out ground truthing and vegetation surveys on 13/7/2006.
  The site was traversed along existing access tracks, along a major gully and parts of the creek to cover all represented RE's and one of the drainage lines to determine species present.
- Species scheduled under the Nature Conservation Act (1994) and EPBC Act (1992) were sought and recorded.

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Section 2 Vegetation Assessment

2.1) Vegetation description

Vegetation consists of some cleared land (mostly exotic grasses), but the majority is natural forest regrowth averaging 30-50 years old in better areas. The forest is in relatively healthy condition with good natural regeneration and, in general, little weed invasion that seriously threatens biodiversity (Lantana does become a problem on lower slopes).

Diversity is high with over 200 native species recorded on the property during preliminary flora surveys. *Eucalyptus acmenoides* (White Mahogany / Yellow Stringy-bark), *E. propinqua* (Grey Gum) and *E.siderophloia* (Grey Ironbark) dominate much of the canopy. Also common are *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box), *E. grandis* (Flooded Gum), *E. microcorys* (Tallowwood) and *Corymbia intermedia* (Pink Bloodwood). Understorey varies from sparse to dense, with open forest or dry sclerophyll, on upper slopes merging into wet sclerophyll (myrtaceous emergents with a rainforest understorey) in gullies. A Flora Survey with species abundance is attached (Appendix 1).

Remnant vegetation in Queensland is categorised into Regional Ecosystems (EPA Qld Herbarium – Mapping Release SEQ 2004 Version 5). This is the most accepted method of identifying ecosystem types, taking both vegetation and geology into account. Two EPA maps showing 'remnant' vegetation are attached. One is a landscape scale and the other zooms to the property scale. Lot 1 is highlighted with a bold black boundary for context.

The REs described are:

12.3.2
Wet sclerophyll on alluvium including *Eucalyptus grandis* +/- *E. microcorys* with rainforest understorey fringing streams (12.3.2).
Conservation status – Of Concern

12.11.2
Wet sclerophyll on metasediments and interbedded volcanics including *Eucalyptus grandis, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides* and *Lophostemon confertus* with a rainforest understorey.
Conservation status – No concern at present

12.11.3
Open forest generally with *Eucalyptus siderophloia* and *E. propinqua* +\- E. microcorys, *Lophostemon confertus, Corymbia intermedia, E. acmenoides* and *E. tereticornis.* Vine forest species with *E. grandis* often in gullies.
Conservation status – No concern at present

12.11.10
Dry rainforest on metasediments - Notophyll and notophyll / microphyll vine forest +/- *Araucaria cunninghamii.*
Conservation status – No concern at present

Field assessment supports EPA classification of the first three REs and much of it is classified as remnant under the Vegetation Management Act (1999). 12.3.2 lines the creek, merging into 12.11.2 up the gullies, merging into 12.11.3 up the slopes. While 12.11.10 is not well represented on the property, some elements of the ecosystem are present (eg abundance of indicative species in understorey). Given long enough with fire exclusion, the slow transition of vegetation would favour this forest type.

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2.2) Weeds

While exotic weeds have not seriously impacted the forest system and natural regeneration to date, several weed species do pose a threat of further invasion. Lantana is the most prevalent of the exotic species present and is abundant on the lower slopes. Other environmental weeds of concern include: *Pinus sp.* (Slash Pine), *Schefflera actinophylla* (Umbrella Tree), *Melinus minutiflora* (Molasses Grass), *Pennisetum purpureum* (Elephant Grass), *Macroptilium atropurpurium* (Siratro) and other leguminous vines. A more comprehensive weed list and relative abundances are attached at the end of the Flora Survey (Appendix 1).

2.3) Rare and threatened species

A single scheduled plant (*Symplocos harroldii* - Hairy Hazelwood) was recorded near the southern boundary of Lot 2 while carrying out preliminary flora surveys. It was found adjacent to the creek and is protected by the designated conservation zone (GPS – 56 J 0482386 / 7072877 - UTM). No forestry activities or disturbance will be carried out in the 40m buffer to the creek.

Although not scheduled, *Diospyros ellipticifolia var. ebenus* (Shiny-leaf Ebony) occurs only between the Tweed Valley and Gympie areas and is considered rare. The specimen observed was in the gully on Lot 2 and has been clearly marked with surveyor's tape. The landowner is aware of its presence and aims to carry out very limited silviculture and only light harvesting in this area.

Above and right: Vegetation varies from open forest on the upper slopes (photo right) to wet schlerophyll in the gullies (above). The density and diversity of rainforest species increases as the altitude drops. The photo above is taken at the gully bottom the one on the right is near the top of a ridge.

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Section 3 Vegetation Management

3.1) Outline

The proponent aims to sustainably manage vegetation on both Lots 1 and 2 as a private forestry operation. To achieve this goal a range of forestry practice techniques will need to be undertaken, in particular –

Silviculture: **Pruning** – will be carried out routinely to increase timber quality, yield and value, while improving conditions for maintenance and fire control.
Thinning – will be carried out routinely to select best quality stock and increase timber production and value.

Selective harvesting – will be carried out on approximately a 10-year cycle. Species with potential for harvest are listed in Appendix 2 – attached.

Access / salgging tracks / log landings – existing tracks will be maintained and new tracks are still to be built, including log landings and turn around areas. All existing tracks and those yet to be constructed are marked on the 'Layer 1' map.

Fire management – Since the wildfire in 1993 seriously damaged buildings, forestry and the ecology, the landowner has taken steps to exclude fire, aiming to reduce damage to natural and plantation timbers, improve fertility, reduce loss of stored carbon and to minimise ecological impacts. Firebreaks and building envelopes will be maintained to reduce threat from fires. While the landowner aims to keep fire off the property, occasional controlled burns may be required if there is concern with excessive fuel loads or to trigger natural regeneration (eg Eucalypt species). Peter Turner (11th June 2005) has compiled a bushfire management plan and a copy is attached for reference.

Weed control – will be carried out routinely to reduce competition for native regrowth.

Plantation forestry – Some planting and early establishment is already under way. These areas will be extended and others will be planted with cabinet timber and hardwood species.

Rehabilitation - An area (0.45 ha) has been designated for rehabilitation to compensate for the clearing of a building envelope of the same size in Lot 1.

Dams – All existing dams will be retained for fire control, stock water and for reafforestation. Some dams may need cleaning out periodically or even enlargement in future.

3.2) Code of practice

The proponent states that all forestry management and harvesting activities will be carried out in accordance with "the code applying to native forest practice on freehold land", as published by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (1st December 2005). A copy of this document has been attached as it forms a basis for all forestry activities on the property. Also attached for reference is a report by Dr G J Bacon (8th March 2006), stating that all works carried out to date have been compliant with the code.

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Weed control

Declared weeds are now classified into 3 classes:

Class 1 - None recorded
Class 2 - *Baccharis halimifolia* (Groundsel Bush)
Class 3 - *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel), *Lantana camara* (Lantana)

While occurrences were very rare, all Groundsel must be completely eradicated to meet local and state government requirements. This can be done manually (eg. pulling small plants out by the roots or digging out larger ones) or using a combination of manual work and herbicide (eg. cut / swab large ones with 50 / 50 glyphosate / water.

Routine weed control on Lantana will be necessary as part of an on-going silviculture program. Lantana (abundant) and Camphor Laurel (rare) will need to be controlled where natural regeneration is threatened. Leaving Lantana unchecked has adverse effects for biodiversity, timber production and sustainability. On the other hand Lantana has some positive attributes in a regenerating ecology, so a slow but regular approach will probably work the best. Funding and / or assistance with labour are available from several levels of government to address the problem in the 4 ha conservation area along the creek. This area is certainly a priority from an ecological perspective.

Areas designated as open space and firebreaks can be slashed / grazed to control weeds. The ideal time to carry out weed control in difficult areas is soon after disturbance from logging operations. Careful removal / treatment in and around natural regrowth can be done by pulling out small plants by the roots or using a cane knife / brush hook and where necessary treat stumps with glyphosate (as above). Patches of Lantana with little or no native regrowth evident could be sprayed with glyphosate solution. Care should be taken during all weed control activities to avoid damage to establishing native seedlings and saplings.

Other weeds can be controlled on a routinely at the landholders discretion, as they do not fit the Class 1 – 3 categories. The exception to this is the revegetation area, where weeds must to be controlled for at least 3 years to ensure successful re-establishment of native vegetation. Specific information on weed treatments can be obtained through local government weed officers or the Department of Natural Resources and Mines web site.

3.3) Site specific management

Site specific management issues and techniques are outlined below and relate to areas designated on 'Layer 2'. The aerial photo (including contours and DCDB) provided by council is used as a base layer. Overlays were compiled and provided by the landholder at the same scale as the base map.

Conservation area 1 (approx 3.4 ha)
100m strip adjacent to Belli Creek Road. This area is designated for minimal selective harvesting only and will not be managed using silvicultural methods (ie no thinning and pruning). Some weed control will be carried out.

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Area A (approx 0.38 ha)
To be kept clear for safety as part of the Lot 1 building envelope. This will reduce risk of fire near buildings, reduce leaf litter in gutters and avoid the threat of falling trees or branches during storms, windy conditions, etc.

Area B (approx 0.55ha)
Building envelope for Lot 1 to be kept clear or planted with fire retardant species in gardens.

Area C (approx 1.2 ha)
This area has been mostly cleared and will be kept this way to serve as a safety buffer for the house site, a fire break / access trail and also provides open space for two log landing areas.

Areas RE 1 (0.15 ha) and **RE 2** (0.2 ha)
These areas consist of dense regrowth of mostly immature trees. They will be subject to routine silvicultural practice and some trees will be left for harvest when mature.

Areas P1 - P3 (approx 52 ha combined)
These areas represent most of the productive forestry on the two lots and as such will be managed using routine silviculture and harvest methods as specified in the code. Only minimal silviculture and harvest will be carried out in gullies and on steeper slopes to reduce impacts on rainforest species in regrowth or potentially unstable areas.

Areas Y1 - Y4 (approx 10.6 ha)
These areas are generally younger regrowth than those outlined above. Some enrichment planting was carried out in Y1 and Y2, although the 1993 fire killed many young trees. As a result some parts are open, while others have tree cover. Where there is a broken canopy, weeds proliferate, so their control is important if native forest is to be re-established here. In particular leguminous vines and Lantana are an issue.

Weed control, silviculture and harvesting will be carried out in these areas and if necessary some enrichment planting will be undertaken in parts where natural regeneration is inadequate or planted trees were damaged by fire.

Area A2 (approx 1.8 ha)
This area contains sheds, fruit trees and ornamentals. With the exception of garden plants, it will be kept clear as a firebreak to protect infrastructure and utilised as a productive garden.

Areas A3.1 – 3.4 (approx 3.6 ha)
These areas are mostly clear and will be kept that way to maintain an important firebreak and to provide access for logging operations. Grazing will be carried out to keep it mostly open and control weeds.

Area MA (approx 0.2 ha)
This area is a small Macadamia orchard that is overgrown with Acacia, Lantana, etc. Wattles and weeds will be controlled around nut trees.

Area Z (approx 0.45 ha)
To compensate for clearing of a building envelope on Lot 1 the property owner plans to revegetate an area approximately the same size (see 'Layer 1 and 2'). Natural regeneration is prolific in this area and will be retained and where necessary local hardwood species will be

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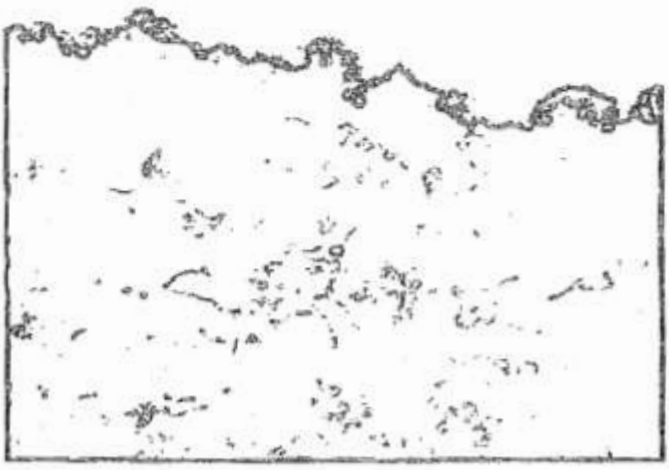
planted in gaps. Regular weed control for a period of 3 years will be necessary to ensure fast canopy establishment.

Area G (approx 5 ha)
This area is currently clear and will be kept that way as a firebreak and for grazing. Slashing and or cattle will knock down and reduce the seed bank of the elephant grass present, which can later be replaced with other species of pasture grasses.

Area L1 (approx 2.2 ha)
This area of regenerating forest will be subject to light harvesting and limited silviculture to increase productivity.

Area SIL (approx 2.5 ha)
This area has been designated for farm forestry. It was planted with cabinet timber species from 1989 – 1991, but many of these were destroyed in the 1993 fire. Remaining trees are doing well and the area will be managed to improve growth of planted species and any appropriate natural regeneration present. The canopy is dominated by senescent wattles, many of which will be removed to encourage growth of later phase trees (see photo below).

Right: (Area SIL) The senescent Acacias will be reduced and weeds controlled to improve conditions for cabinet timbers. Silviculture will be carried out in this area to maximise productivity.



Left: (Area G) Open space will be maintained as part of the firebreak and for grazing purposes.

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Conservation area 2 (approx 4 ha)
A minimum 40m wide riparian buffer, along the length of the creek, has been designated as a conservation area. No forestry activities will be carried out here to ensure protection for the area mapped 'of concern' Regional Ecosystem and the scheduled species – *Symplocos harroldii* (Hairy Hazelwood) previously mentioned.

The area contains the greatest floral diversity on the property and will provide a wildlife haven free of disturbance. Such a buffer will help to maintain water quality and reduce any impact from harvest operations.

Section 4 Summary

On investigating the vegetation on Lots 1 and 2 Belli Creek Road (SP175064) it was found to comprise of a mixture of open land and forested areas of varying age. Better quality forest consists of 30 – 50 year old regrowth and is in good condition. Examples of several Regional Ecosystems were present – one is classified 'of concern' along the creek and is protected within a designated conservation area. One scheduled species was recorded near the boundary on the creek – *Symplocos harroldii* and also falls within the protected area. Weed invasion is not yet too serious, but several weeds of concern are listed in Section 2.2 that will need on-going control to reduce threats to the natural biodiversity and productivity.

The landowner states that all forestry based activities undertaken will comply with the "code applying to native forest practice on freehold land". This document forms the basis of vegetation management on the property.

Appendix 1 - Flora Survey

Appendix 1 - Preliminary flora survey - Don Lawrie - Cooroy - Belli Ck Rd				
Marc Russell 13/7/2006				
Form: T-tree, S/T-small tree, S-shrub, H-herb, V-vine, G-grass/sedge, O-orchid, F-fern, P-palm				
Abundance: a - abundant, c - common, u - uncommon, r - rare				
Species	Family	Common name	Abundance	Form
Naturally occurring species				
Acacia bakeri	Mimosaceae	Marblewood	u	T
Acacia disparrima (syn. aulacocarpa)	Mimosaceae	Hickory Wattle	c	T
Acacia falcata	Mimosaceae	Sickle-leaf Wattle	r	S
Acacia leiocalyx	Mimosaceae	Early-flowering Black Wattle	r	S/T
Acacia longissima	Mimosaceae	Narrow-leaf Acacia	c	S
Acacia melanoxylon	Mimosaceae	Blackwood	c	T
Acacia o'shannesii	Mimosaceae	Ferny-leaf Wattle	u	S/T
Acalypha nemorum	Euphorbiaceae	Southern Acalypha	u	H
Acmena smithii	Myrtaceae	Narrow-leaf Lilly Pilly	u	S/T
Acronychia laevis	Rutaceae	Glossy Acronychia	u	S/T
Acronychia oblongifolia	Rutaceae	White Lilly Pilly / Common Aspen	r	T
Acronychia pauciflora	Rutaceae	Aspen	u	S
Acrotricha aggregata	Epacridaceae	Red Ground Berry	u	S
Actephila lindleyi	Euphorbiaceae	Actephila	r	S/T
Adiantum diaphanum	Adiantaceae	Filmy Maidenhair	u	F
Adiantum formosum	Adiantaceae	Black-stem Maidenhair	r	F
Adiantum hispidulum	Adiantaceae	Rough Maiden Hair	c	F
Alchornea ilicifolia	Euphorbiaceae	Native Holly	u	S
Allocasuarina torulosa	Casuarinaceae	Forest Oak	c	T
Alphitonia excelsa	Rhamnaceae	Red Ash	c	T
Alpinia caerulea	Zingiberaceae	Native Ginger	c	H
Archidendron grandiflorum	Mimosaceae	Lace Flower Tree	r	S/T
Archirhodomytus beckleri	Myrtaceae	Rose Myrtle	u	S
Arytera distylis	Sapindaceae	Twin-leaf Coogera	u	S/T
Arytera divaricata	Sapindaceae	Coogera	u	T
Arytera foveolata	Sapindaceae	Pitted Cogera	u	T
Asplenium australasicum	Aspleniaceae	Bird's Nest Fern	u	F
Austromyrtus hillii (syn Gossia)	Myrtaceae	Scaly Myrtle	u	S/T
Blechnum cartilagineum	Blechnaceae	Gristle Fern	u	F
Breynia oblongifolia	Euphorbiaceae	Coffee Bush	u	S
Bridelia exaltata	Euphorbiaceae	Scrub Ironbark	c	T
Caesalpinia scortechinii	Caesalpiniaceae (	Mother-in-Law Vine	u	V
Calamus muelleri	Arecaceae	Lawyer Cane	u	V
Callerya megasperma (syn. Millettia)	Fabaceae	Native Wisteria	u	V
Calochlaena dubia	Dicksoniaceae	Soft Bracken	c	F
Capparis arborea	Capparidaceae	Native Caper/Pomegranate	u	S
Capparis sarmentosa	Capparidaceae	Climbing Caper Bush	r	V
Carex sp (not flowering)	Cyperaceae	On creek bank	u	G
Carissa ovata	Apocynaceae	Currant Bush	c	S
Carronia multisepala	Menispermaceae	Carronia	u	V
Castanospermum australe	Fabaceae	Black Bean	u	T
Cayratia clematidea	Vitaceae	Slender Grape	u	V
Christella dentata	Thelypteridaceae	Binung	u	F
Cinnamomum oliveri	Lauraceae	Oliver's Sassafras	r	T
Cissus antarctica	Vitaceae	Kangaroo Vine, Native Grape	u	V
Cissus hypoglauca	Vitaceae	Water Vine	u	V
Cissus opaca	Vitaceae	Water Vine	u	V

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Abundance: a - abundant, c - common, u - uncommon, r - rare				
Species	Family	Common name	Abundance	Form
Citrus australis (Microcitrus)	Rutaceae	Native Lime	c	S/T
Claoxylon australe	Euphorbiaceae	Brittle Wood	u	S
Cleistanthus cunninghamii	Euphorbiaceae	Cleistanthus	u	S/T
Clematis glycinoides	Ranunculaceae	Traveller's Joy	u	V
Clerodendrum floribundum	Verbenaceae	Smooth Clerodendrum, Lolly Bush	u	T
Commersonia bartramia	Sterculiaceae	Brown Kurrajong	u	S/T
Cordyline petiolaris	Agavaceae	Broad-leaf Palm Lily	c	P
Cordyline rubra	Agavaceae	Red-Fruited Palm Lily	c	P
Corymbia intermedia (Eucalyptus)	Myrtaceae	Pink Bloodwood	c	T
Croton acronychioides	Euphorbiaceae	Thick-Leaved Croton	r	S/T
Croton insularis	Euphorbiaceae	Silver-leaf Croton	r	T
Croton verreauxii	Euphorbiaceae	Native Croton	u	S
Cryptocarya glaucescens	Lauraceae	Jackwood, Silver Sycamore	u	T
Cryptocarya laevigata	Lauraceae	Glossy Laurel	u	S
Cryptocarya mcdonaldii	Lauraceae	Cooloola Laurel	r	T
Cryptocarya microneura	Lauraceae	Murrogun	u	T
Cryptocarya schlerophylla	Lauraceae	Thick-leaf Laurel	u	S/T
Cryptocarya triplinervis	Lauraceae	Three Veined Cryptocarya	r	T
Cupaniopsis parvifolia	Sapindaceae	Small-Leaved Tuckeroo	r	T
Cupaniopsis serrata	Sapindaceae	Smooth Tuckeroo	u	S
Cyathea cooperi	Cyatheaceae	Rough Treefern	r	F
Cyclophyllum longipetalum (syn.Canthium	Rubiaceae	Canthium	u	S/T
Cymbidium suave	Orchidaceae	Scented Orchid	r	O
Daviesia umbellata	Fabaceae	Prickly Pea Bush	u	S
Dendrocnide moroides	Urticaceae	Gympie Gympie	u	S
Denhamia celastroides	Celastraceae	Orange Boxwood	c	T
Derris involuta	Fabaceae	Native Derris	c	V
Dianella caerulea	Liliaceae (Phormi	Blue Flax Lily	c	L
Dianella caerulea var assera	Liliaceae (Phormi	Blue Flax Lily	c	L
Dioscorea transversa	Dioscoreaceae	Native Yam	c	V
Diospyros ellipticifolia (var ebenus)	Ebenaceae	Shiny-leaf Ebony	r	S
Diospyros fasciculosa	Ebenaceae	Grey Ebony	r	T
Diploglottis australis (syn. cunninghamii)	Sapindaceae	Native Tamarind	u	T
Dodonea triquetra	Sapindaceae	Hopbush	u	S
Doodia aspera	Blechnaceae	Prickly Rasp Fern	c	F
Doodia heterophylla	Blechnaceae		r	
Drynaria rigidula	Polypodiaceae	Basket Fern	c	F
Drypetes deplanchei (australasica)	Euphorbiaceae	Yellow Tulip	r	T
Duboisia myoporoides	Solanaceae	Duboisia	r	S/T
Dysoxylum fraserianum	Meliaceae	Rosewood	u	T
Dysoxylum rufum	Meliaceae	Hairy Rosewood	r	T
Elaeocarpus obovatus	Elaeocarpaceae	Hard Quandong	u	T
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Elaeocarpaceae	Blueberry Ash	u	S/T
Elattostachys nervosa	Sapindaceae	Beetroot Tree	u	T
Embelia australiana	Myrsinaceae	Embelia	u	V
Endiandra discolor	Lauraceae	Rose Walnut	r	T
Eucalyptus acmenoides	Myrtaceae	White Mahogany, Yellow Stringy B	a	T
Eucalyptus crebra	Myrtaceae	Narrow-leaf Ironbark	u	T
Eucalyptus grandis	Myrtaceae	Rose Gum/Flooded Gum	c	T

Appendix 1 - Flora Survey

Appendix 1 - Preliminary flora survey - Don Lawrie - Cooroy - Belli Ck Rd				
Marc Russell 13/7/2006				
Form: T-tree, S/T-small tree, S-shrub, H-herb, V-vine, G-grass/sedge, O-orchid, F-fern, P-palm				
Abundance: a - abundant, c - common, u - uncommon, r - rare				
Species	Family	Common name	Abundance	Form
Eucalyptus microcorys	Myrtaceae	Tallowwood	c	T
Eucalyptus propinqua	Myrtaceae	Grey Gum	a	T
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Myrtaceae	Grey Ironbark	c	T
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Myrtaceae	Forest Red Gum	r	T
Eupomatia laurina	Eupomatiaceae	Bolwarra	u	S
Euroschinus falcata	Anacardiaceae	Ribbonwood	u	T
Eustrephus latifolius	Philesiaceae	Wombat Berry	u	V
Ficus coronata	Moraceae	Creek Sandpaper Fig	c	S/T
Ficus fraseri	Moraceae	Sandpaper Fig	r	T
Flagellaria indica	Flagellariaceae	Supplejack	u	V
Flindersia australis	Rutaceae	Crows Ash	c	T
Flindersia bennettiana	Rutaceae	Bennett's Ash	u	T
Flindersia schottiana	Rutaceae	Bumpy Ash/Silver Ash	u	T
Flindersia xanthoxyla	Rutaceae	Yellowwood	u	T
Gahnia aspera	Cyperaceae	Sword Grass	c	G
Gahnia melanocarpa	Cyperaceae	Black-seed Sword Grass	c	G
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Philesiaceae (Luz	Scrambling Lily	c	V
Glochidion ferdinandi	Euphorbiaceae	Cheese Tree	u	T
Goodenia rotundifolia	Goodeniaceae	Round-leaf Goodenia	u	H
Grewia latifolia	Tiliaceae	Dog's Balls	u	S
Guioa acutifolia	Sapindaceae	Northern Guioa	u	T
Guioa semiglauca	Sapindaceae	Wild Quince	c	T
Gymnostachys anceps	Araceae	Settler's Flax	u	G
Hardenbergia violacea	Fabaceae	False Sarsparilla	u	T
Harpullia hillii	Sapindaceae	Blunt-leaf Tulipwood	r	T
Hibiscus heterophyllus	Malvaceae	Native Hibiscus	u	S
Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora	Rubiaceae	Hodgkinsonia	r	S/T
Hovea acutifolia	Fabaceae	Pointed-leaf Hovea	a	S
Hydrocotyle acutiloba	Apiaceae	Pennywort	r	H
Imperata cylindrica	Poaceae	Blady Grass	c	G
Indigofera australis	Fabaceae	Native Indigo	u	S
Jagera pseudorhus	Sapindaceae	Foambark	u	T
Lastreopsis marginans	Aspidiaceae (Dryc	Glossy Shield Fern	u	F
Lepidosperma laterale (var. majus)	Cyperaceae	Variable Swordsedge	u	G
Litsea leefeana	Lauraceae	Brown Bolly Gum	r	T
Lobelia purpurescens	Campanulaceae (	White Root	u	H
Lomandra confertifolia	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Forest Mat Rush	c	G
Lomandra hystrix	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Creek Mat Rush	u	G
Lomandra longifolia	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Mat Rush	c	G
Lomandra multiflora	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Many-flowered Mat Rush	u	G
Lomandra spicata	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Rainforest Mat Rush	u	G
Lophostemon confertus	Myrtaceae	Brush Box	c	T
Macaranga tanarius	Euphorbiaceae	Macaranga	u	S
Maclura cochinchinensis	Moraceae	Cockspur	u	V
Macrozamia lucida	Zamiaceae	Cycad palm	c	P
Mallotus claoxyloides	Euphorbiaceae	Green Kamala	c	S
Mallotus discolor	Euphorbiaceae	Yellow Kamala	r	T
Mallotus philippensis	Euphorbiaceae	Red Kamala	c	T
Medicosma cunninghamii	Rutaceae	Pink Heart	u	S/T

Appendix 1 - Flora Survey

Appendix 1 - Preliminary flora survey - Don Lawrie - Cooroy - Belli Ck Rd				
Marc Russell 13/7/2006				
Form: T-tree, S/T-small tree, S-shrub, H-herb, V-vine, G-grass/sedge, O-orchid, F-fern, P-palm				
Abundance: a - abundant, c - common, u - uncommon, r - rare				
Species	Family	Common name	Abundance	Form
Melia azedarach	Meliaceae	White Cedar	u	T
Melicope micrococca	Rutaceae	White Euodia	r	T
Melodinus australis	Apocynaceae	Bellbird Vine	r	V
Mischoarytera lautereriana	Sapindaceae	Corduroy Tamarind	r	T
Mischocarpus pyriformis	Sapindaceae	Yellow Pearfruit	r	T
Morinda jasminoides	Rubiaceae	Sweet Morinda	u	V
Neolitsea dealbata	Lauraceae	White Bolly Gum	u	T
Oplismenus aemulus var undulatifolius	Poaceae	Beard Grass	u	G
Ottochloa gracillima	Poaceae		u	G
Oxalis corniculata	Oxalidaceae	Yellow Wood Sorrel	u	H
Oxylobium ilicifolium (syn Podolobium)	Fabaceae	Holly-leaf Bush Pea	c	S
Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Asteraceae	Sago Bush	r	S
Pandorea jasminoides	Bignoniaceae	Native Jasmine	u	V
Pandorea pandorana	Bignoniaceae	Wonga Vine	r	V
Parsonsia lanceolata	Apocynaceae	Rough Silkpod	u	V
Parsonsia straminea	Apocynaceae	Monkey Rope	a	V
Pavetta australiensis	Rubiaceae	Pavetta	r	S
Pentacerus australis	Rutaceae	Bastard's Crows Ash	u	T
Petalostigma triloculare	Euphorbiaceae	Quinine Bush	c	S
Phyllanthus gunnii	Euphorbiaceae		c	S
Pilidiostigma rhytispermum	Myrtaceae	Small-leaf Plum Myrtle	c	S
Pimelea latifolia	Thymelacaceae	Rice Flower	u	S
Pittosporum revolutum	Pittosporaceae	Hairy Pittosporum	u	S
Platycerium bifurcatum	Polypodiaceae	Elkhorn	u	F
Platycerium superbum	Polypodiaceae	Staghorn	u	F
Plectranthus parviflorus	Lamiaceae		u	H
Polyscias elegans	Araliaceae	Celery Wood	u	T
Polyscias murrayi	Araliaceae	Pencil Cedar	r	T
Pouteria australe (syn Planchonella austral	Sapotaceae	Black Apple	r	T
Pouteria queenslandica	Sapotaceae	Blush Coondoo	u	T
Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa	Cunoniaceae	Rose Marara	r	T
Psychotria daphnioides	Rubiaceae	Smooth Psychotria	u	S
Pteridium esculentum	Dennstaedtiaceae	Bracken	c	F
Pyrrosia confluens	Polypodiaceae	Robber Fern	r	F
Rapanea variabilis	Myrsinaceae	Muttonwood	c	S/T
Rhodamnia rubescens	Myrtaceae	Brown Malletwood	u	T
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Myrtaceae	Native Guava	r	S/T
Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	Anacardiaceae	Deep Yellow Wood	u	T
Ripogonum brevifolium	Smilacaceae (Rip	Small-leaf Supplejack	u	V
Ripogonum elseyanum	Smilacaceae (Rip	Elsey's Supplejack	c	V
Rubus moluccanus (syn. hillii)	Rosaceae	Native Bramble	c	V
Rubus parviflorus	Rosaceae	Small Raspberry	u	V
Rubus rosifolius	Rosaceae	Rose-leaf Raspberry	u	S
Sarcomelicope simplicifolia	Rutaceae	Bauerella	r	S/T
Sarcopetalum harveyanum	Menispermaceae	Pearl Vine	r	V
Senecio amygdalifolius	Asteraceae	Native Daisy	c	H
Sida cordifolia	Malvaceae	Flannel Weed	c	S
Sida rhombifolia	Malvaceae	Common sida	u	H
Sloanea australis	Elaeocarpaceae	Maiden's Blush	r	T

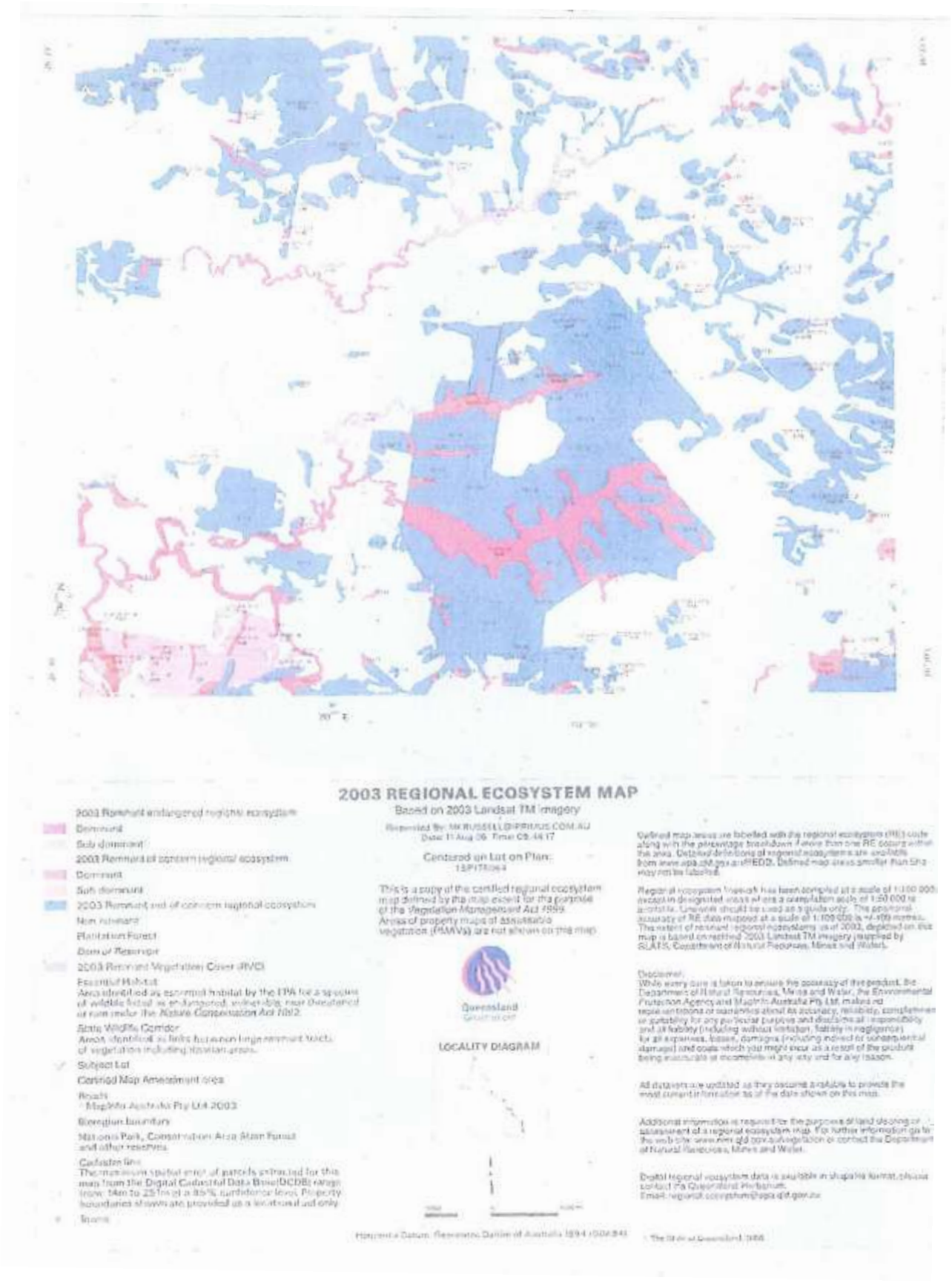
Appendix 1 - Preliminary flora survey - Don Lawrie - Cooroy - Belli Ck Rd				
Marc Russell 13/7/2006				
Form: T-tree, S/T-small tree, S-shrub, H-herb, V-vine, G-grass/sedge, O-orchid, F-fern, P-palm				
Abundance: a - abundent, c - common, u - uncommon, r - rare				
Species	Family	Common name	Abundance	Form
Sloanea woolsii	Elaeocarpaceae	Yellow Carabeen	r	T
Smilax australis	Smilacaceae	Barbwire Vine	c	V
Solanum stelligerum	Solanaceae	Star Nightshade	u	S
Stephania japonica	Menispermaceae	Tape Vine	u	V
Symplocos harroldii	Symplocaceae	Hairy Hazelwood	r	S
Synoum glandulosum	Meliaceae	Scentless Rosewood	r	S/T
Tabernaemontana pandacqui (syn. Ervatar	Apocynaceae	Banana Bush	u	S
Teucrium argutum (var. argutum)	Lamiacea	Native Germander	u	H
Themeda triandra	Poaceae	Kangaroo Grass	c	G
Toona ciliata (syn. australis)	Meliaceae	Red Cedar	r	S
Trema tomentosa (syn. aspera)	Ulmaceae	Native Peach	c	S
Trochocarpa laurina	Epacridaceae	Tree Heath	r	S
Trophis scandens	Moraceae	Sandpaper Vine	r	V
Urena lobata	Malvaceae	Pink-flowered Burr	u	S
Vitex acuminata	Verbenaceae	Vitex	r	T
Wikstroemia indica	Thymelaeaceae	Tie Bush	u	S
Wilkiea huegliana	Monimiaceae	Hairy Wilkiea	r	S
Wilkiea macrophylla	Monimiaceae	Large Leaved Wilkiea	u	S
Xanthorrhoea latifolia ssp. latifolia	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Grasstree	c	G
Zehneria cunninghamii	Cucurbitaceae	Slender Cucumber	r	V
Zieria minutiflora	Rutaceae	Small Midge Bush	u	H
Zieria smithii	Rutaceae	Midge Bush	c	H
Some additional planted species				
Agathis robusta	Araucariaceae	Kauri Pine	r	T
Araucaria bidwillii	Araucariaceae	Bunya Pine	r	T
Araucaria cunninghamii	Araucariaceae	Hoop Pine	u	T
Elaeocarpus grandis	Elaeocarpaceae	Blue Quandong	r	T
Flindersia brayleana	Rutaceae	Qld Maple	u	T
Flindersia xanthoxyla	Rutaceae	Yellowwood	u	T
Grevillea robusta	Proteaceae	Silky Oak	u	T
Macadamia integrifolia	Proteaceae	Macadamia Nut	u	T
Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	Anacardiaceae	Deep Yellow Wood	r	T
Toona ciliata (syn. australis)	Meliaceae	Red Cedar	r	S

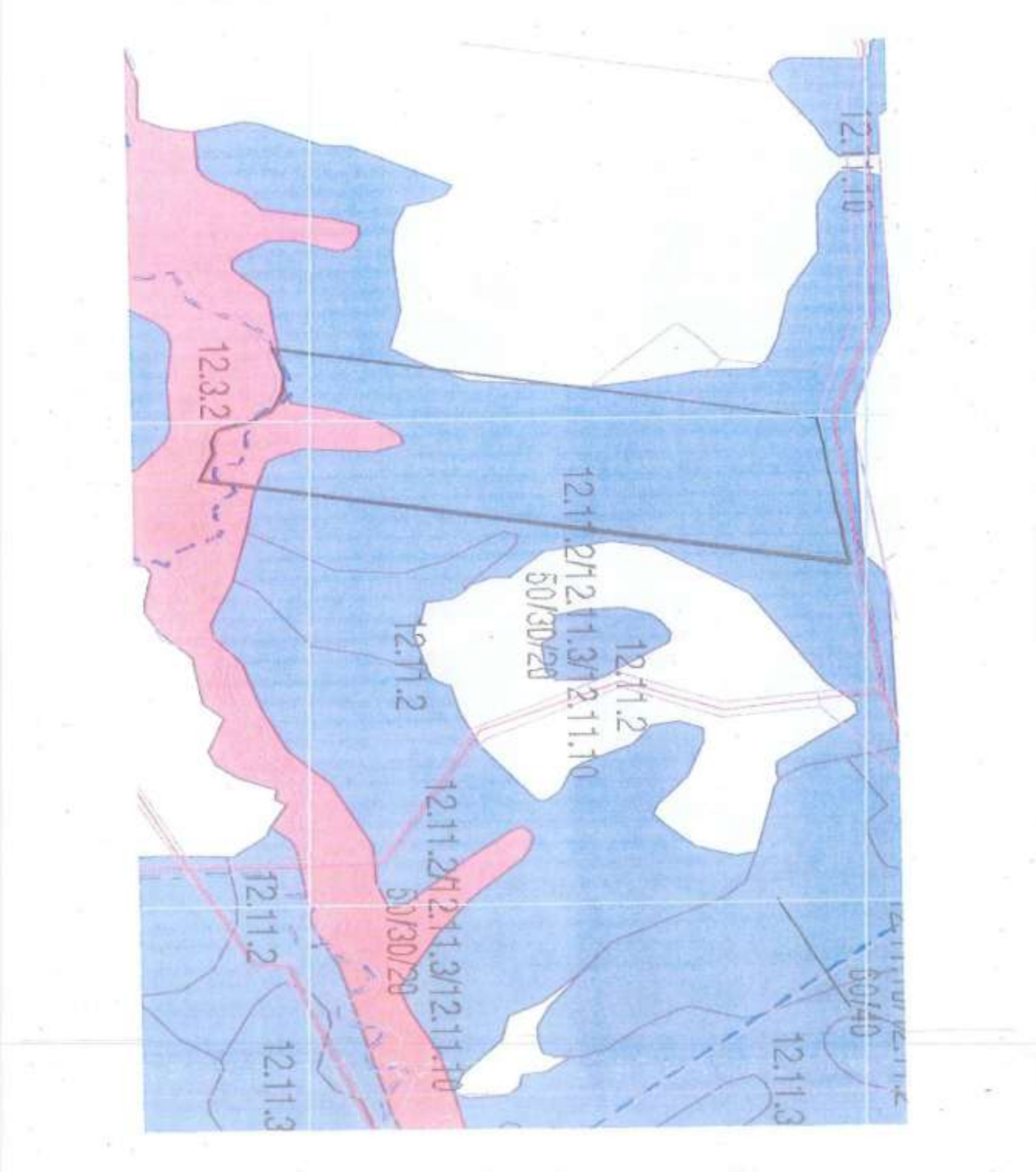
Appendix 1 - Flora Survey

Appendix 1 - Preliminary flora survey - Don Lawrie - Cooroy - Belli Ck Rd				
Marc Russell 13/7/2006				
Form: T-tree, S/T-small tree, S-shrub, H-herb, V-vine, G-grass/sedge, O-orchid, F-fern, P-palm				
Abundance: a - abundant, c - common, u - uncommon, r - rare				
Species	Family	Common name	Abundance	Form
Weed species				
Ageratina riparia	Asteraceae	Mistflower	u	H
Ageratum houstonianum	Asteraceae	Blue Top	c	H
Araujia sericifolia	Asclepiadaceae	Moth Vine	u	V
Baccharis halimifolia	Asteraceae	Groundsel	u	S
Bidens pilosa	Asteraceae	Cobblers Pegs	u	H
Cinnamomum camphora	Lauraceae	Camphor Laurel	u	T
Cirsium vulgare	Asteraceae	Scotch Thistle or Spear Thistle	u	H
Conzya sp	Asteraceae	Fleabane	r	H
Desmodium uncinatum	Fabaceae	Silver-leaf Desmodium	u	V
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Asclepidaceae	Milkweed	u	H
Lantana camara	Verbenaceae	Lantana	a	S/V
Macroptilium atropurpurium	Fabaceae	Siratro	u	V
Melinis minutiflora	Poaceae	Molasses Grass	c	G
Neontonia wightii	Fabaceae	Glycine	c	V
Passiflora edulis	Passifloraceae	Purple Passionfruit	u	V
Passiflora foetida	Passifloraceae	Stinking Passionfruit	u	V
Passiflora subpetala	Passifloraceae	White Flowered Passionfruit	u	V
Passiflora suberosa	Passifloraceae	Corky passionfruit	u	V
Pennisetum purpureum	Poaceae	Elephant Grass	a	G
Physalis peruviana	Solanaceae	Cape Gooseberry	u	H
Phytolacca octandra	Phytolaccaceae	Inkweed	u	S
Pinus sp	Pinaceae	Slash Pine	r	T
Schefflera actinophylla	Araliaceae	Umbrella Tree	u	T
Senna pendula var glabrata	Caesalpinaceae	Winter Senna	u	S
Setaria sphacelata	Poaceae	Setaria Grass	c	G
Solanum americanum	Solanaceae	Glossy Nightshade	u	H
Solanum mauritianum	Solanaceae	Wild Tobacco	u	S
Solanum seaforthianum	Solanaceae	Climbing nightshade	u	V
Sporobolus sp	Poaceae	Paramatta Grass	r	G
Verbena bonariensis	Verbenaceae	Purpletop	u	H
Vigna sp	Fabaceae	Cow pea	c	V

Appendix 2 - Species with harvest potential

Appendix 2 - Species with potential for harvest- Don Lawrie		
Marc Russell 13/7/2006		
Species	**Family**	**Common name**
Acacia baker	Mimosaceae	Marblewood
Acacia disparrima (syn. aulacocarpa)	Mimosaceae	Hickory Wattle
Acacia melanoxylon	Mimosaceae	Blackwood
Agathis robusta	Araucariaceae	Kauri Pine
Allocasuarina torulosa	Casuarinaceae	Forest Oak
Alphitonia excelsa	Rhamnaceae	Red Ash
Araucaria bidwillii	Araucariaceae	Bunya Pine
Araucaria cunninghamii	Araucariaceae	Hoop Pine
Bridelia exaltata	Euphorbiaceae	Scrub Ironbark
Castanospermum australe	Fabaceae	Black Bean
Corymbia intermedia (Eucalyptus)	Myrtaceae	Pink Bloodwood
Diospyros fasciculosa	Ebenaceae	Grey Ebony
Drypetes deplanchei (australasica)	Euphorbiaceae	Yellow Tulip
Dysoxylum fraserianum	Meliaceae	Rosewood
Dysoxylum mollissimum	Meliaceae	Red Bean
Dysoxylum rufum	Meliaceae	Hairy Rosewood
Elaeocarpus grandis	Elaeocarpaceae	Blue Quandong
Elaeocarpus obovatus	Elaeocarpaceae	Hard Quandong
Eucalyptus acmenoides	Myrtaceae	White Mahogany, Yellow Stringy Bark
Eucalyptus cloeziana	Myrtaceae	Gympie Messmate
Eucalyptus crebra	Myrtaceae	Narrow-leaf Ironbark
Eucalyptus grandis	Myrtaceae	Rose Gum/Flooded Gum
Eucalyptus microcorys	Myrtaceae	Tallowwood
Eucalyptus propinqua	Myrtaceae	Grey Gum
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Myrtaceae	Grey Ironbark
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Myrtaceae	Forest Red Gum
Flindersia australis	Rutaceae	Crows Ash
Flindersia bennettiana	Rutaceae	Bennett's Ash
Flindersia brayleana	Rutaceae	Qld Maple
Flindersia schottiana	Rutaceae	Bumpy Ash/Silver Ash
Flindersia xanthoxyla	Rutaceae	Yellowwood
Gmelina leichhardtii	Verbenaceae	White beech
Grevillea robusta	Proteaceae	Silky Oak
Harpullia hillii	Sapindaceae	Blunt-leaf Tulipwood
Lophostemon confertus	Myrtaceae	Brush Box
Melia azedarach	Meliaceae	White Cedar
Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	Anacardiaceae	Deep Yellow Wood
Toona ciliata (syn. australis)	Meliaceae	Red Cedar


2003 REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM MAP
Based on 2003 Landsat TM imagery
Centered on Lot on Plan:
LOCALITY DIAGRAM
Queensland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12.11.2
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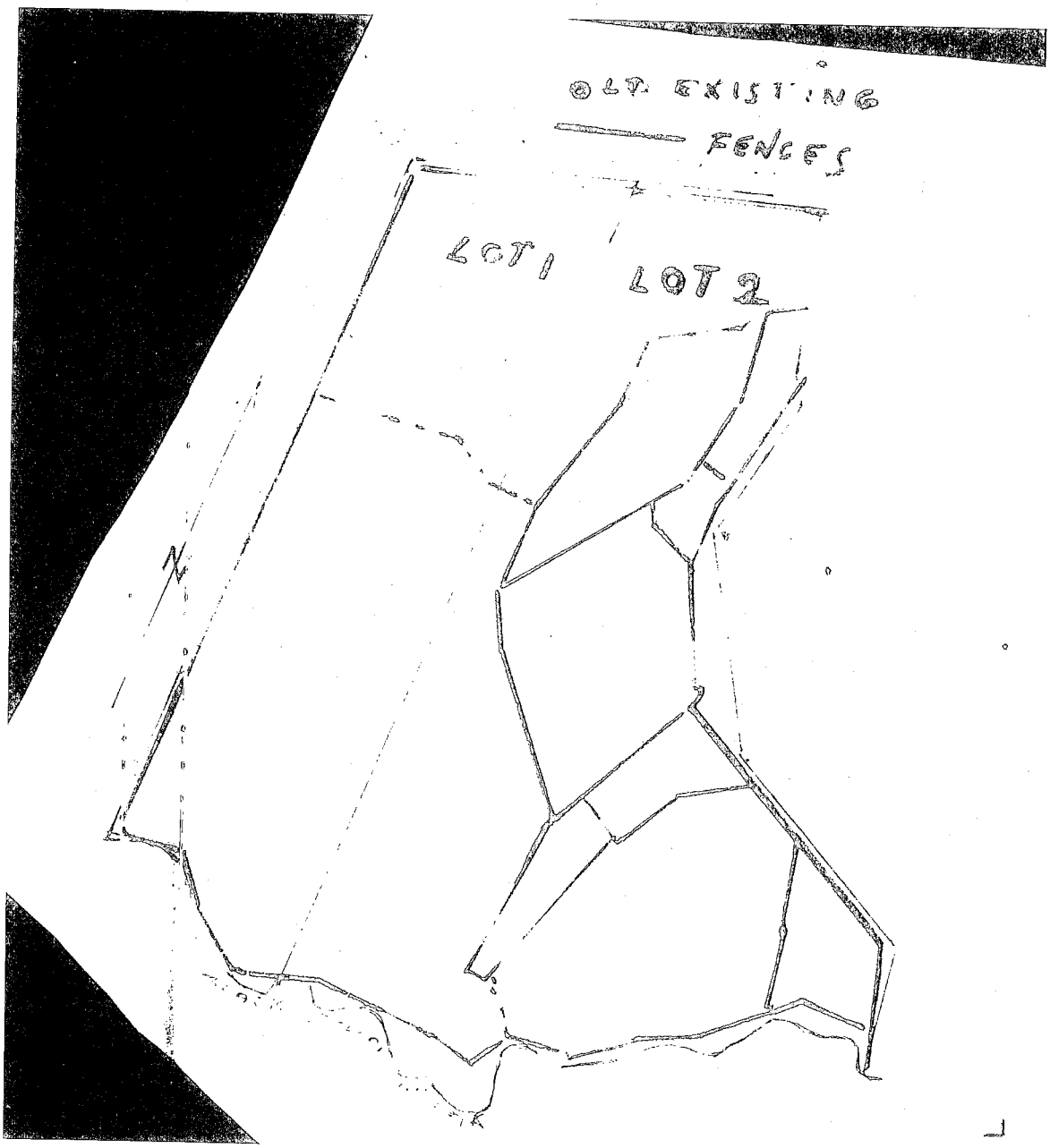
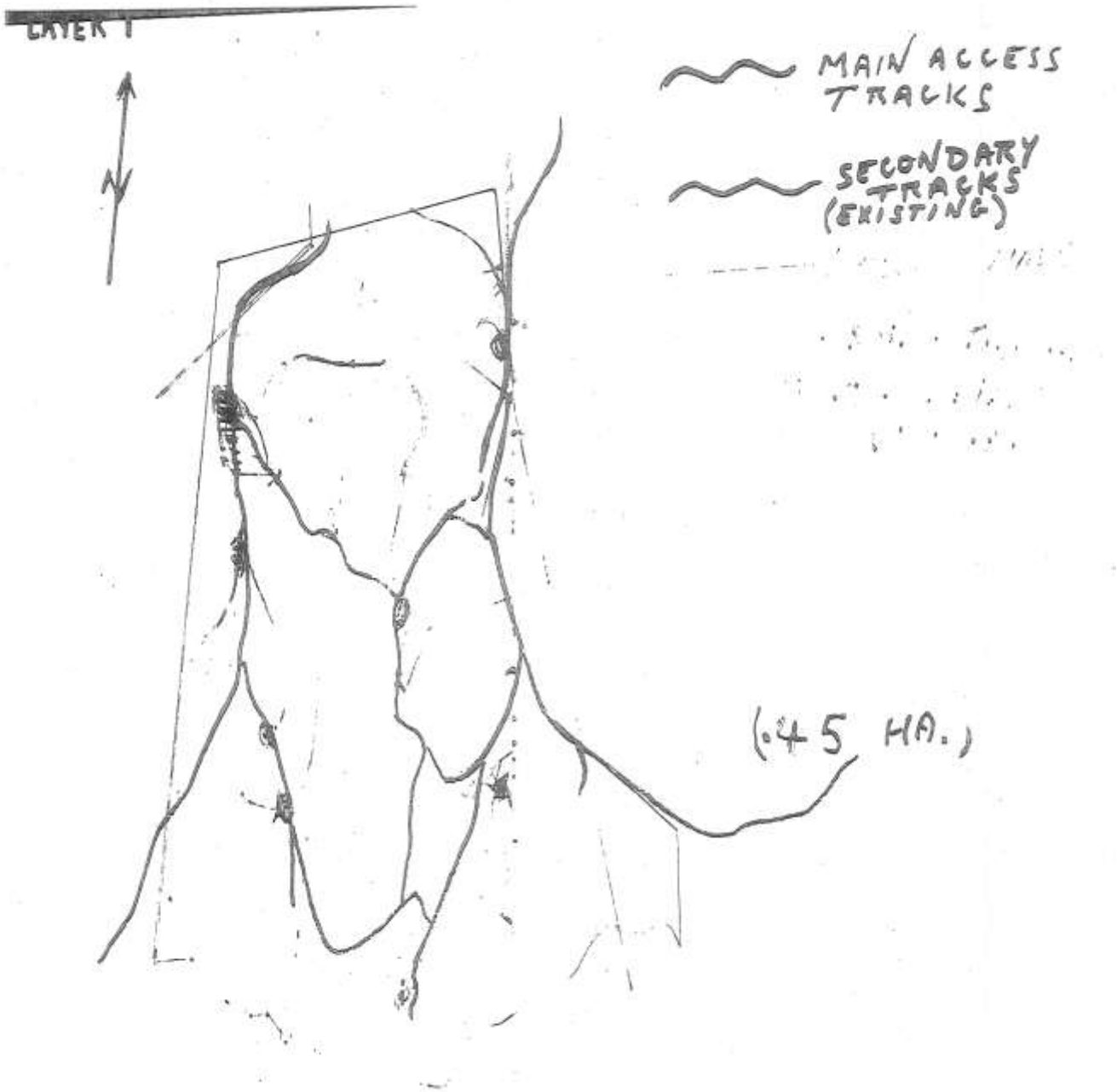
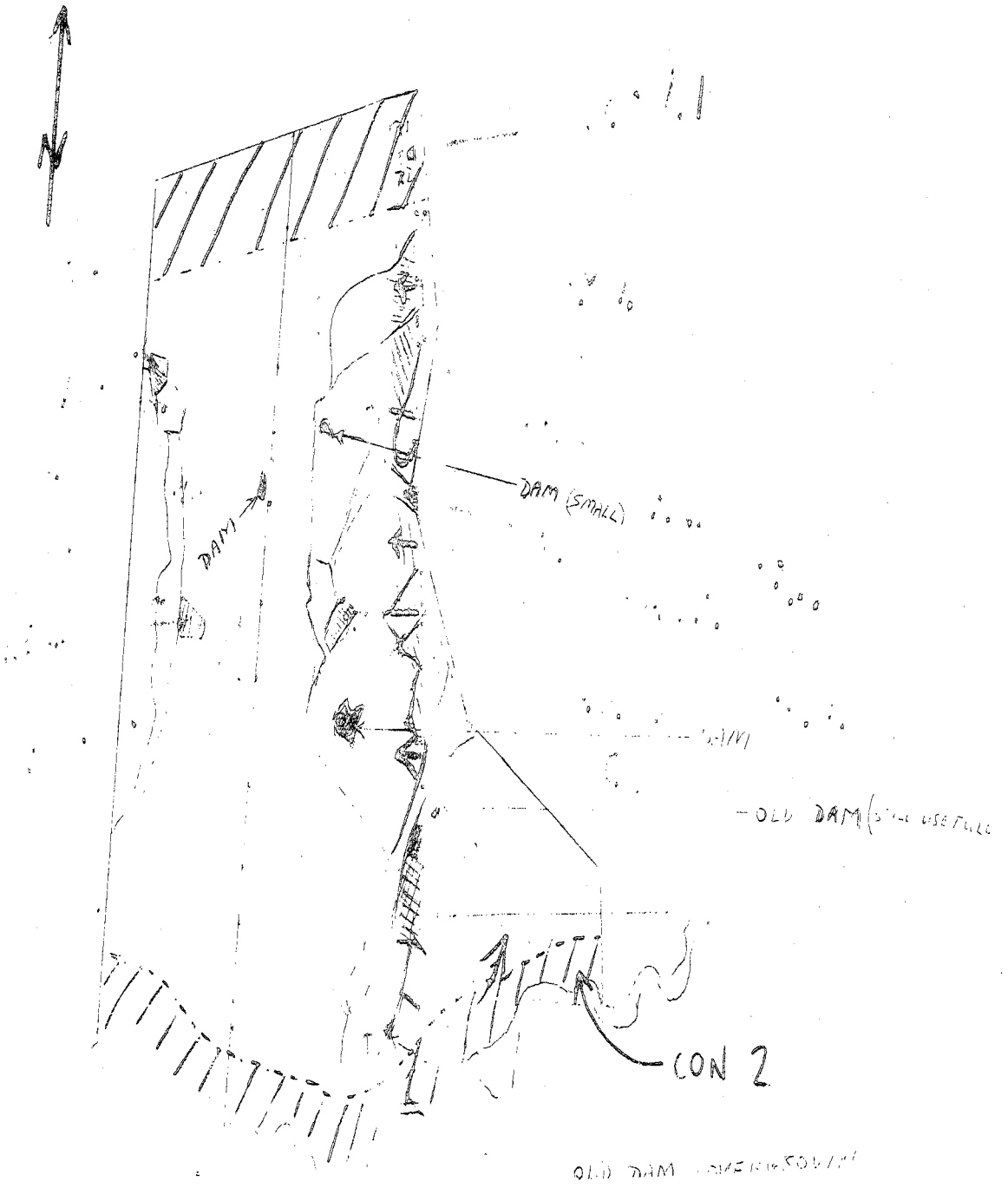
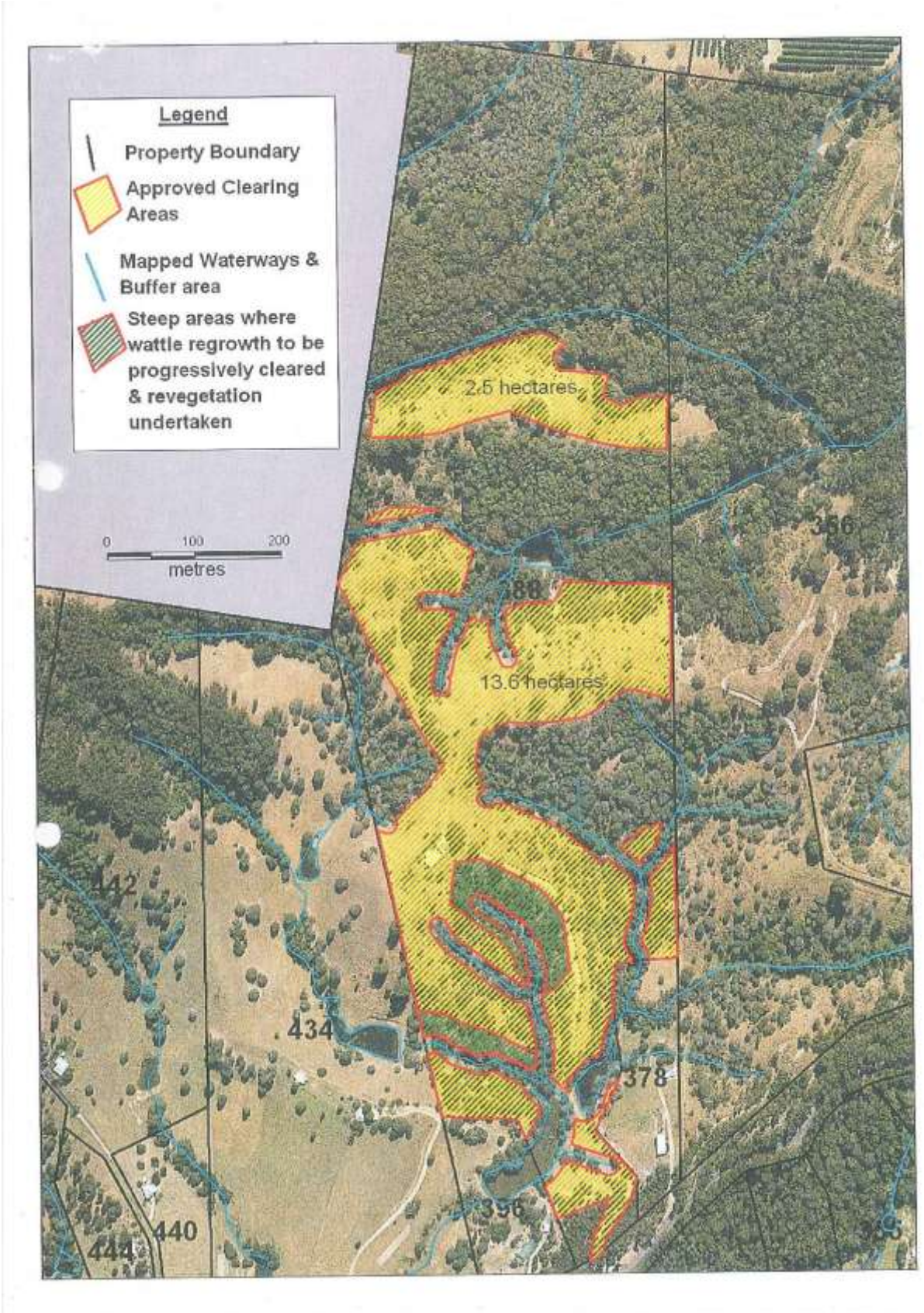

OLD EXISTING
FENCES
LOT 1
LOT 2
N


LAYER 1
MAIN ACCESS TRACKS
SECONDARY TRACKS (EXISTING)
(.45 HA.)

LAYER 2

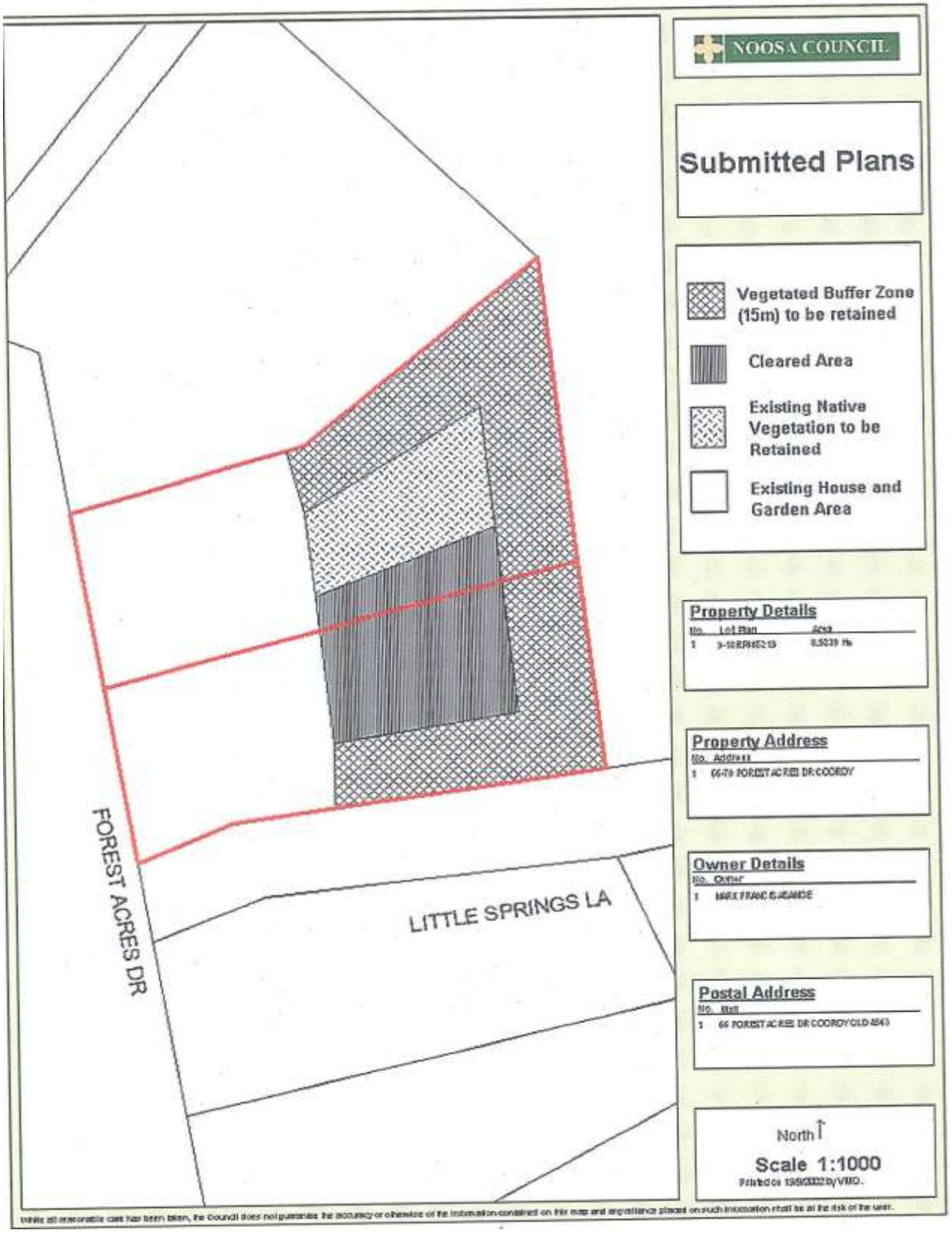


Plan 16 Lot 3 on RP810775 388 Coles Creek Road Cooran

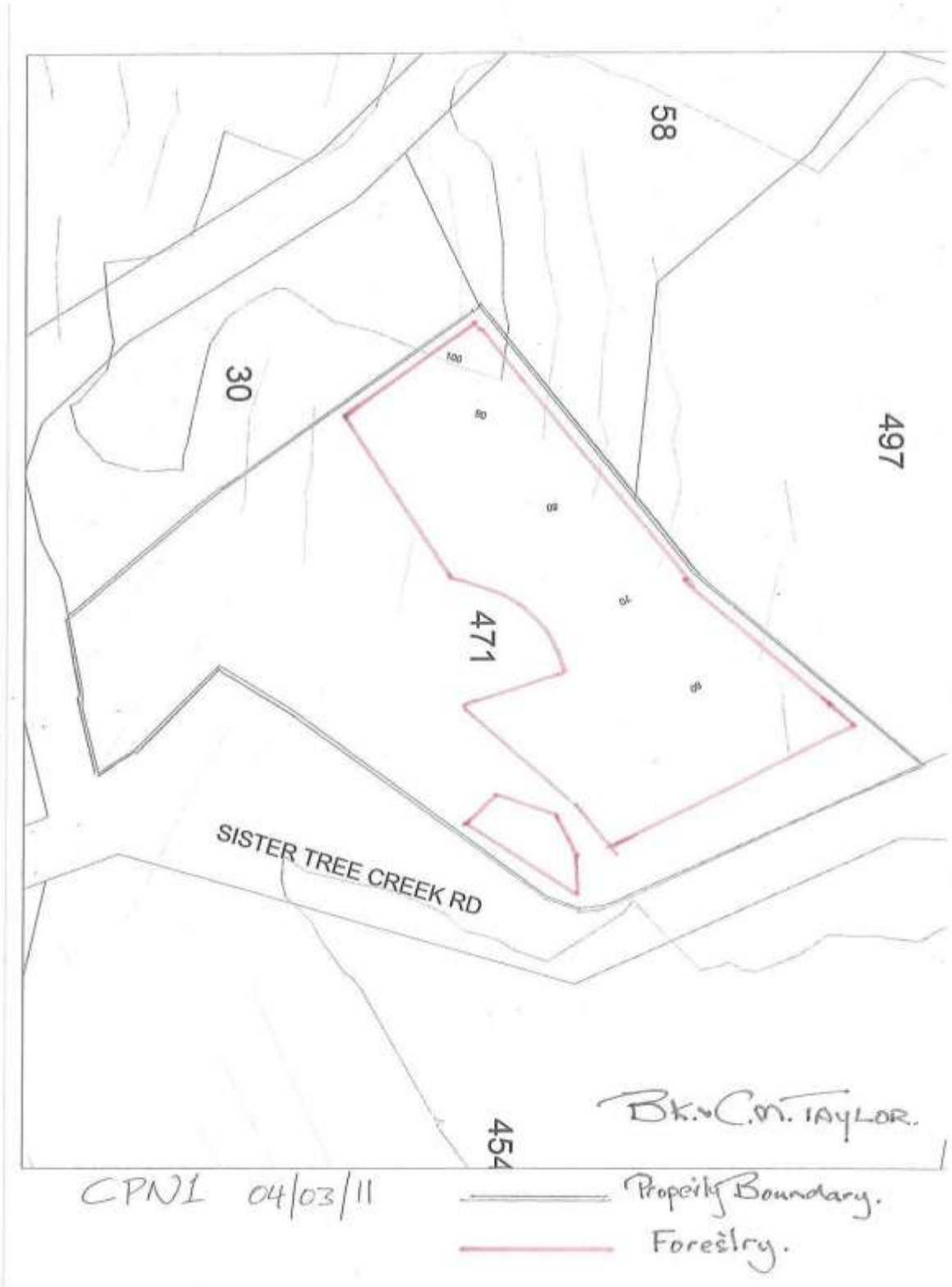


FAMILY NAME	NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
Mimosaceae	Acacia bakeri	Marblewood	C
Mimosaceae	Acacia disparrima	Hickory wattle	C
Mimosaceae	Acacia falcata		C
Mimosaceae	Acacia longissima		C
Mimosaceae	Acacia maidenii	Maiden's wattle	C
Mimosaceae	Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	C
Myrtaceae	Acmena smithii	Creek lilly pilly	C
Rutaceae	Acronychia laevis	Glossy acronychia	C
Rutaceae	Acronychia oblongifolia	White acronychia	C
Simaroubaceae	Ailanthus triphysa	White bean	C
Lamiaceae	Ajuga australis	Australian bugle	C
Euphorbiaceae	Alchornea ilicifolia	Holly bush	C
Sapindaceae	Alectryon tomentosus	Hairy alectryon	C
Casuarinaceae	Allocasuarina torulosa	Mountain she-oak	C
Zingiberaceae	Alpinia caerulea	Native ginger	C
Rhamnaceae	Alphitonia excelsa	Red ash	C
Apocynaceae	Alyxia magnifolia	Chain fruit	R
Apocynaceae	Alyxia ruscifolia	Chain fruit	C
Loranthaceae	Amyema cambagei	Mistletoe	C
Myrtaceae	Angophora leiocarpa	Apple gum	C
Ulmaceae	Aphananthe philippinensis	Rough leaved elm	C
Aristolochiaceae	Aristolochia sp. D'Aguilar Range	Dutchman's pipe	C
Sapindaceae	Arytera distylis	Twin-leaf coogera	C
Sapindaceae	Arytera divaricata	Coogera	C
Sapindaceae	Arytera foveolata	Pitted coogera	C
Aspleniaceae	Asplenium attenuatum	Walking fern	C
Rubiaceae	Atractocarpus chartaceus	Narrow-leaved gardenia	C
Pittosporaceae	Auranticarpa rhombifolia	Diamond-leaved holly	C
Myrtaceae	Austromyrtus bidwillii	Python tree	C
Myrtaceae	Austromyrtus hillii	Scaly myrtle	C
Myrtaceae	Backhousia citriodora	Lemon myrtle	C
Euphorbiaceae	Bertya oleifolia		C
Blechnaceae	Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle fern	C
Euphorbiaceae	Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee bush	C
Euphorbiaceae	Bridelia leichhardtii	Brush ironbark	C
Cyperaceae	Cyperus gracilis		C
Cyperaceae	Cyperus tetraphyllus		C
Fabaceae	Daviesia genistifolia	Native gorse	C
Myrtaceae	Decaspermum humile	Silky myrtle	C
Celastraceae	Denhamia celastroides	Denhamia	C
Fabaceae	Derris involuta	Native derris	C
Fabaceae	Desmodium rhytidophyllum		C
Phormiaceae	Dianella brevipedunculata	Blue flax lily	C
Phormiaceae	Dianella caerulea var. assera	Blue flax lily	C
Phormiaceae	Dianella caerulea var. vannata	Blue flax lily	C
Dioscoreaceae	Dioscorea transversa	Common yam vine	C
Ebenaceae	Diospyros australis	Black plum	C
Ebenaceae	Diospyros fasciculosa	Grey ebony	C
Ebenaceae	Diospyros geminata	Scaly ebony	C
Orchidaceae	Dipodium punctatum	Hyacinth orchid	C
Sapindaceae	Diploglottis australis	Native tamarind	C
Sapindaceae	Dodonaea triquetra	Native hop bush	C
Blechnaceae	Doodia aspera	Rasp fern	C
Blechnaceae	Doodia media	Common rasp fern	C
Euphorbiaceae	Drypetes deplanchei	Yellow tulip	C
Solanaceae	Duboisia myoporoides	Duboisia	C
Meliaceae	Dysoxylum fraserianum	Rosewood	C
Elaeocarpaceae	Elaeocarpus obovatus	Hard quandong	C
Celastraceae	Elaeodendron australe	Red olive	C
Sapindaceae	Elattostachys nervosa	Green tamarind	C
Myrsinaceae	Embelia australiana	Embelia	C
Lauraceae	Endiandra muelleri	Green-leaved rose walnut	C
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus acmenoides		C
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved ironbark	C
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	C
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus propinqua	Small-fruited grey gum	C
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Ironbark	C
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Blue gum	C
Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia tannensis subsp. Eremophila		C
Eupomatiaceae	Eupomatia laurina	Bolwarra	C
Anacardiaceae	Euroschinus falcata	Ribbonwood, cudgerie	C
Myrtaceae	Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark	C
Meliaceae	Melia azedarach var. australasica	White cedar	C
Rutaceae	Melicope micrococca	White euodia	C
Annonaceae	Melodorum leichhardtii	Zig-zag vine	C
Sapindaceae	Mischocarpus pyriformis	Yellow pear fruit	C
Epacridaceae	Monotoca scoparia	Monotoca	C
Rubiaceae	Morinda canthoides	Morinda	C
Myoporaceae	Myoporum acuminatum	Boobialla	C
Myoporaceae	Myoporum debile	Winter apple	C
Lauraceae	Neolitsea dealbata	White bolly gum	C
Oleaceae	Notelaea longifolia	Native olive	C
Oleaceae	Olea paniculata	Australian olive, native olive	C
Euphorbiaceae	Omalanthus stillingifolius	Dwarf bleeding heart	C
Poaceae	Oplismenus aemulus	Creeping shade grass	C
Poaceae	Ottochloa nodosa		C
Meliaceae	Owenia venosa	Rose almond	C
Asteraceae	Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Sago flower, White dogwood	C
Bignoniaceae	Pandorea pandorana	Wonga vine	C
Rutaceae	Pentaceras australe	Penta ash, Bastard crow's ash	C
Myrtaceae	Pilidiostigma rhytispermum		C
Piperaceae	Piper novae-hollandiae	Pepper vine	C
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum multiflorum	Orange thorn	C
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum revolutum	Rough pittosporum	C
Menispermaceae	Pleogyne australis	Pleogyne	C
Poaceae	Poa labillardieri		C
Fabaceae	Podolobium ilicifolium	Prickly pea	C
Sapotaceae	Pouteria australis	Black apple	C
Sapotaceae	Pouteria pohlmaniana	Yellow boxwood	C
Verbenaceae	Premna lignum-vitae	Lignum vitae	C
Acanthaceae	Pseuderanthemum variabile	Love flower	C
Cunoniaceae	Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa	Marara, Rose marara	C
Fabaceae	Pultenaea petiolaris	Hairy pea	C
Myrsinaceae	Rapanea variabilis	Muttonwood	C
Myrtaceae	Rhodamnia argentea	Malletwood	C
Myrtaceae	Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub turpentine	C
Smilacaceae	Ripogonum brevifolium	Supplejack	C

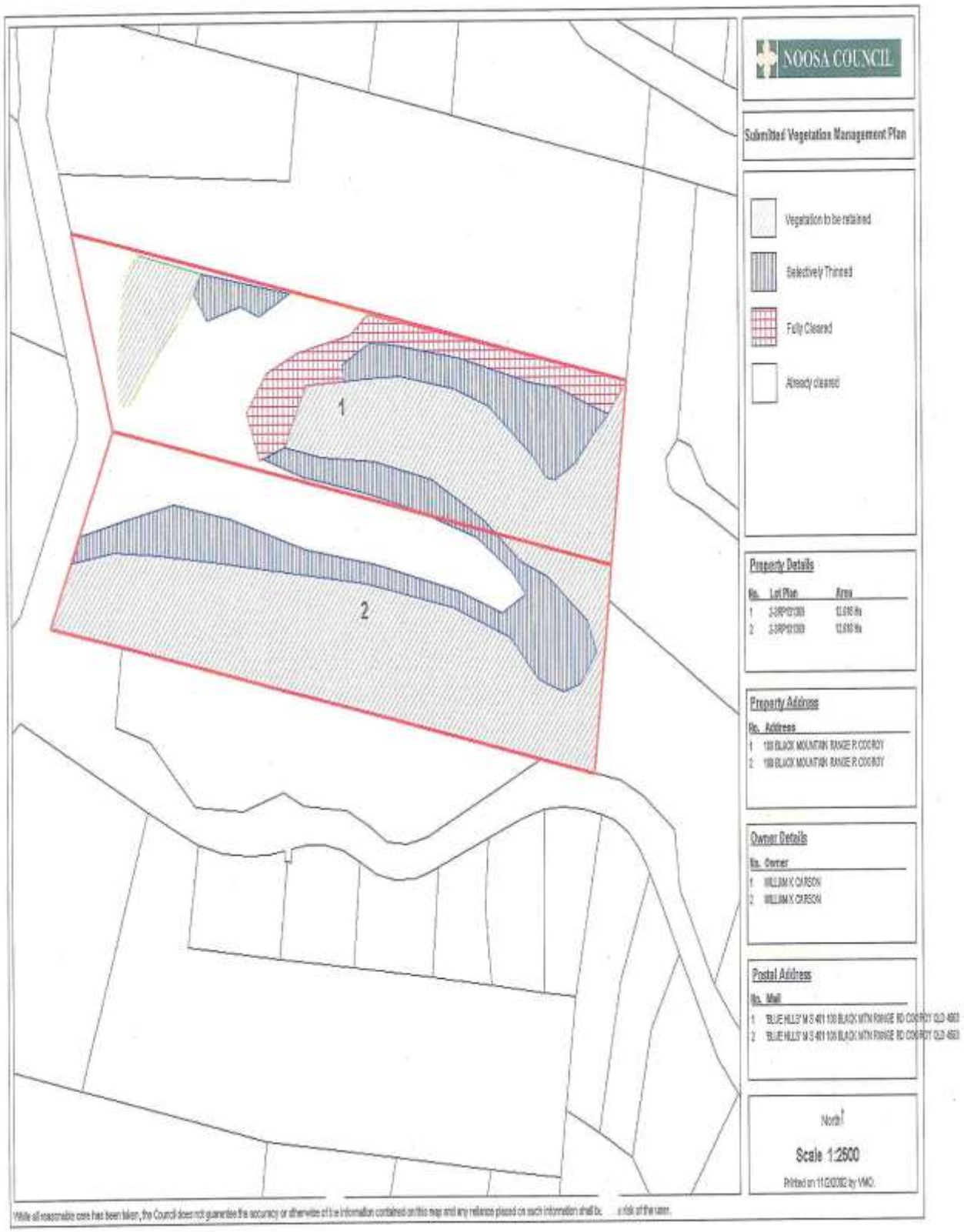
Plan 17 Lots 9 and 10 on RP885219 66 and 70 Forest Acres Drive Cooroy



Plan 18 Lot 3 on RP860472 471 Sister Tree Creek Road Kin Kin



Plan 19 Lots 2 and 3 on RP131369 96 and 108 Black Mountain Range Road Cooroy



Plan 20 Lot 2 on RP207968 157 Moran Group Road Kin Kin

Property Vegetation Management Plan for 157 Moran Group Road Kin Kin

This Property Vegetation Management Plan is proposed under Noosa Local Law 10 and to meet the Australia Forest Standard certification. Property management is to be undertaken in conjunction with the following organisations:

- Caring for our Country revegnet.au
- Caring for our Country re-forest.net
- Noosa and District Landcare Nursery

Property Details

Owners	Michelle and Andrew Sinclair
Name	Hidden Valley
Address	157 Moran Group Road Kin Kin
ID*	Lot 2 on RP207968
Phone	07 5479 2940
Postal Address	PO Box 662 Maroochydore Qld 4558
Fax	07 5302 6301
Mobile	0432 340036
Locality	Kin Kin
Legal Status	Freehold
Gross Property Area	56.56ha
Remnant Status	Remnant with PMAV

Property Map

Property History

Previously used for dairy, timber (harvested 1930's and 1960's), small crops (bananas and beans), beef cattle. It has been managed for environmental services and timber by the current owners since 2004. Several hectares of riparian restoration was carried out by Noosa and District Landcare under the Noosa Shire Council free trees program. The removed Camphor Laurel are being utilised for cabinet timber. Several hectares of plantation hardwoods have been established and more are planned. Cattle have been excluded to reduce erosion and weed dispersal and to protect regeneration.

Power crosses from south to north on the eastern end of the property. Half way across a property pole takes 3 phase power to the ground and it then goes underground through the plantation to the shed.

There is a council gazetted and maintained road to the front gate. It is passable in all weathers but floods 1km south of the property entrance at Condon Bridge for up to a few days.

On the farm is a 400m gravel driveway to the shed which crosses an old causeway which is rough. Two wheel drives can reach the shed with caution.

Buildings: Shed 11x7m at the top of the driveway.

Water points, dams, pipes: Shed has 1 x 2700l tank and 1x8000l tank. Both rainwater filled. Two old dams exist in area Z. They have always had water though do empty considerably in dry periods. Fire suction is available from each of these and the concrete causeway near the driveway (on the northern side).

Area V has been used mainly for pasture and cropping. Areas I and J for a pine plantation. Areas A, C and G for hardwood plantation. The whole property has been used for cattle grazing. Areas SR, K, O, N, P are used for forestry. A native forest practice declaration is in place for the whole property.

There are no swamps or springs or lakes. A watercourse runs from north to south across the farm. A series of drainage lines comes from west to east. The drainage line has two old dams estimated by locals to date to the thirties.

Vegetation types are 12.3.1 along the creek and 12.11.2, 12.11.10 and 12.11.16 on the southern and northern ridges on the western half. Most of the central valley are cleared or contain only weed regrowth principally lantana.

All of H and V is cleared. Most of the rest was cleared or at least logged at some time. A PMW exists for the whole property which is being progressively documented such as the old pine plantation survey

This property vegetation management plan includes:
(a) a site plan for the property which

(i) is to scale, and including the whole lot; and

(ii) includes north point, address and real property description; and

(iii) displays

(A) contours 1 metre and 10m intervals or as available on the local government's geographic information system; and

(B) catchment and sub catchment areas (All are within Kin Kin Creek / Noosa River catchment (1km)); and

(C) watercourses; and

(D) dams; and

(E) areas of vegetation shown overhead and labelled then described and individually depicted in photographs; and

(F) the outline of the property boundaries and all structures on the property including houses and sheds; and

(G) the location of tracks/trails and fences; and

(H) the area of plantation forestry plot registered with the local government; and

(I) areas designated for native forest harvesting; and

(J) areas where replanting or revegetation of native vegetation is to be undertaken are shown from overhead and described and individually depicted in photographs; and

(b) the sequence, timing and pattern of work that will involve disturbance with vegetation; and

(c) procedures for interfering with vegetation and disposal of cut vegetation; and

(d) management strategies for controlling declared plants or undesirable species; and

(e) proposals for controlling erosion; and

(f) proposals for preventing erosion prone

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RED = 2WD gravel driveway, ORANGE=4WD track or path, CYAN=Tractor accessible and proposed 4WD tracks
Purple=Proposed access routes via tractor
Yellow=Proposed 4WD track

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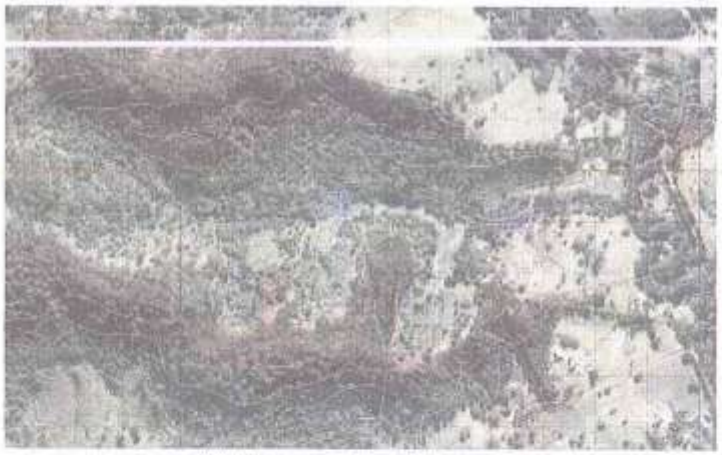

Contours (Yellow), Water courses and dams (Blue), Boundary (Orange)

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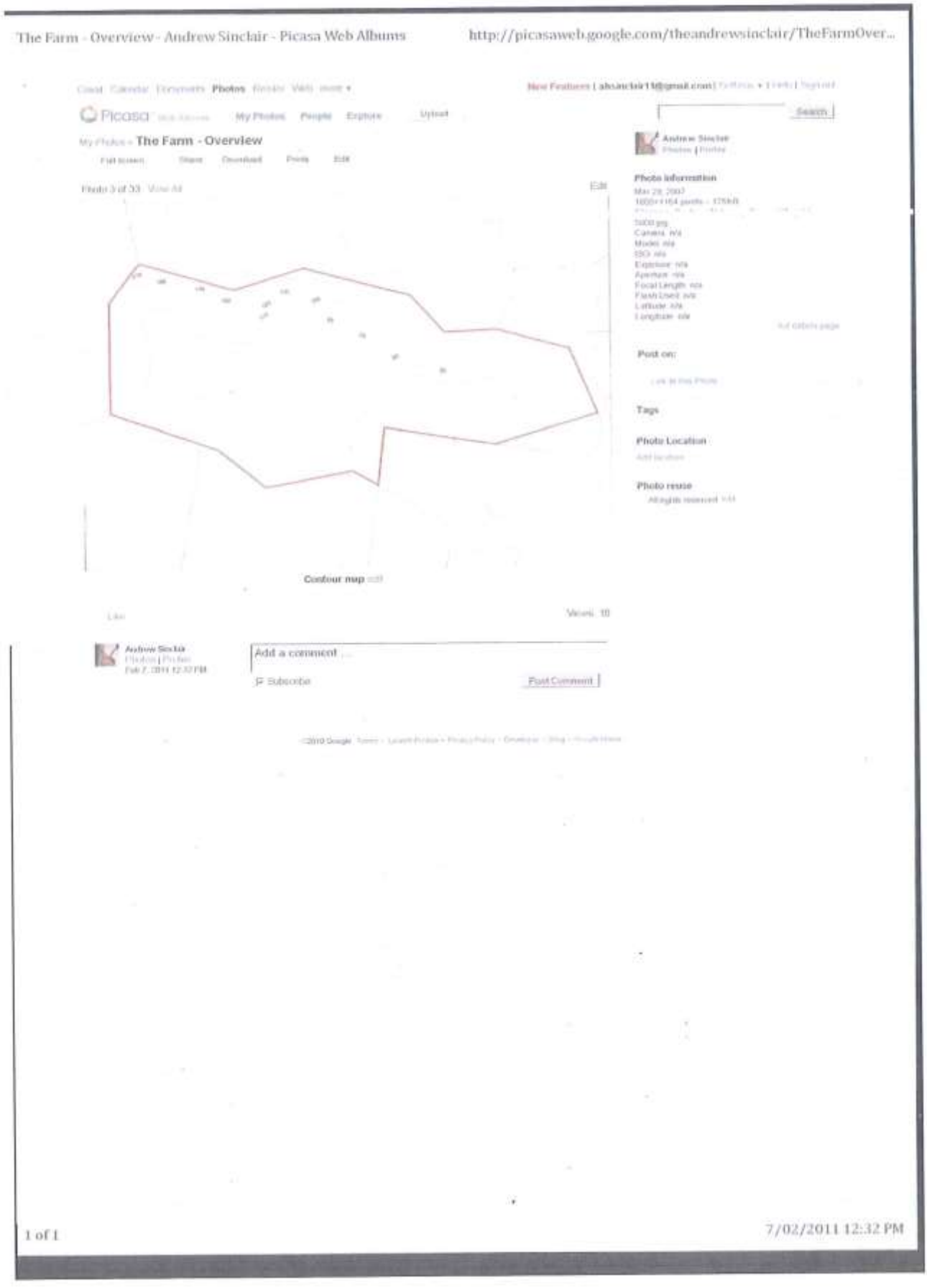
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Yellow are possible infrastructure sites. Blue is for storage of plantation thinnings and Red is a fence. Shows plantation Stage I. Stage II was not planted at the time of this photograph. Shed shown in bottom centre. House site 50m (1cm) NE of it. edit

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Management Units


Overlay of Boundary (red)


Area A - mixed eucalypts up


Area A - mixed eucalypts on


Area G - mixed endemic


Area C on left, E on right


Area E - to remain cleared


Area E showing removal of


Area F on left, H on right. All


Area G - mixed Eucalypts


Area K - Small patch of forest


Area SR from K - Spotted


Area I - Lantana, camphor


Area I - Pines, camphor


Area J fading into I Lantana


Area J looking over area I


Area L on right rear is a patch


Area O in the distance below


Area SR to be managed as a


E Grandis on area K. To be


Area K (foreground) looking


Area V - Western end of area


Area Z and R - Massive Kauri


Area V - Western end of area


Area R in background and M


Area Z - E. Grandis along


Area K showing large E


Area W - Looking down from


Area V - Looking from K to SR


Area S. Fully replanted by


Area P - maintained by power


Area I - Older shot of area I


Area P - Riparian areas


Area W - A forest practice


Area Y - Looking down from W


Area W.


Area N is a road/firet


Area U. Presently unfenced


Area W along the back


Area Y over X (the vegetated


Area SR along southern


Area W - Groundsel (now


Area SR - Main ridge of Area


Area I showing camphors


Area WW on left, Z on right


Area Z - Natives rescued from


Area X - Looking over area X


Area X - Looking over X and


Area X (foreground), Z


Note L. Corderbus naturally


Area W. Almost exclusively


Area W looking back towards


Area O. Some regeneration


Area Y. Regenerating well


Area WW leading up through


WW on the side of SR


WW on the left to be cleared


Area WW showing gates and


Area WW. All vegetation to be


Part of area WW showing


K - To be regenerated with a


Area WW below SR. An


Area WW on the Eastern side


Typical area WW (Weed


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Management Strategies for Controlling Declared Plants or Undesirable Species

Species identified	Control Method	Status
Easter Cassia	Cut and paint	Almost eliminated. Follow up at Easter time when flowers make it readily visible.
Groundsel	Cut and paint. Hand pull plants < 30 cm.	Almost eliminated. Follow up by slashing paddocks regularly and re-inspection of areas
Parramatta Grass	Spray with Tussock	Almost eliminated from work areas. It only remains on the driveway and around the shed where it's controlled by respraying or hand pulling
Glycene	Remove stock, pull from trees, folar spray	Still requires work especially in back paddocks
Lantana	Cut and paint.	Removed from most of front areas. Removal planned in areas only where revegetation will follow almost immediately.
Camphor Laurel	Chainsaw.	Progressive removal and conversion into timber processed on farm
Cobblers Pegs	Slashing	Regular slashing before seeding suppresses further seeding and growth.
Passiflora	Hand removal	Opportunistic removal
Asparagus fern	Crowning and hand removal	Opportunistic removal where encountered.
Ipomea Alba	Foliar spray, cut and paint, hand pulling, fire	Large project in revegetation area. Area of infestation

		contained to just below second dam. Constant monitoring, removal from trees and hand pulling. Experimenting with leaving vines to grown in 1/10 Glyphosate mix in sealed containers.
Guava	Chainsaw	Opportunistic removal where encountered

Proposals for Controlling Erosion and for Protecting Riparian Zones

1. No clearing of native vegetation is to take place in watercourses or within buffers specified in the Australian Forest Standard.
2. All roads and infrastructure is to be placed in accordance with the 'Code applying to a native forest practice on freehold land' and the Australian Forest Standard.
3. There are no wetlands on the property.
4. Proposals should see a the re-establishment of a vegetation buffer of at least 5m on all watercourses and drainage lines.
5. Some re-vegetation (planting) of native species may take place within the buffer zones especially if weed control requires removal of ground cover.
6. Some weed removal may take place within the buffer zones.
7. All work in buffers will only be part of a comprehensive re-vegetation program for that management area.
8. All harvesting is to be in accordance with the Code, the Plantation Code of Practice and the Australian Forest Standard and supervised by an accredited body under that Standard.
9. Any grazing will be excluded from riparian zones except to permit access to water.

Procedures for interfering with vegetation and disposal of cut vegetation

Removal

Weeds - See detail on weed management plan (techniques includes foliar spray, cut and paint, hand removal, slashing, chainsaw removal, and use of a mulching head positrack bobcat or excavator as appropriate).

Plantation thinning and harvesting - hand removal using a chainsaw or in later years harvesting head

Native forest harvesting - hand removal using a chainsaw

Disposal

Weeds - See detail in weed management plan for each species (bag, burn, allow to rot, compost, use as timber, create mulch for replanting).

Plantation thinning and harvest - sold where possible, residues used for on farm use (fencing), timber, firewood

Native forest harvesting - as above plus regeneration burning where required including for top disposal as regulated by the Australian Forest Standard

Letter	Name	Size Ha	Vegetation	Slope	Description	Use	Management Regime	Fire Regime	Sequance Timing and Pattern	Access
A	Ar : Paddock	0.75	Plantation *E. Cloeziana*	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees NW corner	Messmate Plantation Stage 1	Retain to maturity. Gradual harvest to encourage native regeneration and retention of a few stags as habitat trees.	Forest Practice	Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start: 2005 End: 2035 Status Current	4WD via bottom dam wall. Consider another crossing under powerlines. Foot access from B.
B	Bamboo Paddock	0.2	Bamboo	0-20 degrees	Area in front of farm where bamboo is growing	Retain bamboo (non-invasive) until a use is found for it.	Amenity / Farming	Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start: 2005 End: 2035 Status: Current	Foot Access to P (and A). Gravel local govt road.
C	Caldiac Hill	0.8	Plantation *E. Cloeziana*	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Messmate Plantation Stage 1	Retain to maturity. Gradual harvest to encourage native regeneration and retention of a few stags as habitat trees.	Forest Practice	Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start: 2005 End: 2035 Status Current	Gravel driveway then 200m track 2WD in most weather.

D	Hidden Paddock	0.2 Weeds	0-20 degrees	Hidden area just to the west of the main creek and east of the road	Plantation area for varied species of rainforest endemics, perhaps as a Nelder Fan demonstation site for local farm foresters.	Forest Practice	Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Long term return to near natural understory. Too wet to take a fire.	Start: 2012/13 End: 2035 Status: Planned	From gravel driveway, 4WD or tractor only
E	Home Paddocks	1.5 Pasture	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Home paddocks around the shed	Leave as pasture for firebreaks. Supress weeds by slashing.	Infrastructure	Cool burns on < 3 year rotation. Mainly controlled by slashing. Keep essentially fuel free.	Start: 2004 End: 2035 Status: Current	4WD or tractor. 2WD all weather gravel driveway to shed.
F	Front Paddock	0.5 Pasture	0-20 degrees	Open areas on the east of the main creek	Retain as an open area with a possible trial planting of wet feet natives.	Amenity / Farming	Cool burns on < 3 year rotation. Mainly controlled by slashing. Keep essentially fuel free.	Start: 2012/13 End: 2035 Status: Planned	Gravel local govt road.
G	Gonna 'Ere Hil	Plantation *E. Cloeziana with some E. Microcorys and C. Citrodora* 1.1	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Messmate Plantation Stage 1	Retain to maturity. Gradual harvest to encourage native	Forest Practice	Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning.	Start: 2010/11 End: 2035	Gravel driveway through hill.

								regeneration and retention of a few stags as habitat trees.	Grazing to be considered longer term.	Status: Current	
H	House Site	0.5	Pasture		0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	The area immediately around the house site	Leave as pasture for firebreaks. Supress weeds by slashing.	Infrastructure / Farming	Cool burns on < 3 year rotation. Mainly controlled by slashing. Keep essentially fuel free.	Start: 2005 End: 2035 Status: Current	2WD all weather gravel driveway to shed.
I	Lower Pine Plantation	0.75	Predominatly weeds (Pine, Camphor, Lantana, Groundsel, some young natives, some wattle)		0-20 degrees lower	Pine Plantation lower slopes	Preferred option to minimise erosion potential is to remove only small areas at a time and replant a few rows each year. Alternative option is mecnanical removal of all weeds and immediate replanting. This would require some natives to be removed	Forest Practice	Exclusion after plantation. Fire may be used to control weeds and dispose of them. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start: 2012/13 End: 2035 Status: Planned	4WD via bottom dam wall.

								where it is not possible to effectively clear and plant around them.					
J	Upper Pine Plantation	0.5	Predominately weeds (Pine, Camphor, Lantana, Groundsel, some young natives, some wattle)	20-30 degrees upper	Pine Plantation upper slopes	Retain all vegetation for site stability. Over time remove weeds species and manage for timber.	Native Forest Practice	Exclusion after plantation. Fire may be used to control weeds and dispose of them. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start: 2007 End: 2035 Status: Current	4WD or tractor via northern ridgeline from Ark Paddock.			
K	Kauri Hill	0.8	Some pasture, some *E. Grandis*, Some *A. Robusta*, much Camphor	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Area around the big Kauri	Hand clear weeds and replant under existing large Kauri and E. Grandis at a high stocking rate. Intensive hand maintenance	Native Forest Practice and Forest Practice	Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start: 2011 End: 2035 Status: Underway	Gravel driveway then either 4WD track along top or another along the bottom. Consider improving to all weather 4WD access			

										along bottom. Consider extending and improving 4WD access along top to give all weather access.
									Start: 2008	4WD via bottom dam wall.Consider reinstating creek crossing when creek dry for tractor only.
									End: 2035	
									Status: Underway	
										Foot only at this stage. Consider tractor path from the bottom to within winching distance. Possible 4WD/tractor access road to be constructed on the top.
									Start: 2010/11	
									End: 2035	
									Status: Planned	
					(brushcutter) for 2-3 years.	Remove weed species. Manage for fenceposts.	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.		
						Existing very large Messmate is seeding uphill. Retain and enhance these trees by removing weed species in the area.	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.		
L	Grey Gums	0.15	*E. Popinqua*	0-20 degrees	Grey Gums					
M	Messmate Ridge	0.5	*E. Cloeziana*	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Messmates on the North of drainage line					

										Start: 2010/11	
N	Northern Ridge	2.5	*E. Cloeziana, Corymbia citriodora ,C. Intermedia, L. Confertus*	0-20 degrees upper, 20-30 degrees lower	Native Forest on the northern fenceline which is accessible by 4WD	Fence, firebreak, access to be maintained on the edge of this forest practice area.	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	End: 2035		4WD for most from Ark Paddock.
										Status: Planned	
O	The Bowl	5	Unexplored due to dense lantana. Some wattles visible	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Open regrowth area above the Top Dam	Largely impenetrable so far. When time permits, remove some lantana.	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	End: 2035	Start: > 2015	Foot only. Very dense lantana. Consider access over top dam wall.
										Status: Planned	
P	Powerlines	0.3	Pasture	0-20 degrees	Area under Energex powerlines	Leave cleared.	Infrastructure	Cool burns on < 3 year rotation. Control mainly by slashing. To be the main firebreak for fires coming West out of the State Forest.	End: 2035	Start: 2005	4WD grass paddocks.
										Status: Started	
Q	Western Pine Plantation	0.7	Predominately weeds (Pine, Camphor, Lantana, Groundsel, some young natives, some wattle).	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Pine plantation western area	Supress weeds. Perhaps plantation to be placed in this area but more likely only passive	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	End: 2035	Start: 2012/13	Foot only at this stage. Consider tractor path from the bottom to within
										Status: Planned	

							management or enrichment planting. Grondsel removed, biennial follow-up			winching distance.
R	**R** growth **R** ige	5	Unexplored due to dense lantana. Some wattles visible also *E. Cloeziana*	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Area of heavy regrowth on northern slopes	Manage as a forest practice	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	Start: 2008 End: 2035 Status: Started	Foot only at this stage. Consider tractor path from the top to within winching distance.
						Hand maintained for 2 previous summers. Nearing site capture.		Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start: 2007 End: 2035 Status: Started	4WD.
S	**St** ige II	1	Endemic hardwoods (G. Robusta, A. Bidwillii)	0-20 degrees	Plantation in restored riparian area	Prune and thin at high stocking rate to ensure site suppressess all weeds. Encourge native regeneration between plantation species.	Forest Practice			

T	Triangle	0.3	Predominately weeds (Pine, Camphor, Lantana, Groundsel, some young natives, some wattle)	0-20 degrees upper, 20-30 degrees lower	Patch above Ark Paddock	Clearfell. There are only weeds here and the odd native to be retained where possible. Plant as plantation.	Forest Practice or potential for B&B	Exclusion. Control fire load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	Start > 2011 End: 2035 Status: Planned	4WD from top.
U	Upper Northern Ridge	2.5	*E. Cloeziana, C. Citriodora ,C. Intermedia, L. Confertus, E. Microcorys*	0-20 degrees upper, 20-30 degrees lower	Native forest above the point of vehicular access along the northern boundary	Forest practice area.	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	Start: 2007 End: 2035 Status: Started	Foot or tracked vehicle only. Possible 4WD access from rear neighbours.
V	Valley Floor	1.5	Pasture	0-20 degrees	Paddocks and cleared land in 2,3 and 4th valley	Currently weed infested pasture. To be used for farm infrastructure but otherwise completely planted out unless used for grazing or agriculture.	Forest Practice Grazing Agriculture	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	Start: 2005 End: 2035 Status: Started	4WD.
W	Western Ridges	7	*E. Cloeziana, C. Citriodora ,C.*	0-20 degrees upper,	Native forest on Southern	Forest practice with very	Native Forest Practice	Area next to K to be main firebreak between Western end of farm and the main infrastructure area. Burnt and slashed < 3 years.	Start: 2007	Foot or tracked vehicle only.

		Intermedia, L. Confertus and many Erythrina vespertilio on the upper ridge lines.	20-30 degrees lower	and Western fenclines	occassional harvest cycles (less than 20 years).				End: 2035 Status: Started	4WD and tractor access from southern neighbours. Possible 4WD access from rear neighbours.
X	Th: Canyon	Lantana mainly, some camphor and some Brush Box in the lower area and a good mix of natives in the upper area.	1 30 degree plus on sides	North South deep ravine from Northern boundary with heavy erosion and land slip	Site is stablised by mainly weeds. Keep under watch to see if enhancement plantings are required.	Conservation	Exclusion. To protect from erosion. When recovered will most likely be too wet to take a fire.	Start: 2006/07 End: 2035 Status: Started		Foot only. Very steep.	
		Unexplored due to very steep but some Banksia Intermedia, E. citriodora, mixed rainforest	6 20-30 degrees	Regrowth area below ridges in back third of the property. Steep and inaccessible by foot.	Very steep and bony area where drainage lines commence. Good natives along these lines and plenty of thick weeds. Leave to allow the forest to recapture.	Native Forest Practice or Offsets	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	Start: > 2015 End: 2035 Status: Planned		Foot only. Very steep.	
Y	Th: Am phitheatre										
Z	Zo ie Wet	Some rainforest (E.	4 0-20 degrees	The drainage	Riparian areas for	Conservation	Exclusion. Will not take	Start: > 2013		Foot only. Very steep.	

			Grandis dominates in places), wattle	with 30 degree plus on sides	features above the Top Dam	preservation. Hand removal of weeds only.		a fire most of the time.	End: 2035 Status: Planned	Foot or tracked vehicle only. 4WD and tractor access from southern neighbours. Tractor access from valley floor.
SR	Spotted Ridge	6	*E. Cloeziana, C. citriodora ,C. Intermedia, L. Confertus*	0-20 degrees upper, 20-30 degrees lower	Native Forest featuring Spotted Gums on southern side	Forest practice area. Access to ridgeline.	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	Start: 2007 End: 2035 Status: Started	
TC	Tallowwood Corner	0.4	*E. Microcorys*	0-20 degrees	Tallowwoods growing around the base of Spotted Ridge	Forest practice area. Access to ridgeline.	Native Forest Practice	Cool burns on < 10 year rotation.	Start: 2007 End: 2035 Status: Started	Tractor access from valley floor.
WW	Weed Wonder	4	Predominately weeds (Pine, Camphor, Lantana, Groundsel, some young natives, some wattle)	0-20 degrees lower, 20-30 degrees upper	Lantana, Camphor and Pines between remnant areas and open paddocks	Area between the valley floor open pasture (V) and the remnant forest (SR). Preferred option is the mechanical removal of all	Forest Practice	Exclusion after plantation. Fire may be used to control weeds and dispose of them.	Start: 2010/11 End: 2035 Status: Underway	Foot only at the moment. 4WD and tractor access from valley floor when cleared.
								Control fire		

weeds present which is up to 95% of the vegetation. All natives to be retained where practical. Immediate replanting with a large scale plantation (a further 4Ha) comprising nearly all of areas V and WW combined that will extend vegetation continguously across 90% of the rear two thirds of the property to link riparian and remnant areas.	load by slashing and pruning and thinning. Grazing to be considered longer term.	

Schedule 4 Protected vegetation overlay maps

section 9