Enquiries: Planning Officer- Thomas
Direct Telephone: 07 4189 9100
Our Reference: RAL25/0031

SOUTH BURNETT REGIONAL COUNCIL

South Burnett Regional Council
ABN 89 972 463 351
PO Box 336
Kingaroy QLD 4610
1300 789 279 or (07) 4189 9100
(07) 4162 4806
info@southburnett.qld.gov.au
www.southburnett.qld.gov.au

18 November 2025

M & AM Norris
C/- ONF Surveyors
PO Box 896
KINGAROY QLD 4610

Dear Sir/Madam

Decision Notice
Planning Act 2016

I refer to your application and advise that on 18 November 2025, Council's Delegated Authority decided to approve the application subject to conditions.

Details of the decision are as follows:

APPLICATION DETAILS

Application No:	RAL25/0031
Street Address:	98 Bunya Way BLACKBUTT QLD 4314
Real Property Description:	Lot 70 on RP169803
Planning Scheme:	South Burnett Regional Council

DECISION DETAILS

Type of Decision:	Approval
Type of Approval:	Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot – Subdivision (1 lot into 3 lots)
Date of Decision:	18 November 2025

CURRENCY PERIOD OF APPROVAL

The currency period for this development approval is for four (4) years starting the day that this development approval takes effect. (Refer to Section 85 "Lapsing of approval at end of currency period" of the *Planning Act 2016*.)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Where conditions relate to the provision of infrastructure, these are non-trunk infrastructure conditions unless specifically nominated as a "***necessary infrastructure condition***" for the provision of trunk infrastructure as defined under Chapter 4 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

ASSESSMENT MANAGER CONDITIONS

GENERAL

GEN1. The development must be completed and maintained in accordance with the approved plans and documents and conditions to this development approval:

Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Prepared By	Rev	Date
12969_P1	Proposal Plan of Lots 1-3 Cancelling Lot 70 on RP169803 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt	ONF Surveyors	A	01/05/2025

Approved Document

Document No.	Document Title	Prepared By	Rev	Date
J002419	Bushfire Management Report	Range Environmental Consultants	2	03/09/2025
J002419	Ecological Assessment Report	Range Environmental Consultants	2	03/09/2025

GEN2. Any new earthworks or structures are not to concentrate or impede the natural flow of water across property boundaries and onto any other lots.

DEVELOPMENT PERIOD - RAL

GEN3. The *relevant period* for this development approval for reconfiguring a lot is four (4) years after the development approval takes effect. The development approval will lapse unless the Survey Plan for all work required to be given to Council for approval is provided within this period.

COMPLIANCE

GEN4. All conditions of this approval are to be satisfied prior to Council endorsing the Survey Plan unless otherwise stated. It is the applicant's responsibility to notify Council to inspect compliance for conditions that are required to be satisfied prior to Council endorsing the Survey Plan.

A fee will be charged, with payment required prior to Council's approval of the associated documentation requiring assessment.

OUTSTANDING FEES

GEN5. Prior to sealing the Plan of Survey, the applicant is required to pay the Council all rates and charges or any expenses being charged over the subject land under any Act in accordance with Schedule 18 Section 69 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Timing: As indicated.

SURVEY MARKS

GEN6. Prior to the sealing of the Plan of Survey the applicant is to provide a certificate signed by a licensed surveyor stating that after the completion of all works associated with the reconfiguration, survey marks were reinstated where necessary and all survey marks are in their correct position in accordance with the Plan of Survey.

ENVIRONMENT (BIODIVERSITY)

GEN7. The development must be carried out in accordance with the Approved *Ecological Assessment Report* (EAR) Section 7.1 prepared by *Range Environmental Consultants* and the subdivision layout in Drawing Number 12969_P1 Rev. A as referenced at GEN1 of this conditions package.

Timing – Prior to sealing of the survey plan.

ENVIRONMENT (BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT)

GEN8. The development must be carried out in accordance with the Approved *Bushfire Management Report* (BMR) prepared by *Range Environmental Consultants* and the subdivision layout in Drawing Number 12969_P1 Rev. A as referenced at GEN1 of this conditions package.

- All lots are to retain or install access and egress in accordance with outcomes specified in Section 3.4 of the BMR;
  Timing – Prior to sealing of the survey plan.
- All lots are to be provided with permanent firefighting water storage with a volume of water not less than 10,000L litres for each building, as specified in Section 6.1 of the BMR; and
  Timing – Prior to the issue of a Building Approval for a Future Dwelling on the proposed lots.
- All future purchasers of the subject lots to be notified of bushfire management requirements at time of sale and/or other method of disposal; and

Provide certification to Council from an accredited bushfire professional which certifies that subdivisional works have been constructed in accordance with the bushfire management conditions of this Development Approval.

Timing: Prior to sealing of the Survey Plan unless otherwise stated.

VALIDITY OF BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT REPORT

BMR1. Prior to sealing of the Survey Plan provide written evidence from an accredited bushfire professional that the approved Bushfire Management Report (BMR) and its recommendations are current and accurate in accordance with the BMR disclaimer.

Timing: As indicated.

VALUATION FEES

RAL1. Payment of Department of Natural Resources, Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development valuation fees that will result from the issue of split valuations prior to Council sealing the Plan of Survey. The contribution is currently assessed at $55.00 per lot, however, the actual amount payable will be based on Council's Register of Fees & Charges and the rate applicable at the time of payment.

Timing: As indicated.

SURVEY PLAN ENDORSEMENT

RAL2. As part of the lodgement for Survey Plan Endorsement, the Applicant is to provide to Council one copy of the fully executed Easement Documentation for the lodgement with the Titles Office for and Access Easement having a minimum width of 20m in favour of Proposed Lot 1 and 2 burdening Proposed Lot 3.

RAL3. Lodgement of Survey Plan Endorsement must include the following:

a. Completion of Council's Request - Approving Plan of Subdivision, Related Plans or Documents, Compliance with Conditions of Approval Form;
b. All survey marks in their correct position in accordance with the Survey Plan;
c. A compliance report demonstrating compliance with all associated development permit(s);
d. One copy of the Survey Plan, easement documentation each fully executed for the lodgement with the Titles Office;
e. Payment of any outstanding rates and charges in accordance with Schedule 18, Item 2(1)(c) of the Planning Regulation 2017; and
f. Payment of any outstanding Infrastructure Charges.

Note: Council's Request - Approving Plan of Subdivision, Related Plans or Documents, Compliance with Conditions of Approval Form is found at Forms | South Burnett Regional Council.

ENGINEERING WORKS

ENG1. Complete all works approved and works required by conditions of this development approval and/or any related approvals at no cost to Council, prior to Council's endorsement of the Survey Plan unless stated otherwise.

ENG2. Undertake Engineering designs and construction in accordance with the Planning Scheme, Standard Drawings, and relevant design manuals.

ENG3. Be responsible for any alteration necessary to electricity, telephone, water mains, sewer mains, stormwater drainage systems or easements and/or other public utility installations resulting from the development or from road and drainage works required in connection with the development.

LOCATION, PROTECTION AND REPAIR OF DAMAGE TO COUNCIL AND PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

ENG4. Be responsible for the location and protection of any Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets that may be impacted on during construction of the development.

ENG5. Repair all damages incurred to Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets, because of the proposed development immediately should hazards exist for public health and safety or vehicular safety. Otherwise, repair all damages immediately upon completion of works associated with the development.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

ENG6. Provide overland flow paths that do not adversely alter the characteristics of existing overland flows on other properties or that create an increase in flood damage on other properties.

ENG7. Discharge all minor storm flows that fall or pass onto the site to the lawful point of discharge in accordance with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM).

ENG8. Adjoining properties and roadways to the development are to be protected from ponding or nuisance from stormwater as a result of any site works undertaken as part of the proposed development.

VEHICLE ACCESS

ENG9. Design and construct an access to proposed Lot 1 and Lot 3, in accordance with Council Standard Drawing 00049.

Comment: A culvert under the access is not required where the table drain is shallow enough for a low clearance vehicle to traverse the table drain.

VEHICLE ACCESS - REAR ACCESS LOTS

ENG10. Construct a gravel driveway with a minimum depth of 100mm compacted gravel:
   a. along the full length of the access strip providing access to proposed rear access Lot 2 and Lot 3;
   b. having a minimum width of 5 metres with 2 coat bitumen seal for 3.5 meters width; and
   c. in an access strip having a minimum width of 7 metres.

ENG11. Design and construct all services for the proposed Lot 2 and Lot 3 within the access strip.

ENG12. Construct any new crossovers such that the edge of the crossover is no closer than 1 metre to any existing or proposed infrastructure including any stormwater gully pit, manhole, service infrastructure (e.g. power pole, telecommunications pit), road infrastructure (e.g. street sign, street tree, etc).

TELECOMMUNICATION

ENG13. Provide telecommunication services to each lot in accordance with the standards and requirements of the relevant service provider.

Note: The area may only be serviced by NBN wireless, and no cable service is available. It is the applicant/developer's responsibility to confirm that the requirements under the section 372G/H of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (fibre ready facilities - pit and pipe) do not apply and that the subject site is 'exempt'. https://www.communications.gov.au/policy/policy[1]listing/exemption-pit-and-pipe-requirements

ELECTRICITY

ENG14. Provide electricity supply to all lots within the development to comply with Ergon Energy's requirements.

ENG15. Submit to Council, written confirmation from an electricity provider that an agreement has been made for the supply of electricity.

SERVICES - EXISTING CONNECTIONS

ENG16. Ensure that all services provided to the existing house on proposed Lot 1 are wholly located within the lot(s) it serves.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL – GENERAL

ENG17. Ensure that all reasonable actions are taken to prevent sediment or sediment laden water from being transported to adjoining properties, roads and/or stormwater drainage systems.

ENG18. Remove and clean-up the sediment or other pollutants in the event that sediment or other pollutants are tracked or released onto adjoining streets or stormwater systems, at no cost to Council.

REFERRAL AGENCIES

Not Applicable.

APPROVED PLANS

The following plans are Approved plans for the development:

Approved Plans

Plan No.	Rev.	Plan Name	Date
12969_P1	A	*Proposal Plan of Lots 1-3 Cancelling Lot 70 on RP169803 98 Bunya Way, BLACKBUTT,* prepared by ONF Surveyors.	01/05/2025

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referenced in the assessment manager conditions:

Referenced Documents

Document No.	Rev.	Document Name	Date
J002419	2	*Bushfire Management Report,* prepared by Range Environmental Consultants.	03/09/2025
J002419	2	*Ecological Assessment Report*, prepared by Range Environmental Consultants.	03/09/2025

ADVISORY NOTES

The following notes are included for guidance and information purposes only and do not form part of the assessment manager conditions:

STANDARD ADVICE

ADV1. In accordance with Section 85(1)(b) of the *Planning Act 2016,* the development approval for Reconfiguring a Lot lapses if a plan for the Reconfiguration that is required to be given to a local government is not given.

An applicant may request Council to extend the relevant period provided that such request is made in accordance with Section 86 of the *Planning Act 2016* and before the development approval lapses under Section 85 of the *Planning Act 2016.*

HERITAGE

ADV2. This development approval does not authorise any activity that may harm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. Under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* you have a duty of care in relation to such heritage. Section 23(1) provides that *"A person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage."* Council does not warrant that the approved development avoids affecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. It may therefore, be prudent for you to carry out searches, consultation, or a Cultural Heritage assessment to ascertain the presence or otherwise of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. The Act and the associated duty of care guidelines explain your obligations in more detail and should be consulted before proceeding. A search can be arranged by visiting https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au and filling out the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Search Request Form.

APPEAL RIGHTS

ADV3. Attached for your information is a copy of Chapter 6 of the *Planning Act 2016* as regards Appeal Rights.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES

ADV4. Infrastructure charges are levied by way of an infrastructure charges notice pursuant to section 119 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

DEVELOPER INCENTIVE

ADV5. Council is offering a reduction in infrastructure charges payable through the development incentive scheme which is available between 1 December 2020 and 31 December 2027. Eligible development under this scheme is required to be completed by 31 December 2027.

For further information or application form please refer to the rules and procedures available on Council's website.

FUTURE DWELLING HOUSES AND BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT

ADV6. All future Dwellings should be designed and constructed to meet the prevailing standards to ensure suitable Bushfire Attack Levels (BALs). The bushfire risk to built assets should be effectively managed/addressed at design and construction phase of future dwellings through the following:

- National Construction Code;
- *AS3050:2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas*; and
- Ongoing vegetation management.

ON-SITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

ADV7. Future Dwellings must be connected to an on-site wastewater disposal system, in accordance with *AS1547:2012 On-site domestic wastewater management*, and the Queensland Plumbing and Waste Water Code.

Timing: Prior to the issue of a Building Approval for a future Dwelling on the proposed Lots.

PROPERTY NOTES

The following property notes will be placed against the subject property in Council's property record system:

PN1. In accordance with the approved Bushfire Management Report (as referenced at GEN1 of this conditions package). Future dwellings on all are required to be Located within the minimum rectangle to achieve the minimum setback required for a maximum BAL-29.

VARIATION APPROVAL

Not Applicable.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT PERMITS REQUIRED

Not Applicable.

SUBMISSIONS

Not Applicable.

RIGHTS OF APPEAL

You are entitled to appeal against this decision. A copy of the relevant appeal provisions from the *Planning Act 2016* is attached.

During the appeal period, you as the applicant may suspend your appeal period and make written representations to council about the conditions contained within the development approval. If council agrees or agrees in part with the representations, a "negotiated decision notice" will be issued. Only one "negotiated decision notice" may be given. Taking this step will defer your appeal period, which will commence again from the start the day after you receive a "negotiated decision notice".

OTHER DETAILS

If you wish to obtain more information about Council's decision, electronic copies are available on line at www.southburnett.qld.gov.au, or at Council Offices.

Yours faithfully

DAVID HURSTHOUSE
COORDINATOR DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Enc: Adopted Infrastructure Charge Notice
Approved Plans/Documents
Appeal Rights

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES NOTICE

(Section 119 of the Planning Act 2016)

APPLICANT:	KGJ Norris Girls Pty Ltd and Ann Maree Norris ONF Surveyors PO Box 896 KINGAROY QLD 4610
APPLICATION:	Reconfiguring a lot - Subdivision (1 Lot into 3 Lots) with Access Easement - Code Assessable
DATE:	18 November 2025
FILE REFERENCE:	RAL25/0031

AMOUNT OF THE LEVIED CHARGE: *(Details of how these charges were calculated are shown overleaf)*

$8,838.00	**Total**
$0.00	Water Supply Network
$0.00	Sewerage Network
$4,820.00	Transport Network
$4,018.00	Parks and Land for Community Facilities Network
$0.00	Stormwater Network

AUTOMATIC INCREASE OF LEVIED CHARGE:	The amount of the levied charge is subject to an automatic increase. Refer to the Information Notice attached to this notice for more information on how the increase is worked out.
LAND TO WHICH CHARGE APPLIES:	Lot 70 on RP169803
SITE ADDRESS:	98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt
PAYABLE TO:	**South Burnett Regional Council**
WHEN PAYABLE: *(In accordance with the timing stated in Section 122 of the Planning Act 2016)*	Reconfiguring a Lot – When South Burnett Regional Council approves the Plan of Subdivision.
OFFSET OR REFUND:	Not Applicable.

This charge is made in accordance with South Burnett Regional Council's ***Charges Resolution (No. 3) 2019***

DETAILS OF CALCULATION

Water Supply

Adopted Charges

Development Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Charge Rate	Reference	Amount
Not Applicable	-	-	$0.00	-	$0.00

Discounts*

Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Discount Rate	Reference	Amount
Not Applicable	-	-	$0.00	-	$0.00

Sewerage

Adopted Charges

Development Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Charge Rate	Reference	Amount
Not Applicable	-	-	$0.00	-	$0.00

Discounts*

Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Discount Rate	Reference	Amount
Not Applicable	-	-	$0.00	-	$0.00

Transport

Adopted Charges

Development Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Charge Rate	Reference	Amount
Reconfiguring A Lot (1 into 3)	3	Allotments	$2,410.00	CR Table 2.3	$7,230.00

Discounts*

Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Discount Rate	Reference	Amount
Existing Lot	1	Allotments	$2,410.00	CR Table 2.3	$2,410.00

Parks and Land for Community Facilities

Adopted Charges

Development Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Charge Rate	Reference	Amount
Reconfiguring A Lot (1 into 3)	3	Allotments	$2,009.00	CR Table 2.3	$6,027.00

Discounts*

Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Discount Rate	Reference	Amount
Existing Lot	1	Allotments	$2,009.00	CR Table 2.3	$2,009.00

Stormwater

Adopted Charges

Development Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Charge Rate	Reference	Amount
Not Applicable	-	-	$0.00	-	$0.00

Discounts*

Description	Number of Units	Units of Measure	Discount Rate	Reference	Amount
Not Applicable	-	-	$0.00	-	$0.00

Levied Charges

Development Description	Water Supply	Sewerage	Transport	Parks & Land for Community Facilities	Stormwater	Total
Reconfiguring A Lot (1 into 3)	$0.00	$0.00	$4,820.00	$4,018.00	$0.00	$8,838.00
Total	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$4,820.00**	**$4,018.00**	**$0.00**	**$8,838.00**

** In accordance with Section 3.3 of the Charges Resolution, the discount may not exceed the adopted charge. Any surplus discounts will not be refunded, except at South Burnett Regional Council's discretion.*

INFORMATION NOTICE

Authority and Reasons for Charge	This Infrastructure Charges Notice has been given in accordance with section 119 of the *Planning Act 2016* to support the Local government's long-term infrastructure planning and financial sustainability.
Appeals	Pursuant to section 229 and Schedule 1 of the *Planning Act 2016* a person may appeal an Infrastructure Charges Notice. Attached is an extract from the *Planning Act 2016* that details your appeal rights.
Automatic Increase Provision of charge rate ($)	An infrastructure charge levied by South Burnett Regional Council is to be increased by the difference between the Producer Price Index (PPI) applicable at the time the infrastructure charge was levied, and PPI applicable at the time of payment of the levied charge, adjusted by reference to the 3-yearly PPI average[1]. If the levied charge is increased using the method described above, the charge payable is the amount equal to the sum of the charge as levied and the amount of the increase. However, the sum of the charge as levied and the amount of the increase is not to exceed the maximum adopted charge the Authority could have levied for the development at the time the charge is paid.
GST	The Federal Government has determined that contributions made by developers to Government for infrastructure and services under the *Planning Act* 2016 are GST exempt.
Making a Payment	This Infrastructure Charges Notice cannot be used to pay your infrastructure charges. To pay the levied charge, you must request an Itemised Breakdown showing the total levied charge payable at the time of payment. An Itemised Breakdown must be presented at the time of payment. An Itemised Breakdown may be requested by emailing info@southburnett.qld.gov.au

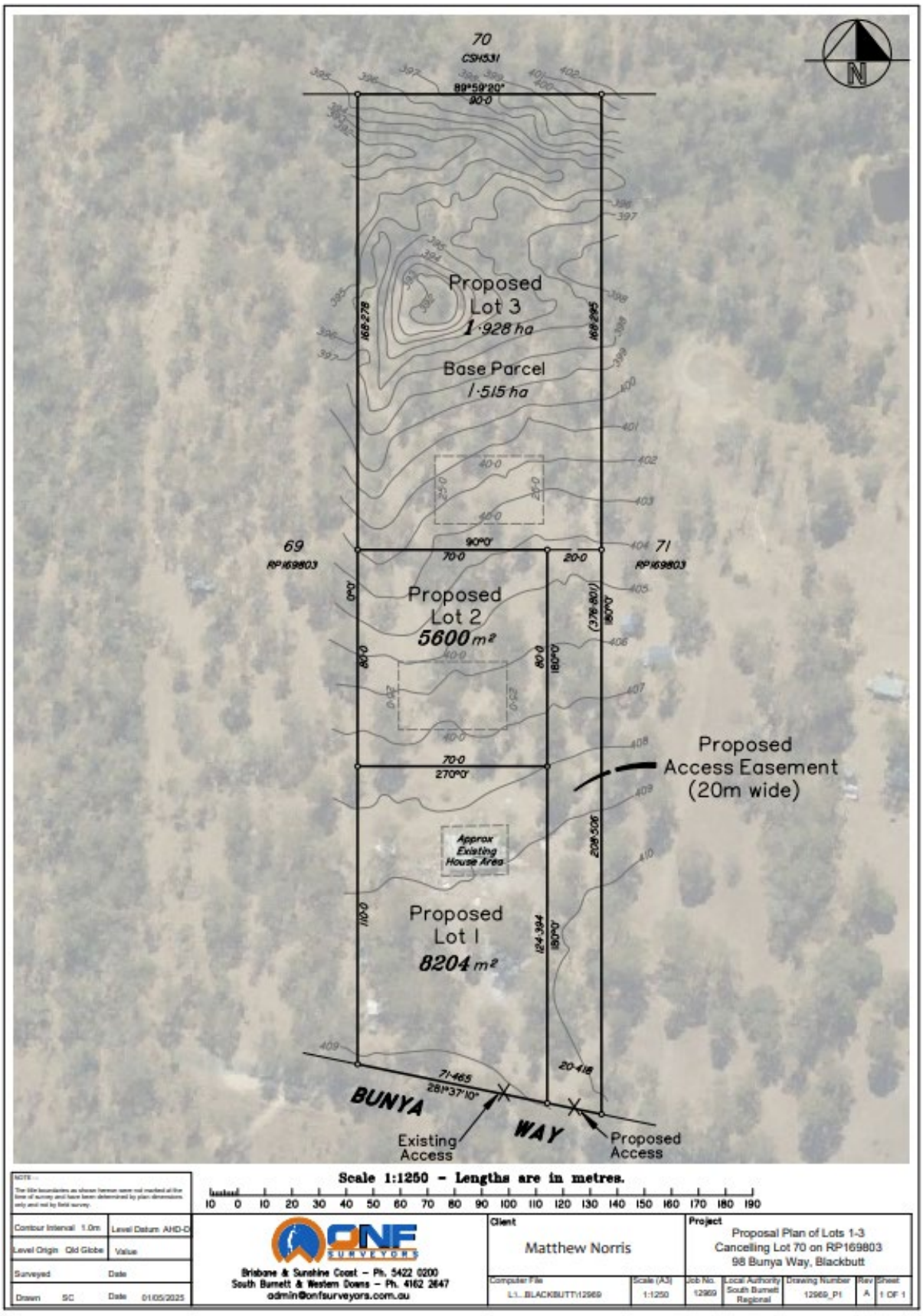
[1] 3-yearly PPI average is defined in section 114 of the *Planning Act 2016* and means the PPI adjusted according to the 3-year moving average quarterly percentage change between financial quarters. PPI Index is the producer price index for construction 6427.0 (ABS PPI) index number 3101 – Road and Bridge construction index for Queensland published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Payment can be made at any of the following South Burnett Regional Council Offices:

- 69 Hart Street, Blackbutt, 4314;
- 45 Glendon Street, Kingaroy, 4610;
- 42 Stephens Street West, Murgon, 4605;
- 48 Drayton Street, Nanango, 4615;
- McKenzie Street, Wondai, 4606; or
- via other methods identified on the Itemised Breakdown.

Enquiries

Enquiries regarding this Infrastructure Charges Notice should be directed to the SOUTH BURNETT REGIONAL COUNCIL, Department of Finance & Liveability, during office hours, Monday to Friday by phoning (07) 4189 9100 or email at info@sbrc.qld.gov.au


70
CSH531
89°59'20"
90·0
Proposed
Lot 3
1·928 ha
Base Parcel
1·515 ha
165·278
165·295
69
RP169803
90°0'
70·0
20·0
71
RP169803
Proposed
Lot 2
5600 m²
80·0
180·0
(376.601)
Proposed
Access Easement
(20m wide)
270°0'
Approx
Existing
House Area
208·506
Proposed
Lot 1
8204 m²
110·0
124·364
71·465
281°37'10"
20·418
BUNYA
WAY
Existing
Access
Proposed
Access
N
Scale 1:1250 – Lengths are in metres.
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190
Contour Interval 1.0m
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Level Origin Old Globe
Value
Surveyed
Date
Drawn SC
Date 01/05/2025
Brisbane & Sunshine Coast – Ph. 5422 0200
South Burnett & Western Downs – Ph. 4162 2647
admin@onfsurveyors.com.au
Client
Matthew Norris
Project
Proposal Plan of Lots 1-3
Cancelling Lot 70 on RP169803
98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt
Computer File
L:\...BLACKBUTT\12969
Scale (A3)
1:1250
Job No.
12969
Local Authority
South Burnett
Regional
Drawing Number
12969_P1
Rev
A
Sheet
1 OF 1

Appeal Rights

PLANNING ACT 2016 & THE PLANNING REGULATION 2017

Chapter 6 Dispute resolution

Part 1 Appeal rights

229 Appeals to tribunal or P&E Court

(1) Schedule 1 of the *Planning Act 2016* states –
  (a) Matters that may be appealed to –
    (i) either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or
    (ii) only a tribunal; or
    (iii) only the P&E Court; and
  (b) The person-
    (i) who may appeal a matter (**the *appellant***); and
    (ii) who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
    (iii) who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
    (iv) who may elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter.

(Refer to Schedule 1 of the Planning Act 2016)

(2) An appellant may start an appeal within the appeal period.
(3) The ***appeal period*** is –
  (a) for an appeal by a building advisory agency – 10 business days after a decision notice for the decision is given to the agency; or
  (b) for an appeal against a deemed refusal – at any time after the deemed refusal happens; or
  (c) for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under chapter 7, part 4, to register premises or to renew the registration of premises – 20 business days after a notice us published under section 269(3)(a) or (4); or
  (d) for an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice – 20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given to the person; or
  (e) for an appeal about a deemed approval of a development application for which a decision notice has not been given – 30 business days after the applicant gives the deemed approval notice to the assessment manager; or
  (f) for any other appeal – 20 business days after a notice of the decision for the matter, including an enforcement notice, is given to the person.

  Note –
  See the P&E Court Act for the court's power to extend the appeal period.

(4) Each respondent and co-respondent for an appeal may be heard in the appeal.
(5) If an appeal is only about a referral agency's response, the assessment manager may apply to the tribunal or P&E Court to withdraw from the appeal.
(6) To remove any doubt. It is declared that an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice must not be about-
  (a) the adopted charge itself; or
  (b) for a decision about an offset or refund-
    (i) the establishment cost of trunk infrastructure identified in a LGIP; or
    (ii) the cost of infrastructure decided using the method included in the local government's charges resolution.

230 Notice of appeal

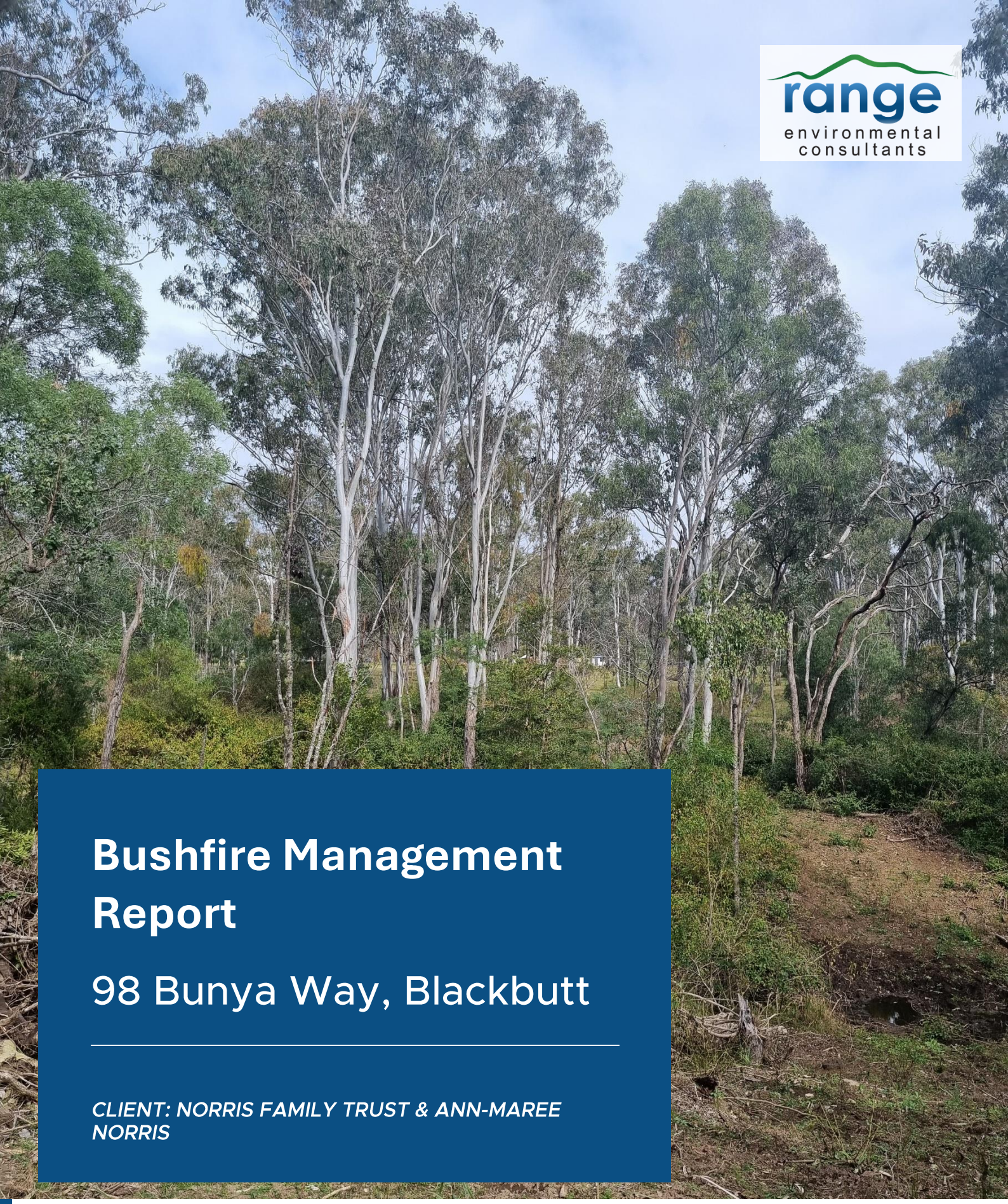
(1) An appellant starts an appeal by lodging, with the registrar of the tribunal or P&E Court, a notice of appeal that-
  (a) is in the approved form; and
  (b) succinctly states the grounds of the appeal.
(2) The notice of appeal must be accompanied by the required fee.
(3) The appellant or, for an appeal to a tribunal, the registrar must, within the service period, give a copy of the notice of appeal to –
  (a) the respondent for the appeal ; and
  (b) each co-respondent for the appeal; and
  (c) for an appeal about a development application under schedule 1, table 1, item 1 – each principal submitter for the development application; and
  (d) for and appeal about a change application under schedule 1, table 1, item 2 – each principal submitter for the change application; and
  (e) each person who may elect to become a co-respondent for the appeal, other than an eligible submitter who is not a principal submitter in an appeal under paragraph (c) or (d); and
  (f) for an appeal to the P&E Court – the chief executive; and
  (g) for an appeal to a tribunal under another Act – any other person who the registrar considers appropriate.
(4) The *service period* is –
  (a) if a submitter or advice agency started the appeal in the P&E Court – 2 business days after the appeal has started; or
  (b) otherwise – 10 business days after the appeal is started.
(5) A notice of appeal given to a person who may elect to be a co-respondent must state the effect of subsection (6).
(6) A person elects to be a co-respondent by filing a notice of election, in the approved form, within 10 business days after the notice of appeal is given to the person.

231 Other appeals

(1) Subject to this chapter, schedule 1 and the P&E Court Act, unless the Supreme Court decides a decision or other matter under this Act is affected by jurisdictional error, the decision or matter is non-appealable.
(2) The *Judicial Review Act 1991*, part 5 applies to the decision or matter to the extent it is affected by jurisdictional error.
(3) A person who, but for subsection (1) could have made an application under the Judicial Review Act 1991 in relation to the decision or matter, may apply under part 4 of that Act for a statement of reasons in relation to the decision or matter.
(4) In this section –
  decision includes-
  (a) conduct engaged in for the purpose of making a decision; and
  (b) other conduct that relates to the making of a decision; and
  (c) the making of a decision or failure to make a decision; and
  (d) a purported decision ; and
  (e) a deemed refusal.
  non-appealable, for a decision or matter, means the decision or matter-
  (a) is final and conclusive; and
  (b) may not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, set aside or called into question in any other way under the Judicial Review Act 1991 or otherwise, whether by the Supreme Court, another court, a tribunal or another entity; and
  (c) is not subject to any declaratory, injunctive or other order of the Supreme Court, another court, a tribunal or another entity on any ground.

232 Rules of the P&E Court

(1) A person who is appealing to the P&E Court must comply with the rules of the court that apply to the appeal.
  However, the P&E Court may hear and decide an appeal even if the person has not complied with the rules of the P&E Court.



Bushfire Management Report

98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

CLIENT: NORRIS FAMILY TRUST & ANN-MAREE NORRIS

PROJECT NO.	**J002419**
STATUS	**FINAL**
DATE	**03/09/2025**
VERSION	**2**

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It must be borne in mind that the measures dealt with in this report cannot guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event. This is due mainly to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire and the difficulties associated with extreme weather conditions.

It must also be stated that this report is based on site conditions prevailing at the time the inspection was undertaken. These conditions can and will change dependent on both weather conditions and the maintenance undertaken by property owners.

This fire report has been prepared on the basis that bushfire mitigation measures identified are implemented and maintained into the future. Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

As site conditions can and will change over time this report is valid for a period of 2 years. Where a development application is lodged greater than 2 years following the version date of this report Range Environmental Consultants are to be contacted to ensure accuracy of this report.

Document Control

Version	Purpose	Lead Author	Reviewer	Approved by	Date
1.	Draft Report	SM	RG	LMT	8/07/2025
2.	Final Report	SM	RG	LMT	3/09/2025

Executive Summary

A rural residential (RR1-4,000) development comprising a Reconfiguration of a Lot (RaL) is proposed for 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt, which is formally described as Lot 70 RP169803 (Figure 1) (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The development comprises a one (1) into three (3) rural residential (RR1-4,000) subdivision with lot sizes of 0.56, 0.8204 and 1.928 hectares (Figure 2 and Appendix A).

Consideration of bushfire hazard assessment is triggered through development located in an area mapped by the South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) Bushfire Hazard Overlay. The site is mapped within a Bushfire Hazard Zone under the South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme (2017 Version 2.0) which duplicates the Queensland Government State Planning Policy (SPP) Interactive Mapping System Natural Hazards and Risk Resilience Mapping.

Bushfire

The site is identified by the SBRC Planning Scheme (2017 Version 1.4) and SPP mapping as containing areas of Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity and Potential Impact Buffer. The South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) Planning Scheme utilises the SPP mapping.

Range Environmental completed both desktop and site-based field assessments to establish vegetation hazard classes and potential bushfire risk present and to prepare a bushfire hazard map to guide the development of a bushfire management plan to mitigate the risk of bushfire to life and property at the site.

Mitigation Measures

The implementation of the following measures will assist in identifying potential bushfire hazards and providing mitigating measures to manage potential risks. Mitigation of bushfire risks is predominantly proposed to be achieved through provision of minimum rectangles, sensitive building design and construction, with the establishment of asset protection zones to provide adequate separation from adjacent areas of potentially hazardous vegetation achieved through subdivision design.

Construction of Buildings

Careful design of new buildings should be undertaken, taking into consideration site characteristics and relevant building standards including the Australian Standard for Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018) and the Building Code of Australia.

Bushfire Attack Levels (BALs) in the order of BAL-12.5 to BAL-29 on Lots 2-3 are identified (Appendix B), dependent on the final location of a dwelling, extent of vegetation management undertaken, and separation distances achieved and maintained.

A site specific bushfire building report should be prepared for new dwellings that identifies actual building location, separation distances from potentially hazardous vegetation, BAL and level of construction required.

Access and Egress

Access to the site is via Bunya Way for all lots which is located on the southern boundary of the site and is of sealed all-weather construction. Access to northern Lots 2 and 3 is provided by one (1) access easement that is to be of all-weather construction.

Bunya Way and the internal access easement will enable safe and unhindered ingress and egress for the site.

Vegetation Management

The entirety of the site is mapped as containing Category C (high-value regrowth) comprising Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10.14. The site contains an existing dwelling and associated infrastructure in the southern portion of the site. The site contains a sparse canopy of Gum-topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*). The southern portion of the site contains managed grassy groundcover with the northern portion of the site containing a Lantana (*Lantana camara)* shrub layer. Areas of potentially hazardous vegetation are located to the north, west and northeast of the site. To the east and south of the site roads, and properties containing managed vegetation and driveways are located between the site and potentially hazardous vegetation.

Fire Trails

No fire trails are proposed due to the extent of native vegetation present, level of bushfire hazard and separation distances achieved from potentially hazardous vegetation provided by the establishment of APZs at the time of constructing dwellings on individual lots.

The proposed Lots 1-3 will be readily accessible by emergency service vehicles from Bunya Way and the proposed access easement. Adequate access to the site is available from Bunya way to the south. Lot 1 contains an existing driveway from Bunya way and Lots 2-3 will be accessible by the proposed internal access easement. The development is buffered by roads, properties containing managed vegetation, lawns and driveways.

Water Supply

The South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme (2017 Version 2.0) requires that an adequate water supply suitable for fire-fighting purposes should be available at all times. This can be achieved by provision of a dedicated static water supply that is available solely for fire-fighting purposes and can be accessed by fire fighting vehicles. The SBRC Planning Scheme refers to the QFES Bushfire Resilient Communities document to provide guidance regarding preferred solutions to achieve an appropriate static water supply for fire-fighting purposes.

The SPP (2017 version 6) state interest guidance material recommends a reticulated water supply or a dedicated static water supply that is available solely for fire-fighting purposes and can be accessed by fire-fighting vehicles. It refers to QFES Bushfire Resilient Communities, which recommends 10,000 litres for residential buildings.

Prepare, Act, Survive

It is important that residents are well prepared during times of high fire danger and have well made plans that can be readily enacted in a time of bushfire emergency. The key message being; Prepare, Act and Survive.

Maintenance of Bushfire Mitigation Measures

This bushfire management report has been prepared on the basis that bushfire mitigation measures identified are implemented and maintained into the foreseeable future. Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

Routine maintenance of structures should be undertaken to ensure continual compliance with AS3959-2018.

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1 Introduction

Range Environmental was engaged by Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris to prepare a Bushfire Management Report for a proposed development at 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt which is formally described as Lot 70 RP169803 (Figure 1), (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). A development application is proposed for a one (1) into three (3) lot rural residential (RR1-4,000) subdivision with lot sizes of 0.56, 0.8204 and 1.928 hectares (Figure 2 and Appendix A).

This bushfire hazard assessment is provided as an attached supporting document for lodgement of the Development Application (DA) for the site and allows for assessment against the SBRC Planning Scheme (2017 Version 2.0) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code and the SPP (2017) Natural hazards, risk and resilience (Bushfire) assessment requirements.

1.1 Site Context and Proposed Development

The site occurs on 3.308 hectares of land currently zoned as rural residential (RR1-4,000) under the SBRC Planning Scheme (2017 Version 2.0). The site is bounded by Bunya Way to the south (Figure 1). Rural residential (RR1-4,000) properties are located to the east, south and west with rural zones to the north. Areas of unmanaged vegetation are present in adjacent lots to the west, north and northeast. The site currently contains an existing dwelling and associated infrastructure within the southern extent. A summary of general site details is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 General site detail summary

Address	98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt
Lot on Plan	Lot 70 RP169803
Area	3.308 hectares
Local Government Area	South Burnett Regional Council
Planning Scheme / Local Plan	South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme (2017 Version 2.0) State Planning Policy
Overlays	Bushfire Hazard
VMA 1999	Category C
Area Classification / Zone	Rural residential (RR1-4,000)
Proposed Land use	Rural residential (RR1-4,000)

The proposed development will comprise a one (1) into three (3) lot rural residential (RR1-4,000) subdivision (Figure 2). The development is located on a sloping site, with the land falling from the northwest to the southeast with underlying slopes in the order of 5% or 3 degrees (Figure 3). The lot on plan and addresses of adjacent properties are provided in Figure 4 for where reference to these are made.

The majority of the site contains managed grassy vegetation with scattered mature Gum-topped box, Forest red gum and Grey ironbark, with the southern portion of the site containing a Lantana shrub layer. The following photographs provide an overview of the condition of the site and surrounds at the time of site assessment.

Photograph 1 View to the south from the existing driveway on the site of VHC 39.2 on adjacent Lot 67 RP169803.

Photograph 2 View to the east of the site of VHC 39.2 on adjacent Lot 71 RP169803.

Photograph 3 View of VHC 8.1 to be retained in the vegetation retention area on Lot 3.

Photograph 4 View to the west of the site of VHC 9.2 on adjacent Lot 69 RP169803.

Photograph 5 View south from the minimum rectangle on Lot 2 of vegetation to be retained in the vegetation retention area on Lot 2.

Photograph 6 View to the north of typical VHC 39.2 vegetation across the southern portion of the site.

Photograph 7 View of potentially hazardous vegetation north of the site on Lot 70 CSH531.

Photograph 8 View of existing vegetation in the proposed asset protection zone on Lot 3.

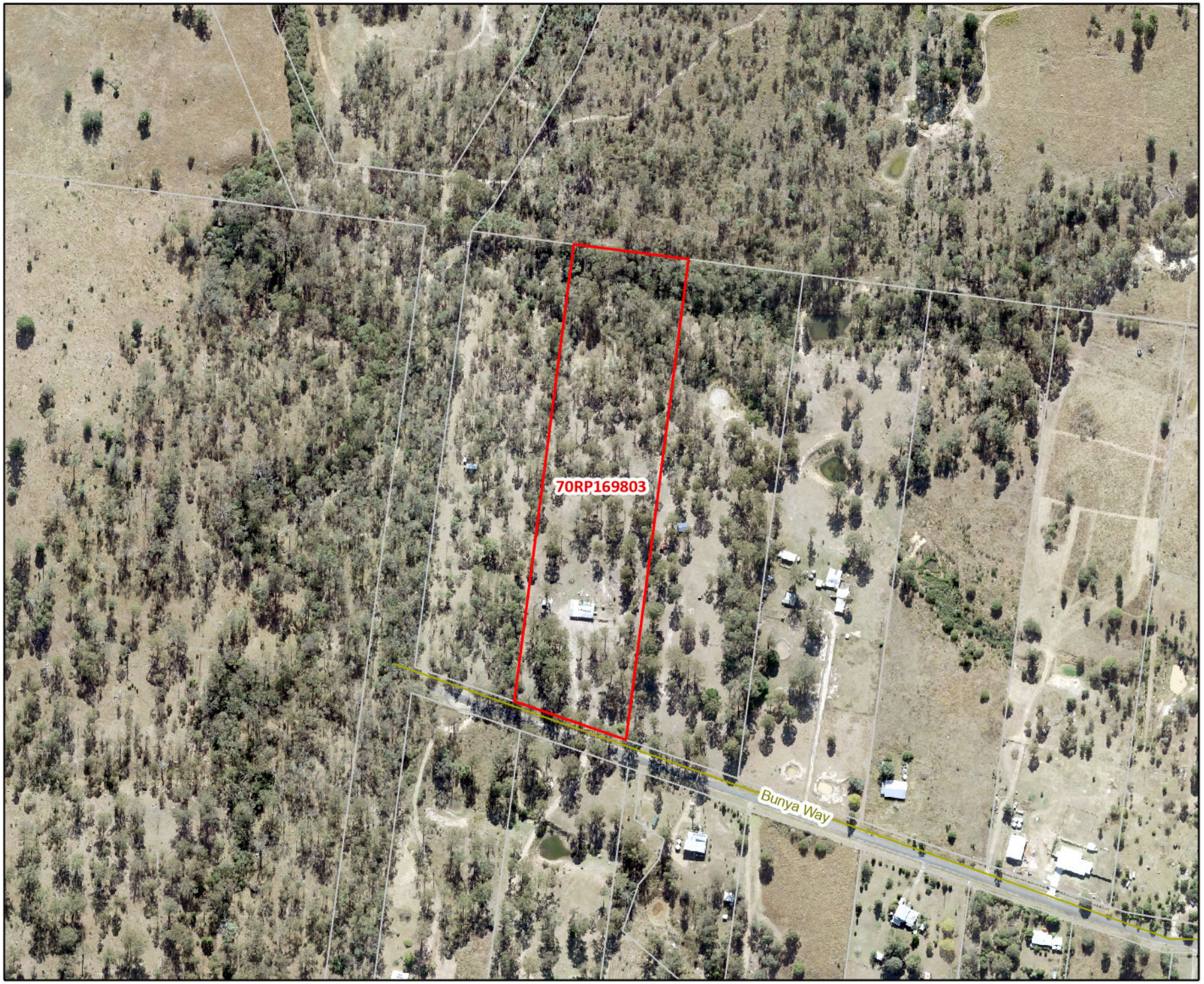

Figure 1
Site Locality

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 17/06/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 17/06/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site Boundary

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 5/08/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 5/08/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Asset Protection Zone
- Vegetation Retention Area

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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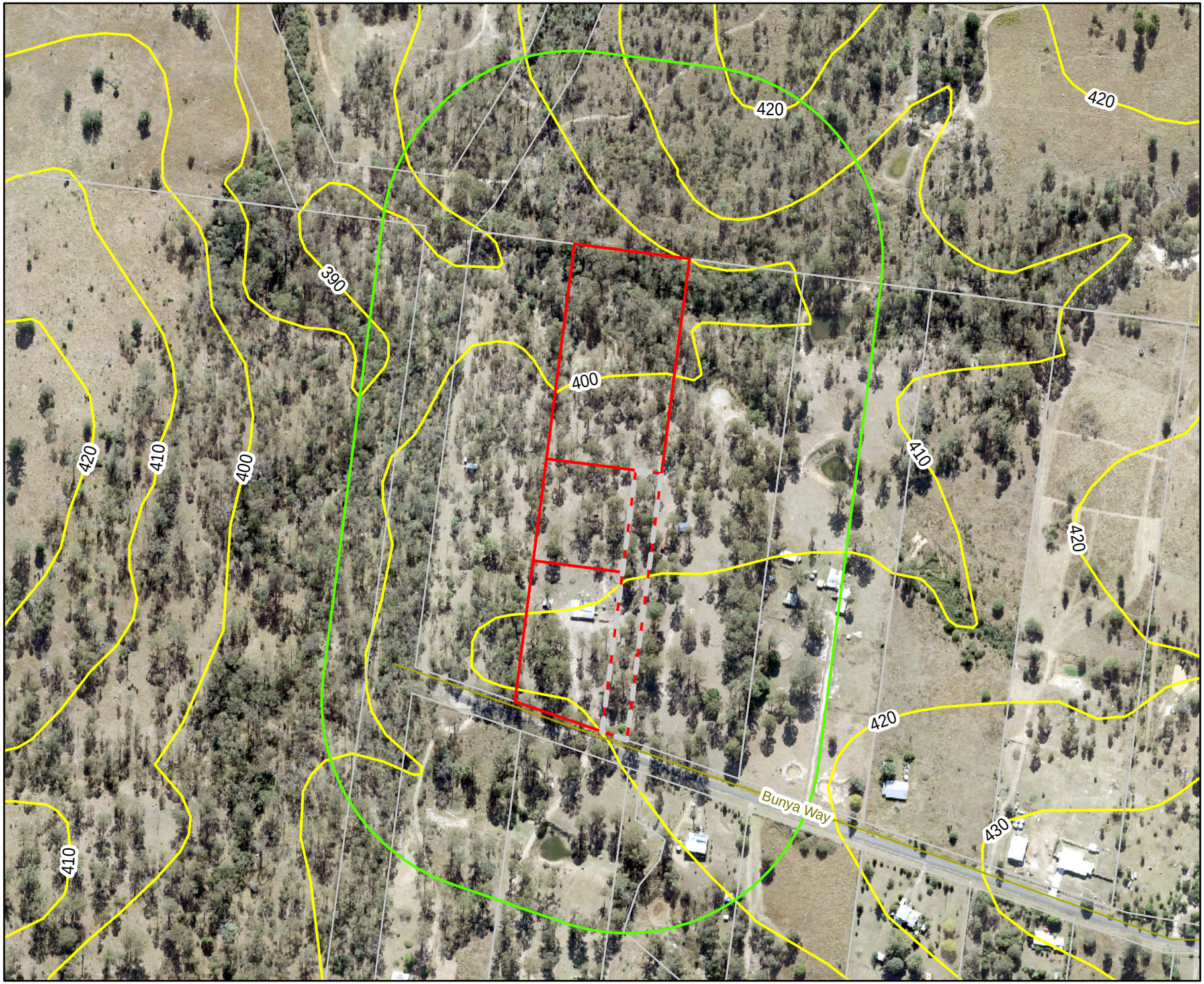

Figure 3 Topography of the Site

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Contours (5m)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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Figure 4
Real Property Descriptions for Adjacent Lots

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 17/06/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 17/06/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site Boundary

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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2 Vegetation

2.1 Regulated Vegetation

The current Vegetation Management Supporting Map identifies that the entirety of the site is mapped as Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation comprising Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.5.6, 12.12.2, 12.11.3 and 12.9-10.14.

The extent of mapped vegetation in the area and its conservation status is shown in Figure 5, with Table 2 providing a description of the mapped RE. Gum-topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) were the dominant mature overstorey species on site with heights in the order of 15-27 metres. The majority of the site contained managed groundcover with the northern portion of the site containing a Lantana (*Lantana camara*) shrub layer.

Table 2 Description of regional ecosystems for the site

Regional Ecosystem	12.5.6	**Conservation Status**	Endangered
Description	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua* and/or *E. pilularis* open forest +/- *Corymbia intermedia, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. biturbinata, Lophostemon confertus* with *E. saligna, E. montivaga* at higher altitudes. Occurs on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.12.2	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest with shrubby or grassy understorey. Other canopy species include *Syncarpia glomulifera* or *S. verecunda*, *Angophora woodsiana, Eucalyptus microcorys, E. resinifera, E. tindaliae, E. propinqua* and *E. saligna*. Occurs on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.11.3	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Eucalyptus siderophloia* and *E. propinqua* open forest +/- *E. microcorys*, *Lophostemon confertus, Corymbia intermedia, E. biturbinata*, *E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. moluccana, Angophora leiocarpa, Syncarpia verecunda* with vine forest species and *E. grandis* or *E. saligna* in gullies. *Eucalyptus pilularis* and *E. tindaliae* sometimes present e.g. mid D'Aguilar Range, Conondale Range. Occurs predominantly on hills and ranges of Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.9-10.14	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest with shrubby understorey. Other species include *Syncarpia glomulifera subsp. glomulifera*, *S. verecunda, Corymbia intermedia, Angophora woodsiana* and *Eucalyptus microcorys* in coastal areas and species of RE 12.9-10.5 in drier sub coastal areas. *Eucalyptus pilularis* sometimes extends onto colluvial lower slopes. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments especially sandstone. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b).		

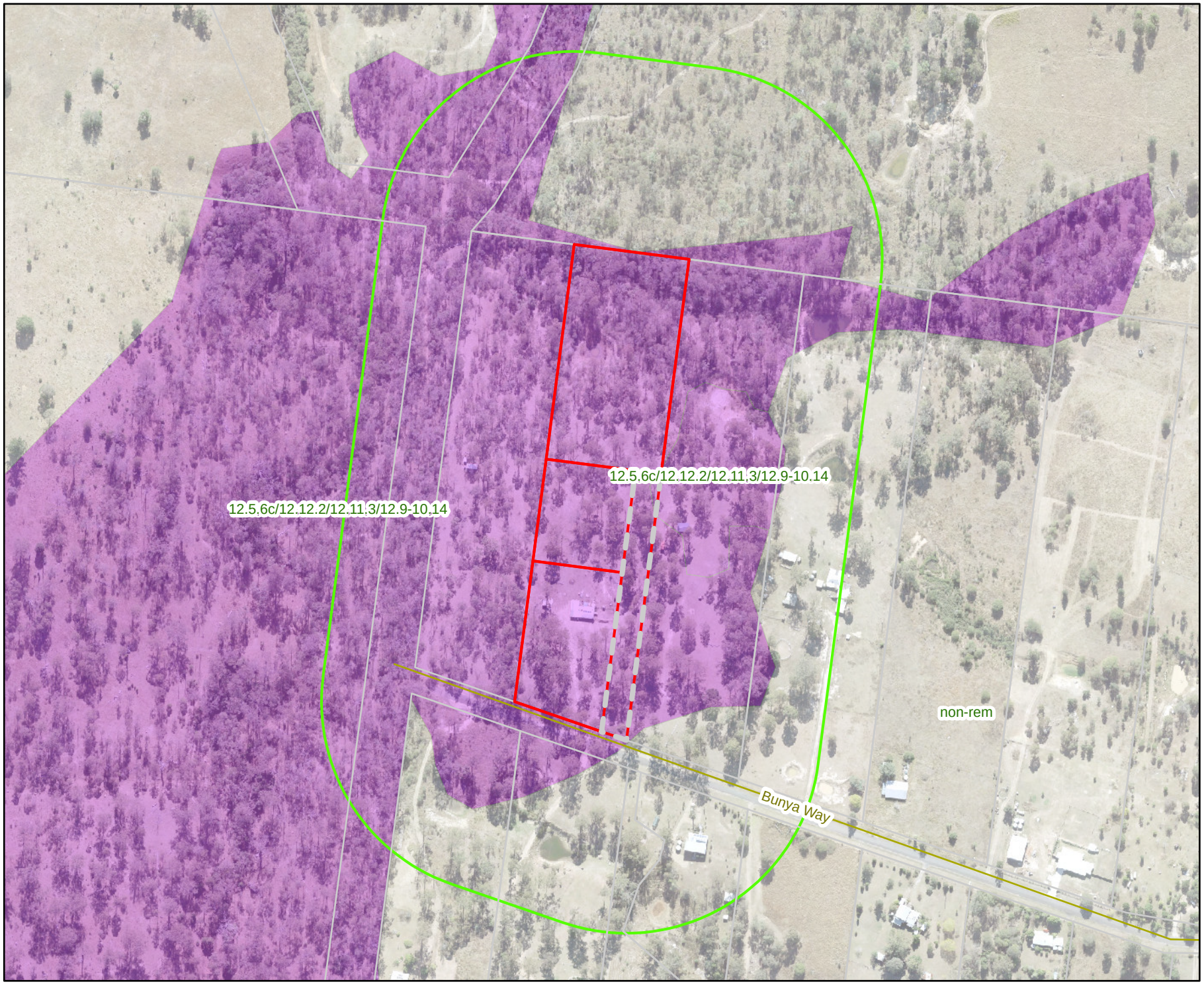

Figure 5
Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Category C or R containing endangered
- non-remnant

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3 Bushfire

3.1 Overview

The Queensland State-wide mapping methodology was used to identify Bushfire Prone Areas on and surrounding the site. This methodology scales bushfire hazard based on the Potential Fire-line Intensity of a severe bushfire and can be used to predict the radiation profile of areas adjacent to potentially hazardous vegetation. The Potential Fire-line Intensity is a useful indicator of the level of safety afforded for resident egress and firefighter access.

The Potential Fire-line Intensity is calculated using 3 key factors operating at a landscape level, these being Potential Fuel Load (tonnes / hectare), Maximum Landscape Slope (degrees) and Fire Weather Severity (Forest Fire Danger Index). Figure 6 illustrates the variables used to determine the Potential Fire-line Intensity.

Figure 6 Variables used to determine Potential Fire-line Intensity. (Redrawn from Leonard et al 2013)

Potential Fuel Load represent the approximate mass (measured in tonnes/ha) of combustible fuel material that would typically accumulate if vegetation is not regularly burnt or subject to fuel reduction practices. Potential fuel loads vary according to the type of vegetation present and management of it. Fuel; its availability, arrangement, size, amount and moisture content contribute to the speed and intensity of a bushfire. The type of vegetation present determines the flammability of the fuel, with the finer and drier the fuel, the more easily it will burn. Fuel loads in general are related to the quantities of fine fuels available to burn. The primary components of fuel loads are the fine fuels; that is; flammable materials that are less than 6 mm in diameter such as leaves, twigs and bark principally on or near the ground.

Slope or steepness of land (described as Landscape Slope) is a major determinant of fire behaviour, controlling fire spread, the rate of fuel consumption and thus Potential Fire-line Intensity.

Fire behaviour is influenced by a range of weather variables including recent precipitation, current wind speed, relative humidity and temperature. Due to the complexity of these influences, they are commonly combined into a single weather index that can be used to estimate potential fire behaviour. The McArthur (1973) Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) is the best known, most widely used and thoroughly tested fire weather index adopted by fire agencies throughout Australia.

3.2 Bushfire Hazard Mapping

The bushfire hazard for the site and surrounds as identified by the Queensland Government SPP Interactive Mapping System using the Statewide mapping methodology is shown in Figure 7. The SPP mapping indicates the site contains areas of Very High Potential Bushfire Hazard and Potential Impact Buffer. SBRC utilises the SPP Bushfire Hazard mapping.

The site assessment identified that the bushfire hazard reflects levels mapped by the Queensland Government due to current vegetation management practices on the site and in the surrounding landscape. Additional details are provided in Section 3.6 which identifies the VHCs present.

Under adverse conditions, a bushfire could potentially approach from any direction. Severe fire weather conditions are typically associated with hot strong westerly to northerly winds. Bushfires in the area have the potential to generate quantities of embers that could impact on a building even though the fire does not necessarily reach it.

A field assessment was conducted to ground-truth the vegetation hazard classes (VHCs) present within and surrounding the site and the level of exposure to bushfire risk. VHCs are discussed in Section 3.6.

3.3 Fire Brigade

The development site is contained within the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service Taromeo rural fire brigade district. The closest fire brigade equipped to fight structural fires is the Blackbutt Fire and Rescue Station (auxiliary) located at 72 Hart Street, Blackbutt approximately 2.5 kilometre to the southeast of the site by road.

3.4 Fire Run

The length of fire run influences the area in which a fire has to develop and reach its potential maximum intensity for the conditions prevailing at the time. It is important to assess the length of fire run to determine the potential scale and intensity of fires that may occur in the area. Fire runs less than 1 kilometre in length are generally considered to pose a lesser risk than those with a longer run. Fire runs may be modified by natural features such as creeks, rock formation and vegetation types and be influenced by weather and fuel conditions.

A fire run of 0.8km is identified to the north, less than 1km to the northwest and 1.4km to the southwest. Fire runs to the north and west are fragmented by watercourses and rural residential areas.

Figure 8 shows the location of potential fire runs and their relationship to the development.

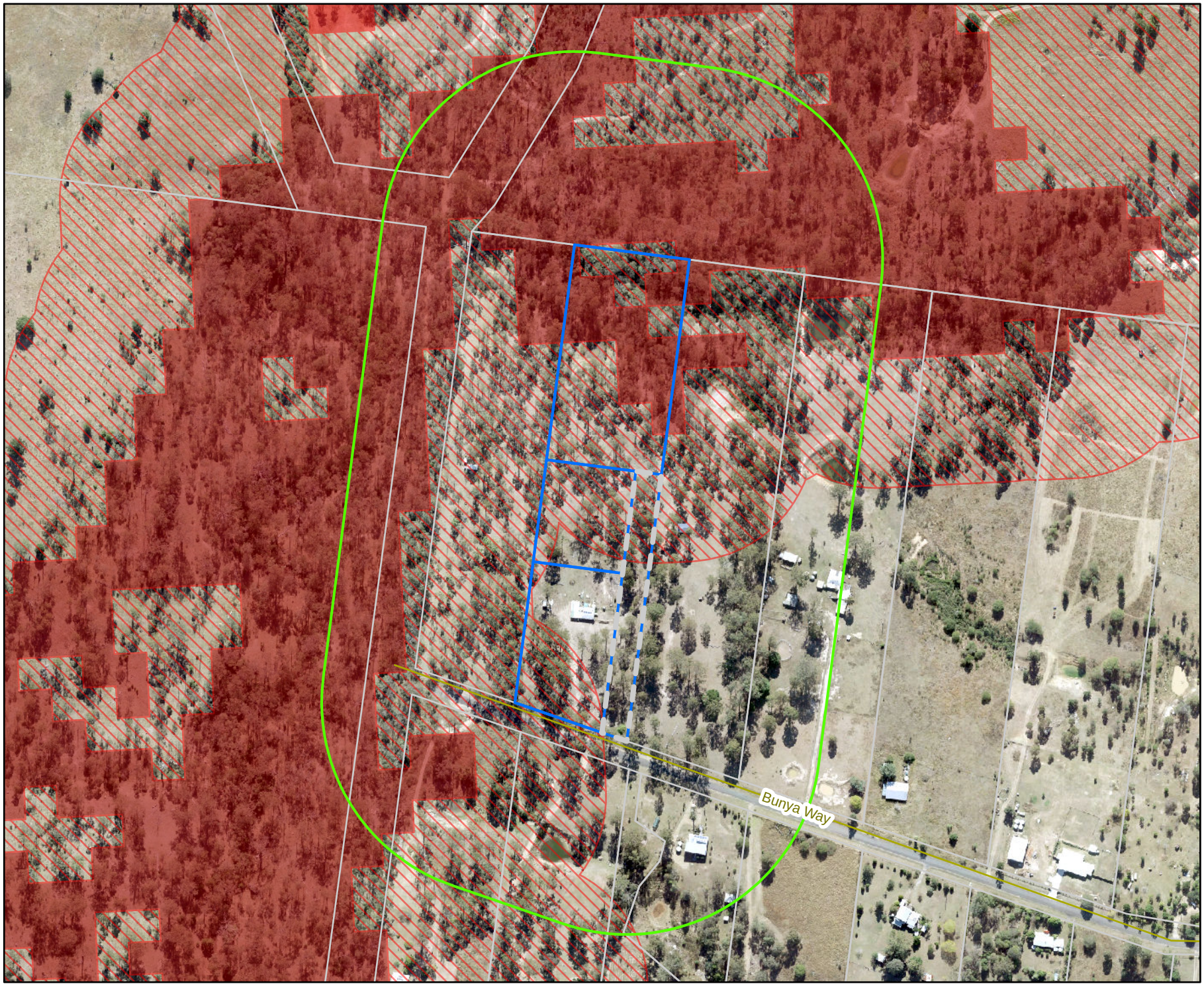

Figure 7
SBRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Map

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 5/08/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 5/08/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Potential Impact Buffer

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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Figure 8 Potential Fire Runs

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 7/07/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 7/07/2025

Metres
0 175 350

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Site Boundary
- Potential Fire Run

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.5 Climatic Conditions and Forest Fire Danger Index

The McArthur Forest Fire Danger Index (or FFDI) is the most common proxy of fire weather severity in Australia and is used for bushfire hazard assessments, emergency management and in regulations such as the Australian Standard 3959–2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas.

Unlike Queensland's adoption of AS 3959–2018 (Method 1) that uses a single FFDI value for all of Queensland (40), the estimate of fire weather severity is used as an input to identifying the SPP bushfire prone areas in Queensland recognises that weather conditions vary across the state.

Spatially explicit 5% annual exceedance probability (AEP) fire weather event FFDI values for Queensland have been estimated from a gridded (83 kilometre, three-hourly resolution) prediction of FFDI from long-term spatial weather products produced by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). The adopted FFDI values reflect a 5% AEP weather event. Adopted FWS (i.e. 5% AEP fire weather event FFDI) values for Queensland vary from 50 in Southeast Queensland and Cape York bioregions to 130 in the south-western parts of the state.

Adopting a worst case scenario, an FDI of 54 was used for the site when calculating Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for 'the site'. Figure 9 provides a Fire Danger Index (FDI) map of Southeast Queensland and identifies the location of the site.

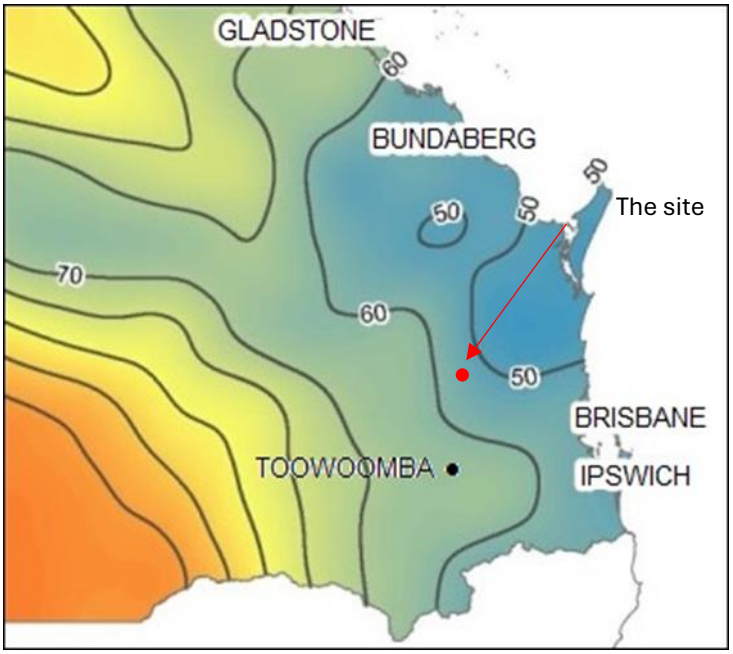

Figure 9 FDI map for Southeast Queensland. Leonard. J. A New Methodology for State-wide Mapping of Bushfire Prone Areas in Queensland. 2014

3.6 Vegetation Hazard Classes

The new methodology for State-wide mapping of bushfire prone areas in Queensland identifies Potential Fuel Loads that are assigned to vegetation categories (Vegetation Hazard Classes) formed by amalgamating land use and vegetation types with a moderately consistent fuel load and structure. The Potential Fuel Load assigned to each Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC) is generally representative of the higher fuel load expected for the typical vegetation types, landscape and site conditions within each Vegetation Hazard Class. This Potential Fuel Load of each Vegetation Hazard Class would approximate the 80th percentile fuel load of the "long unburnt condition" for the class (generally greater than 10 years without burning). A field assessment was conducted to ground-truth the vegetation hazard classes (VHCs) present within and surrounding the site and the level of exposure to bushfire risk. The mapped VHCs for the site are shown in Figure 10.

The Queensland State Government has introduced a State-wide mapping methodology to identify Bushfire Prone Areas. This methodology was developed by the CSIRO Climate Adaptation Flagship and scales bushfire hazard based on the Potential Fire-line Intensity of a severe bushfire. It is used to predict the radiation profile of areas adjacent to potentially hazardous vegetation. A key component of the methodology is the allocation of Vegetation Hazard Classes (VHC) which are used to estimate Potential Fuel Loads. These fuel loads were derived from a combination of expert appraisals and field measurements using the upper range of fuel loads for each fuel element (i.e. surface, near surface, elevated and bark). A "long unburnt condition" of generally greater than 10 years without burning was used for estimating fuel loads.

The dominant VHC mapped for the site and immediate adjoining areas by the State-wide mapping methodology was VHC 8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest, VHC 39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas, VHC 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover and VHC 41.4 Discontinuous low grass or tree cover (Figure 10). Table 3 provides a summary of the mapped VHCs and potential fuel loads.

Table 3 Mapped Vegetation Hazard Classes and Potential Fuel Loads

Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	Surface and near surface Fuel Load (t/ha)	Total Fuel Load (t/ha)	Prone type[1]	Fuel continuity[2]
8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest	31.0	35.0	1	1
39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas	5.0	8.0	3	2
40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover	4.5	5.0	2	1
41.4 Discontinuous low grass or tree cover	2.5	3.0	3	2

Fuel load data sources from Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide October 2019

Range Environmental completed a detailed site assessment to facilitate preparation of a representative vegetation hazard class map in relation to the site. Based on detailed field assessment a site-based vegetation hazard class map has been produced to accurately determine potential bushfire hazards and resulting building requirements for the site. Vegetation to the west of the site was assessed as aligning with VHC 9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodlands on coastal lowlands and ranges with vegetation to the south and east aligning with VHC 39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas, in association with rural residential areas. Vegetation to the north of the site aligned with VHC 8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest. The minimum rectangles and asset protection zones are located in an area assessed as VHC 39.2. The ground-truthed VHCs for the site and surrounds are shown in Figure 11. Following development for the site, a concept post-development VHC map is presented in Figure 12 which demonstrates the VHCs following vegetation management of the concept APZs onsite. Post-development, the minimum rectangle, asset protection zones and Lot 1 and 2 vegetation retention areas will be located within areas of VHC 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover and VHC 39.2 with a Potential Bushfire Hazard Class of 'Low hazard' (further detailed in section 3.7). Table 4 provides a summary of the ground-truthed and post development VHCs and potential fuel loads.

The identification of VHCs determines the extent to which the vegetation contributes to prevailing bushfire hazard. All VHCs are identified as being one of three prone types[1], with prone types being a categorical indicator of the capacity of a VHC to support a significant bushfire. VHCs are also given a binary indicator of fuel continuity[2]. Continuous fuel vegetation generally has a consistent distribution of fuel. Discontinuous fuel types include non-hazardous vegetation or land uses.

[1] Prone type: 1= Bushfire prone, 2 = Grass fire prone, 3 = Low hazard

[2] Fuel continuity: 1= Continuous, 2 = Discontinuous

VHC 39.2, 40.4 and 41.4 are considered non-bushfire prone VHCs under Bushfire Resilient Communities (2019) and BAL calculations using the SPP APZ calculator involving these VHCs results in a radiant heat flux of 0kW/m^2 (BAL-Low). Lots 2-3 minimum rectangles, asset protection zones and Lots 1-2 vegetation retention areas will be located within an area of VHC 41.4 which have a prone type of Low hazard and discontinuous fuel loads and have been assessed as having Potential Bushfire Hazard Class of 'Low hazard' (further detailed in Section 3.7).

Table 4 Ground-truthed and Post-development Vegetation Hazard Classes and Potential Fuel Loads

Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	Surface and near surface Fuel Load (t/ha)	Total Fuel Load (t/ha)	Prone type[1]	Fuel continuity[2]
8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest	31.0	35.0	1	1
9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges	14.9	17.2	1	1
39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas	5.0	8.0	3	2
40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover	4.5	5.0	2	1

Fuel load data sources from Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide October 2019

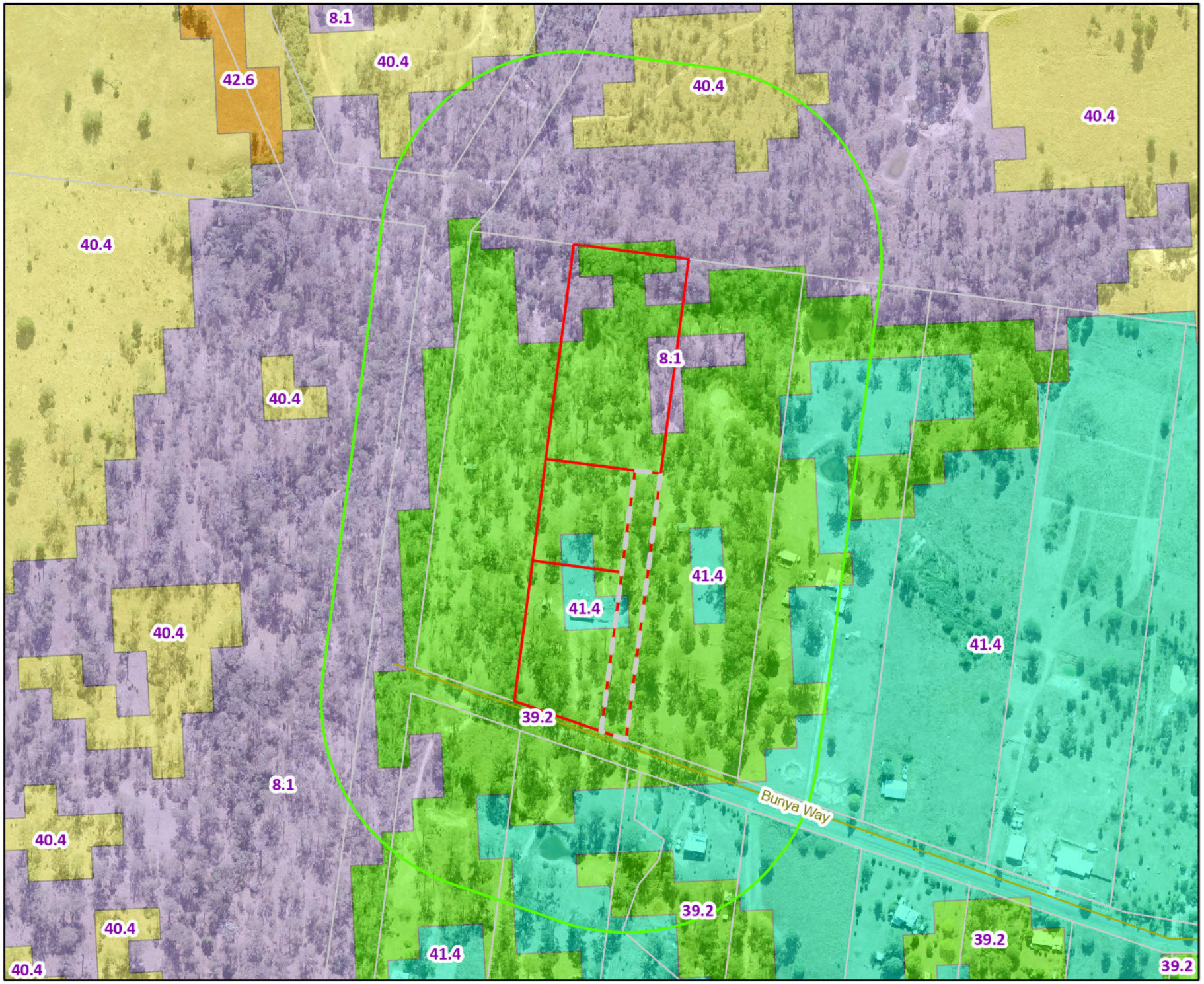

Figure 10 Vegetation Hazard Class Mapping

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 17/06/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 17/06/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- 8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
- 39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas
- 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover
- 41.4 Discontinuous low grass or tree cover
- 42.6 Nil to very low vegetation cover

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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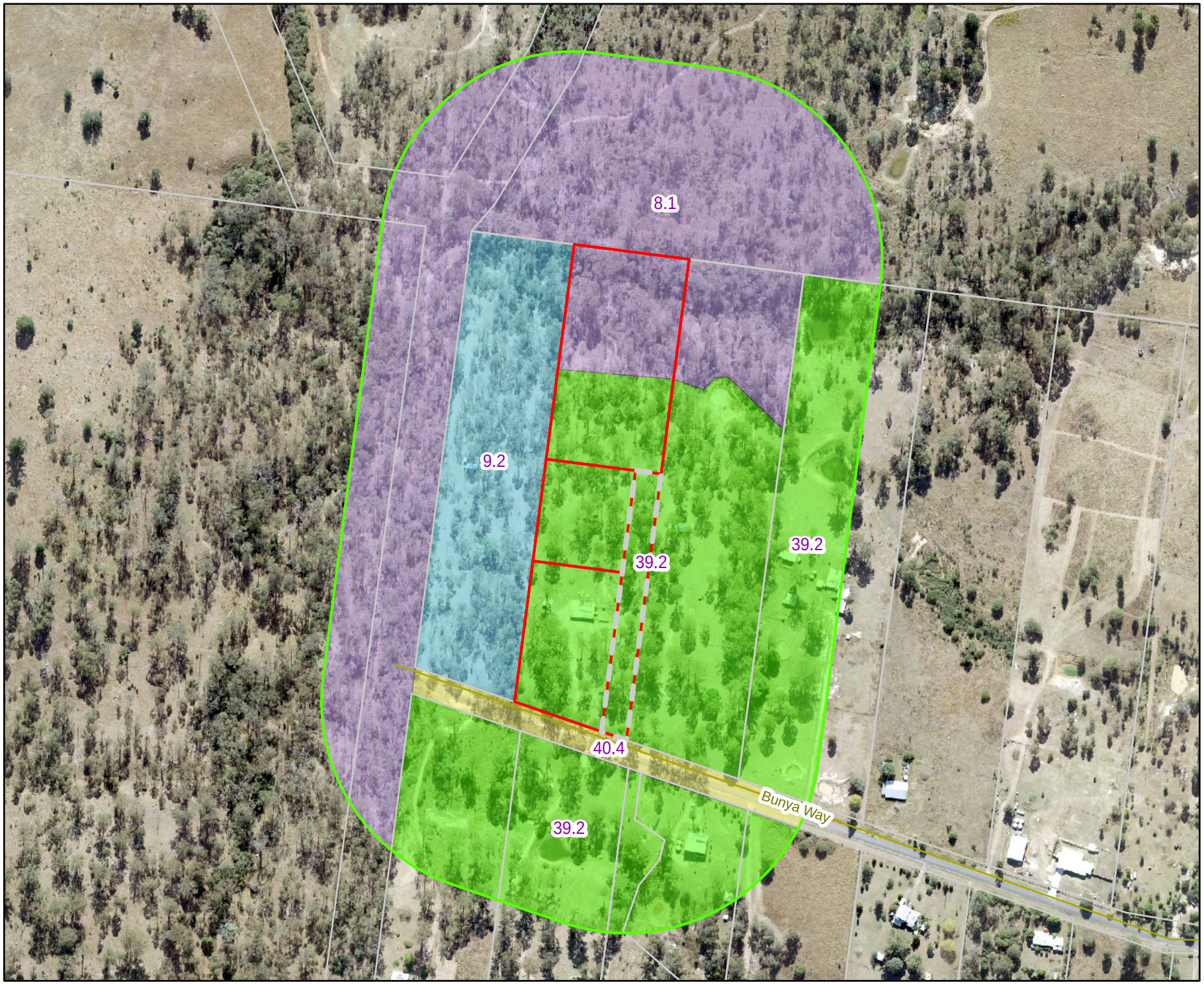

Figure 11 Ground-truthed Vegetation Hazard Class

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- 8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
- 9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
- 39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas
- 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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Figure 12 Post-development Vegetation Hazard Class

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 5/08/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 5/08/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Vegetation Retention Area
- Asset Protection Zone
- Inner Protection Area
- Outer Protection Area
- 8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
- 9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
- 39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas
- 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.7 Potential Bushfire Hazard Classes

A 'fit for purpose' approach was undertaken to identify the bushfire risk present using the statewide mapping methodology in conjunction with local-scale vegetation and slope maps. The location of post-development VHCs on the site and in the surrounding landscape in conjunction with the underlying slope of land was utilised to develop Potential Bushfire Hazard Classes. The Potential Fireline Intensity calculator was used to calculate the Potential Fireline Intensity (kW/m) to which a Potential Bushfire Hazard Class was attributed. The maximum slope in any direction was used for each area of identified post-development VHC as outlined in Figure 11. Potentially hazardous vegetation is located downslope and level with and downslope of the proposed development. Table 5 provides the various site attributes used to calculate the Potential Bushfire Hazard Class at representative locations around the site. Table 6 provides the correlation between Potential Fireline Intensity and Potential Bushfire Hazard Class.

Table 5 Attributes used to calculate the Potential Bushfire Hazard Class

Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	Potential Fuel Load (t/ha)	Potential Fire Weather Severity (FFDI)	Slope under hazardous vegetation (deg)	Potential Fireline Intensity (kw/m)	Potential Bushfire Hazard Class
8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest	35.0	54	3	50445	Very High
9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges	17.2	54	1	10612	Medium
39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas	8.0	54	3	2636	Low
40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover	5.0	54	3	1029	Low

Table 6 Potential Bushfire Hazard Classes

Potential Bushfire Intensity Class	Potential Fire-line Intensity
1. Very high (potential intensity)	40,000+kW/m
2. High (potential intensity)	20,000 – 40,000kW/m
3. Medium (potential intensity)	4,000 – 20,000kW/m
4. Low hazard (potential impact buffer)	<4,000kW/m

Figure 13 identifies the Potential Bushfire Hazard for the site and immediate surrounding areas (within a radius of 150 metres of the site). Areas assessed as Low hazard within a 100 metre radius of vegetation mapped as comprising Medium Potential Intensity or higher were classified as 'Potential Impact Buffer'.

The location of vegetation in relation to the site is a key attribute to be considered when mapping bushfire hazards. In this situation, most of the potentially hazardous vegetation is located downslope and level with the site.

Additional details on the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) that the site may be exposed to is provided in Appendix D Explanation of Bushfire Attack Levels.

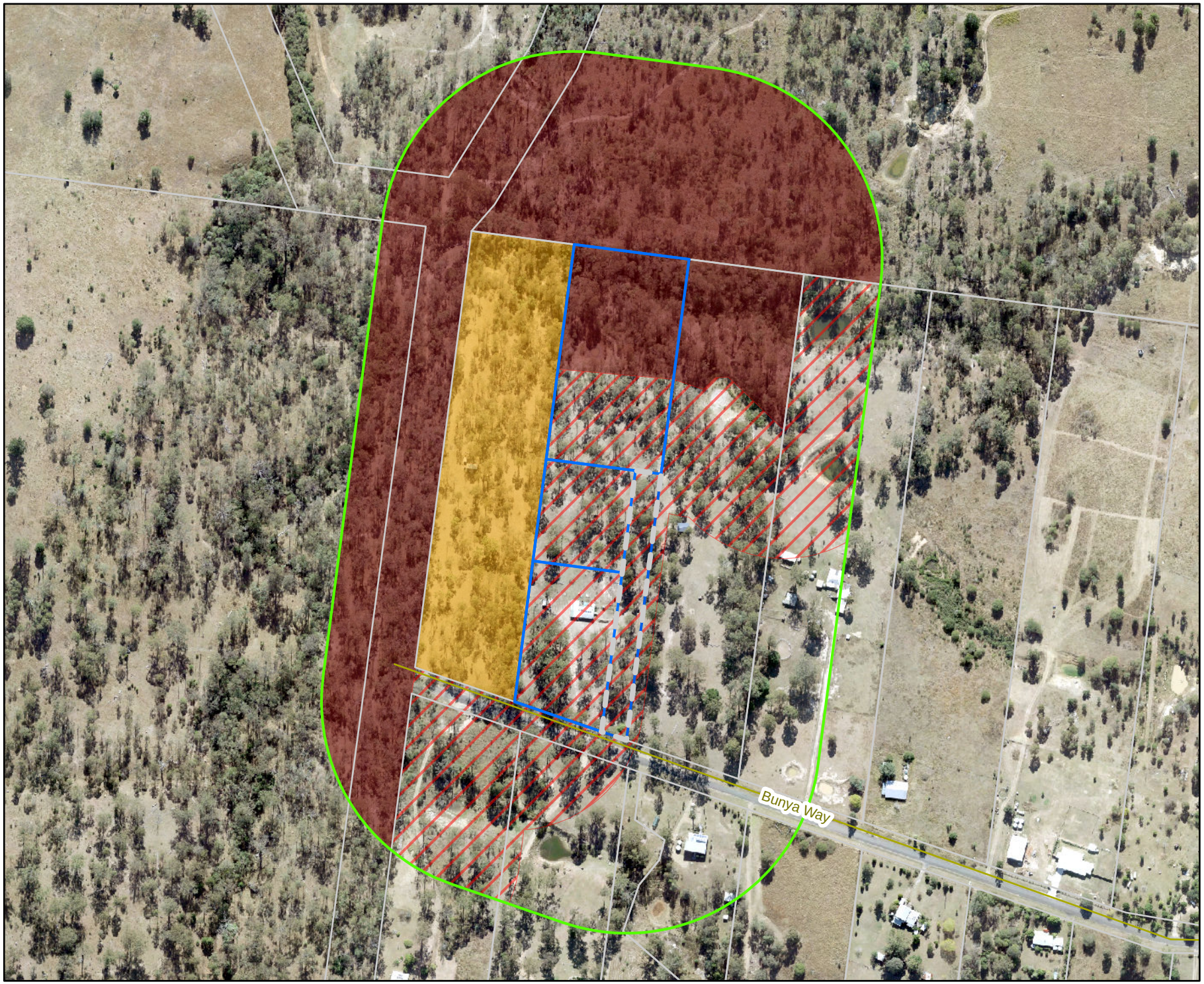

Figure 13 Potential Bushfire Hazard Map

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 8/07/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 8/07/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- 150m Buffer
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Potential Impact Buffer

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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4 Mitigating Potential Bushfire Impact

A number of actions should be implemented to mitigate the potential impacts of bushfire on the development. This suite of bushfire mitigation measures, when implemented in an integrated manner can achieve a better outcome for the site than when used individually and in isolation from other measures. This suite of potential measures is illustrated in Figure 14.

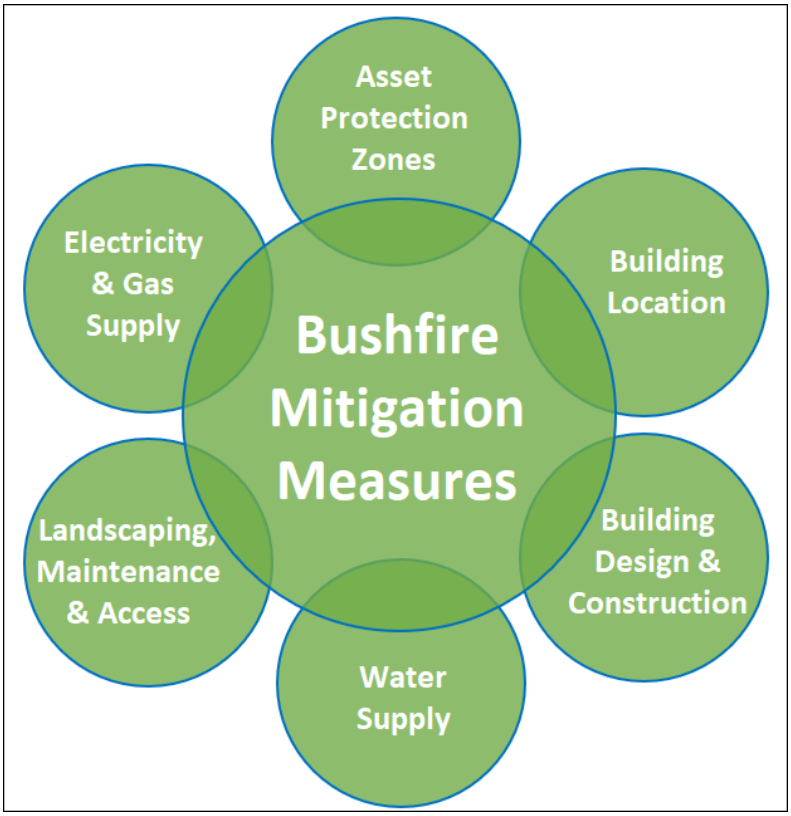

Figure 14 Bushfire mitigation measures in combination. (Redrawn from Guideline for Building in Bushfire Prone Areas; Emergency Management Victoria 2016)

4.1 Building Location and Separation

The location of buildings and their relationship with vegetation in the immediate surrounding area is critical for maximising their survival in the event of a bushfire. A minimum rectangle has been identified for Lot 2 to ensure that a potential dwelling achieves a minimum separation distance of 14 metres to the west to enable an indicative BAL-12.5 to BAL-29 to be achieved. A minimum rectangle has been identified for Lot 3 to ensure that a potential dwelling achieves a minimum separation distance of 14 metres to the west and 30 metres to the north to enable an indicative BAL-19 to BAL-29 to be achieved (Appendix B). An asset protection zone of 14 metres to the west is to be maintained on Lot 2 and 14 metres to the west and 30 metres to the north is to be maintained on Lot 3. Failure to maintain these separation distances will result in a higher Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) being applied to the dwelling. The vegetation retention areas of Lots 1 and 2 are to be managed as 'low fuel load' areas including the retention of existing canopy vegetation values and managed groundcover. Building issues can be adequately addressed during the design and construction phase with compliance to the National Construction Code and the Australian Standard for construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018).

Appendix C Calculation of Bushfire Hazard contains additional information on the methodologies used to calculate the potential bushfire hazard that the site is exposed to and Appendix D has an explanation of BALs.

4.2 Asset Protection Zones

The establishment of an Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is an effective mechanism for reducing bushfire hazards that a building may be exposed to. An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure. Potential bushfire fuels should be minimised within an APZ, so that the vegetation within it does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy. An APZ, if designed correctly, implemented and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- direct flame contact on the asset;
- damage to the built asset from intense radiant heat; and
- ember attack.

The APZ is located between the asset and the bushfire hazard and consists of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and an Outer Protection Area (OPA). The IPA is the area closest to the asset and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and be a defendable space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous. The OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. Vegetation within the OPA can be managed to a more moderate level with the reduction of fuel in this area substantially decreasing the intensity of an approaching fire. It also assists restricting the pathways to crown fuels; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA and built assets. Figure 15 provides a visual representation of a building, separation from areas of potentially hazardous vegetation and the creation of an APZ. An asset protection zone of 14 metres to the west of Lot 2 and 14 metres to the west and 30 metres to the north of Lot 3 have been identified. A 10 metre inner protection area has been identified and is to contain no canopy vegetation values. The outer protection area proposes the retention of existing canopy values to balance bushfire and ecological values at the site. Indicative asset protection zones for Lots 2-3 are provided in Figure 16. A site specific bushfire building report should be prepared for new dwellings that identifies actual building location, separation distances from potentially hazardous vegetation, BAL and level of construction required.

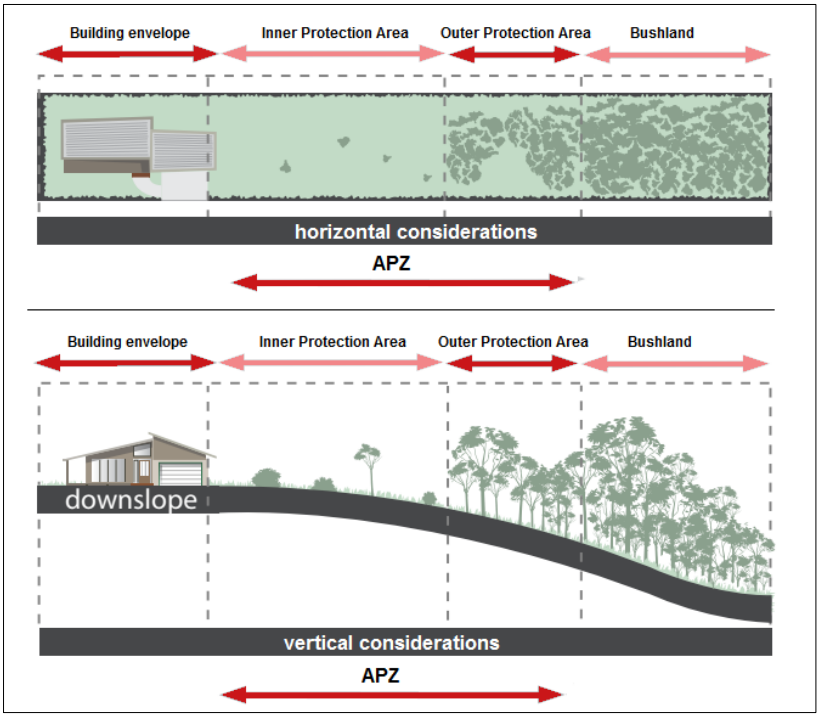

Figure 15 Building envelopes and their relationship to potentially hazardous vegetation. (Planning for Bushfire Protection 2017)

Additional details on creating and managing an APZ are provided Appendix E Living in a Bushfire Prone Area.

Figure 16 Indicative Asset Protection Zone

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/09/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 3/09/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Vegetation Retention Area
- Asset Protection Zone
- Inner Protection Area (10 metres)- All vegetation to be removed
- Outer Protection Area- Retain canopy and mid-storey, shrub and groundcover vegetation to be managed to a low fuel load

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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4.3 Building Design and Construction

Careful design of new buildings in areas of mapped bushfire hazard needs to be undertaken; which includes consideration of site characteristics. Buildings should be constructed to meet the requirements of the relevant building standards and Council bylaws prevailing at the time to enable a building to be designed and constructed according to the site conditions. This includes the Building Code of Australia (BCA 2019) and the Australian Standard for "Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959 – 2018). Currently a site-specific assessment is required for all new dwellings being constructed in identified bushfire prone areas.

Indicative Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for the minimum rectangle on Lot 2 are in the order of BAL-12.5 to BAL-29 and the minimum rectangle on Lot 3 in the order of BAL-19 to BAL-29 (Appendix B), dependent on the final location of a dwelling, separation distances from unmanaged and potentially hazardous vegetation and extent of vegetation management activities undertaken on the site.

In assessing vegetation classes for forests, woodlands and rainforests, the classified vegetation will be determined by the unmanaged understorey rather than either the canopy (drip line) or trunk of any trees (AS3959-2018).

Appendix C Calculation of bushfire hazard contains information on the potential Bushfire Attack Levels that could be experienced on the site and Appendix D has an explanation of BALs.

4.4 Access and Egress

Access to the site is via Bunya Way for all lots which is located on the southern boundary of the site and is of sealed all-weather construction. Access to northern Lots 2 and 3 is provided by one (1) access easement that is to be of all-weather construction.

Bunya Way and the internal access easement will enable safe and unhindered ingress and egress for the site.

4.5 Vegetation Management

The entirety of the site is mapped as containing Category C (high-value regrowth) comprising Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10.14. The site contains an existing dwelling and associated infrastructure in the southern portion of the site. The majority of the site contains a sparse canopy of Gum-topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*). The southern portion of the site contains managed grassy groundcover with the northern portion of the site containing a Lantana (*Lantana camara*) shrub layer. Areas of potentially hazardous vegetation are located to the north, west and northeast of the site. To the east and south of the site roads, and properties containing maintained lawns and driveways are located between the site and potentially hazardous vegetation.

A minimum rectangle has been identified for Lots 2-3 to ensure that a potential dwelling achieves a minimum separation distance to achieve a BAL of no greater than BAL-29 to be achieved. An asset protection zone of 14 metres to the west is to be maintained on Lot 2 and 14 metres to the west and 30 metres to the north is to be maintained on Lot 3. Failure to maintain these separation distances will result in a higher Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) being applied to the dwelling. The vegetation retention areas of Lots 1 and 2 are to be managed as 'low fuel load' areas including the retention of existing canopy vegetation values and maintained groundcover.

Ongoing vegetation management of the shrub layer across the site will assist in the prevention of potentially hazardous fuel loads accumulating. General site maintenance (i.e. slashing or mowing) on proposed lots will limit the potential for the accumulation of potentially hazardous vegetation to occur and maintain the existing level of low bushfire hazard.

Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

4.6 Fire Trails

No fire trails are proposed due to the extent of native vegetation present, level of bushfire hazard and separation distances achieved from potentially hazardous vegetation provided by the establishment of APZs at the time of constructing dwellings on individual lots.

The proposed Lots 1-3 will be readily accessible by emergency service vehicles from Bunya Way and the proposed access easement. Adequate access to the site is available from Bunya way to the south. Lot 1 contains an existing driveway from Bunya way and Lots 2-3 will be accessible by the access easement. The development is buffered by roads, properties containing managed vegetation, lawns and driveways.

4.7 Water Supply

The South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme (2017 Version 2.0) requires that an adequate water supply suitable for fire-fighting purposes should be available at all times. This can be achieved by provision of a dedicated static water supply that is available solely for fire-fighting purposes and can be accessed by fire fighting vehicles. The SBRC Planning Scheme refers to the QFES Bushfire Resilient Communities document to provide guidance regarding preferred solutions to achieve an appropriate static water supply for fire-fighting purposes.

The SPP (2017 version 6) state interest guidance material recommends a reticulated water supply or a dedicated static water supply that is available solely for fire-fighting purposes and can be accessed by fire-fighting vehicles. It refers to QFES Bushfire Resilient Communities, which recommends 10,000 litres for residential buildings.

4.8 Landscaping

The design, management and maintenance of the landscape in the immediate vicinity of buildings are fundamental to the chances of survival of both people and buildings in a bushfire event. Vegetation provides the major fuel element in a bushfire. All vegetation, regardless of how succulent or green it is will eventually burn, provided the fire has sufficient intensity. Contrary to common belief, the area around the building does not need to be totally devoid of vegetation, and in fact some trees in this area can serve a valuable role in trapping embers before they impact on the asset. It is important however that:

- There are substantial gaps (of at least 2 - 5m) between the canopies of any trees in this area;
- There are no continuous fuels linked horizontally or vertically. (Smooth barked trees provide a lesser fuel ladder to the canopy than rough barked or ribbon barked species);
- Tree canopies do not overhang the roof;
- Surface and near surface fuels are kept to a minimum. This includes lawns to be kept short (less than 10 cm in height) and removal of accumulated leaf and bark litter;
- Avoidance of flammable mulches on garden beds such as woodchip or straw within 10 metres of dwellings; and
- Use of non-flammable mulches such as river pebbles or stones on garden beds near dwellings and buildings.

Guidelines for landscaping in fire prone areas are provided in Appendix F.

4.9 Prepare, Act, Survive

It is important that residents are well prepared during times of high fire danger and have well made plans that can be readily enacted in a time of bushfire emergency. This includes having plans in place to guide actions on days of extreme and catastrophic, identifying safe refuge areas and planning to either ‘stay’ or ‘go’. The key message

being; Prepare, Act and Survive. The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services have information readily available to assist people living in bushfire prone areas to develop their own plans. Details can be downloaded from:

https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-06/Bushfire-Safety-Guide_0.pdf and

https://bushfire-survival-plan.qfes.qld.gov.au/

4.10 Maintenance of Bushfire Mitigation Measures

This fire report has been prepared on the basis that bushfire mitigation measures identified are implemented and maintained into the foreseeable future. Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

5 Planning Requirements

The Queensland Government's State Planning Policy (SPP) for Natural Hazards (Bushfire) contains development assessment requirements that developments in bushfire prone areas are required to address. Likewise, the SBRC (2017) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code contains provisions to protect the safety of people and property in bushfire risk areas. The Code proposes Performance outcomes and Acceptable outcomes which have been addressed through Proposed solutions.

A summary of compliance with SBRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code is presented in Table 7. It is noted that the SBPS has appropriately integrated the relevant state interest of Natural hazards, risk and resilience which incorporates bushfire hazard. As such, assessment against the example SPP planning scheme assessment benchmarks has not been conducted.

A summary of compliance with SBRC Bushfire hazard overlay code is presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Summary of compliance with the SBRC Bushfire hazard overlay code

	Compliance	Reference
Development Action	SBRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code	SBRC Table 8
Risk mitigation	✓	PS1.1, PS1.2
Water access	✓	N/A
Access and Egress	✓	PS2 (b), PS9 (b)
Vegetation management	✓	PS1.2, PS2 (a), PS9 (a), PS17
Asset Protection Zones	✓	PS1.2, PS9 (a)
Location of buildings	✓	PS1.1, PS2
Building design & construction	✓	PS2 (a)
Hazardous materials	✓	N/A
Community infrastructure	N/A	N/A

5.1 State Planning Policy-Bushfire

The State Planning Policy (July 2017) provides a comprehensive set of principles which underpin Queensland's planning system to guide local government and the state government in land use planning and development assessment. The State's interest in relation to natural hazards is: "The risks associated with natural hazards are avoided or mitigated to protect people and property and enhance the community's resilience to natural hazards".

South Burnett Regional Council has appropriately integrated the relevant state interest of Natural hazards, risk and resilience which incorporates bushfire hazard. As such, assessment against the example SPP planning scheme assessment benchmarks has not been conducted.

5.2 South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme – Bushfire

The South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme (SBRC) (2017 V 2.0) contains a Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code that addresses bushfire matters. The overall outcomes sought for the Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code are to ensure appropriate design of development in potential bushfire prone areas so as to minimise the number of people and properties subject to Potential Bushfire Intensity. The SBRC development assessment requirements have been addressed in Table 8.

Table 8 Response to SBRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code- Performance Outcome and Acceptable Outcomes for accepted and assessable development.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Proposed solutions
Reconfiguring a Lot (RaL)- where creating any number of lots more than 2,000 square metres:		
PO1 The subdivision layout: (a) Enable future buildings to be located away from slopes and land forms that expose people to property to an intolerable risk to life or property; and (b) Facilitates emergency access and operational space for firefighters in a reduced fuel area between future buildings and structures and hazardous vegetation, that reduce risk to an acceptable or tolerable level.	**AO1.1** A development footprint plan is identified for each lot that avoids ridgelines, saddles and crests where slopes exceed 28 per cent. **AO1.2** A development footprint plan is identified for each lot that is separated from the closest edge to the adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity area by a distance that achieves a radiant heat flux level of 29 kW/m2 or less at all development footprint plan boundaries.	**PS1.1** The proposed lots are located in an area with a gradient in the order of 5% or 3 degrees. **PS1.2** A minimum rectangle has been identified for Lots 2-3 to ensure that a potential dwelling achieves a minimum separation distance of 14 metres to the west to enable an indicative BAL-12.5 to BAL-29 to be achieved. A minimum rectangle has been identified for Lot 3 to ensure that a potential dwelling achieves a minimum separation distance of 14 metres to the west and 30 metres to the north to enable an indicative BAL-19 to BAL-29 to be achieved. The vegetation retention areas on Lots 1 and 2 are to be managed as 'low fuel load' areas including the retention of existing canopy vegetation values and managed groundcover.
PO2 The subdivision layout enables: a. Future buildings to be located as close as possible to property entrances to facilitate safe evacuation during a bushfire event; and b. Future site access to be located and designed to allow safe evacuation of	**AO2** A development footprint plan is identified for each lot that: a. is located within 60 metres of the street frontage; and b. sited to enable a route between the development footprint plan and the street frontage with a gradient that does not exceed of 12.5 per cent.	**PS2** a. The proposed minimum rectangles for Lots 2 and 3 are located in excess of 60 metres from the road frontage, however the development provides good site access from Bunya Way to the south. Buildings are to comply with relevant standards for construction including the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the Australian Standard Construction for buildings in bushfire prone areas AS3959-2018. An asset protection zone of 14 metres to the west of Lots 2 and 14 metres to the west and 30 metres to the north of Lot 3 is identified from potentially hazardous vegetation dependent on final building

the site by occupants and maintain access by emergency service under critical event conditions.		location within the lot. This minimum separation distance achieves a BAL of no greater than BAL-29 for Lots 2-3. a. Lot 1 will be accessible by Bunya Way on the southern portion of the site. Access to the northern Lots 2 and 3 is provided by one (1) access easement. Driveways and the access easement are to be of all-weather construction and will be readily accessible by emergency service vehicles. Proposed driveways and access easements will be established with a gradient not exceeding 5% or 3 degrees.
Reconfiguring a lot (RAL)- where creating any number of lots of 2,000 square metres or less:		
PO3 The subdivision layout: a. avoids creating lots on slopes and land forms that expose people or property to an intolerable risk to life or property; and b. facilitates emergency access and operational space for firefighters in a reduced fuel area between future buildings and structures and hazardous vegetation, that reduce risk to an acceptable or tolerable level.	**AO3.1** The subdivision layout results in lots that are sited so that they are separated from the closest edge to the adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity area by a distance that achieves a radiant heat flux level of 29 kW/m2 or less: a. at the building envelope, if identified at RaL stage; or b. where a building envelope is not identified, at all lot boundaries. **AO3.2** The subdivision layout does not create lots that are within bushfire prone areas and on ridgelines, saddles and crests where slopes exceed 28 per cent (roads and parks may be located in these areas).	**PS3** Not applicable. The development proposes the creation of three (3) rural residential (RR1-4,000) lots with lot sizes of 0.56, 0.8204 and 1.928 hectares that are adjacent to areas of mapped Very high potential bushfire intensity and Potential impact buffer.

Reconfiguring a lot (RaL)- additional provisions where creating more than 20 lots:		
PO4 The subdivision layout is designed to minimise the length of the development perimeter and number of lots exposed to hazardous vegetation	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	**PS4** Not applicable. The development proposes the reconfiguration of one (1) rural residential (RR1-4,000) lot into three (3) rural residential lots.
PO5 The subdivision layout provides for adequate access and egress and safe evacuation routes, to achieve an acceptable or tolerable risk to people.	**AO5.1** The subdivision layout: a. avoids the creation of bottle-neck points in the movement network within the development (for example, avoids hourglass patterns); and b. ensures the road network has sufficient capacity for the evacuating population **AO5.2** The subdivision layout ensures evacuation routes: a. direct occupants away from rather than towards or through areas with a greater potential bushfire intensity; and b. minimise the length of route through bushfire prone areas.	**PS5** Not applicable. The development proposes the reconfiguration of one (1) rural residential (RR1-4,000) lot into three (3) rural residential lots.
PO6 The subdivision layout provides adequate buffers between hazardous vegetation and development.	**AO6.1** The subdivision layout results in an asset protection zone being located to create a separation area from adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas. **AO6.2** The asset protection zone is comprised of: a. parks and open spaces; and/or	**PS6** Not applicable. The development proposes the reconfiguration of one (1) rural residential (RR1-4,000) lot into three (3) rural residential lots.

	b. lots greater than 2000 square metres; and/or c. public roads (termed perimeter roads). **AO6.3** Where the asset protection zone includes lots greater than 2000 square metres a development footprint plan is identified for each lot that is located in accordance with AO1.2.	
PO7 Parks or open space provided as part of the asset protection zone do not create additional bushfire prone areas.	**AO7** Where the asset protection zone includes parks or open spaces, they: a. comprise only low threat vegetation, including grassland managed in a minimal fuel condition, maintained lawns, golf courses, maintained public reserves and parklands, cultivated gardens and nature strips; or b. are designed to ensure a potential available fuel load is maintained at less than eight tonnes/hectare in aggregate and with a fuel structure that remains discontinuous.	**PS7** Not applicable. The development proposes the reconfiguration of one (1) rural residential (RR1-4,000) lot into three (3) rural residential lots.
PO8 Perimeter roads are accessible for firefighting vehicles, to facilitate emergency access and operational space for firefighting, maintenance works and hazard reduction activities.	**AO8.1** Where the asset protection zone includes a perimeter road it: a. has a two-lane sealed carriageway clear of hazardous vegetation; and b. is connected to the wider public road network at both ends and at intervals of no more than 200 metres; and c. does not include design elements that may impede access for fire-fighting and	**PS8** Not applicable. The development proposes the reconfiguration of one (1) rural residential (RR1-4,000) lot into three (3) rural residential lots.

	maintenance for fire-fighting purposes (for example traffic calming involving chicanes). **AO8.2** Where the subdivision contains a reticulated water supply, the road network and fire hydrants are designed and installed in accordance with: a. *Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines for residential, commercial and industrial lots*, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2015, unless otherwise specified by the relevant water entity; and b. the *Road Planning and Design Manual 2nd edition*, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013.	
Reconfiguring a lot (RaL)- where creating additional lots for the purpose of residential development and a reticulated water supply is not provided:		
PO9 The subdivision layout provides for perimeter roads or fire trail and working areas that are accessible by the type of fire-fighting vehicles servicing the area, to facilitate emergency access and operational space for firefighting, maintenance works and hazard reduction activities.	**AO9** The subdivision layout includes: a. a fire trail and working area designed and constructed in accordance with the design parameters in Table 1 that separates the residential lot or development footprint plan from adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas; or b. a perimeter road designed and constructed in accordance with AO8.1.	**PS9** a. A fire trail is not identified for the development due to level of bushfire hazard exposure, ready site access and identification of asset protection zones to separate future dwellings from areas of hazardous vegetation. An asset protection zone of 14 metres to the west of Lot 2 and 14 metres to the west and 30 metres to the north of Lot 3 is identified from potentially hazardous vegetation dependent on final building location within the lot. This effectively separates areas where a dwelling may be constructed from areas of Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity and Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity and is suitable for use by QFES rural fire brigade vehicles. b. A perimeter road is not prescribed for the reasons identified in PS9 (a).
Where involving an asset protection zone:		

PO17 Asset protection zones are designed and managed to ensure they do not increase the potential for bushfire hazard.	**AO17** Landscaping treatments within any asset protection zone comprise only low threat vegetation, including grassland managed in a minimal fuel condition, maintained lawns, golf courses, maintained public reserves and parklands, vineyards, orchards, cultivated gardens, commercial nurseries, nature strips and windbreaks. OR Landscape management within any asset protection zone maintains a: a. potential available fuel load which is less than eight tonnes/hectare in aggregate; and b. fuel structure which is discontinuous.	**PS17** Landscaping within an asset protection zone will comply with the requirements of AO17.2 as discussed in Appendix E and Appendix F of this report.
Where planning provisions or conditions of approval require revegetation or rehabilitation:		
PO18 Revegetation or rehabilitation areas are designed and managed to ensure they do not result in an unacceptable risk or an increase in bushfire intensity level.	**AO18.1** Required revegetation or rehabilitation: a. is located outside of any asset protection zone; or b. maintains a potential available fuel load which is less than eight tonnes/hectare in aggregate and fuel structure which is discontinuous. **AO18.2** Revegetation or rehabilitation of areas located within mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas, revegetate and rehabilitate in a manner that maintains or reduces the existing fuel load. OR Revegetation or rehabilitation of areas located within the mapped potential impact buffer area, revegetate and rehabilitate in a manner that maintains or reduces the existing fuel load.	**PS18** Not applicable. No revegetation or rehabilitation areas are proposed onsite.

6 Conclusion

The bushfire assessment of the site identified that in general hazards are in the Medium category with Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) in the order of BAL-12.5 to BAL-29 for Lot 2 and BAL-19 to BAL-29 for Lot 3 for potential dwellings on the site, dependent on the final location of a dwelling, extent of vegetation management undertaken, and separation distances achieved and maintained (Appendix B). The bushfire risk to built assets can be effectively managed through the identification of the minimum rectangles, ready ingress and egress to the site from Bunya Way and the proposed access easement and ongoing management of groundcover on the site to maintain it in a low fuel load state (less than 5 tonnes per hectare) and the provision of a dedicated fire-fighting water supply at the time of constructing a dwelling on the site.

Building measures can be adequately addressed at the design and construction phase through the application of the National Construction Code and the Australian Standard Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018).

6.1 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for the proposed development with reference to the ecological values and bushfire management requirements of the site:

- That future dwellings on Lots 2 and 3 are to be located in the minimum rectangle to achieve the minimum setback required for a maximum BAL-29.
- That an asset protection zone of 14 metres is to be maintained on the western boundary of Lots 2-3 and 30 metres to the north of the minimum rectangle on Lot 3 be established and maintained on lands under the management of the landholder.
- That the vegetation retention areas of Lots 1 and 2 are to be managed as ‘low fuel load’ areas including the retention of existing canopy vegetation values and maintained groundcover.
- That buildings are designed and constructed to meet the requirements of the relevant building standards prevailing at the time. This includes AS3959 – 2018, the BCA and relevant Council bylaws and building regulations.
- That a minimum 10,000L permanent water supply be established at the time of construction of a structure which is capable of supplying water for fire-fighting purposes.
- That vegetation be managed in the proposed lots to prevent the accumulation of hazardous fuel loads to minimise the accumulation of hazardous fuel loads and to control understory woody and highly flammable weeds.
- That any landscaping works utilise plant species and design principles suitable for bushfire prone areas and in accordance with Appendix F.
- That bushfire mitigation measures identified in this bushfire management report are implemented and maintained.

7 References

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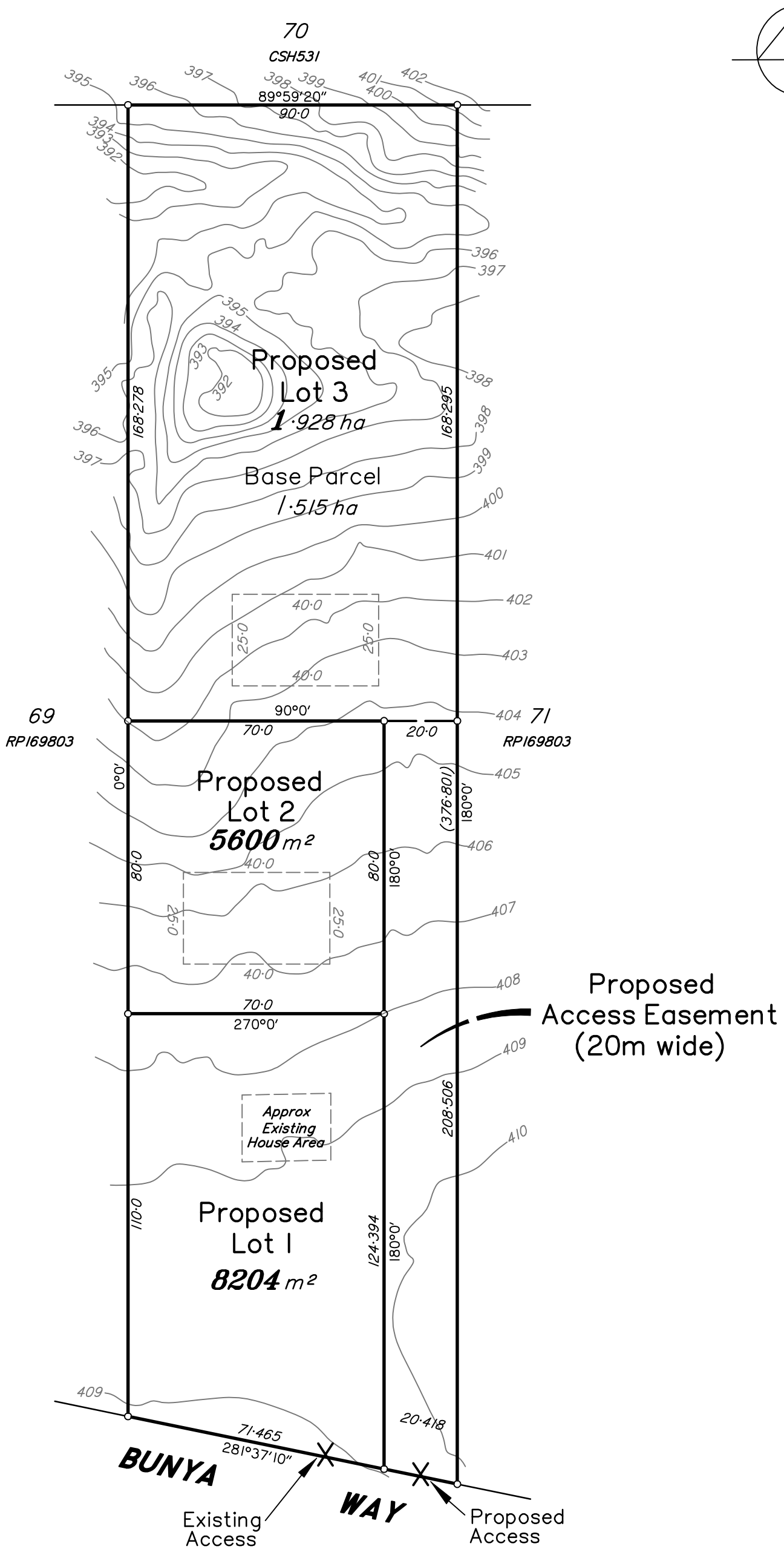
Appendices

Appendix A Site Plan



NOTE : -

The title boundaries as shown hereon were not marked at the time of survey and have been determined by plan dimensions only and not by field survey.

Scale 1:1250 – Lengths are in metres.

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190

Contour Interval 1.0m	Level Datum AHD-D
Level Origin Qld Globe	Value
Surveyed	Date
Drawn SC	Date 01/05/2025

ONF SURVEYORS
Brisbane & Sunshine Coast – Ph. 5422 0200
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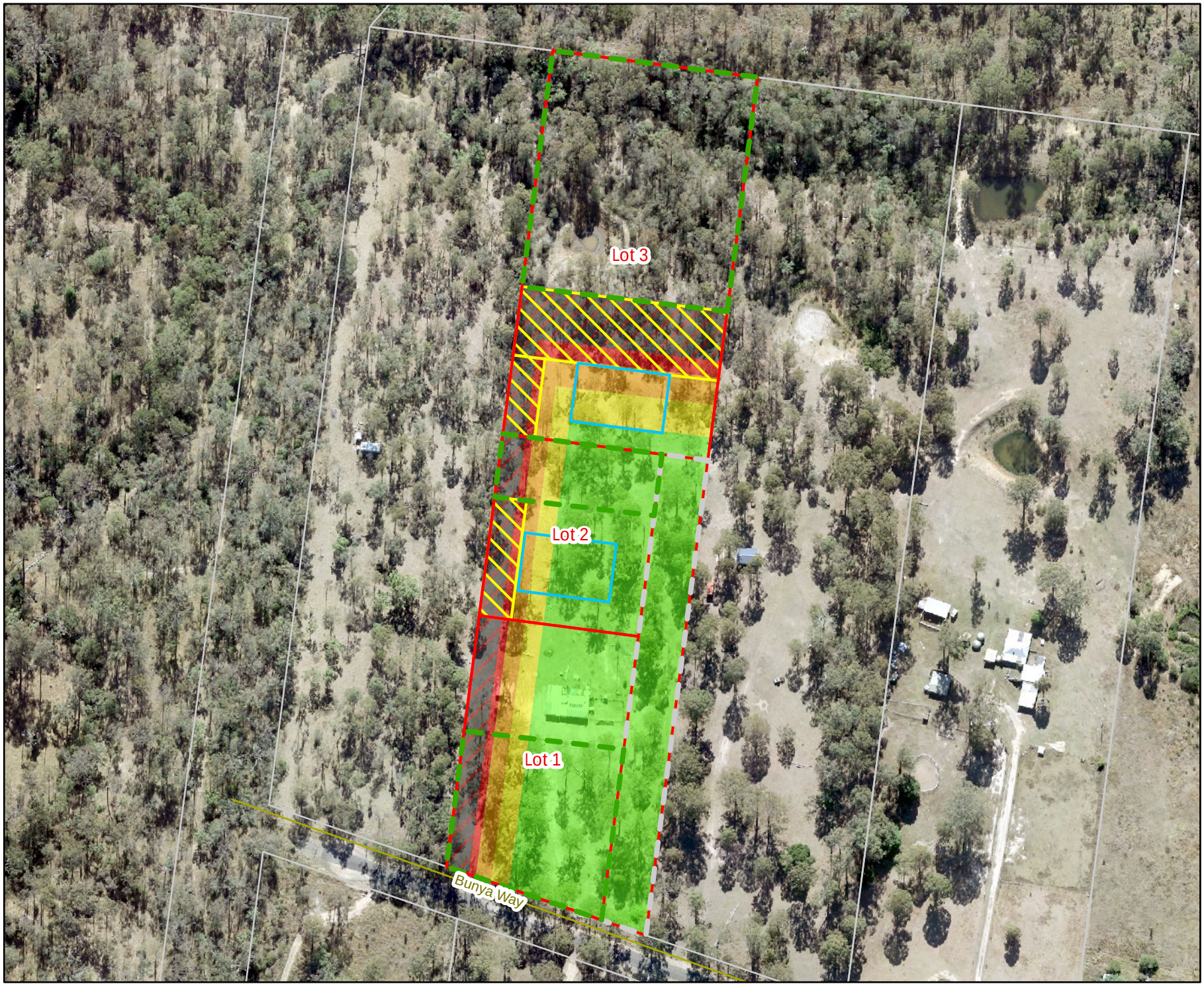
admin@onfsurveyors.com.au

Client: Matthew Norris

Project: Proposal Plan of Lots 1-3
Cancelling Lot 70 on RP169803
98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Computer File	Scale (A3)	Job No.	Local Authority	Drawing Number	Rev	Sheet
L:\...BLACKBUTT\12969	1:1250	12969	South Burnett Regional	12969_P1	A	1 OF 1

Appendix B Bushfire Attack Levels



Appendix B Bushfire Attack Levels

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 5/08/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 5/08/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Vegetation Retention Area
- Asset Protection Zone
- BAL-12.5
- BAL-19
- BAL-29
- BAL-40
- BAL-FZ

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

N

range environmental consultants

Appendix C Calculation of Bushfire Hazard

In accordance with SPP guidance material (Bushfire Resilient Communities (QFES 2019) the vegetation hazard class (VHC) mapping was reviewed and modified to accurately represent the on-ground matters through a field assessment.

Vegetation hazard class and 80th percentile potential fuel load inputs from QFES (2019) were utilised to determine the radiant heat exposure using a Method 2 Calculator.

Determination of Bushfire Attack Level – SPP APZ Calculator

The bushfire hazard that buildings could potentially be exposed to was calculated using the QFES SPP Asset Protection Zone Calculator and utilising fuel loads consistent with the ground-truthed VHCs as set out in SPP technical reference guide 'Bushfire Resilient Communities' (2019). AS 3959-2018 identifies the level of construction required for the purpose of ensuring that a building is constructed to withstand a potential bushfire attack. This Standard is primarily concerned with improving the ability of buildings in designated bushfire-prone areas to better withstand attack from bushfire, thus giving a measure of protection to the building occupants (until the fire front passes) as well as to the building itself. AS3959-2018 requires that vegetation be assessed within 100 metres of a building when determining the Bushfire Attack Level.

Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience - Bushfire' (2019) requires that bushfire hazard is to be assessed within 150m of the development footprint.

Adopting a worst-case scenario, an FDI of 54 was used for the site when calculating Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for 'the site'. The following steps were carried out using information collected from the relevant site and applying this information to the conditions required and set out in QFES SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Calculator and the Australian Standard 'Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone areas' (AS 3959-2018).

Table 9 Parameters used in SPP APZ calculations

Step	Procedure	Value north Lot 3 (vegetation retention area) and further northwest	Value west	Value east	Value south
1	Fire Danger Index (FDI)	54	54	54	54
2	Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	8.1	9.2	39.2	39.2
3	Surface fuel load (t/ha)	31.0	14.9	5.0	5.0
4	Overall fuel load (t/ha)	35.0	17.2	8.0	8.0
5	Location of vegetation (Upslope/ Downslope)	Downslope	Level with	Level with	Downslope
6	Site slope	3 degrees	1 degree	1 degree	3 degrees
7	Effective slope of land under classified vegetation	3 degrees	1 degree	1 degree	3 degrees

In assessing vegetation classes for forests, woodlands and rainforests, the classified vegetation will be determined by the unmanaged understorey rather than either the canopy (drip line) or trunk of any trees (AS3959-2018).

The site assessment identified that vegetation within the southern portion of the site aligned predominantly with VHC 39.2 with vegetation in the northern portion aligning with VHC 8.1. Vegetation to the west was assessed as aligning with VHC 9.2, with areas of VHC 8.1 further north. Vegetation to the south and east in rural residential areas aligned with VHC 39.2. Table 10 to Table 13 provides details of the BAL calculations for the site using the SPP APZ Calculator in relation to the area of vegetation to the north, west, east and south.

Table 10 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 8.1 to the north of Lot 3 within the vegetation retention area and further northwest– downslope)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		54.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	8.1 Wet eucalypt tall open forest
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant (high-value regrowth)
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Downslope
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	3.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	3.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	30.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	28.00
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	35.00
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	31.00
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	44680
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	28.96
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL-29
reDISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

Table 11 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 9.2 to the west -level with)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		54.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	9.2 Moist to dry eucalypt woodland on coastal lowlands and ranges
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant (high-value regrowth)
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Upslope/ level with
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	1.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	1.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	14.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	11.40
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.50
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.30
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	17.20
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	14.90
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	8580
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	28.32
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL-29
DISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

Table 12 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 39.2 to the east–level with)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		54.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Upslope/ level
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	1.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	1.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	10.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	8.00
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	2.00
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	0
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	0.00
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL-Low
reDISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

Table 13 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 39.2 to the south-downslope)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		54.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Downslope
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	3.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	3.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	10.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	8.00
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	2.00
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	0
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	0.00
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL-Low
DISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

Appendix D Explanation of Bushfire Attack Levels

Table 14 BAL Descriptions - Australian Standard - Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas (AS 3959-2018)

				
BAL-12.5	BAL-19	BAL-29	BAL-40	BAL-FZ
The risk is considered to be LOW	The risk is considered to be MODERATE	The risk is considered to be HIGH.	The risk is considered to be VERY HIGH.	The risk is considered to be EXTREME.
There is a risk of ember attack. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 12.5 kW/m^2.	There is a risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by wind borne embers and a likelihood of exposure to radiant heat. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 19 kW/m^2.	There is an increased risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers and a likelihood of exposure to an increased level of radiant heat. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 29 kW/m^2.	There is a much increased risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers, a likelihood of exposure to a high level of radiant heat and some likelihood of direct exposure to flames from the fire front. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 40 kW/m^2.	There is an extremely high risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers, and a likelihood of exposure to an extreme level of radiant heat and direct exposure to flames from the fire front. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux greater than 40 kW/m^2.

Images sourced from Planning Practice Note 65 September 2014 Victoria State Government

Appendix E Living in a Bushfire Prone Area

Bushfire embers can ignite fuel and spread in three ways:

- Embers and burning debris carried by wind;
- Heat radiation from fire; and
- Direct flame contact.

Ignition of buildings by burning embers carried by the wind

Ignition of buildings *by heat radiation from the fire*

Ignition of buildings by direct flame contact

Figure 17 The three main elements of bushfire which threaten life and property (Ramsay & Rudolf 2003)

Overall, the intention of bush fire protection measures should be to prevent flame contact to a structure, reduce radiant heat to below the ignition thresholds for various elements of a building, to minimise the potential for wind driven embers to cause ignition and reduce the effects of smoke on residents and fire-fighters.

Whilst research shows that ember attack ultimately claims more vacant houses than radiant heat or flames, if a house is occupied, ember attack can be relatively easily dealt with. The consequence of leaving a house unattended is that there will probably be nobody there to prevent the small fires which initially start, from gradually taking hold of various parts of the structure. This process can occur over a significant period of time, usually simply with embers which fly about and settle, and start smouldering. The hot windy conditions associated with the fire help fan the smouldering clumps of fuel, and bring many small fires to life. These are

usually easy fires to extinguish if there is someone there with the equipment and water to put them out. In their absence, often some time, even hours after the initial fire front, the house succumbs to small fires which have grown to larger ones.

Over 90% of houses burnt down in bushfires are attributable to ember attack, and the vast majority of these are unattended at the time. In the 1984 study of the Ash Wednesday Fires around Mt Macedon, the survival rate amongst the 450 houses was 82% where they were occupied and 90% where the occupants were active, able bodied defenders, while only 30% of houses survived without someone to patrol them (Wilson & Ferguson, 1984).

Asset Protection Zones

The most immediate form of defence for an asset is a well-designed Asset Protection Zone (APZ). An APZ is a fuel reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure. This can include any residential building or major building such as farm and machinery sheds, or industrial, or commercial buildings.

Various amenities can contribute to the Asset Protection Zone, provided they are not combustible or otherwise they will add to radiant heat levels. Such amenities include driveways, tennis courts, swimming pools or fire trails, each adding to the distance from the hazard.

Radiant heat barriers such as non-combustible walls or water tanks can help shield assets from radiant heat, thereby complementing the APZ, and in some cases reducing the requirement for distance from the hazard to a degree.

An APZ provides:

- a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset;
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows suppression of fire;
- an area from which backburning may be conducted; and
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and home owners to defend their property

Potential bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the planned zone does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy.

An APZ, if designed correctly and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- direct flame contact on the asset;
- damage to the built asset from intense radiant heat; and
- ember attack on the asset.

The APZ can be made up of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and an Outer Protection Area (OPA).

Inner Protection Area (IPA)

The IPA is the area closest to the building and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and act as a defendable space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous.

In practical terms the IPA is typically the curtilage around the building, consisting of a mown lawn and well-maintained gardens.

When establishing and maintaining an IPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity;
- trees at maturity should not touch or overhang the building (preferably, there should be no trees within 10 metres of a dwelling);
- lower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above the ground; and
- tree canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m.

Shrubs

- create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings should be provided;
- shrubs should not be located under trees;
- shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover; and
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height); and
- leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

Outer Protection Area (OPA)

An OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. It is an area where there is maintenance of the understorey and some separation in the canopy. The reduction of fuel in this area aims to decrease the intensity of an approaching fire and restricts the potential for fire spread from crowns; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA.

When establishing and maintaining an OPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 30%; and
- canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m

Shrubs

- shrubs should not form a continuous canopy; and
- shrubs should form no more than 20% of ground cover.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown to a height of less than 100mm; and
- leaf and other debris should be removed.

An APZ should be maintained in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bushfires. Maintenance of the IPA and OPA as described above should be undertaken regularly, particularly in advance of the bush fire season.

The required distances for Asset Protection Zones are dependent on the vegetation type (hazard), the slope of the site and whether the hazard is upslope or downslope from the asset. An example of an APZ in relation to a dwelling is provided in Figure 18.

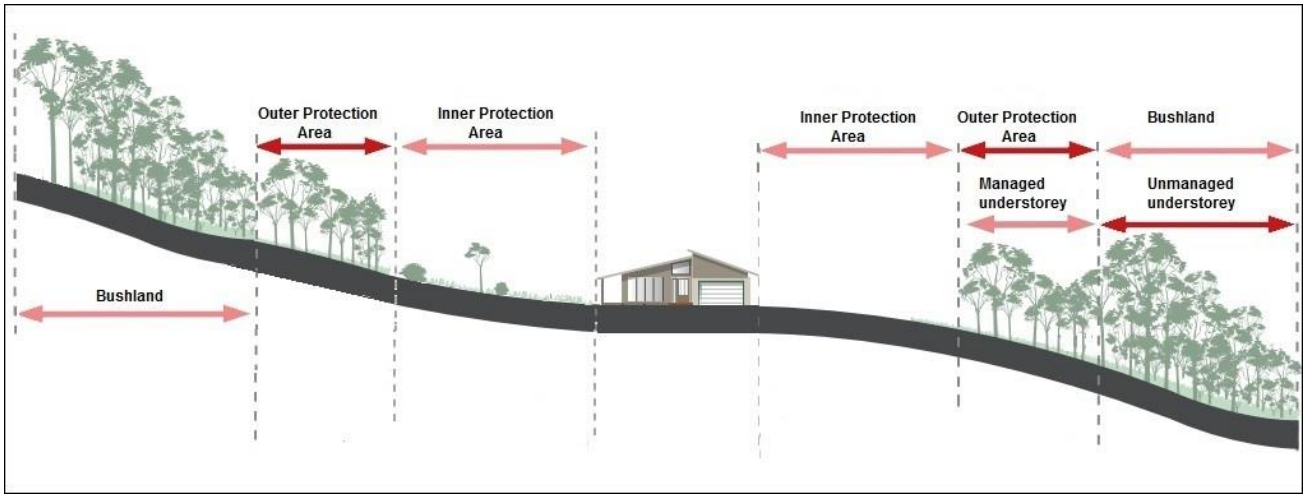


Figure 18 APZ Elements (Adapted from Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019)

Information presented in this Appendix was drawn from Planning for Bushfire Protection, A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers (NSW Rural Fire Service November 2019) and Standards for Asset Protection Zones (NSW Rural Fire Service undated).

Appendix F Landscaping in Fire Prone Areas

The design, management and maintenance of the landscape in the immediate vicinity of buildings are fundamental to the chances of survival of both people and buildings in a bushfire event. Vegetation provides the major fuel element in a bushfire. All vegetation, regardless of how succulent or green it is will eventually burn, provided the fire has sufficient intensity. When landscaping in bushfire prone areas, it is important to use or retain plants of low flammability that have the relevant characteristics as identified in Table 15.

Table 15 Characteristics of low flammability species and effect on performance in bushfire situations

Plant attribute	Effect	Design measure
Foliage moisture content	Leaves with higher moisture content retard ignition and slow the rate of combustion	Select species with high leaf moisture content (e.g. rainforest species, succulents and semi-succulents)
Foliage volatile oil content	Foliage with higher volatile oil content ignite more readily and enhance ignition of surrounding vegetation, even though volatile oils themselves do not contribute significantly to total radiant heat	Select species with lower volatile oil content
Foliage mineral content	Foliage with higher mineral content tend to be less flammable (e.g. Amyema spp mistletoes)	Species selection should favour species with higher leaf mineral content
Leaf fineness	The ratio of area-to-volume of leaves is one of the main factors affecting ease of ignition and intensity of burning. Finer leaves (greater area to volume ratio) tend to ignite and burn more easily than broader leaves	Species selection should favour broad-leafed species
Density of foliage and continuity of plant form	Species with continuous, denser foliage can act as a barrier to wind-borne embers and radiant heat; however, increased density can increase flammability. Species with open branching and low foliage density are less effective as a barrier, though can be less flammable	Select species on a case-by-case basis
Height of lowest foliage	Shrub and tree species with persistent low height foliage are more likely to be ignited by surface fires, allowing the spread of fires into the canopy above	Species selection should favour species which can be maintained or pruned to reduce persistent, near-ground foliage
Size of plant (volume and spread)	The effect of plant size varies according to volume or spread. Species with a greater spread tend to be more effective as a barrier to the diffusion of radiant heat than narrower trees with the same volume. Species with a greater volume can result in increased ember attack, radiation and flame if ignited. For example, narrow columnar trees are less effective as a barrier than wider trees with the same overall volume	Species selection should ensure plant size (volume and spread) does not increase ignition likelihood

Plant attribute	Effect	Design measure
Dead foliage on plant	Persistent dead leaves and woody twigs increase flammability	Species selection should favour species which have a low volume of persistent dead leaves and woody material or can be maintained or pruned to reduce persistent, dead leaves and woody material
Bark texture	Loose, flaky, stringy, papery or ribbon-like bark contribute to ladder fuels which: • can contribute to destructive crown fires • act as a potential source of flame, radiant heat and ember attack	Avoid species with persistent loose, flaky, stringy, papery or ribbon-like bark. Species selection should favour smoothbarked and tightly-held bark species
Potential available surface fuel	The availability of surface fuel is a function of volume (quantity) and fineness. The fireline intensity increases in proportion to available fine fuel quantity. Fine fuel includes dead fallen material such as leaves, bark, twigs and branches up to 6mm in diameter (forest) and grass greater than 5cm in height (grasslands). Coarse fuel ignites less readily but may burn for longer	Species selection should favour species which do not contribute significantly to persistent, fine ground fuel

The characteristics of low flammability species and effect on performance in bushfire situations was sourced from the publication *Bushfire Resilient Communities, Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience - Bushfire'*.

To assist building survival in a bushfire event, it is important that a fuel-reduced zone is maintained around it. This can be achieved by keeping all vegetation away from the building or by using low flammability plantings to help shield the building from radiant heat. Trees and shrubs that drop litter should not be planted or retained close to buildings where they can contribute to the accumulation of flammable material.

Ongoing maintenance of vegetation should be undertaken in the area surrounding the site to prevent hazardous fuel loads from occurring. These actions include:

- Pruning lower branches of trees to provide a minimum vertical 2 metre high fire break;
- Removal of loose bark, dead twigs, leaves;
- Regular mowing of lawns;
- Keeping other grassed areas to less than 100mm in height;
- Use of non-flammable mulches such as river pebbles or stones on garden beds near buildings; and
- Avoidance of flammable mulches on garden beds such as woodchip or straw.

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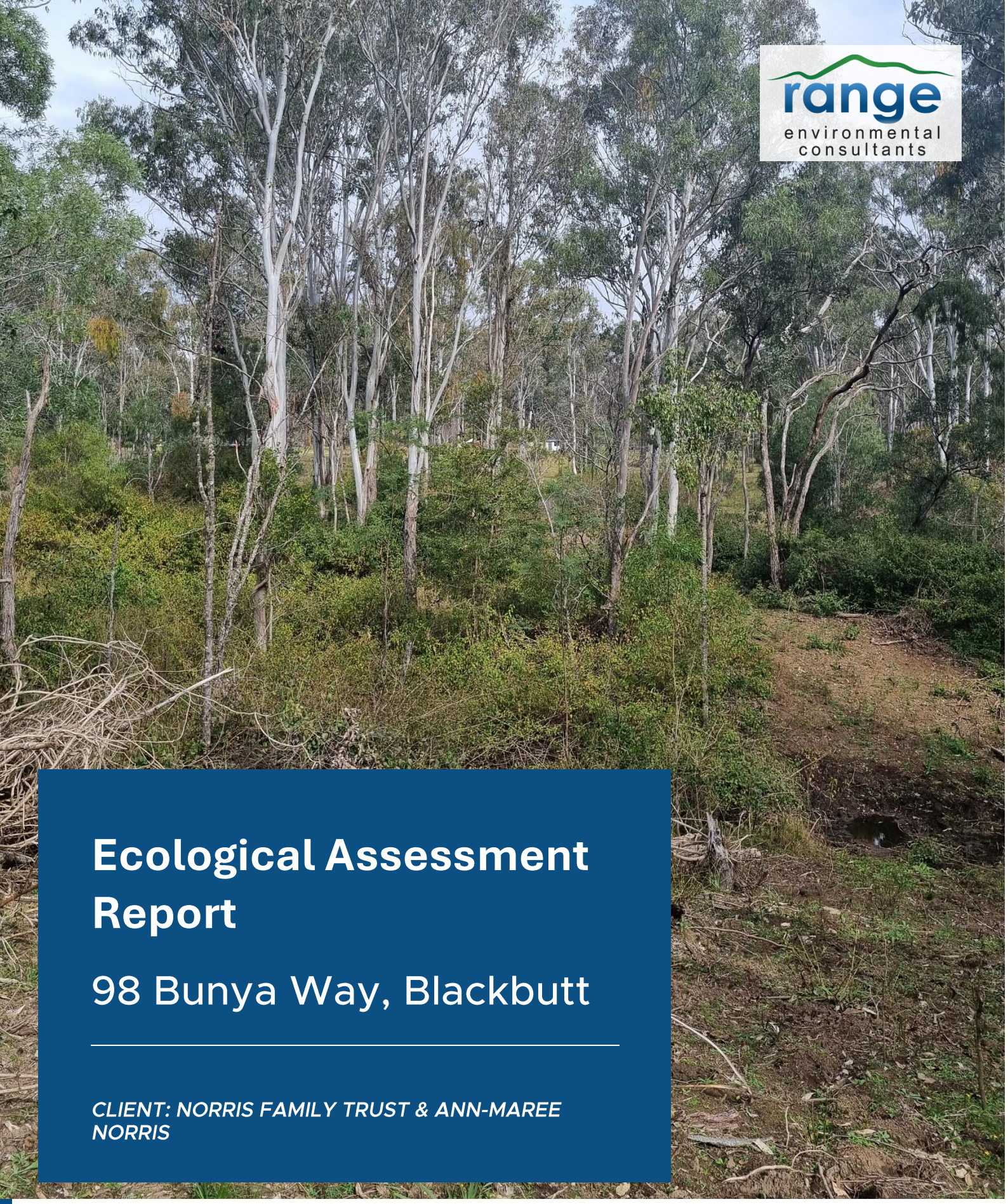

Ecological Assessment Report

98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

CLIENT: NORRIS FAMILY TRUST & ANN-MAREE NORRIS

PROJECT NO.	**J002419**
STATUS	**FINAL**
DATE	**3/09/2025**
VERSION	**2**

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Document Control

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Range Environmental was engaged by Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris to prepare an Ecological Assessment Report for a proposed development at 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt, formally described as Lot 70 RP169803 (Figure 1) (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). A development application for a Reconfiguring of a Lot (RaL) for a one (1) into three (3) rural residential (RR1-4,000) lots is proposed to be lodged to South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) (Figure 2).

Range Environmental Consultants was commissioned to undertake an ecological assessment of the site to determine its ecological values and allow for assessment of the proposed development. This Ecological Assessment Report addresses the requirements of the South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC)(2017 Version 2) rural residential code.

This Ecological Assessment Report addresses the requirements of Council (the assessment manager).

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

This report documents the results of the assessment and addresses relevant Commonwealth, State and Local legislative requirements. The scope of works included:

- A review of Commonwealth, State and Local regulatory mapping and database records;
- A site assessment for in-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents, assessment of the presence, or otherwise, of ecological features and values within or adjoining the site;
- Preparation of an assessment of likelihood of occurrence for threatened species presence within the site;
- Identification of any existing impacts or threatening processes for identified ecological features and values;
- A review and assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on identified ecological features and values;
- Determination of mitigation and management strategies (where required) to avoid or reduce identified impacts;
- Address relevant Commonwealth, State and Local Government legislative requirements;
- A limited tree survey of native trees within areas impacted by the development;
- Provision of recommendations to be enacted prior to and during construction and development.

1.3 Site Context and Proposed Development

The site occurs on approximately 3.308ha of land currently zoned as rural residential (RR1-4,000) under the SBRC (2017 Version 2). The site is bounded by Bunya Way to the south and rural residential zones (RR1-4,000) areas to the east, south and west and rural zone to the north (Figure 1). The site is surrounded by rural residential lands that contain bushland areas. The site currently contains a dwelling and associated infrastructure in the southern

portion. The proposed development will establish the existing lot into three (3) rural residential lots with lot sizes of 0.56, 0.8204 and 1.928 hectares (Figure 2). The existing residence onsite will be retained within proposed Lot 1.

The majority of the site contains managed grassy vegetation, with a sparse native canopy in association with existing infrastructure to the south. The northern portion of the site is covered by bushland, comprising a native canopy with dense Lantana (*Lantana camara*) encroachments.

This development aims to minimise impacts to regulated vegetation through deliberate siting of minimum rectangles in least vegetated areas in proximity to existing infrastructure to the south, identification of a vegetation retention area on each lot to retain existing canopy values and weed management across the vegetation retention area on Lot 3. A minimum rectangle of 25 x 40 metres has been identified for Lots 2-3 to reduce clearing associated with future dwellings on the site. Clearing of native canopy vegetation values within the vegetation retention areas is not proposed, with retention of existing canopy values within this area.

Bushfire management requirements have been considered in development design, with the minimum rectangles achieving a maximum BAL rating of BAL-29, dependent on the establishment and maintenance of the provided asset protection zone. The inner protection zone is to contain a maintained lawn with no canopy vegetation values. Outer protection zones will retain existing canopy vegetation values with a maintained groundcover.

Weed management works are proposed to be undertaken within the vegetation retention area on Lot 3. This area currently contains a native canopy, however vegetation in this area is supressed by dense invasive Lantana growth. Existing vegetation management work including the removal of Lantana was observed across this area. Weed management works are proposed across 0.92ha of Lot 3, further detailed in section 5.2.6.

Figure 1
Site Locality

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 40 80

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site Boundary

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 5/08/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 5/08/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Asset Protection Zone
- Vegetation Retention Area

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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2 Methods

2.1 Desktop Assessment and Legislative Review

A desktop assessment was undertaken to review and confirm Commonwealth, State and Local Government environmental mapping and databases that affect the site. The following legislation, associated triggers and databases were reviewed:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Cth):
  - Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST) as issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
- *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) (Qld) and Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation) (Qld):
  - Development Assessment Mapping System provided by the (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP) to review mapping under the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) (Qld):
  - Regulated Vegetation Management Map as issued by the Department of Resources (DOR);
  - Vegetation Management Report (DOR); and
  - Vegetation Management Pre-Clear Regional Ecosystem Map.
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) (Qld):
  - Wildlife Online Extract issued by the Department of Environment and Science (DES), for a search radius of 5 km from the approximate centre of the site (-26.87132, 152.08793)
  - Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map issued by DES; and
  - *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* (NC Koala Plan) – Koala Habitat District Map;
- State Planning Policy (SPP) mapping for Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES); and
- South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) (2017 Version 2).

A copy of the obtained search results is provided as Appendix A.

2.2 Field Assessment

2.2.1 Ecological Assessment

A diurnal field assessment of the site was conducted by one ecologist on 24th June 2025. The following data were collected during the survey:

- the floristic structure, composition and condition of vegetation communities located within the site. A primary survey was undertaken to mark trees and collect detailed information regarding each tree. Structural forms were described in accordance with Specht (1970);
- in-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents with methodologies undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards;
- opportunistic observations of fauna encountered throughout the site;
- ecological features, such as fauna habitat values, within the site and assessing the potential for threatened flora and fauna species to utilise habitats throughout the site;

- the ecological function of the site and surrounds.

A combination of Garmin GPSMAP 64S and ArcGIS Field Maps on tablets were used to delineate the extent of vegetation communities within the site and record flora and fauna species encountered. While no targeted fauna surveys were conducted, opportunistic observations were recorded during the field assessment.

Captured data was validated, mapped and assessed using a geographical information system, whereby the development footprint and observed features and extents were overlaid on the relevant regulatory mapping (GDA2020).

2.2.2 Tree survey

All native trees within the tree survey area were assessed to determine their status and if they meet the criteria for a non-juvenile koala habitat tree (NJKHTs[1]). NJKHT are protected under state and federal legislation as they are essential habitat for the koala. Due to the proximity of koala sightings and presence of NJKHTs, the koala was identified as the key species of concern for the site and proposed development. Tree locations were recorded by ArcGIS Field Maps. For each tree, the following data was collected:

- A generated identification number
- Location (GPS location)
- Species (scientific name and common name)
- Height
- Diameter of the tree at 1.3m above the ground
- Habitat features including scratch marks, hollows, nests, arboreal termitaria, and scats
- Evidence of koala usage (presence/absence and scratches)

Following collection of field data further data was generated, including:

- Tree protection zone
- Tree species utility for koala (as per Spatial modelling for koalas in South East Queensland DES 2020)
- Determination as a NJKHT

Further on-site information that was collected to assist with assessment of koala habitat within the survey area included an onsite koala survey (presence/absence, scats and scratches where recorded during the tree survey).

A copy of the collected tree survey data is provided as Appendix E.

2.3 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessments

Threatened flora and fauna species identified in the desktop review were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence within the site. This assessment considered the species distribution, habitat requirements and historical records in proximity to the site as well as observations and evidence of occurrence, habitat suitability, threats and on-site conditions identified during the field survey.

---

[1] A non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree is defined as:

– any tree of the *Angophora, Corymbia, Melaleuca, Lophostemon* or *Eucalyptus* genera; and

– >10cm DBH or > 4m in height

The likelihood of occurrence of threatened species were based on the following criteria:

- Known to occur: species were recorded during field surveys;
- Likely to occur: suitable habitat to support the species is present and the species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent;
- Possible occurrence: The site is within the species known distribution and suitable habitat to support the species is present; however,
    - the species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; and/or,
    - suitable habitat is degraded or of limited extent, thereby reducing the likelihood of the species occurrence; or
- Unlikely to occur: the site does not comprise suitable habitat for the species, or is outside of the species known distribution.

For fauna species assessed as known or likely to occur, the site was categorised as containing:

- Core habitat where suitable habitat/microhabitat was present that comprised suitable breeding places, habitat connectivity and access to foraging resources. Removal of core habitat is likely to cause a decline in the local population of the species.
- General habitat where habitat is limited to a movement corridor by transient individuals used intermittently or seasonally by foraging individuals and/or lacks suitable breeding places for the species. Removal of general habitat is unlikely to affect the species local population.

2.4 Survey Limitations

Ecological surveys have a range of inherent limitations associated with seasonal timing of the survey, variable climate conditions and species behaviour. As such, the survey conducted only represents a “snapshot” in time and may not provide a true indication of presence or absence of flora and fauna species within the site. In light of the identified limitations, precautionary principles were applied to assume presence where necessary for impact assessment purposes.

3 Results

3.1 Desktop Assessment and Legislative Review

3.1.1 Commonwealth Legislative Considerations

The EPBC Act protects the environment in relation to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) which include:

- World Heritage properties;
- National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention);
- listed threatened species and ecological communities; migratory species protected under international agreements; Commonwealth marine areas;
- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; or
- nuclear actions.

Under the EPBC Act, if a development proposal involves an action that is likely to result in a significant impact on an MNES, the proposal must be referred to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). When an EPBC referral for a development proposal is submitted, DCCEEW provides a determination as to whether the project is considered a Controlled Action or Not a Controlled Action.

A Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST), developed by the DCCEEW, was generated to identify MNES that are predicted to occur within 5 km of the site (the search results have been included in Appendix A). The report identified that the following MNES have the potential to occur within a 5 km radius of the site:

- Four (4) Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC);
- A total of 52 threatened species, including:
    - 19 flora species;
    - 17 birds;
    - 10 mammals;
    - 5 reptiles; and
    - 1 fish.

The PMST identified numerous marine species. These species have not been considered in this report as the site is located approximately 105km from the east coast.

Likelihood of occurrence assessments were conducted for fauna and flora identified within the PMST and which have been recorded as occurring within 5km of the site in the Wildnet database (Appendix C and Appendix D).

3.1.2 State Legislation Considerations

3.1.2.1 Planning Act 2016

The *Planning Act 2016* mandates the framework of planning instruments and process for development assessment whilst incorporating the regulatory requirements of other Queensland environmental statutory legislation, such as the VM Act, CPM Act and Fisheries Act.

Supporting legislation termed 'categorising instruments' (i.e. *Planning Regulation 2017* (Planning Regulation) or local planning instruments) set out the triggers, thresholds and planning rules for development proposals and include:

- the categorisation of development;
- categories of assessment for assessable development; and
- 'assessment benchmarks' which describe and label the matters that assessable development must be assessed against.

3.1.2.2 State Development Assessment Provisions

SDAP mapping for the site shows that it is affected by the following overlays (Figure 3):

- Native Vegetation Clearing
  - Category C endangered regional ecosystem
- Queensland Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works
  - Low Impact (green)

The development layout has been designed to minimise impacts to regulated vegetation and waterway values within the site. Impacts to SDAP matters are discussed in Section 6.

No wetland protection, coastal protection or koala habitat areas are mapped on the site.

Figure 3
SDAP Mapping

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Category C

WWBW

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Major
- Major (Tidal)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.1.2.3 State Planning Policy (State Interest – Biodiversity)

SPP mapping shows that the site is mapped as including the following Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) (Figure 4 and Appendix A):

- Regulated vegetation (category C); and
- Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse).

The development layout has been designed to minimise impacts to regulated vegetation values within the site. Detailed discussion of impacts to biodiversity matters, and assessment of legislative compliance is provided in Section 6.

3.1.2.4 Vegetation Management Act 1999

The entirety of the site is classified as Category C (high-value regrowth) vegetation.

The Category C Regulated Vegetation is mapped as Endangered Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10.14 (Figure 5). Vegetation at the site was assessed as generally aligning with the mapped REs. The description of the mapped REs at the site has been included in Table 1.

Table 1 Description of Regional Ecosystems for the site

Regional Ecosystem	12.5.6	**Conservation Status**	Endangered
Description	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua* and/or *E. pilularis* open forest +/- *Corymbia intermedia, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. biturbinata, Lophostemon confertus* with *E. saligna, E. montivaga* at higher altitudes. Occurs on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a). Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include: 12.5.6a: *Eucalyptus saligna* or *E. grandis* open forest, often with vine forest understorey. Occurs on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8a). 12.5.6b: *Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia, E. propinqua or E. major* or *E. longirostrata* open forest +/- *E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. biturbinata, E. pilularis, Lophostemon confertus*. Occurs on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a). 12.5.6c: *Eucalyptus pilularis* open forest +/- *E. siderophloia, E. propinqua, Corymbia intermedia, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. biturbinata, Lophostemon confertus* with *E. saligna, E. montivaga* at higher altitudes. Occurs on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b). 12.5.6d: *Eucalyptus montivaga, Corymbia intermedia* woodland +/- *E. acmenoides, E. melliodora*, *Angophora subvelutina* and *E. eugenioides*. Occurs on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils at higher altitudes. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.12.2	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest with shrubby or grassy understorey. Other canopy species include *Syncarpia glomulifera* or *S. verecunda*, *Angophora woodsiana, Eucalyptus microcorys, E. resinifera, E. tindaliae, E. propinqua* and *E. saligna.* Occurs on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b). Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include:		

	12.12.2a: *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest with subdominant Eucalyptus spp. and *Syncarpia spp.* and a shrubby or grassy understorey. Occurs on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b). 12.12.2b: *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest with subdominant Eucalyptus spp. And *Syncarpia spp*. and a distinct understorey dominated by rainforest species. Occurs on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.11.3	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Eucalyptus siderophloia* and *E. propinqua* open forest +/- *E. microcorys*, *Lophostemon confertus, Corymbia intermedia, E. biturbinata*, *E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, E. moluccana, Angophora leiocarpa, Syncarpia verecunda* with vine forest species and *E. grandis* or *E. saligna* in gullies. *Eucalyptus pilularis* and *E. tindaliae* sometimes present e.g. mid D'Aguilar Range, Conondale Range. Occurs predominantly on hills and ranges of Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a). Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include: 12.11.3a: *Lophostemon confertus* +/- *Eucalyptus microcorys*, *E. carnea, E. propinqua, E. major, E. siderophloi*a woodland. Occurs in gullies and exposed ridges of Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a). 12.11.3b: *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest. Other frequently occurring species include *Eucalyptus microcorys, E. saligna, E. siderophloia, E. carnea, Corymbia intermedia* and *E. propinqua*. Occurs on higher altitude (>300m) subcoastal hills and ranges of Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.9-10.14	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest with shrubby understorey. Other species include *Syncarpia glomulifera subsp. glomulifera*, *S. verecunda, Corymbia intermedia, Angophora woodsiana* and *Eucalyptus microcorys* in coastal areas and species of RE 12.9-10.5 in drier sub coastal areas. *Eucalyptus pilularis* sometimes extends onto colluvial lower slopes. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments especially sandstone. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b). Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include: 12.9-10.14a: Open forest of Eucalyptus grandis, *Lophostemon confertus, E. microcorys, Syncarpia glomulifera subsp. glomulifera* +/- *E. pilularis*. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments especially sandstone in wet gullies and southern slopes. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8a). 12.9-10.14b: *Eucalyptus pilularis* open forest. Other canopy species may include *Angophora woodsiana, Eucalyptus baileyana, Corymbia henryi, C. trachyphloia, E. taurina*, and *E. microcorys*. Occurs in dry sub coastal areas on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments especially quartzose sandstone. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 8b).		

The information above was sourced from the Queensland Herbarium (2024) Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Version 13.1 (May 2024) (DESI: Brisbane).

3.1.2.5 Nature Conservation Act 1992

A Wildnet extract was obtained to identify the confirmed recorded presence of threatened flora and fauna species within a 5 km radius of the site (Appendix A). The extract listed:

- 1 flora species;
- 2 birds;
- 2 mammals; and
- 1 frog.

To determine potential presence within the site, a likelihood of occurrence assessment has been conducted for these species (Appendix C and Appendix D).

A review of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map identified that the site is not located within a High-Risk Area (Figure 6).

The site is within Koala District B. As such, prescribed requirements within Section 10 and 11 of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* must be met during construction when clearing koala habitat.

3.1.3 Local Legislative Considerations

The site is located within the SBRC Local Government area and is subject to native vegetation clearing requirements in accordance with the South Burnett Planning Scheme (2017 Version 2). The site is located in a Biodiversity Areas Overlay under the SBPS which duplicates the Queensland Government State Planning Policy (SPP) Interactive Mapping System Biodiversity Mapping (State Planning Policy April 2016). As such, the development requires assessment against the relevant biodiversity overlay provisions of the rural residential code.

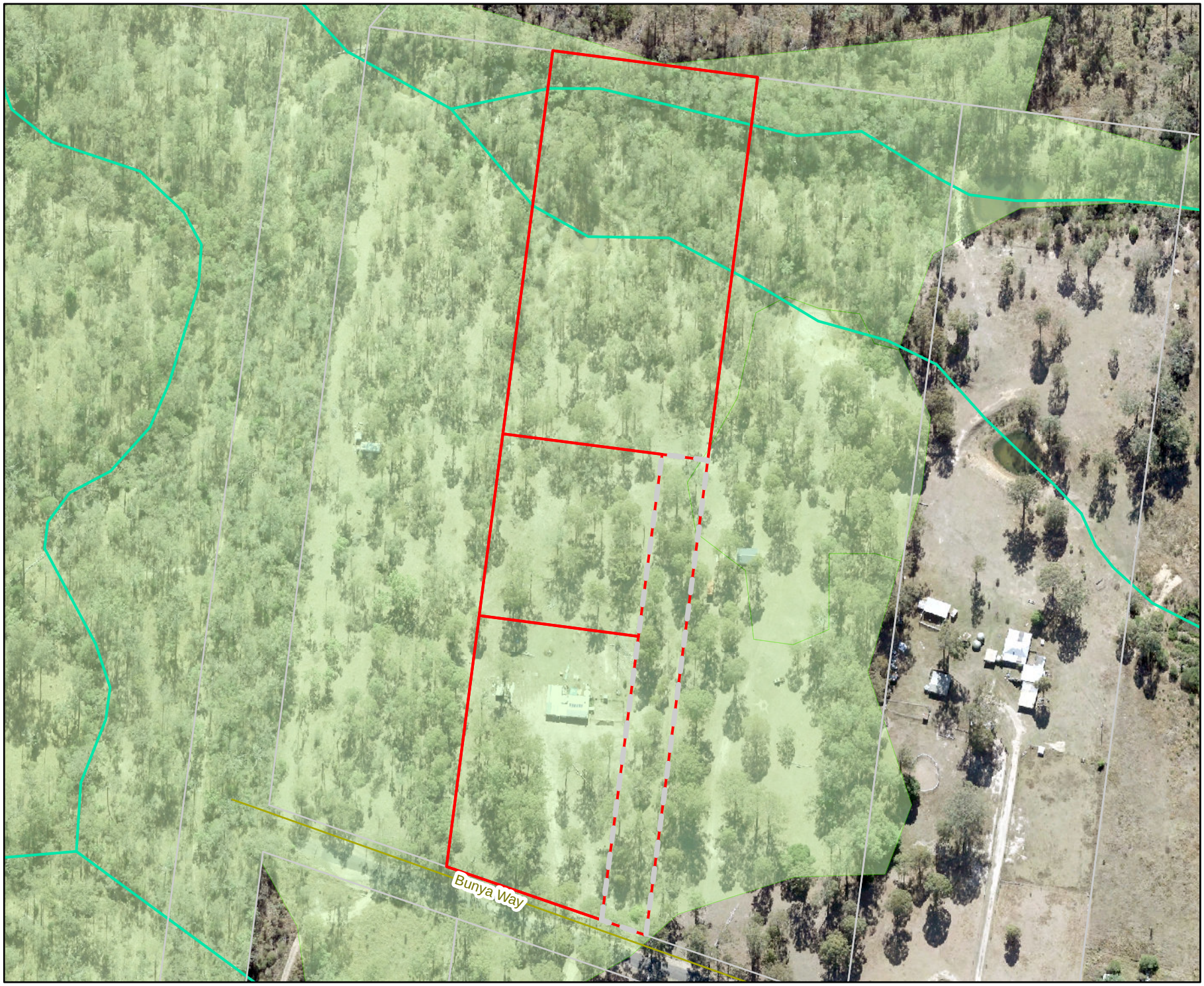

Figure 4
SPP Mapping

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (category C)
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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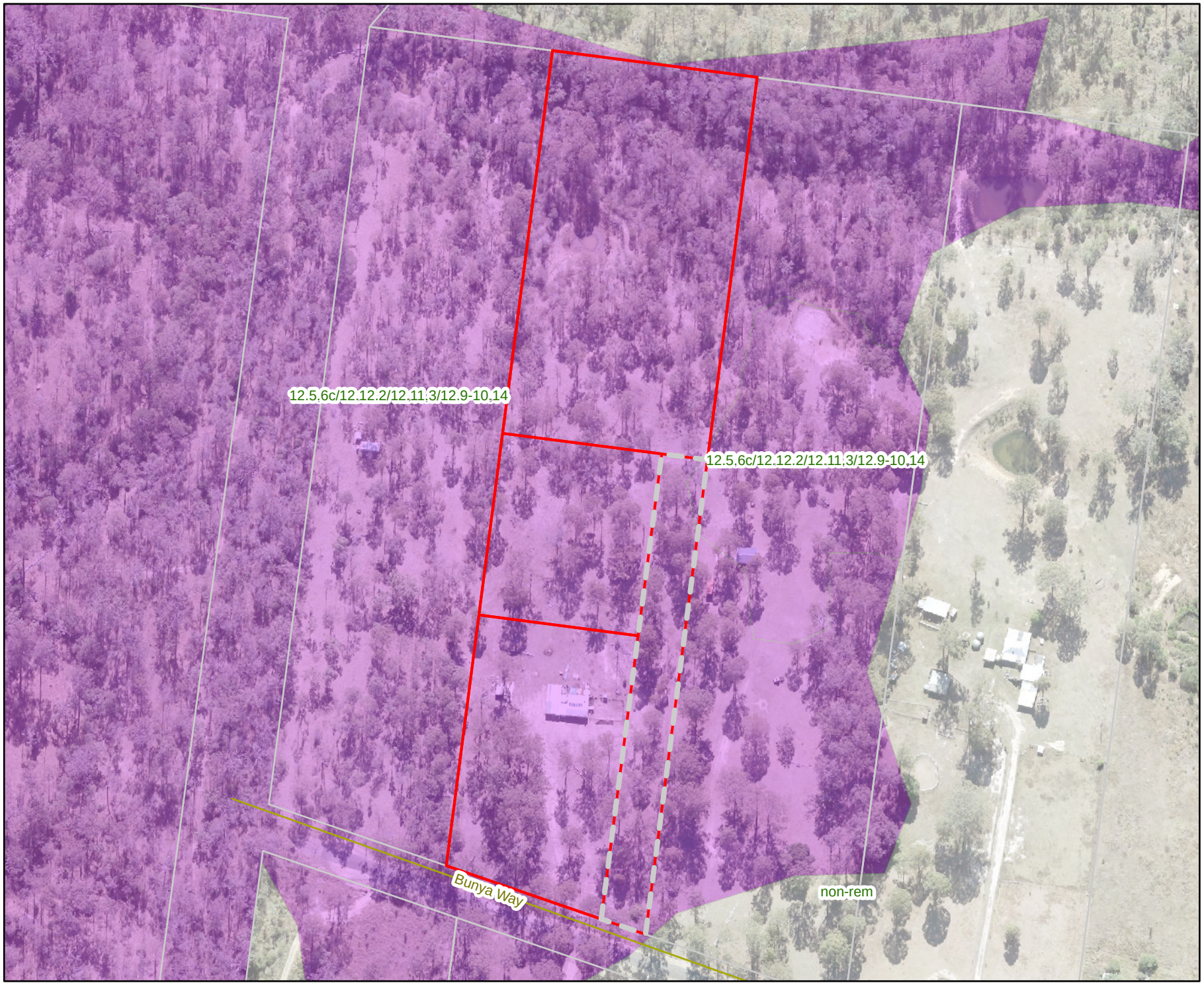

Figure 5
Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Category C or R containing endangered
- non-remnant

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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Figure 6 Protected Plants Trigger Map

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/07/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 3/07/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Protected Plants Trigger Map

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.2 Field Assessment

For ease of reading, the scientific name of each species has only been mentioned in the first instance where that species is described in the text.

A species list of flora species recorded within the surveyed extent of the site is provided in Appendix F.

3.2.1 Vegetation Communities and Regional Ecosystems

The site comprises mapped regrowth vegetation consistent with RE 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10. The field assessment identified two (2) dominant vegetation communities at the site (Figure 7).

- Vegetation Community 1 (VC1)- Native canopy including dominant by Gum-topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) and Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) with associated Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Moreton bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris*) and subcanopy of Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) and *Acacia sp.,* absent shrub layer and maintained grassy groundcover.
- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2)- Native canopy including dominant Forest red gum and Grey ironbark, subcanopy of Kurrajong and Hickory wattle (*Acacia glaucocarpa*), and invasive shrub layer and grassy groundcover.

3.2.2 Vegetation Community 1 – Native canopy including dominant by Gum-topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) and Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) with associated Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis)*, Moreton bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris*) and subcanopy of Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) and *Acacia sp.,* absent shrub layer and maintained grassy groundcover.

The majority of the site was contained within this vegetation community. Vegetation Community 1 consisted of a native canopy, native subcanopy, absent shrub layer and maintained grassy groundcover.

The canopy layer contained species consistent with RE 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10 dominated by Gum-topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) and Grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) with associated Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Moreton bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris*) and Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*). Gum-topped box was the dominant species across the southern portion of this vegetation community, with Grey ironbark dominant within the northern portion.

The subcanopy was sparse and was dominated by Kurrajong *(Brachychiton populneu*s) with associated *Acacia sp*.

The shrub layer was absent in this vegetation community.

Groundcover consisted of a maintained grassy groundcover with associated planted garden varieties and sparse herb species. Groundcover species observed across the site included Mother of Millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense*), Climbing asparagus fern (*Asparagus africanus*), *Dianella sp.,* Native raspberry (*Rubus parvifolius*), Sweet native blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa*), Kidney weed (*Dichondra repens*), White root (*Lobelia purpurascens),* Cobblers pegs (*Bidens Pilosa*), Easter cassia (*Senna pendula var. glabrata*), Tall fleabane (*Erigeron sumatrensis*), *Agave sp., Nasturtium sp*. and Mayne's pest (*Glandularia aristigera*).

Vine species were observed growing up trees including *Jasminum simplicifolium*, Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*), Dragon fruit (*Selenicereus sp*.) and Corky passion flower (*Passiflora suberosa*).

This vegetation community contained an existing dwelling and associated infrastructure in the southern portion.

Photograph 1 VC1 – Typical composition of VC1 in the southern portion of the site containing a native canopy and subcanopy and maintained groundcover.

Photograph 2 VC1 – Typical composition of VC1 in the northern portion of the site containing a native canopy and subcanopy and maintained groundcover.

3.2.3 Vegetation Community 2 – Native canopy including dominant Forest red gum and Grey ironbark, subcanopy of Kurrajong and Hickory wattle (*Acacia glaucocarpa*), and invasive shrub layer and grassy groundcover.

The northern portion of the site was contained within this vegetation community. Vegetation Community 2 consisted of a native canopy, native subcanopy and invasive shrub layer.

The canopy layer contained species consistent with RE 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10 dominated by Grey ironbark and Forest red with associated Smudgee (*Angophora woodsiana*).

The subcanopy was sparse and was dominated by Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Hickory wattle (*Acacia glaucocarpa)* and *Acacia sp.*.

The shrub layer was dominated by Lantana (*Lantana camara)* that supressed groundcover vegetation in this area. Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) was observed in association with the dam. Lantana removal works had been conducted in this area, with cleared areas for tracks observed. Native species including Sweet native blackthorn and Poison peach (*Trema tomentosum)* were sparse across this area.

Groundcover was unmaintained in this area and included a grassy groundcover with associated invasive herb species. Groundcover species observed across the site included Climbing asparagus fern, *Dianella sp*., Green panic (*Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis*), Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*), Wombat berry (*Eustrephus latifolius*), Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare),* Prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*), Balloon cotton bush (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*), Wild zinnia (*Zinnia peruviana*), Blackberry nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), Noogoora burr (*Xanthium pungens*), Wild tobacco tree (*Solanum mauritianum*) and Devil's needles (*Solanum stelligerum*).

This portion of the site contained the unmapped watercourses in the northern portion.

The entirety of this vegetation community will be retained and rehabilitated in the vegetation retention area on Lot 3.

Photograph 3 VC2- View to the south of typical composition of VC2 overlooking an unmapped watercourse.

Photograph 4 VC2- Native canopy values to be retained in the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 (view north).

Photograph 5 VC2- View of dense Lantana encroachments within the vegetation retention area on Lot 3.

Figure 7 Vegetation Communities

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 9/07/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 9/07/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Vegetation Community 1
- Vegetation Community 2

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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3.2.4 Threatened Ecological Communities

The desktop assessment identified four (4) TECs, listed under the EPBC Act, as potentially occurring within 5 km of the site. No vegetation communities observed within the site satisfied the criteria of any TECs listed under the EPBC Act.

3.2.5 Threatened Flora

A review of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map identified that the site does not contain any High-Risk Areas.

A likelihood of occurrence assessment based on species habitat preferences, known distribution and field survey data is provided in Appendix C.

No threatened species were identified during the site assessment or are considered likely to occur within the site.

3.2.6 Pest Flora

Five (5) weed species listed as a Weed of National Environmental Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) was recorded within the site (Table 2). The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the Biosecurity Act states all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. A full list of flora species recorded on the site can be found in Appendix F.

Table 2 Listed weed species recorded within the site

Species	Common name	Weeds of National Environmental Significance	Biosecurity Act 2014 status
Asparagus africanus	Climbing asparagus fern	Yes	Category 3
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	No	Category 3
Bryophyllum delagoense	Mother of millions	No	Category 3
Lantana camara	Lantana	Yes	Category 3
Opuntia stricta	Prickly pear	Yes	Category 3

3.2.7 Fauna Species

Few incidental fauna observations were recorded within the site, potentially due to the timing of the survey (midmorning) and associated temperatures. Species recorded were generalist species typical of a woodland environment. Table 3 shows the species observed on site during the field survey and their legal status under state and federal legislation.

Table 3 Incidental fauna species observed on site.

Species	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act Status
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested cockatoo	Least concern	Not listed
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing kookaburra	Least concern	Not listed
Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah	Least concern	Not listed
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie	Least concern	Not listed

Lepus capensis	Brown hair	Other invasive	Other invasive
Malurus cyaneus	Superb fairy-wren	Least concern	Not listed
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern whipbird	Least concern	Not listed
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie wagtail	Least concern	Not listed

3.2.8 Fauna Habitat

Habitat complexity was reduced on the site due to the sparsity of vegetation within the shrub layer across the majority of the site in VC1, and minimal accumulation of large woody debris. Mature canopy trees contained numerous flowering/fruiting tree species and are likely to provide foraging resources for nectivorous mammals and birds as well as decorticating bark for small reptiles. Fauna habitat, including animal breeding places for Least concern (NC Act) fauna, identified within the site include:

- arboreal termitaria;
- stags;
- mistletoe;
- hollows;
- bird nest;
- decorticating bark, which provide potential habitat for microchiropteran bats and arboreal reptiles;
- flowering trees and shrubs that provide a source of nectar for birds and flying-foxes.

3.2.8.1 Threatened Fauna

The desktop assessment identified that 32 threatened fauna species have been recorded (Wildnet) or predicted to occur (PMST) within 5 km of the site. No threatened fauna species were identified at the site at the time of the survey. An assessment of likelihood of occurrence based on the field assessment, species habitat preferences and distribution are provided in Appendix D.

The likelihood of occurrence assessment determined the site is likely to provide suitable habitat for two threatened species, the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and the NC Act and the grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Limited evidence of the species (scratches and scat) was observed during the survey, however the species has been previously recorded within the desktop search extent and the site contained a number of koala habitat trees.

Koala habitat within Queensland includes a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by myrtaceous species (i.e. *Eucalyptus, Angophora* and *Corymbia spp*.) (limited to <800 m above sea level) (DAWE, 2020). Although the site and surrounds contain existing threats to the species, primarily domestic dogs and roads, regrowth woodland habitat comprising RE 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10 and mature trees within the site provides suitable foraging habitat for the species.

No flying fox roosts were recorded within the site, however the site is likely to provide suitable foraging habitat for the grey-headed flying fox through flowering eucalypt species. There is a known roost at Taromeo Creek, Blackbutt approximately 2.1km southeast of the site.

No other threatened fauna species were considered likely to occur within the site.

3.2.8.2 Migratory Species

The desktop assessment identified a number of migratory species as potentially occurring within the desktop search extent (Appendix A). However, due to the limited extent of proposed development on site (one into three), it is considered unlikely that the development would significantly disturb important habitat (foraging, breeding

and connectivity) for any migratory species described under the EPBC Act. As such, the proposed development is not considered likely to have a significant impact on listed migratory species.

3.2.9 Waterway and wetland features

No wetlands under SDAP are mapped within the site. The site contains a mapped Low impact (green) under the *Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works*. The site contains three (3) unmapped watercourses under the *Water Act 2000*.

The development is currently at the Reconfiguring a Lot (RaL) stage and not Operational Works Stage and does not trigger *Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works*.

The low impact (green) waterway will be retained in the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 and no barrier in the watercourse will be created as a result of the development. Minimum rectangles and associated asset protection area have been located outside mapped areas.

The site contained a dam in the northwestern portion and the unmapped watercourse that contained limited water at the time of the survey. Water features onsite may provide habitat for amphibians, water birds as well as a water source for transient fauna species. The watercourse will be retained and rehabilitated within the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 to decrease weed encroachment in this area.

3.2.10 Corridors and Connectivity

Regrowth vegetation within the site is contiguous with extensive areas of regrowth vegetation in all directions in the surrounding landscape. The southern portion of Lot 1 and northern portion of Lot 2 are designated as vegetation retention areas across approximately 0.66 ha to retain connectivity east and west. The northern portion of Lot 3 is designated as a vegetation retention area across 0.92ha of highly connected vegetation to retain connectivity north, east and west. Vegetation retention areas with retain existing canopy values and retain connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation in the surrounding landscape. Weed management within the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 is envisioned to rehabilitate an area with the greatest connectivity function on the site and allow continued connectivity to surrounding areas of retained vegetation.

The site and surrounds provide potential habitat for koala and other fauna species due to vegetation values present. The connectivity of the site to adjacent lots allows movement of fauna between surrounding areas of vegetation.

3.2.11 Tree Survey Results

Noting that the proposed development has been considered under one (1) level of assessment being Local, one assessment method has been applied in respect to quantification of tree survey results.

3.2.11.1 Local assessment methodology

In respect to consideration of matters under the local planning instrument, being the South Burnett Regional Council (2017 Version 2), consideration of native trees has occurred. A native tree survey was undertaken for all trees greater than 100mm diameter and greater at breast height (DBH) or 4m in height within the tree survey area.

Due to the size of the site and the large extent Lantana to the north, a reduced survey has been undertaken including native trees in areas impacted by the proposed development.

The location of identified native trees is shown in Figure 8.

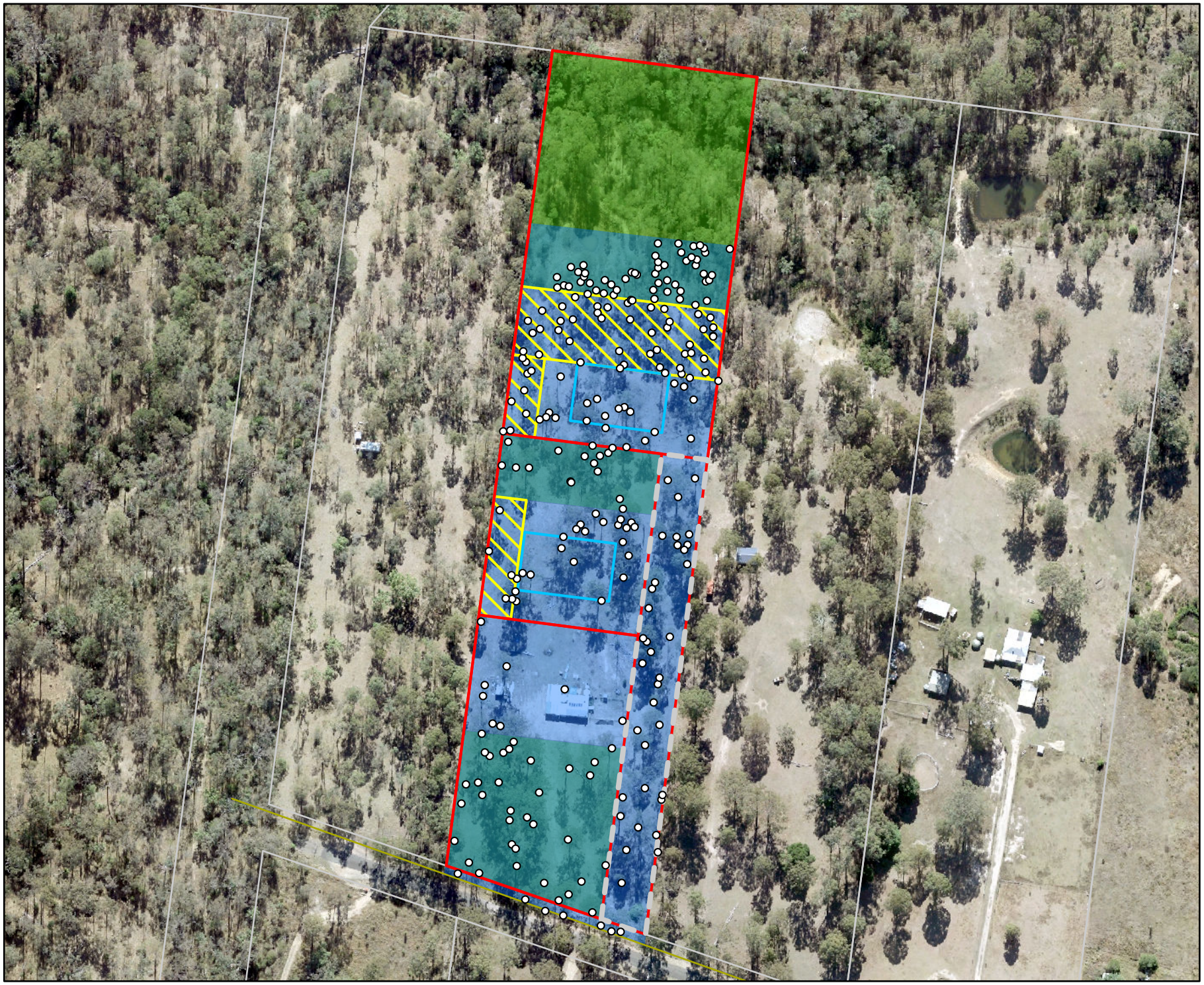

Figure 8 Location of Native Trees

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 5/08/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/08/2025

0 25 50 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Asset Protection Zone
- Vegetation Retention Area
- Tree Survey Area
- Native Tree (256)

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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4 Vegetation Impact Assessment

4.1 South Burnett Regional Council

A total of 256 native trees were recorded within the tree survey area exceeding 100mm DBH or 4m in height. Of these trees, impacts to 110 native trees are assessed in association with the proposed development. Figure 9 provides an assessment of impacts to identified native trees exceeding 100mm DBH or 4m in height.

Figure 9 Vegetation Removal Plan

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 5/08/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 5/08/2025

0 25 50 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Asset Protection Zone
- Inner Protection Area (10m)-All vegetation to be removed
- Outer Protection Area-Retention of canopy and mid-storey, shrub and groundcover to be managed to a low fuel load
- Vegetation Retention Area
- Tree Survey Area
- Retain Native Tree (146)
- Remove Native Tree (110)

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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5 Potential Ecological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5.1 Key Matters of Concern

The desktop and field assessment results confirmed that impacts to koala habitat is the primary matter of concern. Impacts to grey-headed flying fox habitat were considered, however due to the absence of protections afforded to the species, outside of the EPBC Act, which has a significant impact threshold beyond the scale of the project no further consideration has been made.

5.2 Mitigation Measures

5.2.1 Vegetation and Soil Management

Impacts to native vegetation during earthworks and construction can be effectively mitigated and minimised through the implementation of the following measures:

- Identify vegetation to be retained at the site and in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2009 and mark out the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (using barricade fencing, signage etc.) prior to the commencement of works on the site.
- Do not store stockpiles, materials, plant and equipment or wastes within the TPZ of retained vegetation;
- Construction and machinery hygiene measures (i.e., weed washdowns) to be implemented if plant and equipment has been used in weed infested areas to prevent further spread of weeds at the site; and
- Preparation and implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) that complies with Aust IECA (2008) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control.

5.2.2 Vehicle Management

Access to the site is via Bunya way for Lot 1, with a proposed access easement for Lots 2 and 3. Driveways in proximity to retained vegetation are expected to be low traffic, low speed roads, which are unlikely to provide a major source of vehicle-wildlife strike mortality commonly associated with high speed roads.

5.2.3 Hydrology and Water Quality

Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code within each proposed lot.

On-site wastewater disposal is proposed on the site. It is recommended the effluent irrigation zones be sited within the designated vegetation retention area on each lot.

5.2.4 Noise and Light

The proposed development will not significantly change the use of the site. This is unlikely to have a significant impact on the ambient noise and light levels already experienced in the local area.

5.2.5 Waste Management

As a consequence of the development of a dwelling there may be impacts associated with waste generation on site. An impact of focus, includes potential attraction of wild dogs to refuse storage areas, which may increase interaction between wild dogs and koalas/koala habitat areas. As such, the following control measures are to be undertaken within the site:

- General waste and recycling wheelie bins shall be provided for each lot.

- General and recyclable wastes shall be removed as part of SBRC's kerb side waste collection program.
- Wheelie bins have lids to prevent access by animals.

5.2.6 Rehabilitation Methods

Weed management is proposed across the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 across an area of approximately 0.92 hectares.

This area currently contains a native canopy, with a shrub layer supressed by dense Lantana. Existing vegetation management work including the removal of Lantana was observed across this area.

Chemical control should only be undertaken by a suitably qualified person (i.e. Agriculture Chemical Distribution Control certified) in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Herbicides used in the vicinity of waterways should be designed accordingly (e.g. Roundup® BioactiveTM Herbicide or Weedmaster® Herbicide) and no broad scale spraying or overspray methods should be used. Mixing of chemicals or rinsing of equipment should never occur adjacent to water bodies.

The following weed management approaches are acceptable to meet this reccomended mitigation action requirement.

5.2.6.1 Weed management approach 1 (herbicide application only)

An initial herbicide application to listed environmental weeds is to be undertaken across the idnetified weed management area.

Two (2) subsequent herbicide applications are to be undertaken 4 and 8 weeks respectively following the initial treatment.

5.2.6.2 Weed management approach 2 (combined management)

An initial mechanical treatment (skid steer removal, forestry mulching or slashing) or mechanical removal of Lantana is proposed to remove the volume of invasive material at the site.

Subsequent chemical treatment will treat slashed weeds and regrowth approximately 4 weeks following mechanical control, and a following 4 weeks following initial herbicide treatment.

5.2.6.3 Certification of weed management works

Weed management works are to be certified as completed through the provision of pre-treatment images at a minimum of three (3) photo monitoring locations, and post-treatment images at the same location. Images are to be undertaken in N, E, S, W directions utilising an application cable of recording GPS location and direction (i.e. Solocator).

Copies of daily records sheets or chemical spray logs are to be provided to Council upon lodgement of a plan sealing request.

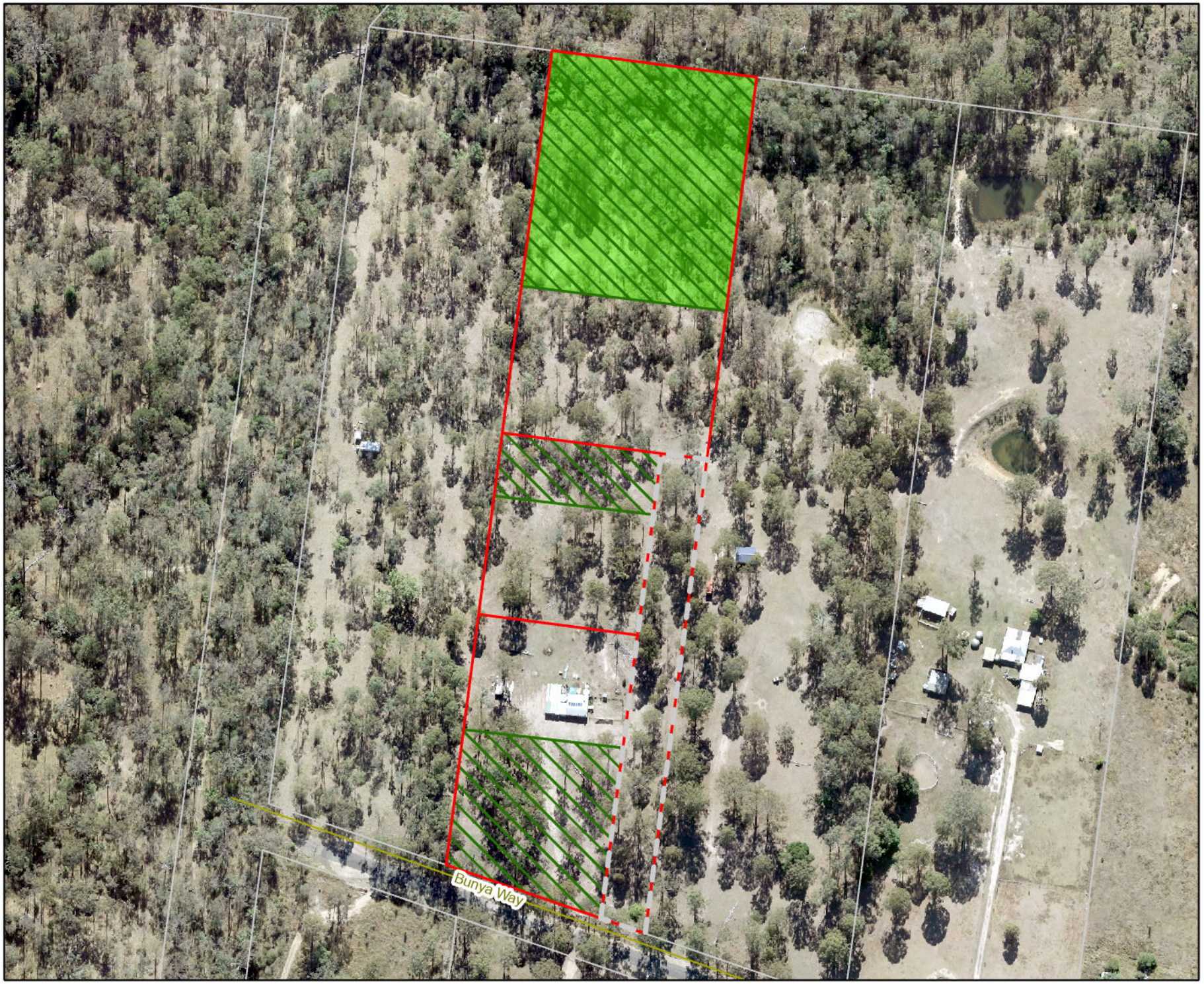


Figure 10 Weed Management Area

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 3/09/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 3/09/2025

Metres
0 25 50

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Vegetation Retention Area
- Weed Management Area (0.92ha)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

N

range environmental consultants

6 Legislative Compliance

6.1 Federal Legislative Considerations

The field assessment identified the site affords habitat for two Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), namely suitable habitat for the Endangered koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and Vulnerable grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*). No vegetation communities observed were consistent with any Threatened Ecological Communities identified under the EPBC Act.

A significant impact to MNES values is not likely as a result of the development.

6.1.1 MNES - Koala

For the koala, a project requires referral where there is the potential to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the koala and / or the project may interfere substantially with the recovery of the koala through the introduction or exacerbation of key threats in areas of habitat critical to the survival of the koala. The EPBC Act referral guidelines for the endangered koala require consideration of the following in the context of the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1:

- the scale of the action and its impacts
- the intensity of the action and its impacts
- the duration and frequency of the action and its impacts
- the environmental context, for example, the sensitivity, value, quality and size of the environment, the site's connectivity to other habitats in the broader landscape and its importance in the conservation of the environment
- the nature of the potential impacts that are likely to result from your actions
- whether mitigation measures will avoid or reduce these impacts.

In accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 for critically endangered and endangered species a development is likely to a significant impact if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population;
- reduce the area of occupancy of the species;
- fragment an existing population into two or more populations;
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species;
- disrupt the breeding cycle of a population;
- modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline;
- result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species' habitat;
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline; or
- interfere with the recovery of the species.

Significant impacts to koala are not anticipated as part of the proposed development. It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development does not require referral under the EPBC Act for impacts to the koala.

6.1.2 MNES - Grey-headed Flying Fox

The proposed development's impacts on the grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) have been considered in relation to the EPBC Act. Based on the Significant impact guidelines 1.1 (Commonwealth of Australia 2013) a significant impact under the EPBC Act has not been considered likely.

In accordance with the guidelines for vulnerable species a development is likely to a significant impact if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species;
- reduce the area of occupancy of an important population;
- fragment an existing important population into two or more populations;
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species;
- disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population;
- modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline;
- result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat;
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or
- interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.

It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development does not require referral under the EPBC Act for impacts to the grey-headed flying fox.

6.2 State Legislative Compliance

6.2.1 Planning Act 2016

6.2.1.1 Native Vegetation Clearing (State Code 16)

The development application does not require referral to SARA for native vegetation clearing as clearing of native vegetation areas onsite will not include clearing of Category B (Remnant) vegetation.

Accordingly, no referral for impacts to native vegetation areas is required.

The clearing of native vegetation (Category C) as a result of the proposed development is exempt cleairng in accordance with the *Planning Regulation 2017*, Schedule 21, Part 1 (1) (b), being clearing vegetation under a development approval for reconfiguring a lot where the the approval is for a development application that relates only to lots of less than 5ha, and for which a local government is the prscribed assessment manager.

6.2.1.2 Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas (State Code 25)

The development does not include clearing of core koala habitat areas. Accordingly, no referral for impacts to SEQ core koala habitat areas is required.

6.2.2 Nature Conservation Act 1992

6.2.2.1 Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017

As discussed in Section 3.1.2, the site is located within 'Koala District B' on the Koala Conservation Plan Map under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* and must comply with the prescribed requirements within Section 10 and 11. Where clearing koala food trees, clearing must be undertaken:

- in a sequential fashion, as defined in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*; and
- under the supervision of a suitably qualified koala spotter.

6.2.2.2 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020

The site is not mapped as containing any high risk protected plant flora survey trigger areas and no threatened flora species are known to occur at the site.

No requirements under the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* have been assessed as relevant.

6.2.2.3 MSES-Regulated Vegetation (Category C)

Under the Significant Residual Impact Guidelines for MNES (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning 2014), the definition of a prescribed regional ecosystem in the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014*, does not include regrowth vegetation.

Accordingly, the development is unlikely to result in the impacts listed in the Significant Residual Impact Guidelines for MNES and is unlikely to have a significant residual impact on regulated vegetation.

6.2.2.4 MSES-Regulated Vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)

Under the Significant Residual Impact Guideline for MSES (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning 2014), an action is likely to have a SRI on regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) if the action will:

a. For clearing for linear infrastructure:

   i. Greater than 25m wide in a grassland (structural category) regional ecosystem; or
   ii. Greater than 20m wide in sparse (structural category) regional ecosystem; or
   iii. Greater than 10m wide in a dense to mid-dense (structural category) regional ecosystem.

b. For clearing other than clearing for linear infrastructure;

   i. Area greater than 5ha where in a grassland (structural category) regional ecosystem; or
   ii. Area greater than 2 ha where in a sparse (structural category), regional ecosystem; or
   iii. Area greater than 0.5ha where in a dense to mid-dense (structural category) regional ecosystem.

Significant impacts to areas of regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) are not anticipated as part of the proposed development. Minimum rectangles and associated asset protection zones have been identified outside mapped watercourse areas. A vegetation retention area is proposed over mapped regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) areas within Lot 3, with no clearing of vegetation to occur in this area. Dense areas of invasive Lantana are currently established in this area, with weed management works proposed to rehabilitate this area. It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development has been assessed as being unlikely to have a significant residual impact on regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse).

6.3 Local Council

6.3.1 South Burnett Regional Council Planning Scheme- Biodiversity Areas Overlay

The South Burnett Regional Council Natural Systems & Sustainability strategic outcome contains provisions to protect matters of State environmental significance to minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity values. The site is contained in a Regulated vegetation (Category C) and regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) overlay under the SBRC Biodiversity aeras overlay mapping (OM5). Responses to PO12, PO13 and PO14 biodiversity overlay of the rural residential code have been provided in Table 4.

Table 4 Response to SBRC Biodiversity Overlay of the Rural Residential Code Performance Outcome and Probable Solutions

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Biodiversity overlay		
PO12 Areas of environmental significance, including biodiversity values, are identified, protected and enhanced.	**AO12.1** Uses and associated works are confined to areas not identified on Overlay Map 05. or **AO12.2** Development is compatible with the environmental values of the area. or **AO12.3** Where development within an area identified on Overlay Map 05 is unavoidable, measures recommended by a suitably qualified ecologist are incorporated to protect and retain the environmental values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site to the greatest extent practical.	**PO12** The development is proposed in a regulated vegetation (Category C) area as identified under SBRC Planning Scheme Mapping Overlay Map 05. An Ecological Assessment Report has been prepared detailing current vegetation values, mitigation measures and development siting to balance ecological and bushfire values on the site. Future development in mapped areas has been limited by the establishment of 25m x 40m minimum rectangle areas on Lots 2-3. The minimum rectangle areas have been sited to the south in clearer areas of the site. The southern portion of Lot 1 and northern portion of Lot 2 are designated as vegetation retention areas across approximately 0.66 ha. The northern portion of Lot 3 is designated as a vegetation retention area across 0.92ha of highly connected vegetation . Vegetation retention areas with retain existing canopy values onsite and retain connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation in the surrounding landscape. Retention of vegetation in the northern portion of Lot 3 allows continued connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation further north, east and west. This area is proposed to be rehabilitated with the removal of dense Lantana encroachments. Vegetation retention areas in Lots 1-2 allows continued connectivity east and west. The proposed development accordingly responds to identified values (individual trees), protects them through development siting (enevelopes and vegetation rettnion zones), and provides for enhancement through weed management works (as detailed in section 5.2.6 of this report).

PO13 Biodiversity values of identified areas of environmental significance are protected from the impacts of development.	**AO13** Development adjacent to Protected Areas identified on Overlay Map 05 is set back a minimum of 100m from the park boundaries in the absence of any current 'Management Plans' for these areas.	Not applicable. The site is not located adjacent to a Protected Area identified on Overlay Map 05.
PO14 There are no significant adverse effects on water quality, ecological and biodiversity values.	**AO14.1** Uses and associated works are confined to areas outside overland flow paths and natural drainage reserves. **AO14.2** All buildings, on-site effluent disposal, external activities or storage areas are located 100m from the top of the bank of a river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. And **A014.3** The Waterway Corridors identified on Overlay Map 05 are maintained in a natural state.	**AO14.1** The site is located outside waterway corridors located on Overlay Map 05 and flood hazard areas on Overlay Map OM3. The site contains two (2) MSES watercourses, however these are to be wholly contained within the vegetation retention area on Lot 3. **AO14.12-AO14.3** The site does not contain a waterway corridor or river, creek, stream or wetland identified on Overlay Map 05. A waterway corridor is located in Lot 47 CSH87 to the west of the site, however the bank of the water corridor is located greater than 150 metres from the site. Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code within each proposed lot.

6.4 State Planning Policy 2017 - Biodiversity Interests

The State Planning Policy (July 2017) has not been fully integrated into the SBRC (2017 Version 2). Accordingly, assessment against the state planning policy 'biodiversity' state interests has been undertaken to ensure that state interests have been considered in development planning (Table 5).

Table 5 Response to SPP Biodiversity Interests

State Interest Policy (Biodiversity)	Response to SPP Biodiversity
(1) Development is located in areas to avoid significant impacts on matters of national environmental significance and considers the requirements of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.	No MNES Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) were identified during the site inspection. Habitat for two CEEVNT fauna species (koala and grey-headed flying fox) recorded within 5km, however this habitat is unlikely to be significant due to its size and minimal evidence of use record during field surveys. Minimum rectangles have limited future development to clearer areas in proximity to Bunya Way and existing development. Vegetation retention areas have been sited to retain existing canopy vegetation values. Vegetation is proposed to be rehabilitated with weed management works proposed in the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 with the highest connectivity. This area currently contains a dense shrub layer of Lantana. A significant impact to MNES is not anticipated as part of the development.
(2) Matters of state environmental significance are identified and development is located in areas that avoid adverse impacts; where adverse impacts cannot be reasonably avoided, they are minimised.	The development minimises impacts to areas mapped as containing areas of MSES regulated vegetation (Category C). Impacts to regulated vegetation are minimised through the use of minimum rectangles which locate future built infrastructure in proximity to the existing infrastructure to the south in areas with sparser native vegetation values.
(3) Matters of local environmental significance are identified and development is located in areas that avoid adverse impacts; where adverse impacts cannot be reasonably avoided, they are minimised.	The entirety of the site contains areas of MSES-regulated vegetation (Category C) under the South Burnett Regional Council planning scheme mapping. The SBRC planning scheme duplicates the State Planning Policy April 2016. Minimum rectangles have limited future development to clearer areas in proximity to Bunya Way and existing development. Vegetation retention areas have been sited to retain existing canopy vegetation values. Vegetation is proposed to be rehabilitated with weed management works proposed in the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 with the highest connectivity. This area currently contains a dense shrub layer of Lantana. A significant impact to MNES is not anticipated as part of the development.
(4) Ecological processes and connectivity is maintained or enhanced by avoiding fragmentation of matters of environmental significance.	Minimum rectangles have been located in proximity to the existing access road and areas with sparser canopy vegetation to minimise removal of habitat and edge effects and to avoid areas of greatest potential

	connectivity function in the northern portion of the site. Approximately 1.58ha of existing canopy vegetation values will be retained across Lots 1-3 across the three (3) vegetation retention areas.
(5) Viable koala populations in South East Queensland are protected by conserving and enhancing koala habitat extent and condition.	Fragmentation of habitat is minimised by locating minimum rectangles in proximity to the existing road and areas with sparser canopy vegetation, which retains highly connected vegetation in the northern portion of the site. Retention of vegetation in the northern portion of Lot 3 allows continued connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation further north, east and west. This area is proposed to be rehabilitated with the removal of dense Lantana encroachments. Vegetation retention areas in Lots 1-2 allows continued connectivity east and west.

7 Conclusion

A Development Application is proposed to be lodged for a Reconfiguring of a Lot (RAL) for a one (1) into three (3) rural residential lots at 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt. Range Environmental Consultants was engaged to undertake an ecological assessment for the proposed development to facilitate assessment of the application by SBRC. The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

Native vegetation values were determined to be the most notable ecological value at the site that warranted consideration for potential ecological impacts to the development. Following detailed assessment of the sites values and the proposed extent of development, impacts to 110 native trees were assessed in association with the minimum rectangles, inner protection zones, proposed access easement and boundary clearing. Impacts to retained vegetation is to be mitigated through on site ecological rehabilitation works including weed management across approximately 0.92 hectares of the vegetation retention area on Lot 3 to the north with the greatest connectivity function.

The development has avoided and minimised impacts to native vegetation values as far as practical as detailed in Section 5. Key development layout measures to avoid and minimise impacts to native vegetation include deliberate siting of minimum rectangles in proximity to the existing infrastructure in least vegetated areas, identification of vegetation retention areas and continuation of vegetation management regimes reducing the Lantana regrowth at the site. Vegetation retention areas are proposed on Lots 1-3 to retain 1.58ha of existing native canopy values allow continued connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation further north, east and west.

Following detailed assessment of the sites values and the proposed extent of development, two CEEVNT species or their habitat may potentially occur on the site, being the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and the grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*). However, due to the limited extent of proposed development onsite (one into three), development within the site is unlikely to result in a significant impact.

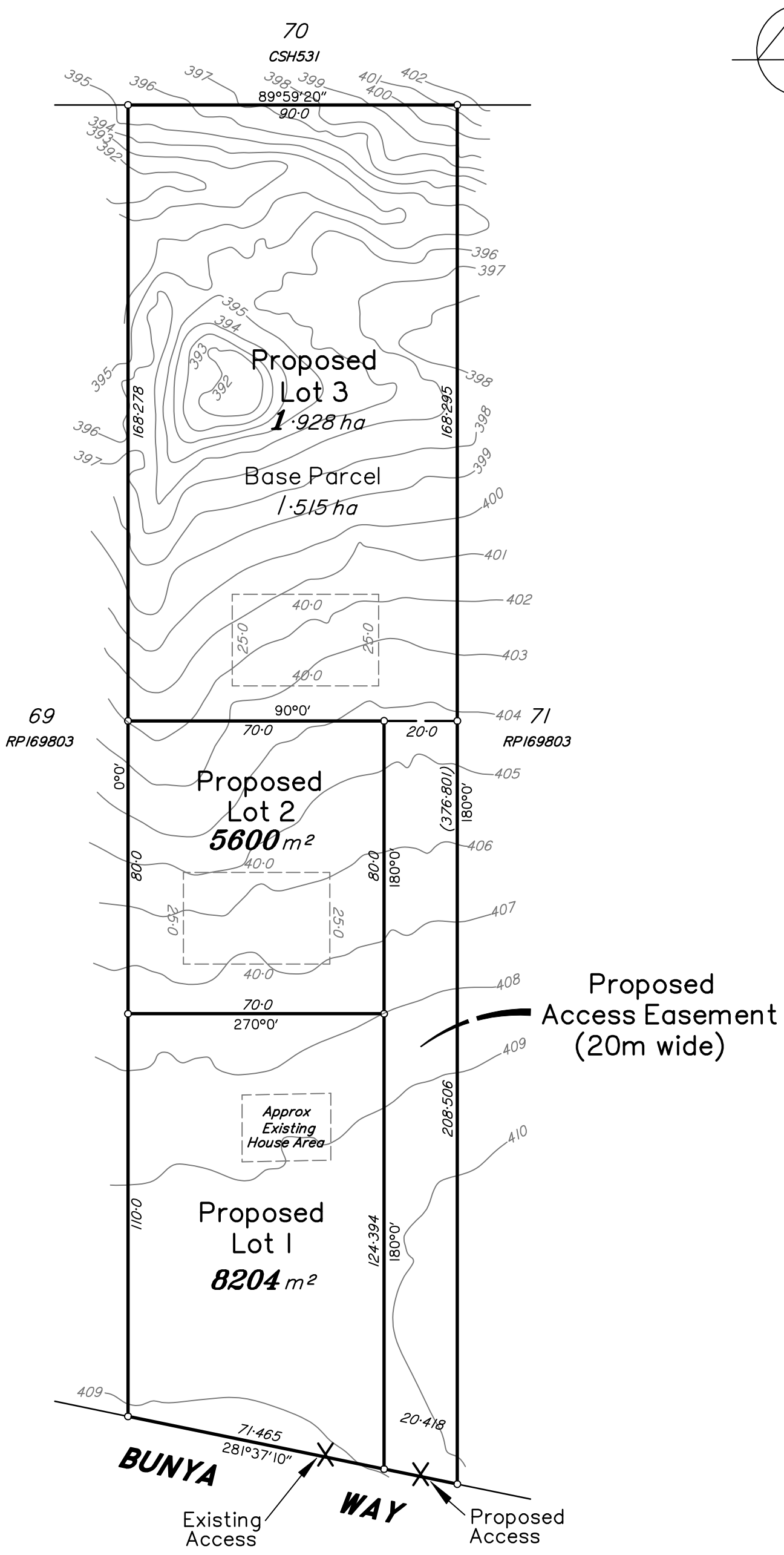
7.1 Recommendations

That development be conducted in accordance with the below recommendations:

Recommendation number	Recommendation	Relevant entity
Impact minimisation and environmental offsets		
1	Clearing of native vegetation for the proposed development uses is to be conducted in accordance with Figure 2 ' Proposed Development'.	South Burnett Regional Council
2	Bushfire Hazard Management works be conducted in accordance with the approved Bushfire Management Report (Range Environmental, provided separately).	South Burnett Regional Council
3	a. Weed management of the identified weed management zone (as shown in Figure 10) is to be undertaken in accordance with section 5.2.6 of this report. b. Certification of the completion of these works is to be provided by a suitably qualified restoration contractor with a minimum of 5 years expereince in accordance with the requirements of section 5.2.6.3 of this report, upon lodgement of a plan sealing application to Council.	South Burnett Regional Council
Clearing of vegetation		
3	Clearing of vegetation at the site be conducted in accordance with Figure 9.	South Burnett Regional Council
4	A suitable qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to be engaged to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works.	South Burnett Regional Council
5	Vegetation to be retained is to be clearly marked and isolated from vegetation removal areas.	South Burnett Regional Council
Nature Conservation Act 1992		
6	That the proponent apply for and obtain a low-risk species management plan (LRSMP) prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing works where fauna breeding places are idnetified within the proposed clearing areas.	N/A - proponent obligation

Appendices

Appendix A Site Plans



NOTE : -

The title boundaries as shown hereon were not marked at the time of survey and have been determined by plan dimensions only and not by field survey.

Scale 1:1250 – Lengths are in metres.

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190

Contour Interval 1.0m	Level Datum AHD-D
Level Origin Qld Globe	Value
Surveyed	Date
Drawn SC	Date 01/05/2025

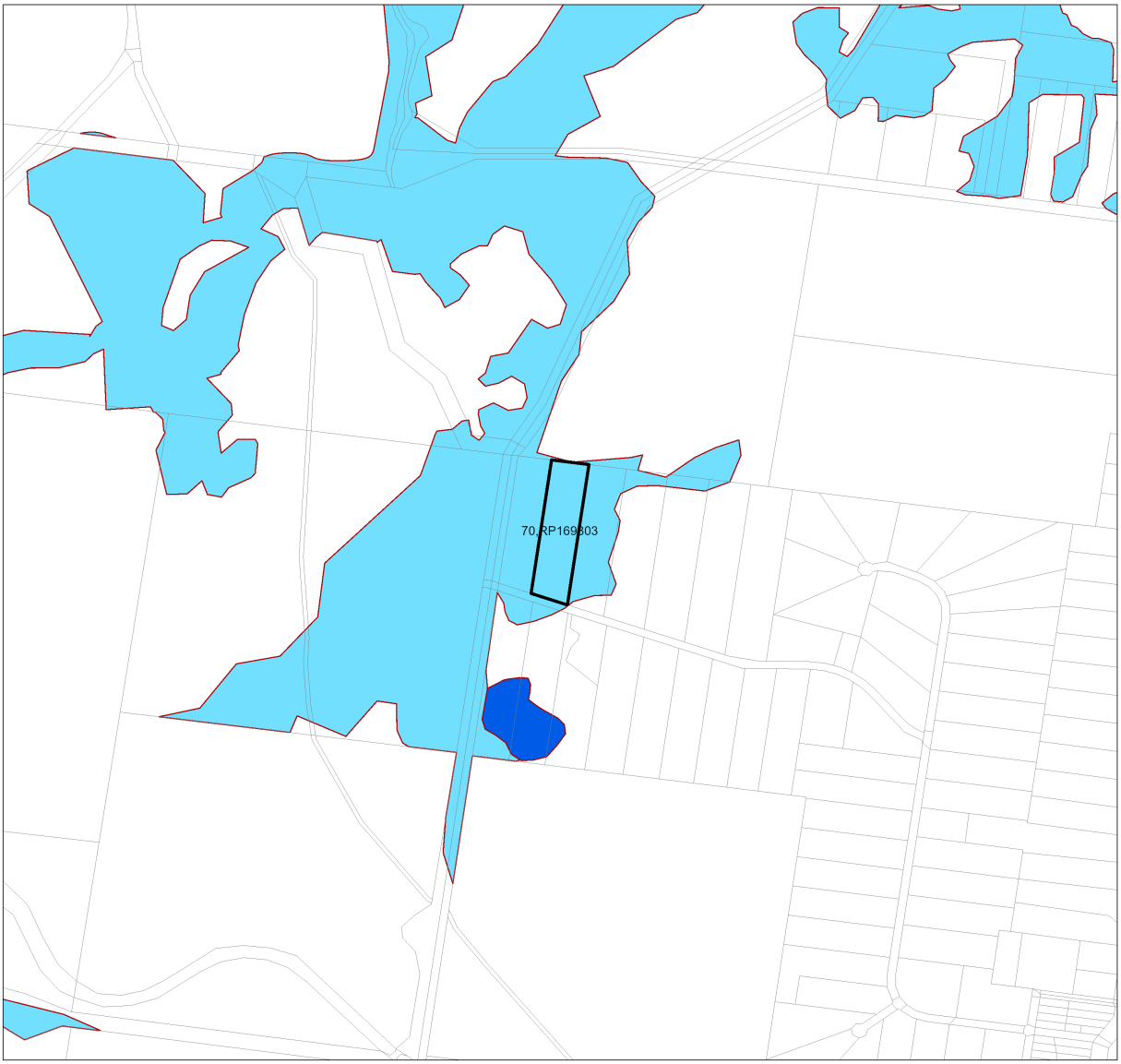
ONF SURVEYORS
Brisbane & Sunshine Coast – Ph. 5422 0200
South Burnett & Western Downs – Ph. 4162 2647
admin@onfsurveyors.com.au

Client: Matthew Norris

Project: Proposal Plan of Lots 1-3
Cancelling Lot 70 on RP169803
98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Computer File	Scale (A3)	Job No.	Local Authority	Drawing Number	Rev	Sheet
L:\...BLACKBUTT\12969	1:1250	12969	South Burnett Regional	12969_P1	A	1 OF 1

Appendix B Desktop Search Results

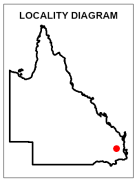


Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Queensland Government

- Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
- Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
- Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
- Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
- Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
- Water
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 160 320 480 640 800 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

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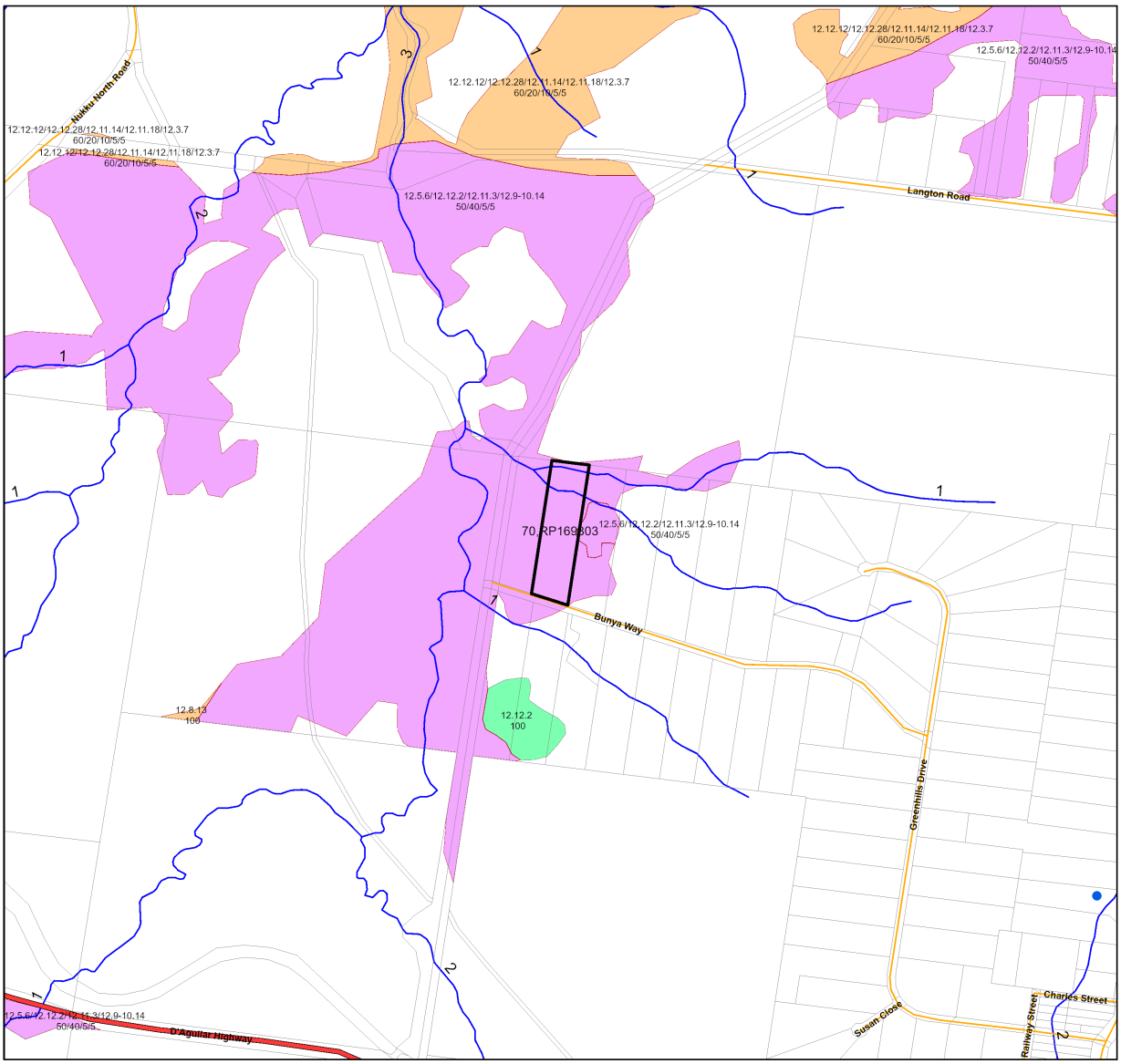
Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

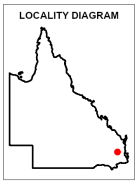


Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

Queensland Government

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 110 220 330 440 550 m

This product is displayed in: GDA2020

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

Disclaimer:
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Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

Vegetation Management Act 1999 - Extract from the essential habitat database

Essential habitat is required for assessment under the:

- State Development Assessment Provisions - State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing which sets out the matters of interest to the state for development assessment under the *Planning Act 2016*; and
- Accepted development vegetation clearing codes made under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

Essential habitat for one or more of the following species is found on and within 1.1 km of the identified subject lot/s on the accompanying essential habitat map.

This report identifies essential habitat in Category A, B and Category C areas.

The numeric labels on the essential habitat map can be cross referenced with the database below to determine which essential habitat factors might exist for a particular species.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records.

The Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development website http://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au has more information on how the layer is applied under the State Development Assessment Provisions - State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing and the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated.

Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means a category A area, a category B area or category C area shown on the regulated vegetation management map-

1. that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database; or
2. in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

Protected wildlife includes critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

No records

Vegetation management report

For Lot: 70 Plan: RP169803
17/06/2025

nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Queensland Government

This publication has been compiled by Operations Support, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

Recent changes

Updated mapping

Updated vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development who administer the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

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1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 70 Plan: RP169803 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
70	RP169803	Freehold	33,080

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 70 Plan: RP169803 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 70 Plan: RP169803, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
South Burnett Regional	Brisbane	Southeast Queensland	South Burnett

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development)

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.dnrm.qld.gov.au

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.6 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/?contact=vegetation to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 70 Plan: RP169803

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category C	3.31

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

3.2 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at
https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
12.11.3	Least concern	C	0.17	Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua +/- E. microcorys, Lophostemon confertus, Corymbia intermedia, E. acmenoides open forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Mid-dense
12.12.2	Least concern	C	1.32	Eucalyptus pilularis tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks especially granite	Mid-dense
12.5.6	Endangered	C	1.65	Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua, E. microcorys and/or E. pilularis open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils	Mid-dense
12.9-10.14	Least concern	C	0.17	Eucalyptus pilularis tall open forest on sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.3 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.4 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.5 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each

lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C
No records

3.6 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.7 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

No Class A

Class B (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 3.31 ha

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 70 Plan: RP169803.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:
https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request

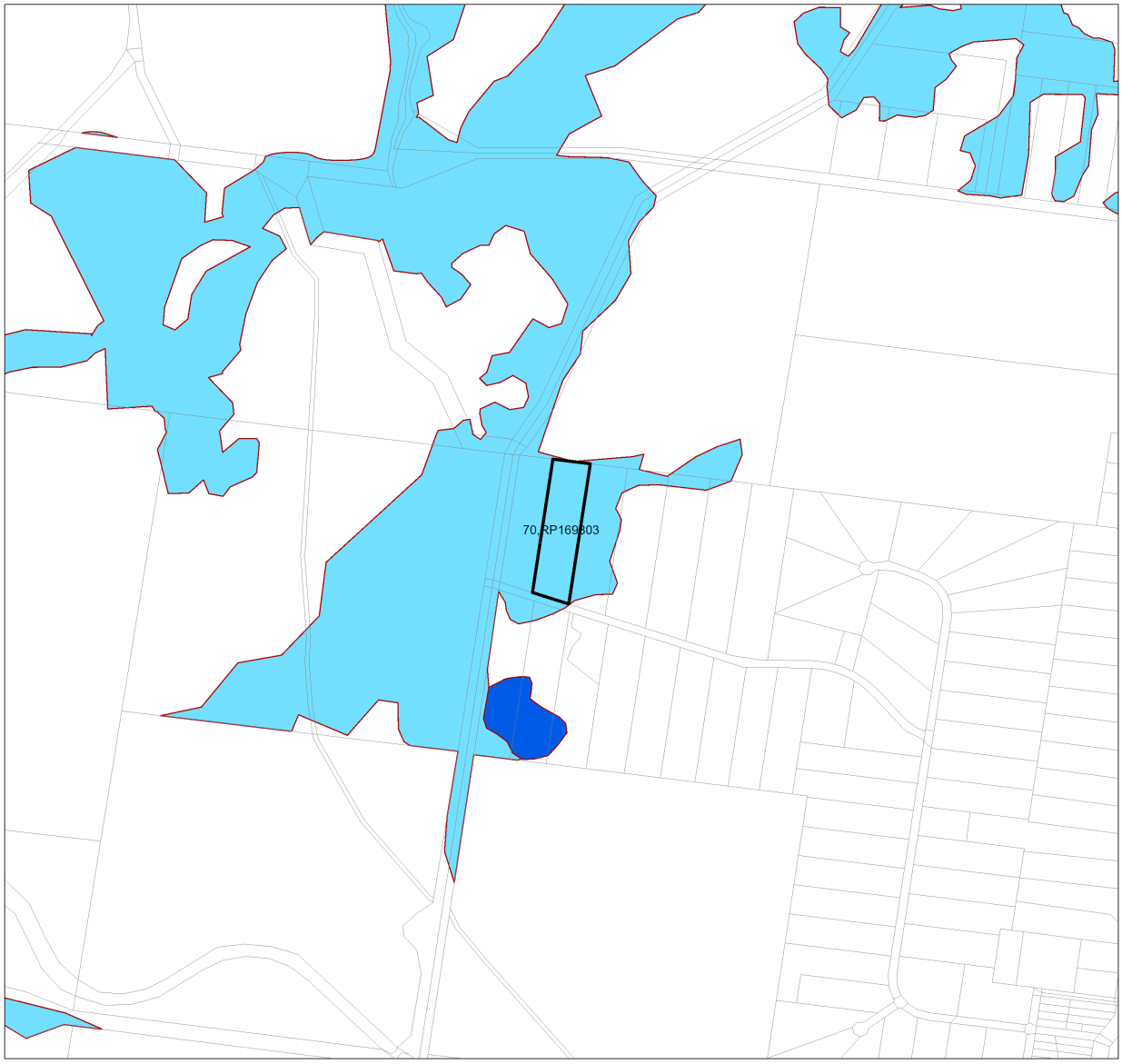
Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

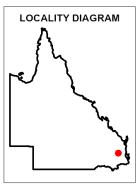
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Queensland Government

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



- Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
- Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
- Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
- Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
- Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
- Water
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

N

0 160 320 480 640 800 m

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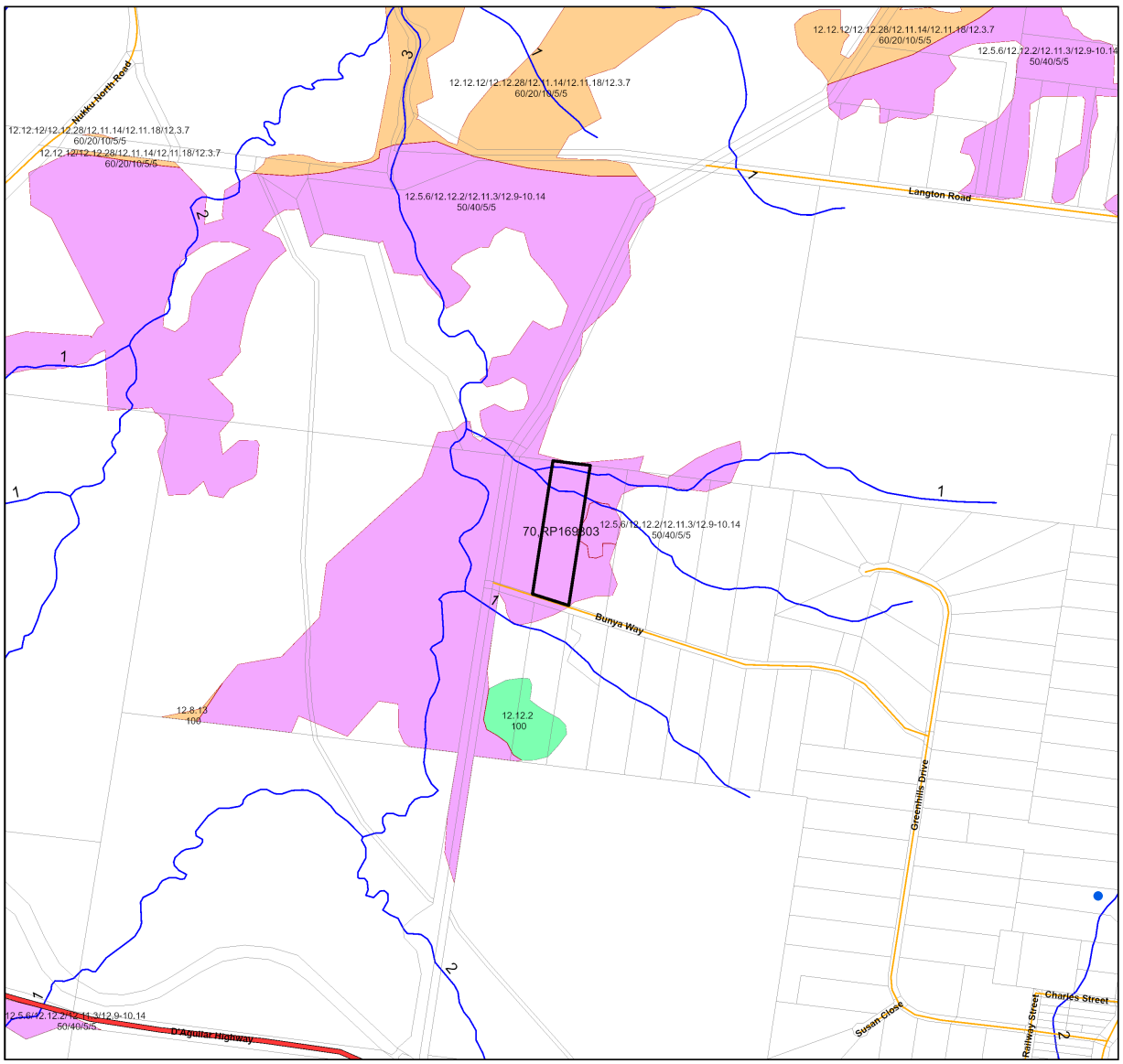
Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

4.2 Vegetation management supporting map

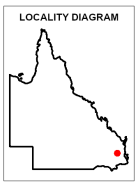


Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

Queensland Government

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



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Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

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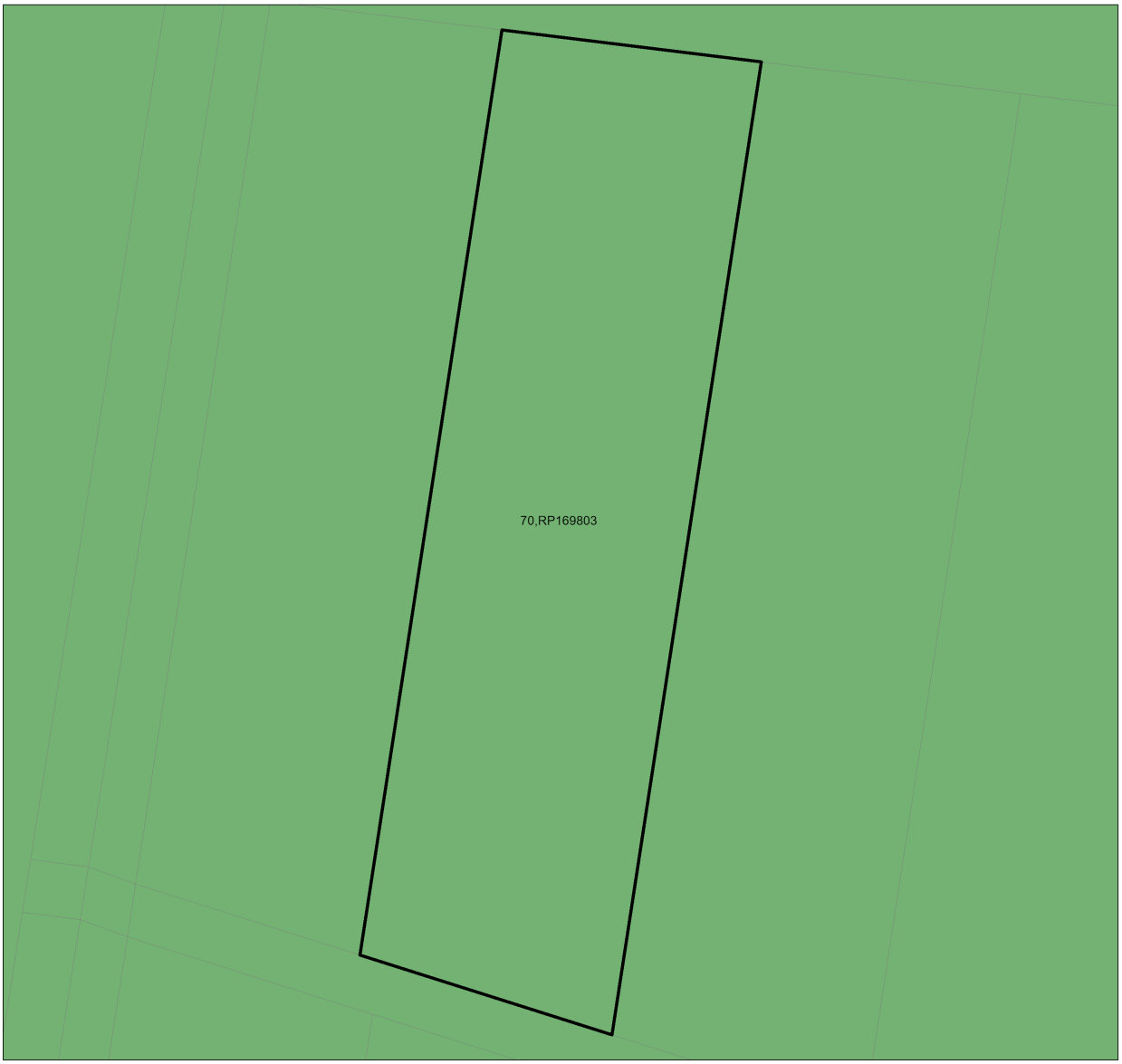
Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

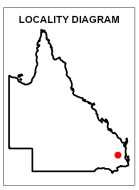
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



Coastal/Non Coastal Map

Coastal
Non Coastal
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



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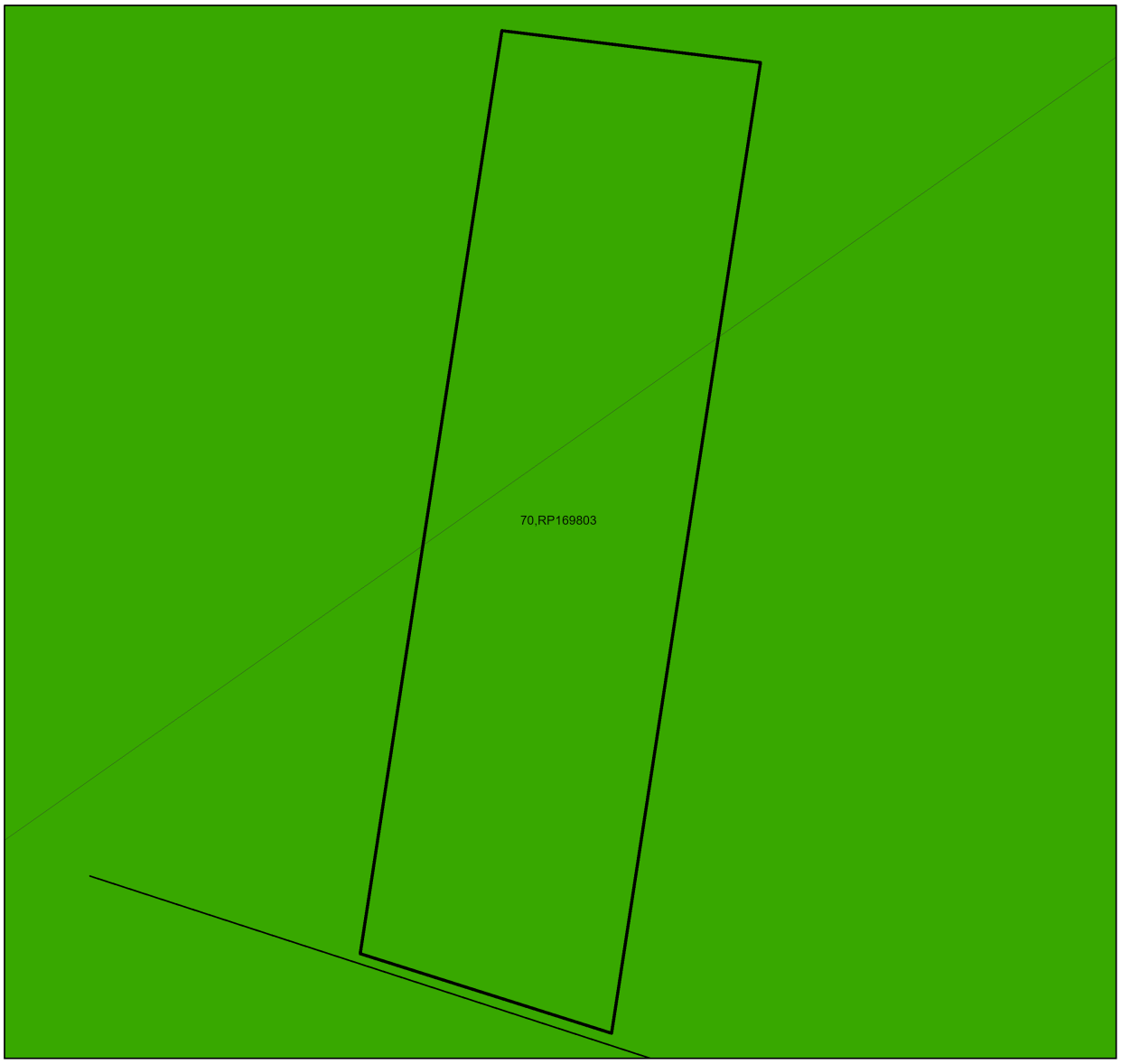
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



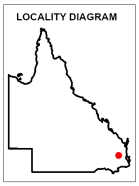
Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

- Towns
- Rivers and creeks
- Freeways / motorways; Highways
- Secondary roads; Streets

Agricultural land class A or B

- A
- B
- Not class A or B
- Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



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5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@des.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

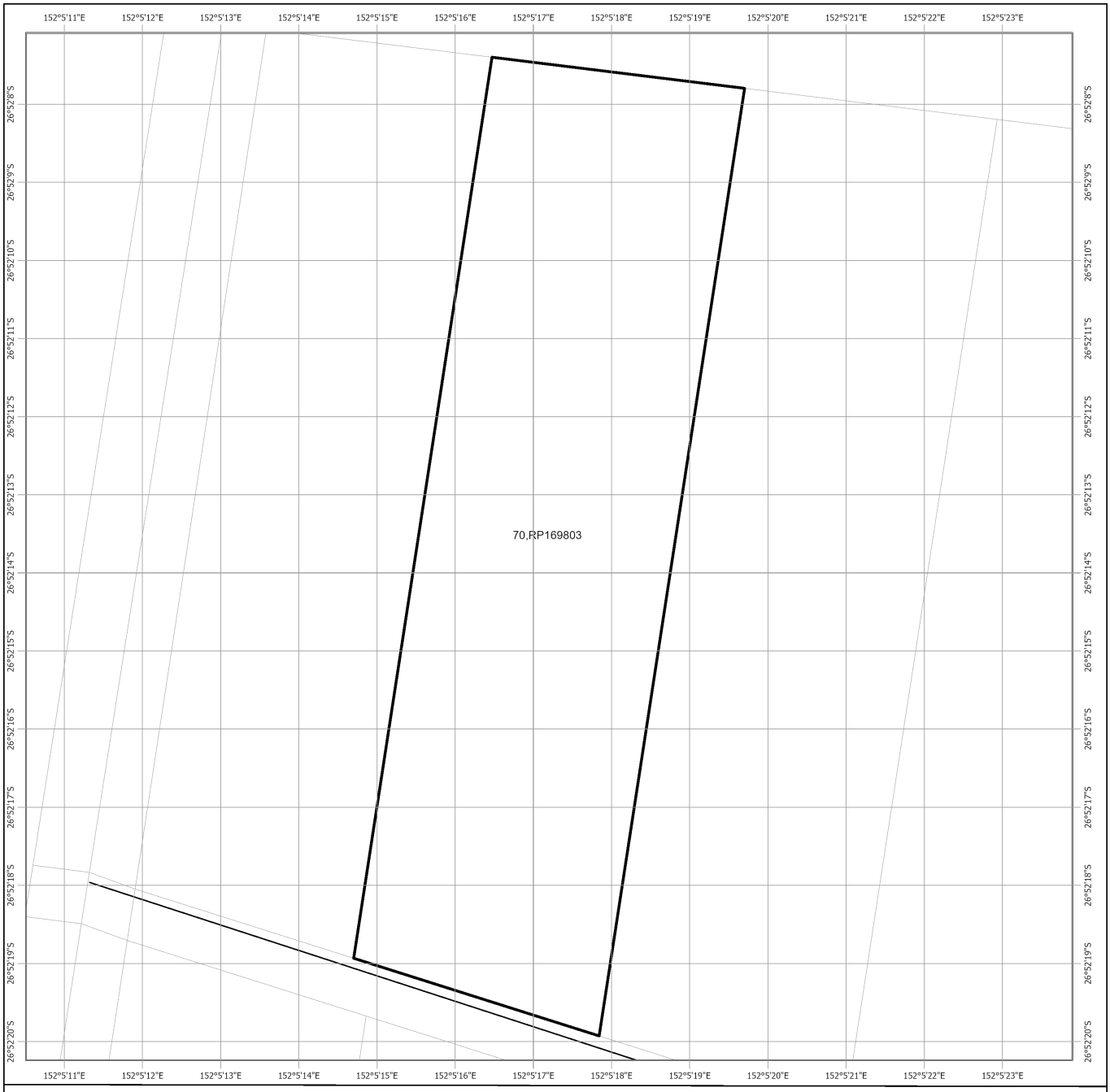
This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

Species information

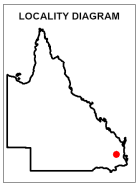
Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



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This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@des.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 70 Plan: RP169803

7.1 Koala districts

Koala District B

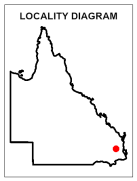
7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map

Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare area map

- Koala habitat area (core)
- Koala habitat area (locally refined)
- Koala priority area
- Identified koala broad-hectare area
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Towns
- Major rivers/creeks
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- Queensland
- Selected Lot and Plan

The koala habitat mapping within South East Queensland uses regional ecosystem linework compiled at a scale varying from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of regional ecosystem data mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 is +/- 100 metres.

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



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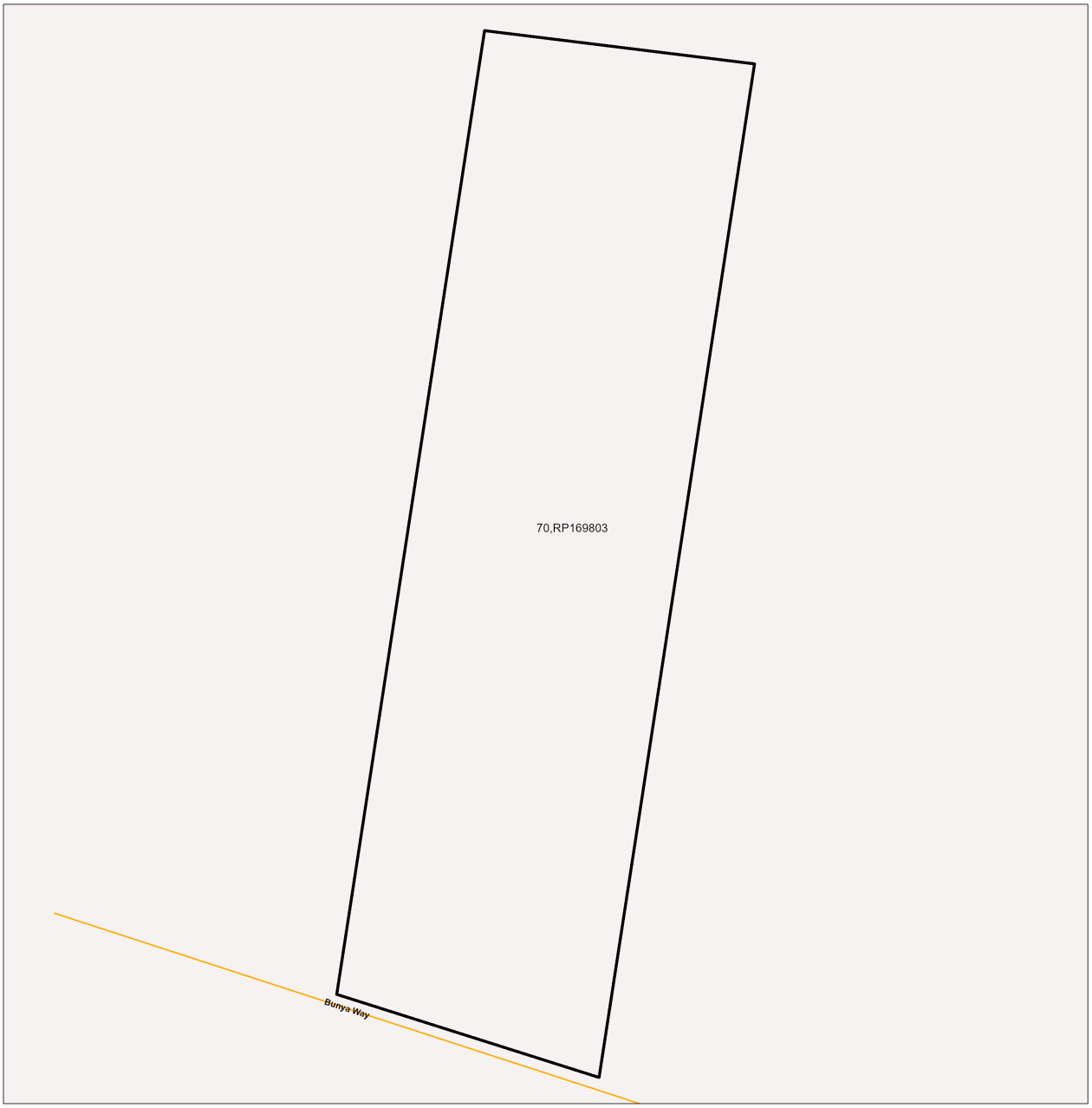
The koala conservation plan maps will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

In order to ensure that the most recent map for an area of interest can be accessed, prior to the annual update, a register of changes made to koala habitat areas as a result of the map amendment process will be available at: https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/. The register will include lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder which shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

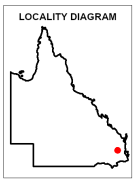
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas

Koala habitat area (core)
Towns
Highway
Connector
Street/Local Road
Major rivers/creeks
Queensland
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



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Due to varying sources of data, spatial locations may not coincide when overlaid.

The koala habitat mapping within South East Queensland uses regional ecosystem linework compiled at a scale varying from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of regional ecosystem data mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 is +/- 100 metres.

8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.daf.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled road	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 17-Jun-2025

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	52
Listed Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	50 - 100km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia			
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus			
Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami](#) South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Climacteris picumnus victoriae](#) Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni](#) Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Erythrotriorchis radiatus](#) Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Falco hypoleucos](#) Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Geophaps scripta scripta](#) Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Grantiella picta](#) Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Lathamus discolor](#)			
Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Rostratula australis](#)			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Stagonopleura guttata](#)			
Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Turnix melanogaster](#)			
Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
[Neoceratodus forsteri](#)			
Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
[Chalinolobus dwyeri](#)			
Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Dasyurus hallucatus](#)			
Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)](#)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Macroderma gigas](#)			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Petauroides volans](#)			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Petaurus australis australis](#)			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cadellia pentastylis			
Ooline [9828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Coleus omissus listed as Plectranthus omissus			
[91381]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cossinia australiana			
Cossinia [3066]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum			
bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Eucalyptus taurina			
Helidon Ironbark [64255]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina			
Tall Velvet Sea-berry [16839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lepidium peregrinum Wandering Pepper-cress [14035]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Paspalidium grandispiculatum a grass [10838]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phebalium distans Mt Berryman Phebalium [81869]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Polianthion minutiflorum [82772]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sarcochilus weinthalii Blotched Sarcochilus, Weinthals Sarcanth [12673]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sophora fraseri [8836]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Thesium australe](#) Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
[Anomalopus mackayi](#) Five-clawed Worm-skink, Long-legged Worm-skink [25934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Delma torquata](#) Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Egernia rugosa](#) Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Furina dunmalli](#) Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hemiaspis damelii](#) Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
[Cuculus optatus](#) Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV,	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
sthrn two thirds of Australia				

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Superseded	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
706	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Adelotus brevis	tusked frog	V		FALSE	TRUE	QA			1	0	1
22494	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	V	V	FALSE	TRUE	QA			1	0	1
1092	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix melanogaster	black-breasted button-quail	V	V	FALSE	TRUE	QA			18	0	18
875	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	Petaurus australis australis	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)	V	V	FALSE	TRUE	QA			1	0	1
1825	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Plegadis falcinellus	glossy ibis	SL		FALSE	TRUE	QAI			3	0	3
34234	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Potamogetonaceae	Potamogeton sulcatus		SL		FALSE	TRUE	NTQ	FALSE		1	1	1
12305	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. glauca		SL		FALSE	TRUE	NTQ	FALSE		1	1	1
14766	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cupressaceae	Callitris baileyi	Bailey's cypress	NT		FALSE	TRUE	NTQ	FALSE		1	1	1
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	E	FALSE	TRUE	QA			4	0	4
617	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria balatus	slender bleating treefrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			5	0	5
627	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria caerulea	common green treefrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			7	0	7
608	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria fallax	eastern sedgefrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			7	0	7
611	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria gracilenta	graceful treefrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			4	0	4
614	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria latopalmata	broad palmed rocketfrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			4	0	4
596	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria peronii	emerald spotted treefrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			1	0	1
600	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria rubella	ruddy treefrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			6	0	6
590	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria verreauxii	whistling treefrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			4	0	4
681	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes peronii	striped marshfrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			11	0	11
684	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes tasmaniensis	spotted grassfrog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			4	0	4
673	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes terraereginae	scarlet sided pobblebonk	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			10	0	10
680	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Platyplectrum ornatum	ornate burrowing frog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			2	0	2
698	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia signifera	clicking froglet	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			4	0	4
674	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Mixophyes fasciolatus	great barred frog	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			8	0	8
633	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Uperoleia fusca	dusky gungan	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			1	0	1
1419	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	yellow-rumped thornbill	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			2	0	2
1421	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza lineata	striated thornbill	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			17	0	17
1422	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza nana	yellow thornbill	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			1	0	1
1423	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza pusilla	brown thornbill	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			9	0	9
1410	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone mouki	brown gerygone	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			9	0	9
1396	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone olivacea	white-throated gerygone	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			4	0	4
1403	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Pyrrholaemus sagittatus	speckled warbler	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			1	0	1
1382	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Sericornis frontalis	white-browed scrubwren	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			15	0	15
1384	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Sericornis magnirostra	large-billed scrubwren	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			28	0	28
1371	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Smicrornis brevirostris	weebill	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			10	0	10
1732	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			2	0	2
1721	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Aviceda subcristata	Pacific baza	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			1	0	1
1723	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Circus assimilis	spotted harrier	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			1	0	1
1720	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Haliastur indus	brahminy kite	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			2	0	2
1707	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Haliastur sphenurus	whistling kite	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			2	0	2
1652	Animalia	Aves	Alaudidae	Mirafra javanica	Horsfield's bushlark	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			1	0	1
1767	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Dacelo novaeguineae	laughing kookaburra	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			19	0	19
1760	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus macleayii	forest kingfisher	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			2	0	2
1762	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus	sacred kingfisher	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			20	0	20
1998	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas superciliosa	Pacific black duck	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			27	0	27
2003	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata	Australian wood duck	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			47	0	47
1978	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Dendrocygna eytoni	plumed whistling-duck	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			3	0	3
1832	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea pacifica	white-necked heron	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			11	0	11
1826	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta novaehollandiae	white-faced heron	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			12	0	12
1818	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Nycticorax caledonicus	nankeen night-heron	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			5	0	5
1654	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis	pied butcherbird	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			34	0	34
1656	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus	grey butcherbird	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			7	0	7
1644	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			55	0	55
1645	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Strepera graculina	pied currawong	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			52	0	52
1191	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua galerita	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			29	0	29
1193	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla	galah	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			50	0	50
1173	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Nymphicus hollandicus	cockatiel	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			1	0	1
1185	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda funerea	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			22	0	22
1635	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina maxima	ground cuckoo-shrike	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			3	0	3
1636	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			38	0	38
1640	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage leucomela	varied triller	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			3	0	3
1642	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage tricolor	white-winged triller	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			1	0	1
27774	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles	masked lapwing	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			1	0	1
1933	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles novaehollandiae	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			43	0	43
18143	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus tricolor	banded lapwing	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			2	0	2
1294	Animalia	Aves	Cisticolidae	Cisticola exilis	golden-headed cisticola	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			1	0	1
18293	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Cormobates leucophaea metastasis	white-throated treecreeper (southern)	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			4	0	4
1803	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Columba leucomela	white-headed pigeon	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			2	0	2
1810	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia humeralis	bar-shouldered dove	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			3	0	3
18323	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia placida	peaceful dove	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			30	0	30
1787	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Leucosarcia melanoleuca	wonga pigeon	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			13	0	13
1793	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes	crested pigeon	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			22	0	22
1795	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Phaps chalcoptera	common bronzewing	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			25	0	25
1781	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Phaps elegans	brush bronzewing	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			3	0	3
1779	Animalia	Aves	Coraciidae	Eurystomus orientalis	dollarbird	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			12	0	12
1603	Animalia	Aves	Corcoracidae	Corcorax melanorhamphos	white-winged chough	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			4	0	4
1605	Animalia	Aves	Corcoracidae	Struthidea cinerea	apostlebird	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			16	0	16
1608	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides	Australian raven	C		FALSE	FALSE	QA			19	0	19
1609	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus orru	Torresian crow	C		FALSE	FALSE	QAI			37	0	37

1751	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Centropus phasianinus	pheasant coucal	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		11	0	11
1738	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Eudynamys orientalis	eastern koel	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1740	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Scythrops novaehollandiae	channel-billed cuckoo	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		11	0	11
1601	Animalia	Aves	Dicruridae	Dicrurus bracteatus	spangled drongo	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1359	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Neochmia temporalis	red-browed finch	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		30	0	30
1342	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia bichenovii	double-barred finch	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		28	0	28
1343	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia guttata	zebra finch	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		5	0	5
1704	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides	nankeen kestrel	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1429	Animalia	Aves	Falcunculidae	Falcunculus frontatus	crested shrike-tit	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		3	0	3
1572	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena	welcome swallow	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		24	0	24
1570	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus cyaneus	superb fairy-wren	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		34	0	34
18458	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti	variegated fairy-wren	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		18	0	18
1558	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus melanocephalus	red-backed fairy-wren	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		20	0	20
1694	Animalia	Aves	Megapodiidae	Alectura lathami	Australian brush-turkey	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		1	0	1
1552	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Acanthagenys rufogularis	spiny-cheeked honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		1	0	1
1555	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	eastern spinebill	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		28	0	28
1523	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Caligavis chrysops	yellow-faced honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		11	0	11
1539	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Entomyzon cyanotis	blue-faced honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		29	0	29
1497	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	brown honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		6	0	6
1500	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Manorina melanocephala	noisy miner	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		41	0	41
1504	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		45	0	45
1485	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus lunatus	white-naped honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		1	0	1
1489	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Myzomela sanguinolenta	scarlet honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		4	0	4
1516	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Nesoptilotis leucotis	white-eared honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		15	0	15
1493	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon citreogularis	little friarbird	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		20	0	20
1494	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon corniculatus	noisy friarbird	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		81	0	81
1482	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Phylidonyris niger	white-cheeked honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		4	0	4
1471	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Plectorhyncha lanceolata	striped honeyeater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		3	0	3
1764	Animalia	Aves	Meropidae	Merops ornatus	rainbow bee-eater	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		2	0	2
1589	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Grallina cyanoleuca	magpie-lark	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		51	0	51
1600	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Myiagra inquieta	restless flycatcher	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		16	0	16
1586	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Myiagra rubecula	leaden flycatcher	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1442	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Oriolus sagittatus	olive-backed oriole	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		2	0	2
1444	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Sphecotheres vieilloti	Australasian figbird	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		10	0	10
1449	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica	grey shrike-thrush	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		16	0	16
1450	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla megarhyncha	little shrike-thrush	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		3	0	3
1436	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala pectoralis	golden whistler	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		15	0	15
1437	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris	rufous whistler	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		2	0	2
1415	Animalia	Aves	Paradisaeidae	Ptiloris paradiseus	paradise riflebird	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		1	0	1
1389	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus punctatus	spotted pardalote	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		4	0	4
1392	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus	striated pardalote	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		2	0	2
1347	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Eopsaltria australis	eastern yellow robin	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		16	0	16
1339	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Microeca fascinans	jacky winter	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1261	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos	little pied cormorant	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		4	0	4
1275	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax carbo	great cormorant	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		2	0	2
1263	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	little black cormorant	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		3	0	3
1264	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax varius	pied cormorant	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		19	0	19
1955	Animalia	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides	tawny frogmouth	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		2	0	2
1249	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian grebe	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		3	0	3
1318	Animalia	Aves	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus temporalis	grey-crowned babbler	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		33	0	33
1180	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Alisterus scapularis	Australian king-parrot	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		17	0	17
1182	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Aprosmictus erythropterus	red-winged parrot	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1154	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Neophema pulchella	turquoise parrot	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		3	0	3
1147	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Parvipsitta pusilla	little lorikeet	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		1	0	1
1136	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus adscitus	pale-headed rosella	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		51	0	51
1139	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus eximius	eastern rosella	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		5	0	5
1118	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Psephotus haematonotus	red-rumped parrot	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		2	0	2
1124	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		5	0	5
1125	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus moluccanus	rainbow lorikeet	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		46	0	46
1623	Animalia	Aves	Psophodidae	Psophodes olivaceus	eastern whipbird	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		22	0	22
1320	Animalia	Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	Ptilonorhynchus violaceus	satin bowerbird	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		5	0	5
1308	Animalia	Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	Sericulus chrysocephalus	regent bowerbird	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		1	0	1
1575	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa	grey fantail	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		25	0	25
1576	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys	willie wagtail	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		55	0	55
1102	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox boobook	southern boobook	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		6	0	6
1101	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox connivens	barking owl	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1822	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Platalea flavipes	yellow-billed spoonbill	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		5	0	5
1812	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis molucca	Australian white ibis	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		2	0	2
1800	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis spinicollis	straw-necked ibis	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		11	0	11
1081	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix varius	painted button-quail	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		2	0	2
1108	Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	Tyto javanica	eastern barn owl	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		1	0	1
1276	Animalia	Aves	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis	silvereye	C	FALSE	FALSE	QAI		54	0	54
859	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	Trichosurus vulpecula	common brushtail possum	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		1	1	1
312	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Calyptotis scutirostrum	scute-snouted calyptotis	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		2	2	2
94	Animalia	Reptilia	Typhlopidae	Anilios proximus	proximus blind snake	C	FALSE	FALSE	QA		2	2	2
23096	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	Dirinaria applanata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
23100	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	Dirinaria picta		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
30064	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	Glyphis cicatricosa		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
23591	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	Sarcographa labyrinthica		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
23150	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Haematommataceae	Haematomma collatum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
24557	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Haematommataceae	Haematomma persoonii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
23191	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	Lecanora argentata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1

23215	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	Lecanora helva		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
23219	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	Lecanora leprosa		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
23527	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	Canoparmelia texana		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
23117	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	Flavoparmelia rutidota		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
23507	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	Punctelia subflava		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
23049	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	Heterodermia speciosa		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
23547	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	Ramalina celastri subsp. celastri		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
23553	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	Ramalina inflata subsp. perpusilla		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
23560	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	Ramalina peruviana		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
31980	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ramboldiaceae	Ramboldia haematites		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
31982	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ramboldiaceae	Ramboldia laeta		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
23767	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	Teloschistes xanthoroides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28871	Fungi	Sordariomycetes	Cordycipitaceae	Cordyceps militaris		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26306	Fungi	Sordariomycetes	Xylariaceae	Poronia oedipus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
33447	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Agaricus campestris var. campestris		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25637	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Chlorophyllum molybdites	green-spored parasol	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
29004	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Coprinus hemerobius		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26474	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Coprinus truncorum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26226	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Leucoagaricus fimetarius		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
25765	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Leucocoprinus birnbaumii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	5	5	5
25768	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Macrolepiota dolichaula		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
29057	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Tulostoma obesum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25531	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Amanita		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	9	9	9
25812	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Amanita flavella		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25545	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Amanita murinoflammeum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25826	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Amanita roseolamellata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25821	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Amanita striatuloides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25820	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Amanita umbrinella		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
27368	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Limacella pitereka		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28939	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Clavariaceae	Clavulinopsis amoena		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
36705	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Clavariaceae	Clavulinopsis sulcata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25520	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	Tubaria conspersa		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26255	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Entolomataceae	Entoloma lampropus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25903	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	Geastrum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28262	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	Geastrum saccatum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
32298	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Gomphaceae	Ramaria sp. (Blackbutt A.M.Young+ 1334)		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28997	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hydnangiaceae	Laccaria lateritia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
25833	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe austrolutea		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25838	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe badioclavata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25865	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe conica var. conica		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25834	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe conica var. tierneyi		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
25835	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe cystidiorubra		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
25841	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe hayi		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25836	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	Hygrocybe rubrolutea		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	4	4	4
26224	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Inocybaceae	Inocybe		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
28861	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Inocybaceae	Inocybe australiensis		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
27347	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Panaeolaceae	Copelandia cyanescens		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
29037	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Panaeolaceae	Panaeolina foenisecii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25522	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Panaeolaceae	Panaeolus antillarum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	5	5	5
25507	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Panaeolaceae	Panaeolus fimicola		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	4	4	4
25516	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Panaeolaceae	Panaeolus sphinctrinus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	5	5	5
33223	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	Colus pusillus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
33246	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	Ileodictyon gracile		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25943	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	Lysurus mokusin		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
25521	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	Phallus rubicundus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
29012	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	Pseudocolus fusiformis		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
41481	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Physalacriaceae	Hymenopellis radicata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
28999	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Pluteaceae	Volvariella taylorii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
33685	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	Laccocephalum tumulosum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28181	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	Lenzites acuta		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
27354	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	Lenzites betulina		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28837	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	Panus fasciatus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26305	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	Polyporus arcularius		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26680	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	Pycnoporus coccineus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
36637	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Psathyrellaceae	Coprinellus disseminatus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
25767	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Psathyrellaceae	Psathyrella candolleana		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
26313	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Russulaceae	Russula		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	4	4	4
26478	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Russulaceae	Russula lenkunya		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
25872	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Sclerodermataceae	Pisolithus microcarpus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
33698	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Sclerodermataceae	Scleroderma cepa		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
33697	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Sclerodermataceae	Scleroderma polyrhizum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
27831	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Sclerodermataceae	Scleroderma verrucosum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
29026	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Stephanosporaceae	Stephanospora flava		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28976	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Strophariaceae	Psilocybe pseudobullacea		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
29035	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Strophariaceae	Stropharia umbonatescens		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26683	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Lepista sublilacina		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
28010	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Macrocybe gigantea		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
26227	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Tricholoma candidum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
8144	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Annonaceae	Melodorum leichhardtii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
9484	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	Alstonia constricta	bitterbark	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
5944	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	Parsonsia brisbanensis	broad-leaved monkey vine	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16059	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	Tabernaemontana pandacaqui	banana bush	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1

35071	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Olearia canescens subsp. discolor		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
12208	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Sigesbeckia orientalis	Indian weed	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16569	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Bignoniaceae	Pandorea jasminoides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17732	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Capparaceae	Capparis sarmentosa	scrambling caper	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
11097	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Celastraceae	Celastrus subspicata	large-leaved staffvine	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
34774	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Celastraceae	Denhamia bilocularis		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14431	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Chenopodiaceae	Maireana microphylla		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
10033	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Commelinaceae	Commelina diffusa		C	FALSE	FALSE	XU	FALSE	1	1	1
17599	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus erubescens	Australian bindweed	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14202	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cucurbitaceae	Sicyos australis	star cucumber	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
10924	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	Cyperus mirus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17480	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	Cyperus squarrosus	bearded flatsedge	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17436	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Dioscoreaceae	Dioscorea bulbifera var. bulbifera		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
41531	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ericaceae	Styphelia trichostyla		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
6349	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Erythroxylaceae	Erythroxylum sp. (Splityard Creek L.Pedley 5360)		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
11503	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	Acalypha capillipes	small-leaved acalypha	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
13956	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	Croton acronychioides	thick-leaved croton	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17561	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	Croton insularis	Queensland cascarilla	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
17179	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	Excoecaria dallachyana	scrub poison tree	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
5284	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	Homalanthus populifolius		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16715	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	Mallotus philippensis	red kamala	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14714	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Gyrostemonaceae	Codonocarpus attenuatus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
10280	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hemerocallidaceae	Dianella caerulea var. petasmatodes		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15283	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Hypericaceae	Hypericum gramineum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
13895	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Juncaceae	Juncus polyanthemus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15667	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Ajuga australis	Australian bugle	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
12462	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Clerodendrum tomentosum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
12384	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Gmelina leichhardtii	white beech	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15243	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Mentha satureioides	native pennyroyal	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
36200	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Teucrium junceum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
36066	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Lamiaceae	Westringia longifolia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16773	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Laxmanniaceae	Lomandra laxa	broad-leaved matrush	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15829	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Acacia bancroftiorum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15799	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Acacia falcata	sickle wattle	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14909	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Acacia glaucocarpa	hickory wattle	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
14066	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15357	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Glycine tomentella	woolly glycine	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15260	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Jacksonia scoparia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15220	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Lespedeza juncea subsp. sericea	perennial lespedeza	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
36129	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Mezoneuron scortechinii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
9083	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Pararchidendron pruinosum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15100	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Rhynchosia minima var. minima		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
5851	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Senna sophera var. sophera		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17991	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Loranthaceae	Amyema miquelii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
13825	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Moraceae	Maclura cochinchinensis	cockspur thorn	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17998	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Angophora floribunda	rough-barked apple	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17999	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Angophora leiocarpa	rusty gum	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
6445	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Corymbia intermedia	pink bloodwood	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
6443	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
8935	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus carnea		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17253	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus crebra x Eucalyptus melanophloia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17261	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus eugenioides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	4	4	4
17220	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus longirostrata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
13902	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus major	mountain grey gum	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17240	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus pilularis	blackbutt	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
17189	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus propinqua	small-fruited grey gum	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	4	4	4
12465	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus siderophloia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
35032	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. basaltica		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
27383	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Gossia bidwillii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16730	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Lophostemon suaveolens	swamp box	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
31377	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Myrtaceae	Melaleuca salicina		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
12784	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Petiveriaceae	Monococcus echinophorus	burr bush	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17810	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	Bridelia leichhardtii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14706	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	Cleistanthus cunninghamii	omega	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
11281	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	Phyllanthus subcrenulatus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
22219	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pittosporaceae	Auranticarpa rhombifolia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14019	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Pittosporaceae	Bursaria incana		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
5959	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Austrostipa ramosissima	bamboo grass	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
5965	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Austrostipa verticillata	slender bamboo grass	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15604	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Bothriochloa bladhii subsp. bladhii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14774	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Capillipedium spicigerum	spicytop	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14742	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Cenchrus caliculatus	hillside burrgrass	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15526	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Chloris ventricosa	tall chloris	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
32006	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Dichelachne montana		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15423	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Digitaria diffusa		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
34495	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Dinebra decipiens var. asthenes		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
10375	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Echinopogon nutans var. nutans		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15176	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Panicum larcomianum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
18424	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Panicum simile		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
27800	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Sarga leiocladum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
10941	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Sporobolus laxus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14362	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Polygonaceae	Muehlenbeckia gracillima		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1

13193	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Polygonaceae	Muehlenbeckia triloba		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16496	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Polygonaceae	Persicaria lapathifolia	pale knotweed	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
6485	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	Banksia integrifolia subsp. compar		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
6484	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
9557	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Putranjivaceae	Drypetes deplanchei	grey boxwood	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
17622	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Ranunculaceae	Clematis glycinoides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
16406	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rhamnaceae	Pomaderris queenslandica		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16538	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	Pavetta australiensis var. australiensis		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
16333	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	Psychotria daphnoides var. daphnoides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
29828	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	Psydrax lamprophylla forma lamprophylla		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
30694	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	Triflorensia cameronii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
15871	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Acronychia laevis	glossy acronychia	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
18816	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Citrus australis		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17614	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Clausena brevistyla	clausena	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
18946	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Dinosperma erythrococcum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
13349	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Flindersia collina	broad-leaved leopard tree	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
11430	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Geijera salicifolia	brush wilga	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
17211	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Melicope micrococca	white evodia	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15899	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rutaceae	Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17698	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Salicaceae	Casearia multinervosa	casearia	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
16914	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Salicaceae	Homalium alnifolium	homalium	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
17640	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Santalaceae	Choretrum candollei	white sour bush	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
15861	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Santalaceae	Notothixos cornifolius	kurrajong mistletoe	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
9489	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sapindaceae	Alectryon subdentatus		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14815	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sapindaceae	Arytera distylis	twin-leaved coogera	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
13686	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sapindaceae	Cupaniopsis parvifolia	small-leaved tuckeroo	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
13243	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sapindaceae	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17357	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Duboisia leichhardtii		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	3	3	3
13660	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Duboisia leichhardtii x Duboisia myoporoides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
17358	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Duboisia myoporoides		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
7222	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Nicotiana forsteri		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
16158	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum aviculare	kangaroo apple	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	5	5	5
14208	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum densevestitum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
16174	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum opacum	green berry nightshade	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	5	5	5
29817	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum rixosum		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	4	4	4
16124	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum stelligerum	devil's needles	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
9660	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Sterculiaceae	Argyrodendron trifoliolatum	booyong	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
13802	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Thymelaeaceae	Phaleria chermsideana	scrub daphne	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
36374	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Thymelaeaceae	Pimelea altior		C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	2	2	2
16441	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Thymelaeaceae	Pimelea neoanglica	poison pimelea	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14151	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Vitaceae	Tetrastigma nitens	shining grape	C	FALSE	FALSE	NTQ	FALSE	1	1	1
716	Animalia	Amphibia	Bufonidae	Rhinella marina	cane toad		FALSE	FALSE	II		2	0	2
1360	Animalia	Aves	Passeridae	Passer domesticus	house sparrow		FALSE	FALSE	II		2	0	2
1303	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	Sturnus vulgaris	common starling		FALSE	FALSE	II		2	0	2
23105	Fungi	Arthoniomycetes	Chrysothricaceae	Chrysothrix			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
23330	Fungi	Arthoniomycetes	Roccellaceae	Opegrapha			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
23245	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	Buellia			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
23327	Fungi	Lecanoromycetes	Ochrolechiaceae	Ochrolechia			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
25766	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Calvatia			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
25757	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	Lepiota			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	4	4	4
29073	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	Limacella			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	3	3	3
25497	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	Boletus			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
25530	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	Tylopilus			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	6	6	6
26275	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Clavariaceae	Clavaria			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
25929	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	Cortinarius			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
27362	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	Tubaria			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
26282	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Entolomataceae	Entoloma			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	4	4	4
25934	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hymenochaetaceae	Phellinus			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
25818	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Omphalotaceae	Marasmiellus			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
28348	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Panaeolaceae	Panaeolus			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
26294	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	Lenzites			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
27189	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Sclerodermataceae	Pisolithus			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
32301	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Stephanosporaceae	Stephanospora			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
26258	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Strophariaceae	Agrocybe			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
27179	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Clitocybe			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
26223	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Collybia			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	2	2	2
26295	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Lepista			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	2	2	2
28746	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Melanoleuca			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
28757	Fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	Omphalina			FALSE	FALSE		FALSE	1	1	1
35924	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus caudatus			FALSE	FALSE	DNQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15673	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Ambrosia psilostachya	perennial ragweed		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15612	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Baccharis halimifolia	groundsel bush		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15574	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Carduus thoermeri	nodding thistle		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
9615	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Coreopsis lanceolata			FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	2	2	2
14676	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Crassocephalum crepidioides	thickhead		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
18777	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Erechtites valerianifolius			FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
12254	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Galinsoga parviflora	yellow weed		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
29504	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Asteraceae	Lactuca serriola forma serriola			FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
11266	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Basellaceae	Anredera cordifolia	Madeira vine		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15098	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Brassicaceae	Raphanus raphanistrum	wild radish		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
29955	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Cactaceae	Opuntia leucotricha			FALSE	FALSE	DNQ	FALSE	1	1	1
33463	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Chenopodiaceae	Dysphania ambrosioides			FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1

18802	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Gentianaceae	Centaurium tenuiflorum		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
8408	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Chamaecrista rotundifolia var. rotundifolia		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
12996	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Erythrina crista-galli		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
10911	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	Tipuana tipu	tipuana	FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
40893	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Plantaginaceae	Linaria texana		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
10357	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Digitaria abyssinica		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15359	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Eragrostis curvula		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
15043	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass	FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	2	2	2
13129	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Polygalaceae	Polygala virgata		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	2	2	2
37393	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Proteaceae	Grevillea pinaster		FALSE	FALSE	DNQ	FALSE	1	1	1
35635	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rosaceae	Prunus rivularis		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
35568	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rosaceae	Prunus serotina		FALSE	FALSE	DNQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16640	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	Mitracarpus hirtus		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
14375	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Nicandra physalodes	apple of Peru	FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	1	1	1
16157	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum americanum		FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	4	4	4
13542	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Solanaceae	Solanum erianthum	potato tree	FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	2	2	2
19905	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Verbenaceae	Lantana camara	lantana	FALSE	FALSE	NAQ	FALSE	6	0	6
31231	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Violaceae	Viola pedata		FALSE	FALSE	DNQ	FALSE	1	1	1

Appendix C Likelihood of Occurrence (Flora)

Scientific name	Common name	NCA Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy joint grass	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Hairy joint grass has been recorded within or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, near creeks and swamps, woodlands, around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, shaded gullies, creek banks and on alluvium in creek beds in open forest (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Cadelia pentastylis	Ooline	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species grows in semi-evergreen vine thickets and sclerophyll vegetation on undulating terrain of various geology, including sandstone, conglomerate and claystone. Soils generally have low to medium nutrient content and are normally associated with upper and mid-slopes in the landscape. The altitude is generally 300-460 metres above sea-level. The species forms a closed or open canopy, as a dominant or commonly with *Eucalyptus albens* and *Callitris glaucophylla*, with an open understorey and leaf litter dominating the forest floor (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Callitris baileyi	Bailey's cypress	Near threatened	Not listed	This species grows on rocky slopes and hilly or mountainous areas in shallow soils often made of clay. It is usually found in eucalypt woodland and is associated with ironbark, blue gum and spotted gum (Bean, 2009).	Unlikely to occur. The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2023.
Coleus omissus (formally		Endangered	Endangered	*Plectranthus omissus* has been recorded on steep rocky outcrops approximately 300-400 m above sea level on the margin of vine forest or sclerophyll forests. *Plectranthus omissus* is known from only five	Unlikely to occur.

Plectranthus omissus)				sites between the Conondale Ranges and Gayndah, Queensland. The species occurs within Conondale National park, Wratten Resource Reserve, Grongah National Park, Miva State Forest and Mudlo National Park (Booth 2012).	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. The site is located on an altitude higher than the species preference.
Cossinia australiana	Cossinia	Endangered	Endangered	*Cossinia australiana* is known from fragmented remnant patches of Araucarian vineforests or vine thickets on fertile soils in central and southern Queensland. The species' distribution is from Rockhampton to Kingaroy, east of the Great Dividing Range, a distance of approximately 300 km. *Cossinia australiana* occurs from 20 to 520 m altitude. The species appears to prefer ecotonal situations around dry rainforest edges, although it also occurs as scattered individual plants within closed forest communities. It grows in araucarian microphyll vine forest and relict semi-evergreen vine thicket on a variety of soils, including red volcanic soil and black loam. Trees and shrubs which *C. australiana* is often associated include *Alyxia ruscifolia* (chain fruit), *Capparis arborea* (brush caper berry), *Drypetes deplanchei* (yellow tulip), *Flindersia australis* (crow's ash*), Owenia venosa* (crow's apple) and *Siphonodon australis* (ivory- wood). Associated vine species include *Cissus oblonga*, *Malaisia scandens* and *Melodorum leichhardtii* (Borsboom and Wang, 1997; Queensland Herbarium, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Least concern	Vulnerable	This species is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. Associated species include *Eucalyptus albens, E. melanophloia, E. melliodora, E viminalis, Myoporum debile, Aristida ramosa, Themeda triandra, Poa sieberiana, Bothriochloa ambigua, Bothriochloa decipiens* and *Austrodanthonia* spp. This species is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. It is often collected from disturbed open grassy woodlands on the northern tablelands, where the habitat has	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				been variously grazed, nutrient-enriched and water-enriched (DEWHA, 2008).	
Eucalyptus taurina	Helidon ironbark	Endangered	Not listed	This species grows at altitudes between 420 - 450 m in shallow sandy soils derived from granite or sandstone. It is mainly associated with *Corymbia gummifera, C. trachyphloia, C. henryi*, *Eucalyptus baileyana, E. dura, E.helidonica* and *Angophora woodsiana* (Wearne 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. The site is located on an altitude lower than the species preference.
Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina	Tall velvet sea-berry	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species occurs in rainforest, rainforest margins and grasslands adjacent to rainforest. It grows at altitudes above 500 m and can occur on swampy terrain at altitudes just above sea level (Halford, 1998).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. The site is located on an altitude lower than the species preference.
Lepidium peregrinum	Wandering pepper-cress	Least Concern	Endangered	This species is most often found on the fringes of riparian open forest in tussock grasslands. It is mainly found on sandy alluvial soils (OEH 2018).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Leuzea australis formerly *Rhaptonticum australe*	Austral cornflower	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is found in open eucalypt forest which has a grassy understory, or on black clay soil in a grassland. It can also be found along roadsides or road and rail reserves. Often associated with *Chloris gayana, Cirsium vulgare, Eucalyptus*	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and

				tereticornis and *Angophora floribunda* (Booth, 2012). The species usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from basalt (DAWE, 2020). Populations are often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands Locations where the species occurs range in altitude up to 480 m above sea level (DAWE, 2020).	suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Macadamia Nut occurs from Mt Bauple, near Gympie, to Currumbin Valley in the Gold Coast hinterland, south-east Queensland. The species was known to occur in north-east New South Wales; was described from 1850-60 specimens collected from Camden Haven, and there are specimens also from Lismore. It occurs as a scattered rare to occasional tree, and population sizes are difficult to estimate. This species grows in remnant rainforest, including complex mixed notophyll forest, and prefers partially open areas such as rainforest edges (DEWHA 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Paspalidium grandispiculatum	NA	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species is only found in south-east QLD. Preferred soils are shallow and sandy, dark in colour, well drained and derived from sandstone. It can be found growing in tall woodland, open forest, dry sclerophyll forest and below sandstone outcrops (Wearne, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Phebalium distans	Mt Berryman phebalium	Endangered	Endangered	The species is found in semi-evergreen vine thicket on red volcanic soils, or in communities adjacent to this vegetation type (DAWE, 2020). The species occurs is deeply weathered basalt with undulating to hilly terrain. Soils comprise red-brown earths to brown clays (derived from siltstone and mudstones), and lithosols to shallow, gravelly krasnozems (very dark brown loam), derived from the Main Range Volcanics of the Tertiary period (DAWE, 2020).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Polianthon minutiflorum				Known from Redcliffe Vale, about 110 km west of Mackay, south to Kingaroy, covering a distance of approximately 800 km. Locations include Redcliffe Vale; near Blackwater; Callide Range, north-east of Biloela; Coominglah State Forest, west of Monto; and in the Kingaroy area north of Nanango, north-east of Jandowae and near Goodger. The species has been recorded in State forest and timber reserve,	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the

				including Amaroo State Forest, Coominglah State Forest and Diamondy State Forest. Usually found in forest and woodland on sandstone slopes and gullies with skeletal soil, or sometimes deeper sands adjacent to deeply weathered laterite. Associated species and vegetation includes: open woodland of *Acacia shirleyi*, *Lysicarpus angustifolius, Corymbia aureola*; woodland of *Eucalyptus corynodes*, *Corymbia trachyphloia, E. cloeziana* on sandy soil over sandstone.; sandstone plateau with *Eucalyptus dura, E. fibrosa, Angophora leiocarpa, E. major* (Queensland Herbarium, 2012).	species was limited within the site.
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub turpentine	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	This species typically occurs in coastal regions but occasionally extends inland to altitudes of 600 m in high rainfall areas. They can grow in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest. It is usually found on volcanic and sedimentary soils (OEH 2019).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native guava	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Currently known to occur from Broken Bay, approximately 90 km north of Sydney, New South Wales (NSW), to Maryborough in Queensland. Populations are typically restricted to coastal and sub-coastal areas of low elevation however the species does occur up to approx. 120 km inland in the Hunter and Clarence River catchments and along the Border Ranges in NSW. Known to occur in rainforest and adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation, often near creeks and drainage lines. The species has been described as a pioneer species in disturbed environments (Williams and Adam 2010) and is locally common in disturbed areas, such as regrowth and rainforest margins. Suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur in Subtropical Rainforests, Warm Temperate Rainforests, Littoral Rainforests, and Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Keith 2004; Floyd 2008). Associated species include *Acacia bakeri, Archontophoenix cunninghamiana, Argyrodendron spp., Calamus spp., Cryptocarya laevigata*, *Elaeocarpus grandis, Elaeocarpus kirtonii, Glochidion sumatranum, Livistona australis, Lophostemon confertus, Orites excelsa* and *Pilidiostigma rhytispermum* (TSSC 2020).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	*Samadera bidwill*ii commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with *Araucaria cunninghamii* or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland, it is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510 m altitude. Commonly associated trees in the open forest and woodlands include spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), grey gum (*Eucalyptus propinq*ua), white mahogany (*E. acmenoides*), forest red gum (*E. tereticornis*), pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*), ironbark (*E. siderophloia*), gum topped box (*E. moluccana*), Gympie messmate (*E. cloeziana*) and broad- leaved ironbark (*E. fibrosa*) (Booth, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Sarcochilus weinthalii	Blotched sarcochilus	Endangered	Vulnerable	The blotched sarcochilus occurs in northern New South Wales and south-east Queensland. The species occurs north of the Richmond River to the Bunya Mountains and the Gallangowan area (DEWHA, 2014). The blotched sarcochilus occurs in rainforest, dry rainforest and drier scrub of sub-coastal ranges and associated foothills inland from the coast at altitudes of 400–700 m above sea level. In southeast Queensland, the blotched sarcochilus grows in a number of microphyll and notophyll rainforest types and also occurs in patches of isolated scrub (DEWHA, 2014).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Sophora fraseri	Brush sophora	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species grows at altitudes from ranging from 60 - 660 m. It occurs on hilly terrain on hillslopes and hillcrests made of mostly shallow stony to shaly soils with loam to clay texture derived from sandstone or basalt rocks. It rarely occurs on sandy soils on creek banks. This species grows in open eucalypt forest and semi-evergreen vine forest containing *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus carnea, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. propinqua* and *Lophostemon confertus* (Wearne, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Thesium australe	Austral toadflax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Austral toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, particularly Kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*). It occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams (DotE 2018).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the

				Grows in grassland or woodland, often in damp sites. Examples of associated vegetation includes: open woodland with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. tindaliae* on skeletal soils; on heavy alluvium soil in grassy *E. populnea* woodland; on black cracking clay in grassland of *Dichanthium sericeum*; and grassland dominated by *Themeda triandra* and *Heteropogon contortus* on basaltic, rocky soils (Booth, 2012).	species was limited within the site.

Appendix D Likelihood of Occurrence (Fauna)

Scientific name	Common name	NCA Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Birds					
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent honeyeater	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	Inhabits wet, fertile sites such as along creek valleys associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and riparian vegetation (DotE 2015). Other known habitats range from lowland coastal forest (in drought season), urban or farm remnant patches, roadside reserves and travelling stock routes (DotE 2015). Favoured species includes *Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. albens, E. melliodora, E. robusta, Corymbia maculata* or *Casuarina cunninghamiana* with associated *Amyena cambagei* (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australiasian bittern	Endangered	Endangered	This species occurs in terrestrial freshwater wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats (DotE 2015). It favours wetlands with tall, dense vegetation (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Glossy black cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	From approximately Paluma in Queensland to eastern Victoria and ranges inland to Augathella-Tambo region of Queensland (Pizzey & Knight, 2001). The species has a strong preference for woodland dominated by Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests or woodlands, with a middle stratum of Allocasuarina below Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010). The species is rarely found away from Allocasuarina or Casuarina (she-oak) trees, which provide their primary food source (DotEE, 2018). Glossy Black-Cockatoos breed mainly within woodland or remnant woodland containing large, old trees, but have also been recorded in dead,	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1992.

				ringbarked eucalypts in cleared country. The species is an obligate hollow nester and requires a hollow stump or limb, living or dead, or a hole in the trunk of a large, old tree, usually a eucalypt, for breeding (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010).	
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown treecreeper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Open, dry eucalypt forests, woodlands with open ground and fallen timber. Mallee and stands of river red gum (Adams 2018). Mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species. They also occur in mallee, forests and woodlands subject to periodic inundation, e.g., river red gum woodlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses in the upper Murray River. Not usually found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer, and it is absent from heavily degraded woodlands and steep rocky hills. Optimal habitat must experience some kind of ongoing disturbance regime (historically Indigenous burning practices) to keep the ground layer from becoming too dense and uniform (DCCEEW 2023).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's fig-parrot	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	Occurs in subtropical, dry, littoral, and developing littoral rainforest and vine forest habitats. This species likely favours alluvial areas that support figs and other fleshy fruits. They are often found in remnant native vegetation, forest edges and gallery forest along the edges of waterways. Other habitats they have been recorded in include sub-littoral mixed scrub, corridors of riparian vegetation, open woodland or partially cleared habitat, isolated strands of trees on urban, agricultural or cleared land, and in the ecotone between subtropical rainforest and sclerophyll forest (DotE 2021).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red goshawk	Endangered	Endangered	Sparsely dispersed across coastal and sub-coastal Australia (Blakers et al. 1984; Aumann & Baker-Gabb 1991; Barrett et al. 2003). The red goshawk prefers landscapes	Unlikely to occur.

				containing a mosaic of habitats including coastal and sub-coastal tall open forest, woodland and rainforest edges (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Forests of intermediate density are particularly favoured, as are ecotones between variably dense habitats (i.e. ecotone between rainforest and sclerophyll forest). It generally avoids open habitats and is only rarely encountered over agricultural land (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Nesting occurs in tall trees within one kilometre of permanent water, generally in open, biologically rich forest or woodland (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Habitat is undisturbed forest or woodland with a mosaic of mixed vegetation, especially patches that include areas of river, billabong or swamp wetland with large bird populations (Morcombe, 2000).	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Falco hypoleucos	Grey falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Resident or nomadic visitor to inland parts of all mainland states. Also recorded from most of Australia except Cape York Peninsula and Southeast Qld. Mainly occurs where annual rainfall is <500 mm (Garnett et al. 2011). Can occur in the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, and central Australia. Habitat for the grey falcon is generally timbered lowland plains that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses, and adjacent to treeless areas, grasslands and open woodlands that are used for foraging (Garnett et al. 2011). Key habitat is identified as Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses (Garnett et al. 2011).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	Special least concern	Not listed	This species usually inhabits open freshwater wetlands with low dense vegetation such as flooded grasslands, flooded heathlands, swamps and areas around bogs or other bodies of water. They may also inhabit areas with saline or brackish water (e.g. saltmarsh, mangrove creeks, bays, beaches and tidal rivers) during migration. This species can be found in a variety of vegetation types including tussock grasslands that have rushes, reeds and sedges, coastal and alpine heathlands, lignum or tea-tree scrub, buttongrass plains, alpine herbfields and open forest. Mud and some form of	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				cover is required for foraging and roosting occurs on the ground nearby or in the foraging area (DotE 2021).	
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter pigeon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Potential distribution extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to south-east Queensland, south-west to Stanthorpe, near the Queensland-NSW border, south to the NSW border, and north-westwards through Goondiwindi and the Brigalow Belt in Queensland to Charleville (Cooper et al. 2014; Squatter Pigeon Workshop 2011). The squatter pigeon (southern) is locally abundant within the northern part of its range (i.e. Brigalow Belt (North) and Desert Uplands Bioregions) (DotEE, 2018). It is considered to be common in grazing country north of the Tropic of Capricorn (DotEE, 2018). The species occurs in a wide range of habitats wherever there is a grassy understorey. It is often found within close proximity of water bodies (DotEE, 2018). This species can be found in open-forests to sparse, open woodlands and scrub. Main habitat traits include: proximity to water bodies and courses (<3 km), dominant overstorey of Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, and remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities (DotE 2021).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Grantiella picta	Painted honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and eastern Northern Territory (Garnett & Crowley, 2000). The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland (OEH, 2015). Forages on mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes (TSSC, 2015). Diet primarily	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				consists of the fruit of *Amyema* mistletoes, with occasional nectar and insects (McFarland 2008).	
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable, but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species (DotE 2015). Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland (DotE 2015). They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps (DotE 2015). When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (DotE 2015). In coastal areas, they are sometimes seen flying over sandy beaches or mudflats, and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes (DotE 2015)	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Lathamus discolor	Swift parrot	Endangered	Critically endangered	The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia, breeding in Tasmania and migrating to the Australian mainland in Autumn. Recent records from southern Queensland have come from the Gold Coast, Noosa, Toowoomba, Warwick and Lockyer Valley areas (Swift Parrot Recovery Team 2001). Occur in a variety of habitats that contain preferred mature foraging habitat trees. In south-east Queensland, preferred tree species include grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), yellow box *(Eucalyptus melliodora*), swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*) and forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) (Saunders and Tzaros 2011).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	Endangered	Well-known from the Murray-Darling basin. Other sightings include the Channel Country and the Fitzroy basin, and recently from the floodwater plains of coastal central and north Qld. Suspected to be regular migrants to coastal floodwater plains, in autumn and winter. Generally inhabits	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable

				shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (DotEE, 2018). They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (DotEE, 2018). The Australian Painted Snipe sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Breeding occurs in shallow wetlands with areas of bare wet mud and both upper and canopy cover nearby, typically from or near small islands in fresh water wetlands (DotEE, 2018).	habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond firetail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits grassy groundcover underneath open forest, woodland, mallee, acacia scrub and timber belts along watercourses and roadsides (Morcombe, 2000)	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Has been recorded from the Byfield region in the north to at least the Border Ranges rainforests, generally east of the Great Dividing Range, although some observations have been made on its western slopes, up to 300 km inland at locations such as Palmgrove National Park and Barakula State Forest in Queensland (Mathieson & Smith, 2009). Habitat considered critical to the survival of the black-breasted button-quail includes: Vine thickets and rainforest vegetation types, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest, Araucarian notophyll vine forest and Brachychiton scrubs; Low thickets or woodlands with a dense understorey but little ground cover, typically dominated by *Acacia* spp.; and in littoral situations, dry vine scrubs, acacia thickets and areas densely covered in shrubs, particularly *Austromyrtus dulcis* (Mathieson and Smith 2009).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2023.

Mammals					
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared pied bat	Endangered	Endangered	Habitat preferences include fertile woodland valleys or rainforest and moist eucalypt forests within close proximity to sandstone cliffs stretching from Blackdown Table and in central eastern Qld, to Woollongong in NSW (DotE 2015). Roosting sites have also been observed within disused mineshafts, caves, overhangs and tree hollows (where suited) (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern quoll	Least concern	Endangered	The species diverse range of habitats includes Eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert (DotE 2015). The species is also known to occupy non rocky lowland habitats such as beachscrub communities in central Queensland (DotE 2015). Rocky areas provide prime habitat for northern quolls (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Tiger quoll/ spotted-tail quoll	Endangered	Endangered	The species prefers mature, unlogged wet forest habitat; however, the species has been recorded from a wide range of other habitats including wet sclerophyll forest, lowland forests, open and closed eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian and Eucalyptus camaldulensis forests and coastal heathlands (DotE 2015). The species has been occasionally sighted from open country, grazing land, rocky outcrops and other treeless areas (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Macroderma gigas	Ghost bat	Endangered	Vulnerable	Roost sites are deep natural caves or disused mines with a specific microclimate, which is a relatively stable temperature (23ºC to 28ºC) with moderate to high (50-90 %) relative humidity, and the ceiling at least 2 m above the floor (Churchill and Helman 1990). During the non-breeding season in the cooler months the species uses large numbers of caves, rock shelters, overhangs, vertical cracks, and mines during the year as day roosts (Toop 1985). Recorded from a wide range of habitats from rainforest, monsoon and vine scrub in the tropics to open woodlands	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				and arid areas (Churchill 2008) (Hourigan, C. Targeted species survey guidelines 2011).	
Petauroides volans	Greater glider	Vulnerable	Endangered	The species is generally restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly favouring forest with a diversity of eucalypt species (DAWE, 2020). During the day the species shelters in tree hollows, with a particular selection for large hollows in large, old trees (DotE 2022). Modelling suggests that they require native forest patches of at least 160 km^2 to maintain viable populations (Eyre 2002).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest, generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south (OEH 2017).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2023.
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks and tree limbs (DotE 2015). While it appears that most colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered	In Queensland, the species contains scattered populations throughout moist forests along the coastline, subhumid woodlands in central and southern regions and within Eucalypt woodlands along watercourses within semi-arid areas further west (Melzer et al. 2000). The greatest density of koalas occur through central and eastern areas including the Brigalow Belt, Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga lands and the Desert Uplands (Patterson 1996). Koalas occur in a	Likely to occur (general habitat). This species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent and suitable eucalypt species were present at the site. Canopy species aligning with

				variety of eucalypt forests and woodland communities (EPA 2006). They feed almost entirely on eucalypt foliage with preferences varying regionally (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Diet is thought to be a major determinant of habitat selection, with the species being able to use small remnants of original vegetation where suitable habitat is present (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Koalas are also known to occur in modified or regenerating native vegetation communities, as well as urban and rural landscapes where food trees or shelter trees may be highly scattered.	RE 12.5.6/12.12.2/12.11.3/12.9-10 were present at the site and are known to provide habitat for koala. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2022.
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland mouse	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species has been found from coastal areas and up to 100 km inland on sandstone country (DotE 2015). Soil type may be an important indicator of suitability of habitat for the New Holland Mouse, with deeper topsoils and softer substrates being preferred for digging burrows. This species is known to inhabit open heathland, open woodland with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed flying fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	The species feeds on canopy fruits and nectar within rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, melaleuca swamps and banksia woodlands (DotE 2015). Their primary food source is Eucalypt blossoms however due to a discontinuous supply throughout the year, migrates between suitable habitats (DotE 2015). Roosting sites are typically located within rainforests, riparian vegetation and Melaleuca woodlands near water sources, such as lakes, rivers and dams (DotE 2015). The species has also been recorded using highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas (DotE 2015).	Likely to occur (general habitat). The species has been previously recorded within the desktop search extent and the site contained numerous flowering and fruiting species of eucalypt that this species may use for foraging. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1998. No roosts were identified during the site survey, however known roosts are located 2.1km southeast of the site.

Reptiles					
Anomalopus mackayi	Five-clawed worm skink	Endangered	Vulnerable	Occurs in both remnant and non-remnant woodlands and grasslands. In QLD this species occurs in: bluegrass and/or Mitchell grass dominated grasslands; coolibah, poplar box and weeping myall grassy woodlands; white box grassy woodlands; myall woodland and; brigalow. They may also occur in river red gum and QLD blue gum woodlands and open forests (DotE 2021).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Delma torquata	Collared delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species normally inhabits dry eucalypt dominated woodlands and open-forests on stony soils or rocky ridges with an understorey of grasses and *Lantana montevidensis* (DotE 2015). This also includes alluvial river and creek flats, undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks and sandstone ranges (DotE 2015). The species lives in permanent deep tunnel-like burrows and deep soil cracks, using fallen logs and timber as sheltering sites on the surface (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Egernia rugosa	Yakka skink	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Occurs in open dry sclerophyll forest, woodland and scrub. Vegetation types include alluvium and other clay pains, old loamy and sandy plains, ironstone jump-ups, undulating country on fine-grained sedentary rocks and sandstone ranges. Common forest types this species is found in include *Acacia harpophylla, A. aneura, A. catenulata, A. shirleyi, Casuarina cristata, Eucalyptus populnea, Eucalyptus* spp. (ironbark) and *Callitris glaucophylla* (DotE 2021).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's snake	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species range of habitats includes forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow), other wattles (*A. burowii, A. deanii, A. leiocalyx*), *Callitris* spp. or *Allocasuarina luehmannii;* and *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra, E. melanophloia, Callitris glaucophylla* and *Casuarina cristata* open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	Endangered	Endangered	This species favours woodlands (typically brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* and belah *Casuarina cristata*), usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies or in areas with small gullies and ditches (gilgais). It shelters under rocks, logs and flood debris, as well as in soil cracks or abandoned burrows within moist/seasonally inundated habitats (Rowland 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.
Amphibians					
Adelotus brevis	Tusked frog	Vulnerable	Not listed	Occurs in wet eucalypt forest, rainforest, and sometimes dry eucalypt forest, where it can be found in close proximity to suitable breeding habitat such as ponds and slow-moving sections of streams. They may also occur in dams and garden ponds in urban and peri-urban areas (Rowland, 2013).	Unlikely to occur. The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. The site contained a dam in the northwestern portion and an unmapped watercourse, however water features contained limited water at the time of the survey. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2020.
Fish					
Neoceratodus forsteri	Australian lungfish	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species is restricted to south-eastern Queensland, with natural distributions occurring within the Burnett, Mary and Brisbane River systems. Potentially also found in the Pine River system. This species has had populations translocated to the Coomera, Condamine, Albert and Logan Rivers. Requires still or slow-flowing, shallow, vegetated pools with clear or turbid water in which to spawn and feed. The species is restricted to areas of permanent water (DotE 2022).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

				Inhabits freshwater streams, preferring areas of flowing stream where overhanging riparian vegetation grows along the bank, and areas where woody debris and dense macrophyte beds are found in water. The species cannot tolerate saline water and will not migrate through seawater (DEWHA 2014).	

Appendix E Results of On-site Tree Survey

Appendix E Tree Schedule

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 98 Bunya Way, Blackbutt

Client: Norris Family Trust & Ann-Maree Norris

Project No.: J002419

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 10/07/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 10/07/2025

0 20 40 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Lot Layout
- Access Easement
- Minimum Rectangle
- Asset Protection Zone
- Vegetation Retention Area
- Tree Survey Area
- Native Tree (256)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2025). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2025).

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Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)(cm)	Habitat Features	Condition	Longitude (X)	Latitude (Y)
1	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	57		Good	152.08818	-26.87219142
2	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	35,15,23,47		Good	152.0881397	-26.87218922
3	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	32,42		Good	152.0880934	-26.87216647
4	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	34		Good	152.0879288	-26.87212558
5	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	55		Good	152.0878498	-26.87210718
6	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	46	Mistletoe	Good	152.0877627	-26.8720616
7	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	38		Good	152.0874673	-26.87195778
8	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	27		Good	152.0875163	-26.87191442
9	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	41		Good	152.0875609	-26.87195618
10	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	22	38		Good	152.0874538	-26.87182888
11	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	25		Good	152.0874854	-26.87168222
12	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	9	13		Good	152.0875774	-26.87164908
13	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	7	20		Good	152.0875591	-26.87159988
14	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	13		Good	152.0875059	-26.87160678
15	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	25	63		Good	152.0876495	-26.8715997
16	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	44		Good	152.0876109	-26.87149567
17	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	33		Good	152.0875898	-26.87148158
18	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	25	61		Good	152.0876711	-26.87148332
19	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	8	32		Good	152.0876971	-26.87146882
20	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	25	63,60	Dragon Fruit (*Selenicereus sp.*) climbing up tree	Good	152.0877165	-26.87144085
21	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	24	70		Good	152.087577	-26.87140798
22	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	8		Good	152.087625	-26.8713683
23	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	5	17		Good	152.0876587	-26.87137797
24	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	14	45	Potential hollows	Good	152.0875836	-26.87125958
25	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	10		Good	152.0875914	-26.87121657
26	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	21	70		Good	152.0877914	-26.87151487
27	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	52		Good	152.0878267	-26.87164077
28	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	21	65		Good	152.087701	-26.87171142
29	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	24	44		Good	152.087696	-26.87174922
30	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	27	75		Good	152.0877729	-26.87173843
31	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	27	64		Good	152.0878003	-26.87176565
32	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	13	63	Potential hollows	Okay. Top snapped off.	152.0877053	-26.87184412
33	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	73	Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) and hollows	Good	152.0877219	-26.87186122
34	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	36		Good	152.0877261	-26.87192933
35	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	42	Mistletoe	Good	152.087846	-26.87199707
36	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	50		Good	152.0879093	-26.87206558
37	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	37		Good	152.0879528	-26.87204253
38	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	38		Good	152.0880567	-26.87211423
39	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	8	22		Good	152.0881862	-26.87199908
40	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	6,5		Good	152.0880096	-26.87199235
41	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	42		Good	152.0879519	-26.87182682
42	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	25,23		Good	152.0881162	-26.87192917
43	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	25,29,24		Good	152.0882074	-26.87186943
44	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	5	6		Good	152.0883458	-26.87187912
45	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	5	10		Good	152.0883393	-26.87181173
46	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	70		Good	152.0882601	-26.87178103
47	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	22	70		Good	152.0881831	-26.87173612
48	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	5	8,4		Good	152.0881933	-26.87166228
49	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	81	Mistletoe	Good	152.0882909	-26.87162683
50	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	10	14,17		Good	152.0883629	-26.8716725
51	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	11	16		Good	152.0883678	-26.8716541

52	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	38	Mistletoe	Good	152.0879601	-26.87154698
53	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	24	48		Good	152.0880511	-26.87157487
54	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	22	57		Good	152.0880715	-26.87152312
55	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	35,36		Good	152.0881475	-26.87146882
56	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	21	50		Good	152.0882929	-26.87145738
57	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	10	31		Good	152.0882599	-26.87139902
58	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	42		Good	152.088195	-26.87136099
59	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	14	31		Good	152.0883568	-26.87137807
60	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	8	12,15	Mistletoe	Good	152.0883321	-26.87128988
61	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	7	26		Good	152.088351	-26.87121798
62	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	41		Good	152.0883584	-26.87119258
63	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	13	21, 25		Good	152.0882842	-26.87113537
64	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	61		Good	152.0883216	-26.87109077
65	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	24		Good	152.0883039	-26.87105053
66	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	15	46	Arboreal termitaria	Good	152.088405	-26.87103188
67	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	61	Mistletoe	Good	152.088288	-26.87103685
68	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	58		Good	152.0883135	-26.8709185
69	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	13	34		Good	152.0883289	-26.87084258
70	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	35		Good	152.0883419	-26.87081743
71	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	22	52		Good	152.0884835	-26.87074665
72	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	33,32		Good	152.0884855	-26.87067045
73	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	22,47		Good	152.0884712	-26.87069023
74	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	26		Good	152.0884931	-26.87062918
75	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	35		Good	152.0884419	-26.87067168
76	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	15	46		Good	152.0884378	-26.87063895
77	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	15	35		Good	152.0885205	-26.87040918
78	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	27	34	Mistletoe, Bird nest	Good	152.0884013	-26.87041547
79	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	42		Good	152.0884457	-26.87048202
80	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	31		Good	152.0883756	-26.87063402
81	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	34		Good	152.08819	-26.87048788
82	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	24	46		Good	152.0882034	-26.87052702
83	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	23	30		Good	152.0882403	-26.87058118
84	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	22	30		Good	152.0882542	-26.87059863
85	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	21	29		Good	152.0882187	-26.87060233
86	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	24	35		Good	152.0881822	-26.8705904
87	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	23	80	Mistletoe	Good	152.0881933	-26.8705683
88	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	37		Good	152.0882021	-26.87065758
89	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	8	75		Poor. Top snapped. Regrowth from top.	152.0882271	-26.87071108
90	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	25	70		Good	152.0882035	-26.87079743
91	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	21	36,33		Good	152.0881066	-26.87088797
92	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	22	63		Good	152.088117	-26.87057837
93	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	40		Good	152.088084	-26.87054545
94	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	38		Good	152.0880169	-26.87058733
95	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	24	41	Mistletoe	Good	152.0880367	-26.87061482
96	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	17	62		Okay. Dead wood canopy.	152.0879982	-26.87060567
97	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	20	50		Poor. Almost stag.	152.0879413	-26.87063547
98	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	61		Good	152.0879327	-26.87068017
99	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	17	50		Good	152.0879862	-26.87073417
100	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	17	80		Good	152.0877961	-26.87078333
101	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	30		Good	152.0877612	-26.87077677
102	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	41		Good	152.087736	-26.87079882
103	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	21	60		Good	152.0877123	-26.87078477
104	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	60		Good	152.0877291	-26.870849
105	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	10		Good	152.0877323	-26.87088777
106	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	10		Okay	152.0877144	-26.87087835

107	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	25	75		Good	152.0876863	-26.87087658
108	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	5	12,3,3		Okay	152.0876882	-26.87114323
109	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	7		Good	152.0879423	-26.87123551
110	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	8	9		Good	152.087577	-26.8709671
111	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	40	Mistletoe	Good	152.0876142	-26.87068957
112	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	4	4		Good	152.0876628	-26.87052897
113	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	11	15		Good	152.0876735	-26.87035268
114	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	16	49		Good	152.0877354	-26.87036118
115	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	14	24		Good	152.0877926	-26.87036252
116	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	5	14		Good	152.0879741	-26.87041783
117	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	14	59		Good	152.0879772	-26.8704214
118	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	9	28		Good	152.0879219	-26.87029648
119	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	10	37		Good	152.0877023	-26.87026023
120	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	14	30		Good	152.0876805	-26.87021857
121	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	8	15		Good	152.0877116	-26.87021522
122	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	10	9,10,10		Good	152.0877818	-26.87014975
123	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	17	35,36	Mistletoe	Good	152.0877176	-26.87010097
124	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	18	33		Good	152.0877742	-26.87005775
125	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	7	5,8		Good	152.0877889	-26.8699922
126	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	12	29		Good	152.0878062	-26.86998123
127	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	4	2		Good	152.0877827	-26.8699468
128	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	6	10		Good	152.087768	-26.86993072
129	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	35		Good	152.0877711	-26.86990444
130	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	4	3		Good	152.0877923	-26.86978428
131	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	13	48		Good	152.087813	-26.86983237
132	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	12	14		Good	152.0878399	-26.86991733
133	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	7	4		Good	152.0878453	-26.8698167
134	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	27		Good	152.0878552	-26.86974489
135	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	18	35		Good	152.0879358	-26.86978562
136	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	13	37		Good	152.0879438	-26.86972867
137	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	13	28		Good	152.0879898	-26.86978
138	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	7	4		Good	152.0880006	-26.86969257
139	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	7	10		Good	152.0879225	-26.86965389
140	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	9		Good	152.0879517	-26.8696457
141	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	6		Good	152.0879732	-26.86965045
142	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	5	2		Good	152.0879212	-26.86961348
143	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	7	15,14		Good	152.0879829	-26.8695741
144	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	8	14		Good	152.088038	-26.86956702
145	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	20	45	Mistletoe	Good	152.0880252	-26.86963301
146	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	11	19		Good	152.0880652	-26.8696379
147	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	10		Good	152.0880554	-26.86968067
148	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	5	8,7		Good	152.0880928	-26.86966652
149	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	20	32		Good	152.0881594	-26.86964402
150	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	11	13		Good	152.0881312	-26.86962645
151	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	20	53	Mistletoe	Good	152.0880398	-26.86961248
152	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	15,21	Mistletoe	Good	152.0880149	-26.86959372
153	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	16	36		Good	152.0880446	-26.86959867
154	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	7	10		Good	152.0881261	-26.86967828
155	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	14	26		Good	152.0880979	-26.86972958
156	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	16	62		Good	152.0880984	-26.86975483
157	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	12	14		Good	152.0881155	-26.86977687
158	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	15	29		Good	152.0881424	-26.86973363
159	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	15		Good	152.0881697	-26.86968503
160	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	20	75		Good	152.0881831	-26.8696656
161	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	5	4		Good	152.0882221	-26.86962207
162	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	20	41		Good	152.088249	-26.86959638
163	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	7	10		Good	152.088272	-26.86960585

164	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	23		Good	152.0882634	-26.86960018
165	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	7	8		Good	152.0882313	-26.8697169
166	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	8	6		Good	152.0882452	-26.8697051
167	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	76		Good	152.0882512	-26.86970722
168	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	5	6,2		Good	152.088241	-26.86978187
169	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	11	Mistletoe	Good	152.0879263	-26.86982212
170	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	21	80		Good	152.0879746	-26.8698656
171	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	25		Good	152.0880219	-26.86994933
172	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	15	42		Good	152.0879343	-26.87000472
173	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	8	33		Good	152.0881921	-26.86990583
174	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	5		Good	152.0882126	-26.86996005
175	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	16	33		Poor. Cut into for shelter support.	152.0881951	-26.86997412
176	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	4	2		Good	152.0883356	-26.86983458
177	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	15	42		Good	152.0883572	-26.86990227
178	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	5	14		Good	152.0883284	-26.86991787
179	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	13	18		Good	152.0883702	-26.86997108
180	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	20	42		Good	152.0883928	-26.86999358
181	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	20	50		Good	152.0882386	-26.87014508
182	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	8	14		Good	152.0882128	-26.87012672
183	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	10	10		Good	152.0881881	-26.87013238
184	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	14	34		Okay	152.0880934	-26.87009398
185	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	11	27		Good	152.0880497	-26.87011013
186	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	40		Good	152.088128	-26.8701608
187	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	17	45,42		Good	152.0881299	-26.87020833
188	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	21	39		Good	152.0880473	-26.87017945
189	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	18	27,14,16		Good	152.0878828	-26.87014613
190	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	20	35	Mistletoe	Good	152.0879103	-26.87016685
191	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	21	46	Mistletoe	Good	152.0878693	-26.87016397
192	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	17	44		Good	152.0878408	-26.87017317
193	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	12	32		Good	152.0880722	-26.87027747
194	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	12	28		Good	152.0880371	-26.87031898
195	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	12	30		Good	152.0880781	-26.87034687
196	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	32		Good	152.0880941	-26.870379
197	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	41		Good	152.0881042	-26.87031742
198	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	10	16		Good	152.0881409	-26.87030637
199	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	14	41		Good	152.0881596	-26.87028677
200	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	15	46		Good	152.0882209	-26.8702842
201	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	35		Good	152.0883027	-26.87025942
202	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	12	30		Good	152.0883452	-26.87022557
203	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	10	37		Good	152.0885037	-26.87025233
204	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	7	5		Good	152.0885169	-26.87009932
205	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	17	43		Good	152.0886262	-26.87002613
206	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	34		Good	152.08857	-26.86999228
207	Angophora woodsiana	Smudgee	8	32,21		Good	152.0885641	-26.86993857
208	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	10	34		Good	152.088433	-26.87003507
209	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	13	35		Okay. Dead wood canopy.	152.0884753	-26.87004783
210	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	14		Good	152.0885007	-26.87001338
211	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	16	29		Good	152.088465	-26.86999727
212	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	16	33		Good	152.0884589	-26.86997463
213	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	13	32		Good	152.0884806	-26.86991887
214	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	16	64		Good	152.0885082	-26.86991547
215	Angophora woodsiana	Smudgee	7	30,28		Good	152.0885016	-26.86988282
216	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	14	34		Good	152.0886047	-26.86984912
217	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	28		Good	152.0886048	-26.86985137
218	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	9	14		Good	152.0886055	-26.86981557

219	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	18	54		Good	152.0885624	-26.86982263
220	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	11	27		Good	152.0885934	-26.86977685
221	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	16	42		Good	152.08854	-26.86976307
222	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	18	45		Good	152.0885783	-26.86971057
223	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	18,38		Good	152.0885278	-26.86972652
224	Acacia glaucocarpa	Hickory wattle	7	6		Good	152.0884035	-26.86981472
225	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	12	16		Good	152.088414	-26.86979183
226	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	26		Good	152.0884596	-26.86970333
227	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	8	18		Good	152.0884631	-26.86967158
228	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	10		Good	152.0884398	-26.86964577
229	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	6	10		Good	152.0884052	-26.8696739
230	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	18	34	Mistletoe	Good	152.0884047	-26.869629
231	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	10	13		Good	152.0883524	-26.86960278
232	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	16	40		Good	152.0883664	-26.8696391
233	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	13		Good	152.0883435	-26.86966652
234	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	13	25		Good	152.0883483	-26.86970168
235	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	16	38	Mistletoe	Good	152.0883914	-26.86974147
236	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	14	26		Good	152.0883327	-26.8697354
237	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	17	55	Mistletoe	Good	152.0883657	-26.86957923
238	Acacia sp.	Acacia sp.	6	32		Good	152.0883931	-26.86956903
239	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	18	33		Good	152.0883655	-26.86955693
240	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	24		Good	152.0883537	-26.86953202
241	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	18	60		Good	152.0884675	-26.86951965
242	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	17	31		Good	152.0885745	-26.86963457
243	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	8	30		Good	152.088589	-26.86962955
244	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	17	34		Good	152.0886015	-26.86960984
245	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	66		Good	152.0885652	-26.86960432
246	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	15	35		Good	152.0886804	-26.86950717
247	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	5		Good	152.0885305	-26.86957049
248	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	27	Mistletoe	Good	152.0885358	-26.86954801
249	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	4	2		Good	152.0884896	-26.86955293
250	Acacia glaucocarpa	Hickory wattle	5	4		Good	152.0885122	-26.86953895
251	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	7	7		Good	152.0885724	-26.86952099
252	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	18	38		Good	152.0885668	-26.86950352
253	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	14	16		Good	152.0885215	-26.86949542
254	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	8	9		Good	152.0885499	-26.86949203
255	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	15	10		Good	152.0884551	-26.86948433
256	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	15	43		Good	152.0883653	-26.86948339

Appendix F Flora Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status/Biosecurity Category
Acacia glaucocarpa	Hickory wattle	Least concern
Acacia sp.	Acacia	Least concern
Agave sp.		Other invasive
Angophora woodsiana	Smudgee	Least concern
Asparagus africanus	Climbing asparagus fern	Category 3
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	Category 3
Bidens Pilosa	Cobblers pegs	Other invasive
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	Least concern
Bryophyllum delagoense	Mother of millions	Category 3
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet native blackthorn	Least concern
Cardiospermum grandiflorum	Balloon vine	Other invasive
Chloris gayana	Rhodes grass	Other invasive
Cirsium vulgare	Spear thistle	Other invasive
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	Least concern
Denhamia bilocularis	Orangebark	Least concern
Dianella sp.		Least concern
Dichondra repens	Kidney weed	Other invasive
Erigeron bonariensis	Flax-leaf fleabane	Other invasive
Erigeron sumatrensis	Tall fleabane	Other invasive
Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	Least concern
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	Least concern
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	Least concern
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	Least concern
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat berry	Least concern
Glandularia aristigera	Mayne's pest	Other invasive
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Balloon cotton bush	Other invasive
Jasminum mesnyi	Primrose jasmine	Other invasive
Jasminum simplicifolium	Stiff jasmine	Least concern
Lantana camara	Lantana	Category 3
Lobelia purpurascens	White root	Least concern
Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis	Green panic	Other invasive
Melinis repens	Red natal grass	Other invasive
Nasturtium sp.		Other invasive

Opuntia stricta	Prickly pear	Category 3
Oxalis exilis	Short-fruit oxalis	Least concern
Parsonsia straminea	Monkey rope	Least concern
Passiflora suberosa	Corky passion flower	Other invasive
Pterocaulon redolens		Least concern
Rubus parvifolius	Native raspberry	Least concern
Selenicereus sp.	Dragon fruit	Other invasive
Senna pendula var. glabrata	Easter cassia	Other invasive
Solanum mauritianum	Wild tobacco tree	Other invasive
Solanum nigrum	Blackberry nightshade	Other invasive
Solanum stelligerum	Devil's needles	Other invasive
Trema tomentosum	Poison peach	Least concern
Xanthium pungens	Noogoora burr	Other invasive
Zinnia peruviana	Wild zinnia	Other invasive

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