Sunshine Coast COUNCIL

Sunshine Coast
Street Tree Master Plan 2018
Part B: Street Tree Strategies

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Introduction

Street tree strategies

The Sunshine Coast Council Local Government Area (LGA) encompasses a wide range of environments and communities. In recognition of this diversity, local street tree planting strategies have been developed through a precinct approach. For each of 27 local precincts of the Sunshine Coast, Part B of the *Sunshine Coast Street Tree Master Plan* presents a local *Street tree strategy,* proposing a street tree palette of species well suited to the local conditions and character of the area, a plan of current *Foliage and Shade Cover* and a *Priority planting plan*.

Precincts have been delineated in accordance with the *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme* (see *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Part 7: Local plans*) and cover land within the urban footprint of the Sunshine Coast as well as rural townships (see *Precincts*). Streets that fall outside of these *Local plan areas* are referenced within the local strategy for the nearest and/or most appropriate *Local plan area* (LPAs) (for example Doonan is addressed within the *Street tree strategy* for Eumundi).

Purpose of the *Street tree strategies*

The *Street tree strategies* guide implementation of the *Sunshine Coast Street Tree Master Plan* at a local scale. They are grounded by the science detailed in the *Street Tree Master Plan Report* (Part A) and align with the principles established in the report's *Strategic directions.* Street tree planting palettes have been developed in accordance with the report's *Species selection guidelines.* Each *Street tree strategy* describes the natural and built environment of the local area, existing land use and function. The character and extent of canopy cover across each locality, and existing planting themes, are also described. Broad strategy for street tree planting in each local area, based on street tree planting opportunities and constraints, are given along with suitable species use. Street tree palettes are presented as lists of *Signature trees* (including species for accent and highlights), *Trees for local streets* (generally more compact in nature) and *Locally native species for use in natural character feature plantings*.

How the *Street tree strategies* were developed

The *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Local plan codes* (see *Part 7: Local plans*) provided local character and land use information for the development of each strategy. Transport corridors, character vegetation, significant views, proposed intersection upgrades, gateways, boulevard treatments and other elements described and mapped in the codes helped to identify opportunities and constraints to future street tree planting in each local area. Council's Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping including *Regional Ecosystem* layers and those presenting social statistics were also used to inform the strategies. Established streetscape design intent within existing council endorsed plans and relevant project documentation (including master plans, landscape drawings and plant schedules) was also incorporated.

Council's *LiDAR* derived dataset was used to report the extent and quality of the tree canopy in each local area (see Part A: Street Tree Master Plan Report). Foliage and Shade Cover plans (accompanying each local strategy) were generated to show areas of low and high canopy cover in each local area. These maps also show the shading provided by existing trees at both 9am and 3pm on the summer solstice (at the peak of mid-summer), and building and vegetation heights.

Observations regarding the function and character of existing tree canopy were made in field investigations. The contribution and appropriateness of planting themes was considered in the determination of current or desired tree character. A broad assessment of the species used in major streetscapes of each locality was undertaken considering street tree appearance, form, current performance and the landscape contribution made.

Natural character palettes were formulated according to the relative Regional Ecosystems recorded for each locality, field–based observations and the expertise and local knowledge of council's Arborists and Environment & Landscape Officers.

Local/residential street tree palettes were developed as an outcome of the observed condition and performance of street trees within each locality. These palettes generally reflect tried and tested street tree species with reliable patterns of growth, form and performance as experienced and understood by council's Arborists and Environment & Landscape Assessment Officers.

How to use the Street tree strategies

The Street tree strategies have been designed to guide street tree planting in each locality without being too prescriptive. The underlying philosophy of the *Sunshine Coast Street Tree Master Plan* is to select the 'right tree for the right location' and understanding the local conditions of the specific planting site is key to this. The matrix overleaf however is a guide to appropriate species palettes and layouts for use according to the type of planting the site is intended to support. Precinct strategies offer further guidance.

Technical and positioning guidance

Technical street tree planting guidance is outside of the scope of this document. The *Sunshine Coast Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual* contains detail around desired standards of service for landscape plantings including technical guidelines and relevant specifications. Street tree setbacks, centres and layouts (acceptable outcomes depending on the type of planting) are however briefly discussed below.

Species selection

Species are to be selected from relevant species palettes for the locality with consideration given to selecting the right tree for the site considering amended soil profiles (including inverted or fill soils, contamination or structural damage, soil biology and fertility, and drainage), existing themes as well as the over-arching street tree planting strategy for the locality.

The palettes are considered to be 'live' and will therefore be reviewed and updated from time to time to allow for new species to be included as an outcome of greater availability, successful performance in street tree trials, the release of new cultivars, or as an outcome of emerging research. Species may also be removed as an outcome of community engagement and preference, pest and disease outbreaks, changes in invasive status, toxicity or other advances in the understanding of a species.

Where existing themes allow, species dominance should be reduced wherever possible. The implications of monoculture plantings of the same species or genus and increased vulnerability to pest and disease (and Council's goal of achieving greater street tree species diversity) should also be considered.

See Part A: *Street tree master plan report - Species selection guidelines* for over-arching species recommendations and region-wide street tree lists (including further detail regarding target species for reduced use/dominance as well as species recommended for wider use).

For specific species traits, including expected dimensions and preferred growing conditions, see the *Sunshine Coast Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual - Palettes - Planting - Planting index.*

Stock selection

The selection of street tree stock should be in accordance with *AS 2303:2018 Tree stock for landscape use.* Where timeframes for planting are known and lead times are sufficient, trees should be contract grown or ordered in advance to ensure quality stock is procured. Local provenance ecotypes are recommended for use in natural character in plantings aimed at promoting biodiversity however a diversity of genetic material (within species variation) is encouraged with a range of ecotypes to be sourced depending on the function of the planting to promote species resilience (for example the Whitsunday Islands form of the hoop pine – *Araucaria cunninghamii* is more desirable in coastal locations).

In standard planting situations 25 litre trees are recommended although 45 litre trees are also acceptable so long as they do not exceed conventional root to shoot ratios.

Where instant landscape impact is required, in areas of high vandalism, or where clear stems are required for site lines, larger stock is recommended (100 litre or greater). Pruning to achieve clear stems for sight lines should consider whether the amount of canopy remaining will be sufficient. In some cases it may be better to delay removal of young tree branches until the canopy of the tree has further developed.

Advanced tree planting technique

For the Sunshine Coast Council's standard advanced tree planting detail see the *Sunshine Coast Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual - Embellishments - Planting - Landscape - Technical drawings.*

Particular attention should be given to:

- soil structure (including drainage) and amelioration requirements
- ensuring tree stakes are the right height for the tree
- attaching stakes to the tree in the right location (if they are attached too low they can restrict stem movement which is necessary for the development of good stem taper and the ability for a tree to be self-supporting)
- digging or ripping an area of soil greater than the diameter of the pot/bag (digging a planting hole three times as wide as the root ball is recommended although the depth should be no greater than the depth of the root ball)
- keeping the mulch layer to the recommended depth of 100mm

Young tree maintenance

While most trees are generally self-sufficient within twelve months of planting (and should be self-supporting by this time), it may take up to two years for a young tree to become fully established.

The *Street Tree Master Plan* recommends that all street tree plantings are maintained for a minimum period of twelve months following planting. See the *Sunshine Coast Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual - Embellishments - Planting - Landscape - Specifications* for recommended young tree maintenance frequencies and treatments.

Planting setbacks

In standard situations it is preferable that new street trees are planted centrally between the kerb and footpath (as opposed to footpath and property boundary). For specifications for planting setbacks (including to kerb and channel, pathways, driveways, street lights and underground services) see the *Sunshine Coast Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual - Embellishments - Planting - Landscape - Specifications - Table 7: Positioning of trees*).

See also the *Ausroads Guide to Road Design and DTMR Road Landscape Manual* for setback requirements according to road speed (clear zones) and the *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014, Part 9: Development codes, 9.4.2 Landscape Code.*

The width of the verge, specifically the available soil volume, as well as how well the species is matched to the soil type will have the greatest impact on the mature dimensions, longevity and general health of a street tree throughout its life. For basic tree biology and tree growth requirements (including required soil volumes) see the *Sunshine Coast Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual - Preliminaries - Vegetation Management.*

Planting spacing

Spacing between plantings should be selected according to the expected size of the tree on maturity, the design intent of the planting and the type of street in question. In identified heat-exposed locations, where shade is a priority for well used footpaths, it is recommended that street trees are planted at 6m intervals (see *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014, Part 9: Development codes, 9.4.2 Landscape Code*).

Where overhead power exists, the plan recommends planting small trees or large shrubs at closer centres. In these situations a street tree may be located every 5m.

In local streets the standard recommended distance between street tree plantings is 8m (see Figure 1: *Sketch showing standard planting intervals in residential streets*). Where large trees are being planted, for example as a part of the rural road network, larger centres may be considered appropriate, for example 10 to 15m centres may be suitable (see Figure 2: *Sketch showing larger lots and wider planting intervals in rural streets*).

Commercial centres and shopping precincts should contain a higher degree of street tree embellishment with the primary shade tree canopy supplemented by smaller plantings at closer centres (see Figure 3: *Sketch showing street tree layouts in centres or shopping precincts*).

Street tree configurations

With respect to street tree configurations and mixed or formal planting themes, the plan recommends that in the first instance existing themes are followed. This is especially important when infill planting formal avenues of trees on major thoroughfares (where plantings are traditionally configured symmetrically, see Figure 5: *Sketch showing formal street tree layouts for major avenues*). Naturally if the existing species is not performing, species changeover should occur. Where diversification of existing formal avenues is desirable, opportunity to retain a formal, symmetrical configuration and introduce new species in block plantings, where natural breaks occur, is recommended.

Where no planting themes exist, mixed species and informal (asymmetric) layouts may be favoured to optimise a diversity of tree species in the street tree network and consequently improve resilience to pest and diseases outbreaks and changes in growing conditions. It is important however to ensure that clumped plantings consider the mature dimensions of the species used and allow enough space between each tree for proper structural development. It is also important that the planting layout does not affect the potential for the planting to achieve its intended outcome. Where streets interface with natural areas, more naturalistic planting configurations should be used (see Figure 4: *Sketch showing informal street tree layouts adjacent to natural areas*).

Evenly spaced, continuous plantings for example are best for the delivery of unbroken shade to footpaths. Clumped plantings with large spaces provide only intermittent shade to footpaths.

Gateway and feature plantings at intersections and within centre medians occurring on major thoroughfares provide good opportunity for multi-layered, sub-tropical style planting arrangements and the use of a mixed species palette. A sub-tropical planting outcome can also be achieved through the use of under-plantings.

See Table 1: *Matrix of street tree planting configurations by planting palette and type of planting* adjacent for street tree layout and species palette recommendations according to the type of street planting (including descriptions).

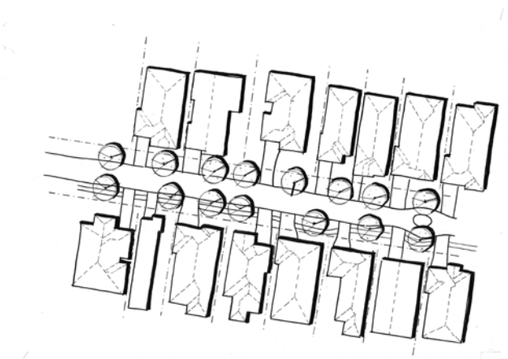


Figure 1: *Sketch showing standard planting intervals in residential streets.*

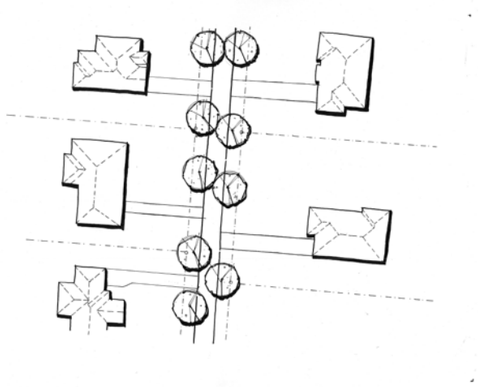


Figure 2: *Sketch showing larger lots and wider planting intervals in rural streets.*

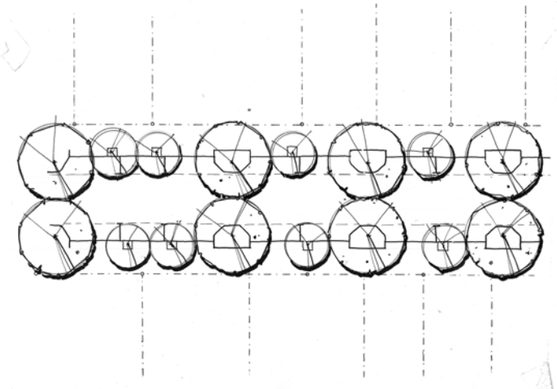


Figure 3: *Sketch showing street tree layouts in centres or shopping precincts.*

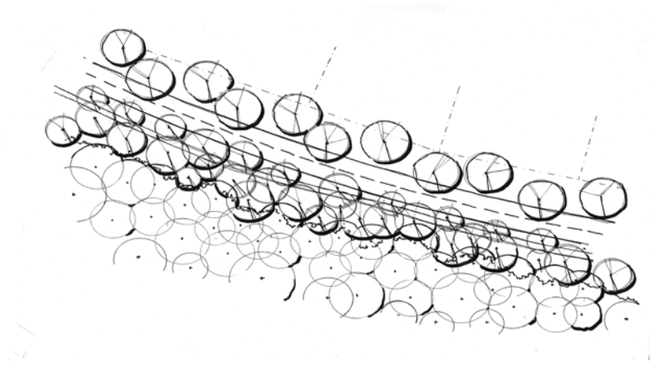


Figure 4: *Sketch showing informal street tree layouts adjacent to natural areas.*

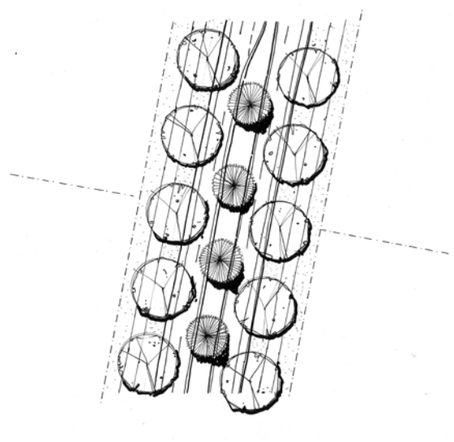


Figure 5: *Sketch showing formal street tree layouts for major avenues.*

Table 1: *Matrix of street tree planting configurations by planting palette and type of planting*

			Planting style/configuration				Planting palettes for use		
Planting type	**Description**	**Intent of planting**	**Formal layout**	**Informal layout**	**Even spacing**	**Uneven spacing**	**Signature trees**	**Natural character trees**	**Trees for local streets**
Feature node – singular planting	Gateways, focal points, major intersections, headlands, roundabouts, corner trunkations (whether street trees are specimen or group plantings should be a function of space, character and purpose)	Build canopy, promote and reinforce SC and local character, highlight entries with specimen tree (landmark) plantings.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓		
Feature node – group planting (layered plantings)		Build canopy, promote and reinforce SC and local character, highlight entries with group plantings, enhance biodiversity values of appropriate sites.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	
Major avenue	Arterial routes, sub-arterials with major road corridors	Improve the amenity of major travel routes, emphasise lead-ins through uniformity and visual continuity, reinforce local character.	✓		✓		✓		✓
High use footpath	Major pedestrian routes between town centres, recreational and community facilities, schools and aged care facilities	Provide shade, amenity and a visual edge to the road carriageway.	✓		✓		✓		✓
Park-street interface	Streets abutting recreational parkland	Build canopy, enhance population diversity, increase visual amenity, enhance biodiversity values, emphasise landscape character.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Natural area-street interface/forested edge	Roads abutting bushland or coastal strand reserves	Buffer edges of conservation reserves, build canopy, extend or create habitat, enhance biodiversity values.		✓		✓		✓	
Local residential street (urban footprint)	Suburban streets, low speed environments	Increase visual amenity, minimise future conflicts through use of compact tree palettes.	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Local rural street	Rural residential roads	Build canopy, promote biodiversity.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Major centre or precinct area	Business centres, tourist zones, town centres (high density, greater conflict potential, awnings etc.)	Place making, encourage visitation through embellishment and the provision of shade.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Scenic Route	Roads with view lines	Frame or compliment borrowed landscapes (i.e. water or mountain views).		✓		✓			✓
Urban buffer	Back of lots, fencelines, buffers to industrial areas	Build canopy, screen and soften built edges, increase visual amenity.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Priority planting plans

Purpose of the *Priority planting plans*

Suitable locations for future trees have been mapped based on a 'plantable spaces' field inventory and presented as the *Priority planting plans* within each precinct *Street tree strategy.* With an emphasis on sites that can accommodate larger shade trees without conflict (especially highly visible areas of road reserve with low foliage cover and key avenues for infill and extension planting) the short-term goal is to target sites where trees can be readily established and return positive benefits to the local area and/or wider region within a relatively short period of time. These *Priority planting plans* are also intended to provide a catalyst for, as well as integrate with wider council initiatives and future capital upgrade programs.

The *Priority planting plan*s map local scale examples of the regional street tree planting priorities defined in the *Master Plan Report* (Part A): *Strategic directions*. These are to:

- plant large growing trees or groups of trees wherever space permits and conflict potential is low,
- shade major pathway networks in key locations, and
- enhance and extend avenues of trees along major thoroughfares.

Street tree planting priorities for residential/local streets are to be developed in conjunction with the community with registrations for council's *Adopt A Street Tree Program* guiding selection of streets for proactive planting until a time when planting of mapped sites is complete and priority planting plans are reviewed.

How the *Priority planting plans* were developed

The *Street tree strategies* developed for each of the region's 27 local plan areas were used to identify priority sites for the establishment of new street trees. Additional desktop and field-based research was undertaken to locate and map road reserve areas where tree shade could provide the most benefit. Existing council GIS layers were used to identify major pedestrian routes with pedestrian counts, locations of aged care and community facilities, public transport interchanges, schools and kindergartens considered. Existing master plans and future capital works were also considered in the identification of suitable, available sites to build tree canopy.

Potential sites for growing large trees or groups of trees (in large road reserve spaces and at the interface of streets and open space areas) were identified through the use of aerial photography in the first instance. Field investigations were conducted to both ground-truth desktop research and provide more meaningful assessment of potential sites for future street trees in consideration of local conditions and existing land use.

In most cases the *Priority planting plans* do not address street tree planting in local streets. Local residential streets and industrial areas require a significant program of consultation with affected parties before implementation of any new street tree initiatives. Street tree planting in these areas will be implemented thorough council's *Adopt A Street Tree Program*. Several exceptions to this have been made where priority planting sites occur in local residential streets (based on the requirement for shade in an area of significant activity for example) and where local neighbourhood/residential streets intersect with a major thoroughfare and the potential impact of plantings is significant (Montville to Mapleton Road and King Street, Buderim, for example). Such sites have only been mapped as priority street tree locations if there is significant opportunity for the establishment of large canopy trees and the impact potential is great. In all cases, consultation with property owners and affected residents will occur before any planting works are undertaken.

Areas where imminent development activity, council or infrastructure upgrades are proposed are also excluded from local priority planting plans, as new plantings are expected in conjunction with those developments, guided by this plan. Additional locations where a high risk of conflict was identified or a need for council to form partnerships with local residents or businesses to successfully establish trees in the location have *not* been mapped in the *Priority planting plans.* Scope exists to add new locations as an outcome of community feedback. It is anticipated that additional priority sites will be assessed and mapped as a part of council's *Adopt a Street Tree Program*.

The *Priority planting plans* therefore do *not* generally address:

- activity centres subject to upgrade
- *Priority Development Areas* (PDAs — see plan hatches)
- local residential streets and industrial precincts (unless showing a significant need for trees to create amenity as viewed from a major thoroughfare AND significant verge width exists)
- new residential estates (generally less than five years old — such areas are addressed within the relative local *Street tree strategy* and in most cases will be evaluated once existing trees are established)
- locations where there is currently insufficient permeable space to accommodate a tree of sufficient size and significant reconfiguration or amelioration of the site would need to be undertaken *prior to* planting works
- sites where the use and function of adjacent land presents conflict. This includes the need for ongoing unrestricted solar access (for solar panels for example), continued visibility of existing signs or the need for playgrounds to be visible from the street and other crime prevention requirements
- potential planting sites adjacent to sporting facilities, which rely on full sun for the health and performance of turf grasses
- locations where substantial tree cover already exists in the immediate vicinity (this includes overhanging private vegetation that forms a significant constraint to street tree establishment in the road reserve)
- locations where traditionally spanned low and high voltage overhead wires exist, unless the location is considered critical for street tree planting in the short term (for example to create pathway shade near a primary school). Several sites have been mapped where an aerial bundled cable exists (less of a constraint to street tree planting) AND the location meets other priority planting criteria (for example a high use footpath near a local school)
- sites where open water views that may be impaired by new tree plantings as they mature exist.

Precincts


Eumundi
Peregian South
Kenilworth
Yandina
Coolum
Bli Bli
Nambour
Maroochy North Shore
Blackall Range
Forest Glen
Kunda Park
Tanawha
Maroochydore/Kuluin
Mooloolaba
Alexandra Headland
Palmwoods
Buderim
Kawana Waters
Eudlo
Mooloolah
Sippy Downs
Maleny
Caloundra West
Landsborough
Beerburrum
Caloundra
Beerwah
Glasshouse Mountains
Golden Beach
Pelican Waters

Beerburrum

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Beerburrum local plan area is 69 hectares in total. The locality consists of a very small town centre, 'in town' and rural residential estates, and farmlands with horticulture the predominant commercial land use. Nestled between the Glass House Mountains and sprawling Queensland Forestry pine plantations to the south east, the town is the southern gateway to the Sunshine Coast with key roads running through the plan area a part of the hinterland's scenic road network. Despite being on the tourist trail, the town's main function is to service its local community.

Trees and landscape character

The vegetated character and form of the immediate and wider landscape is dramatic with Mount Beerburrum perched above the township. Natural character blends with cultural landscape plantings that are equally intrinsic to the look and feel of the locality. An avenue of camphor laurel honours fallen soldiers in the town's heritage precinct where a classic country town streetscape character is found, complete with mature shade trees, a centre median and wide verges.

Scribbly gum, paperbark and swamp gum woodlands, tall open eucalypt forest and small pockets of vine forest (rainforest) once covered the plan area. Scribbly gum, pink bloodwood and blue gum remain the prominent natural character trees growing in road reserve of the plan area today. Lemon-scented gums and swamp bloodwoods provide accent and colour. Camphor laurel, poinciana, mango and frangipani are also well-represented in the township.

Canopy cover

While statistics reported for canopy cover over road reserve spaces were exceptionally high when compared to other Sunshine Coast localities (47% of road reserve spaces contain direct tree cover and 83% of road reserve spaces are either directly covered in vegetation or shaded by low-angled light in the summer months), average cover across all land types reported was only average for the Sunshine Coast (33% tree cover across all lands in the plan area). The associated *Foliage and Shade Cover* map shows a large open area of land in the southern section of the plan area. This land now contains a growing rural residential estate where a good mix of juvenile trees are establishing (brush box does however appear to be over-represented).

Major opportunities and constraints

While the town itself contains a strong landscape character, street tree establishment opportunities exist in the form of entry way, infill and avenue extensions plantings. Natural character vegetation on intersections and along the railway line makes a significant impression however the main avenue of trees running through the centre of town is under performing, with a number of key plantings missing all together.

Infill planting in and around town will help reinforce the shady character of the town's heritage precinct. Good opportunity to reinvigorate the town's *Avenue of Honour* in Anzac Avenue, in partnership with local communities exists.

Other street tree planting opportunities include creating shade and coherent landscapes along pathways leading into town and in and around the local school's parking zones.

The Tibrogargan residential estate located just outside the defined plan area contains a high number of vacant planting sites. Similarly, the streetscapes of Cobb & Co and Carriage Crescents in the residential estate south-west of the plan area would benefit from the utilisation of a wider species palette, with current plantings of wattle and bottle brush failing to make a substantial landscape impact.

Scenic amenity and views to Mount Tibrogargan to the west need to be considered in any local street tree planting programs. While the backdrop of Mount Beerburrum is very much a part of the visual amenity of the streets, the lack of overhead power, wide nature strips and numerous vacant sites present excellent *Adopt A Street Tree Program* opportunities.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree plantings enhance and reinforce the natural character and forest feel of the locality.
- Street tree species selections are predominately locally native.
- Infilling and extending avenues of street trees on town approaches enhances the sense of arrival to, and identity of the town.
- Under performing Crow's ash trees in town are investigated with alternate species potentially introduced for infill planting in the town centre.
- Eucalypts form the dominant structure of natural character plantings (where space permits). Bribie Island pine are used to replace exotic pine specimens as required.
- Flame trees and swamp bloodwood provide accent and colour to the townscape.
- Bottlebrush and wattle trees growing in local streets are phased out through natural attrition and brush box are not introduced into any new areas in an effort to reduce dominance of the species in the plan area.
- Camphor laurel trees are replaced with a substitute broad-leaved species (for example mango where space permits) through natural attrition.
- Replacement species for the Anzac Avenue *Avenue of Honour* are developed in conjunction with the local community.
- All new plantings are considerate of existing views to Mount Beerburrum and Mount Tibrogargan.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Beerburrum townscape strategy* (report date March 2002) and the *Beerburrum Road streetscape plan* (plan date August 2004).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees (major thoroughfares)

Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree) (where existing only)
Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (yellowwood)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Specimen trees for large spaces

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Corymbia citriodora (lemon-scented gum)
Eucalyptus cloeziana (Gympie messmate)
Eucalyptus seeana (narrow-leaved red gum)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Mangifera indica (mango) (where space permits)
*See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette

Accent and highlight trees

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lace bark)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Erythrina caffra (African coral tree)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo) (where existing)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where avenue plantings exist)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellow wood)
*Grevillea hilliana** (white silky oak) (trial locations)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Harpullia hillii (blunt leaf tulipwood)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where avenue plantings exist)
Melaleuca viridiflora (weeping broad-leaf paperbark)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Sterculia quadrifila (peanut tree)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

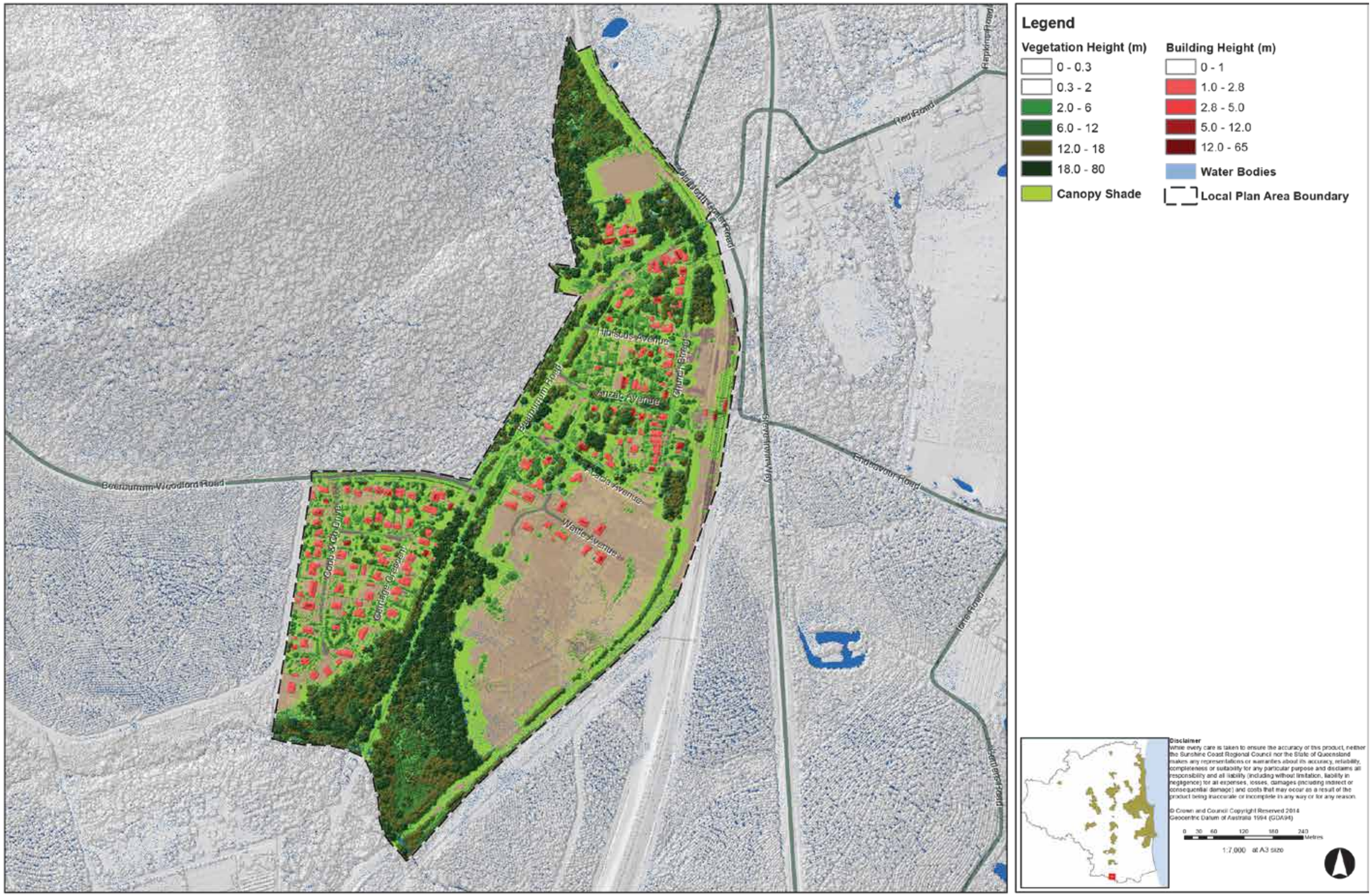
Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland/open forest species

Acacia complanata (long pod wattle)
Acacia concurrens (curracabah)
Acacia leiocalyx (early flowering black wattle)
Allocasuarina littoralis (black wattle)
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy apple)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Eucalyptus acmenoides (white mahogany)
Eucalyptus curtisii (plunkett mallee)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus propinqua (grey gum)
Eucalyptus seeana (narrow-leaved red gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Leptospermum leuhmanii (Glass House Mountains tea tree)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Beerburrum Local Plan Area



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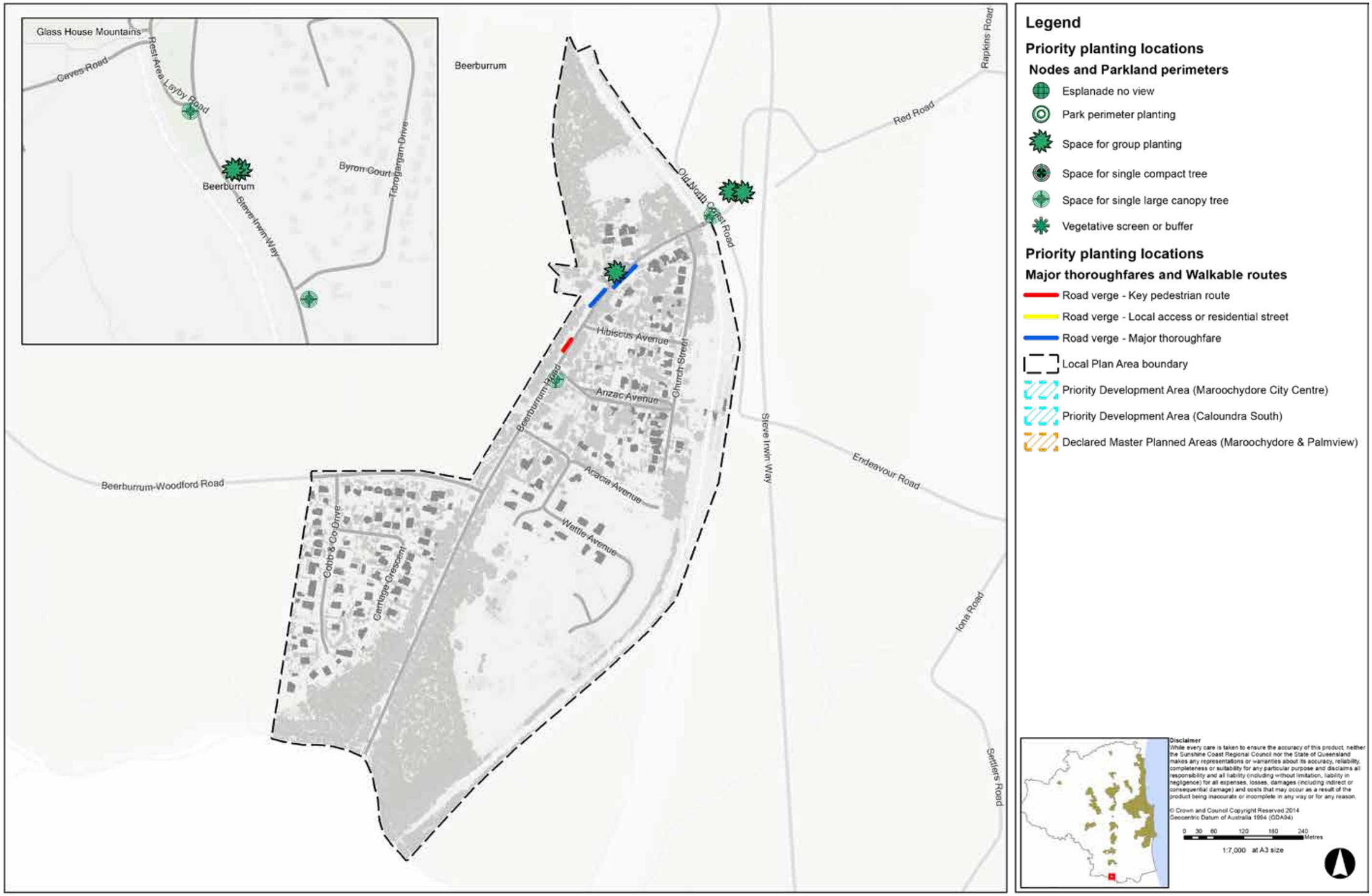
Priority Planting Plan

Beerburrum Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 30 60 120 180 240 Metres

1:7,000 at A3 size

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Beerwah

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The local plan area of Beerwah is 775 hectares in land area comprising the major routes of Kilcoy–Beerwah Road, Steve Irwin Way, Roys Road and Old Landsborough Road. Historically the town provided critical support to the timber industry. Today it is one the hinterland's major economic centres.

The shopping precinct services the immediate and wider district and is central to the plan area, with established and establishing residential estates and traditional rural residential living comprising major land use. The turn-off to the town is on the scenic route of Steve Irwin Way and Australia Zoo sees many tourists travelling through the area.

The attractive and bustling town centre is thriving following a major streetscape upgrade which has reinforced the lush and green character of this 'modern country' town with a good mix of young, semi mature and older trees, a strong character palette and very good species diversity.

Trees and landscape character

The natural vegetated character of Beerwah is an outcome of the *Regional Ecosystems* contained within the plan area which include eucalypt woodlands tall open and closed forest; paperbark woodlands, coastal and dry heath and wallum woodlands. Dominant natural character species include blackbutt, tallowwood, blue gum, grey stringybark and quandong.

While recent plantings have consisted mostly of Sunshine Coast native species, Beerwah also contains the traditional signature palette of a Sunshine Coast hinterland town providing contrast, colour and seasonal interest. Poinciana, jacaranda, yellow poinciana, leopard trees, swamp bloodwood, kurrajongs, Illawarra flame trees and tree waratahs that have been planted in town over time add colour and interest to the Beerwah landscape and form the town's signature tree palette. Tulipwood, weeping lilly pilly, lemon myrtle, Eumundi quandong, blue quandong, Bennett's ash, swamp box and brush box are also well represented.

Canopy cover

Canopy statistics show that 37% of all lands contain significant vegetation (which is average for the region) and 34% of road reserves (which is slightly above-average for the region). Statistics reflect historical land use (agriculture) but more significantly, population growth with an ever-increasing use of land in the plan area for rural residential living. Streets in the younger residential estates show excellent street tree site occupation and good performance of street trees in general. Canopy cover is more variable in the older, established streets of the plan area where many infill opportunities can be found.

Major opportunities and constraints

Beerwah's townscape is generally high in amenity and function therefore the best opportunity to enhance the activity centre through future street tree planting is to complement and bolster existing plantings, reinforcing the amenity and coherence of streetscapes.

Entry statement and intersection plantings remain the best opportunities for building canopy in the Beerwah plan area. With the major scenic route of Steve Irwin Way passing through the outskirts of town (as well as feeding traffic into Beerwah), a number of gateway, feature and screening planting opportunities exist along this major collector.

Opportunity exists to reinforce the stately avenue of trees along Pine Camp Road, to shade major pedestrian routes, to enhance town lead-ins, and to create gateways and features through landmark plantings in key nodes.

Many opportunities to improve streetscape amenity in the town's industrial precinct as well as some of the residential estates with sparser canopy cover, have been identified. The residential estates south of Pine Camp Road and east of Steve Irwin Way present the best opportunities for *Adopt A Street Tree Programs*.

Constraints include the maintenance of existing views to the Glass House Mountains which must be duly considered in the positioning of all new street trees in affected areas. The need for ongoing visibility of commercial enterprises, specifically on the intersection of Beerwah–Kilcoy Road, Roys Road and Steve Irwin Way, is another significant constraint to tree planting in areas where the town could benefit from entryway and buffer plantings. Opportunity exists however to work with business owners in these locations to strike a balance between landscaping for screening and the visibility of signs.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree planting in the plan area of Beerwah seeks to reinforce the town's existing landscape character which is diverse, lush and a blend of old and new.
- In-town plantings follow a mixed, sub-tropical planting theme.
- Street tree planting aims to bleed this character out into surrounding streets, linking the east and west sides of town with continuous tree canopy.
- Entry statements are strengthened, avenues extended and supplemented, and 'walkability' of the town is increased through the creation of shady footpaths (especially around local schools and retirement communities).
- Tree canopy provides greater aesthetic and social benefits in local streets.
- Street trees provides shade and cooling to industrial precincts.
- All new plantings are considerate of the natural land form and existing scenic amenity.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Place+ Beerwah Public Domain Master Plan* (endorsed 2014).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees (major thoroughfares)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Syzygium (syn. Acmena) *ingens* (red apply lilly pilly)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
(where especially moist soils exist only)

Feature trees for large spaces

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Castanospora alphandii (brown tamarind)
Colvillia racemosa (Colville's glory)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Grevillea hilliana (Hill's silky oak)* (trial species)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak) (large garden beds only)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame tree)
Schizolobium parahyba (Brazillian fire tree)
*See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flammeum (tree waratah)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lace bark)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
*Polythalia longifolia** (mast tree) (trial species)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Trees for local streets

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Castanospora alphandii** (brown tamarind) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
*Diospyros australis** (black plum) (trial locations)
*Diospyros germinata** (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)
*Diospyros pentamera** (myrtle ebony) (trial locations)
Diploglottis campbellii * (small-leaved tamarind) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Eucalyptus kabiana (Mount Beerwah mallee)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Leptospermum brachyandrum var. *longifolia* (weeping tea tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where formal avenues exist only)
*Planchonella pohlmaniana** (yellow boxwood) (trial locations)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features

Rainforest trees (moist areas)

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Ficus coronata (sandpaper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)

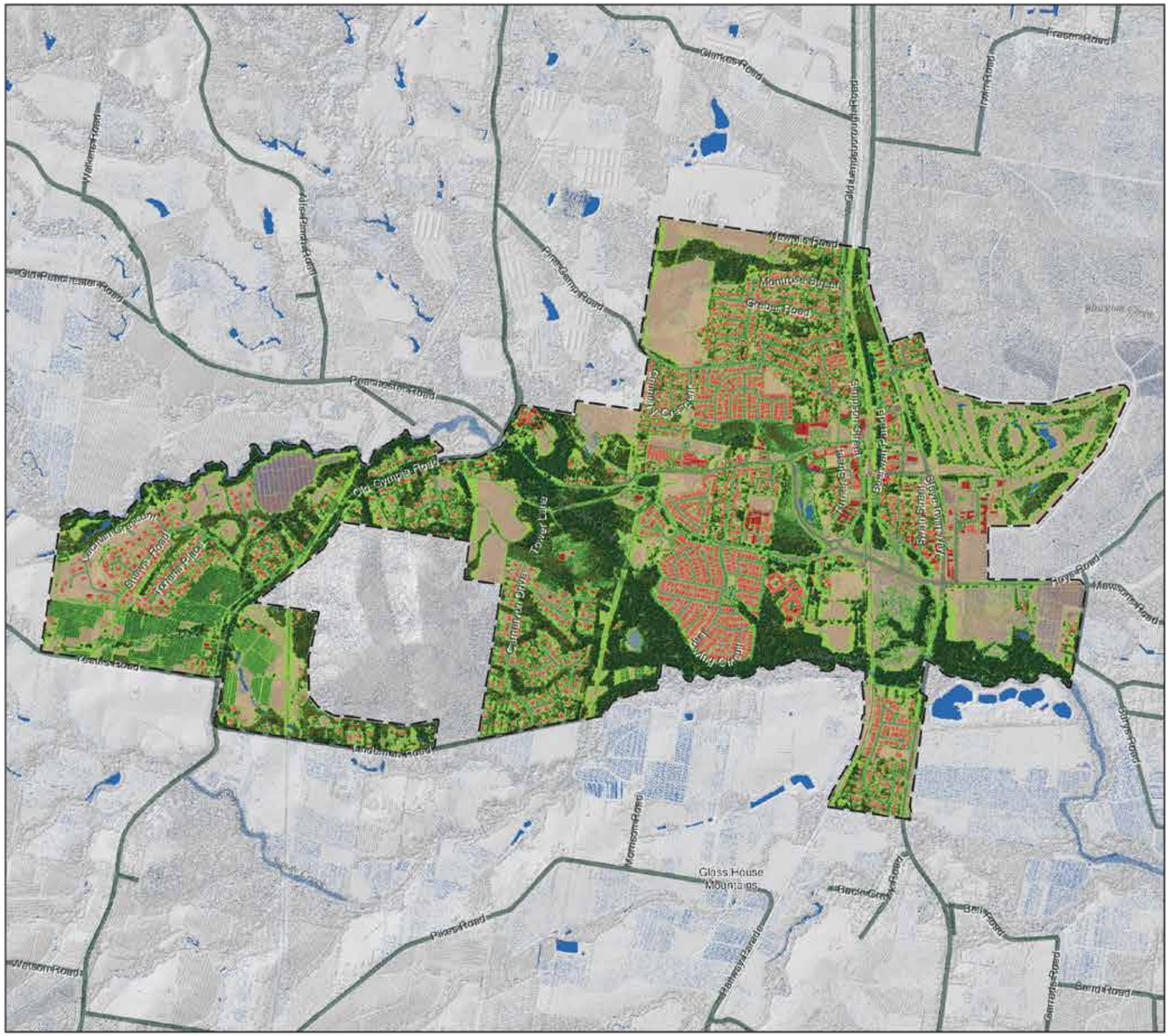
Woodland/open forest

Allocasuarina littoralis (black sheoak)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus conglomerata (swamp stringybark)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus curtsii (plunkett mallee)
Eucalyptus kabiana (Mount Beerwah mallee)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melastoma malabathricum (Indian rhododendron)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Street tree palettes are also suitable for use in the localities of Peachester, Mount Mellum and Croamhurst.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Beerwah Local Plan Area



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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 100 200 400 600 800 Metres

1:21,000 at A3 size

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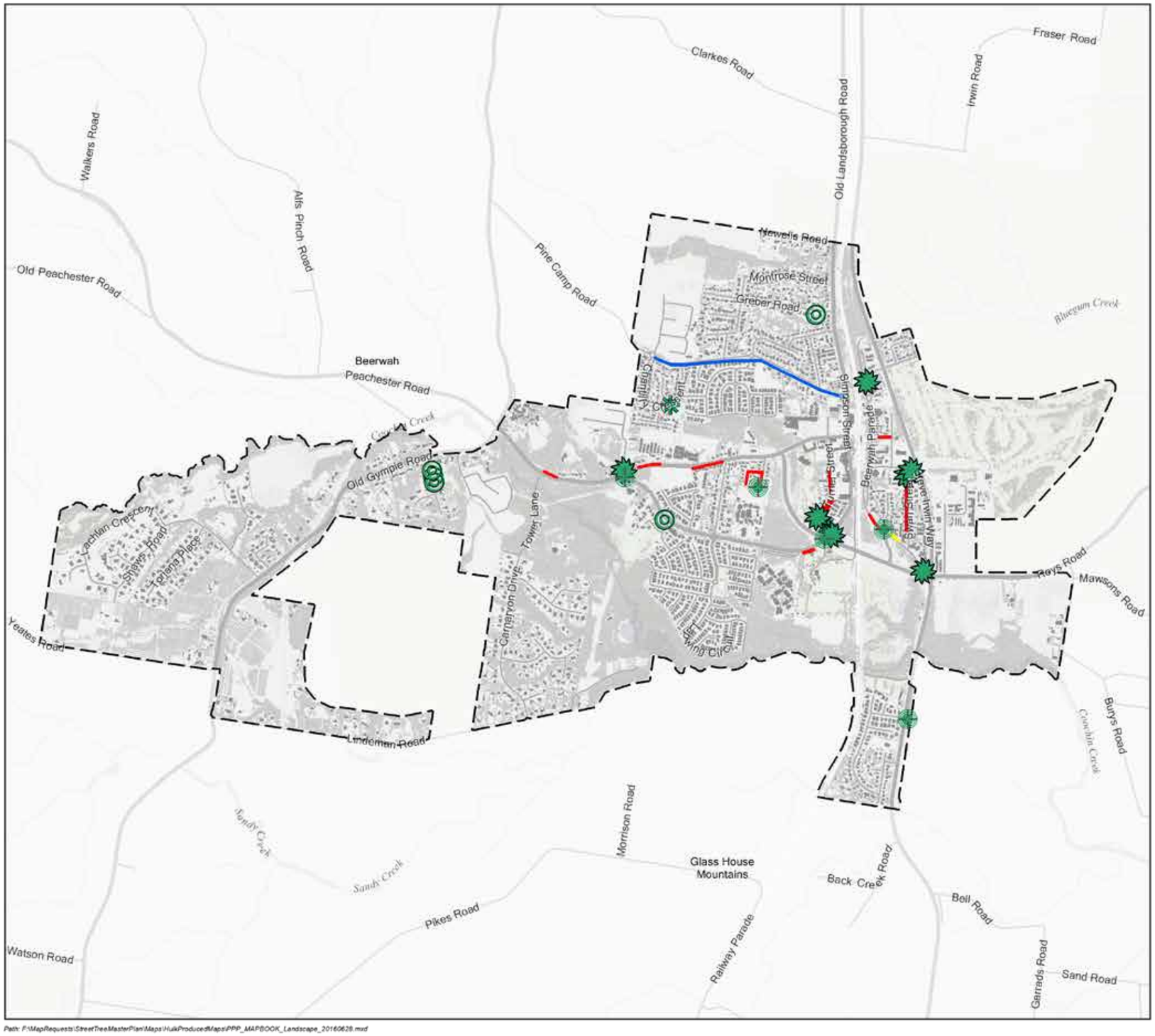
Priority Planting Plan

Beerwah Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 100 200 400 600 800 Metres

1:21,000 at A3 size

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Blackall Range

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Blackall Range plan area is comprised of the hinterland villages of Mapleton and Montville, the locality of Flaxton, and surrounding rural and rural residential landscapes. Spanning 2505 hectares of the Maleny plateau, the verdant and scenic landscape features large deciduous and broad-leaved trees, dramatic views and a popular tourist drive winding its way through rural landscapes and character villages. Residential streets and centres in the elevated plan area are cool, leafy and green and help to create a unique mountain atmosphere which provides contrast to the ever-present coastal character of the majority of Sunshine Coast landscapes.

Cattle grazing is the mainstay of agriculture in the area following extensive clearing of vegetation for timber-getting in the nineteenth century. Land use is mostly rural and rural residential living however a niche day trip/overnight tourist market is thriving with tourism-focused restaurants, boutique shopping and B&Bs scattered across the plan area. Major conservation areas surround the key communities with Kondalilla Falls National Park, Mapleton Falls and Mapleton National Parks significant natural attractions. Cultural landscape features include the Mapleton Lillyponds, the weeping figs of Montville's Village Green, and the stunning autumn colour of Russell Family Park.

Trees and landscape character

The rich volcanic soils and temperate climate (an outcome of the elevation) have given rise to a distinctive landscape that supports amongst many Sunshine Coast signature plants, an exotic deciduous tree palette. The red soils and cooler climate are also responsible for good plant establishment success rates and steady growth.

Natural plant communities that covered the plan area before clearing include tall open forest, notophyll vine forest, wet heath and wet sclerophyll forests. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map shows some of the region's tallest trees are preserved in the national parks and state forests of the plan area, many likely to have been spared from the timber-getters as an outcome of difficult access.

Canopy cover

The Blackall Range contains the greatest extent of tree canopy in all of the Sunshine Coast Council region with 62% of all lands containing tree cover and 82.8% of lands either directly covered in trees or shaded by these trees in the morning or late afternoon. The average height of trees in the plan area is 11m. The plan area also exhibits the greatest extent of tree cover over road reserve in all of the Sunshine Coast Council region, with 48% of road reserve spaces covered in trees. With an average foliage density of 38%, the types of trees growing in road reserves of the plan area also provide the most value in terms of cooling and shading.

Major opportunities and constraints

The good soils and cooler climate of the Blackall Range support a range of trees that cannot be grown elsewhere on the coast. Wide verges in many of the area's rural residential streets and deep planting zones at intersections on the well-travelled Blackall Range Road provide ample opportunity for the establishment of large canopy trees as features and to enhance the forest feel of the plan area.

Opportunity for street trees to provide colour and visual interest to the plan area's townships, as well reinforce each town's individual character exist. While the village of Montville is well-treed with few sites for new street trees available, Mapleton exhibits numerous opportunities for infill and shade tree plantings. Within the locality of Flaxton good potential exists to enhance the popular scenic drive through extension of existing tree avenues and the establishment of large canopy trees in strategic locations.

Good prospects also exist to complete local streetscapes highly visible from the main tourist route to 100% occupancy with the addition of a several key plantings. Partnerships to help nurture trees in these residential landscapes should be explored.

Existing views are the greatest constraint to street tree planting in the plan area. All new street tree plantings must be considerate of the area's natural values and be positioned so as to not detract from areas of significant scenic amenity.

Street tree planting strategies

- The current look, feel and character of the locality is preserved as an outcome of on-going programs of street tree planting.
- Street tree planting programs sustain the existing formal and stately character of landscapes within the locality's villages and along scenic stretches with town lead-ins key priorities for avenue extension and infill planting.
- Village amenity is increased through infilling of avenues within town centres. Opportunities to create planting nodes that provide colour and contrast or to cement the individual character of each precinct area should be explored.
- All new plantings are respectful of scenic amenity and the preservation of significant views and vistas.
- Large canopy trees are planted as features wherever space permits, and a wider palette of species in general is utilised.
- *Koelreutaria elegens* (golden rain tree) is phased out of streetscapes through natural attrition.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Montville Streetscape Master Plan* (1997), *Mapleton CCV Master Plan* (no date) and *Mapleton Lilly Ponds Parkland Master Plan* (Jan 2006).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Delonix regia (poinciana) (where existing only)
Diploglottis cunninghamii (tamarind)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweetgum)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon pinnatum (syn. *Oreocallis pinnata*) (Dorrigo waratah tree)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little bull magnolia)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved paperbark)

Signature trees (cont.)

Feature trees for large spaces

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Araucaria bidwillii (bunya pine) (where space allows) (Flaxton)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree) (Montville)
Cinnamomum oliverii (Oliver's sassafrass)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)
Ficus superba var. *henneana* (strangler fig)
Ficus watkinsiana (green-leaved Moreton Bay fig)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
*Grevillea hilliana** (Hill's silky oak) (trial species)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Quercus suber (cork oak)
Samanea saman (rain tree)
Sloanea woollsii (yellow carabeen)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *ingens* (red apple lilly pilly)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
Syncarpia verecunda (Ravensbourne turpentine)
Tamarindus indica (tamarind)
Toona ciliata (syn. *australis*) (red cedar)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Trees for local streets

Arbutus x *andrachnoides* (strawberry tree) (wide verges)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree) (where formal avenues exist)
Castanospora alphandii (brown tamarind)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
*Diospyros pentamera** (myrtle ebony/grey persimmon) (trial locations)
Diploglottis australis (tamarind)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where existing)
Elaeocarpus kirtonii (silver quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellow wood)
*Grevillea hilliana** (white silky oak) (trial species)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Harpullia hilliana (blunt leaf tulipwood)
*Litsia australis** (southern brown bolly gum) (trial species)
*Litsia leefiana** (brown bolly gum) (trial species)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland/open forest

Allocasuarina torulosa (forest sheoak)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus propinqua (grey gum)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

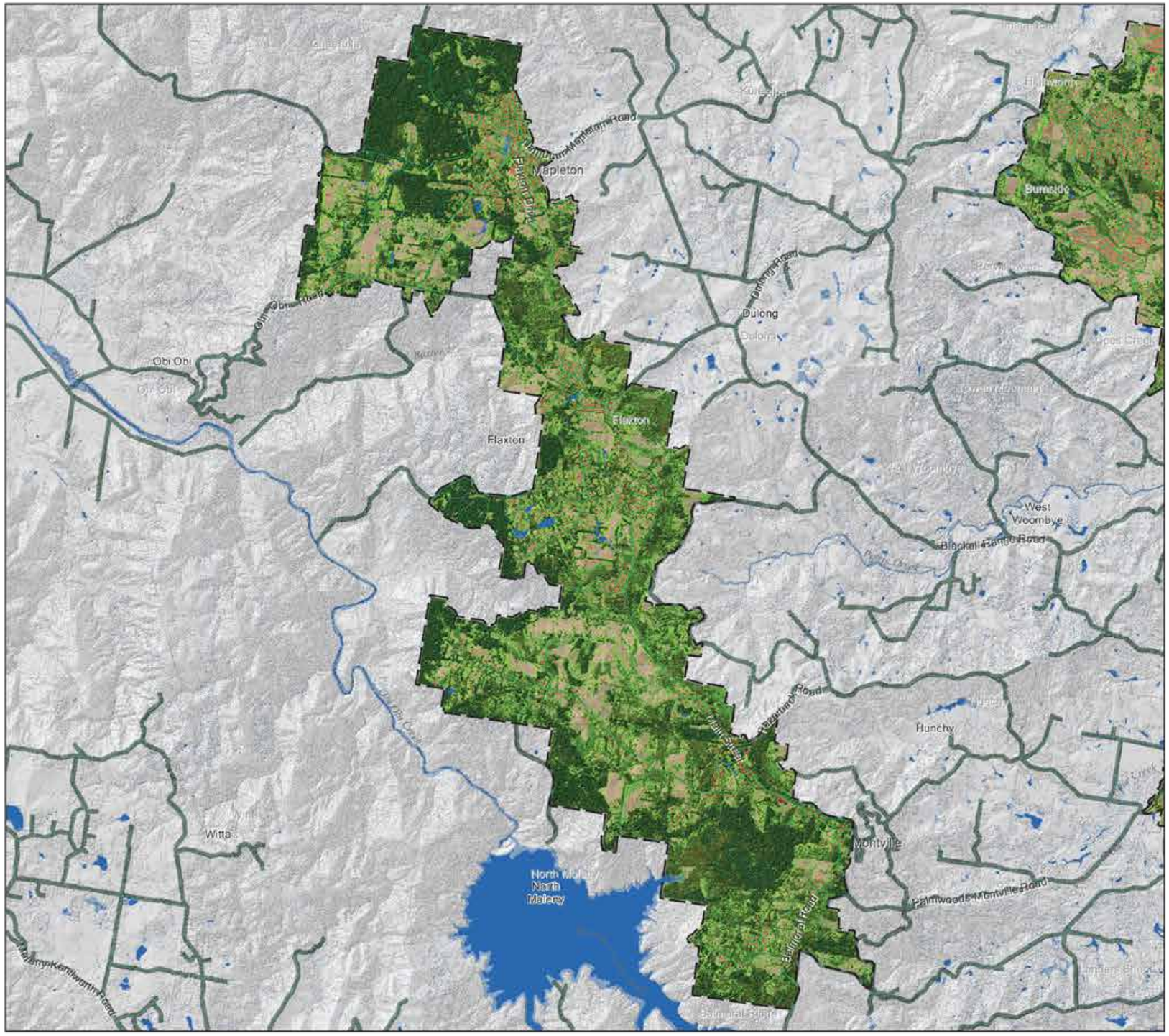
Rainforest

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (Piccabeen palm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Backhousia (syn. *Choricarpia*) *subargentea* (giant ironwood)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Beilschmiedia obtusifolia (blush walnut)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony/grey persimmon)
Diploglottis australis (tamarind)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Neolitsea dealbata (hairy leaved bolly gum)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa (scrub rosewood)
Sloanea woollsii (yellow carabeen)

Street tree palettes are also suitable for use in the localities of Dulong, Hunchy, Kureelpa, Kiamba, Coolabin and Towen Mountain.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Blackall Range Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 225 450 900 1,350 1,800 Metres

1:48,000 at A3 size

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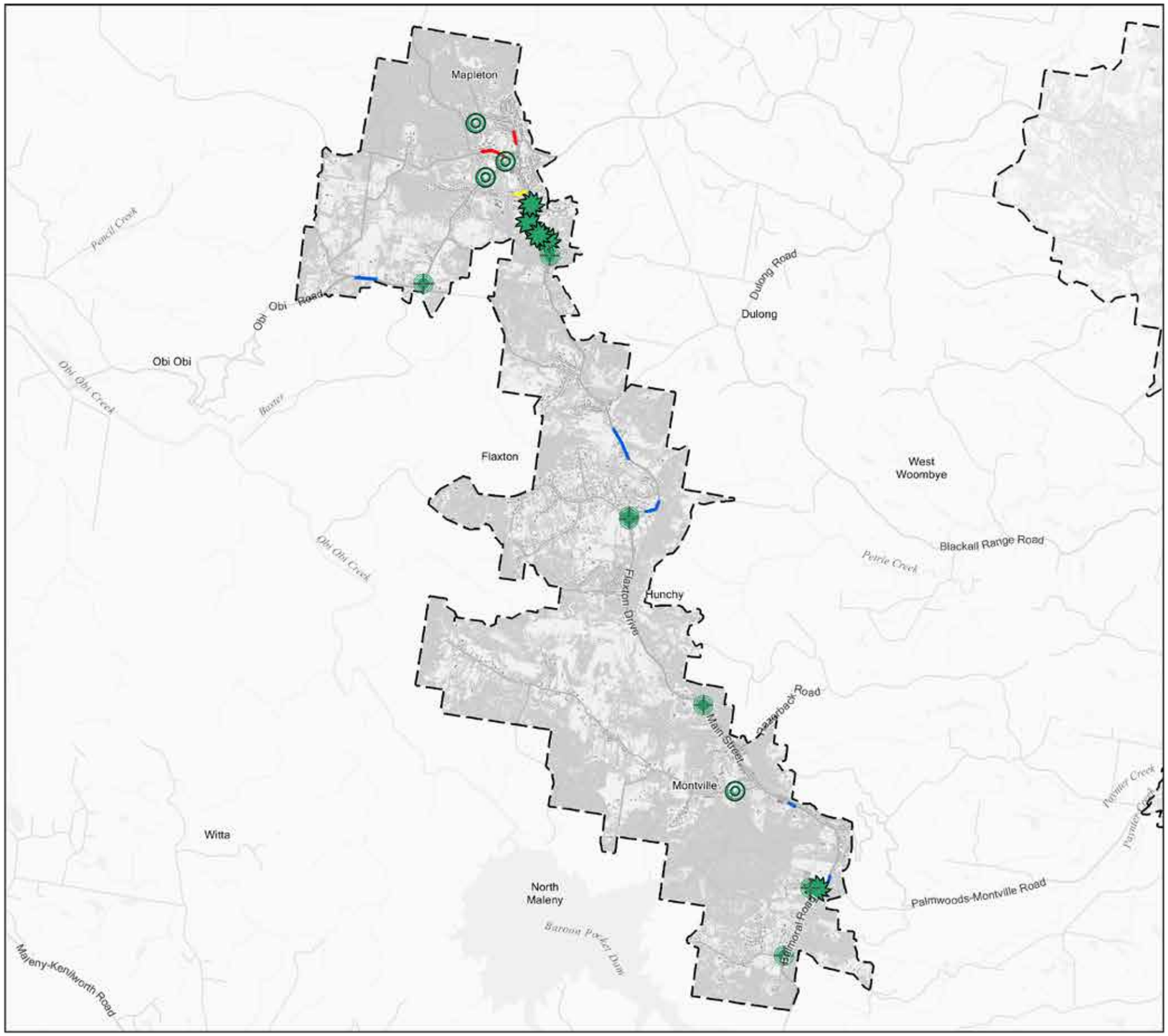
Priority Planting Plan

Blackall Range Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

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1:48,000 at A3 size

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Bli Bli

Street tree strategy

Description of the area and land use

Bli Bli (billai billai from the Kabi Kabi meaning 'many forest oak trees' or 'twisting stream') has a distinct yet diverse landscape. The variable topography ranges from lowlands containing some of the few remaining Sunshine Coast cane fields and wetlands, to the hills and ridges traversed by Camp Flat and School Roads to the west. Bli Bli's sense of place relies on the borrowed landscape of Mount Ninderry and the Blackall Mountain Range beyond, the natural land form providing scenic amenity and grounding Bli Bli in the hinterland landscape.

Bli Bli contains numerous sites of high cultural and conservation significance. Also known as the 'River Town' the area was an important gathering place for the coast's traditional owners on account of the bounty offered by the Maroochy River. The river remains the main focus of the plan area today with fishing, water sports and nature-based recreation on offer. The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary supports a range of ecosystems as an outcome of the natural functioning of the estuarine wetland, which can be inundated with both fresh and salt water.

Sugar cane farming was the leading land use of the area and to a lesser extent pastoral use, after settlement and sub-division. Market gardens and cane fields still persist in the area however urban residential living accounts for the bulk of modern day land use.

Parklakes 1 and 2 and Cutters Ridge estates are the area's major urban residential developments, adding to the well-established residential areas of the locality. Bli Bli contains an extensive network of pedestrian spaces linking urban developments and the Halcyon Lakeside Retirement Village to the town centre, as well as many recreational walking opportunities through the wetlands of the Maroochy River. The town of Bli Bli services its local community however visitors are also drawn to the area on account of the many river-based activities and the Sunshine Castle tourist attraction. Bli Bli is also home to the Maroochy River Golf Club.

Trees and landscape character

The natural plant communities of Bli Bli are as variable as the land form. The higher ground originally exhibited open eucalypt forest with blue gum, mountain grey gum, pink bloodwood and stringybark typical dominant strata prior to white settlement. Other naturally occurring tree species include Moreton Bay ash, swamp box, rusty gum, lemon-scented and scribbly gums.

Swamplands were dominated by swamp sheoak and swamp paperbark and mangrove communities remain in the mud flats of the land-water interface. A range of plant communities remain in-tact in conservation areas including mangrove systems, notophyll rainforest, marine plains/tidal flats and salt pan.

Notable character vegetation includes cotton tree, white oak, ivory curl, kurrajong, Illawarra flame, silky oak, golden penda, swamp bloodwood and Queensland maple.

Canopy cover

Canopy cover in the plan area is relatively low with only 38% of all lands vegetated and 22% of road reserve areas (below-average values for the region). The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map however shows large expanses of residential development (where young trees are present but still establishing) as well as significant areas of open agricultural land that help explain tree cover statistics.

Major opportunities and constraints

Infill planting along the plan area's major roads provides the best opportunity to enhance streetscape cohesion and increase amenity. The urban residential estates of Cutters Ridge, Parklakes 1 and Parklakes 2 are well-vegetated and show good species diversity yet opportunity exists to use street trees to provide visual connections between these younger residential estates and the township.

A number of key planting nodes offer good potential for the planting of natural or signature character features while infill planting around the local primary school is a priority for landscape amenity.

Established streetscapes north of the Cutters Ridge estate present the best opportunities for *Adopt A Street Tree Program* partnerships while park-streetscape interfaces in these areas offer potential to build tree canopy.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree plantings primarily reflect the natural character of Bli Bli.
- Existing formal street tree configurations along major thoroughfares are retained.
- Town character is strengthened through the use of accent species and the addition of feature trees to high impact locations. Areas of high conservation and cultural significance are buffered with appropriate local native street tree selections.
- Mixed and informal street tree planting themes are introduced or reinforced in new urban residential estates.
- Street tree plantings provide visual links between urban residential estates in the outer reaches of the locality and the town centre and provide increased ecosystem services in the shading of pedestrian links.
- Rejuvenation of streetscapes in conjunction with local residents in the more established residential streets of Bli Bli seeks to increase streetscape amenity, while tree planting in local parks focuses on building canopy.
- All new street tree plantings are considerate of land form and the natural values of the area.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees (major thoroughfares)

Darlingia darlingiana (brown silky oak)

Flindersia brayleana (Queensland maple) (where existing only)

Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)

Syzygium australe (scrub cherry)

Syzigium cumini (jambul)

Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pillly)

Feature trees for large spaces

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)

Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)

Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon-scented gum)

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Eucalyptus robusta (swamp mahogany)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue/forest red gum)

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)

Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)

Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)

Grevillea robusta (silky oak) (where space permits)

Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Nauclea orientalis (yellow cheesewood)

Syzygium moorei (rose apple)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)

Livistona decora (syn. *Livistona decipiens*) (weeping cabbage palm)

Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (crimson broad-leaved bottlebrush)

Melicope elleryana (pink euodia) (where space permits)

Trees for local streets

*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)

*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)

Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where existing only)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Flindersia brayleana (Queensland maple) (where existing only)

Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)

Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)

Lagerstroemia archeriana (native crepe myrtle)

Melaleuca bracteata (black tea-tree) (where existing only)

Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved paperbark)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space permits)

Melaleuca salicina (syn. *Melaleuca salignus*) (white bottle brush)

*Notolea longifolia** (mock olive) (trial locations)

*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)

Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious ' (water gum)

Xanthostemon chrysanthis (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)

Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)

Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)

Cryptocarya glaucescens (jackwood)

Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)

Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)

Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)

Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)

Neolitsea dealbata (bolly gum)

Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)

Woodland / open forest

Acacia melanoxylon (blackwood wattle)

Allocasuarina littoralis (black sheoak)

Allocasuarina torulosa (forest sheoak)

Angophora leiocarpa (smooth barked apple)

Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)

Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon-scented gum)

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)

Endiandra sieberi (corkwood) (where soils are sandy only)

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)

Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)

Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)

Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)

Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. *racemosa* (scribbly gum)

Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)

Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)

Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)

Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)

Glochidion ferdinandii (cheese tree)

Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)

Lophostemon confertus (brush box)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

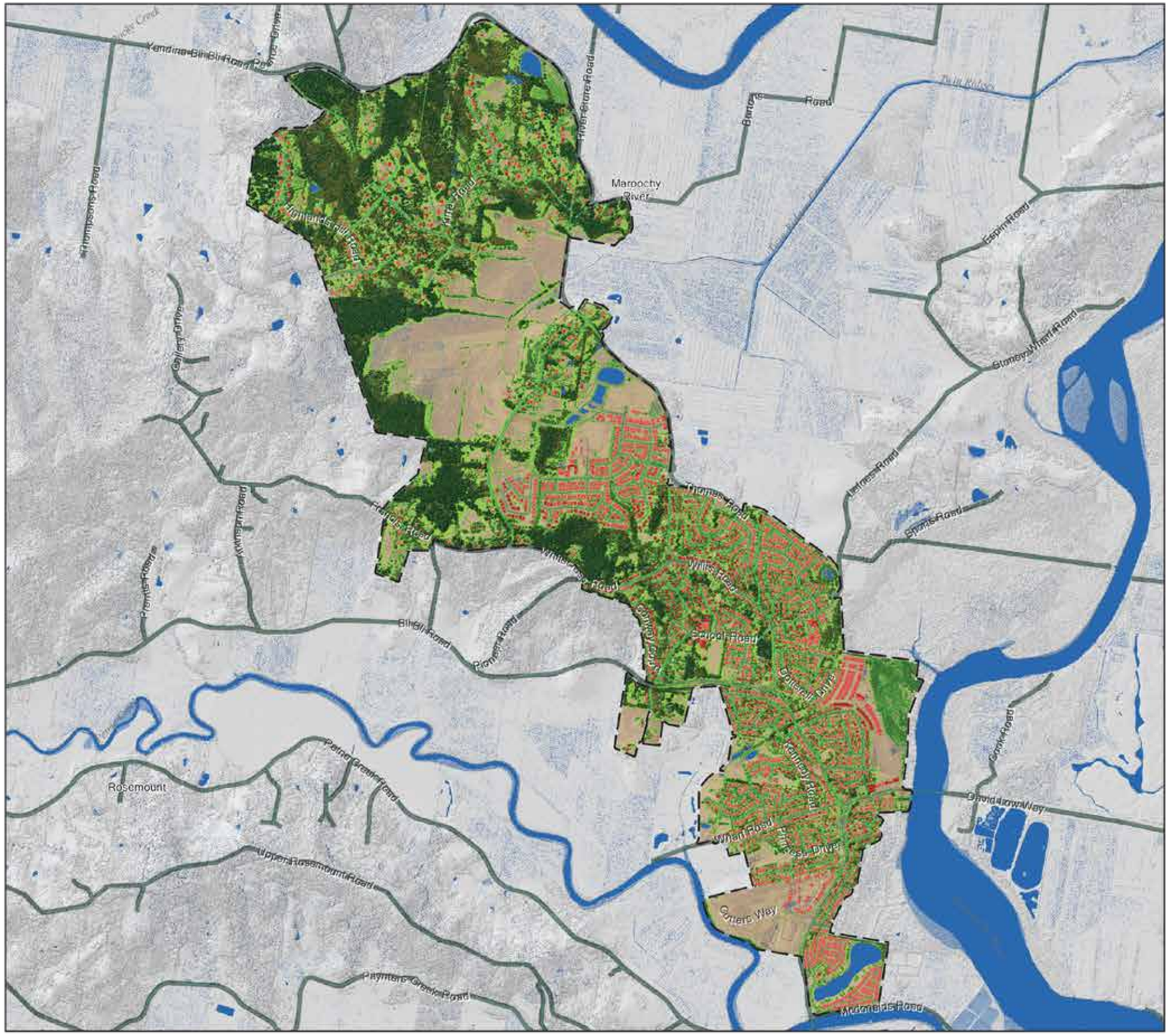
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)

Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Street tree palettes are also suitable for use in the localities of Maroochy River, Rosemount and Diddillibah.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Bli Bli Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

Disclaimer
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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

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1:23,000 at A3 size

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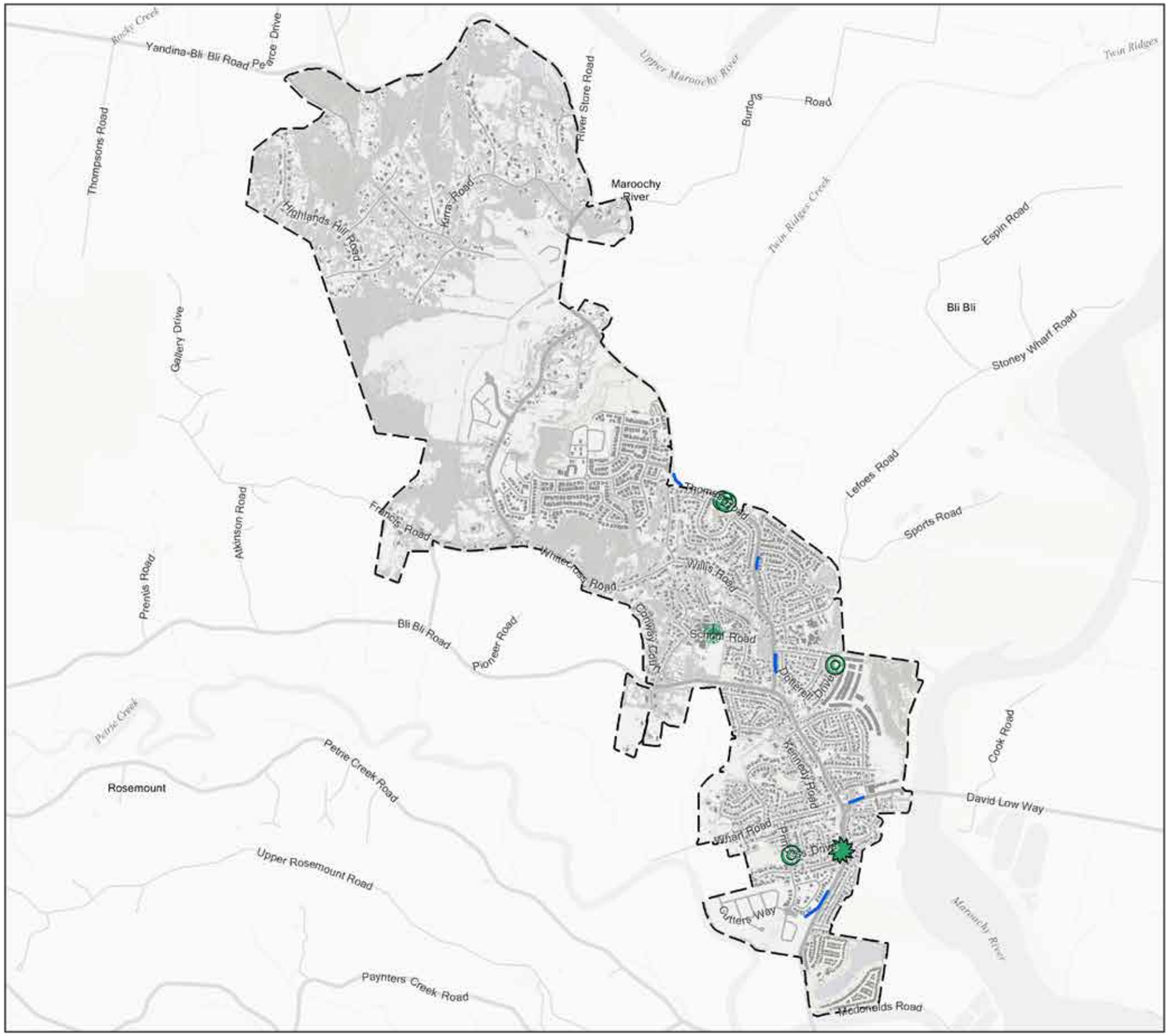
Priority Planting Plan

Bli Bli Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 105 210 420 630 840 Metres

1:23,000 at A3 size

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Buderim

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

Buderim is a unique urban centre on the Sunshine Coast with the favourable attributes of elevation and close proximity to the coast. The plan area stretches over 2775 hectares encompassing the Buderim Mountain plateau, ridges and foothills; North Buderim, Buderim Meadows and Mountain Creek. The locality contains a broad range of natural landscapes from unassuming creekside environments to the steep and dramatic escarpment where remnant fig trees frame ocean and hinterland views. With urban residential living the primary land use (some areas zoned as rural residential living are also present), the popular locality boasts eight schools, a TAFE, private hospital and numerous retirement villages, sporting precincts and community centres.

Trees and landscape character

Originally covered in rainforest, the *Toona ciliata* (syn. *australis*) (red cedar) and *Gmelina leichardtii* (white beech) that once dominated the plateau (the red cedar flushing the mountain in red with its new growth in spring) were targeted during the timber-getting era and are all but gone. Pockets of remaining notophyll vine forest however preserve the rainforest feel of the locality and key natural features, most notably the remnant stand of *Ficus virens* (White's fig) of the escarpment. The rich, red volcanic soils of the plateaux gave rise to a successful horticultural crop growing industry following the widespread clearing. These soils are also responsible for the distinctive character landscape that is present today providing significant contrast to the natural bushland mosaic.

Tall open eucalypt forest with an under-story of *Livistona australis* (fan palm) naturally occur in the lower reaches of the plan area, as well as pockets of notophyll vine forest. Higher on the mountain, flooded gum, tallowwood and brush box dominated tall open forest, while closed forest woodland, closed wet heath, notophyll vine forest and open forest woodland plant communities were also present.

Both the natural and man-made landscape of Buderim are highly valued by the local community, the trees within integral to the Buderim identity. Noteworthy cultural landscapes features include the Wirreanda Gardens' stand of century-old weeping figs (*Ficus benjamina*). It is however the signature plantings of poinciana trees (*Delonix regia*) lining the major thoroughfares of the plateau that are synonymous with, and best characterise, the Buderim landscape for many.

Canopy cover

While tree canopy over all land types in Buderim is above-average for the region (49%), canopy cover within the road reserve is below average (26%) suggesting that despite the lush, leafy setting, street tree planting needs to be intensified in this locality. Buderim Meadows, Mountain Creek and the lower reaches of North Buderim contain the least amount of road reserve and park perimeter trees within the plan area.

Major opportunities and constraints

Buderim Meadows, North Buderim and Mountain Creek present the best opportunities for canopy building and extension, buffer and shade tree planting in the plan area (especially at the interface of streets and local parks). Good opportunity exists for the establishment of new entry statement and feature plantings in these areas also.

The rich volcanic soils of the Buderim plateau provide excellent opportunity to diversify the existing street tree palette and to focus on the naturally occurring suite of rainforest trees, especially where mixed native streetscape themes prevail.

Opportunity also exists to sustain key cultural streetscapes with good prospects for perpetuating the much valued avenues of poinciana trees on King–Burnett–Main Streets and Gloucester Road through infill and succession tree planting.

Adopt A Street Tree Programs would be of benefit in the old Wises Farm/ Headland Estate, and the localities of Buderim Meadows and North Buderim.

Ongoing infill development is considered a major constraint to street tree planting in the locality. Many street tree sites have already been lost as an outcome of dual occupancy and multi-unit development. Proactive street tree planting in the higher density, development priority areas of the plateau (to buffer and counter future tree losses), should be considered a key priority for the plan area.

Hinterland and coastal views are additional constraints to street tree planting in the plan area. Narrow verge widths along the plateau's major thoroughfares also present challenges to the establishment of large maturing trees, while tree-footpath conflicts remain a significant problem. Better design treatments will be necessary to balance the functional needs with desired landscape character of these areas in the future.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree plantings sustain and enhance the leafy look and feel of the locality.
- The King–Burnett–Main Streets and Gloucester Road avenues of poinciana trees are sustained and reinvigorated with infill planting. Up-scaled footpath treatment occurs in conjunction with new plantings wherever possible.
- Native plant palettes are used for all remaining plantings with a higher proportion of local rainforest species represented in local streets and feature locations.
- Natural character palettes (based on local regional ecosystems) are used to select street trees adjacent to natural areas to help protect and buffer these high-value environments.
- Mixed planting configurations are used in streets where no planting theme exists.
- Proactive street tree planting to buffer the impacts of densification as an outcome of infill development on the Buderim plateau is prioritised.
- Where street tree planting sites have been lost as an outcome of development, succession trees are planted in existing vacant nodes and at street–park interfaces where ample room still exists, in order to sustain and enhance existing tree cover in the locality.
- *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* prioritise tree planting in local streets in Buderim North, Buderim Meadows and Mountain Creek.
- All new street tree plantings are considerate of existing scenic amenity and the natural values of the area.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Delonix regia (poinciana) (where existing only)
Delonix regia var. flavida (yellow poinciana)
Diploglottis australis (tamarind)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree) (existing avenues)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Feature trees (space permitting)

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Castonospora alphandii (brown tamarind)
Cinnamomum oliverii (Oliver's sassafrass)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Dysoxylum fraserianum (rose mahogany)
Endiandra sieberi (cork wood)
Euroschinus falcatus (ribbonwood)
Eremophila mitchellii (false sandalwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus coronata (sandpaper fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small leaved fig)
Ficus virens (White's fig)
Ficus rubigenosa (Port Jackson fig)
Gossia bidwillii (python tree)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)
Sloanea woollsii (yellow carabeen)
Toona ciliata (syn. *australis*) (red cedar)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees and palms for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flammeum (Queensland tree waratah)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree)
Cordyline rubra (palm lilly)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)
Tabebuia chrysantha (yellow trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

*Alphitonia petriei** (white ash) (trial locations)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Backhousia leptopetala (syn. *Choricarpia leptopetala*) (brown myrtle)
*Barklya syringifolia** (leather jacket) (trial species)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Callistemon 'Wild fire' (bottle brush)
*Castanospora alphandii** (brown tamarind) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo) (where formal avenues exist)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony/grey persimmon)
Diploglottis australis (tamarind)
Diploglottis campbelli (small leaved tamarind)
Elaeocarpus kirtonii (silver quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgerie) (where formal avenues exist)
Guioa semi-glauca (wild quince)
Jagera pseudorhus (foam bark)
Mischarytera lautereriana (corduroy tamarind)
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *ingens* (red apple lilly pilly)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *smithii* (common lily pilly)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *crebrinerve* (purple cherry)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Waterhousia floribunda (weeping lilly pily)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)
See also *Rainforest* palette adjacent (where appropriate)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus propinqua (grey gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melastoma malabathricum (Indian rhododendron)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Baloghia inophylla (brush bloodwood)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)
Dysoxylum fraserianum (rosewood)
Elaeocarpus kirtonii (silver quandong)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Buderim Local Plan Area

Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

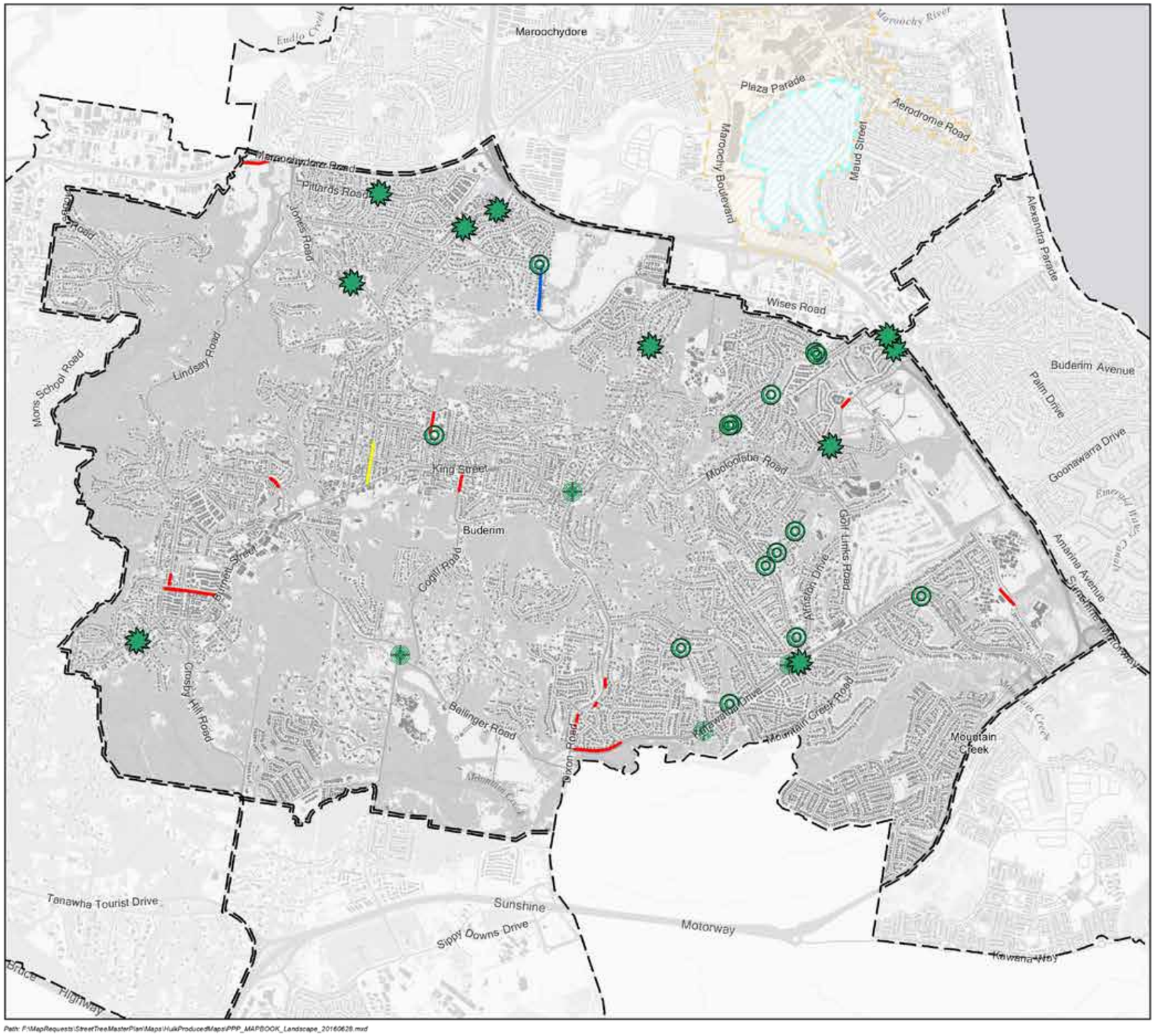
0 137.5 275 550 825 1,100 Metres

1:29,000 at A3 size

Path: P:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HalfProducedMaps\FoliageShadeCover_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160510.mxd

Priority Planting Plan

Buderim Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 137.5 275 550 825 1,100 Metres

1:29,000 at A3 size

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Caloundra

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Caloundra plan area covers 1251 hectares in the southern region of the Sunshine Coast and comprises of Caloundra, Kings Beach, Shelly Beach, Moffat Beach, Battery Hill and beachside (east of Nicklin Way) Currimundi. While the coastline and scenic views from many elevated positions characterise the picturesque locality, trees make a critical contribution to the amenity and ambience of the seaside precinct.

Topography varies from flat plains to rocky headlands, resulting in a range of soil types which in turn give rise to a range of natural landscapes. Natural ecosystems of the area consisted of palustrine wetland, closed and wet heath, open forest to woodland on beach ridges, eucalypt woodland, tall open forest, sedge, strand and fore-dune complex, *Banksia* woodland, closed heath and a small patch of notophyll vine forest.

The built form of the plan area is also diverse, ranging from the seaside character homes of Dicky and Shelly Beaches to the multi-story complexes of Kings Beach and Caloundra, which accommodate both permanent residents and holiday-makers drawn to the picturesque locality. Caloundra is one of the most densely populated areas of the region. As a part of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* it is also a priority area for future growth on the Sunshine Coast.

Trees and landscape character

Extensive clearing for residential living and tourism-focused development has given rise to a mostly man-made landscape. Natural plant communities occurring along waterways, within headlands and in pockets of key bushland reserve provide essential green relief from the built environment.

Post World War II plantings of Norfolk Island pine flank Caloundra's Bulcock Beach and Happy Valley. The species is also well represented along headland and foreshores from Kings Beach to Currimundi. Swamp and horse-tail sheoaks, as well as the ever-present *Pandanus tectorius* (screw palm) are key features of the coastal landscape. Within feature nodes, shopping districts and major avenues, hard quandong, hills and weeping figs, coast banksia, kauri pine, tuckeroo, broad-leaved paperbark and Norfolk Island pine form the primary street tree framework. Residential streets are characterised by blue satinash, ivory curl, golden penda and water gum.

Canopy cover

The Caloundra area contains below-average levels of canopy cover within road reserve (23%) as well as across all land types (32%) when compared to other localities within the region.

This can be attributed to the dense, ever-growing urban landscape as demonstrated in the *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area. The average size of trees in the locality is just 3.3m.

Major opportunities and constraints

Various low conflict, high impact potential, street tree planting nodes exist in the plan area. Shade trees have the potential to increase comfort along numerous pedestrian pathways while major thoroughfares can be readily enhanced with infill planting. In the higher density residential zones of the locality, good opportunity to build canopy and shade in local streets as a part of *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* exist. Vacant spaces in industrial precincts and commercial precincts also present opportunity for the development of community and corporate partnerships to establish new street trees.

Species selection and placement needs to be sensitive to the picturesque coastal and hinterland views that are so integral to the landscape amenity of the plan area.

As a part of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* (the focus of medium density development in the region in the future), the built form of the locality is expected to change significantly. Constraints to street tree planting will include a reduction in available permeable space for growing trees and more competition both above and below the ground from new infrastructure required to support this densification. Opportunity to establish extensive networks of street trees now, that will soften the medium denstiy built form of the future (and shade and cool associated pedestrian networks), should be taken wherever possible.

Additional constraints to locating new street trees include areas zoned for major development or change of use, for example major shopping centre developments and expansions and transport corridors (CAMCOS corridor and Sunshine Coast light rail). While these pending major infrastructure projects could be considered a constraint to plans for street tree planting, prospects for street tree integration are good. Potential for the addition of shade tree plantings when the Sunshine Coast light rail is constructed for example have been identified along all of the route options presently under investigation.

Low nutrient, low moisture holding, inverted and/or fill soils are a major constraint to the types of trees that can be grown in many parts of the locality. The poor soils of the area also significantly influence the health and vigour of young trees as well as the ease and rate of tree establishment, with a higher frequency of young tree maintenance required for a longer period of time.

Street tree planting strategies

Street trees reflect the casual coastal character of beachside areas while formality and continuous shade is provided to commercial areas. Under plantings are used to create subtropical ambience in commercial centres. Tree planting in strategic locations seizes opportunities to diversify the planting palette while remaining in step with the 'contemporary coastal streetscape' style. Mixed planting themes are predominately used in local streets.

Street trees complement and/or buffer adjacent land use and are respectful of the natural form of the landscape and the preservation of significant views and vistas. Infill plantings are undertaken to create attractive and coherent streetscapes and aim to provide unbroken shade to pedestrians.

Pedestrian travel paths with low tree cover are prioritised for shading with street trees. Incorporation of street trees into future footpath programs occurs wherever possible. Compact street trees exhibit close planting centres and larger trees are used where possible to provide maximum shade and visual amenity.

Opportunities to build canopy along Nicklin Way to soften and beautify the area, and calm the motoring experience are key priorities.

Hoop pines and other character vegetation are used to provide vertical scale and highlights in strategic locations.

Tree canopy is built in industrial landscapes as well as within newer residential developments (in consultation with property owners and tenants). *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* also target coastal strips where no open water views exist.

Young street trees are maintained for longer periods while establishing and are provided with a greater frequency and higher degree of maintenance (including soil improvement works where necessary).

Applicable landscape and master plans include the C*urrimundi Lake Shopping Precinct Master Plan* (plan date June 2007), *Dicky Beach Master Plan* (no date), *Moffat Beach Seaview Terrace Streetscape Landscape Plan* (no date), *Bulcock Street Master Plan* (August 2010) and *Caloundra Centre Master Plan* (under development as at August 2017).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenues trees (major thoroughfares)

Caloundra Road

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue/forest red gum)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Nicklin Way

Alectryon coriaceous (beach bird's eye)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)
Syzygium luehmannii (small-leaved lilly pilly)
Syzygium smithii (riberry)

Bulcock Street

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk island pine)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)

Feature trees for large spaces

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (iron bark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus benjamina (weeping fig)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flameumm (tree waratah)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little bull magnolia)
Pandanus tectorius (pandanus palm)

Esplanade/beachside streetscapes

Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)
Alphitonia excelsa (*red ash / soap tree*)
*Athertonia diversifolia** (Atherton oak) (trial locations)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine) (where existing)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
*Calophyllum inophyllum** (beauty leaf) (trial locations)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Casuarina equisetifolia (horse tail sheoak)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where existing)

Trees for local streets

*Acronychia wilcoxiana** (silver aspen) (trial locations)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Diploglottis campbellii * (small-leaved tamarind) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little bull magnolia)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space permits)
Petalostigma triloculare (long-leaved bitter bark))
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Allocasuarina littoralis (black wattle)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak) (where space permits)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Caloundra Local Plan Area

Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

0 100 200 400 600 800 Metres

1:21,000 at A3 size

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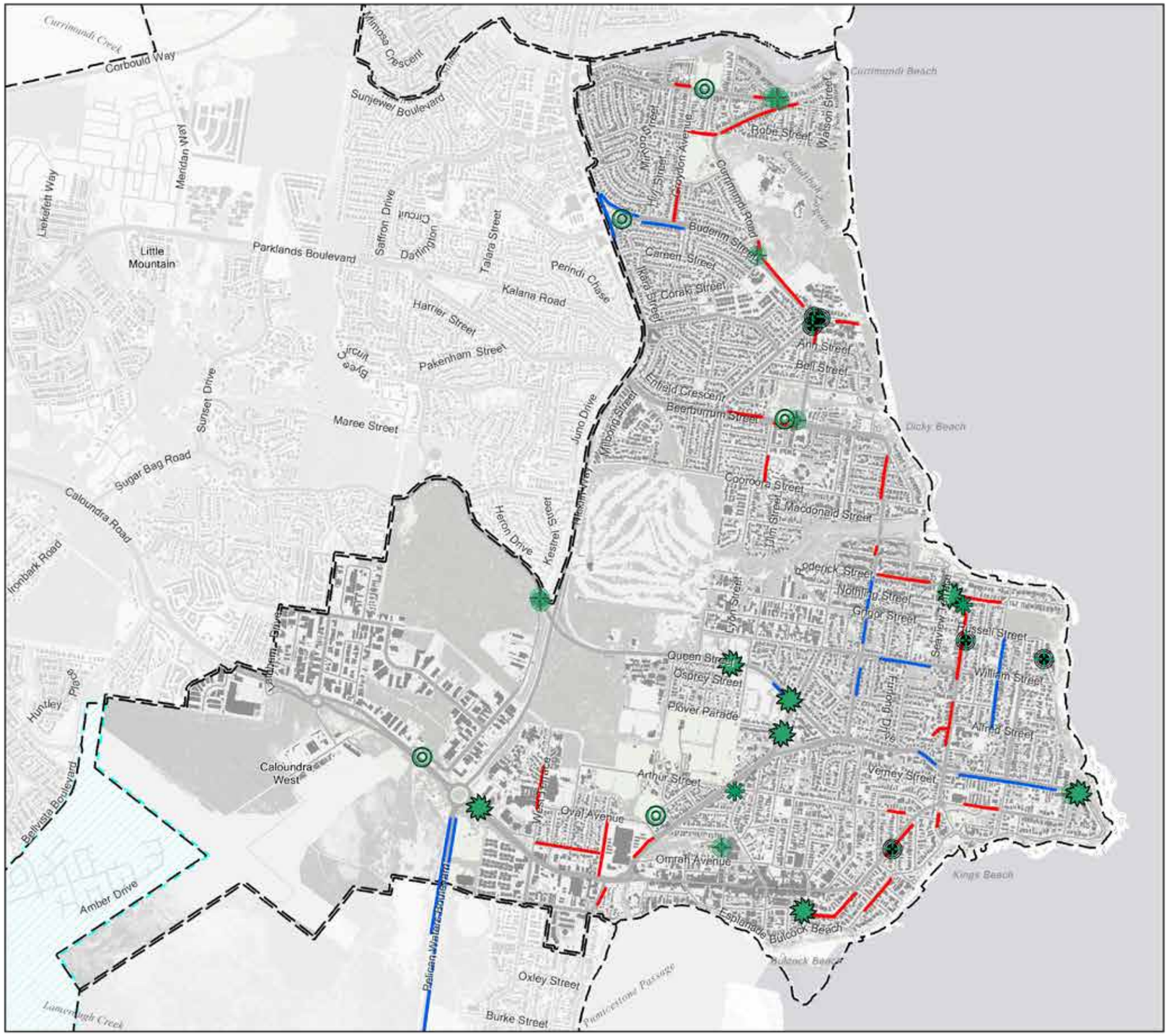
Priority Planting Plan

Caloundra Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 100 200 400 600 800 Metres

1:21,000 at A3 size

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Caloundra West

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The plan area of Caloundra West consists of 2,295 hectares of land encompassing the localities of Bellvista, Little Mountain, Meridan Plains, Aroona and parts of Currimundi west of Nicklin Way. Comprised mostly of urban residential living, the plan area also includes the industrial landscapes of Sunshine Coast Industrial Park and the Caloundra Resource Recovery Centre Centre as well as Corbould Racecourse.

Topography ranges from the lowland Mooloolah River flood plain to the high ground of Little Mountain with an altitude of 77m above sea level. Soils types vary accordingly. While urban residential living dominates, the plan area also contains significant green space in the form of low lying bushland reserves, sports grounds and open space north of the plan area. Green belts also exist in the plan area's higher reaches, most notably in and around Sharyn Bonney Bushland Reserve where very good tree canopy is evident (the green corridor extends to the north and through the area west of Aroona). A key vegetation corridor also accompanies Currimundi Creek, to the north of the plan area.

Trees and landscape character

With a predominately native street tree palette, and corridors of natural vegetation throughout the plan area, the locality has a strong bushland character. Despite this, the overall percentage of tree canopy cover is below-average when compared to other localities of the Sunshine Coast (on account of the density of the urban landscape and land use). Attractive, well-established avenues of trees can be found in the western section of Parklands Boulevard and Creekside Drive to the north of the plan area, and the avenue of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (blue gum) along Racecourse Road to the west provides significant landscape amenity. Despite these, the major arterial of Caloundra Road (the gateway to the Sunshine Coast from the south) and the frequently congested Nicklin Way (feeding traffic into Caloundra from the north) show poor street tree occupancy/canopy cover, which impacts significantly on the look and feel of the plan area.

Established streetscape plantings can be found in the older residential areas of Currimundi and Aroona and Little Mountain, while the more recently developed areas generally contain greater variability in tree cover.

Canopy cover

Vegetation cover within the locality is just below average for all lands (38%) and relatively poor (22%) for road reserve lands. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* plan shows that the residential areas in the north and south of the plan area contain the lowest proportion of shade in the locality. Bellvista Estate (south of the plan area) has very good street tree presence, yet trees remain young and provide limited shade value at present.

Major opportunities and constraints

The greatest opportunities to increase amenity through street tree planting in this plan area are to establish, extend and enhance avenues of trees along Caloundra Road and Nicklin Way.

Caloundra Road offers numerous opportunities to buffer industrial and urban residential areas with street trees, as well as opportunities for street tree planting for general beautification. Strategic planting nodes mapped along Nicklin Way offer potential to enhance the visual amenity of the other major collector of the plan area with street tree plantings.

Opportunities to extend and enhance open space areas in streetscape–park transition zones and planting works to buffer the CAMCOS corridor (and provide future screening) have been identified as street tree planting priorities.

A number of residential estates show very good potential for streetscape improvement as a part of *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* with the residential area north of Sugar Bag Road and established areas west of Parklands Boulevard (with a number of intersection opportunities and no above ground electrical infrastructure in place). The Bellvista Estate offers promising intersection planting opportunities also (many on the south and west sides of properties).

Constraints to street tree planting in the Caloundra West plan area are linked to future development of the area and road and infrastructure upgrades. Street tree planting must be mindful of the CAMCOS and Multi Modal Transport Corridors, future transport hubs, land zoned for new residential development and commercial activity, and new road linkages.

Street tree planting strategies

- Establishment of attractive streetscape character that enhances the sense of arrival to Caloundra from the west (along Caloundra Road) and enhances the landscape experience and visual amenity of Nicklin Way are the plan's key street tree planting priorities.
- The natural landscape character of the locality is reinforced along with greater use of accent trees to highlight and contrast with the locality's bushland character.
- Streetscapes predominately exhibit mixed native species plantings with a greater emphasis on local dry rainforest species.
- Street trees complement and/or buffer adjacent land use and are respectful of the natural form of the landscape and the preservation of significant views and vistas.
- Opportunities for collaboration with the state and major energy provider to partner with council to improve the aesthetics of these roads as an outcome of street tree planting in strategic locations are explored.
- Pedestrian travel paths in the locality are prioritised for shading with street trees. Streets in major pedestrian networks exhibit close and evenly spaced street tree plantings. Incorporation of street trees into future footpath programs occurs wherever possible.
- The natural character of Sugar Bag Road and other conservation areas are protected through use of local native plantings in transition zones to buffer these areas of ecological importance. Mixed species and informal planting configurations are used in these areas as well as locations where formal planting themes do not already exist.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees (major thoroughfares)

Caloundra Road

Eucalyptus alba (white gum)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Nicklin Way

Alectryon coriaceous (beach bird's eye)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)
Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree) (where existing)
Syzygium luehmannii (small-leaved lilly pilly)

Parklands Boulevard

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)

Feature nodes

Agathis robusta (Queensland Kauri pine)
Angophora leiocarpa (smooth barked apple)
Araucaria cookii (Cook's pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Baloghia inophylla (brush bloodwood)
Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)
Corymbia citriodora (lemon-scented gum)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Eucalyptus propinqua (mountain grey gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus microphylla var. 'Hillii' (Hill's fig) (where existing)

Signature trees (cont.)

Feature nodes (cont.)

Ficus obliqua var. *obliqua* (small-leaved fig)
Ficus rubigenosa (Port Jackson fig)
Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *ingens* (red apple lilly pilly)

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flameumm (tree waratah)
Brachychiton populneus (lacebark)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
*Erythrina vespertilio** (batswing coral tree) (trial locations)
Livistona muelleri (northern cabbage palm)
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia) (in garden bed locations)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Trees for local streets

*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
*Diospyros germinata** (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)
*Ellatostachys xylocarpa** (white tamarind) (trial locations)
Flindersia australis (Crows' ash)
Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)
Melalecua 'Wild fire' (crimson weeping bottle brush)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved paperbark)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
*Melaleuca quinquenervi*a (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space permits)

Trees for local streets (cont.)

*Planchonella pohlmaniana** (yellow boxwood) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Allocasuarina littoralis (black wattle)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in Bells Creek.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Caloundra West Local Plan Area

Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Metres

1:27,000 at A3 size

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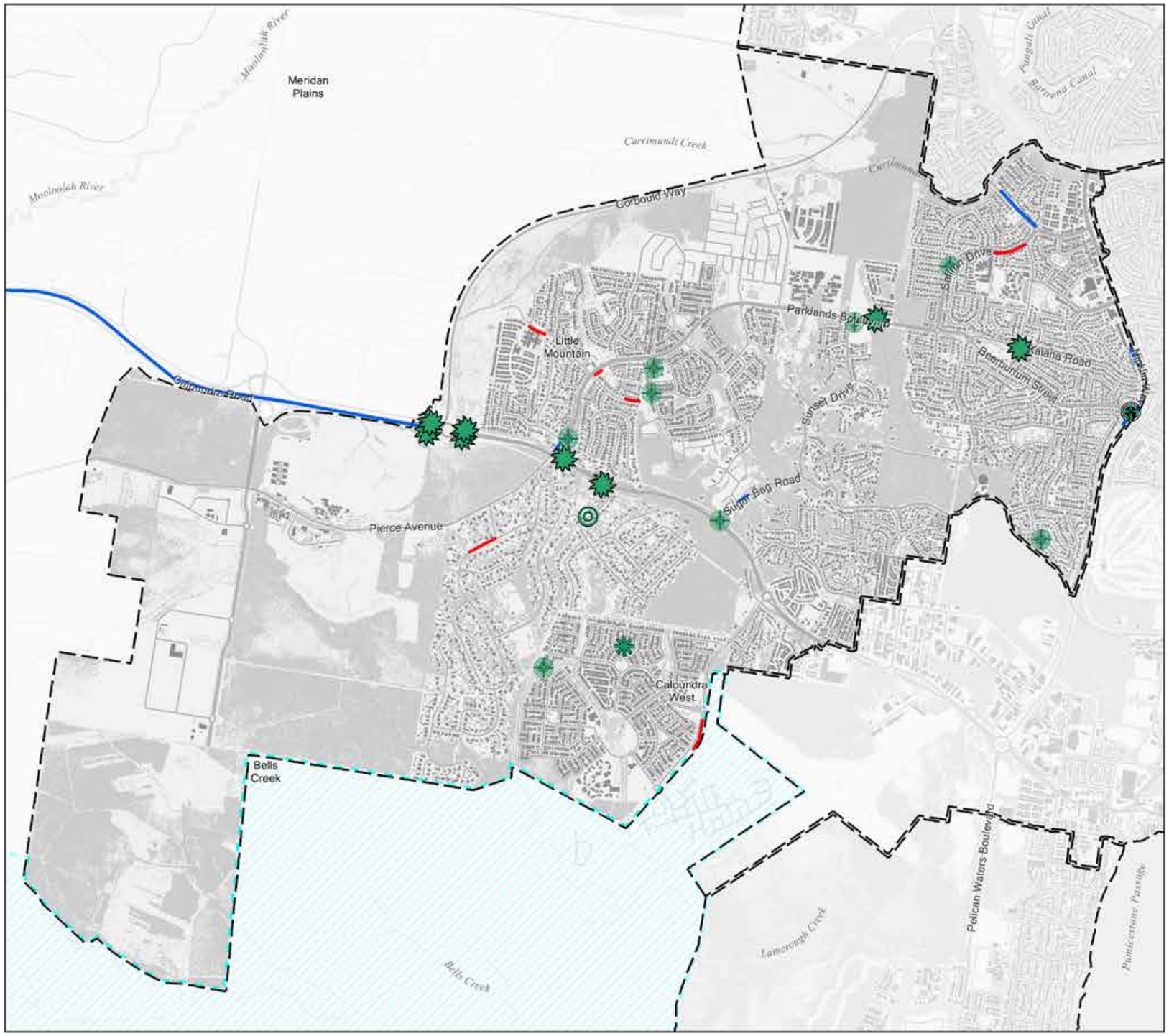
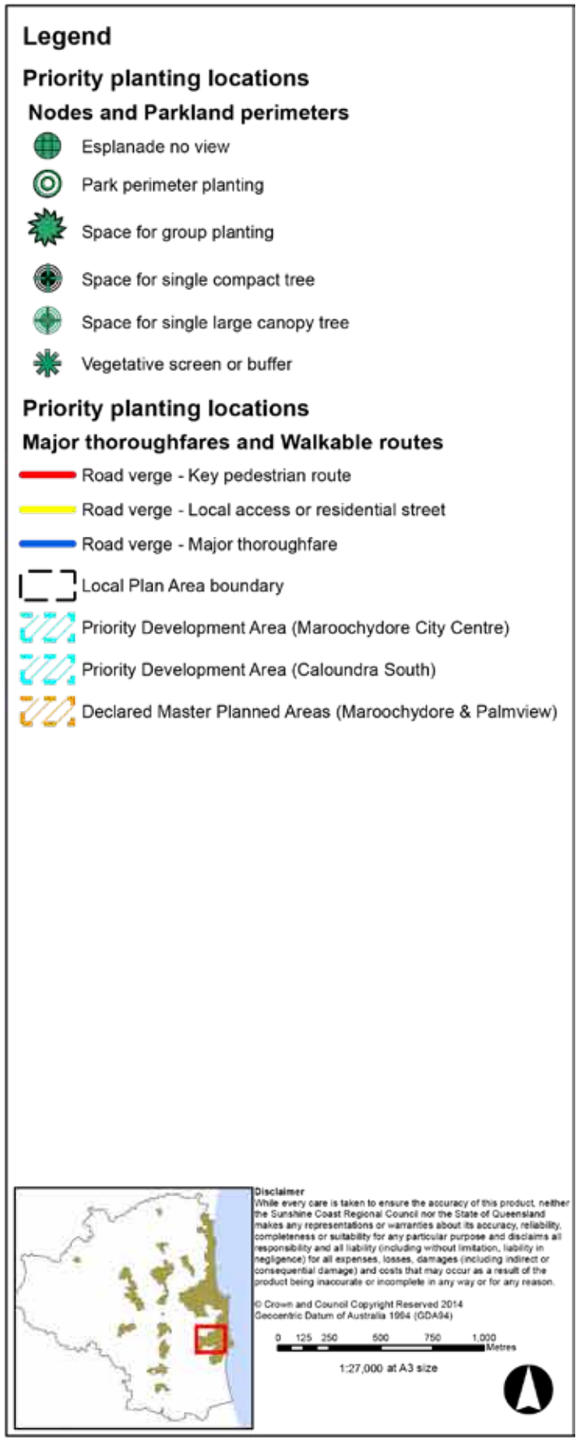
Priority Planting Plan

Caloundra West Local Plan Area





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Coolum

Street tree strategy

Description of plan area and land use

Coolum provides a casual seaside setting for urban residential living and tourism. The plan area covers the established seaside suburbs of Coolum, Point Arkwright, Yaroomba and Mount Coolum, the newer residential developments of the Boardwalk and the Town of Seaside, and the Coolum Industrial Park west of the Sunshine Motorway. Covering 1880 hectares, the landscape and extent of tree cover varies considerably, yet a relaxed urban coastal character is consistent throughout the locality.

Trees and landscape character

The Coolum plan area contains many significant natural features including the estuarine environment of Stumers Creek, the parabolic dune of Yaroomba, the significant bushland mosaic of Point Arkwright, the unique rocky outcrops of Mount Coolum and Mount Emu, and the Scribbly gum and heathland of the southern extent of Noosa National Park. Due to the many elevated vantage points, ocean views are important natural features, providing scenic amenity to the plan area.

The plant communities that were originally present in the plan area include coastal heath, sedge, low and open banksia, paperbark and eucalypt woodlands, spinifex grassland, open forest on beach ridge-lines and a small section of microphyll to notophyll vine forest.

Noosa National Park and the Point Arkwright bushland mosaic remain relatively in-tact as does the estuarine environment of Stumers Creek and the immediately surrounding foreshore.

Street trees are typical of the coastal landscape with the Sunshine Coast signature species of screw palm, coast banksia, Norfolk Island pine, paperbark and sheoak ever-present, especially in esplanade locations.

Canopy cover

The extent of tree canopy within the plan area is good despite the relatively dense urban landscape. 41% of all lands and 37% of road reserve spaces contain vegetation of significance. Street tree occupancy is greatest in the newer residential estates of the plan area and north of Mount Coolum National Park.

South and east of Mount Coolum, in the Emu Mountain Estate north of the plan area, and within central Coolum Beach, street tree occupancy is relatively low and good potential for building canopy and enhancing amenity exists.

Major opportunities and constraints

The best street tree planting opportunities in the Coolum locality exist in the form of planting nodes, where large trees or groups of trees can be readily accommodated.

Significant opportunity to plant succession trees in areas of foreshore that intersect with streets is evident. Planting trees in areas of foreshore where no water views exist is a key priority.

Additional street tree planting opportunities include the potential to infill major avenues with new street trees, build canopy on parkland perimeters (fronting local streets) and provide shade to numerous pedestrian routes and pathways.

Good opportunity for group and shade tree planting exists around the primary and secondary schools of the plan area while key feature nodes along David Low Way (where there are no existing views to the water and succession trees can be accommodated) should be treated with priority.

Adopt A Street Tree Programs opportunities exist in the form of infill planting in the area's older residential estates, especially those in Coolum Beach and parts of Mount Coolum where street tree plantings are few.

Priority locations for shade planting to footpaths are between the road edge and footpath on the north side of east–west running streets, and between the road edge and footpath on north-south running streets.

Low nutrient and low moisture holding soils, as well as heavy exposure to salt laden winds, are the most significant constraints to the types of trees that can be grown in many parts of the locality. Other constraints to street tree establishment in the area include existing water views which may reduce options for placement of street trees in esplanade locations.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree plantings reinforce the casual beachside character of the precinct and are considerate of existing scenic amenity and the preservation of existing water views.
- Streetscapes predominately exhibit mixed native species plantings.
- Gateways and node plantings on Coolum–Yandina Road and the Esplanade enhance the sense of arrival to the precinct.
- Succession trees are planted wherever there are no water views and proactive planting is undertaken to bolster existing clumps of trees in foreshore streetscapes.
- Shade is provided to pathways around schools and along major pedestrian routes. Close centres and evenly spaced street tree formations are used where the provision of shade is a priority.
- Diversification of the existing street tree palette allows for the introduction of alternate front-line species (known to tolerate heavy coastal exposure) for trial plantings.
- Large canopy or shade trees are selected for use in the plan area's more protected sites.
- Natural character palettes incorporating large canopy species are used to address canopy building opportunities at street-park interfaces.
- Non preferred flying fox foraging species (see planting palette in *Part A: Street Tree Master Plan Report: Species Selection Guidelines*) are used for street tree plantings in streets surrounding the Elizabeth Street drain flying fox roost. Street tree selection is also considerate of foraging preferences of flying foxes in streets adjacent to the Cassia Wildlife Corridor, Yaroomba Bushland Conservation Area and Palmer Coolum Resort where flying foxes have also caused concerns for local residents.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Coolum Village Centre Landscape Master Plan* (plan date June 2010), *Coolum Boardwalk Landscape Master Plan* (plan date June 2010) and *Lions and Norrie Job Park Landscape Concept Plan*.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees (major thoroughfares)

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)

Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space exists)

Feature nodes

Angophora leiocarpa (smooth bark apple)

Angophora woodsiana (rough bark apple)

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)

Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)

Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum) (where space permits)

Euroschinus falcataus (ribbonwood)

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)

Ficus rubigenosa (Port Jackson fig)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Signature trees (cont.)

Coastal character species

Acronychia imperforata (Fraser Island apple)

Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)

Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)

*Calophyllum inophyllum** (beauty leaf) (trial locations)

Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)

Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)

Casuarina equisetifolia (horse tail sheoak)

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)

Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)

*Leptospermum laevigatum** (coast tea tree) (trial locations)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)

Terminalia catappa (Indian almond)

Trees and plants for accent and highlights

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood) (Mount Coolum area)

Livistona australis (fan palm)

Livistona decora (syn. *Livistona decipiens*) (ribbon fan palm)

Melicope elleryana (pink euodia) (in garden bed locations only)

Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)

Xanthorrea australis (grass tree)

Trees for local streets

Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)

Alphitonia petrei (white ash)

Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)

Barklya syringifolia (crown of gold)

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)

Callistemon 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash) (where space permits)

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood) (Mount Coolum area only)

*Diospyros germinata** (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)

Diospyros pentamera * (myrtle ebony) (trial locations)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum) (local provenance stock only)

*Euroschinus falcata** (ribbonwood) (trial locations)

Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)

Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)

*Melaleuca quinquenervi*a (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space permits)

Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved paperbark)

Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)

Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)

Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)

Eucalyptus carnea (thick-leaved mahogany)

Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)

Eucalyptus propinqua (mountain grey gum)

Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)

Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)

Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)

Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)

Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)

Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)

Lophostemon confertus (brush box)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

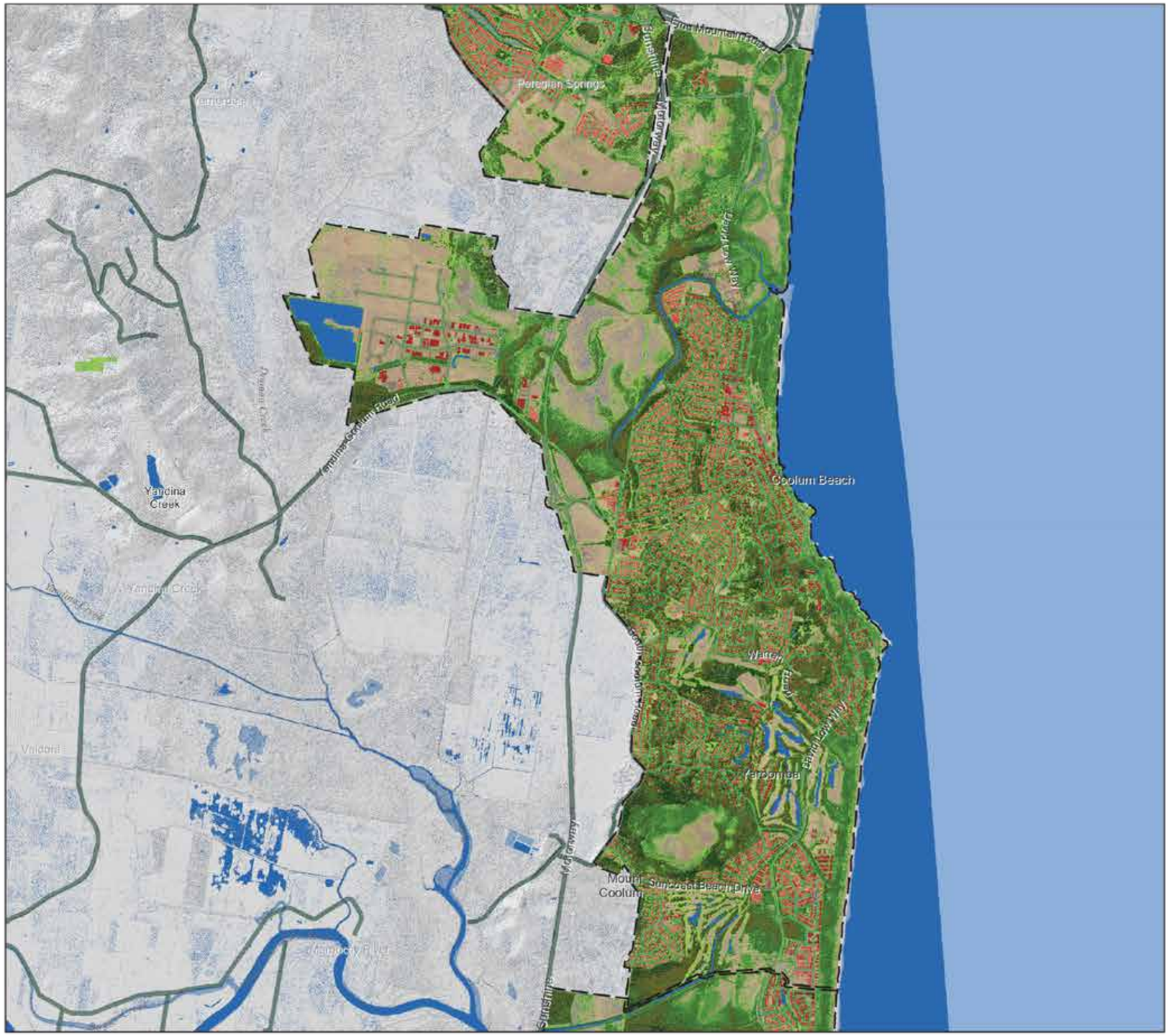
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

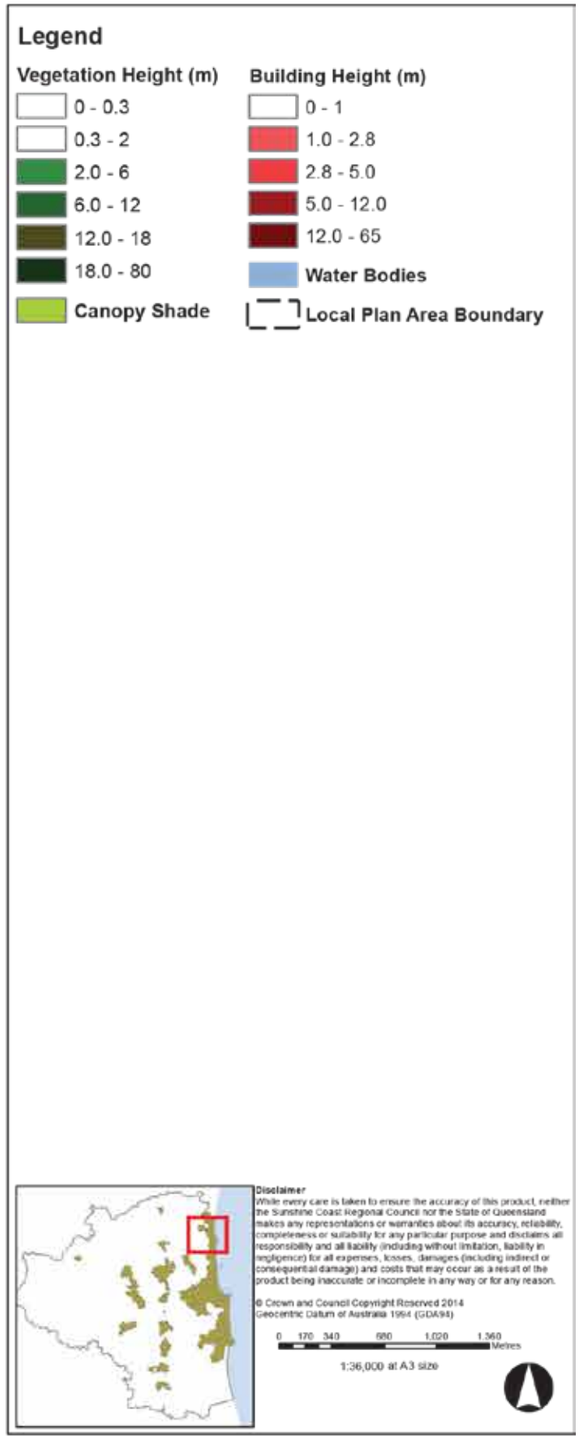
Melastoma malabathricum (Indian rhododendron)

Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Coolum Local Plan Area





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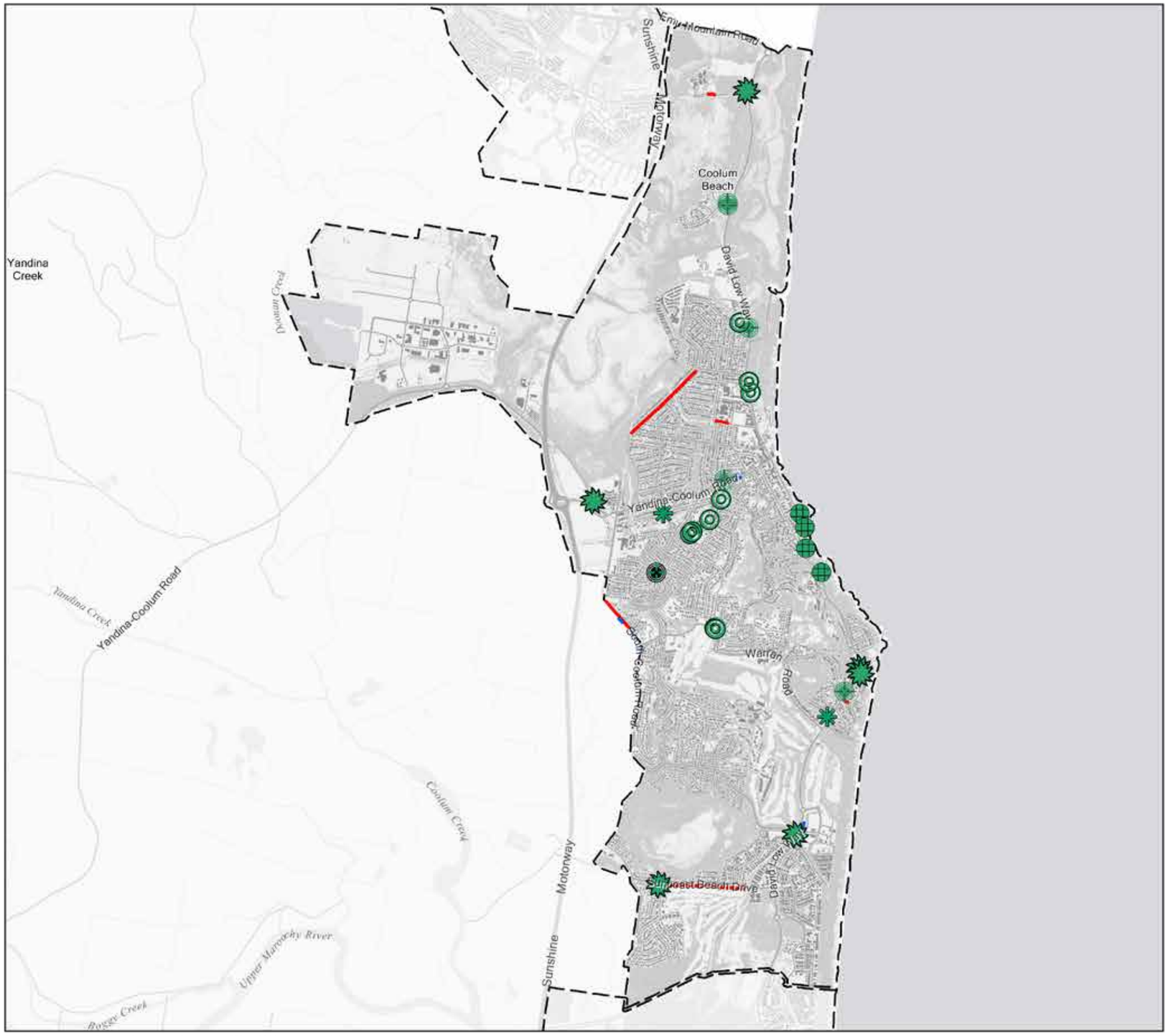
Priority Planting Plan

Coolum Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 170 340 680 1,020 1,360 Metres

1:36,000 at A3 size

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Eudlo

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

Eudlo is a tiny rural town nested in the Sunshine Coast hinterland occurring in a deep valley between Mooloolah and Palmwoods. Corlis Avenue, Eudlo Road, Anzac Road, Palmwoods–Mooloolah Road, and Rosebed Street make up the streetscape framework in the 24 hectare locality.

The rural village, once a timber getting town, services a small local community. Land-use consists mostly of rural residential living characterised by large allotments. Smaller residential allotments occur within the town centre. High-set character homes reflect the topography and potential for flooding in the locality.

Trees and landscape character

Tall open forest once covered the plan area with swamplands and pockets of notophyll vine forest nearby. Tree character is a blend of natural and signature species, reflecting the rural hinterland setting and timber-getting history of the town.

The strong heritage character is evident in the attractive facade of the Eudlo Community Hall (built from hardwood timber milled at the previously existing Olsen Mill) one of the town's major features. Olsen Mill Park (adjacent to the old timber mill site) is the town's key open space area and has recently been revitalised with the addition of new tree plantings.

A significant *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (blue/forest red gum) is the town's most prominent feature, towering over the main street and tennis club. Blue jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) a key signature species with spring in Eudlo characterised by the purple/blue hues of the species in flower.

Paperbark and Crow's ash trees are other well-represented species in the township while the blue-grey foliage of the Cootamundra wattle (*Acacia baileyana*) is another recognisable feature of the Eudlo landscape despite its environmental weed status.

Canopy cover

The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map shows good cover with a high proportion of tall trees (greater than 12m) in the plan area. 41% of all lands and 33% of road reserve lands contain shrubs and trees. Canopy trends however show that there is 5% less vegetation on road reserve lands today than there was 10 years ago which is considered to be a significant reduction when compared to other Sunshine Coast localities.

Major opportunities and constraints

The extent of the existing tree canopy within road reserve areas is such that few available spaces for the planting of new trees exist.

The greatest opportunity for street tree planting to mark the town's individual character and provide a strong lead-in to the town is through infill planting to the avenue of jacaranda and swamp bloodwood trees on Corlis Avenue /Eudlo Road. With the invasive plant status of the species Jacaranda however, infill species will need to consist of another tree type.

Several feature planting sites have been identified in the centre of town including the need to plant succession trees within the Rosebed Street median.

Opportunity to reinforce street tree plantings of hard quandong and water gum in streets immediately surrounding the town centre also exist. These present the best *Adopt A Street Tree Program* opportunities for the town.

Street tree planting strategies

- The existing streetscape character of Eudlo is reinforced through the addition of new and succession plantings that complement the historic form of the town.
- Avenue plantings retain existing formal layouts and planting themes.
- In-town feature plantings mirror the existing character palette of Olsen Mill Park.
- Infilling and extending the avenue planting on Corlis/Eudlo Road is a key entry statement priority for the plan area. Jacaranda trees should be replaced with another species (in consultation with the community) due to the status of the species as an invasive plant.
- The existing extent of tree cover is sustained through the ongoing planting of trees in parks and road reserves.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees / Major thoroughfares

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Peltophrum pterocarpum (yellow poinciana)

Feature trees for large spaces

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree) (where existing)
Casuarina littoralis (black wattle)
Cinnamomum oliveri (giant ironwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton bay fig)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Melaleuca styphelliodes (prickly paperbark)
Melia azedarach (white cedar) (where appropriate)
Tamarindus indica (tamarind)
Toona ciliata (syn. *australis*) (red cedar)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette.

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flameumm (tree waratah)
Archontophoenix cunningmhamiana (piccabeen palm)
Barklya syringifolia (leather jacket)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Brachychiton populneus (kurrajong)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in Ilkley.

Trees for local streets

Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Diospyros pentamera * (myrtle ebony) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
*Endiandra sieberi** (corkwood) (trial locations)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellow wood)
*Grevillea hilliana** (white silky oak) (trial species)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
*Litsea leefiana** (brown bolly gum) (trial locations)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad leaf paperbark)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *salignus* (willow bottle brush)
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
*Planchonella pohlmaniana** (yellow boxwood) (trial locations)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

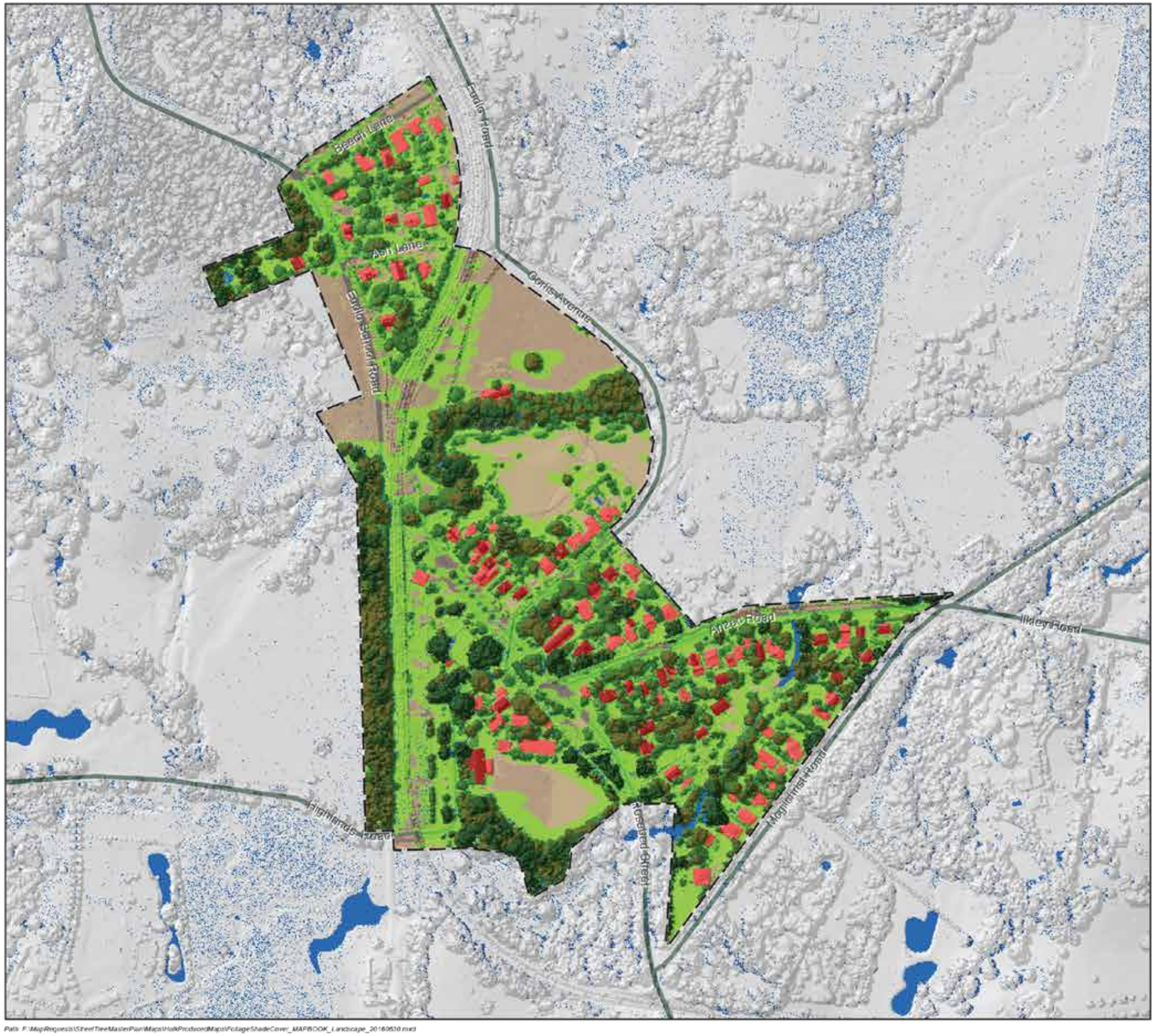
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy apple)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (northern grey iron bark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue forest red gum)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Agathis robusta (kauri pine)
Backhousia myrtifolia (willow myrtle)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small-leaved tuckeroo)
Dendrocnide photinophylla (shining-leaved stinging tree)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)
Drypetes deplanchei (yellow tulip wood)
Excoecaria dallachyana (scrub poison tree)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellow wood)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Vitex lignum-vitae (holly wood)

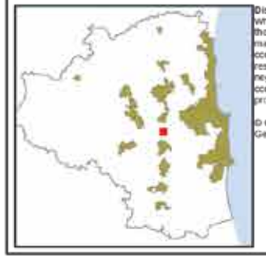
Foliage and Shade Cover

Eudlo Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary



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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 15 30 60 90 120 Metres

1:4,000 at A3 size

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Priority Planting Plan

Eudlo Local Plan Area

Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 15 30 60 90 120 Metres

1:4,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HulkProducedMaps\PPP_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160628.mxd

Eumundi

Street tree strategy

Description of plan area and land use

The historic village of Eumundi is located in the Noosa hinterland in the northern-most section of the Sunshine Coast Council region. The Eumundi plan area includes the traditional yet culturally-rich town, surrounding rural residential areas and farmland totalling 160 hectares in land area. A prominent ridge-line to the west forms a vegetated backdrop to the town.

Land-use is a mix of rural-residential living, tourism and agriculture (mostly in the form of pastures). Servicing surrounding rural suburbs as well as the local community, the tree canopy is central to the atmosphere and visual amenity of the town which plays host twice-weekly to the popular Eumundi markets. With a unique heritage character, the 'country town with culture and history' is vibrant on market days and relatively peaceful non-market days. The community is tight knit with health and well-being, arts and culture the focus of community facilities and local events.

Trees and landscape character

A cultivated character landscape exists in town while natural character plays a more significant role outside of the town centre. The culturally significant war memorial figs and camphor laurel trees lining the main thoroughfare of Memorial Drive dominate the townscape and provide the setting for the Eumundi markets. These trees provide significant shade and cooling to the town, and complement the many historic and character buildings within.

Signature species include Eumundi quandong, lemon-scented gum, Illawarra flame tree, lace bark, weeping lilly pilly and little gem magnolia, as well as the camphor laurel and weeping figs of the memorial plantings. Palms also make a significant contribution to the sub-tropical character of the township with Cuban royal palms, fan palms and piccabeen palms providing vertical landscape elements to the townscape.

Canopy cover

Eumundi is one of the top performing localities in the Sunshine Coast Council region in tree cover with 45% of all lands and 43% of road reserve containing significant cover.

Trends however show that Eumundi has significantly less (6.83%) vegetation cover than the locality did ten years ago which is a greater percentage loss of vegetation than any other locality within the region.

Major opportunities and constraints

The town exhibits a very well established tree canopy with little opportunity for infill on account of recent streetscape rejuvenation works. Similarly, the road reserve along the town's major lead-ins has few gaps.

The best opportunities for street tree planting in and around the township include bolstering canopy adjacent to the local school and market areas, shading pedestrian links between the train station and the lower market site, and planting trees in several landmark/place-making locations to the north and east of the plan area. Opportunities to bolster the existing town streetscape with sub-tropical under-plantings should also be explored.

Bus stops north of the plan area provide opportunity for landmark plantings. Opportunity also exists for additional street tree planting to the Eumundi Showgrounds to mark the entrance to the site and bolster the existing tree canopy.

Tree covered hills in the higher reaches of town (south of the plan area see *Foliage and Shade Cover* map) present good *Adopt A Street Tree Program* planting opportunities. Infill potential also exists in the younger residential area to the north of the locality where street tree vacancies are higher than expected of such a young residential estate. Older residential areas show variable street tree occupancy.

There are few specific constraints to street tree planting within the locality. Significant views that need to be maintained include those toward Mount Eerwah and over the floodplain from the north of the town as well as those from the west of the plan area looking east over the parkland and Memorial Drive streetscape.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street trees reflect the leafy vibrancy of the township and aim to 'calm and nurture' as well as entice visitation.
- Infill planting to the township seeks to achieve a 100% occupancy rate.
- Mixed planting themes are retained and close planting centres used to shade major pedestrian routes.
- Street trees, palms and sub-tropical under-plantings bolster and add value to existing town and streetscape character.
- On-going street tree planting programs sustain the existing extent of tree canopy and maintain the current balance of natural to built landscape.
- Landmark and feature plantings are established in available spaces north of the plan area.
- Continuous tree cover is provided to key pedestrian networks including links between the train station and lower market site and around the local primary school.
- Tree planting on private land is promoted and encouraged.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Eumundi Town Square/Parkland Master Plan* (no date).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Feature and avenue trees

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliatum (white booyong)
Castonospermum australe (black bean)
Cinnamomum oliveri (giant ironwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Commersonia bartramia (brown kurrajong)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon-scented gum)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Melaleuca bracteata (black tea tree)
Waterhousia (syn. *Syzygium*) *floribunda* (weeping lilly pilly)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)
Syzygium oleosum (blue lilly pilly)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
*Xanthostemon oppositfolius** (southern penda) (trial species)
See also *Locally native species for natural character feature* palettes for use where appropriate

Trees for accent and highlights

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (Piccabeen palm)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani)
Livistona australis (cabbage palm)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Roystonea regia (Cuban royal palm)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
*Diospyros germinata** (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
*Guioa semi-glauca** (wild quince) (trial locations)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
*Litsea leefiana** (brown bolly gum) (trial locations)
Melaleuca bracteata (black tea tree)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved paperbark)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (broad leaf form) (blue satinash)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya glaucescens (jackwood)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Neolitsea dealbata (hairy-leaved bolly gum)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Allocasuarina cunninghamiana (river sheoak)
Allocasuarina torulosa (forest sheoak)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Glochidion ferdinadii (cheese tree)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melastoma malabathricum (native lasiandra)
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in Doonan and Eerwah Vale.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Eumundi Local Plan Area

Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Metres

1:8,000 at A3 size

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Priority Planting Plan

Eumundi Local Plan Area

Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Metres

1:8,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HukProducedMaps\PPP_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160628.mxd

Forest Glen / Kunda Park / Tanawha

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Forest Glen / Kunda Park / Tanawha local plan area is one of the most variable in the Sunshine Coast Council region. With a mix of land uses, the landscape ranges from cool eucalypt forest to shade-free industrial precincts.

Both established and establishing residential areas occur in the plan area. Established residential areas are mostly found in Tanawha and Mons and are generally rural residential in character (lots are large and well-vegetated). Younger residential estates can be found in Forest Glen along with commercial and industrial precincts, residential and retirement living and a caravan park.

Kunda Park is one the Sunshine Coast's largest industrial districts with few trees and very little shade. The low proportion of trees can be attributed to the need for high visibility of businesses especially to the passing traffic of Maroochydore Road.

Trees and landscape character

The tall eucalypts and natural forest environment of Tanawha forms an outstanding backdrop to the section of the Bruce Highway that runs through the plan area. The natural landscape beyond is characterised by ridges of tall open forest and pockets of notophyll vine forest in gullies. Flooded gum, blackbutt, tallowwood, pink and brown bloodwood, turpentine, brush box and swamp box are the dominant tree species while the lush sub-tropical under-story is characterised by cabbage tree/fan palms. The Tanawha Tourist Drive is a blend of this natural character and cultivated landscape character with *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum) providing colour, contrast and seasonal interest.

Canopy cover

Despite the establishing residential areas and industrial precincts within, Forest Glen / Kunda Park / Tanawha is one of the best performing areas of the Sunshine Coast Council region according to tree canopy statistics reported (canopy extent, vegetation volume and the shade value of trees growing on both public and private lands). The plan area's *Foliage and Shade Cover* map shows that the tallest trees in the region are found within the plan area, with 12.7m the average height of vegetation.

Major opportunities and constraints

The appearance and vibrancy of the village of Forest Glen could be significantly lifted as an outcome of additional street tree plantings. Buffer planting between the Bruce Highway and car parking areas north of the village would help to not only build canopy in the area but also provide better visual definition. Gateway planting opportunities exist at the Mons Road intersection, south of the village, where ample room for the establishment of large feature trees exists.

Prospects to build on character plantings and enhance the scenic amenity and experience of Tanawha Tourist Drive are good, with key nodes identified for feature plantings in and around existing tourist attractions. The intersection of Tanawha Tourist Drive and Crosby Hill Road presents promising landmark/gateway planting potential.

The potential to establish landmark plantings appears achievable in several locations on Mons Road to the west of the plan area. Opportunity to establish an commemorative feature planting near the locally significant Buderim Palmwoods Heritage Tramway trail, in conjunction with the community also exists.

Adopt A Street Tree Program partnerships should target the industrial precinct of Kunda Park (both north and south of Maroochydore Road) as well as Forest Glen's industrial precinct where businesses could benefit from shade, cooling and visual softening with new street trees. Partnerships with business owners and tenants have the potential to ensure signs or key brand components remain visible from the street while the amenity and comfort of these areas is increased.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street trees in the Forest Glen and Tanawha localities are used to reinforce the locality's natural forest setting.
- High impact sites are prioritised for the establishment of entry statement and feature plantings.
- Colour, contrast and seasonal interest is strengthened along the scenic Tanawha Tourist Drive while the heritage character of Mons is preserved with key feature plantings marking sites of cultural significance.
- Canopy building in the Forest Glen shopping strip is prioritised. Street tree plantings are used to enhance the look, feel and comfort of the commercial centre.
- Corporate and local business partnerships are formed to help build much needed tree canopy in the local plan area's industrial precincts while retaining visibility of businesses to passing traffic.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Signature and avenue trees

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus propinqua (grey gum)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweetgum) (where existing only)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Peltophrum pterocarpum (yellow poinciana)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)
Syzygium paniculata (magenta cherry) (Forest Glen Shopping Village)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features - Rainforest palette* for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (piccabeen palm)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Colvillea racemosa (Colville's glory)
Livistona australis (cabbage tree palm)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Schizolobium parahyba (Brazilian fern tree) (Tanawha tourist precinct)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
*Cryptocarya hypospodia** (purple laurel) (trial locations)
*Cryptocarya obovata** (pepperberry) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
*Diospyros geminata** (ebony) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where existing only)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syzygium paniculata (magenta lilly pilly)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

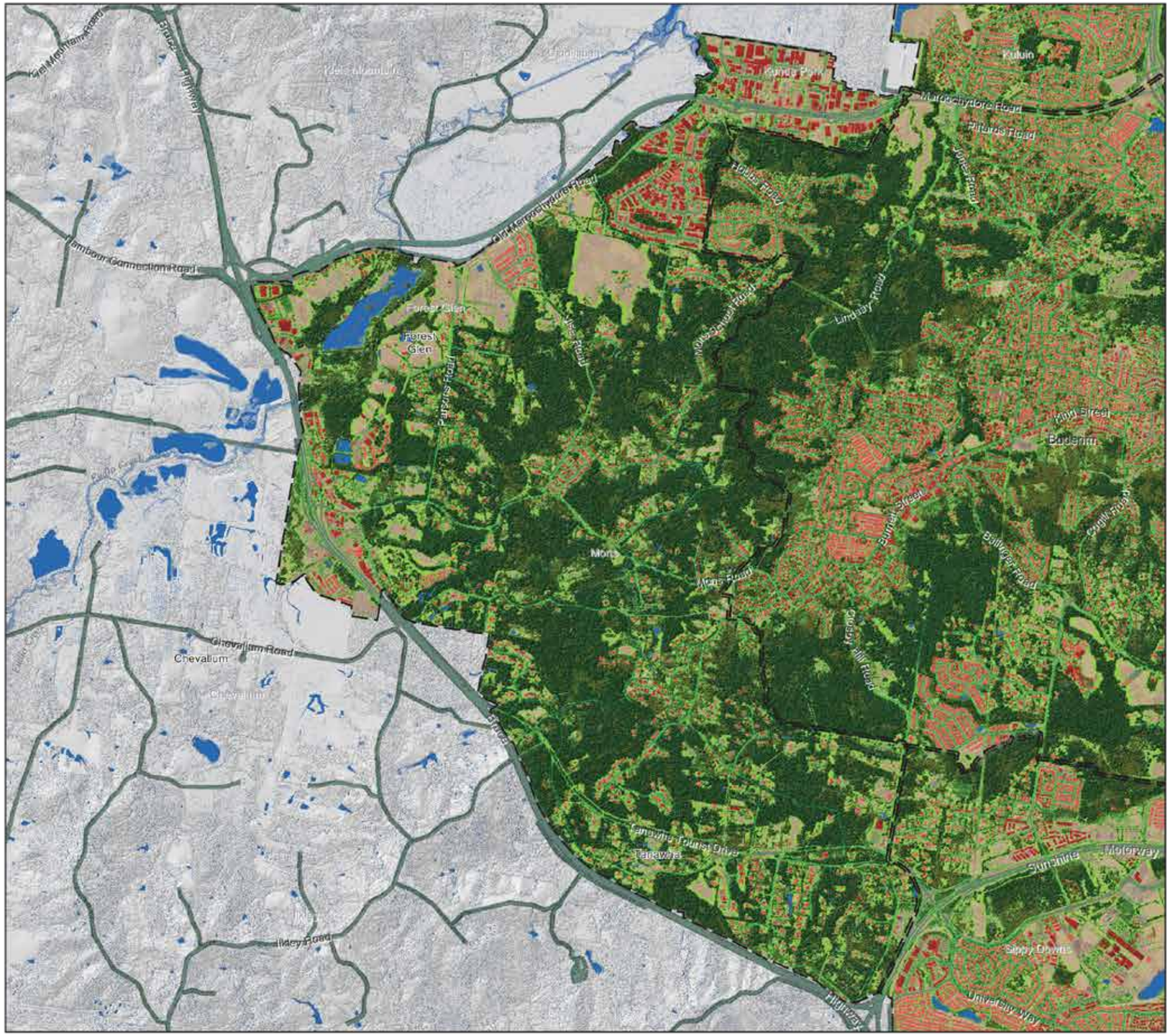
Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)

Rainforest

Agathis robusta (kauri pine)
Aphananthe philippinensis (rough-leaved elm)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Diospyros geminata (ebony)
Drypetes deplanchei (yellow tulipwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Nauclea orinetalis (yellow cheesewood)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Forest Glen / Kunda Park / Tanawha Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

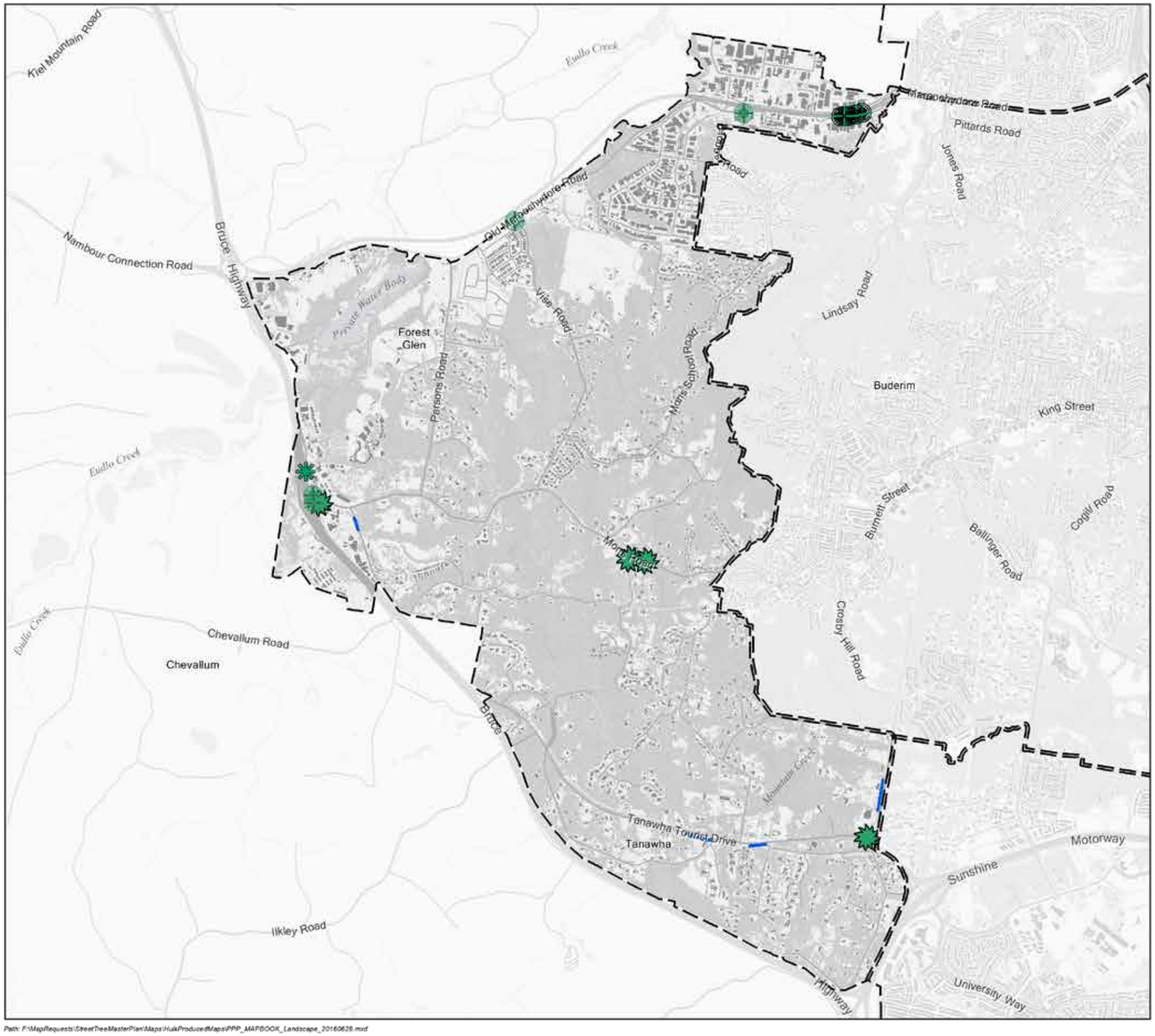
0 137.5 275 550 825 1,100 Metres

1:29,000 at A3 size

Path: P:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HalfProductionMaps\FoliageShadeCover_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160530.mxd

Priority Planting Plan

Forest Glen / Kunda Park / Tanawha Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 137.5 275 550 825 1,100 Metres

1:29,000 at A3 size

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Glass House Mountains

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Glass House Mountains local plan area is comprised of the historic township of Glass House Mountains and surrounding rural and rural residential lands, totalling 474 hectares. Located on a major scenic route of the southern Sunshine Coast hinterland, the locality owes its name to the group of rocky outcrops that dominate the surrounding landscape. Mount Ngungun is the town's nearest Glass House Mountain while the jagged Mount Coonowrin is a distinct feature of the distant landscape. The main land uses are agriculture and rural residential living with the majority of residential streets characterised by single story dwellings on large rural residential blocks.

Trees and landscape character

A significant meeting place for the Sunshine Coast's traditional landowners, the town of Glass House Mountains was built during the timber getting era. The historic character of the town can be seen in the heritage awnings and vegetated character of Reed Street (mango, camphor laurel and leopard trees make up the mature street tree canopy in the older part of town). Younger trees representing modern streetscape palettes (including ivory curl, hard quandong, broad-leaved lilly pilly and lemon myrtle) frame shops and shade car parks in Bruce Parade. Gardens surrounding the Glass House Mountains tourist information centre contain many of the signature species of the plan area including lace bark, bottle and flame trees, white oak and brown pine.

Canopy cover

Total tree cover is below-average for a Sunshine Coast hinterland town with cover reported for both public and private lands low (39% and 31% respectively). The plan area's extensive network of residential streets and large agricultural land parcels however help account for these statistics. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map highlights the sparser cover in residential living areas (reds) with darker greens showing significant vegetation is generally associated with the Glass House Mountains National Park and waterways of the plan area. Estates to the north-west of the plan area are generally well-vegetated while those west of Coonowrin Creek, as well as streets east of Steve Irwin Way, show the greatest potential for street tree plantings in partnership with local residents.

Major opportunities and constraints

Planting nodes and sites where street trees can provide future amenity and shade are present in numerous locations along Steve Irwin Way including in and around the Glass House Mountains Sportsgrounds (where succession trees will help to sustain existing visual amenity).

Opportunities for succession, shade, feature and buffer plantings can be found around the Glass House Community Hall, the Glass House Mountains State School and adjacent to the railway line (west side). Infilling and extension planting opportunities have been identified along Railway Parade, as well as a viable opportunity to grow large canopy trees in sections of Sahara Road where vacant road verge is exceptionally wide.

Residential estates to the south east of the plan area, show good potential for *Adopt A Street Tree Program* partnerships. Scenic amenity however appears to be a significant constraint to street tree planting in this area.

A defined road reserve is non-existent in many residential areas of town which limits the potential for the establishment of coherent streetscape plantings.

In addition to views of the Glass House Mountains, constraints to street tree planting include future duplication of the rail line, planned upgrade of the historic railway station and future realignment of Steve Irwin Way. Other constraints include agricultural land use – Bowman and Bricalli Roads for example contain agricultural crops that cannot be shaded by street trees. Classification of several key roads as haulage routes should also be considered in the selection and placement of new plantings.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree plantings reflect and strengthen the existing leafy and colourful vegetative character of the township.
- Shade, avenue and nodal street tree plantings are used to bolster and increase the extent of tree canopy in the Glass House Mountains plan area.
- Street tree plantings are respectful of the preservation of significant landscape vistas.
- Large canopy and shade tree plantings are prioritised in areas of high visibility and continuous shade is provided to key pedestrian links through infill plantings at close centres (around the local school and community facilities for example).
- With good expanses of natural vegetation (eucalypt woodland and forest) both within and surrounding the plan area, natural character feature plantings use the area's local rainforest suite of plants to enhance visual and species diversity in the plan area (in appropriate sites).
- Estates east of Steve Irwin Way and west of Coonowrin Road are targeted in *Adopt A Street Tree Program*s.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Glass House Mountains Streetscape Master Plan* (March 2002).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Feature trees

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree) (where existing)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Eucalyptus kabiana (Mount Beerwah mallee)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus rubigenosa (Port Jackson fig)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Gossia bidwillii (python tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Schotia brachypetala (weeping boer bean)
Syzygium (syn. Acmena) *ingens* (red apple lilly pilly)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
See also *Locally native species for natural character feature*s palettes for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flameumm (tree waratah)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)
Tabebuia pallida (trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia) (where existing only)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony) (trial locations)
Diploglottis campbellii *(small-leaved tamarind) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
*Grevillea hilliana** (Hill's silky oak) (trial species)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Leptospermum brachyandrum var. *longifolia* (weeping tea tree)
Melaleuca salicina (syn. *Melaleuca salignus*) (white bottle brush)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viiminalis* 'Wildfire' (crimson weeping bottle brush)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Waterhousia floribunda (*syn. Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Angophora woodsiana (smudgy bark apple)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Diploglottis campbellii (corduroy tamarind)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Glochidion ferdinandii (cheese tee)
Glochidion sumantrum (umbrella cheese tree)
Gossia bidwillii (python tree)
Mellicope elleryana (euodia)
Nauclea orinetalis (silver aspen)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Glass House Mountains Local Plan Area

Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 70 140 280 420 560 Metres

1:15,000 at A3 size

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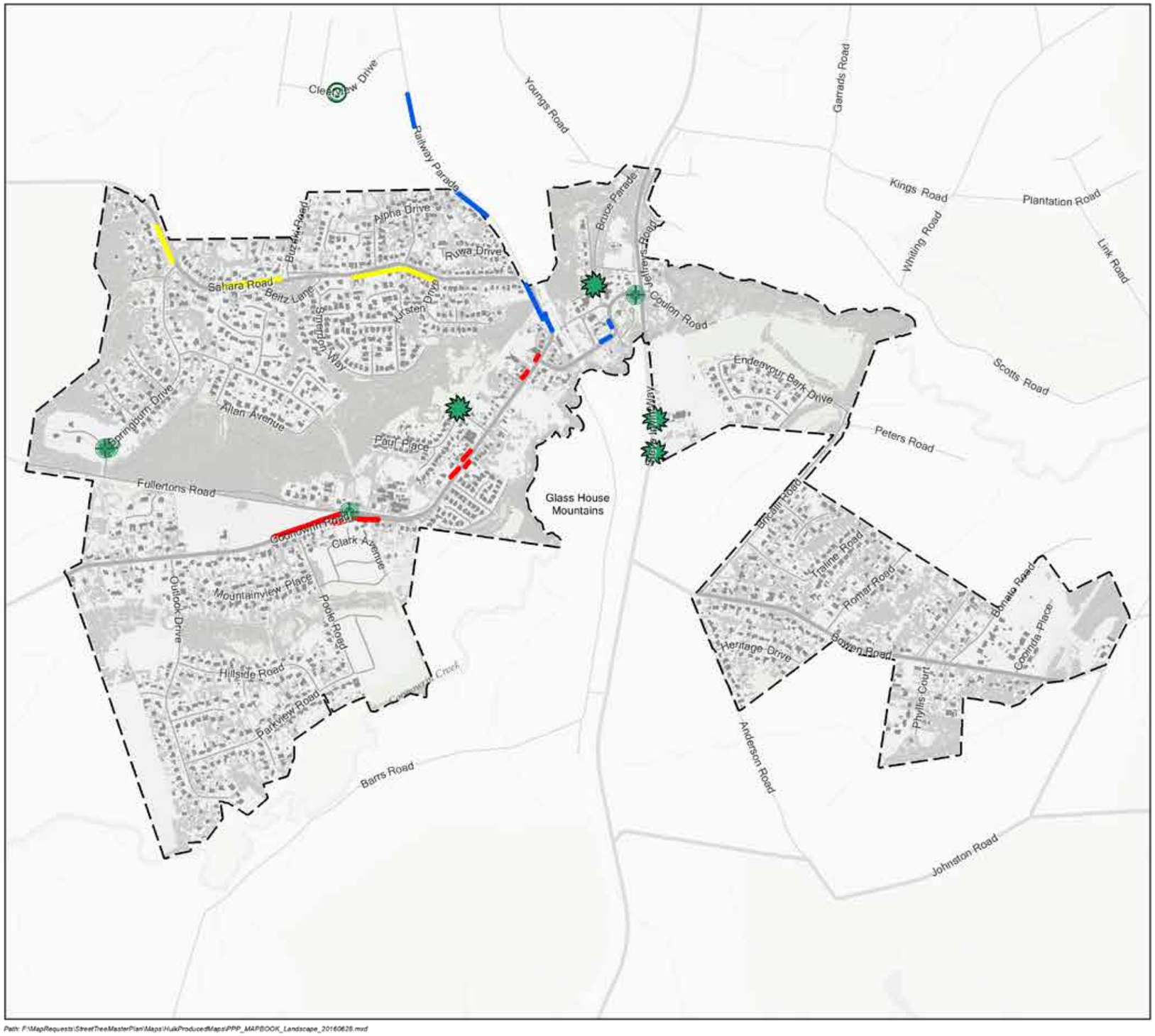
Priority Planting Plan

Glass House Mountains Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

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1:15,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HulkProducedMaps\PPP_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160628.mxd

Golden Beach / Pelican Waters

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Golden Beach and Pelican Waters plan area consists of 1,275 hectares of lowland coastal plain extending from Leach Park in the North to Bells Creek in the south. Land use is a mix of urban residential living and tourist areas. Characterised by expansive views of the Pumicestone Passage and the connectivity and visual continuity of the adjacent foreshore, Golden Beach owes its sense of place to its surroundings.

The stunning scenery and relaxed atmosphere has made Golden Beach a popular tourist destination boasting a vibrant commercial hub and a range of recreational settings. The foreshore, once a continuous stand of swamp sheoak and mangrove, has evolved into an open landscape in the centre and north of the plan area, where dense stands of vegetation have given way to open views of the water over time. Despite this, the landscape character of Golden Beach and impact of the area's signature trees remains strong.

Existing trees and landscape character

Naturally occurring plant communities consisted of dune and foreshore plant groups in the east and *Melaleuca* swampland to the west. The swamp sheoak and mangroves of Diamond Head, Bribie Island pines of the Golden Beach town centre, shady figs of Fraser Park, stately Norfolk Island pines of the esplanade and wide spreading canopies of the ever-present poinciana are signature trees of the Golden Beach area. Performance of existing key species is very good despite nutrient poor soils and heavy exposure.

The open landscape character is evident in the locality's streetscapes where many vacant planting sites exist. In the older areas of Golden Beach, streetscapes are characterised by single story dwellings on large flat blocks with few private tree plantings. Many of these sparse blocks are collected in a grid of sparse streets. The newer residential areas of Golden Beach also contain a high number of streets without street trees.

Residential development in Pelican Waters reflects a more modern era with larger homes on small blocks. These areas typically exhibit canal-focused lots with dwellings covering most of these smaller allotments, offering limited potential for canopy creation within.

While the long and winding Pelican Waters Boulevard contains avenues of hard quandong, massed garden bed plantings featuring bottle brush, lilly pilly and brush box, and figs in roundabouts, tree cover in the western part of the plan areas is also low. The plan area's *Foliage and Shade Cove*r map shows the extensive network of residential streets that make up Pelican Waters. Many of these streets contain a high proportion of street tree vacancies or very young trees. These young trees will however provide significant shade and cooling in the newer estates of the plan area over time.

Canopy cover

Vegetation statistics show that the Golden Beach and Pelican Waters plan area has an extremely low volume of trees. Only 19% of road reserve spaces contain tree cover and 34% of all lands. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map clearly shows the dense residential landscape and highlights the fact that canopy cover is greatest in existing natural areas/wetland system to the west.

Major opportunities and constraints

Potential locations for statement and intersection plantings are plentiful in the plan area, as well as opportunities to build on existing tree canopy in open space areas.

Good opportunities to reinforce existing landscape themes in the Golden Beach town centre as well as in lead-ins to the Pelican Waters commercial precinct exist. Infill planting can readily increase the appeal and comfort of these areas for shoppers and diners.

Extending and infilling street tree plantings along the major thoroughfares of Golden Beach Esplanade, Pelican Waters Boulevard and Baldwin/ Westminster Streets can address place making and town entrance short-falls (where water views wont be compromised).

Lack of shade in residential areas should be viewed as a major opportunity to cool and shade the plan area in the future through *Adopt A Street Tree Program*s. The exceptionally wide road verges show promise for the establishment of large canopy trees.

Water views are the major constraint to street tree planting in the plan area. All new plantings must be positioned so as to not impact on existing water views.

Street tree planting strategies

New street tree plantings are respectful of the preservation of existing views. The open landscape character of Golden Beach is reinforced with street tree planting to foreshore environs where no water views exist. Existing clumps of vegetation are supplemented with new plantings to build and sustain tree canopy in foreshore streetscapes.

Tree canopy is increased in the plan area via the addition of shade trees in feature locations and canopy building in local parks where open space areas interface with the streetscape.

Entry statement and avenue enhancement (extension and infill) plantings are undertaken along all major thoroughfares.

Adopt A Street Tree Program partnerships aim to reduce temperature and increase amenity within residential streets. Locations where trees can provide shade from the western sun are prioritised.

Proactive street tree planting occurs along Pelican Waters Boulevard to counter vegetation losses likely to occur as an outcome of future infrastructure and recreation facility upgrades.

A mixed native planting theme is reinforced, especially in the Pelican Waters area.

Street tree planting aligns with the *Golden Beach Foreshore Master Plan* (March 2002), the *Golden Beach Business Area Plan* (March 2006) and the *Reserve 1000 Master Plan* (2015).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Pelican Waters Boulevard

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syzygium hemilampra (blue satinash)
See also *Locally native species for natural character feature* palettes for use where appropriate.

Baldwin Street/Westminster Avenue

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Esplanade/Landsborough Parade

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (satinash)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)

Foreshore areas

Acronychia imperforata (Fraser island apple)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Casuarina equisetifolia (horse tail sheoak)
*Calophyllum inophyllum** (beauty leaf) (trial locations)
Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Signature trees (cont.)

Feature nodes

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Delonix regia (poinciana)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton bay fig)
Ficus rubigenosa (Port Jackson fig)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Melaleuca salicinia (syn. *Melaleuca salignus*) (white bottlebrush)

Trees and plants for for accent and highlights

Callistemon 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Callistemon viridiflora (broad-leaved paperbark)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Livistona decora (syn. *decipiens*) (ribbon fan palm)
Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)
Xanthorrea fulva (swamp grass tree)

Trees for local streets

*Acronychia wilcoxiana** (silver aspen) (trial locations)
Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
*Diospyros germinata** (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved bottlebrush)
*Melaleuca quinquenervi*a (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space permits)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Golden Beach / Pelican Waters Local Plan Area

Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

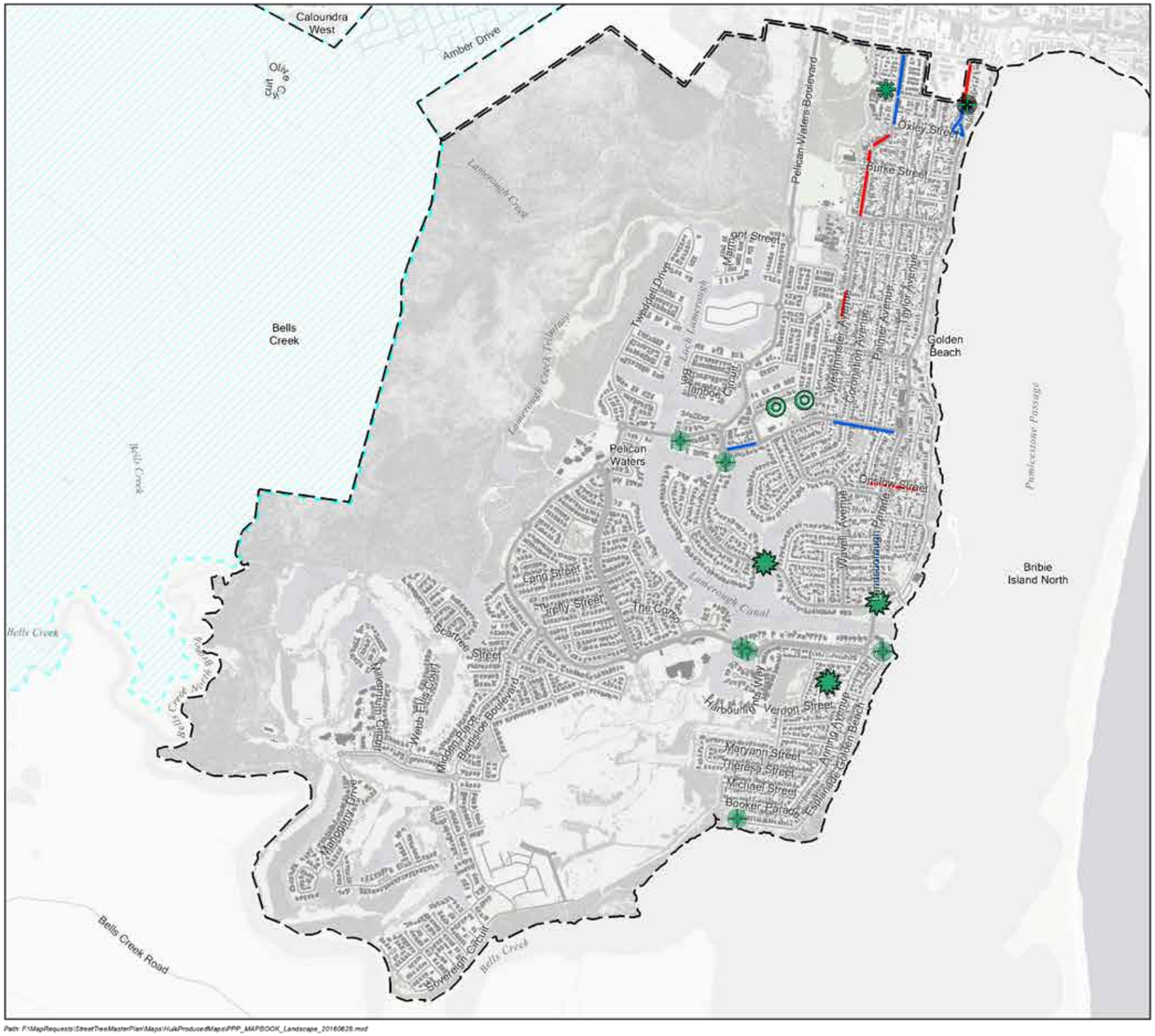
0 90 180 360 540 720 Metres

1:20,000 at A3 size

Path: P:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HalfProcboardMaps\FoliageShadeCover_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160530.mxd

Priority Planting Plan

Golden Beach / Pelican Waters Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 90 180 360 540 720 Metres

1:20,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HukProducedMaps\PPP_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160628.mxd

Kawana Waters

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Kawana Waters plan area contains a range of residential communities, many of which are focused on nearby water bodies offering beachside lakeside or canal front living. With Kawana Way and Nicklin Way the plan area's major thoroughfares, the locality is best known for its shopping and industrial precincts as well as the ever-growing hospital precinct of Birtinya.

The coastal communities of Buddina, Warana, Wurtulla and Bokarina are older established areas with a relaxed beachside feel while the lakeside estates of Kawana Waters, Brightwater and Birtinya offer contemporary living at higher densities. Minyama is the plan area's formal river-front estate while Kawana Forest is a woodland enclave tucked away in the west of the plan area.

Trees and landscape character

The rapidly expanding locality is relatively fragmented with the areas east of Nicklin Way characterised by surf, sand and sheoaks and the areas west of Nicklin Way distinguished by a more open landscape with large expanses of water, ongoing development and a young, yet to establish tree canopy.

Much of the low lying land was dominated by paperbark swamp prior to subdivision. The Birtinya wetlands and thick stand of paperbarks (of high conservation significance) provide a stunning backdrop to the hospital precinct and provide welcome contrast to the flat and exposed environment of Kawana Way.

Fields of wild flowers were once a feature of the drive along Nicklin Way and protected sections of the dune still exhibit littoral rainforest. Coastal heath-dune vegetation naturally occurs in the plan area's foreshores with Norfolk Island pine, horse tail sheoak, coast banksia, beach birds eye, cotton tree and beach alectryon dominating the foreshore today. The blue satinash, tuckeroo, lemon myrtle and ivory curl form the base residential street tree palette with a greater mix of species in street tree palettes further inland.

Canopy cover

Across the plan area a good mix of old and new trees is evident however some areas show a lack of streetscape rejuvenation. Total vegetation volume in the plan area is extremely low with 27% of all lands and 19% of road reserve areas containing tree cover. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* plan for the locality demonstrates how commercial and industrial land use, major roads, new residential estates (with young, still establishing trees) and open greenfield sites awaiting future development influence these statistics.

A very low proportion of available sites for new street trees is demonstrated in Brightwater and Birtinya (Brightwater for example has a very high degree of embellishment), however trees are presently too young to provide significant shade or other measurable ecosystem services at this stage.

Major opportunities and constraints

The potential to extend and enhance avenues of street trees along Nicklin Way provides the best opportunity for beautification of the plan area. Numerous intersection and feature nodes suitable for the establishment of large canopy trees also exist along the major collector.

Pedestrian routes to and from the Buddina State School and links to the Kawana Shopping World present the best short-term opportunities for street tree planting to create shade in the locality.

Opportunity to undertake recruitment and succession planting in coastal foreshores where no views currently exist should be investigated further.

The best opportunities for *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* are in the locality of Wurtulla where planting themes are more ad-hoc and street tree occupancy lower than other areas.

Coastal winds and heavy exposure, existing water views, and low nutrient and/or disturbed soils are major constraints to street tree establishment in the plan area. East-west running residential streets located beachside of the Nicklin Way experience very heavy exposure limiting species that can be used to a very narrow palette in these areas. Similarly, the Birtinya locality contains areas of severe wind exposure. The palette of tree species suitable for planting in these areas therefore is also limited.

The electrical network, visibility of commercial signs and reduced permeable spaces significantly limit opportunities for strengthening tree cover. Future transport corridors and existing road upgrades occurring in the Birtinya area also presently limit the street tree planting potential of Kawana Way however opportunities for street tree integration as capital upgrades occur exist. As a part of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* the emerging medium density developments changing the built form of the landscape will also impact street tree establishment potential. Exponential increases in the existing constraints of impermeable spaces and competition from above and below infrastructure should also be planned for in the reservation and creation of spaces for 'living' infrastructure.

Opportunity to establish extensive networks of street trees now, that will soften the changing form of the built landscape and shade and cool associated pedestrian networks, should be taken wherever possible.

Street tree planting strategies

Street tree plantings enhance commercial centres and beautify the Nicklin Way, infilling and extending existing avenues along the major collector. The establishment of large canopy trees in feature locations aims to increase visual amenity and build tree cover in the plan area.

Pedestrian travel paths with low tree cover are prioritised for shading with street trees. Incorporation of street trees into future footpath programs occurs wherever possible. Compact street trees exhibit close planting centres and larger trees are used where possible to provide maximum shade and ‘green relief’ in a changing landscape.

Existing planting themes and species palettes are reinforced with a formal street tree layout for Nicklin Way (with species changes where natural breaks occur), casual coastal planting style east (beachside) of Nicklin Way and a contemporary planting theme (predominately mixed native) west of the major thoroughfare. New street tree plantings are respectful of the preservation of existing water views.

Establishing residential estates (for example Brightwater and Birtinya) are assessed for new street tree requirements when streetscapes are fully established or when this strategy is reviewed (in approximately five years).

Species selection considers specific local performance of existing specimens in the locality. Due to the many examples of aggressive root growth demonstrated by Hill's fig (*Ficus microcarpa* 'Hillii) specimens, and establishment difficulties evident in brush box plantings, these species should not be used in future planting programs for the area.

Street tree planting is respectful of master planned development communities in the plan area including *Development Control Plan 1 – Kawana Waters* and *Birtinya Oceanside Master Plan* (no date).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Alectryon coriacious (beach alectryon)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk island pine)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree) (where existing)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syzygium luehmannii (small leaved lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)
See also *Trees for local streets* palette

Feature nodes

Araucaria cookii (Cook's pine) (where existing)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk island pine) (where existing)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Callitris columellaris (Bribie island pine)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macropyhlla (Moreton bay fig)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes

Signature trees (cont.)

Foreshore trees

Acronychia imperforata (Fraser island apple)
Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Casuarina equisetifolia (horse tail sheoak)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where existing)
Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)
*Calophyllum inophyllum** (beauty leaf) (trial locations)

*Cocos nucifera** (dwarf coconut) (trial locations - large garden beds - only)

Trees for accent and highlights

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Hibiscus tiliaceus 'Rubra' (red cotton tree)
Morus nigra (mulberry)
Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)
Tabebuia pallida (trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

*Acronychia wilcoxiana** (silver aspen) (trial locations)
*Alphitonia petriei** (white ash) (trial locations)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
*Diospyros germinata** (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved bottlebrush)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where existing)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (crinkle leaf and broad leaf forms)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

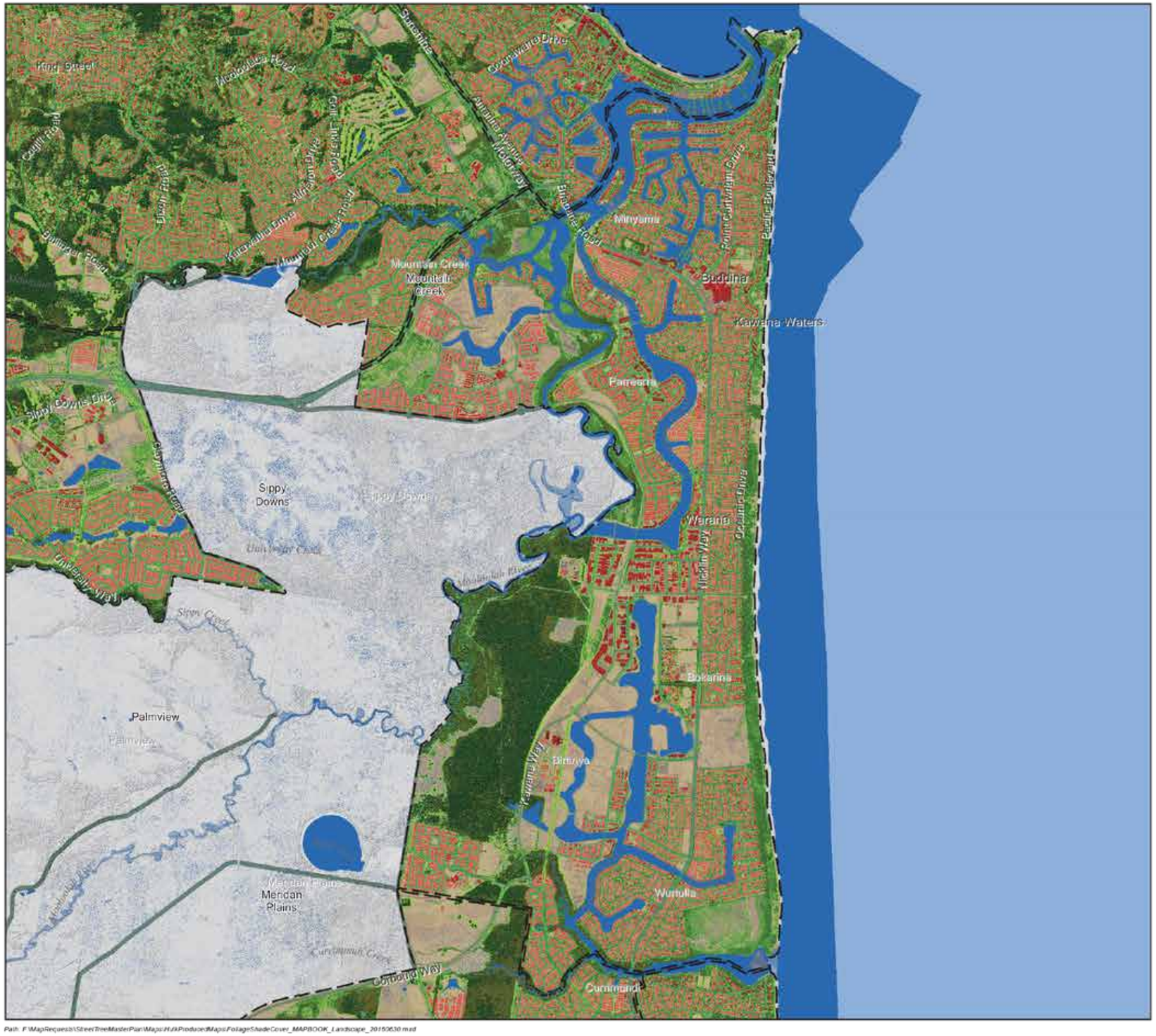
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon-scented gum)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus seeana (narrow-leaved red gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough-leaved elm)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Kawana Waters Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

0 187.5 375 750 1,125 1,500 Metres

1:40,000 at A3 size

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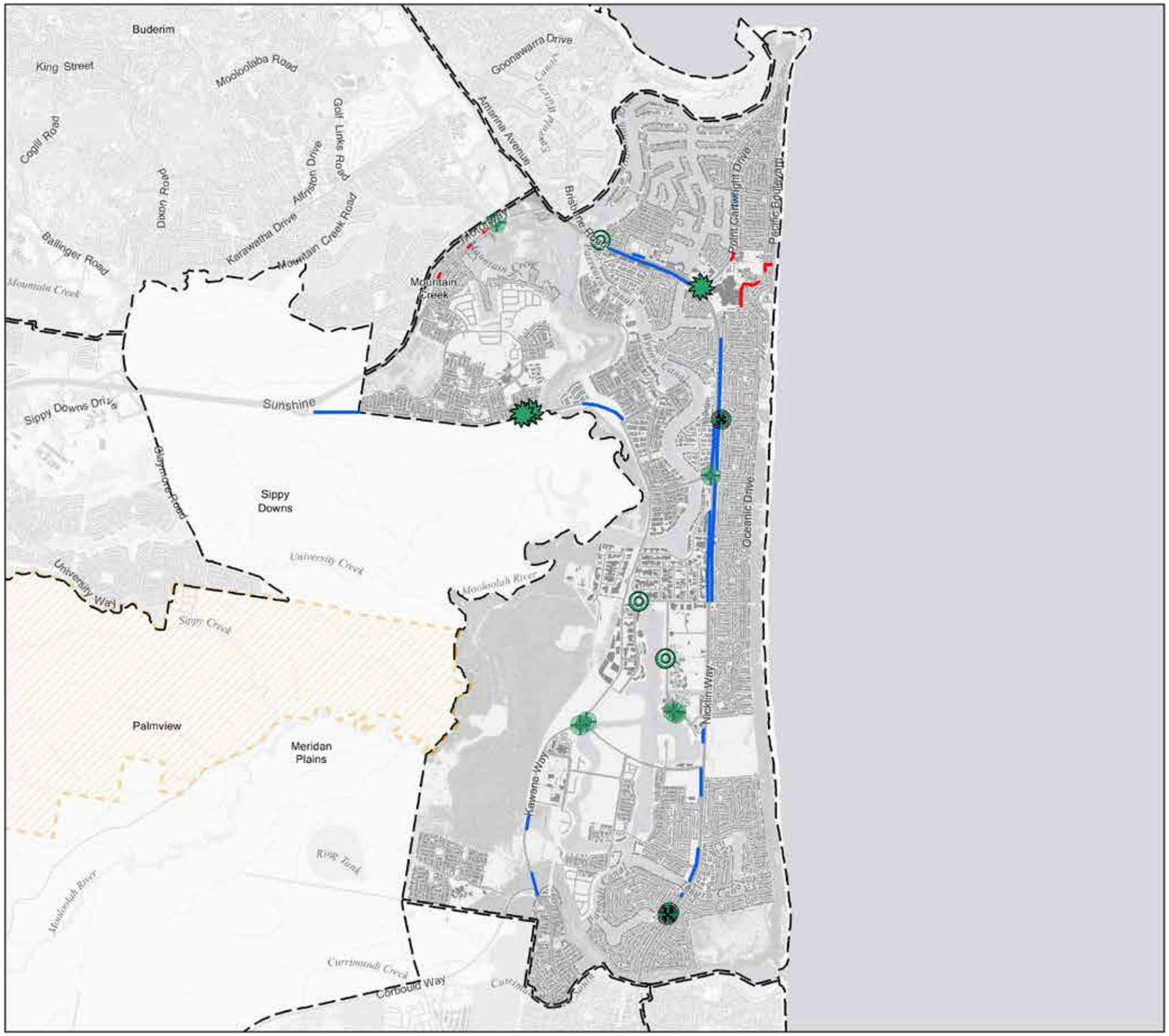
Priority Planting Plan

Kawana Waters Local Plan Area



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Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 187.5 375 750 1,125 1,500 Metres

1:40,000 at A3 size

Kenilworth

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

Kenilworth is the western-most local plan area of the Sunshine Coast Council region. Perched high above the coast in the flood plain of the Mary River, the plan area totalling 183 hectares comprises the town centre, surrounding rural residential streets and the rolling green pastures of agricultural land beyond. Major roads of the plan area consist of Eumundi–Kenilworth Road, Maleny–Kenilworth Road and Kenilworth–Brooloo Road. Elizabeth Street runs through the town centre which boasts a strong heritage character. The Conondale range ridge line provides an attractive backdrop to the plan area.

The Kenilworth Cheese Factory, Little Yabba rainforest walk and picnic ground, and the Mary River (many walks and recreational tracks of the surrounding state forest) bring many visitors to the area. The town also acts as a rest stop for those travelling on the Blackall and Conondale Range scenic tourist drives.

Trees and character

Ecological vegetation communities that once covered the area include eucalypt and paperbark woodlands, with patches of rainforest and scrub occurring closer to the Mary River. While remnant vegetation grows on the banks of the Mary River and in nearby state forest, apart from the bunya pines and occasional eucalypt, there is little in the way of locally native plants growing as street trees.

A row of bunya pines that characterise the town's Mary River Valley setting forms an impressive entry statement north of the township. An avenue dominated by sweetgum frames the town's southern approach. Swamp gums, fire wheels and Eumundi quandongs contribute to the character of the main street while a row of bottle trees, poincianas, and black tea tree are notable features of the streets immediately surrounding the town. Crepe myrtles are also signature plants of the area growing in the Kenilworth Town Park as well as on the town's northern approach. Camphor laurels, liquidambar, golden rain trees (and the larch and cypress of the Kenilworth Town Park) form the town's exotic tree palette.

Canopy cover

Tree cover in the plan area is very low on account of the rural setting and predominately agriculatural land use. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area shows the vast expanses of open land (the plan area consists mostly of pastures for grazing) accounting for the statistics reported (20% cover over all land types, 19% cover over road reserve areas). In many areas of the road network there is no associated nature strip to readily establish street trees. Despite this, there is very good tree occupancy in 'plantable' road reserve spaces within the town, on its major approaches and within the network of residential streets in the plan area.

Major opportunities and constraints

Potential exists for a gateway avenue of trees to be established north of the plan area where Maleny–Kenilworth Road crosses the Mary River.

Opportunity also exists to infill the avenue of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) trees to strengthen the southern gateway to the town.

Other areas that show promise for street tree establishment include sites appropriate for buffer plantings around the local school and cheese factory, succession plantings to the row of bottle trees located east of the town's main street; and the planting of feature (large canopy) trees in several intersection nodes (at the Kenilworth–Brooloo Road and Eumundi–Kenilworth Road intersections for example).

Flooding occurs in the eastern section of the plan area and future street trees in these locations should be tolerant of inundation. Natural character palettes provide a range of suitable choices including river sheoak, swamp box, weeping lilly pilly and swamp paperbark.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street trees complement and preserve Kenilworth's cultural heritage and local character with existing planting themes maintained.
- The leafy and colourful vibrancy of the pedestrian friendly main street is sustained with ongoing infill and succession plantings exhibiting a mixed species palette.
- Extension and infilling of formal avenues along town entry ways are prioritised to enhance the sense of arrival to the township from both the north and the south.
- Scenic vistas which contribute to the character of Kenilworth are retained through careful positioning of street trees.
- Golden rain trees are phased out through natural attrition.
- Street tree planting aligns with the recommendations of the *Kenilworth CCV Master Plan* (no date).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Features and major avenues

Agathis robusta (kauri pine)
Allocasuarina cunninghamiana (river sheoak)
Angophora subvelutina (broad-leaved apple)
Araucaria bidwillii (bunya pine) (large garden beds only)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree)
Brachychiton populneus (kurrajong)
Callitris baileyii (Bailey's cypress pine)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Erythrina vespertilio (bat's wing coral tree)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus opposita (sandpaper fig)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia collina (leopardwood)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Lagerstroemia indica (crepe myrtle)
Larix decidua (larch)
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweetgum)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Morus nigra (mulberry)
Taxus baccata (yew)
Ulmus parvifolia (Chinese elm)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Trees for local streets

Alectryon tomentosum (hairy birds eye)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
*Grevillea hilliana** (Hill's silky oak) (trial locations)
*Guioa semi-glauca** (wild quince) (trial locations)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Mallotus phillippensis (red kamala)
Melaleuca bracteata (black tea tree) (where existing only)
Pittosporum phylliraeoides (native apricot)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (fire wheel)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. *cunninghamiana* (river sheoak)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus acmenoides (white mahogany)
Eucalyptus carnea (broad-leaved white mahogany)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca bracteata (black tea tree)

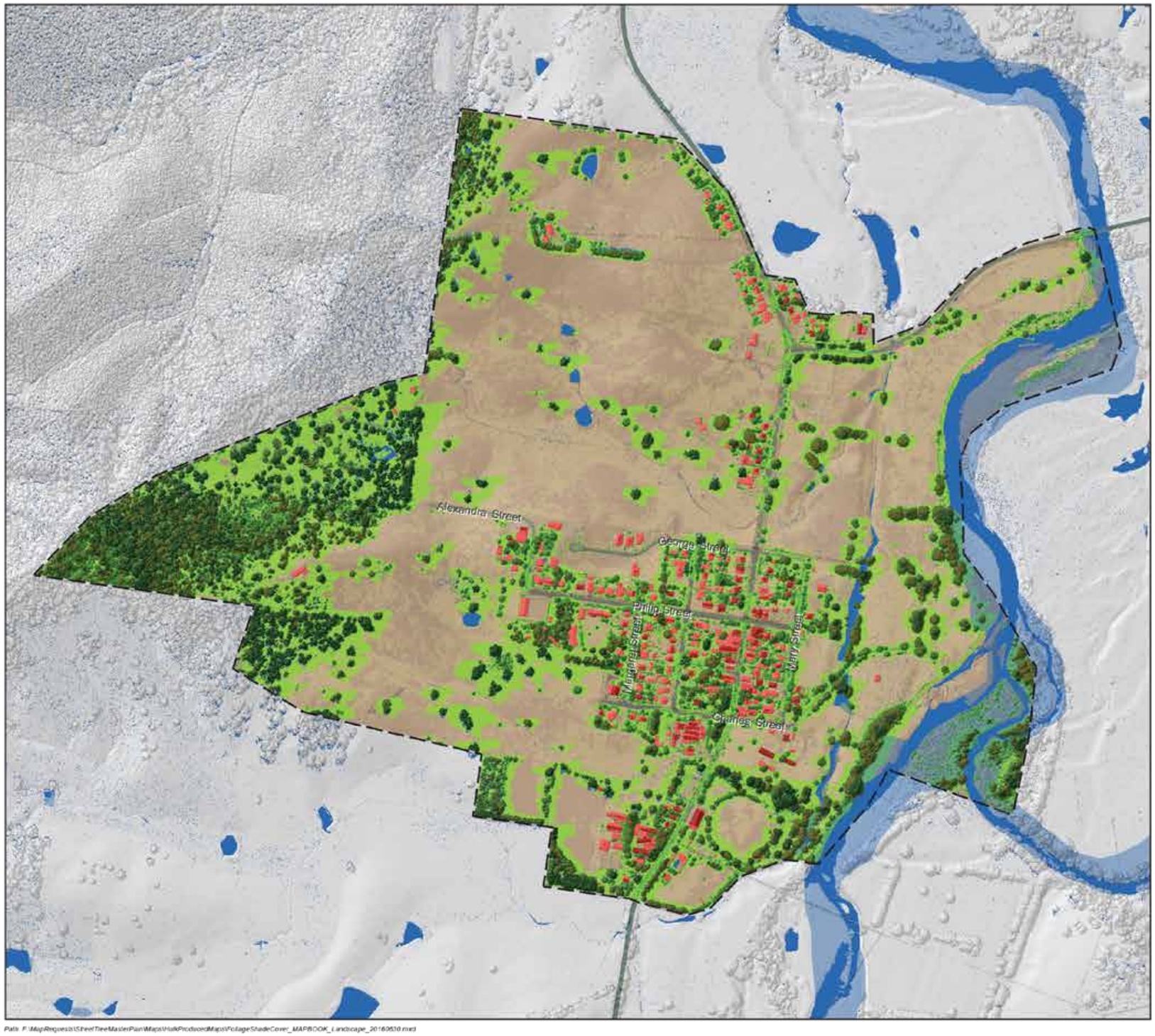
Rainforest

Aphananthe phillipensis (native elm)
Beilschmiedia obtusifolia (blush walnut)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Dissiliaria baloghioides (lancewood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus opposita (sandpaper fig)
Ficus platypoda (desert / rock fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Guioa semi-glauca (native quince)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in Belli Park, Ghererulla, Coolabine, Kidaman Creek and Obi Obi.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Kenilworth Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)
- 0 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 2
- 2.0 - 6
- 6.0 - 12
- 12.0 - 18
- 18.0 - 80
- Canopy Shade

Building Height (m)
- 0 - 1
- 1.0 - 2.8
- 2.8 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 12.0
- 12.0 - 65
- Water Bodies
- Local Plan Area Boundary

0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Metres

1:8,000 at A3 size

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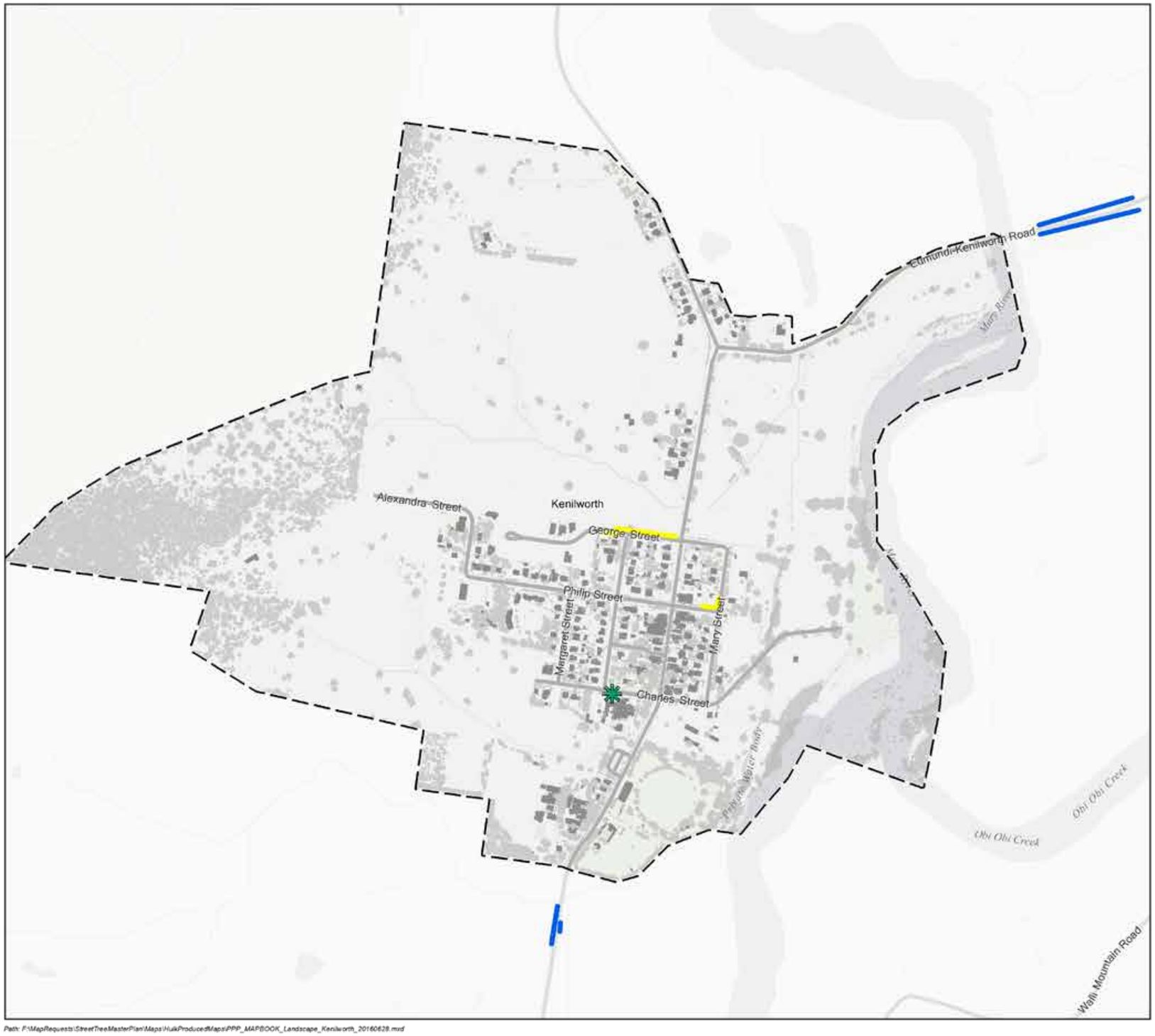
Priority Planting Plan

Kenilworth Local Plan Area



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Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

Disclaimer

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 40 80 160 240 320 Metres

1:8,500 at A3 size

Landsborough

Street tree strategy

Description of plan area

Sheltered in the foothills of the Blackall Range and located 7km from Beerwah, the Landsborough plan area consists of 880 hectares of rural and low density rural residential living and a small historic hinterland village. Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, the area was reported to be a site of large social gatherings. Following white settlement the township of Landsborough had its beginnings as a Cobb & Co rest stop, later growing into the town it is today as an outcome of the combined impacts of the Gympie gold rush, timber getting era and construction of the North Coast rail line.

A convenient rest stop for tourists travelling on the scenic routes of Steve Irwin Way and Landsborough–Maleny Road, and tourist destination in its own right, the town has retained many of its natural values including a significant indigenous site (axe grinding) as well as heritage values evident in the historic form of the built landscape.

Trees and landscape character

Landsborough is characterised by both the natural landscape character of its hinterland location (eucalypt, rainforest and paperbark plant communities) and the cultured character of a well-preserved historic town. Formal avenues of Crow's ash, ivory curl and white oak trees run through the town's centre while leopard, flame, fire wheel and jacaranda add colour and contrast to the townscape.

The natural landscape remains a key feature of the plan area with the most noteworthy streetscape representation being the impressive stand of eucalypts lining Pioneer Park at the gateway to the town.

Natural vegetation communities include eucalypt woodland and tall open forest with blue gum, blackbutt, tallowwood, flooded gum, pink bloodwood, and stringybark dominant eucalypts of the area. Turpentine and rough-barked apple are other significant canopy species of the naturally occurring open forest/woodland plant communities. Paperbark forest was common in areas of periodic inundation with swamp box and swamp sheoak also featuring. Pockets of thicker, wetter closed forest (notophyll vine/wet sclerophyll) were also present. Remnants remain in the Mellum Creek corridor where weeping lilly pilly, giant water gum, sand paper, Fraser Island and Moreton Bay figs, quandong, pepperberry, purple and brown laurels and black bean are amongst the locally important species present.

Canopy cover

Canopy cover within the plan area is above-average for the Sunshine Coast with statistics reporting 50% tree cover across all lands and 38% within road reserve. Good street tree occupancy is evident in the centre of town with few vacant sites suitable for infill planting.

Major opportunities and constraints

There are many opportunities for the establishment of additional shade trees in the wider plan area on account of wide road verges (especially along Caloundra Street, the town's major entry road).

Landmark planting opportunities are evident at the intersection of Steve Irwin Way and Caloundra Streets, the intersection of Railway Street and Steve Irwin Way as well as the Gympie Street South and Landsborough–Maleny Road intersection.

The pedestrian friendly nature of the town presents opportunity to enhance feeder street connections and shade tree plantings to footpaths along Mill Street. Other shade tree planting opportunities have been identified in and around the local state school.

Good potential exists to bolster accent and character tree plantings in town (for example around the Landsborough Museum and Arts Community and Heritage building).

A number of sites adjacent to the footpath on the south side of Steve Irwin Way would benefit from shade or feature tree plantings and appear to be capable of supporting large canopy trees.

An opportunity to buffer Skippy Park and increase amenity along Old Landsborough Road with extension of the existing street tree avenue has been identified however a power line-friendly species will need to be used.

Residential estates east of Steve Irwin Way (Wattlebird, Bowerbird and White Gum estate) offer the best *Adopt A Street Tree Program* potential.

With several intersection upgrades earmarked for Steve Irwin Way, state control (TMR) of this road corridor and duplication of the rail another significant infrastructure project in the pipeline, investigation of potential planting sites mapped in these locations may need to be postponed until after finalisation of these upgrades.

The permanent flying fox roost at Vidler Court forms a constraint to street tree planting. The planting of preferred flying-fox foraging species in the streets immediately surrounding the reserve is considered a risk to the comfort of already impacted residents with the roost be retained and managed in situ.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street trees highlight and enhance the heritage character of the town with species from signature palettes used for infill planting and existing planting themes followed.
- Natural character is reinforced in landmark and entryway plantings including the establishment of street trees in natural character intersection nodes, shade plantings to the Steve Irwin Way footpath and reinforcement of the stately avenue of eucalypts in and around Pioneer Park.
- Shade is provided to footpaths around the local school and major pedestrian routes in and around the township.
- Local ecological linkages (Mellum and Little Rocky Creeks) are buffered with indigenous street tree plantings where these natural areas intersect with local streets.
- Street tree planting partnerships with local residents are encouraged to build canopy and increase amenity in local streets where street tree occupancy is presently low.
- New street tree plantings within a 20m buffer of the permanent flying fox roost at Vidler Court are to consist of non flying-fox attractant species (see planting palette in *Part* A: *Street Tree Master Plan Report: Species Selection Guidelines*).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Feature and avenue trees

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree) (where existing only)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Delonix regia (poinciana) (where existing only)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue/forest red gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use in appropriate locations.

Trees for accent and highlights

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (piccabeen palm)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Lagerstroemia archeriana (native crepe myrtle)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in the locality of Mount Mellum.

Trees for local streets

*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small-leaved tuckeroo)
Diospyros pentamera * (myrtle ebony) (trial locations)
Diploglottis campbellii *(small-leaved tamarind) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
*Grevillea hilliana** (Hill's silky oak) (trial locations)
*Guioa semi-glauca** (wild quince) (trial locations)
Harpullia hillii * (blunt leaf tulipwood)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood) (trial locations)
Leptospermum brachyandrum var. *longifolia* (tea tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
*Planchonella pohlmaniana** (yellow boxwood) (trial locations)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

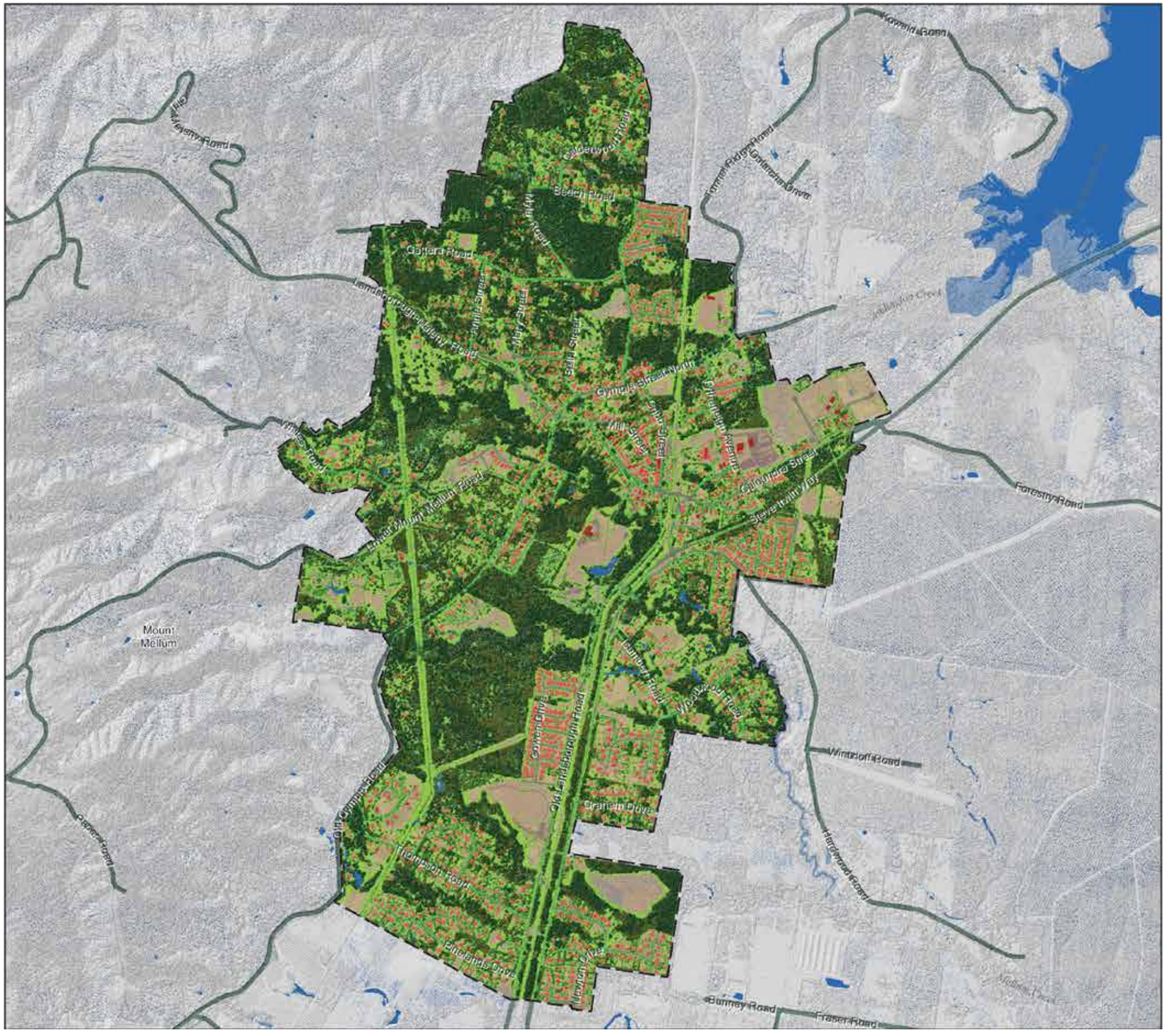
Allocasuarina littoralis (black sheoak)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon scented gum)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus seeana (narrow-leaved red gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (piccabeen palm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)
Mellicope elleryana (pink euodia)
Nauclea orientalis (yellow cheesewood)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Landsborough Local Plan Area



Legend

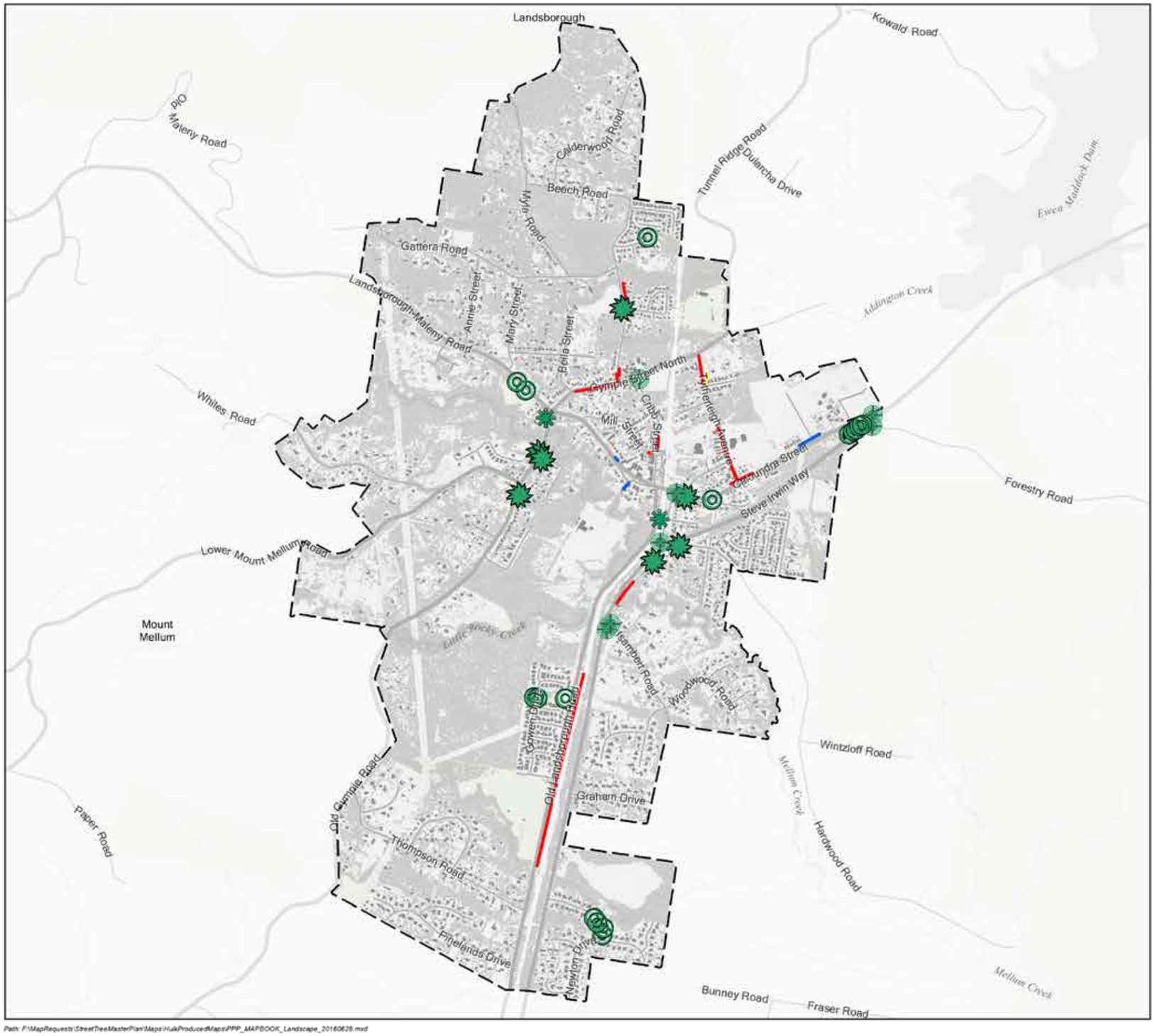
Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

0 100 200 400 600 800 Metres

1:21,000 at A3 size

Priority Planting Plan

Landsborough Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

Disclaimer

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 100 200 400 600 800 Metres

1:21,000 at A3 size

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Maleny

Street tree strategy

Description of area

Located on the Maleny plateau at the southern end of the Blackall Range scenic drive, the 860 hectare plan area of Maleny encompasses the Maleny township and surrounding rural and rural residential landscapes. The area is characterised by rolling green hills, open grown fig trees, the beautifully preserved hinterland rainforest of Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve and the stunning panorama of the mountain top location.

Vibrant and eclectic, the Maleny township reflects the ideals of its local community. The values of health and well being, sustainable living and environmental responsibility are embedded in the fabric, and evident in the spirit, of the town. With timber getting origins, the township also has an historic form and character.

Extensive open/cleared lands evident in the plan area's *Foliage and Shade Cover* map demonstrate the primary land use of agriculture. Rural residential living is the other major land use of the plan area.

Trees and landscape character

Before settlement the plan area was mostly covered in rainforest (with the exception of small pockets of vegetated swamp). Bunya pine and red cedar attracted the timber getters and were extensive logged. Hoop and kauri pine were also most likely present as well as flooded gum which dominated areas of wet sclerophyll tall open forest (with vine forest occurring beneath). Fig trees, beech, giant water gum, laurels, silky oak, quandong, turpentine, brush box, tallowwood, iron bark, pink bloodwood and blackbutt are other key species of the pre–clear *Regional Ecosystems* mapped for the area.

The natural landscape contributes significantly to the Maleny 'sense of place'. The township also has a strong cultivated landscape character. The volcanic soils of the plateau can support a range of species and good species diversity is evident. Figs, tulipwood, silky oak, hoop pine, liquidambar, kurrajong, lace bark, white oak and lemon myrtle are the most prevalent street tree species. Illawarra flame, tibouchina and the occasional poinciana or jacaranda provide splashes of colour to the landscape.

Canopy cover

The percentage canopy cover over all lands as well as the volume of trees within road reserves is below average for the Sunshine Coast region (33% cover on all lands and 29% cover on road reserve lands). *Foliage and Shade Cover* mapping clearly shows the large proportion of open pastures that help account for the below-average statistics reported. Establishing street trees of the relatively young residential landscape also help to explain the lower than average canopy cover figures reported for road reserve tree cover.

Major opportunities and constraints

Despite poor canopy cover evident, there's little opportunity for the planting of new trees in the Maleny town centre. This presents opportunity to complete the town streetscape with good potential for minor infill planting to achieve a 100% street tree occupancy rate.

Opportunity exists to extend street tree avenues in the Maleny hospital precinct and to create more shade around the local high school, as well as other areas of high pedestrian activity.

Beyond the immediate plan area there are numerous additional opportunities for the establishment of avenues as well as feature plantings, although existing view lines to the east and south east are a significant constraint.

*Adopt A Street Tree Program*s appear to have the greatest potential for new street tree establishment in streets immediately south of Macadamia Drive.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree planting in the Maleny town centre sustains the leafy vibrancy of the town.
- Infill planting seeks to achieve and sustain a 100% street tree occupancy rate in the town's centre.
- Key footpath networks are shaded by street trees planted at close centres.
- Significant views and vistas are preserved through careful positioning of new street tree plantings.
- A diverse palette of tree species is used and generally a mixed planting theme followed with greater focus on the selection of local rainforest species for street trees.
- Rainforest species form the base local residential street tree palette and are used wherever appropriate.
- Avenues of trees in and around the town are extended and sustained through infill planting. Avenues on the outskirts of town and beyond the immediate plan area are strengthened over time.
- Canopy building occurs in strategic locations beyond the immediate plan area where large canopy trees can be readily established.
- *Adopt A Street Tree* planting partnerships focus on streets in residential estates south of Macadamia Drive.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees / major thoroughfares

Acmena smithii (riberry)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus kirtonii (hard quandong)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweetgum)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Syzygium crebrinerve (purple cherry tree)
Syzygium ingens (syn. *Acmena ingens*) (red apple lilly pilly)
Vitex lignum-vitae (satinwood)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Feature trees for large spaces

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Araucaria bidwillii (bunya pine) (garden beds only)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Cinnamomum oliveri (giant ironwood)
Cryptocarya erythroxylon (rose maple)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)
Ficus watkinsiana (strangler fig)
Gmelina leichardtii (white beech)
*Grevillea hilliana** (white silky oak) (trial species)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)
Syzygium moorei (rose apple)
Tamarindus indica (tamarind)
Toona ciliata (syn. *australis*) (red cedar)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flammeum (Queensland tree waratah)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lace bark)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani) (use in groupings only)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Morus nigra (mulberry)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)
Syzygium (syn. Acmena) *ingens* (red apple lilly pilly)
Tabebuia argentea (trumpet tree)
Tabebuia palida (silver trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Barklya syringifolia (crown of gold)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Castanospora alphandii** (brown tamarind) (trial locations)
Ceratopetalum gummiferum (NSW Christmas bush)
*Cryptocarya obovata** (pepperberry) (trial locations)
*Cryptocarya triplinervis** (three-veined laurel) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
*Harpullia hillii** (blunt leaf tulip) (trial locations)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Leptospermum brachyandrum var. *longifolia* (tea tree)
*Mallotus discolour** (yellow kamala) (trial locations)
*Mallotus phillippensis** (red kamala) (trial locations)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Dawson River Weeper' (weeping bottle brush)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features

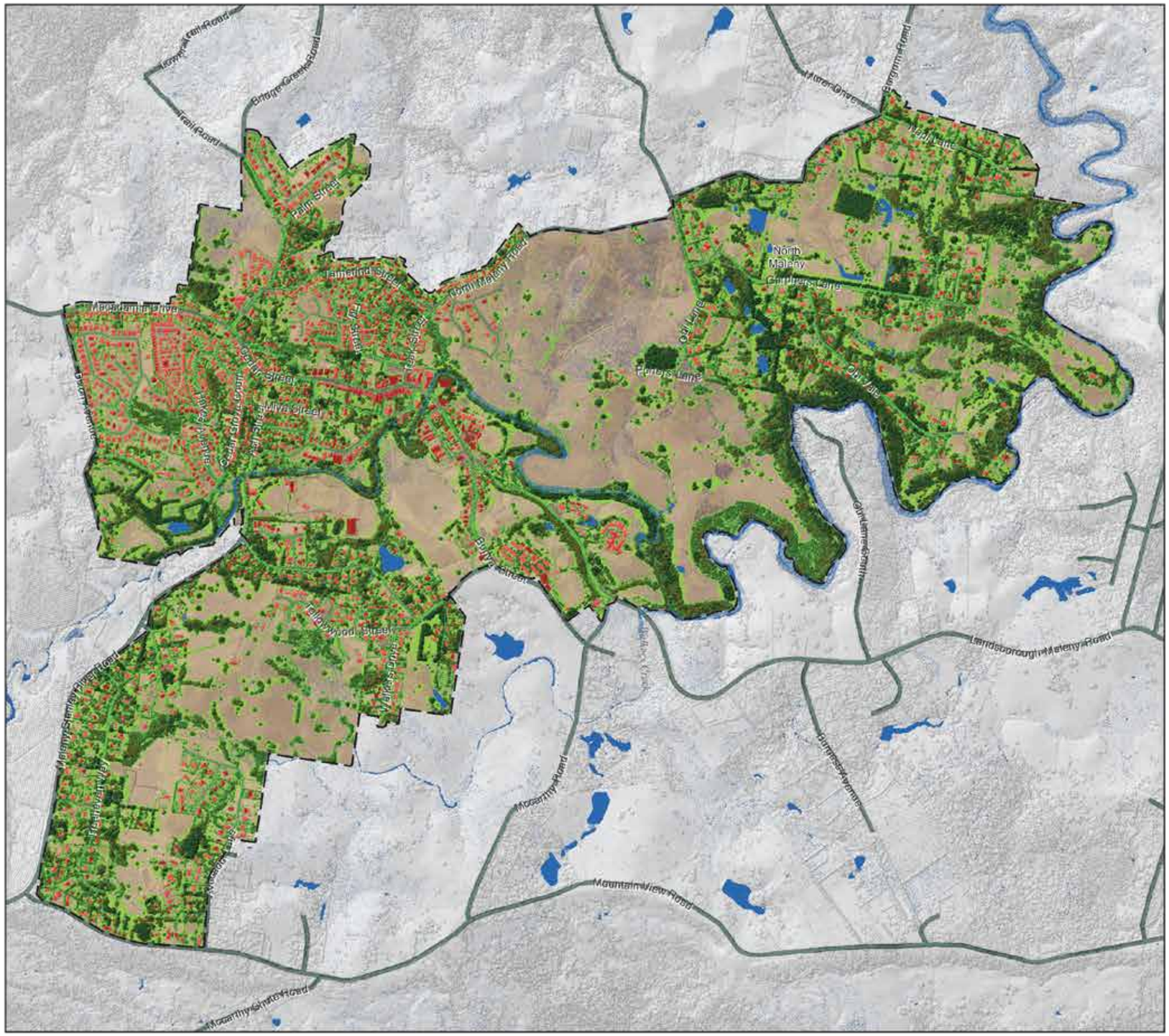
Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough-leaved elm)
Argyrodendron actinophyllum (black booyong)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Gmelina leichardtii (white beech)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in Curramore, Balmoral Ridge, North Maleny, Bald Knob, Ellaman Creek, Reesville, Wootha, Witta and Booroobin.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Maleny Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 85 170 340 510 680 Metres

1:18,000 at A3 size

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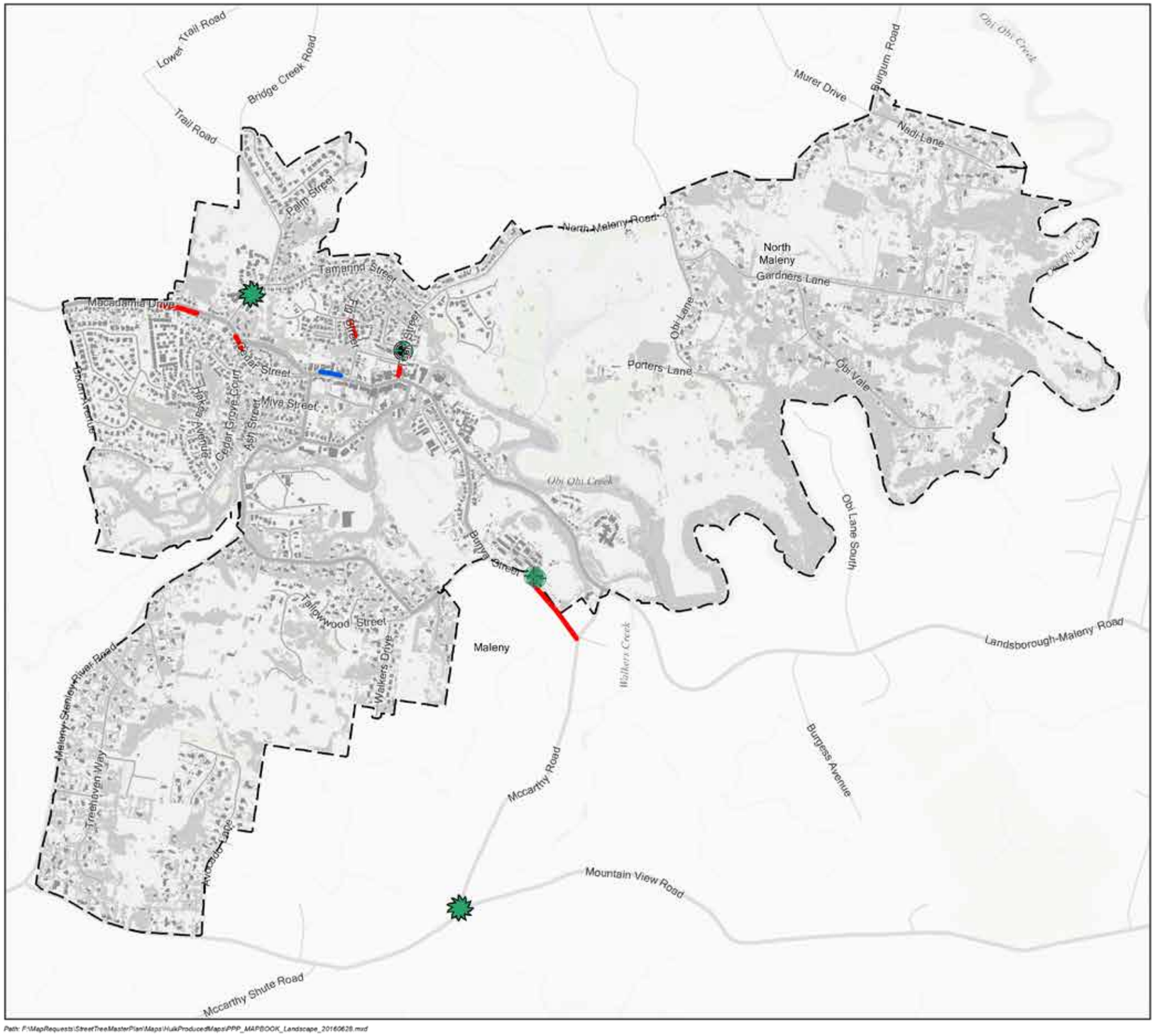
Priority Planting Plan

Maleny Local Plan Area



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Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 85 170 340 510 680 Metres

1:18,000 at A3 size

Maroochydore / Kuluin

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

On account of its picturesque river mouth setting, Maroochydore was one of the first Sunshine Coast locations to be settled by the Europeans. The plan area was also where the very first Sunshine Coast holiday homes and formal camp ground (at Cotton Tree on the banks of the Maroochy River) were established. Cotton Tree remains the focus of outdoor activities in the plan area today with the peaceful riverside setting characterised by sweeping views, shifting sands and the graceful canopy of cotton trees. Picnic Point and Bradman Avenue are other key landscapes of the plan area where veteran blue gums provide shade to the banks of the Maroochy River.

As the region's major activity centre, the mixed business of the locality's commercial precinct incorporates recreation, shopping, dining and commerce. With urban residential living the other major land use, the area offers a raft of lifestyle options. High density living dominates the central business district of Maroochydore (Duporth Avenue environs) and Cotton Tree. Sunshine Cove offers contemporary town house living while canal front and retirement resort living feature in Maroochy Waters. Streets containing low density, detached housing also occur in the plan area in streets east of Sugar Road, east and west of Maroochydore Road and in the small suburb of Kuluin, south of Fishermans Road.

Trees and landscape character

The natural environment of the plan area consisted of foreshore dune complexes, paperbark swamp, open woodland and a small section of closed forest where Alexandra Headlands and Maroochydore meet. Today the plan area is almost completely urbanised. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area clearly shows the extent and density of Maroochydore's urban landscape. Small patches of bushland remain in the southern portion of the precinct (as a buffer between the Sunshine Coast Motorway and the Sunshine Cove urban residential development). East of the Fishermans Road environmental reserve, paperbark forest prevails and a small patch of eucalypt woodland still exists in the Kuluin locality.

Canopy cover

The Maroochydore plan area has the lowest percentage of road reserve tree cover (17%) in all of the Sunshine Coast Council region, also exhibiting the smallest trees (2.2m on average). Very low tree canopy cover over private lands has also been reported for the plan area (21%).

Major opportunities and constraints

Maroochydore is the region's key Regional Economic Activity Centre. Development of the Maroochydore City Centre is an opportunity for street tree palettes in the wider area to align with those of the new city, however short-term streetscape works are not possible either within or adjacent to the PDA hatch due to the major infrastructure upgrades that will be undertaken as the city develops. The Sunshine Coast light rail project is another potential constraint to short term street tree planting initiatives (preventing street tree planting in the identified corridor) but should be viewed as an opportunity for integration of street trees as a part of the project when delivered.

The medium density recent and ongoing residential development in the area as a key locality of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* also significantly impacts street tree establishment potential. The existing constraints of increasing impermeable spaces and competition from above and below ground infrastructure are expected to increase exponentially in the area. Opportunities to increase the volume of street trees in the plan area to shade and cool what will be a very heavily urbanised locality in the future should be taken wherever possible.

Opportunity exists to increase tree canopy for amenity as well as shade and cooling in a number of identified feature planting nodes, and along the extensive pathway network. These include large road reserve spaces on Maroochydore Road and numerous intersections in the Cotton Tree precinct.

The scenic nature of the local plan area and existing water views (which are integral to the landscape setting) form the greatest constraint to local tree planting initiatives in the plan area. All new street tree plantings must be considerate of existing scenic amenity.

The Aragorn Bushland Reserve/Stella Maris School flying fox roost also forms a constraint to street tree planting in the area's immediately adjacent residential streets. Species selection should consider the foraging potential as well as desirability as a roost tree of any new street tree planted at the interface of the reserve and school grounds and surrounding local street.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree species selection reflects the distinct character of the locality and growing conditions of the coastal plain and fill soils.
- Current species mixes are reinforced with street tree planting configurations in major thoroughfares following a formal layout (with species changeover where natural breaks occur to enhance diversity).
- Street tree canopy is built wherever possible in this highly urbanised local plan area.
- Large trees are planted in strategic nodes to provide visual amenity as well as ecosystem services.
- Shade is created along major pedestrian routes especially in the vicinity of schools and child care centres where street trees exhibit close planting centres.
- Shady spaces are created and maintained in commercial centres to enhance vibrancy as well as increase comfort for shoppers and diners on hot days to encourage visitation.
- Street trees are positioned with respect to the preservation of existing views. Succession trees are added to existing clumps of vegetation in coastal and riverside locations.
- Non-Flying Fox attracting species (see planting palette in Part A: *Street Tree Master Plan Report: Species Selection Guidelines*) are used for new street tree plantings in streets surrounding the Aragorn Bushland Reserve/Stella Maris School bat roost.
- *Adopt A Street Tree Program* partnerships are encouraged in industrial areas as well as residential areas where local residents are receptive to the prospect of leafier, shadier streets.
- Street tree planting aligns with the Vision for the Maroochydore City Centre, Maroochy Foreshore Master Plan (September 2011), King Street Cotton Tree Master Plan (January 2002) and Alexandra Headlands to Cotton Tree Foreshore Master Plan (report date 2005).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Agathis robusta (kauri pine)
Alectryon coriacious (beach alectryon)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia brayleana (Queensland maple) (where existing only)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Peltophrum pterocarpum (yellow poinciana)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Feature trees (large planting sites)

Araucaria cookii (Cook's pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Baloghia inophylla (brush bloodwood)
Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Corymbia maculata (spotted gum)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon-scented gum)
Delonix regia (poinciana)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Euroschinus falcatus (ribbonwood)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Hibiscus tilliaceous / Hibiscus tilliaceous 'Rubra' (cotton tree)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Morus nigra (mulberry)
Melaleuca styphelioides (prickly paperbark)

Signature trees (cont.)

Syzygium moorei (coolamon) (garden bed locations only)
Syzygium oleosum (blue lilly pilly)
Terminalia catappa (Indian almond) (garden bed locations only)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Highlights/accent trees

Alloxylon flammeum (Queensland tree waratah)
Archtonophoenix cunninghamii (piccabeen palm)
*Brachychiton bidwillii** (little kurrajong - Maroochydore form) (trial locations)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani) (use in groupings only)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Livistona australis (cabbage palm)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Tabebuia argentea (trumpet tree)
Tabebuia palida (silver trumpet tree)

Trees for exposed coastal areas

Acronychia imperforata (Fraser island apple)
Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)
Alphitonia excela (red ash)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
*Clereodendron floribundum** (lolly bush) (trial locations)
*Calophyllum inophyllum** (beauty leaf) (trial locations)
Hibiscus tilliaceous (cotton tree)
Hibiscus tilliaceous 'Rubra' (rose cotton tree)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where existing)
Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)
*Terminalia catappa** (Indian almond) (garden bed spaces)

Trees for local streets

*Acronychia wilcoxiana** (silver aspen) (trial locations)
*Alectryon subcinereus** (wild quince) (trial locations)
*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
*Barklya syringifolia** (leather jacket) (trial sites)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Cryptocarya obovata** (pepperberry) (trial locations)
*Cryptocarya triplinervis** (three-veined laurel) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
*Diploglottis campbelli** (small leaf tamarind) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where existing)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Lagerstroemia archeriana (native crepe myrtle)
Leptospermum brachyandrum var. *longifolium* (weeping tea tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad leaf paperbark) (where space permits)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved bottle brush)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus seeana (narrow-leaved red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocaria obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Diploglottis campbelli (small leaf tamarind)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Maroochydore / Kuluin Local Plan Area

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Priority Planting Plan

Maroochydore / Kuluin Local Plan Area

Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

Disclaimer

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 100 200 400 600 800 Metres

1:21,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HukProducedMaps\PPP_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160628.mxd

Maroochy North Shore

Street tree strategy

Description of area and landscape character

The Maroochy North Shore plan area is 1785 hectares in size extending from the north side of the Maroochy River to just south of Mount Coolum. Encompassing the suburbs of Marcoola, Mudjimba, Pacific Paradise and Twin Waters, the local plan area also contains one of the most significant commercial operations in the region, the Sunshine Coast Airport.

Airport related industry and urban residential living in both coastal (Marcoola, Mudjimba) and canal front (Twin Waters) settings are the area's major land uses. Most of the plan area's residential areas are well established. The exception to this is the eastern most portion of the plan area where a new residential estate has been established in Pacific Paradise. Future urban residential developments are also earmarked for the southern part of the plan area.

Existing trees and character

The plan area is characterised by an open, flat and variable landscape. The striking rock formation of Mount Coolum forms a backdrop to the north. To the south-east, significant areas of environmental reserve break up residential living zones. The significant natural values of the Mount Coolum National Park and Maroochy River Conservation Park provide welcome contrast to the high rises of the Marcoola township. Similarly, the relaxed seaside environs of beach side Marcoola and Mudjimba are clearly distinguishable from the manicured landscapes of Twin Waters.

Naturally occurring plant communities consisted of mangroves and tidal saltmarsh, wetlands, coastal complexes and *Melaleuca* open woodlands. The cultivated landscape features coastal character species — coastal banksia, pandanus and sheoak, and the trusted tuckeroo, blue satinash, weeping lilly pilly, paperbark, hard quandong and brush box. Poinciana is a feature of the Pacific Paradise landscape where several large blue gums also make a significant streetscape contribution, while Norfolk Island pines provide vertical scale to beachside Marcoola.

Canopy cover

Canopy cover statistics show the area is slightly above-average for the region for road reserve vegetation cover as well as cover for all lands (42% and 41% respectively). Foliage density statistics generated have influenced the lower overall 'foliage score' for the area. This suggests that the types of trees commonly found in the area (predominately sheoaks, paperbarks and banksia) are less effective at shade and cooling than broad-leaf tree types. The more established areas of Pacific Paradise and Marcoola contain the highest percentage of vacant street tree planting sites within the local plan area.

Major opportunities and constraints

A high number of 'plantable' spaces are found within the plan area providing opportunity to significantly increase tree cover in the future. The Marcoola township was transformed as an outcome of major streetscape upgrade in 2011. Street tree plantings strong in coastal character are now fully established. Opportunity exists for this character to bleed out into surrounding streets through *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* (specifically in the network of streets to the east side of the airport runway where trees for screening as well as amenity are needed).

The beachside environs of Marcoola present excellent opportunities for succession plantings in esplanade locations where there are no ocean views. Opportunity to complete the avenue of tuckeroo growing along Mudjimba Beach Road will further enhance the leafy, shady entry way to the relaxed beachside locality.

With all tourists who fly into the Sunshine Coast Airport travelling through this plan area ample opportunities to use street trees to showcase the Sunshine Coast exist. Plantings to the David Low Way and appropriate vacant sites in and around the airport's industrial precinct have the potential to both provide amenity and increase ecosystem services to the locality.

The presence of the airport also forms a constraint to street tree planting with tree height restrictions as well as type (hollow bearing trees cannot be planted for example) on all new tree plantings within an 18km radius of the airport. Known food trees for birds and flying foxes should be avoided wherever possible.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree planting increases visual amenity in the plan area via the establishment of feature plantings in strategic locations.
- Street tree plantings seek to build tree canopy, sustain and reinforce the distinct character of each locality.
- New street tree plantings are respectful of existing water views and height and species type constraints within an 18km radius of the Sunshine Coast Airport.
- The Twin Waters locality continues to exhibit densely planted streets of lush, compact trees with larger natural character trees planted in open space areas.
- Street tree planting for the beachside communities of Marcoola and Mudjimba remain consistent with the natural coastal landscape palette, with only locally native species used to enhance the unadulterated natural character of the landscapes.
- Street tree planting palettes for the Pacific Paradise locality continue to mirror the colour and form of the existing palette (Sunshine Coast native, Australian native and exotic plants) with integration of a higher proportion of local rainforest trees (where irrigation can be supplied) for shade and cooling.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Suncoast Boulevard Landscape Plan* (December 2009), *Pacific Paradise Streetscape Plan* (no date), *Marcoola CCV Master Plan* (no date) and *Runway Drive Sunshine Coast Airport Access Road Landscape Plan* (December 2009).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Pacific Paradise

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree) (where space permits)
Delonix regia (poinciana) (where space permits)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash)
Syzygium oleosum (blue lilly pilly)
Terminalia catappa (Indian almond) (garden bed locations only)

Marcoola and Mudjimba coastal areas

Acronychia imperforata (Fraser island apple)
Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)
*Alphitonia petriei** (white ash) (trial locations)
Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Casuarina equisetifolia (horse tail sheoak)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Signature trees (cont.)

Twin Waters

Baloghia inophylla (brush bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribunda*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Trees for local streets

*Alectryon subcinereus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
*Acronychia wilcoxiana** (silver aspen) (trial locations)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
*Ellatostachys xylocarpa** (white tamarind) (trial locations)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved bottlebrush)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wildfire' (weeping red bottle brush)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry) (trial locations)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (broad leaf form) (blue satinash)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Trees for accent and highlights

Archtonophoenix cunninghamii (piccabeen palm)
*Barklya syringifolia** (leather jacket) (trial sites)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton bidwillii (little kurrajong - Maroochydore form)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani) (use in groupings in moist soils only)
Livistona australis (cabbage tree palm)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland (*Melaleuca*) and foreshore complex

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Maroochy North Shore Local Plan Area

Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

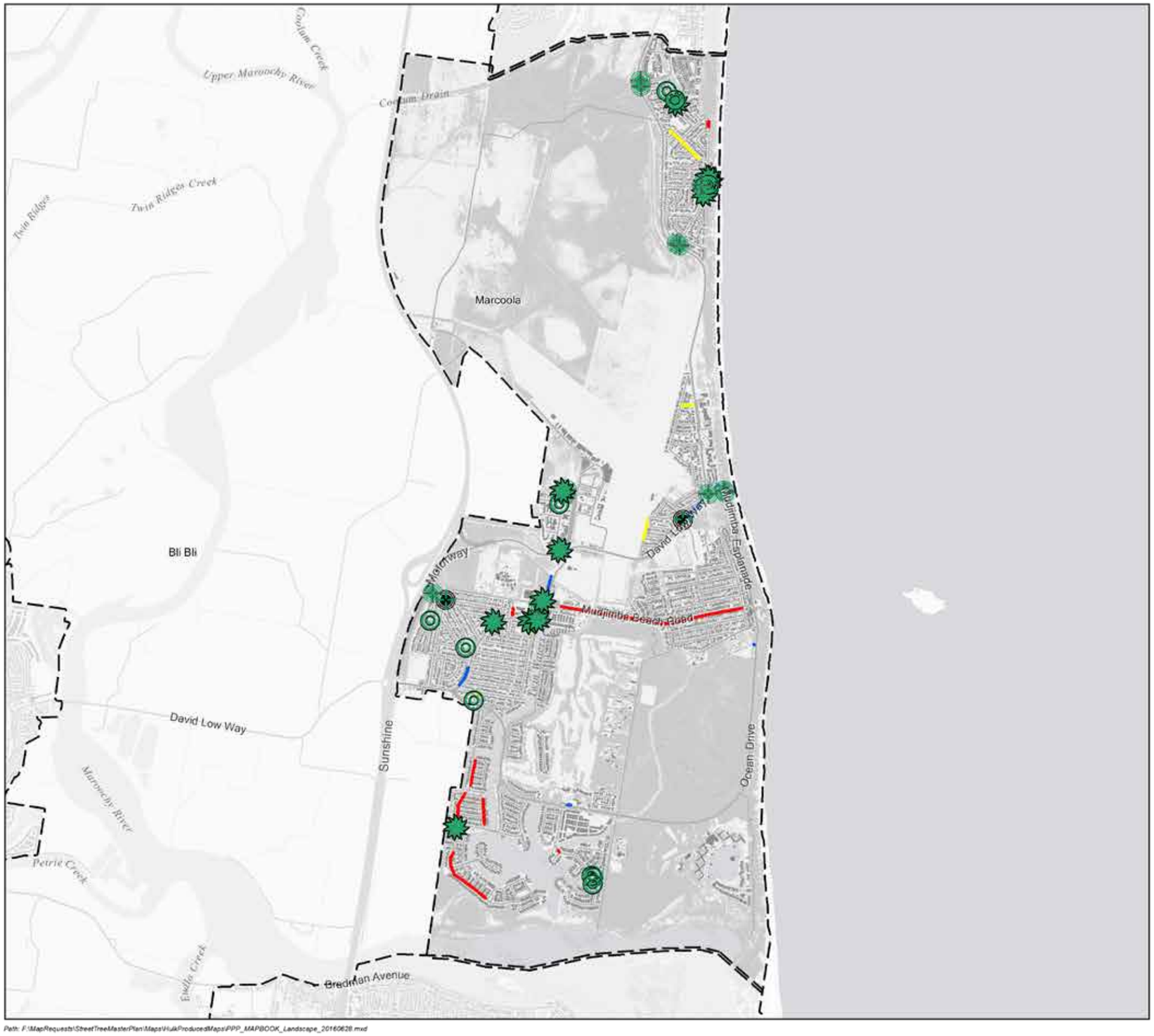
0 150 300 600 900 1,200 Metres

1:32,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HalfProductionMaps\FoliageShadeCover_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160530.mxd

Priority Planting Plan

Maroochy North Shore Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 150 300 600 900 1,200 Metres

1:32,000 at A3 size

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Mooloolaba / Alexandra Headland

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Mooloolaba / Alexandra Headland plan area is a coastal precinct located central to the Sunshine Coast with the Sunshine Motorway as the western boundary and the South Pacific Ocean to the east. The plan area encompasses the popular tourist hub of Mooloolaba and the relaxed seaside suburb of Alexandra Headlands. The surf, sand and vegetation that characterises the District Activity Centre provide an attractive setting for passive and active recreation, and many shopping and dining experiences. Land use in the locality is comprised of commercial and tourist-related enterprise and high, medium and low density residential living.

Trees and landscape character

Topographically diverse, the land is low lying at the southern extent of the plan area (where swampy river flats once supported mangrove communities), and steepens to the north where Mooloolaba meets Alexandra Headland. From the water, the Mooloolaba Spit is awash with the silver canopy of the horse tail sheoak while Norfolk Island pines frame the commercial precincts. Pandanus, coast banksia and cotton trees complete the foreshore palette while the ever present tuckeroo dominates local streetscapes. Swamp paperbark, ivory curl and golden penda are also well represented in the area.

Coastal foreshore complexes (fore-dune and coastal heath for example), paperbark and wallum woodland, mangrove and tidal salt marsh formed the vegetative cover of the majority of the area prior to settlement and clearing. Wet eucalypt forest grew in the area that is known as Alexandra Headland today. Significant natural areas where these plant communities prevail include the Alex Forest Conservation Area, Mooloolaba Environmental Reserve, and the extensive foreshore reserve of the plan area.

Canopy cover

Canopy cover statistics reported for road reserve areas (20% cover) and all land types (23% cover) are in the lowest percentile for the region. These statistics reflect the density and popularity of the coastal precinct, with the dominance of the built landscape evident in the plan area's *Foliage Cover and Shade* map.

The ever-changing landscape of this high profile precinct ensures that capital streetscape improvements are ongoing. The impact of private development on street trees is significant and has resulted in fragmentation of streetscapes in higher use areas. Infill and new street tree planting in these areas is now a priority.

Major opportunities and constraints

Current opportunities for new street tree plantings include the potential to build canopy, fill gaps in avenues and sustain vulnerable populations through succession tree planting.

As a part of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* where future higher density development on the Sunshine Coast will be focused, the existing constraints of reducing permeable spaces and increased competition for street trees will become even greater over time. Opportunity to establish extensive networks of street trees now that will soften the dense built form of the future, and shade and cool footpaths with closely spaced, compact trees should be taken wherever possible.

The potential to buffer the built environment also exists in the form of opportunities for the planting of large shade trees in landmark areas and strategic locations. Incomplete avenues present good opportunity to enhance the sense of arrival to the precinct, improve overall amenity and provide additional shade and cooling benefits to pedestrians.

A significant decline in the appearance of foreshore vegetation presents opportunity to rejuvenate esplanades and foreshore areas (where no open views to the water exist). Parkyn Parade (Mooloolaba Spit) is a priority area for street tree rejuvenation with good potential for increasing future sustainability and amenity, as well as increasing pedestrian comfort as an outcome of shading footpaths with street trees.

Retention and enhancement of significant views and vistas contributing to the setting, character and sense of place of Mooloolaba and Alexandra Headland are the greatest constraints to tree planting in the localities. Salt and wind exposure limits the species available for planting in open sites and where significant wind tunnelling occurs. Vandalism is also a potential constraint to planting in areas of intense use.

The small Emerald Woods flying fox roost adjoining Tepequar Drive is presently being managed by the maintenance of a 30m foraging and roosting buffer between adjoining residents and the small colony. Future street tree planting in this area will need to be considerate of the foraging potential of new tree plantings.

Adopt A Street Tree Program opportunities are plentiful with streets around the Mooloolaba State School considered a priority for shading and increasing pedestrian comfort through the addition of new street trees.

Tree planting strategies

Sunshine Coast native species form the base street tree palette for the plan area. Opportunities for the introduction of new species to add highlights are explored in an effort to increase species diversity and visual interest within the locality.

Infill planting to major thoroughfares and connecting streets seeks to shade footpaths and provide continuous tree canopy either through the planting of compact trees at close centres or larger trees that can provide increased shade and cooling benefits.

Tree canopy is built in the plan area through the planting of large canopy trees in strategic locations. Deep planting zones are reserved for the establishment of larger trees as densification of the locality intensifies.

New plantings are respectful of existing topography and the preservation of existing water views. The planting of succession trees occurs where no views exist so as to sustain tree canopy in areas where shade and cooling is needed the most.

New plantings in Tepaquar Drive are considerate of the small colony roosting in the environmental reserve adjacent with all future street tree plantings to consist of non flying-fox attracting species (see planting palette in *Part A Street Tree Master Plan Report: Species Selection Guidelines*).

Parkyn Parade is treated as a priority area for the establishment of new shade tree and succession plantings.

*Adopt A Street Tree Program*s target streets surrounding the Mooloolaba State School.

Street tree plantings in the Mooloolaba town centre reflect the outcomes of the *Place Making Mooloolaba Master Plan* (Decmber 2015) drawing on the area's natural strengths and building on its attractive qualities.

Street tree planting aligns with the *Mooloolaba Spit Futures Plan* (2009), *Alexandra Headlands Coast Connect Stages 1 & 2 Landscape Plan* (October 2012), *Alexandra Parade - Pacific Terrace to Mari Street Landscape Concept* (May 2010) and the *Nelson Park Landscape Master Plan* (March 2010).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Feature trees (large sites)

Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)
Corymbia maculata (spotted gum)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syzygium forte (brown satinash)
Syzygium oleosum (blue lilly pilly)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Feature trees for coastal exposed locations

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)
Alectryon coriacious (beach alectryon)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
*Calophyllum inophyllum** (beauty leaf) (*trial sites)
Casuarina equisetifolia (horse tail sheoak)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
*Cocos nucifera** (coconut) (trial locations - large garden beds only - regular and dwarf forms)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)
Terminalia catappa (Indian almond)

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees for accent and highlights

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (Piccabeen palm)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton bidwillii (little kurrajong - Maroochydore form)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani) (use in groupings only)
Livistona australis (cabbage tree palm)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Tabebuia argentea (trumpet tree)
Tabebuia palmeri (pink trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

*Acronychia wilcoxiana** (silver aspen) (trial locations)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)
Callistemon viridiflora (broad-leaved bottle brush)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
*Diospyros australis** (yellow persimmon) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum) (local provenance)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad leaf paperbark) (where space permits)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (broad-leaved bottle brush)
Mischarytera lautereriana (corduroy tamarind)
Petalostigma triloculare (long-leaved bitter bark)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland/open forest

Angophora leiocarpa (smooth barked apple)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon-scented gum)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Eucalyptus acmenoides (white mahogany)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus seeana (narrow-leaved red gum)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney blue gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Mooloolaba / Alexandra Headland Local Plan Area

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 70 140 280 420 560 Metres

1:15,000 at A3 size

Path: P:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HalfProofboardMaps\FoliageShadeCover_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160530.mxd

Priority Planting Plan

Mooloolaba / Alexandra Headland Local Plan Area

Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 70 140 280 420 560 Metres

1:15,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HulkProducedMaps\PPP_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160628.mxd

Mooloolah

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Mooloolah plan area occurs in the southern hinterland of the Sunshine Coast, north of Landsborough and east of the Blackall Range. A key meeting and spiritual area for traditional owners of the land, the area was settled with the advent of the Northern train line in the late nineteenth century.

The 790 hectare plan area contains a rural village which services the small local community, rural residential streets consisting of both large and smaller allotments, and rural lands. A local primary school and a number of community facilities occur within the plan area and pedestrian activity around these places is high. Horse riding is a key community focus with a pony club and horse riding school located in the centre of the plan area. Despite its small size, the town has a bustling atmosphere and a strong sense of place.

Trees and landscape character

The forest setting has a multitude of bushland and creekside environments and is characterised by the tall eucalypts of the Mooloolah Valley's natural landscape.

Martin Rungert Park containing a dense planting of Hill's figs and the village green are key areas of open space, the trees within central to the town's cultivated character landscape.

Natural vegetation communities of the plan area mostly belong to eucalypt woodland and tall open forest complexes. Mountain grey gum, ironbark, pink bloodwood and brush box are the dominant species of the plan area. Gallery rainforest (with weeping lilly pilly the foremost species) also naturally occurs within the plan area.

Canopy cover

Canopy statistics show the locality is one of the best performers in the region with cover, height and shade value of vegetation all being high. 52% of all lands are covered with vegetation and 82% of all lands are either covered in vegetation or shaded by vegetation when the sun is low in the sky (measured at both 9am and 3pm during the summer solstice). Statistics reported for road reserve spaces (37%) also suggest good tree cover.

These vegetation cover statistics are strongly reflected both in the plan area's *Foliage and Shade Cover* map and on the ground, with few priority street tree planting locations identified for the plan area.

Major opportunities and constraints

Good opportunities to strengthen the avenue of trees on the town's major approach of Mooloolah Road/Connection Road exist. Several potential nodes exist along the major thoroughfare on the outskirts of town where additional natural character plantings can be readily established. As the stretch of road approaches the town, opportunity exists to infill the existing avenue of character trees to mark the town's entryway and provide clear distinction between the natural forest surroundings and town activity centre.

Priority areas for shading occur near the Mooloolah State School and along several additional key sections of pathway. Within town, park–street interface plantings in the Village Green present opportunities to both enhance existing character and bolster the existing mature tree canopy through the addition of young trees.

Denser living areas to the south west of the town centre provide the best opportunities for *Adopt A Street Tree Program*s.

Constraints to street tree planting consist of planned duplication of the rail line and the flood potential of the lower areas of the town. Species selection and street tree placement should be considerate of the limitations in these areas.

Street tree planting strategies

- The forest feel of the town is sustained and strengthened with the addition of natural character plantings along town lead-ins.
- Pedestrian networks are enhanced with shade tree plantings.
- The town's character landscape is enhanced with succession and park interface street tree plantings.
- The existing street tree palette is expanded to include a higher proportion of rainforest species for use in appropriate sites.
- The hinterland town character is enhanced with the use of street tree species to provide accent, colour and contrast.
- *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* are undertaken in accordance with local community preference.
- Street tree plantings align with the *Mooloolah River Trail Master Plan: Plan 1 Mooloolah Township* (April 2006).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees / Major thoroughfares

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood) (where space permits)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)

Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)

Syzygium australe (brush cherry)

Waterhousia floribunda (syn. Syzygium floribundum) (weeping lilly pilly)

Feature trees for large spaces

Baloghia inophylla (brush bloodwood)

Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree)

Delonix regia (poinciana) (succession/infill only)

Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)

Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)

Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)

Grevillea hilliana (Hill's silky oak)* (trial species)

Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame tree)

Samanea (syn. Albizia) *saman* (rain tree)

Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)

Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Tabebuia argentina (Caribbean trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)

*Castanospora alphandii** (brown tamarind) (trial locations)

Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)

Diospyros pentamera * (myrtle ebony) (trial locations)

Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where existing only)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

*Guioa semi-glauca** (wild quince) (trial locations)

Harpullia hillii (tulipwood)

Litsea australis (brown bolly gum)

Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)

*Mallotus phillippensis** (red kamala) (trial locations)

Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)

*Notolea longifolia** (mock olive) (trial locations)

*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)

*Planchonella pohlmaniana** (yellow boxwood) (trial locations)

*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)

Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)

Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Xanthostemon oppotusifolius (southern penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Eucalyptus acmenoides (white mahogany)

Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)

Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)

Eucalyptus propinqua (mountain grey gum)

Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)

Eucalyptus siderophloia (northern grey iron bark)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum / forest red gum)

Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)

Lophostemon confertus (brush box)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (swamp paperbark)

Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)

Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)

Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)

Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)

Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)

Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)

Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)

Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)

Grevillea robusta (silky oak)

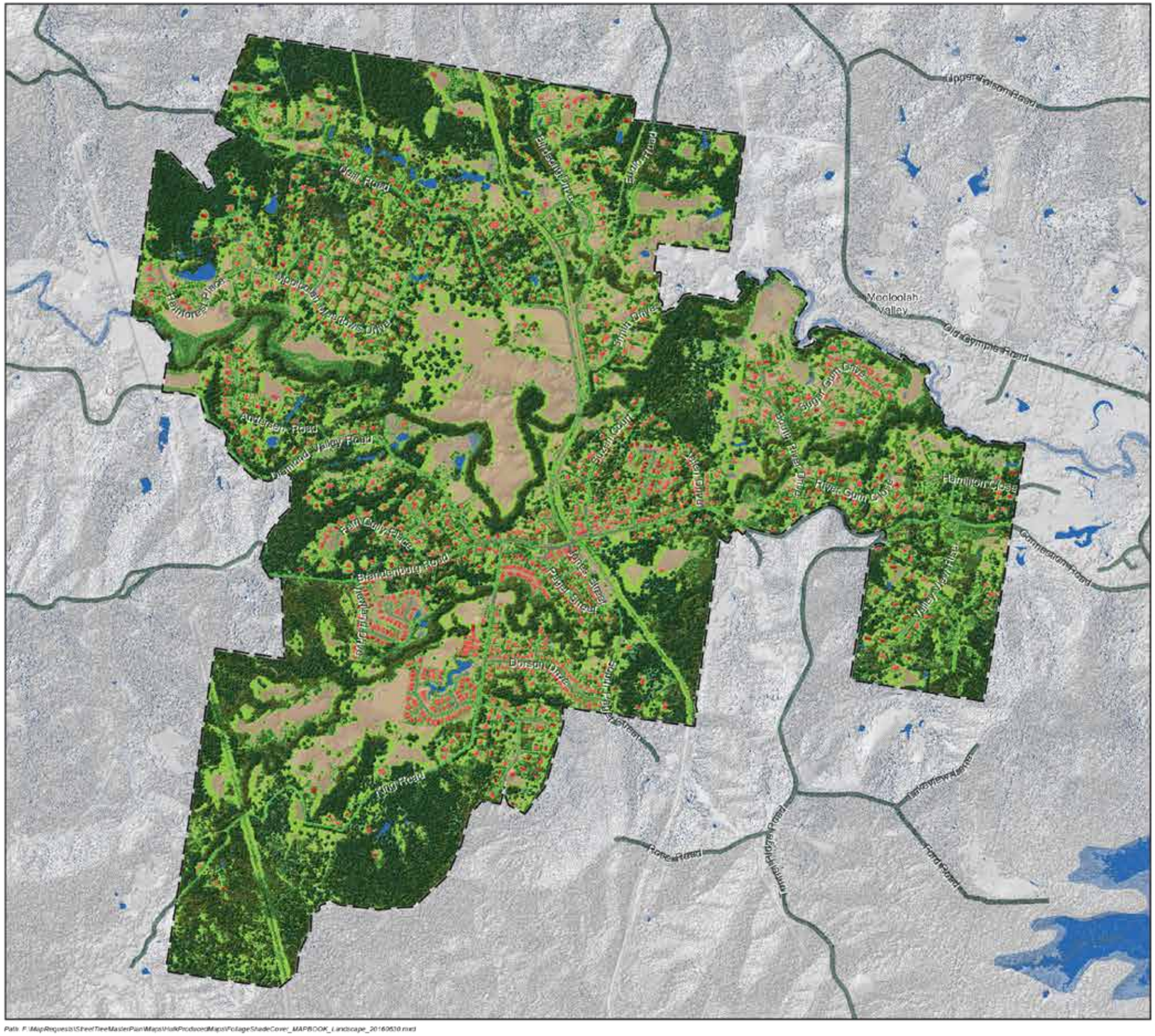
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in the localities of Glenview and Diamond Valley.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Mooloolah Local Plan Area



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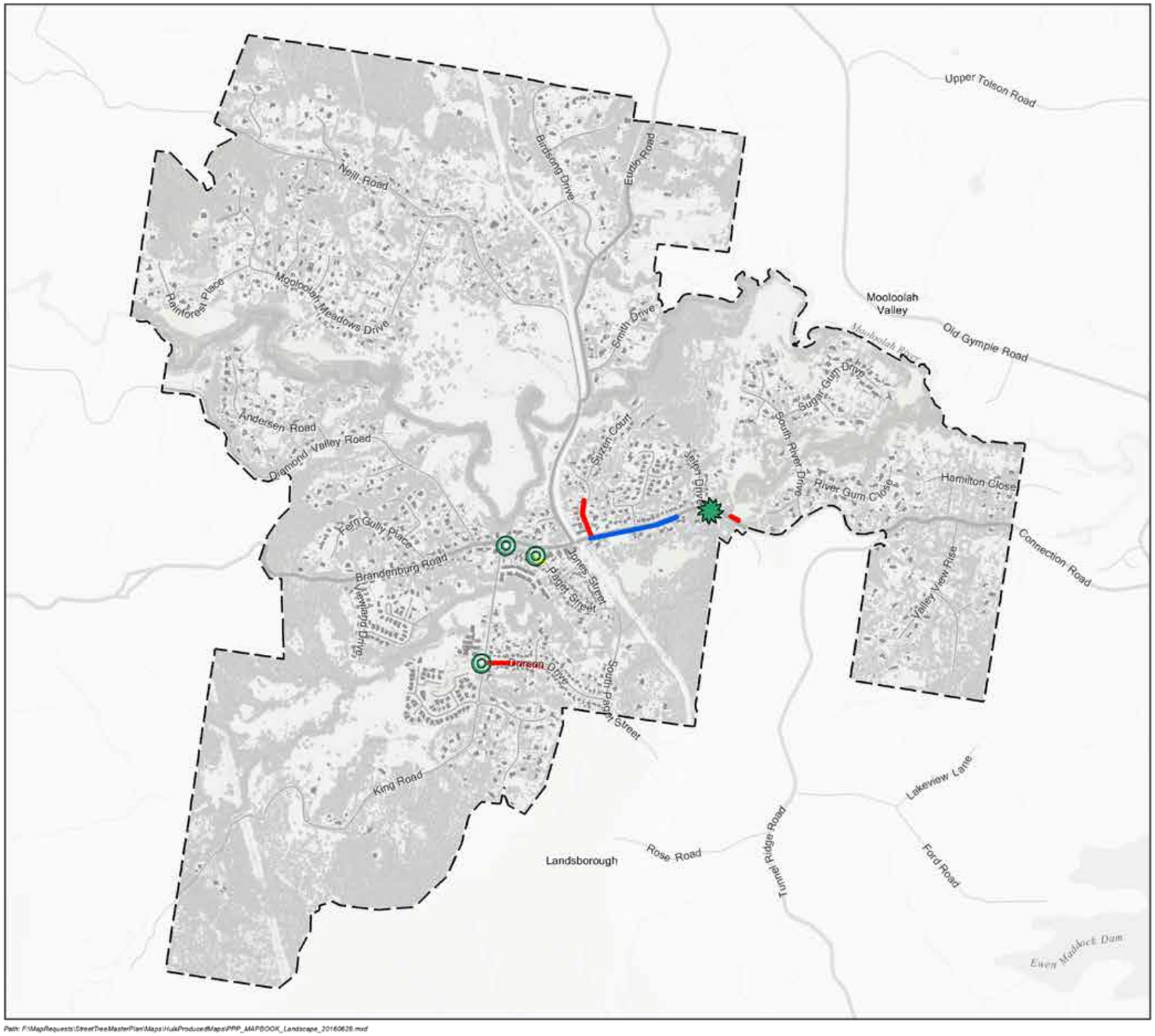
Priority Planting Plan

Mooloolah Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 80 160 320 480 640 Metres

1:17,000 at A3 size

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Nambour

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Nambour plan area is comprised of the suburbs Nambour, Burnside, Coes Creek, Rosemount and Parklands. Affectionately known as the 'hub of the hinterland', sugar cane was the former focus of the town, with a bustling industry of production of the crop in surrounding farmlands and processing in the town centre's former mill until its closure in 2003. Health is now considered the key growth industry of the plan area with the hospital precinct the focus of major activity in the plan area today. Land use is mostly urban residential living.

The town plays host to the annual Queensland Garden Expo (the Sunshine Coast's premiere flower and garden show), which is fitting considering the great variety of trees and shrubs growing in both public and private landscapes in the locality. An established tree canopy now covers the town's business activity centre following a highly successful streetscape upgrade that has transformed the centre into a lush and attractive commercial setting.

Trees and landscape character

The natural landscape of Nambour consists of eucalypts of both wet and dry forest systems and paperbark woodland, wet sclerophyll (eucalypt upper and rainforest lower storey) and notophyll vine forest (rainforest). Substantial tracts of natural vegetation remain in the area's major open space areas including Petrie Creek, Koala Park and Cilento Park.

The cultivated landscape is also strong in character with many varieties of exotic and native plants evident in private gardens especially. Signature canopy species include Queensland maple, leopard tree, Cuban royal and piccabeen palms, tulipwood, lilly pillys, bottle and yellow flame trees. Hoop pines dotted around the plan area provide vertical scale and interest as well as grounding the 'town in a garden' as a Sunshine Coast hinterland town.

Canopy cover

With a picturesque landscape of rolling hills and traditional Queenslander style detached dwellings, Nambour has a unique old world charm. Despite areas of heavy urbanisation, the *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area demonstrates how the greenery of the locality balances the built landscape. Mature trees growing within private land make a critical contribution to Nambour's urban forest. This is evident in foliage statistics generated for the plan area with an above average percentage of total canopy cover (44%) yet below average figures reported for road reserve spaces alone (28%).

Major opportunities and constraints

Various entry statement and feature node planting opportunities exist along Coronation Avenue and Currie Street (the town's major thoroughfares). Good potential for building tree canopy in high impact locations exist (around the local high school and garden cemetery for example).

The infill planting potential of Nambour Connection Road (specifically where the major thoroughfare passes over the crest and descends into town) also presents good opportunity to beautify and strengthen the sense of arrival to Nambour.

With a strong streetscape character already in place in the centre of town, good opportunity exists for this mixed rainforest street tree theme to bleed out into the surrounding area.

A current program of reactivation for Nambour provides a platform for the development of programs of streetscaping to enhance local amenity. Streets immediately surrounding the CBD are considered a priority for shade creation. Other footpath shading priorities have been identified in the education precinct of Burnside as well as adjacent to Nambour High School.

Nambour's hilly landscape also presents good opportunity for feature and intersection plantings (using character species specifically selected to provide vertical scale and interest, hoop pines for example) to be enjoyed from the many vantage points in and around the town.

The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map suggests the newer estates of Image Flat Road contain the greatest living densities as well as parts of Burnside. Prospects are good to build canopy in these areas through *Adopt A Street Tree Program*s.

Significant constraints to establishing new trees exist along Currie Street, the main thoroughfare of Nambour, and within the ever-growing Nambour hospital precinct. In these areas limited verge spaces as well as demands for parking prevent the establishment of significant shade tree networks that are needed to support current and future foot traffic.

Other constraints to street tree planting include duplication of the rail line earmarked for the future and the overhanging canopy of private trees precluding planting in many areas of adjacent road reserve.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree plantings sustain the lush and green character of the township. This character bleeds out into surrounding streets, with avenues of trees leading into and out of town reinvigorated and strengthened, and streetscape cohesion enhanced.
- Street trees are used to create landmarks and features in strategic locations.
- A more diverse palette of species is used in street tree plantings in keeping with the richness, colour and variety of plants in private gardens. Mixed plantings are established in streets without a clear formal planting theme.
- Street trees create a network of green, shady streets around local schools and continue to complement character homes and soften and frame the built landscape.
- Street trees enhance connections between the centre of town and local parks as well as the Nambour Showgrounds.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Nambour Activation Plan* (October 2016) and *Nambour Hub of the Hinterland Public Domain Concept Plan* (June, 2007).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue and Feature trees

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree)
Commersonia bartramia (brown kurrajong)
Darlingia darlingiana (brown silky oak)
Delonix regia (poinciana)
Diploglottis australis (tamarind)
Diploglottis campbellii (small-leaved tamarind)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia brayleana (Queensland maple) (where existing only)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Melaleuca salicina (syn. *Melaleuca salignus*) (white bottle brush)
Peltophrum dubium (yellow poinciana)
Samanea saman (silk tree)
Schizolobium parahyba (Brazilian fern tree)
Sterculia quadrifila (peanut tree)
Syzygium forte (water gum) (garden bed plantings only)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *ingens* (red apple lilly pilly)
Syzygium oleosum (blue lilly pilly)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (Bangalow palm)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Colvillea racemosa (Colville's glory)
Lagerstroemia indica (crepe myrtle)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Mellicope rubra (euodia)
Morus nigra (mulberry)
Roystonea regia (Cuban royal palm)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton populneus (kurrajong)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree) (where existing)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
*Diospyros pentamera** (persimmon) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Erythrina vespertilio (bat's wing coral tree)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Harpullia hillii (blunt-leaf tulip)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved paperbark)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Syzygium australe 'Resilience' (resilient lily pilly)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. S*yzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Angophora leiocarpa (smooth-barked apple)
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy apple)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *citriodora* (lemon-scented gum)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia henryi (large-leaved spotted gum)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)
Eucalyptus acmenoides (white mahogany)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus propinqua (mountain grey gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)

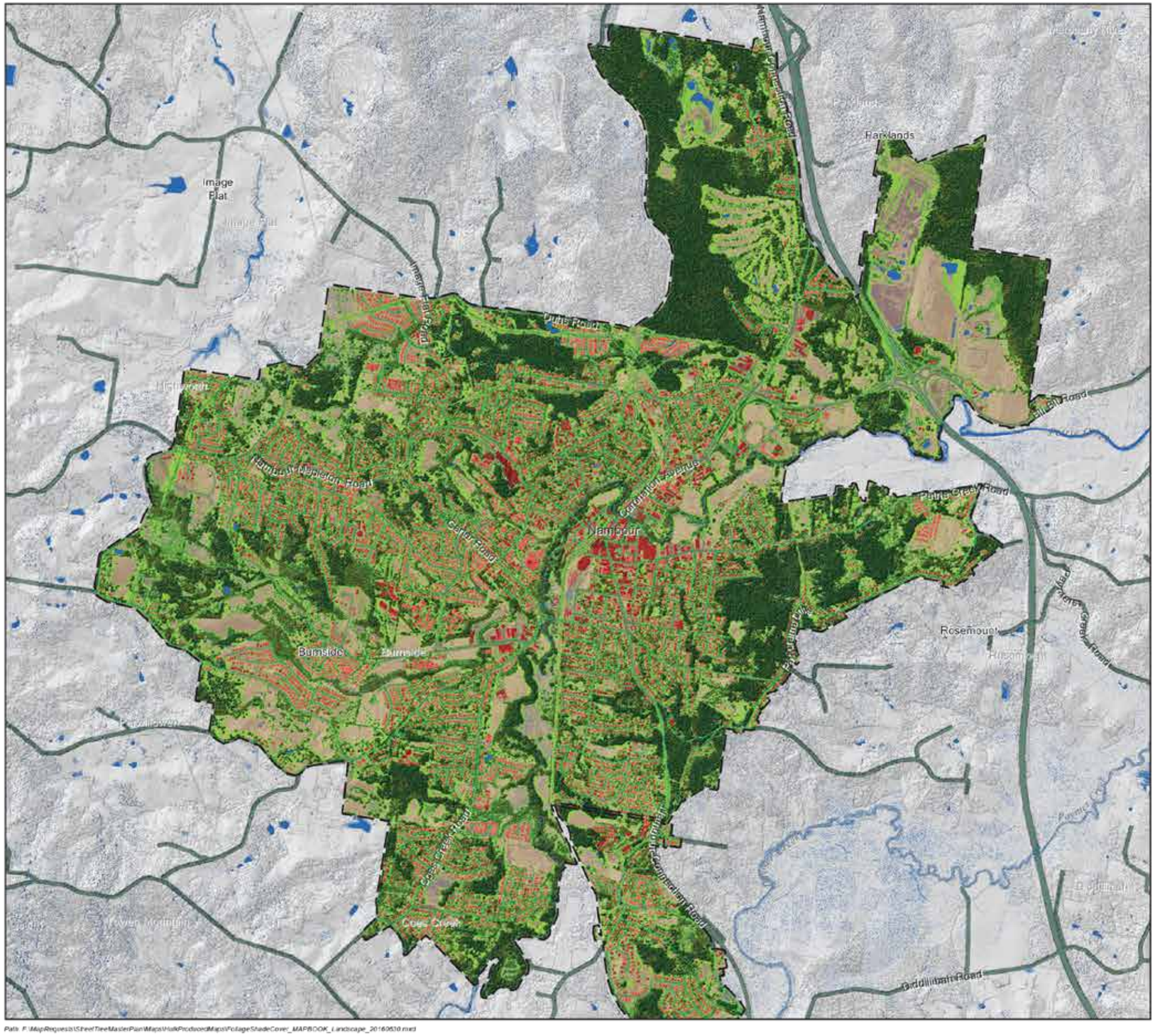
Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough-leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Backhousia subargentea (giant ironwood)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony/grey persimmon)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Sloanea woollsii (yellow carabeen)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in Image Flat, Perwillowen, Highworth and Kulangoor.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Nambour Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)
- 0 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 2
- 2.0 - 6
- 6.0 - 12
- 12.0 - 18
- 18.0 - 80
- Canopy Shade

Building Height (m)
- 0 - 1
- 1.0 - 2.8
- 2.8 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 12.0
- 12.0 - 65
- Water Bodies
- Local Plan Area Boundary

Disclaimer
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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

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1:27,000 at A3 size

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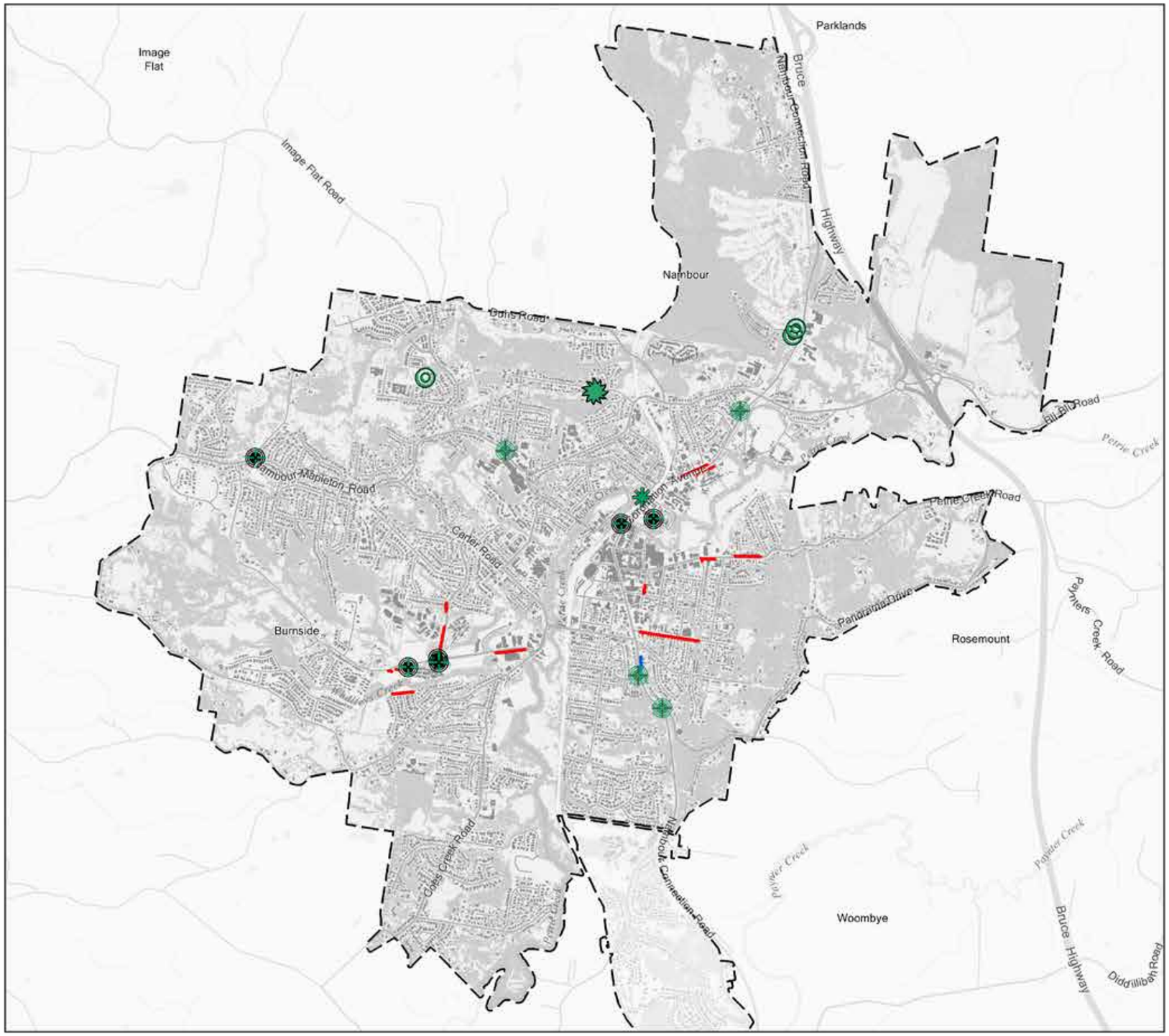
Priority Planting Plan

Nambour Local Plan Area



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Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Metres

1:27,000 at A3 size

Palmwoods

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

Tucked into the foothills of the Blackall Range, Palmwoods lies in a gently undulating landscape. Named after the piccabeen palm groves that were once a significant feature of the landscape, Palmwoods was purpose-built as a timber town following construction of the North Coast rail line and later the focus shifted from timber to the production of fruit crops. Horticulture remains one of the major industries of the plan area today.

Residential estates continue to grow in the plan area with many young families moving to the conveniently located hinterland town. Despite steady growth in housing and traffic, Palmwoods has retained its historic charm and natural woodland character. Vistas over farmlands to the west and the backdrop of the steep ridge of the Blackall Range are important borrowed landscape elements that contribute significantly to the look and feel of the locality. The heritage character of the town itself is complemented by a cultivated landscape of signature trees.

Trees and landscape character

Eucalypt woodland, *Melaleuca* woodland, eucalypt forest and notophyll vine forest all naturally occur within the plan area. Blackbutt, brush box, pink bloodwood and tallowwood are the predominate natural character species and form dense stands along the town's major approach of Woombye–Palmwoods Road. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area shows numerous parcels of bushland where the trees are mostly over 18m high.

A strong character landscape is also evident in town with Illawarra flame tree, jacaranda, silky oak, silk trees and piccabeen palms signature species. This character palette complements the historic architecture of the town, and provides vertical scale to the village.

Canopy cover

Canopy statistics report that Palmwoods has a high volume of trees with 41% cover across all land types and 43% cover over the road reserve. *Foliage and Shade Cover* mapping shows extensive open areas in the plan area where farmland exists. Rural residential development is greatest south-west of the plan area. Quality streetscapes are establishing in these newer residential estates which show a good mix of street tree species and very good rates of occupancy (with few vacant sites evident).

Major opportunities and constraints

Good opportunity exists to reinforce and sustain natural character through footpath and feature plantings on the town's major entry-way where blackbutt, tallowwood, pink bloodwood and brush box dominate the landscape.

Open space areas along this route would also benefit from succession plantings and present good opportunity for the establishment of new street trees on parkland perimeters.

Significant potential to enhance the town's cultivated landscape character and reinvigorate the leafy village atmosphere with additional planting of the signature Illawarra flame trees and piccabeen palms has also been identified.

The southern section of the town (nearer to the station) presents the best opportunities for canopy building and increasing town amenity. Good potential for rejuvenation of this area of town with new street tree plantings exists. Additional signature plantings in this area could significantly lift amenity lending interest to the historic building façades and providing colourful accents.

Wide verges in the locality's older streets immediately surrounding the townscape present opportunity to infill avenues of jacaranda (with a suitable replacement species on account of the invasive plant status of the tree at present) to enhance these attractive shady spaces.

Pathways to the west side of town present good opportunity for street tree planting for the provision of shade.

The previously existing flying fox roost at Dunning Street is considered a constraint to future street tree planting. Although the flying foxes have not returned since a seasonal absence in 2014, the planting of any foraging or roost attracting species within the immediate area is considered a high risk.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street tree planting sustains the hinterland character of the town with strong natural character themes along the town's northern approach and cultural character within the town centre.
- The current street tree species mix and hinterland character of the town centre is reinforced with a return to the use of mango, macadamia and other traditional food trees as features (in garden bed locations) in recognition and celebration of Palmwood's history.
- Rainforest species are used for street tree plantings in residential streetscapes with mixed planting themes followed where possible.
- Character plantings and tree-lined streets are re-established in the southern section of town where new plantings will also provide additional shade to footpaths.
- Signature character species are used for feature planting spaces and park perimeter plantings.
- A network of shady spaces is established between the town's recreational facilities and local school.
- Street tree planting is in accordance with the Placemaking Palmwoods Public Domain Master Plan (November 2014).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees and feature nodes

*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
Araucaria bidwillii (bunya) (in garden beds only)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Beilschmeidia obtusifolia (blush walnut)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Diploglottis campbellii (small-leaved tamarind)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Ellatostachys xylocarpa (white tamarind)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallow wood)
Ficus opposita (sandpaper fig)
Flindersia brayleyana (Queensland maple)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (yellowwood)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Harpullia hiliana (blunt-leaf tulipwood)
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweetgum)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Macadamia integrifolia (macadamia)
Mangifera indica (mango) (in garden beds only)
Mischarytera lautereriana (corduroy tamarind)
Morus nigra (mulberry)
Planchonella australis (black apple)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
Syzygium oleosum (blue lilly pilly)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *smithii* (riberry)
Tamarindus indica (tamarind)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees for accent and highlights

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (piccabeen palm)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)

Trees for local streets

*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
*Alectryon subcinereus** (wild quince) (trial locations)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small-leaved tuckeroo)
Diploglottis australis (native tamarind)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
*Guioa semi-glauca** (wild quince) (trial locations)
Harpullia hiliana (blunt-leaf tulipwood)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
*Litsea leefiana** (brown bolly gum) (trial locations)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (broad leaf form) (blue satinash)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in the localities of Chevallum and Landers Shoot.

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland/open forest

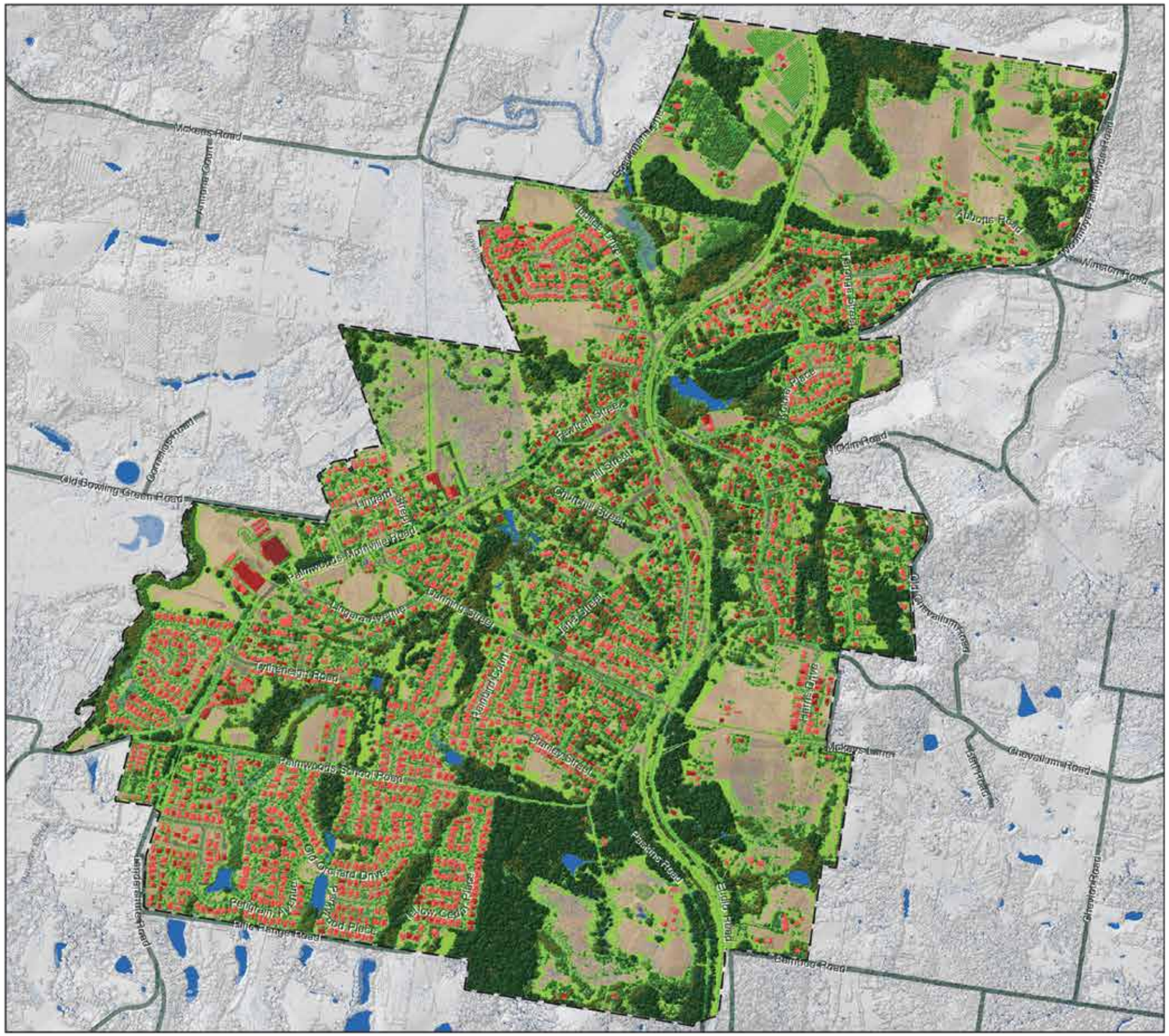
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy apple)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Agathis robusta (kauri pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Backhousia myrtifolia (willow myrtle)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)
Drypetes deplanchei (yellow tulipwood)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Excoecaria dallachyana (scrub poison tree)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Palmwoods Local Plan Area



Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

0 55 110 220 330 440 Metres

1:12,000 at A3 size

Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\InUse\ProducedMaps\FoliageShadeCover_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160630.mxd

Priority Planting Plan

Palmwoods Local Plan Area

Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 55 110 220 330 440 Metres

1:12,000 at A3 size

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Peregian South

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The Peregian South plan area comprises the purpose-built communities of Peregian Springs, Coolum Ridges and Peregian Breeze, east of the Sunshine Motorway. Located mid-way between Coolum and Noosa, the 597 hectare plan area has its own shopping centre, child care facilities, cafés and extensive sports and recreation facilities.

Small allotments containing contemporary style dwellings, shady streets and a significant network of pedestrian pathways characterise the urban residential landscape of the plan area. With a primary land use of master planned community living, the plan area's two schools reflect the young family demographic, however residential living associated with the golf course sees a high proportion of retirees, recreation and lifestyle-focused residents also residing in the locality. The extensive greens and fairways of the golf course, the Doonan Creek Bushland Conservation Reserve and local parks in and amongst the residential streets provide critical open space to the extensive and still growing urban residential estate.

Trees and landscape character

The locality occurs amongst significant areas of high conservation significance with Noosa National Park adjoining the plan area. Some remnant patches of vegetation remain and continue to characterise this area as an open woodland.

Paperbark, swamp and scribbly gum woodland, and pockets of sedgeland once covered the plan area. Today's landscape has a contemporary coastal feel blending formal and natural landscapes. Weeping lilly pilly and brush box are the prominent avenue trees of the area. Eumundi quandong also features strongly. Plantings within local streets follow formal layouts and contain a good mix of contemporary street tree types.

Sites for feature trees have been allowed for in the streetscape design of the residential landscape with larger/higher impact trees positioned at intersections, gateways and within roundabouts.

Canopy cover

Expanses of open land shown in the plan area's *Foliage and Shade Cover* map demonstrate the extensive network of residential streets and yet to be developed land parcels within the locality (as well as those areas currently under construction). With below average vegetation cover across all lands within the plan area (33% which is 5% below the regional average), statistics generated for canopy cover for road reserve areas only are slightly above-average for the region (33%).

Field observations suggest that there is little opportunity for infill planting in road reserve spaces. These canopy statistics reflect the age of street tree plantings rather than the extent or quality of the Peregian Springs street tree network.

Major opportunities and constraints

Despite there being little opportunity for infill planting, the potential to sustain the existing tree canopy and look and feel of the plan area is very good. Vacant infill sites around the Peregian Springs State School (specifically along Ridgeview Drive) provide opportunity to increase pathway shade in key areas of high pedestrian activity. Strengthening avenue plantings and bolstering streetscapes through street tree planting at park-streetscape interfaces are other short term street tree planting priorities for the plan area.

*Adopt A Street Tree Program*s should target streets where construction impacts have caused tree losses (following completion of developer maintenance periods). With a number of streetscapes in private tenure (especially in Coolum Ridges), local residents should be encouraged to ensure that existing trees in these areas (which contribute to the urban forest of the area as a whole) are protected and sustained into the future.

The species *Syzygium tierneyanum* (river cherry) and *Mellicope elleryana* (euodia) are very well represented in the area's local streets. These species are no longer planted as street trees in standard verge spaces as an outcome of undesirable traits. These species should be phased out of streetscapes through natural attrition, presenting opportunity for new species to be trialled in their place.

Ongoing residential development within the plan area presents the greatest constraint to street tree establishment (as well as threat to existing young trees).

Street tree planting strategies

- The lush, sub-tropical feel of the plan area is sustained through ongoing succession and replacement street tree planting.
- Street tree plantings continue to balance the built form of the area with high planting densities and a formal planting layout. A greater emphasis on mixed-planting streetscapes is evident in future streetscapes within the estate (retaining the formal planting formations which now characterise the locality).
- Opportunities to diversify the existing street tree palette are sought with anchor and park-street interface plantings used to break up the monotony of the formal planting themes throughout the estate.
- Street trees enhance and reflect the plan area's natural character in streets that interface with areas of remnant vegetation and open space.
- Street tree placement is respectful of existing open views to the golf course which provide visual amenity to streets and residential areas.
- Public road reserve spaces in newer residential landscapes are periodically reviewed for infill planting requirements (following completion of developer on-maintenance periods) to replace lost trees as soon as possible.
- *Syzygium tierneyanum* (river cherry), *Syzygium jambos* (rose apple) and *Mellicope elleryana* (euodia) are phased out of standard streetscapes locations through natural attrition. *Mellicope elleryana* as a naturally occurring and locally important character tree can however continue to be planted within garden bed environments to provide seasonal interest and colour.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Trees for large spaces

Angophora leiocarpa (smooth barked apple)
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy apple)
Corymbia henryi (large-leaved spotted gum)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame tree)

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flammeum (tree waratah)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Livistona decora (fan palm)
Mellicope elleryana (euodia) (garden bed locations only)

Trees for local streets

Acronychia imperforata (Fraser Island apple)
*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
*Cryptocarya glaucescens** (jackwood) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
*Diospyros germinata** (Queensland ebony) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
*Ellatostachys xylocarpa** (white tamarind) (trial locations)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Leptosperumum brachyandrum var. *longifolium* (weeping tea tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Petalostigma pubescens (quinine bush)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

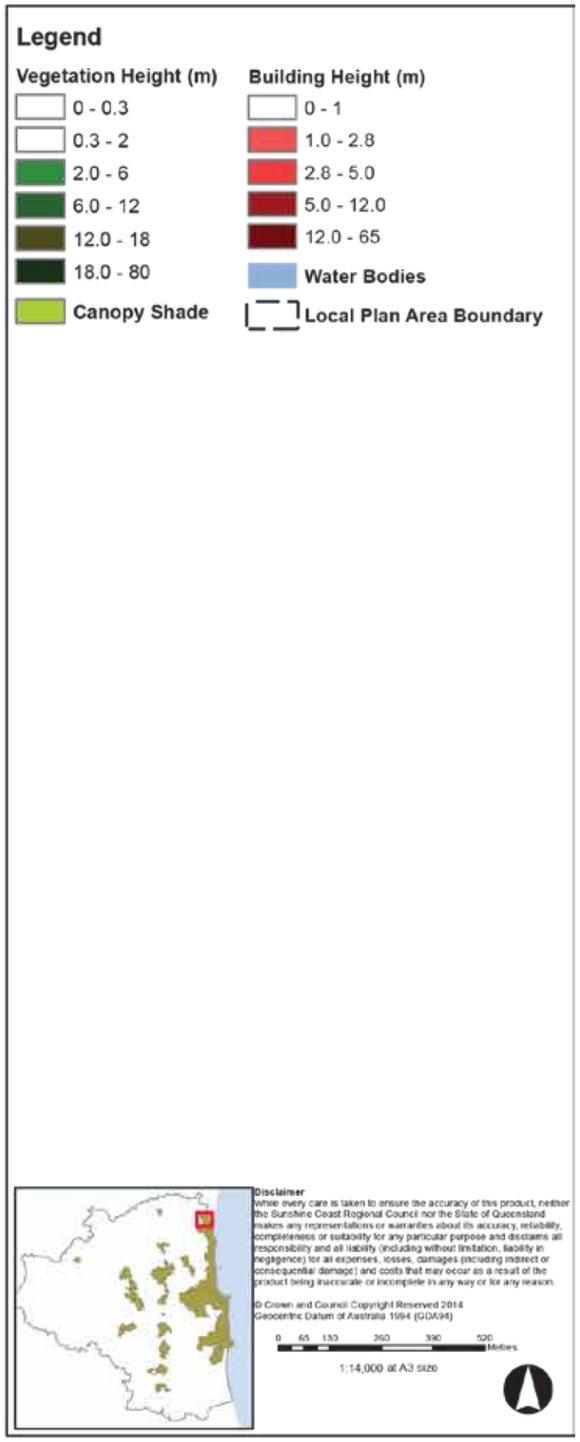
Woodland / open forest

Angophora leiocarpa (smooth barked apple)
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy apple)
Corymbia henryi (large-leaved spotted gum)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus propinqua (mountain grey gum)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in the localities Verrierdale and Weyba Downs.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Peregian South Local Plan Area



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Priority Planting Plan

Peregian South Local Plan Area

Legend

Priority planting locations

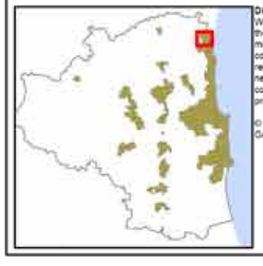
Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)



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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 65 130 260 390 520 Metres

1:14,000 at A3 size

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Sippy Downs

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The plan area of Sippy Downs is comprised of the suburbs of Sippy Downs, Chancellor Park and a collection of streets occurring in the localities of Tanawha and Buderim, on the south side of Buderim Mountain. Totalling 775 hectares in land area, a dense urban residential landscape including retirement living as well as both established and new residential estates exists to the south. The landscape to the north also contains higher density living yet provides more of a forest feel with patches of bushland remaining which buffer the residential landscape.

A shopping precinct that services the wider district is located north–east of the plan area and the Sunshine Coast's education and learning precinct incorporating the University of the Sunshine Coast, Chancellor Park Primary School, Chancellor State College, Sienna Catholic School (primary) and Sienna Catholic College (secondary), dominates the centre of the plan area. Zoned as a Major Activity Centre, a town centre with a 'town in a bush' landscape theme, is being developed north of the university.

Trees and landscape character

Clay soils reflect the precinct's Maroochy River floodplain setting. The plan area is bordered by the distinct wallum woodland of Mooloolah National Park, where low heathland vegetation is interspersed with scribbly gums. Natural vegetation communities include scribbly gum woodland to open forest, tall open forest dominated by flooded gum and open forest dominated by pink bloodwood and ironbark. Wetter areas were covered in vegetated swamp and *Melaleuca* forest.

The natural woodland character prevails in the area's educational and learning hub with fragments of natural bushland making a significant landscape impression. Cultivated trees are mostly respectful of the natural landscape character especially around the university precinct where the tree canopy is comprised of brush box, swamp box, paperbark and turpentine.

The southern section of the plan area is dominated by a network of lakes that form the Chancellor Lakes system. Fig trees form strong landmarks in the area's major roundabouts. Character species growing in the town centre of Chancellor Park include tulipwood, white oak and yellow flame trees.

Canopy cover

Canopy statistics generated for the plan area report canopy cover to be well below average for the Sunshine Coast region with 28% of all lands exhibiting vegetation cover and only 20% of road reserve spaces. While the dense residential landscape is accurately depicted in the plan area's *Foliage and Canopy Cover* map, it should be noted that these statistics do not accurately reflect street tree occupancy rates, with many juvenile and semi-mature street trees plantings evident in recently developed areas of the locality.

Major opportunities and constraints

Numerous opportunities to increase user comfort along pedestrian and cycling networks through the addition of street trees for shading exist. With both school children and retirees using pathways extensively in this plan area, planting new street trees in 'shade hungry' locations will be critical to the ongoing use of active transport networks and the locality's future liveability. This is especially the case in the medium density development zone around the university where constraints to street tree establishment including wide footpaths and narrow verges, relaxed building setbacks, lighting, car parking and public transport infrastructure, will significantly increase in the area over time.

Established residential streets where street tree vacancies are high (as opposed to newer residential estates where occupancy is generally high but trees are still young) offer the best opportunity for *Adopt A Street Tree Programs*.

The low-lying land is relatively exposed and this as well as heavy clay soils in many locations are considered the major constraints to street tree planting in the locality. Acid sulphate soils while not a direct threat, may impact street trees if disturbed.

Street tree planting strategies

- Sunshine Coast native tree species form the primary street tree planting palette for the plan area.
- The shopping precinct of Chancellor Park provides for a more diverse and colourful palette of street trees.
- Street trees complement the 'town in a bush' vision for the Sippy Downs Town Centre.
- Natural character is reinforced in streets adjacent to natural areas (east and north of the plan area).
- Street tree planting to entryways and within avenues leading to schools and the university precinct contribute to the cosmopolitan and vibrant nature of the learning hub. While opportunities for a greater emphasis on mixed species plantings are explored in the future, existing formal avenues of trees are reinforced with extension and infill planting.
- Shade tree plantings at close centres increase the comfort of footpaths and cycleways for users in areas of high activity.
- *Adopt A Street Tree Programs* seek to establish new trees in the area's older residential streets where canopy cover and street tree occupancy is low.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Sippy Downs Town Centre Master Plan* (September 2006) and the *Forest Park West Master Plan* (September 2010).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees/major thoroughfares

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Feature trees (Chancellor Park)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame tree)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Livistona decora (ribbon fan palm)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)

Trees for local streets

*Alectryon subdentatus** (hard alectryon) (trial locations)
*Alphitonia petriei** (white ash) (trial locations)
Backhousia leptopetala (brown myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
*Diospyros pentamera** (persimmon) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
*Ellatostachys xylocarpa** (white tamarind) (trial locations)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)
Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved tea tree)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (paperbark) (where space permits)
Petalostigma triloculare (long-leaved bitter bush)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

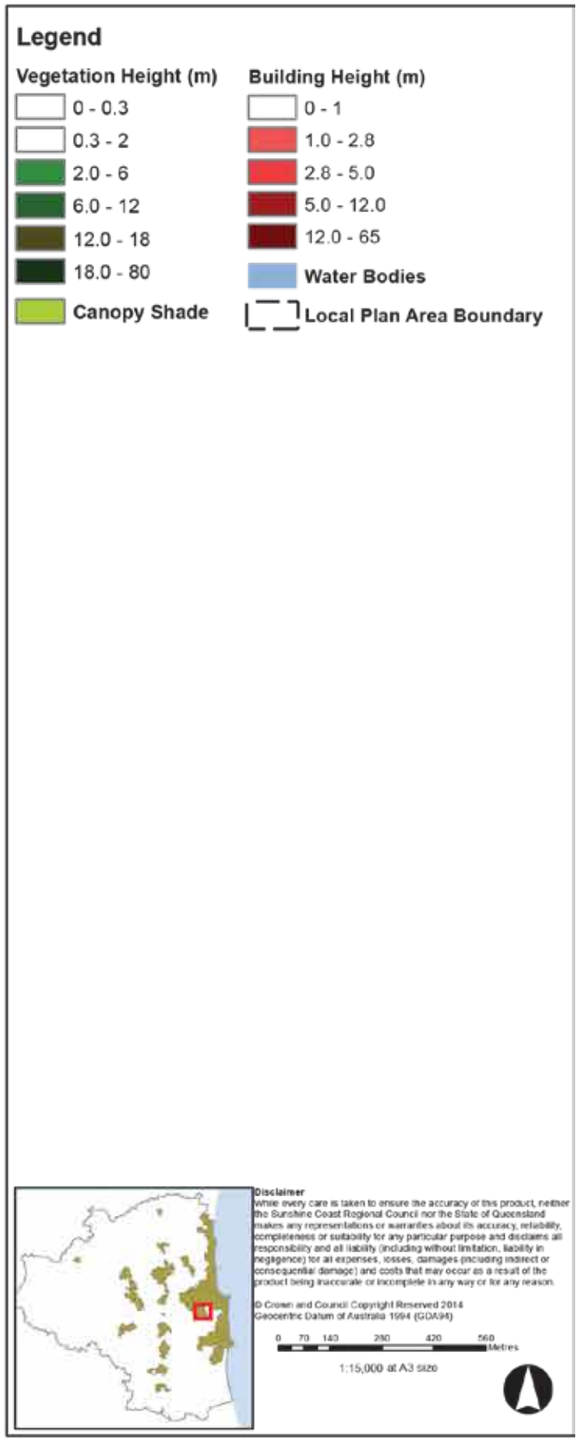
Woodland / open forest

Allocasuarina littoralis (black sheoak)
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy leaved apple)
Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)
Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in the locality of Palmview.

Foliage and Shade Cover

Sippy Downs Local Plan Area



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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

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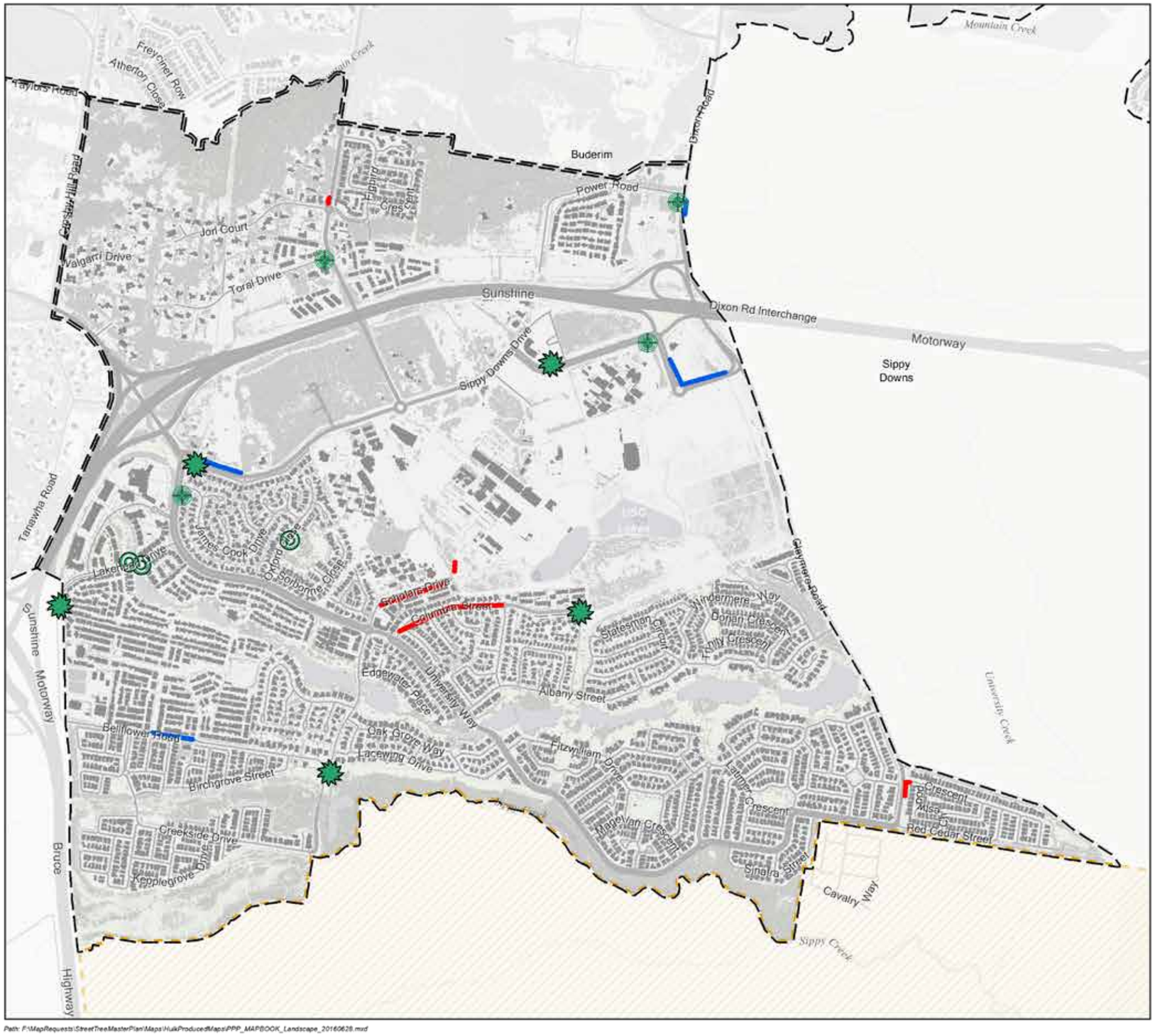
Priority Planting Plan

Sippy Downs Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

0 70 140 280 420 560 Metres

1:15,000 at A3 size

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Woombye

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

Woombye was built as a camp between Gympie and Brisbane during the gold rush era of the mid to late 19th century, and grew into a bustling township during the timber-getting period. The commercial focus of the town soon shifted to fruit crop production and horticulture remains the prominent industry of the locality today. The Big Pineapple, which operated commercially until relatively recently, is a legacy of Woombye's historical land use. The Woombye plan area covers 230 hectares and consists of the historic town and surrounding residential and rural lands.

The village is perched on high ground with the borrowed landscape of the rolling hills and valleys beyond intrinsic to the town's character. Poinciana trees line Blackall Terrace the town's major approach while lilly pilly trees provide amenity to its centre, contributing to the ambience and vibrancy of the historic hinterland town.

Trees and landscape character

Eucalypt forest was the most prevalent ecosystem type in the plan area prior to clearing. Blackbutt, flooded gum, tallowwood, red mahogany, swamp gum, pink bloodwood, brush box and turpentine are the dominant species of the *Regional Ecosystems* (REs) mapped for the area. Araucarian rainforest likely to contain hoop pine and Notophyll vine forest where weeping lilly dominated stream banks, naturally occurred in valley pockets of the locality.

Key species of the plan area's character landscape include poinciana, white oak, small-leaved lilly pilly, leopard trees and frangipani.

Canopy cover

The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area shows the rural residential landscape that dominates the plan area. Slightly above-average canopy statistics have been reported for all lands (37% cover) and slightly below-average statistics have been reported for areas of road reserve (27%).

Major opportunities and constraints

With a low proportion of vacant spaces for new street trees evident in the town centre, opportunity exists for the Woombye township to have a 100% street tree occupancy rate.

Some very wide street verges present good opportunity for the establishment of larger growing shade trees representing the town's signature street tree palette. Good potential to use street trees to shade and link community and sports facilities occurring along Hill Street back to the town centre also exists. The bowling club located on Hill Street however acts as a constraint to street tree planting, with any new trees having potential to shade the bowling green.

The railway station car park presents both an opportunity for street tree planting for beautification, and a constraint to street tree planting with upgrade of the corridor earmarked for the future (both duplication and realignment of the rail line is planned). A feature tree node has been mapped for a section of adjacent road reserve that appears not to be impacted by upgrade plans. Alternatively a palm tree or a tree species that transplants easily could be used. Increasing amenity in this area is considered a major priority for increasing township amenity through street tree planting.

Pine Grove Road presents many opportunities to mark and showcase the town of Woombye with signature character plantings. Taintons and Wakefield Roads connecting the locality's residential estates to the township offer good opportunity for providing shade.

Parts of the plan area are subject to periodic flooding and water loving species (weeping lilly pilly for example) should be selected for these low-lying areas.

Street tree planting strategies

- The formal, leafy and vibrant character of the town centre is reinforced through signature street tree plantings.
- A 100% street tree occupancy rate is achieved within the township and along approaches to the town through ongoing infill/replacement street tree planting.
- Visual amenity is increased in the southern portion of the township with street–park interface plantings, as well as street tree planting to the edge of the existing railway car park.
- Shady footpaths are established between the town centre and community facilities located on Hill Street and the major pedestrian routes of Tainton and Wakefield Roads.
- Canopy building along Pine Grove Road parallel to and highly visible from Nambour Connection Road showcases the strong landscape character of Woombye and marks the town's gateway.
- Trees are planted in residential streets where local residents elect to provide establishment care through the *Adopt A Street Tree Program*.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Woombye Streetscaping Landscape Plan* (March 2003).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees / Major thoroughfares

Delonix regia (poinciana) (where existing only)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Syzygium australe (brush cherry)
Syzygium leuhmanii (small-leaved lilly pilly)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)

Feature trees (large planting sites)

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Caesalpinia ferrea (leopard tree)
Carya illoinensis (pecan)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Dendrocnide photinophylla (shining-leaved stinging tree)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Macadamia integrifolia (macadamia)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Mangifera indica (mango) (in garden beds only)
Mischarytera lautereriana (corduroy tamarind)
Morus nigra (mulberry)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame)
Quercus suber (cork oak)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palette for use where appropriate.

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in the localities of Kiels Mountain and West Woombye.

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flammeum (tree waratah)
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (piccabeen palm)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani) (use only in group plantings where soils are moist)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)
Tabebuia argentina (Caribbean trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Diospyros pentamera * (myrtle ebony) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
*Guioa semi-glauca** (wild quince) (trial locations)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little magnolia)
Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved bottle brush)
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)
Sterculia quadrifila (peanut tree)
*Syzygium crebrinerve** (purple cherry tree) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (blue satinash)
Waterhousia floribunda (*syn. Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

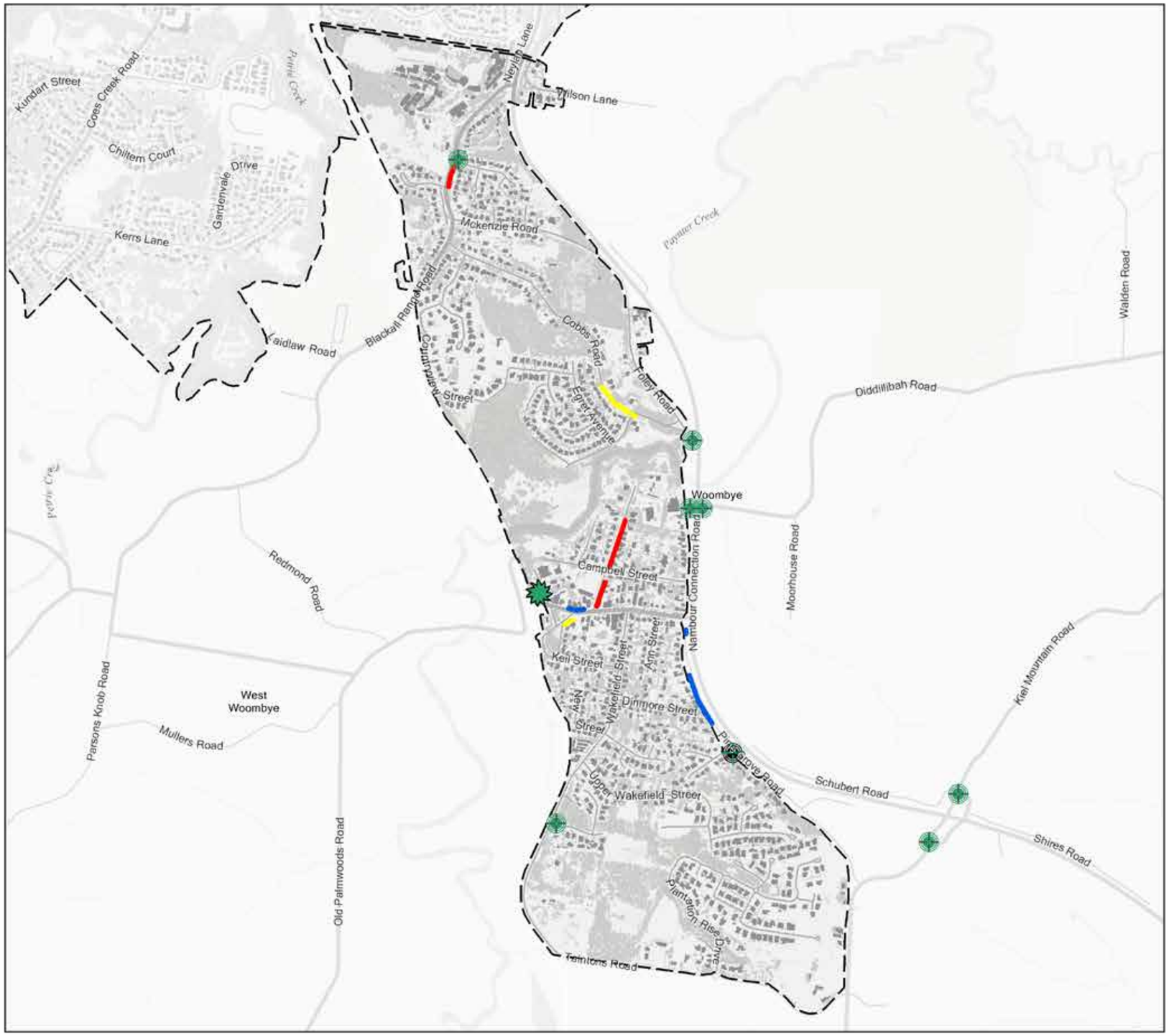
Angophora woodsiana (smudgy apple)
Corymbia citriodora subsp. *variegata* (large-leaved spotted gum)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus propinqua (mountain grey gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp mahogany)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (northern grey iron bark)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)
Syncarpia verecunda (Ravensbourne turpentine)

Rainforest

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Agathis robusta (kauri pine)
Backhousia myrtifolia (willow myrtle)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
Dendrocnide photinophylla (shining-leaved stinging tree)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)
Drypetes deplanchei (yellow tulipwood)
Excoecaria dallachyana (scrub poison tree)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Gossia bidwillii (python tree)
Olea paniculata (native olive)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Woombye Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare
- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)

Disclaimer

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Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 65 130 260 390 520 Metres

1:14,000 at A3 size

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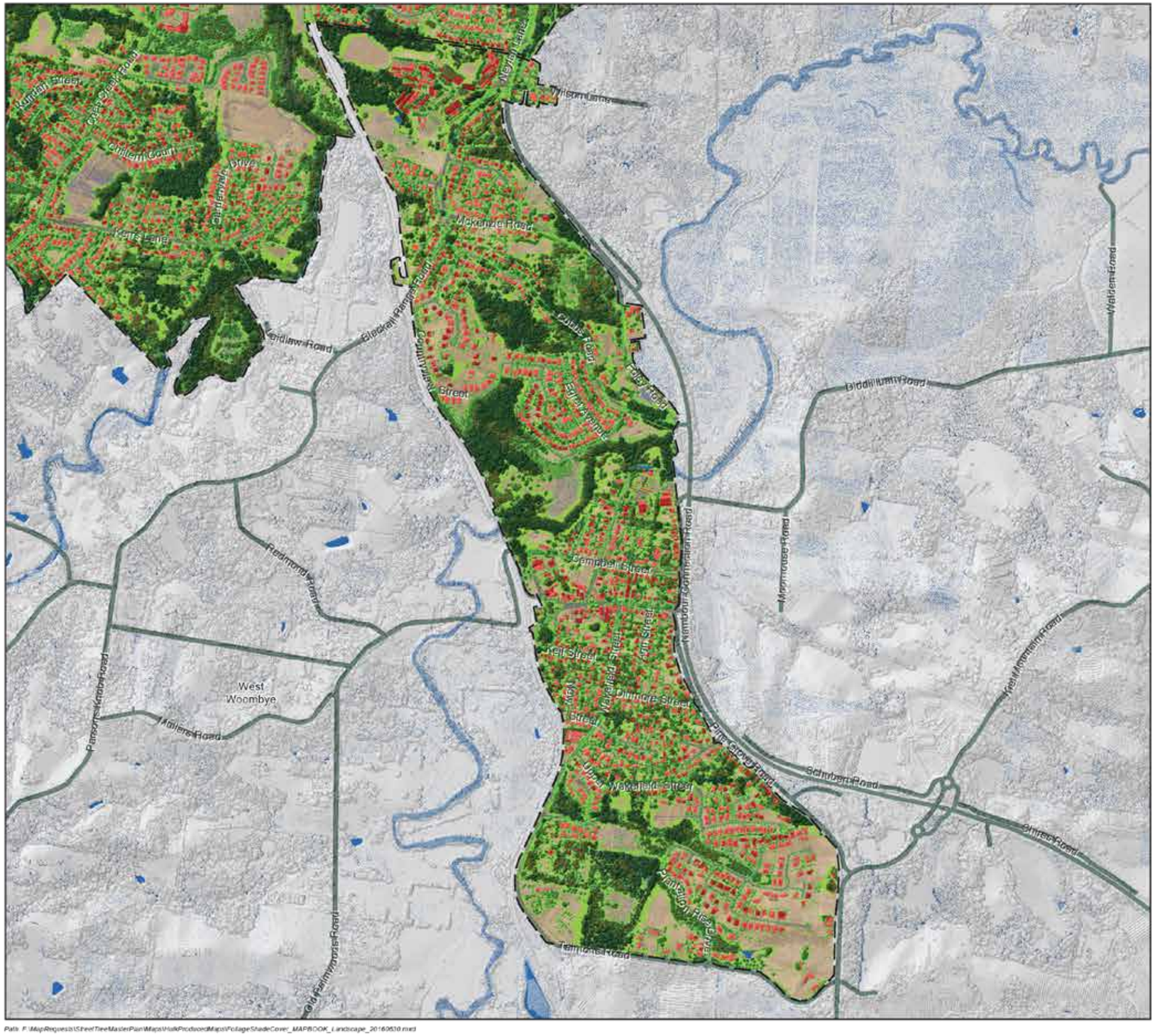
Priority Planting Plan

Woombye Local Plan Area



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Legend

Vegetation Height (m)	Building Height (m)
0 - 0.3	0 - 1
0.3 - 2	1.0 - 2.8
2.0 - 6	2.8 - 5.0
6.0 - 12	5.0 - 12.0
12.0 - 18	12.0 - 65
18.0 - 80	Water Bodies
Canopy Shade	Local Plan Area Boundary

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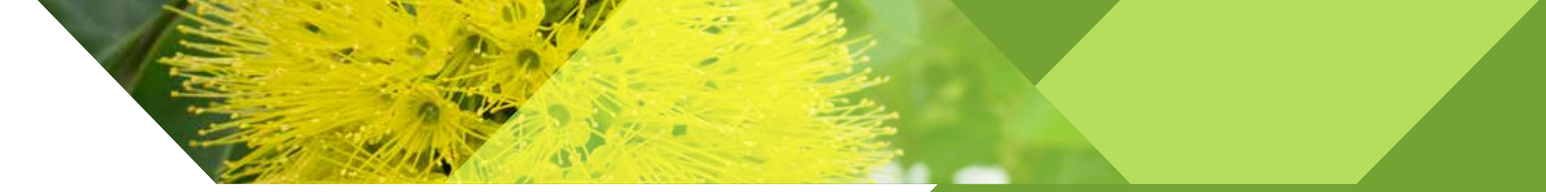

Yandina

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

The local plan area of Yandina occurs in the north of the Sunshine Coast Council region and totals 396 hectares in land area. The plan area contains the Yandina township, rural residential streets, farmlands, and industrial and commercial precincts. Originally known as 'Native Dog Flat' the oldest surveyed town in the Maroochy Shire was named Yandina in 1871.

Yandina's landscape character beautifully blends the cultural heritage values of the small country town with the natural character of the area. Yellow flame trees frame the distinct facade of the village shop fronts while clumps of eucalypts grow in areas immediately surrounding the township and along the major approaches to the town from the Bruce Highway.

Mount Ninderry provides visual interest to the east while Wappa Dam and Mapleton Forest are significant natural features to the west. The South Maroochy River runs through the plan area while the North Maroochy River occurs to the north just outside of the plan area.

Yandina was a major timber town with beech, red cedar, bunya pine and flooded gum logged until closure of the town's mill in the 1970s. Land use today mixes rural residential living with local industry. The Buderim Ginger Factory, also a significant tourist attraction, is the town's most significant commercial enterprise.

Trees and landscape character

The distinct landscape character of Yandina was solidified during streetscape rejuvenation works in 2011. Yellow flame, tulipwood and brush box trees now provide a lush canopy to the historic form of the town centre.

Original plant communities consisted of eucalypt woodland and tall open forest, swamp and notophyll vine forest (rainforest) dominated by piccabeen palms in some pockets, with bunya and hoop pines in others. Signature natural character species include swamp box, weeping lilly pilly, blue gum/forest red gum, bunya pine, lemon-scented gum, swamp paperbark, firewheel and black tea tree.

Quandong and Illawarra flame trees provide colour in the plan area and the seasonal blush of swamp bloodwood is a recognisable feature of Pioneer Road where the Buderim Ginger Factory is located.

Canopy cover

Canopy cover over all lands is below-average for the region (31%) with the *Foliage and Shade Cover* plan for Yandina showing that open rural lands account for numerous areas of low or no tree cover. Vegetation cover reported for road reserve areas is also below average (27%). Analysis of street tree occupancy within the town suggests that canopy cover can be readily increased through a solid program of proactive street tree planting.

Major opportunities and constraints

Numerous opportunities to build on the existing street tree canopy of Yandina exist. Potential exists for the establishment of large trees in many of the towns exceptionally wide nature strips and currently vacant large intersection nodes.

The signature hinterland colour species palette is well established in the town and there's ample opportunity to bleed this character out into surrounding streets. Additional street tree plantings also offer the potential to provide a continuous tree canopy to link and unify the somewhat segregated township.

In the major approaches to town from the north and east, numerous planting nodes provide good opportunity for the establishment of natural character place-making plantings.

Further street tree planting opportunities include shading pathways around the local school as well stretches of vacant road reserve where vegetation can be used to increase amenity by screening the rail corridor.

Street tree planting strategies

- Street trees enhance the historical look and feel of the township and reinforce existing planting themes.
- Street tree planting focuses on shading pedestrian networks, building canopy and establishing feature trees in key locations; and improving the general amenity of town approaches.
- The town's strong character tree palette bleeds out into surrounding streets and links the sports precinct and other community facilities back to the town centre with feature and shade tree plantings.
- Entry statement plantings are established on Coolum–Yandina Road.
- Street trees create a network of shady pathways along Farrell Street and in and around School Road where tree plantings can also help screen the railway line.
- Street tree planting seeks to achieve a 100% occupancy rate in the town's tourist precinct.
- Street tree planting aligns with the *Yandina Town Centre Master Plan* (January 2003) and *Yandina Town Centre Master Plan* (January 2005).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees / Major thoroughfares

Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)
Lophostemon confertus (Queensland box)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca bracteata (black tea tree)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Feature trees for large spaces

Agathis robusta (kauri pine)
Araucaria bidwillii (bunya pine) (garden bed spaces only)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Beilschmiedia obtusifolia (blush walnut)
Castanospora alphandii (brown tamarind)
Corymbia citriodora (lemon-scented gum)
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Gmelina leichardtii (white beech)
*Grevillea hilliana** (Hill's silky oak) (trial species)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Peltophorum pterocarpum (yellow flame tree)
Toona ciliata (syn. *australis*) (red cedar)
See also *Locally native species for natural character features* palettes for use where appropriate.

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees for accent and highlights

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (piccabeen palm)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)
Tabebuia argentea (Caribbean trumpet tree)
Tabebuia chrysantha (yellow trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)
Cupaniopsis parvifolia (small leaved tuckeroo)
*Diospyros pentamera** (myrtle ebony/grey persimmon) (trial locations)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Harpullia hillii (blunt leaf tulip)
Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)
Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viminalis* 'Wildfire' (weeping red bottle brush)
Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved paperbark)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *hemilampra* (broad leaf form) (blue satinash)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)
Endiandra sieberi (corkwood)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus racemosa (scribbly gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Rainforest

Araucaria bidwillii (bunya pine)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Backhousia subargentea (giant ironwood)
Brachychiton discolor (lacebark)
Beilschmiedia obtusifolia (blush walnut)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony/grey persimmon)
Grevillea robusta (silky oak)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Sloanea woollsii (yellow carabeen)

Street tree palettes are also appropriate for use in the localities of North Arm, Ninderry, Valdora, Yandina Creek, Cooloolabin and Kiamba.

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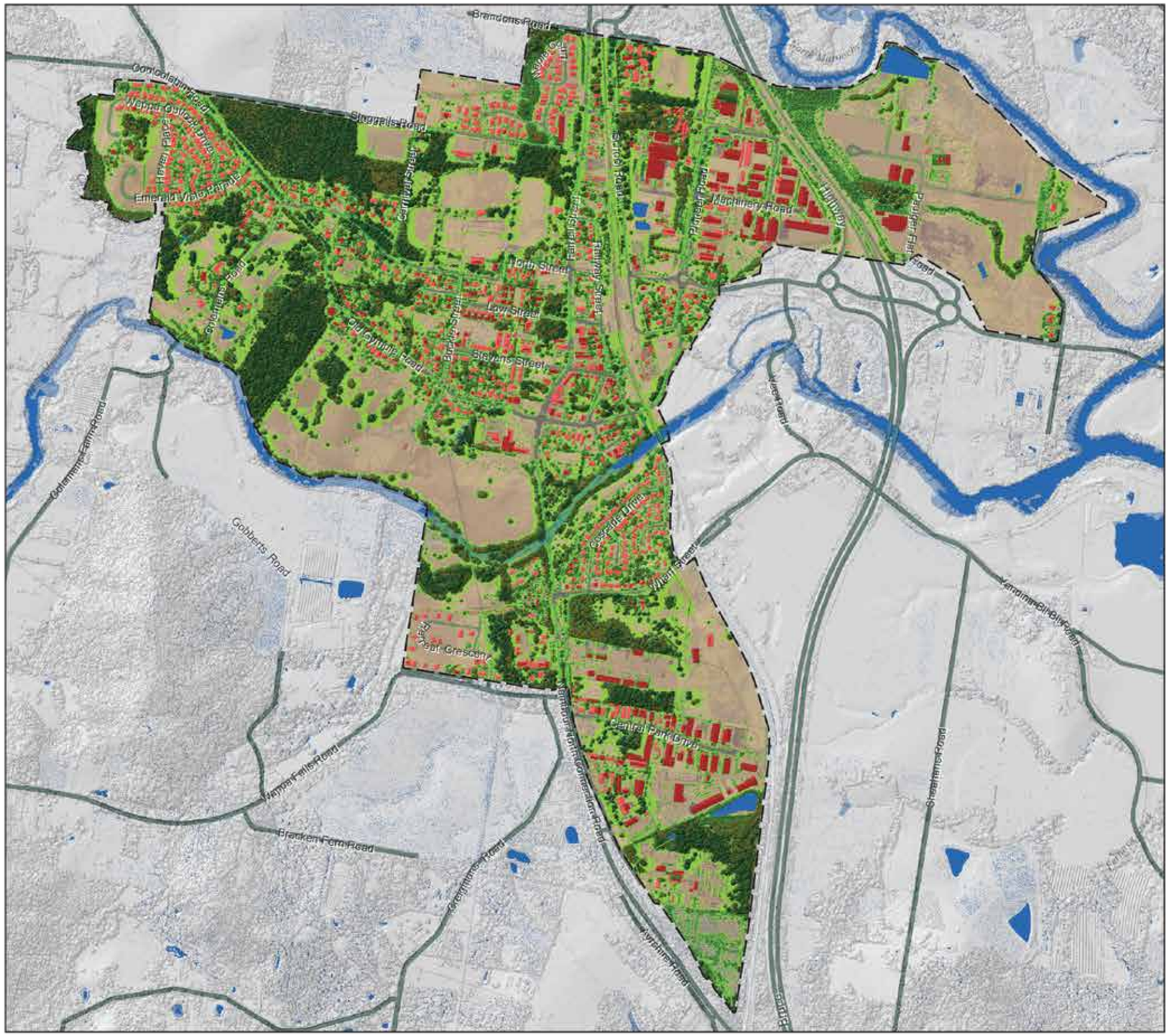

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1:13,000 at A3 size

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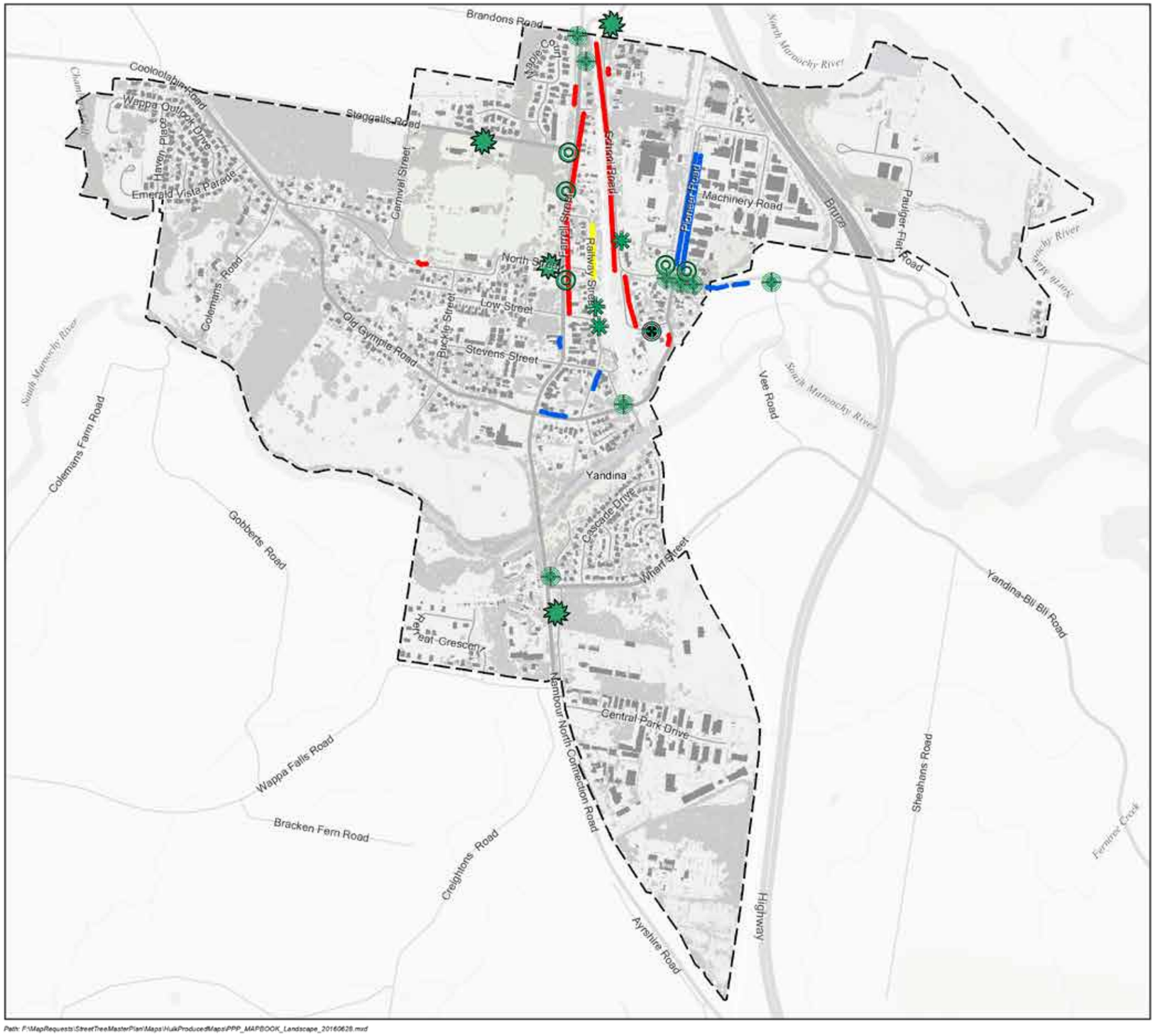
Priority Planting Plan

Yandina Local Plan Area



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