

APPENDIX N

ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



Victoria Park / Barrambin

Local Government Infrastructure Designation
Development Assessment Report

Targeted Ecological Assessment Report

Prepared by 28 South Environmental Pty Ltd for the applicant Brisbane City Council.

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Acknowledgment of Country

28 South Environmental Pty Ltd acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land and their unique relationship with their ancestral Country. We pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders of Brisbane, and recognise their strength and wisdom.

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1.0 Executive Summary

The proposed development is to facilitate the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan transforming the ~64-hectare parkland into a multi-functional metropolitan park with diverse natural habitats for flora and fauna while also increasing canopy cover and biodiversity onsite. The components of the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan that are specific to this reporting will be assessed through a Local Government Infrastructure Designation (**LGID**) process. The LGID metes and bounds are defined as a Plan of Designation and have been assessed against the relevant statutory ecology framework on Commonwealth, State and Local Government level within this reporting. The LGID process is a high-level process, and detailed design will occur in future stages. Elements such as vegetation retention and rehabilitation identified within this reporting must be considered conceptual in nature and present a guide as to works required to deliver the intent of the parkland and Master Plan.

The site subject to the following Targeted Ecological Assessment Report (**TEAR**) is known as Victoria Park / Barrambin and is located within the inner-city Brisbane suburbs of Spring Hill and Herston. Since the mid-19th century the parkland has been utilised for a variety of high intensity uses and events including concerts, sporting events, fireworks/ pyrotechnics and is largely illuminated during nocturnal periods. Fauna that residing within the parkland have habituated to urban activities in the city and parkland (particularly noting typical lifespans of fauna and the length of time the parkland has been used as such), as well as the associated light and noise stimuli from daily urban activities and stochastic events and festivals.

The Master Plan proposes various spaces for passive and active recreation, along with opportunities to host an expanded range of diverse events and activations. Key ecological features of the Master Plan include;

- the integration of increased habitat through rewilding of the parkland,
- enhanced biodiversity,
- prioritising built form in areas of low ecological value,
- retention, protection and connection of existing significant vegetation and habitat trees,
- increasing and connecting canopy cover,
- improved vegetation complexity using native plant species, and
- incorporation of green infrastructure and fauna sensitive urban design.

The parkland is in a highly urbanised and illuminated environment with current adjoining land uses including hospitals, educational facilities, and the Inner City Bypass, the Inner Northern Busway and Exhibition railway line, resulting in irregular and constant illumination from park lighting, vehicle light flicker, street lighting from surrounding highways and local roads and lighting spill over from high rise residential areas. Redevelopment of the parkland has important strategic potential to identify and protect existing habitats, consolidate and re-establish urban habitat, facilitate interactions and support mental and physical well-being. Biodiversity planning has led and shaped the iterative design process of the Master Plan, retaining, avoiding and minimising impact to areas of environmental significance, habitat trees, and fauna habitats wherever possible.

Ecological knowledge and field survey data has been utilised to ensure biodiversity considerations shape and inform spatial and land use arrangements. While the site is largely an urban parkland, habitat features, and small patches of intact vegetation have been identified onsite and integrated for retention and enhancement into the Master Plan. Where practicable the Master Plan expands on existing vegetation creating a greater area of vegetation and habitat niches within the LGID boundary of the Master Plan. This will improve habitat connectively onsite, with the aim to create more abundant habitat niches through rewilding.

The purpose and intent of the Master Plan is to increase vegetative cover and habitat niches well beyond the existing extents, creating more space for flora and therefore fauna to forage, move/disperse and take refuge. The positive outcome of the Master Plan far outweighs any minor short-term impacts to establish park embellishments or future uses of the parkland itself. Further, any minor impacts are short term in nature and can be readily mitigated and controlled through the recommendations in **Section 6** of this report.

The Master Plan aims to maintain and introduce habitat by prioritising built form in areas of low ecological value, retaining, protecting and connecting existing vegetation, increasing vegetation complexity using native plant species, and incorporating green infrastructure and fauna sensitive urban design. Key vegetative outcomes expand on existing important habitats, creating greater connectivity, while also protecting habitat niches, foraging resources and refugia.

The Master Plan recognises the need for; and establishment of, a hierarchy of space and land use to achieve a layered response balancing both biodiversity and social outcomes. Areas of high biodiversity sensitivity and habitats will see denser plantings, greater connectivity and fewer opportunities for penetration by people, new development and built form. Current areas of low biodiversity significance are the focus areas for redevelopment and built form, focusing a rewilding approach for biodiversity while also ensuring a greater emphasis on social interactions and permeability.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Property Summary

The Master Plan site (**site**) covers approximately 64 hectares (**ha**) of existing parkland within the suburbs of Herston, Kelvin Grove and Spring Hill. The proposed Designation Area for the Victoria Park / Barrambin LGID is made over part of the Victoria Park / Barrambin site and comprises a number of land parcels herein referred to as the LGID site. The primary land parcels forming part of the proposed Designation Area for the LGID include;

1. 290 Gilchrist Avenue, Herston QLD 4006
2. 271 Gilchrist Avenue, Herston QLD 4006
3. 223 Herston Road, Herston QLD 4006
4. 454 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill 4000
5. 74 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill 4000
6. 278 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill 4000
7. 400 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill 4000
8. 77A Victoria Park Road, Herston QLD 4000

Spatially the site is bordered by Gregory Terrace to the South, Queensland University of Technology to the west, Herston Road to the north and Bowen Bridge Road to the east. The park is divided by the Inner-City Bypass (**ICB**) and the Exhibition rail line with a land bridge providing a transit connection between the two locations. The context of the site and applicable boundaries for the LGID application is illustrated in **Figure 1.1**. The LGID includes the extent of the proposed works as shown on **Figure 1.2**.

The site is predominately located in the north Brisbane suburb of Herston and Spring Hill. Existing urban development surrounds the site, and the site itself is currently utilised as a park. The site is wholly situated within the Brisbane City Council (**BCC**) Local Government Area (**LGA**), with majority of the primary land parcels zoned Sport and Recreation under the BCC City Plan 2014: v20 (**Planning Scheme**).

State owned land located in the south-west corner of the site is not included within the LGID and subject to resolution with Department of Transport and Main Roads. The LGID application focuses on the area of site identified in **Figure 1.1** shown as 'LGID Boundary' and does not include the full extents of the Master Plan boundary.

The site has been subject to historical sports and recreational activities, with portions of the site being cleared for the purposes of these activities since the mid-19th century. The site's vegetation coverage is generally consistent with the utilisation of the site for a landscaped parkland with predominantly established landscape trees and manicured undulating lawns. Over the next 10 years, Victoria Park / Barrambin will be transformed into a world-class public parkland for the people of Brisbane and tourists alike.



Figure 1.1: Victoria Park / Barrambin Designation Area in context of Master Plan

(See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)



Figure 1.2: LGID Victoria Park Designation Master Plan (March 2023)

(See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

2.2 Purpose of Report

28 South Environmental Pty Ltd (**28 South**) has been engaged by the Applicant (Brisbane City Council) to prepare this TEAR to support a LGID made over the Victoria Park / Barrambin site (see **Figure 1.2**). This TEAR has been subject to significant contemporary ecological survey and detailed research on ecological design, helping to shape and inform the Master Plan for LGID (see **Section 4** and **5** of this report).

The Master Plan is to facilitate the Victoria Park / Barrambin redevelopment, which will transform the ~64-hectare parkland into a multi-functional metropolitan park, with various spaces for passive and active recreation, along with opportunities to host an expanded range of diverse events and activations.

The Master Plan for Victoria Park / Barrambin site will seek the designation for infrastructure type as per **Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 5, Part 2**, further identified below;

Part 1 - Infrastructure for transport

2 transport infrastructure

Part 2 – Other infrastructure

3 community and cultural facilities, including community centres, galleries, libraries and meeting halls

11 facilities for parks and recreation

17 sporting facilities

20 storage and works depots and similar facilities, including administrative facilities relating to the provision or maintenance of infrastructure stated in this part

This report contains the ecologically focused Environmental Planning and Ecological Assessment relevant to the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan LGID. It is the intention for this report to inform the next stages of the approvals process and Master Plan into the future for a world class parkland and mixed-use space. Extensive technical assessments and reporting has been undertaken for the site to help guide the preparation of the Master Plan and this LGID TEAR.

This technical ecological report outlines the findings of field assessment undertaken in January and February 2021, coupled with regular follow up surveys over 2021, 2022 and into 2023, and specifically focusses on existing site attributes including ecological connectivity, habitats, fauna species, vegetation and communities, to help design an ecologically focused and led Master Plan.

This LGID is informed by rigorous on-site technical assessments and studies across all relevant disciplines that build upon the previous work undertaken by BCC as part of the Vision process (Phase 1) and in developing the master plan. With the benefit of detailed technical evidence, findings and inputs from across a broad range of internal Council teams, stakeholders and project partners, the approach embedded in the Phase 1 Vision has been tested, evolved and refined to a higher degree of detail for the current LGID Master Plan.

This TEAR supports the future direction and assessment of the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan. It does this by identifying ecological assessment, methodology and process from desktop assessment through to field work surveys, applicable legislation from a federal, state and local level, impact assessment and management and compensatory measures, with finally analysis of key considerations and mitigation measures.

2.3 Master Plan Overview

Over the coming years, Victoria Park / Barrambin will be transformed into a world-class public parkland for the people of Brisbane. The Master Plan will commence work integrating and redeveloping Victoria Park / Barrambin to transform the greenspace into a world-class public parkland for the people of Brisbane and tourists alike.

Following an extensive community consultation and engagement phase for the Victoria Park Vision released in December 2020, the Master Plan was developed based on technical investigations and further community engagement. As a result, the final Master Plan has been able to accommodate increased areas for tree retention, rehabilitation and revegetation, rewilding of habitat and environmentally immersive areas greenspace areas. An LGID is now submitted to take effect over a designation area which excludes specific areas of the Master Plan.

2.3.1 Master Planning Process

During the preparation of the Master Plan, Council commissioned the preparation of technical studies and site investigations. The Connected Habitats Strategy (the **Strategy – Appendix A**)¹ undertaken by 28 South Environmental Pty Ltd provides a greater degree of detail justifying and underpinning the ecological design developed for the Master Plan. The Strategy has been developed in consideration of the three Victoria Park Vision Guiding Principles; **Recognition, Restoration and Reconnection** and the connected habitat strategy framework established by the vision. The Victoria Park Vision commenced as the starting point for investigations and provided the sounding board for the evolution of the Master Plan. The technical studies to date have helped guide the ecological design of the LGID Plan of Designation.

2.3.2 Master Plan and Ecological Planning Intent

The site has been the subject to a significant level of contemporary ecological survey as well as detailed research on ecological design² to inform the Master Plan. It is important to consider the Master Plan and its intended outcomes for ecological design in the context of the sites current and historical uses. The site currently comprises of a series of open parklands with varying levels of vegetative cover; however, is largely dominated by open maintained lawn with scattered landscaping and widely spaced veteran trees, most notably fringing the historical fairways for the former golf course.

As noted in **Section 1.1** above, the site has been utilised for a parkland since the mid-19th century inclusive of events such as concerts, sporting events, fireworks/ pyrotechnics and is largely illuminated during nocturnal periods. The large central driving range is illuminated until approximately 10 or 11 pm each evening, while the surrounding areas are generally illuminated from park lighting, vehicle light flicker from the centrally traversing ICB, street lighting from surrounding highways/local roads and more broadly from the CBD/Kelvin Grove high rise residential areas.

While the site is largely an urban parkland, it supports habitat features and small patches of intact vegetation. The Master Plan intends to retain, protect and enhance existing vegetation with habitat and where practicable and expand and enhance these areas to create significantly greater area of vegetation and habitat niches. Increased vegetation and biodiversity onsite will improve habitat connectivity and linkages onsite, with the aim to re-establish species through rewilding and natural regeneration. Redevelopment of the parkland has been designed to identify and protect existing habitats, consolidate and re-establish urban habitat, while also facilitate interactions and support mental and physical well-being for residents and visitors alike. Biodiversity

¹ 28 South Environmental Pty Ltd, *Connected Habitats Strategy*, Brisbane, QLD, 2022.

² Refer to appended 28 South Environmental Pty Ltd, *Connected Habitats Strategy*, Brisbane, QLD, 2022..
Targeted Ecological Assessment Report - Revision [H]

planning has shaped the urban design of the Master Plan with ecological knowledge and field survey data utilised to ensure biodiversity considerations shape and inform the spatial and land use arrangements.

It is important to acknowledge when reviewing the Master Plan and its intent that: fauna residing within and external to; moving through; or overflying the site, have been doing so with the site in its current parkland form for many generations, and have habituated to these highly urban settings and their associated impacts (i.e. significant urban illumination, stochastic event usage including significant light and noise from stochastic firework/ pyrotechnic, concert and lighting displays).

The purpose and intent of the Master Plan is *to increase vegetative cover and habitat niches* well beyond the existing extents, creating more space for flora and resident fauna to forage, move and disperse and take refuge. These ecological attributes and features of the Master Plan far outweigh any minor short-term impacts to establish park embellishments and on-going uses. Further, these minor impacts are short term in nature and can be readily mitigated and controlled through the recommendations in **Section 6** of this report. As the full extent of scope of works for the application is not yet known, it is recommended each detailed design stage within the LGID boundary addresses the floral and faunal considerations outlined in this report to ensure significant species are protected, enhanced and maintained onsite.

To enhance biodiversity in the urban setting the Master Plan aims to maintain and introduce habitat by prioritising-built form in areas of low ecological value, retain, protect and connect existing vegetation, increase vegetation complexity using native plant species, and incorporate green infrastructure and fauna sensitive urban design. In addition, dispersal of fauna should be supported and enhanced through animal movement structures and the establishment of habitat connectivity corridors in and alongside public and private land holdings. As illustrated in the Master Plan (**Figure 1.2**), key vegetative outcomes include increased habitat, canopy cover and biodiversity, expanding and buffering existing important habitats, creating greater connectivity and linkages between current and future habitat areas and trees, improved habitat niches, additional foraging resources and safe and set apart refugia. Other key considerations include minimising threats and anthropogenic disturbances, facilitate natural ecological processes, and improving the potential for human / nature interaction.

The Master Plan recognises the need for; and establishes a hierarchy of space within the site to achieve an ecologically layered response. The spaces and location of activities and land use is designed to balance biodiversity and social outcomes; protect areas of high biodiversity sensitivity with denser plantings, while also creating greater connectivity and fewer opportunities for interaction with park users. Additionally, following community consultation the Master Plan has been refined to include less new development and built form, helping to reduce tree clearing while also reducing exposure to lighting and noise throughout the park. Areas of lower biodiversity significance, have been the focus of redevelopment with surrounding landscaping to feature a rewilding approach with greater emphasis on social interactions and permeability.

3.0 Legislation, Policy, & Planning

3.1 Commonwealth

3.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (**EPBC Act**) provides the legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. These are defined under the EPBC Act as 'Matters of National Environmental Significance' (**MNES**). Under the EPBC Act, a referral to the Department of the Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Water (**DCCEEW**) is required if the proposed Master Plan may or will give rise to a Significant Residual Impact (**SRI**) on any MNES. The determination of whether an SRI will or may arise, is made with reference to the Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE 2013)³ and other EPBC Act policy statements.

A search of the Protected Matters Search Tool (**PMST**) indicating the likely or potential occurrence of MNES within 5 km of the locality⁴ has been undertaken (refer **Appendices B** and **C** and **Table 2.1** below). A search of the Queensland Department of Environment and Science (**DES**) Wildlife Online database provides confirmed records of MNES within the same search radius (refer **Appendix D**).

Table 2.1: EPBC Controlling Provisions and relevance to the Master Plan

EPBC Controlling Provision	Relevance to the Master Plan	Comment
World Heritage properties	No world heritage listed properties are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary	No further assessment required
National heritage places	No National heritage listed places are identified on the subject site. Seven (7) national heritage listed places are located within 5km of the site boundary, however the development is not expected to impact National Heritage Place.	No further assessment required. Heritage place assessment under separate cover.
No RAMSAR wetlands are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary. Moreton Bay, a listed RAMSAR wetland is located within 10km of the site.	It is not anticipated that the proposed Master Plan of Victoria Park will directly or indirectly impact on Moreton Bay. No further assessment is required.	No further assessment required
Five (5) listed threatened ecological communities and seventy-eight (78) listed threatened species, are identified on, adjacent or within 5km of the site.	This assessment has shown that nationally threatened species and ecological communities are unlikely to be directly or indirectly impacted negatively as a result of the Master Plan. No further assessment required	No further assessment required
Forty-six (46) listed migratory species are identified to utilise	This assessment has identified that migratory species are unlikely to be directly or indirectly impacted negatively as a result of the	No further assessment required

³ Including significant impact guidelines for individual threatened species, groups of species and threatened ecological communities (refer <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/guidelines.html>).

⁴ This buffer defines the 'Study Area' for the Project

EPBC Controlling Provision	Relevance to the Master Plan	Comment
habitat on, adjacent or within 5km of the site.	redevelopment. No further assessment required	
Commonwealth marine areas	No Commonwealth marine areas are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary.	No further assessment required
The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	No Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary.	No further assessment required
Nuclear actions (including uranium mining)	No proposed Master Plan does not propose nuclear actions (including uranium mining).	No further assessment required
A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development	The proposed Master Plan does not propose water resources in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development	No further assessment required

The EPBC PMST identified nineteen (19) critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable flora species as having the potential to occur within the Study Area, with thirteen (13) identified to occur within the feature area. The WildNet Species List returned three (3) (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable flora species), and six (6) (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable fauna species) under State or Commonwealth legislation that have been previously recorded within the Study Area.

An assessment of habitat values on site was undertaken for conservation significant species (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, special least concern or locally listed species-**CREVNT**) during the desktop analysis (WildNet and PMST) to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area. It was noted that the detailed surveys identified several listed Endangered flora species which have been planted as landscape specimens in the site. It is understood that the bulk of native vegetation (planted or otherwise) will be retained and as such, will not directly or indirectly impact on any listed critically endangered and endangered ecological community.

It is noted; however, that the proposed clearing required to facilitate the works may impact on identified grey headed flying fox foraging habitat. Assessment of the proposed works against the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1, and the “EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for management actions in grey-headed and spectacled flying-fox camps” has been undertaken, and while it is noted there will be a minor impact to foraging habitat, this impact does not meet the threshold for an SRI, further, the intent of the Master Plan will be to expand on this habitat. Recommendations for management and mitigation measures have been included in this report and furthermore detailed recommendations are found in **Section 6** and **7** of this technical report.

In light of the above assessment, determination has been made to the extent of the direct or indirect impact to identified MNES ecological components on and adjacent to the site. Onsite MNES is identified as planted endangered species, which is understood to be retained where possible, and grey headed flying fox.

Based on the current understood extent of the proposed works, a referral under the provisions of the EPBC Act is not warranted.

3.2 State Development Assessment Provisions

The Queensland Government defines a number of matters of State Interest, with referral triggers and responsible agencies set out in Schedule 10 of the *Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation)*. Relevant Matters of State Environmental Significance (**MSES**) have been considered as a part of this assessment are summarised in **Table 2.2** below. For the purposes of this assessment, all definitions are as detailed in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation.

The Plan of Designation is defined as Infrastructure as per *Planning Regulation 2017* and will be given statutory effect through a LGID under the provisions of *Chapter 2, Part 5, Section 35* of the *Planning Act 2016*. The proposed LGID seeks to designate the premises for infrastructure type below as per as *Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 5, Part 2*.

Part 1 - Infrastructure for transport

- 2 transport infrastructure

Part 2 – Other infrastructure

- 3 community and cultural facilities, including community centres, galleries, libraries and meeting halls
- 11 facilities for parks and recreation
- 17 sporting facilities
- 20 storage and works depots and similar facilities, including administrative facilities relating to the provision or maintenance of infrastructure stated in this part

Table 2.2: Required State approvals and or notifications

Legislation and Administering Authority	Approval Trigger	Approval	Relevance to the Master Plan	Applicability and timing
State				
Planning Act and Regulation Approvals				
Planning Act 2016, Planning Regulation 2017, Ministers Guidelines and Rules (MGR)	Designation of the project for a Local Government Infrastructure Designation (LGID)	Local Government Infrastructure Designation.	As understood, the Master Plan is considered of strategic significance to the City and the Region for the economic and social benefits, capital investment and employment opportunities it would provide.	Yes 6-12 months Assessment timeframe.
	Removal of Native Vegetation		<p>No further approvals will be required if the uses/activities proposed are covered in the LGID.</p> <p>While it will be determined in the following stages of the extent of the LGID, it will potentially include the inclusion of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction activities within the State Transport Corridor, Future State Transport Corridor a State controlled transport tunnel buffer <p>The Applicant has additionally resolved, to adopt best practice measures to minimise and mitigate any potential environmental impacts associated with the project.</p> <p>The site does not include waterways for Water Way Barrier Works (WWBW) or Fish Habitat.</p>	
Non-Planning Act and Regulation Approvals				
Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act)	Clearing protected plants or tampering with animal breeding places	Clearing Permit – Protected plants	A clearing permit may be required for clearing within a high-risk area on the Protected Plants Flora survey trigger map. While there is no mapped Protected Plants mapped over the site, specific clearing requirements will be determined through the detailed design phase of the Master Plan. NB. All plants with a conservation status under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020)</i> identified by the botanical survey are planted ornamental	Yes, if required. No statutory timeframe (allow 40 Business Days)
		Permit to tamper with animal breeding places		
DES				

Legislation and Administering Authority	Approval Trigger	Approval	Relevance to the Master Plan	Applicability and timing
			<p>specimens, are regularly maintained and therefore are not considered to be '<i>in the wild</i>'. As such the protected plant provisions are not applicable. This should be revisited prior to operational works.</p> <p>Additionally, the removal or disturbance of CREVNT fauna, colonial breeders or least concerned wildlife breeding places by earthwork activities, requires a permit with approved species management programme.</p>	
<p>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</p> <p>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</p> <p>DATSIP</p>	Duty of care to not harm cultural heritage sites or items of significance	Cultural Heritage Management Plan	All persons must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure their activities do not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. The duty of care applies regardless of the tenure of the land and regardless of whether it has been identified or recorded in a database. Master Plan may require assessment against the Duty of Care Guidelines. Additionally, if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required, an approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is mandatory.	Unlikely applicable
<p>Water Act 2000</p> <p>Department of Resources (DoR)</p>	Taking of water	Licence to take water	<p>The Master Plan may require a licence to take water. Requirements will be confirmed through detailed design.</p> <p>Investigation should be undertaken to the utilisation of the onsite registered Groundwater Bores</p>	<p>Yes, if required</p> <p>No Statutory timeframe (allow 40 business days)</p>
<p>Building Act 1975</p> <p>National Construction Code</p> <p>Building Certifier</p>	All building work in Queensland is governed under the provisions of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Building approval	<p>All building works (with limited exclusions) require approval under the provisions of the Building Code of Australia and the <i>Building Act 1975</i> and the <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>.</p> <p>Further assessment will be required post designation.</p>	Yes
<p>Brisbane City Plan 2014 (City Plan)</p>	Operational Works Applications assessable against the planning scheme outside the site boundaries is required	Development Permit – Operational Works	Due to the nature of the LGID process, no further planning approvals are required. Operational works external to the site's boundaries is required as applicable.	Pending final design

Legislation and Administering Authority	Approval Trigger	Approval	Relevance to the Master Plan	Applicability and timing
Brisbane City Council			Refer to Section 3 of this report regarding assessment of the works against the Planning Scheme Statutory Framework.	
Natural Assets Local Law 2003 (NALL) Brisbane City Council	Clearing vegetation in a Council owned asset	Works permit- clearing vegetation	As the project is located on a Council owned asset, a NALL permit will be required for clearing activities.	Yes. Guideline timeframe from Council is 20 business days, however it is expected to take longer.

3.3 Assessment against Brisbane City Plan 2014 and Natural Assets Local Law

3.3.1 Brisbane City Plan 2014

The Brisbane City Plan 2014 (**City Plan**) details the strategic vision for Brisbane City. It is considered an overarching tool for Council to deliver the “shared aspirations of the Brisbane community”⁵ which supports the planning schemes intentions for the City.

Sections 3.3.1.1-3.3.1.5 of this report below details the specific components of the City Plan relevant to the Victoria Park / Barrambin site.

3.3.1.1 **Strategic framework - Theme 3: Brisbane’s clean and green leading environmental performance**

Part 3 - Strategic framework of the City Plan sets the policy direction to guide appropriate ecological development for the life of the planning scheme.

As a part of this report, the strategic framework as a whole has been reviewed. The key outcomes have been reviewed and carefully considered in the context of the proposed Designation Area for the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan. While there are several overlapping concepts across the five (5) themes, Theme 3 - Brisbane’s clean and green leading environmental performance is of most relevance to this ecological assessment. The outcomes of the assessment are summarised below:

- Brisbane is settled in a well-managed landscape which includes and protects a diverse range of natural features of ecological, cultural and regional significance. **Residents and visitors** to Brisbane continue to value the natural assets, urban footprint and city form determined by previous generations. The city will continue to protect, connect and restore its environmental values.
- Brisbane's distinctive landscape character and environmental values are essential to the identity, lifestyle, economic and ecological functions of the city. The natural scenery of forested hillsides, the Brisbane River, waterways, coastal wetlands, Moreton Bay and islands are retained and their multiple values are protected.
- The **GreenSpace System serves many functions**. It contributes to the city's character and liveability; it supports landscape, recreation and ecological functions, ecosystem services and defines local neighbourhoods and the edge of the city.
- Ecosystem services are the goods and services provided by natural, modified and urban ecosystems that benefit, sustain and support the wellbeing of people. Ecosystem services are valued, maintained, protected and enhanced.
- A resilient, robust and well-protected system of habitat areas, connected by ecological corridors provides habitats for our rich diversity of flora and fauna species, including the koala.
- A strategic and cohesive GreenSpace System links the city's major waterways, biodiversity areas, selected rural and recreation lands and ecological corridors.
- Environmental quality is proactively managed, balancing amenity considerations and the location of sensitive uses with the requirements of uses with reverse amenity impacts that are essential to the economic development and function of the city.

The proposed Master Plan will protect and enhance the GreenSpace System, through the ecological design identified by The Strategy (**Appendix A**) and as such is considered consistent with the intention of the theme 3 of the strategic framework.

⁵ BCC City Plan 2014: Citation and commencement- Strategic framework.

3.3.1.2 Part 6- Zone Code

Part 6, Section 6.2.3.1 - Sport and recreation zone code of the City Plan sets the intention of the Sport and recreation (Metropolitan zone precinct) designated land uses.

Assessment of the Section 6.2.3.1 - Sports and recreation zone code has identified the following environmentally relevant overall outcomes relevant to the ecological redevelopment of Victoria Park / Barrambin:

5. Development form overall outcomes are:
 - a. Development minimises any adverse impacts on the amenity of an adjacent area, particularly a residential area, through the sensitive design and siting of facilities.
 - b. Development is designed to incorporate sustainable practices including climate responsiveness and water conservation.
 - c. Development of high-patronage activities is supported by the necessary level of transport infrastructure to promote safe and efficient public transport use, walking and cycling.
 - d. **Development responds to land constraints, mitigates any adverse impacts on environmental values and addresses other specific characteristics, as identified by overlays affecting the site or in codes applicable to the development.**

The proposed Master Plan has carefully considered the existing identified land constraints and will mitigate any adverse impacts as part of the detailed design phase of the redevelopment. As such, the redevelopment is considered consistent with the overall outcome of the zone. See **Section 6** of this report for Impact Assessment.

3.3.1.3 Part 8- Overlay Code

Part 8, Overlays of the City Plan identify the specific onsite areas that reflect state and local level interests. Relevant environmentally focused overlays relevant to the Victoria Park / Barrambin site are mapped as:

1. **Biodiversity areas overlay** - Matters of MSES & general ecological significance – **See section 8.4.1**
2. **Waterways corridors overlay** – Local waterway corridor and waterway centreline - **See section 8.4.2.**
3. **Flood** - Overland flow flood planning area (refer to flood and stormwater reporting under separate cover)
4. **Potential and actual acid sulphate soils** - Land above 5m Australian Height Datum (AHD) and below 20m AHD (refer to ASS reporting under separate cover)

The Master Plan will carefully consider the existing overlay mapped constraints and will avoid and mitigate impacts wherever possible as part of the detailed design phase. The mitigation strategies will be addressed as part of detailed design of the development via this LGID application. As such, the redevelopment is considered consistent with the overall outcome of the applicable overlay codes. Environmental responses to the above codes are addressed within section 7.4 of this report.

3.3.1.4 Vegetation Planning Scheme Policy

The Vegetation Planning Scheme Policy (**VPSP**) provides guidance for assessing the impacts on natural values by development. This TEAR has been prepared in accordance with the policy's stated guide for ecological assessment and tree survey. A vegetation management plan has not been undertaken given the early stages of assessment. Detail design phase will occur in the future once approval has been obtained for this LGID.

As the project is at Master Plan stage only, the full metes and bounds of the detailed design cannot be provided. It is noted, design of the Master Plan has been undertaken with full optics and consideration of all mapped tree trees above 150dbh within the site and their representative Tree Protection Zones. As the LGID process

facilitates approval of a high level concept only, the design will be further refined at detailed design stage. During detailed design stages, earthworks will be reviewed to maximise tree retention where possible.

Victoria Park / Barrambin site contains a small-mapped area of General Ecological Significance, which is also determined to be locally refined koala habitat occurs adjacent to Herston Road. Whilst the Master Plan identifies that this area will be protected, it is highly unlikely that the area is of importance to koala given the nearest areas of potential habitat are associated with Enoggera Creek and the highly urbanised setting through which koalas would need to traverse to reach the site.

The Strategy (Appendix A) identifies biodiversity significance and provides rationale and specifics for the conservation of biodiversity and ecological features, management of edge effects, re-instatement of ecological connectivity and habitat restoration of the site.

3.3.1.5 Biodiversity Areas Planning Scheme Policy

Studies and assessments have complied and exceeded the provisions of the Biodiversity Areas Planning Scheme Policy (**BAPSP**). Assessment of impacts and benefits have been undertaken in accord with the BAPSP.

Rehabilitation and restoration work will consider the requirements of the BAPSP; however, the intent of the Master Plan is not to re-establish a natural area exclusively and works need to consider the over intent and future and existing use. A large portion of the Master Plan site is provided as greenspace, habitat, ecological corridors, retaining existing canopy cover and adding to canopy wherever possible, while also designing the site to provide higher quality riparian values and ecosystems into the future.

A Conceptual Vegetation Management Plan should be conditioned as part of the LGID approval process, helping to manage vegetation before, during and after construction on site.

Key aspects of the BAPSP have been incorporated into the Master Plan design;

- The retention of individual and stands of significant native flora species is pursued and secured through appropriate development design, construction and operational measures that are informed by the extensive site surveys and desk top analysis undertaken to date.
- Identified habitat features and values of native vegetation is protected and retained for the long term of the park through appropriate development design, construction and operational measures.
- The Master Plan layout maximises the size, consolidation and connectivity of areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and with adjoining sites (**Figure 6.1b**) through well designed greenspace areas, providing both habitat, linkages and biodiversity to the inner-city locality.
- Fauna sensitive urban design and wildlife movement solutions have been incorporated into the Master Plan to maximise safe access for fauna to and from the native vegetation and nearby habitat patches while also minimising distance and extent of inhospitable terrain between the subject native vegetation and nearby patches.
- Earthworks to the site have been minimised wherever possible, except where earthworks are associated with habitat restoration, creation of additional habitat areas for wetlands and waterholes, essential building footprint and infrastructure;
- Hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs and other ecological features are to be retained and incorporated into the Master Plan design wherever possible.
- Sensitive interface between development and areas of significant biodiversity value are integrated into the Master Plan to reduce impacts associated with edge effects.
- Development is designed to locate noise-generating activities and operations away from areas to be protected for biodiversity purposes

3.3.2 Natural Assets Local Law

Brisbane City Council's *Natural Assets Local Law 2003 (NALL)* helps to protect Brisbane's natural assets, including bushland areas, wetlands, waterway corridors and trees in urban areas. The NALL also allows better management of the impacts of weeds and hazardous vegetation.

The NALL delivers a balance between protecting the city's environment and people, property and lifestyle. While the Master Plan has been designed to avoid removal of significant vegetation as much as possible, removal of vegetation will be required as a result of the proposal.

Vegetation protected under the NALL includes protection of the trunk, the canopy, foliage, flowers and the root zone. In addition, Council vegetation and all vegetation that is on land owned, controlled or occupied by Council is protected including street trees, vegetation in natural areas and trees in parks.

Further consultation with the NALL team from Council will occur as part of detailed design phase to determine a responsible approach in determining what vegetation will be retained.

4.0 Ecological Assessment and Process

This ecological assessment has been prepared in consideration of the following environmental legislation and guidance documents:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Commonwealth | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EPBC Act |
| State | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NC Act and regulations:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <i>Nature Conservation (Plant) Regulation 2020</i>◦ <i>Nature Conservation (Animal) Regulation 2020</i>• <i>Biosecurity Act (Qld) 2014</i> |
| Local Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• City Plan <i>Strategic Framework</i>• City Plan - BAPSP• Council operational policy OS20 Tree management guidelines. |

4.1 Desktop Methodology

Prior to commencing the flora, fauna and tree survey assessment for the technical study to inform the Plan of Designation for the LGID Master Plan, the corresponding flora and fauna desktop searches were reviewed. The collated information from a variety of sources includes a 1 km buffered search around the Study Area:

- EPBC Act PMST – (DEECCW)
- Regulated Vegetation Management Supporting Map (**DoR**)
- Biomaps, which incorporates data from the Queensland government's Wildlife Online database (**DES**)
- Queensland wetland mapping and WetlandInfo (DES)
- Protected Plants – Flora Survey Trigger map (DES)
- Aquatic Conservation Assessments (**ACA**) (DES)
- The State Planning Policy (**SPP**) Integrated Mapping System (**IMS**) (DSDILGP)
- Brisbane City Plan 2014 interactive mapping (BCC 2014).

These searches are identified in **Appendix B** and **C**.

Additionally, historical aerial imagery was obtained and reviewed.

4.1 Bioregional setting

The study area falls entirely within the Burringar – Connondale Ranges subregion of the Southeast Queensland bioregion according to the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia V7 (IBRA) (after Thackway and Cresswell m 1995). The Burringar – Connondale Ranges subregion is moist and hilly to mountainous. The geology is predominantly metamorphic with some volcanic intrusions, main vegetation types are eucalypt open forest, eucalypt tall open forest, complex notophyll rainforest and araucarian notophyll rainforest. The subregion extends from the Sunshine Coast Hinterland in the north (Connondale, Mapleton, Maleny area) through Brisbane to the Gold Coast hinterland and the New South Wales border. It is mountainous to the west, and borders the coastal lowlands to the east, with much of the less elevated central and eastern components cleared for urban development.

4.2 Ecological connectivity

The nearest large area remnant bushland to the site is Mt. Coot-tha Reserve, the Enoggera Close Training Area at Gallipoli Barracks (Enoggera army base) and the adjacent D’Aguilar National Park. This area is connected to Brisbane City by narrow linear vegetation corridors along Enoggera Creek (including Banks Street Reserve) and its tributary, Ithaca Creek. The Enoggera Creek corridor lies ~1km north of the site and is patchily connected via street trees and trees in private residences. Victoria Park is proximally close to Roma Street Parklands, 600 m to the southwest of the Body Parkland at the closest point, and some 500 m to the southwest of the Spring Hill Interface. Roma Street Parklands are functionally isolated from Victoria Park by the ICB and rail lines, Brisbane Boys’ Grammar School and Brisbane Girls’ Grammar School, and Gregory Terrace / College Road. Both these roads take significant traffic volumes. Local parks and reserves in the aforementioned landscape are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

The spatial organisation of urban development and open/green spaces, and the quality of potential vegetated landscape linkages mean that linkages to the park are in essence stepping-stones with only birds and bats able to readily disperse. Some movement by arboreal (tree living) and scansorial (tree climbing) fauna may be possible, however this is dependent upon the integrity and suitability of canopy coverage along streets and through established residential areas. It is thought likely that ground dwelling fauna and small forest dependent fauna would not be able to disperse on account of the surrounding roads, residential / urban development and presence of domesticated predator pets (cats and dogs).

As such, the site’s habitats are currently functionally isolated from all but larger highly mobile species. Without the ability to disperse through the landscape, it is highly unlikely native species formerly present would be able to recolonise the site without anthropogenic intervention (ie. relocation), targeted efforts to improve connectivity, or both. It is highly recommended improvements are made to surrounding streetscapes to increase ecological steppingstone corridors to wider bushland and reserves.

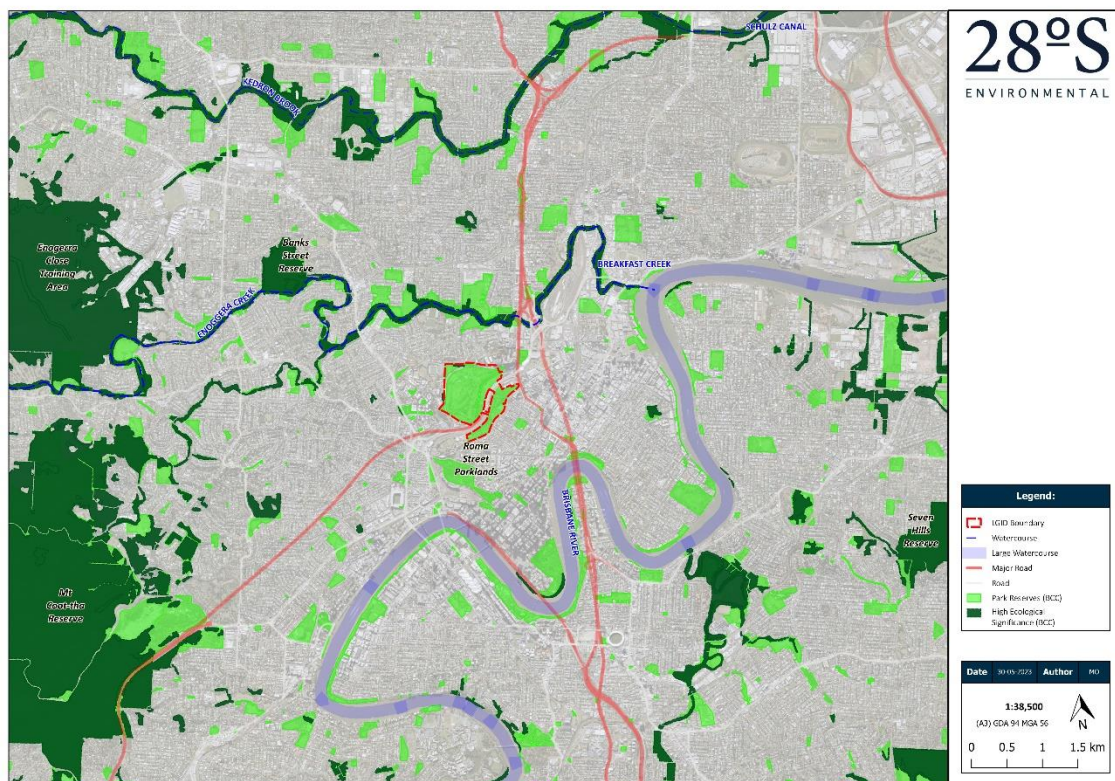


Figure 3.1: Ecological connectivity (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

4.2.1 State corridor mapping

The site is not located in any state identified waterway or terrestrial ecological corridor zones (**Figure 3.2**). The closest waterway corridor; Brisbane River is situated 1.4 km to the south and southeast at its closest point. The nearest terrestrial corridor is associated with Mt-Coot-tha / D'Aguillar National Park is situated approximately 4 km to the southwest

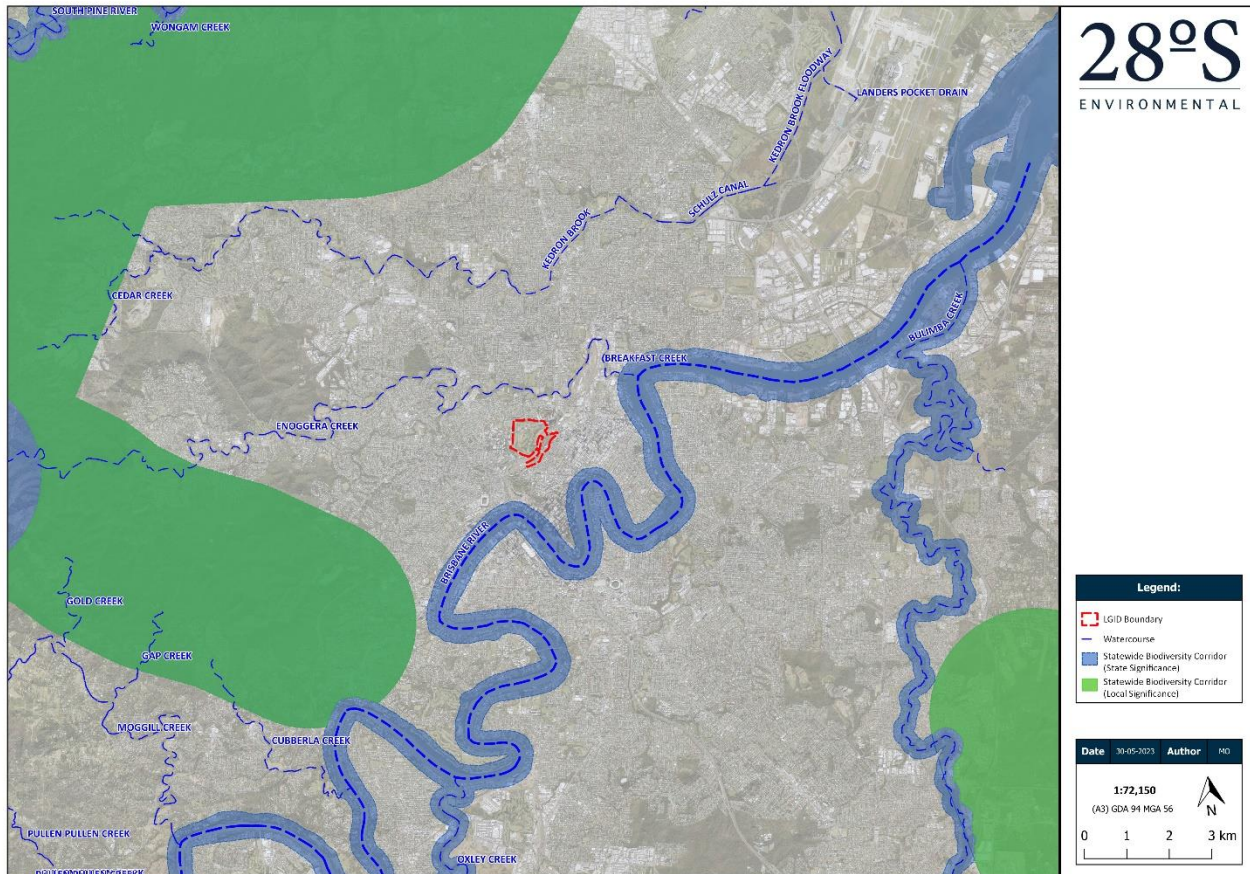


Figure 3.2: State corridor mapping (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

4.3 Biophysical features

4.3.1 Geology, soils, landzones

The majority of Victoria Park is underlain by strongly folded metamorphosed sediments (**landzone 11**) of Neranleigh-Fernvale Beds⁶ (**Figure 3.3**). Rock types include mudstone, shale, arenite, chert, jasper, basic metavolcanics, pillow lava, conglomerate. Soils⁷ are Beenleigh group, being red-yellow podzolic soils, with lithosols, some gleyed podzolic soils on low hills. Soils are typically of low to moderate fertility.

⁶ <https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/>: 1:100,000 geological mapping

⁷ <https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/>: 1:100,000 Soil landscapes of the Brisbane Area, South East Queensland

The eastern portion of the park, corner of Herston Road and Gilchrist Avenue on the Herston portion and the Energex end of the Spring Hill section are igneous in origin (landzone 12) comprising Brisbane Tuff (**Figure 3.3**). Soils are Chermside group (**Figure 3.3**); lithosols with shallow podzolic soils on low hills of rhyolitic tuff. Soils are typically of low to moderate fertility.

The former chain of ponds waterway occupying the lowest parts of the site approximately in the location of the lagoon referred to as York's Hollow and the present day ICB is underlain by alluvium of quaternary origin (Landzone 3), see **Figure 3.3**. Soils are Logan soil group with some humic gleys on low terraces and flood plains of river sediment. At this location all formerly alluvial soils have been buried by filling.

Much of the site has been subjected to historic land disturbance which has modified the soil profiles. Disturbance has included excavations which have exposed subsurface soil profiles, however practices which have most significantly affected soil profiles include the use of York's Hollow as a municipal landfill during the last 1800s to 1900's, use of the site as a military camp during World War 2 resulting in earthworks and disposal of military waste, recontouring and disposal soils from construction of the ICB and Inner Northern Busway (**INB**) and ad-hoc filling and earthworks outside of those events. As such large parts of the site can now be considered to be comprised of **anthroposols** – soils of **anthropogenic** origin.



Figure 3.3: Geology and topography (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

4.3.2 Terrain, topography and aspect

The topography of the Body Parkland typically descends from west to east and north to south towards the Gilchrist Avenue and the sports fields to the south (bounded by the ICB). The site is undulating to steeply undulating. Across the northern section, topography ranges from 20 m in the east to 50 m in the west, with the local highpoint adjacent to the common boundary with Queensland University of Technology (**QUT**) Kelvin

Grove Campus. This is the south-eastern extent of north-westerly trending ridge which runs through the QUT and Kelvin Grove State college sites (bounded by Lestrangle Terrace / Kelvin Grove Road). The steepest slopes lie to the west and north of the site and slopes are in the vicinity of 5-7%. Land to the east is more gently inclined (4-6%).

The Spring Hill Interface comprises steep land with a north-easterly aspect, sloping from Gregory Terrace to the ICB. Slope angles are much steeper than north of the ICB and range 10-17% (approx.). Topography ranges from 20 m AHD to 40 m AHD.

4.3.3 Waterways

Drainage (overland flow) across much of the site generally flows to the low point that was formerly an area of west to east trending interconnected palustrine wetlands flowing through seasonally impeded lowland, discharging into Breakfast Creek in the vicinity of the present-day Mayne Rails yards. The exception to this is the small component of the former golf course in the far north-west of the site which drain to a local overland flow point which formerly flowed northeast towards present day Butterfield Street (Herston). Any mapped waterways are not considered to function in any ecological important ways as they are generally mown low drainage features with riparian values.

4.3.4 Pre-disturbance vegetation

A search of the pre-clearing regional ecosystems mapping for the site identified seven pre-disturbance Regional Ecosystems (RE) occurring across the landscape now occupied by Victoria Park / Barrambin (see **Figure 3.4**). This mapping was cross referenced against regulated vegetation mapping (see **Figure 3.5**) to assess possible on-site presence. These REs are outlined on **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Pre-disturbance regional ecosystems of Victoria Park

Land zone	Land zone Description	REs	RE Description	Notes
12	Hills and lowlands on granite rocks	12.12.12	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland	Location of original clubhouse (near intersection of Gilchrist and Herston Roads) / Royal Brisbane Hospital. Not present in regulated vegetation mapping.
		12.12.13	Open forest complex with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> or <i>E. decolor</i> , <i>E. major</i> and/or <i>E. longirostrata</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i>	Open forest complex in which spotted gum is a relatively common species. Victoria Park east, south of ICB (Spring Hill). Not present in regulated vegetation mapping.
11	Hills and lowlands on metamorphic rocks	12.11.5	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> woodland to open forest +/- <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> / <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. carnea</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i>	Typically spotted gum woodland on hills and ridge crests – highest points of the site. Not present in regulated vegetation mapping.
		12.11.3	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> +/- <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest	Mid and lower slope. Not present in regulated vegetation mapping.
3	Alluvial river and creek flats	12.3.11	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest	Blue gum flats on lower slopes adjacent to streams and wetlands (York's Hollow). Present day playing fields below Gilchrist Avenue. Not present in regulated vegetation mapping.

Land zone	Land zone Description	REs	RE Description	Notes
		12.3.6	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest	Palustrine wetland (York's Hollow). Present day playing fields / ICB. Not present in regulated vegetation mapping.
		12.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest	Palustrine wetland (York's Hollow). Present day ICB. Not present in regulated vegetation mapping.

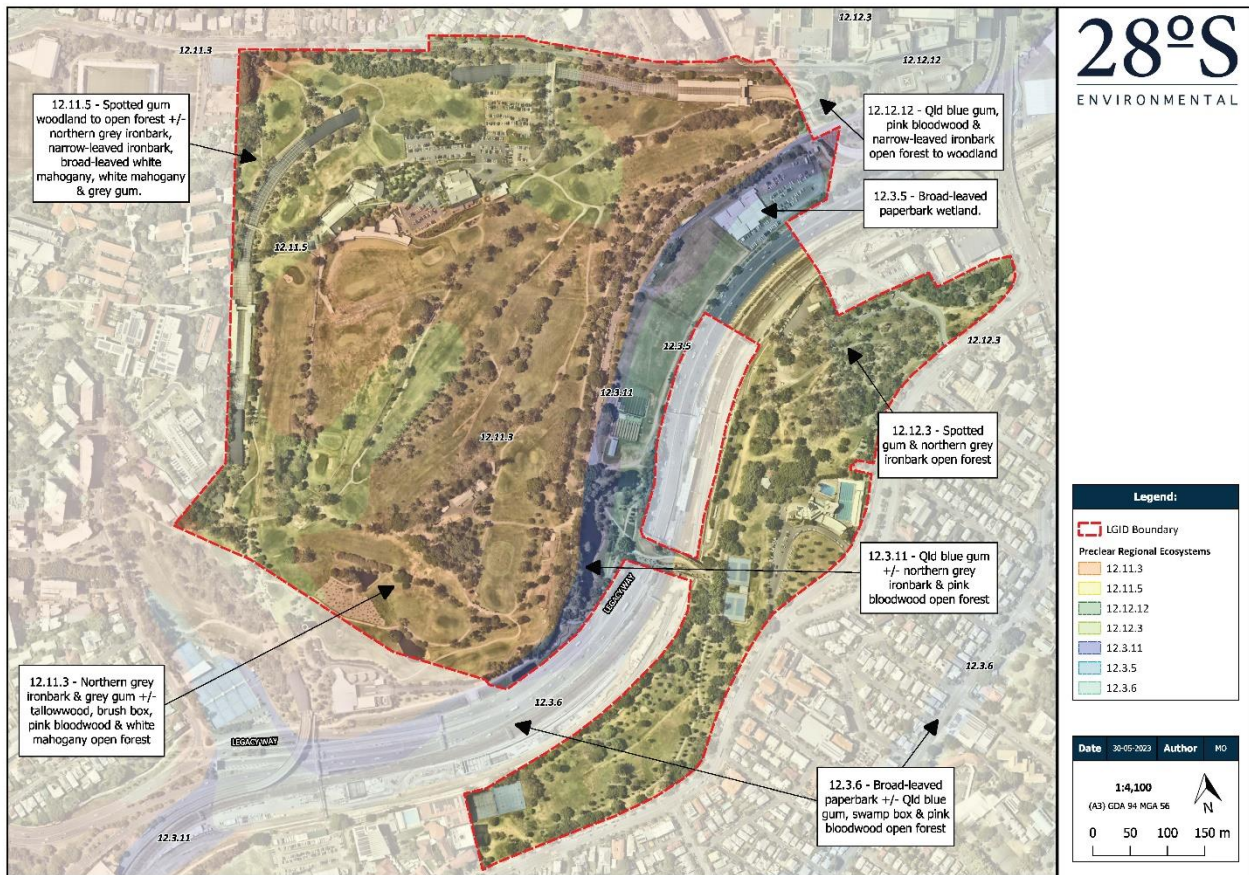


Figure 3.4: Pre-clear regional ecosystems (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)



Figure 3.5: Regulated (remnant) vegetation. (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

5.0 Fieldwork Survey

5.1 Field Survey Framework

Field surveys were undertaken in consideration of:

- Council Environmental Policy EP020 Wildlife Surveys - Operational Procedures
- Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland (Queensland Herbarium 2018)
- Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland (Queensland Herbarium 2020)
- Random meander technique (Cropper 1993).

The assessment has been carried out in five stages for the broader Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan area and not simply the LGID Master Plan component:

1. Desktop assessment. Existing information sources were reviewed to contextualise the Study Area, identify entities for targeted surveys, predict possible constraints and refine field survey methods. Information sources consulted were:
 - Spatial information and *Victoria Park Vision* supplied by the proponent.
 - *Review of Environmental Factors Report, Victoria Park* (SMEC 2021).
 - Property map of assessable vegetation (<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request>).
 - Preclear RE mapping (<https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/re-broad-veg-group/>).
 - Wildlife Online species search (<https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/report-request/species-list/>).
 - Protected Matter Search Tool (<https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool>)
 - Tree data reports for the Cross River Rail Project area in Victoria Park to the east of the Inner-City Bypass and Queensland Rail line:
 - Cross River Rail Project - Tree Survey – TS424 – Victoria Park
 - Preliminary Tree Assessment, Cross River Rail Project
 - Cross River Rail Project - Tree Survey – TS425 – Victoria Park (Rail Corridor)
 - DES threatened species profiles.
2. Tree survey. Field survey methods are described in detail in **Section 5.3**.
3. Vegetation survey. Vegetation present consisted of small patches or isolated trees comprising a mixture of relict canopy and landscaped / garden elements. Owing to most patches small size and species composition, no vegetation within the site qualifies as remnant vegetation (with respect to Queensland's RE framework). As such, plot based quantitative assessments were not employed. Instead, meander and plotless survey methods were employed. Field survey methods are described in detail in **Section 5.3**.
4. Fauna survey. Surveys consisted of a mix of 'targeted' and 'generic' assessment techniques in line with the Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland, deployed in areas of suitable potential habitat. Bird surveys took in all habitat types present, amphibian surveys around areas of surface water, and reptiles and ground mammals in areas of dense groundcover. Targeted assessments of significant species occurred in areas of suitable foraging habitat (e.g. blossoming trees) or microhabitat availability (e.g. hollow bearing trees). Field survey methods are described in detail in **Section 6** and broadly conformed with Council's environmental policy EP020 Wildlife Surveys - Operational Procedures.

5.2 Field survey limitations

At the time of the survey, climatic conditions were average with mild La Nina conditions prevailing. Weather conditions during the survey period were mostly fine and hot. Over the survey period (January 25 – January 29, 2021), 5 millimetres (mm) of rain was recorded at Brisbane and daily minimum temperatures were between 19.4°C and 23.3°C (recorded at Brisbane City centre). Daily maximum temperatures were between 28.9°C and 31.4°C. Rainfall and temperature at Victoria Park are expected to have reflected these conditions. Vegetation condition was good with good understorey growth.

Ecological surveys often fail to record all species of flora and fauna present in a site for a variety of reasons, including seasonal absence, migratory patterns, cryptic behaviours, temporal survey periods, population fluctuation or reduced flowering during certain seasons. Furthermore, the ecology and nature of some significant and/or cryptic species means that such species are potentially not recorded during short survey periods. Botanical and fauna habitat assessments undertaken for this Project have overcome some of these limitations by identifying those species that were not recorded but are still considered to have a potential of being present (based on: known distribution; habitat availability within the site; and habitat associations of species).

5.3 Botanical assessment methodology

5.3.1 Database searches

Database searches and supplied Project information were collected and reviewed in order to provide a baseline upon which the assessment of the sites botanical and vegetation values could be based.

5.3.2 Vegetation survey

Prior to the field assessment, aerial photography was inspected and patches of woody vegetation adjoining former open fairways (now maintained grassy paddocks) and within the Master Plan area were identified and patches numbered for targeted botanical field assessment. Field assessments were undertaken January 11 to 14 and, March 11 and 14. In the field, the survey methodology consisted of a foot traverse through each numbered patch of woody vegetation with patches searched by random meander recording both native and exotic species as encountered until no new species had been recorded for 10 minutes.

Post field assessment vegetation species lists assessing endemism and management significance with respect to Federal, State and Local Government listings was undertaken. All species were positively identified, and no specimens were forwarded to the Queensland Herbarium for analysis. Vegetation communities were mapped and subsequently described according to component species structure and floristics, degree of naturalness, representativeness of pre-disturbance REs, and means by which patches were established (natural germination, cultivated).

5.3.3 Tree survey

A detailed tree survey across the entire site was conducted over 12 – 14 January and 7 March 2021 by three teams of two ecologists. The intent of these surveys was to spatially collect specific botanical and ecological information of all trees with a Diameter at Breast Height (**DBH**) which is greater than 150 mm which included:

- Species
- DBH (measured at 1.3 metres above ground level with a diameter tape)
- Height (m)
- Habitat features.

Numbered forestry tags were inserted into each tree to give it an individual tree identification number to ensure that subsequent detailed locational and arboricultural surveys could collect: i) survey accurate and ii) relevant tree health and safety information, consistent with the number of the ecological data set.

Identifying trees at this point of the design is proactive and has been conducted in the recognition that it forms a critical pathway for design and will allow on-going detailed elements of the Master Plan to consider survey accurate locations of all trees (and their respective Tree Protection Zones (**TPZ**)) when undertaking the design and layout of park elements. Understanding where individual trees are positioned within the site, their species, legislative status and current health/form allows the design team to make informed and educated decisions around tree retention and removal, as opposed to trying to amend designs at an Operational Works stage to retain significant vegetation.

It is noted that the tree survey was undertaken for the entire Master Plan area, which includes land outside the LGID boundary.

5.3.4 Arboricultural Survey

To ensure design can adequately response to existing trees within the site, a detailed arboricultural assessment was undertaken for each tree subject to ecological assessment. The arboricultural assessment followed on from the initial ecological surveys, reviewing the following status and features of each trees::

- Health
- Vigour
- Cataloguing of individual trees with photos
- Burnley Modifiers in accordance with the BCC Asset Services classification system
- Visual Tree (risk) Assessment (**VTA**)
- Review of the tree data provided by others
- Exporting tree and the above Arboricultural data into web based interactive system for the design team to interrogate at any stage.

The arboricultural survey data will provide the design team with an ability to determine in real-time the significance of any tree within the site from a visual perspective as well as understanding its health and form and ecological importance.

5.4 Background data collection and review

5.4.1 Species

The EPBC PMST identified 13 critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable flora species as having the potential to occur within the Study Area. The WildNet Species List returned three threatened or near threatened species under State or Commonwealth legislation that have been previously recorded within the Study Area.

An assessment of habitat requirements was undertaken for conservation significant species **CREVNT**, special least concern or locally listed species) identified during the desktop analysis (WildNet and PMST) to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the study area. The predictive analysis of the likelihood of occurrence is presented as **Appendix C**. This assessment was informed by the outcomes of field inspections undertaken during the preparation of the TEAR. The likelihood of occurrence for each flora species was assigned one of the following categories:

- Nil – species for which habitat is clearly not present and/or there are no previous records (WildNet).
- Low – species with only a limited amount of suitable habitat available, restricted by the availability of key habitat features; no previous records obtained from WildNet.

- Moderate – species for which the broad habitat type is available (eg. as determined by RE mapping and ground-truthing), but are likely to be limited by the availability of one or more necessary habitat features (eg. hollow-bearing trees, key food resources) irrespective of whether there are previous records (WildNet).
- High – species for which both the broad habitat type is available and key habitat features are present and the species has been previously recorded (WildNet).

All species listed at the National or State level were assessed as having a low likelihood of presence. Six locally significant species were identified as having a high likelihood for presence on-site. Species identified as potentially present were:

- mountain grey gum (*Eucalyptus major*)
- gum topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*)
- red mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*)
- narrow leaved red gum (*Eucalyptus seeana*)
- Queensland blue gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)
- brushbox (*Lophostemon confertus*)

5.4.2 Vegetation communities

The EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) search on 18 October 2022 identified the Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland, Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Oak Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland, Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia and Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) as having the potential to occur within the study area based on bioclimatic modelling.

5.5 Tree survey

The detailed botanical assessments mapped and assessed the floristic, structural and habitat attributes, and geospatial location of 2426 trees >150mm DBH using a Global Positioning System **GPS**⁸. Tree mapping data is included as **Appendix E.1** and contains data collected for the trees by ecological survey, prior to assessment of tree condition and health (VTA and Burnley multiplier data) collected by arborist. This assessment considered the ecological aspects of the tree survey (ie implied age and habitat value) rather than risks posed by specific trees in a parkland setting.

5.5.1 DBH cohort analysis

Trees within the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin site have been sorted on the basis of the following DBH cohorts as surrogates for tree age:

- 150-400 mm (juvenile and adolescent trees)
- 401-600 mm (young mature trees)
- 601-800 mm (mature trees)
- 801-1200mm (old trees)
- 1201-1600 mm (very old trees)
- >1601 (veteran trees).

The distribution of trees within each of the five age cohorts is shown in **Figure 5.2**. The greatest number of trees (stems) within the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin site reside within the 150-400 mm and 401-600 mm cohorts representing 63% and 22% of all trees. The distribution of these tree is presented in **Figure 5.3**. The remaining 15% are significant trees on account of their size (and age) and comprises mature (9%), old (5%), very old (1%) and veteran (<1%) categories. The spatial distribution for trees in these groups are shown in

⁸ trees have been surveyed by a registered surveyor for required for construction accuracy
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Figure 5.4 (mature and old trees) and **Figure 5.5** (very old and veteran trees). There are a large number of tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) and small fruited grey gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*) greater than 600 mm DBH.

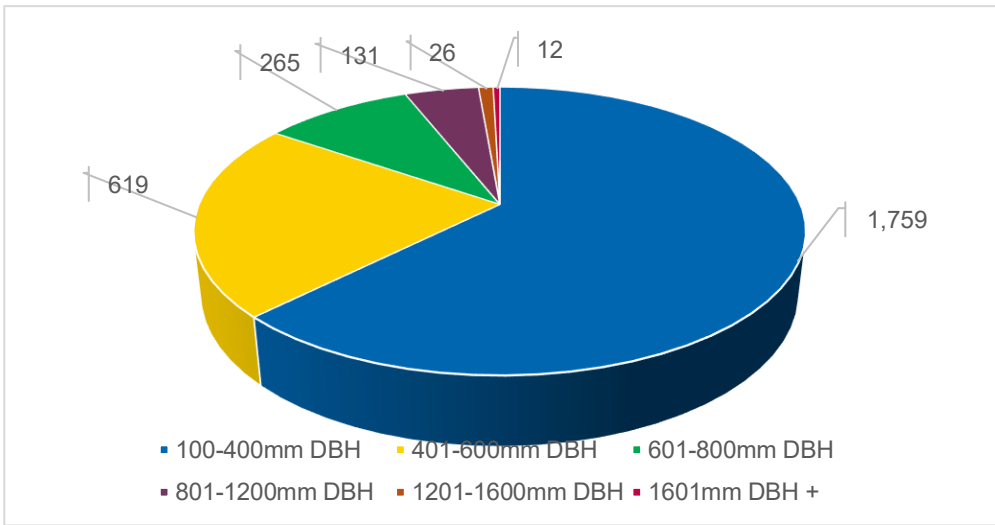


Figure 5.2: Tree size analysis for greater Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan not LGID – all cohorts (DBH) – number of trees shown



Figure 5.3: Tree size analysis plan - 100-600mm range in LGID (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

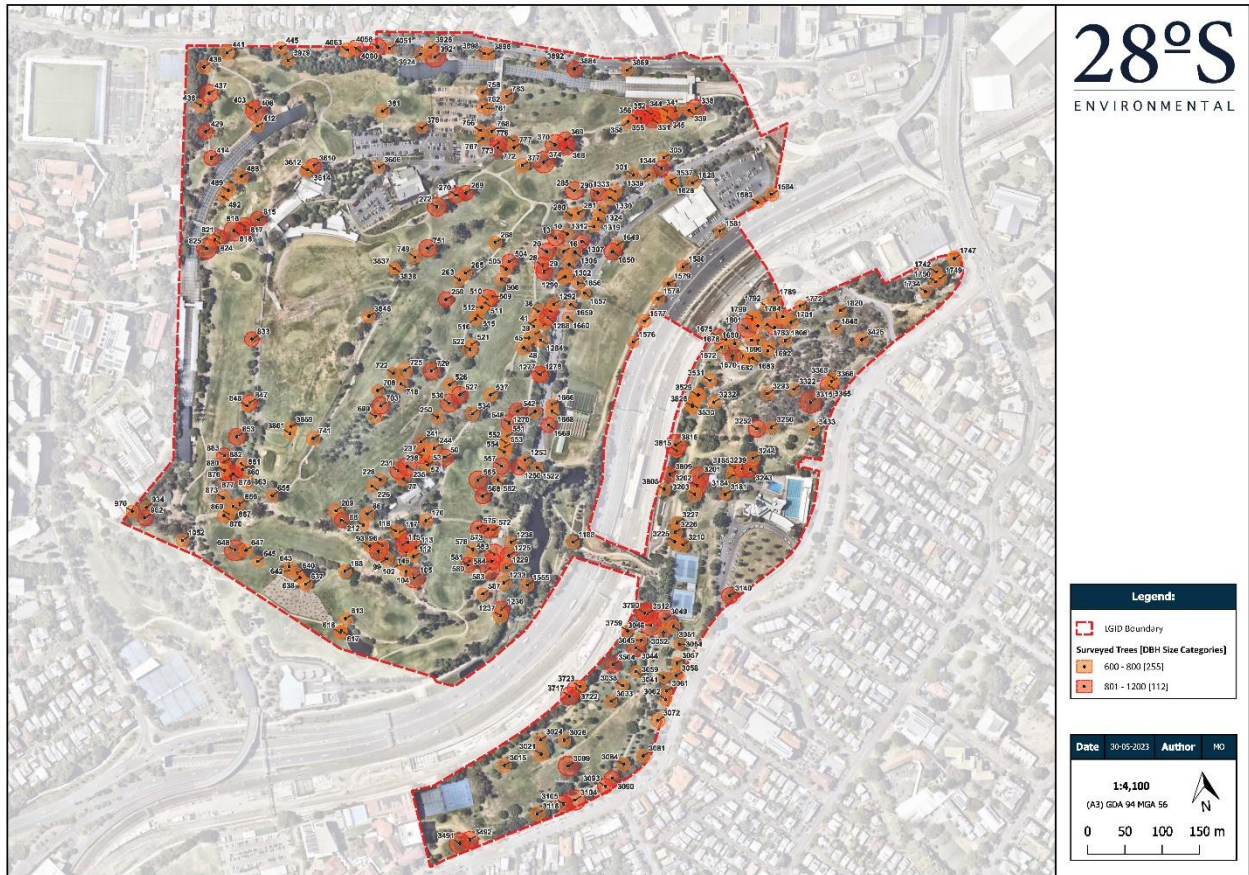


Figure 5.4: Tree size analysis plan – 600-1199 mm range in LGID (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)



Figure 5.5: Tree size analysis plan – >1201 mm cohort (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

5.5.2 Hollow Bearing Habitat trees

In contrast with the spread of trees within each of the age cohorts (there is a negative association), the greatest number of trees with hollows on the site are supported by the mature (30%), old (37%), very old (14%) and veteran categories (7%) make up 58% of hollow bearing trees on site. These are represented in **Figure 5.6**. Trees within the mature, old, very old and veteran categories (88%) which have hollows have been mapped (**Figure 5.7**).

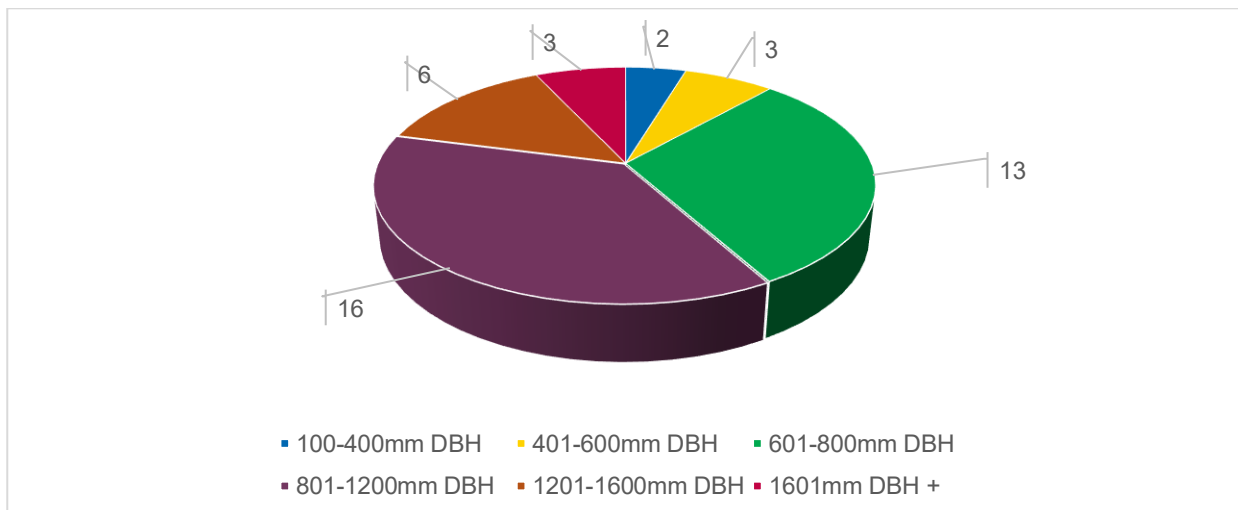


Figure 5.6: Size Cohort (DBH) with Habitat Features (Trunk Hollows) for greater Victoria Park / Barrambin site – number of trees shown



Figure 5.7: Trees >600 mm DBH with hollows (See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

5.5.3 Trees Greater Than 1200DBH

Trees greater than 1200 mm DBH comprise just 34 trees and are considered to be some of the oldest trees within the site. These trees, their species, features, cultivation status are identified in **Table 5.1**. The Master Plan has aimed to retain as many trees within this cohort as possible through site design to avoid these trees and the applicable tree retention zones. As this report is for the Master Plan and not detailed design phase, further assessment will be required to confirm the extent of works which may impact trees greater than 1200mm

Table 5.1: Trees greater than 1200 mm diameter in LGID site

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Habitat Features	Cultivation notes	Size Category (mm DBH)
67	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	1230		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
91	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1300		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
249	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	1930		potentially planted	>1600

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Habitat Features	Cultivation notes	Size Category (mm DBH)
266	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	1960	Multiple large hollows	preclear RE canopy species	>1600
306	<i>Ficus virens</i>	2600		potentially planted	>1600
379	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1350		preclear canopy species	1200 - 1600
424	<i>Erythrina vespitilio</i>	1400		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
444	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1290	Multiple small and medium hollows	preclear RE canopy species	1200 - 1600
501	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1250	Numerous medium Hollow	preclear RE canopy species	1200 - 1600
614	Dead tree	1400	Medium Hollow	unknown	1200 - 1600
755	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	1240	Medium Hollow	preclear RE canopy species	1200 - 1600
808	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1680		potentially planted	>1600
865	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1230		preclear RE canopy species	1200 - 1600
1293	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	1350		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
1156	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	200			
3878	<i>Celtis sinensis</i> *	1310		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3040	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1300	Hollows in old, pruned endpoints	potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3079	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	1820	Major trunk issues repairing poorly	potentially planted	>1600
3121	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	1650		potentially planted	>1600
3123	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	1250		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3200	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1292		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3206	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	1553	Basal Hollow	potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3222	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	4503		potentially planted	>1600
3228	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1550		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3230	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1500		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3231	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1430		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3233	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1252		preclear RE canopy species	1200 - 1600
3247	Dead tree	1685	Large Hollow	unknown	>1600
3512	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	1800		unknown	1200-1600
3513	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	1800		potentially planted	>1600
3702	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	1240		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3710	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	1210		potentially planted	1200 - 1600
3754	<i>Erythrina vespitilio</i>	1800		potentially planted	>1600
3788	<i>Ficus species</i>	1510		potentially planted	1200 - 1600

Notes: exotic species in Queensland with reference to Brown GK & Bostock PD. 2020. *Census of the Queensland Flora 2020*. Queensland Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government. www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/census-of-the-queenslandflora-2020, accessed 9 March 2021.

Of the 37 trees, seven are species characteristic of pre-clear RE canopy vegetation. They are comprised of five species; one large fruited spotted gum (*Corymbia henryii*), two broad leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa*),

one small fruited grey gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*), tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), and three Queensland blue gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*). Numerous individuals contained hollows.

The numerous figs (*Ficus* spp), hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia**), bats wing coral (*Erythrina vespitilio*) and weeping bottlebrush (*Melaleuca viminalis*) are all species which are likely to have been planted. The exotic camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora**) and Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis**) are restricted biosecurity matters (refer **Section 4.4.1**), and although it is not possible to be definitive as to whether they have been planted or are wild germinations (in the case of these trees), their location, landscape context and size suggests that they have been cultivated and may represent trees from early park plantings.

There are two dead trees with hollows included in this group. Although dead trees may provide management issues for parkland areas (with respect to risk management (falling branches)), there are specific measures which can be employed to maintain habitat utility whilst reducing risks to park users.

5.6 Botanical survey

During the assessment for the wider Victoria Park / Barrambin site survey, a total of 363 vascular plants representing 77 genera were recorded. Of the 362 species 53% are species considered to be 'wild' (self-propagating) species, 43% have been planted and the remainder (4%) are species that are both planted and also occur as wild germinating species.

A large proportion of the total plants recorded by the survey (both native and exotic) have been planted; four of which are species listed in the schedules of the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* as being conservation dependent. However, as these species; macadamia nut (*Macadamia integrifolia*), foxtail palm (*Wodyetia bifurcata*), Plunkett mallee (*Eucalyptus curtisii*) and small-leaved tamarind (*Diploglotus campbellii*) are considered to **not be in the wild**⁹ with respect to (DES) guidance, they have no conservation significance with respect to the State legislation (*Nature Conservation Act (Qld) 1992* and subordinate legislation; *Nature Conservation (Plant) Regulation (Qld) 2020*). No *in the wild* conservation dependent species of state significance were detected.

The macadamia nut is a listed vulnerable species with respect to the EPBC Act. The four specimens detected by the tree survey, do not occur in any patch of relict or native vegetation community, nor do any of the pre-clear communities represent habitats from which the species is recorded (Costello et al 2000).

The comprehensive notated listing of each species recorded during the assessment, identifying whether they are endemic, non-endemic native or exotic, their status with respect to Federal, State or Local biodiversity significance lists, status with respect to pest listings at the state and local level, vegetative form (tree, shrub, herb, grass etc) and cultivation status (wild germination, cultivated) is contained in **Appendix E**.

5.6.1 Significant species

Nineteen significant species (listed in Table 8.2.4.3D of the Biodiversity areas overlay code) have been identified by site survey as being present within the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin site and all occur within the LGID boundary except for blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) which is located on the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin master plan Site. The species included within are:

1. Large-leaf spotted gum (*Corymbia henryi*)
2. Spotted gum (*Corymbia variegata*)
3. Pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia*)
4. Brushbox (*Lophostemon confertus*)
5. Queensland blue gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)

⁹ *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, Section 7, in the wild – independent state of natural liberty
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6. Northern grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*)
7. Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*)
8. Swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*)
9. Red mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*)
10. Small fruited grey gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*)
11. Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) – occurs outside LGID boundary within greater Victoria Park / Barrambin master plan
12. Gum topped box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*)
13. Tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*)
14. Silver-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*)
15. Plunkett mallee (*Eucalyptus curtisii*)
16. Tindale's stringybark (*Eucalyptus tindaliae*)
17. Needlebark stringybark (*Eucalyptus planchoniana*)
18. Flooded gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*)
19. Macadamia nut (*Macadamia integrifolia*)

Of this group, red mahogany, swamp mahogany, Sydney blue gum, silver-leaved ironbark, blackbutt and Plunkett mallee are not normally associated with **preclearance vegetation** types found at the locality and are likely to have been or are known to have been planted as cultivated ornamental plantings.

The comprehensive notated listing of for each species recorded during the assessment, identifying their status with respect to Federal, State or Local biodiversity significance lists is contained in **Appendix E**.

5.6.2 Non-native pest plants

Of the total number of 362 species recorded for the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin site, 188 (52%) are exotic. Additionally, two are invasive native plants not indigenous to South East Queensland (SEQ) which are considered to be pests. Of the exotic species 54 (29%) are declared pests. There are 16 species listed as restricted invasive plant pests by the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Schd 2, Part 2). These species carry a complimentary listing within Council's Biodiversity Plan (BCC 2018). The Biosecurity Plan also identifies priority species for management within the Brisbane LGA. Species which may cause potential detrimental impacts (environmental weeds), are priorities for management through the *Natural Assets Local Law 2013*.

These pest species are outlined below. A number of species listed within the Biosecurity Plan are listed in multiple categories. Where this is the case, they have been identified only in the category of higher significance ranked from highest to lowest, below. Refer to **Appendix E.2** for greater clarification on species with multiple listings.

Biosecurity Act

- madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia**)
- ground asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus**)
- climbing asparagus fern (*Asparagus africanus**)
- mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense**)
- Captain Cook tree (*Caseabela thevetia**)
- Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis**)
- camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora**)
- lantana (*Lantana camara**)
- creeping lantana (*Lantana montividentis**)
- common pest pear (*Opuntia stricta**)
- broad-leaved peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius**)
- fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis**)
- African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulate**)
- Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata**)
- giant Paramatta grass (*Sporobolus fertilis**)
- yellow bells (*Tecoma stans**)

BCC Priority species

* exotic species in Queensland with reference to Brown GK & Bostock PD. 2020. *Census of the Queensland Flora 2020*. Queensland Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government. www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/census-of-the-queenslandflora-2020, accessed 9 March 2021.

- cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati**)
- African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum**)

NALL Species

- khaki weed (*Alternanthera pungens**)
- tropical milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica**)
- purple succulent (*Callisia fragrans**)
- Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana**)
- cadaghi (*Corymbia torelliana**)
- dyschoriste (*Dyschoriste depressa**)
- evergreen ash (*Fraxinus griffithii**)
- mile-a-minute (*Ipomoea cairica**)
- jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia**)
- golden rain tree (*Koelreuteria elegans**)
- leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala**)
- sirato (*Macroptilium atropurpureum**)
- Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus**)
- pongamia tree (*Millettia pinnata**)
- mock orange (*Murraya paniculata**)
- fishbone fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia**)
- oleander (*Nerium oleander**)
- mickey mouse bush (*Ochna serrulata**)
- bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum**)
- corky passion vine (*Passiflora suberosa**)
- castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis**)
- mother-in-law tongue (*Sansevieria trifasciata**)
- umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla**)
- Easter cassia (*Senna pendula* var. *glabrata**)
- South African pigeon grass (*Setaria sphacelata**)
- giant devil's fig (*Solanum chrysotrichum**)
- wild tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum**)
- blackberry nightshade (*Solanum nigrum**)
- devil's fig (*Solanum torvum**)
- Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense**)
- Cocos palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana**)
- tipuana (*Tipuana tipu**)
- Japanese sunflower (*Tithonia diversifolia**)
- hairy wandering jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis**)
- Moses -in-the-cradle (*Tradescantia spathacea**)
- signal grass (*Urochloa decumbens**)

The comprehensive notated listing of for each species recorded during the assessment, whether they are endemic, non-endemic native or exotic is contained in **Appendix D.2**.

5.7 Vegetation communities

Vegetation community mapping for the Master Plan identified 11 vegetation communities and 11 sub-community types (**Figure 5.9**).

None of the vegetation communities are significant at National, State or Local levels of biodiversity planning significance. Vegetation communities present are described below. Complete species listings for each community are found in **Appendix E.3**. The vegetation communities are generally representative of parkland plantings with maintained lawns.

non-indigenous native species naturalised in South East Queensland.
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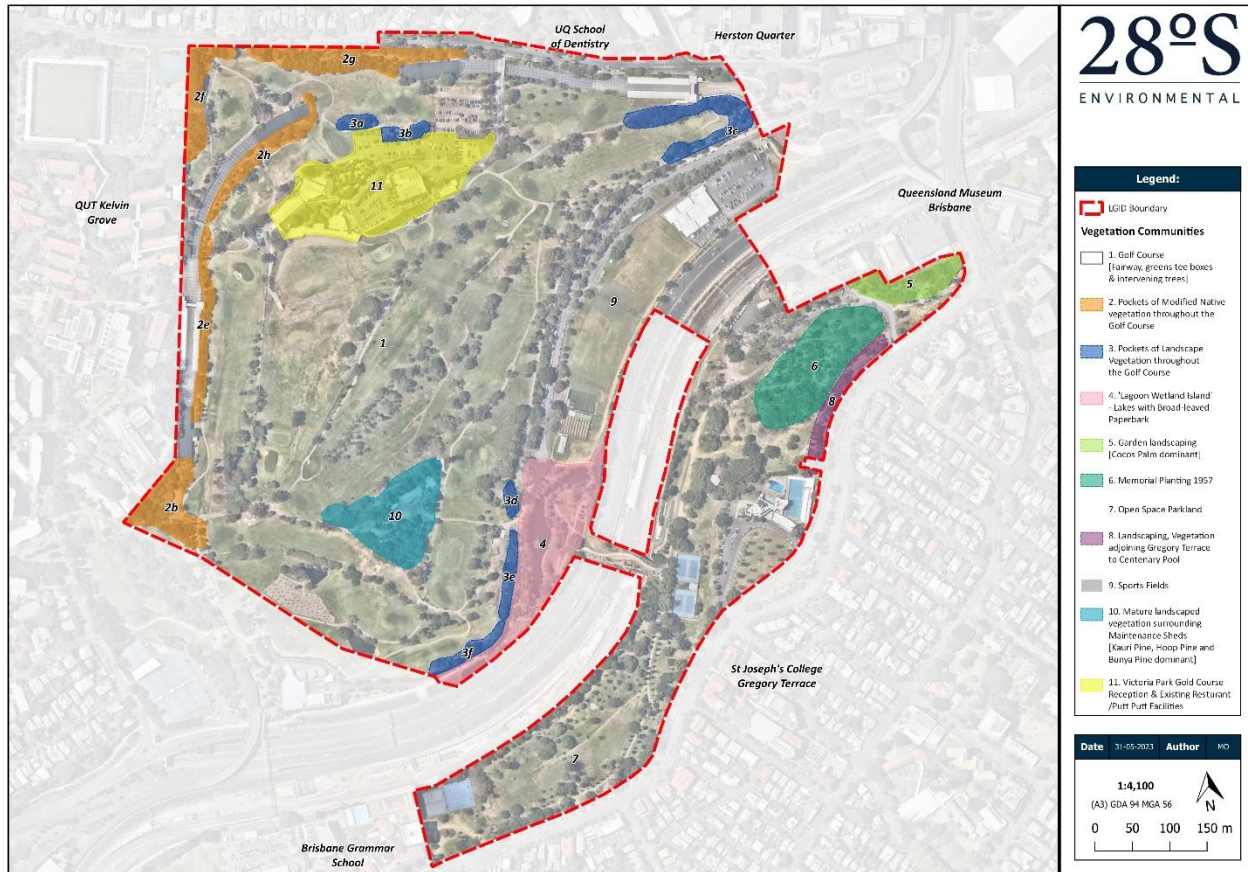


Figure 5.9: Vegetation communities

(See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

5.7.1 Vegetation community 1 – main parkland

This community represents the greater balance of Victoria Park / Barrambin, comprising maintained lawn and grass and intervening trees. The parkland is well manicured with both routine manual and mechanical maintenance practices readily evident.

A species list documenting all graminoid, herbaceous and woody vegetation species has been collated and supplements the detailed tree mapping exercise that was undertaken throughout this community. The species present consist of relictual canopy species representative of the former vegetation community types, species which have established from wild germinations and cultivated native and exotic species.

5.7.2 Vegetation community 2 – modified native vegetation

Community 2 consists of a cluster of proximally close vegetation comprising (mostly) relictual canopy species representative in parts, of former REs. Other areas of vegetation community 2 exist within the master plan area however are not within the LGID boundary and therefore not addressed within this TEAR.

Community 2 is situated in the western precincts of the Parkland (to the north of the ICB) in the vicinity of QUTs Kelvin Grove Campus. This community has been broken up into several units due to the variability of species composition, condition and functionality within the landscape.

The majority of these patches support native species and, in many cases, these have been retained in situ or allowed to naturally regenerate. Although many of the patches are heavily degraded, they do provide a tangible indicator of the vegetation community types predating non-indigenous settlement. Other areas of modified vegetation exist within the master plan area however are not within the LGID boundary (2a and 2c).

5.7.2.1 Vegetation community 2b

Community 2b adjoins the common boundary with QUT Kelvin Grove campus. This is a patch variable vegetation **strata**, coverage and condition. A small planting bed has been established in the north. Historically cleared, this vegetation patch overlays an area formerly mapped as RE12.11.5 with minor areas of RE 12.11.3.

Structurally, the patch consists of regenerating woodland around a water tank in the west, heavily degraded mid-mature woodland to open forest in the south-west and less degraded woodland persisting in the southeast portion of the patch.

The canopy is the EDL and is dominated by small-fruited grey gum +/- northern grey ironbark +/- Queensland blue gum, spotted gum (subsp. *variegata*) and broad-leaved white mahogany (*Eucalyptus carnea*), with a median height of 18 m (ranging from 15-22 m) and canopy cover ranging from 25-50%. These species are consistent with preclear REs.

Mid-mature, germinating cadaghi# a non-local, native Australian species from the edge of rainforests of northern Queensland are prevalent on the western side of the large water tank. Its establishment is the result of wild germinations of this species. The species has become naturalised in (SEQ) but is considered to be an environment weed (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/cadaghi>). The sub-canopy is dominated by hickory wattle and juvenile canopy species.

The shrub layer is sparse throughout the patch except in the south-west where exotic tree and vine species are prevalent, and the groundcover throughout the patch is heavily degraded numerous weeds of untended areas. The garden escape garden escape which has become common in waste ground and disturbed around urban areas; purple succulent* creates a dense groundcover. This species is also a recognised environmental weed within Queensland and the BCC LGA (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/purple-succulent>).

LGA (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/chinese-celtis>) and mickey mouse bush* which is widely naturalised in eastern Australia. The median height of the shrub layer is 2 m and cover is 5-10%.

The dense groundcover is dominated by the environmental weed *Guinea grass, and weed cat's claw creeper* (restricted biosecurity matter under *Biodiversity Act 2014* and a complimentary declaration within the BCC LGA) (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/cats-claw-creeper>) is also prevalent within the patch. Cat's-claw creeper is a climbing weed which can climb into the canopy and smother the canopy.

5.7.2.2 Vegetation community 2e

Vegetation community 2e is to the east and the INB to the west. It is a long narrow planted batter comprising well-established rainforest species forming nearly a closed canopy with occasional brush box and hoop pine.

Numerous large small-fruited grey gum and Queensland blue gum (representative of preclear RE12.11.5), canopy species persist in the north-east portion of the patch and extend to the north.

The sub-canopy is the EDL and is commonly comprised of lilly pillies (*Syzygium* spp.), weeping lilly pillie (*Waterhousea floribunda*), tulipwood (*Harpullia pendula*) and tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) with a median height of 6 m and a cover of 60-90%. Groundcover is limited throughout the patch.

5.7.2.3 Vegetation community 2f

Patch comprised of two vegetation cohorts; a historically planted grove on batter with a poorly formed/maintained drainage line at the toe of slope, at the north of the patch, and regenerating native

vegetation on the slope to the south. It adjoins the QUT Kelvin Grove campus to the west and Herston Road to the north.

Planted Grove

The canopy is the EDL and is dominated by cadaghi* with a median height of 16 m (ranging from 14-20 m) with a cover of 30-60%. Occasional emergent Queensland blue gum and spotted gum (consistent with preclear RE12.11.5) to 26 m present. The sub-canopy and shrub layer are dominated by shrubby weed species evidence of progressive / staged removal Guinea grass and other weed to common boundary with QUT. Note that extensive rank stands of Guinea Grass extend well into the QUT campus and a strategic / complimentary approach to weed removal with QUT counterparts would be useful to mitigate the risk of reinfestation. Southern parts of the unit are yet to be weeded and extensive guinea grass is present. Other weeds persisting include opuntia stricta, *Ochna serrulata* (mickey mouse bush), *Caseabela thevetia* (Captain Cook plant) and cadaghi*.

Native Regrowth

The canopy is the EDL and comprises spotted gum, northern grey ironbark and pink bloodwood with a median height of 19 m and a cover of 40%. The sub-canopy comprises of juvenile canopy species and hickory wattle. The median height is 9 m (ranging from 7-12 m) and foliage cover is 5-10%.

The shrub layer is dominated by hickory wattle with a median height of 2 m (ranging from 1.5-2.5 m) with a cover of 5%. The ground cover is dominated by exotic species including Guinea grass* (environmental weed) and Johnson grass* (Biosecurity Plan; NALL listing) as well as various exotic herbs.

5.7.2.4 Vegetation community 2g

Vegetation community 2g consists of a narrow band of vegetation on a steep north facing batter adjoining Herston Road. Vegetation consists of mature canopy species (characteristic of preclear RE12.11.5), cultivated ornamental plantings, and younger screen plantings associated with the INB.

The canopy is the EDL and is dominated by belah¹⁰ (*Casuarina cristata*) with a median height of 13 m and a cover of 30-50%, with larger northern grey ironbark and small-fruited grey gum (>20 m in height) prevalent along Herston Road.

5.7.2.5 Vegetation community 2h

Vegetation community 2g consists of a narrow strip of residual trees to the south of the INB to the northwest of the clubhouse / recreation facilities. It contains cultivated trees and shrubs and natural regeneration. Preclear RE is 12.11.5.

The canopy is dominated by Queensland blue gum and spotted gum with a median height of 22 m and a cover of less than 10%. The sub-canopy is the EDL and is comprised of Queensland blue gum, pink bloodwood and hickory wattle with a median height of 10 m (range of 6-11 m) and cover ranging from 10-40%. The groundcover is moderately to markedly degraded.

5.7.3 Vegetation community 3 – landscaped vegetation

Community 3 consists of a number of concise patches that occur (mostly) along the northern, eastern and south eastern portions of the northern parkland. They have been separated due to the variability of species

¹⁰ no fruit was located to definitely determine species identification, and species may also potentially be swamp oak (*Casuarina glauca*).

composition, condition and functionality of the vegetation within the landscape. The majority of these patches represent planted cohorts associated with the former golf course.

These patches have been demarcated separate from Community 1 (within which they occur) as they are generally comprised of shrub and low tree species that are likely to have been too small (i.e. < 150 mm DBH) to be picked up in the site-wide tree survey.

5.7.3.1 Vegetation community 3a

Vegetation community 3a consists of a small planting between the northern verge of Herston Road/Busway and the carpark to the north of the clubhouse / function facilities. It is dominated by lilly pillies (*Syzygium* spp.) species which make up the EDL with a median height of 5 m (ranging from 3-6 m) and 70-90% cover. Two emergent mid-mature eucalypts (height 8-10m) are present within this patch. The groundcover is sparse and spays maintained at the edges.

5.7.3.2 Vegetation community 3b

Vegetation community 3b is located north of the main carpark proximally close to vegetation community 3a. The canopy comprises of two large, mature northern grey ironbark and one Port Jackson fig (*Ficus rubignosa*). evidence of extensive understorey weed removal was observed; however, mature specimens of *Leucaena leucocephala* (Leucaena) remains.

The sub-canopy dominated by tuckeroo +/- hickory wattle, has a median height of 4 m (ranging from 3-5 m) with a cover of 20-30%. The groundcover is the EDL and is dominated by spiny-headed mat rush (*Lomandra longifolia*) with pockets dominated by exotic species.

5.7.3.3 Vegetation community 3c

Vegetation community 3c extends eastward on the northeastern boundary along the INB, and then southwest along the Gilchrist Avenue boundary for some 50 m. The small patch of vegetation on the embankment consists primarily of mid-mature eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp.) to the north tending to Indian siris (*Albizia lebbek*[#]) and brush cherry (*Syzygium australe*) to the south.

The canopy is the EDL and comprises of northern grey ironbark, tallowwood and Queensland blue gum in the north with a median height of 14 m (ranging from 13-15 m) with a cover of 50%. In the south the canopy is dominated by brush cherry and Indian siris[#] with a median height of 8 m. The shrub-layer is mostly absent, and the groundcover, sparse and degraded has been mass planted with spiny-headed mat rush.

5.7.3.4 Vegetation community 3d

Vegetation community 3d is a small pocket of planted natives on batter between open lawn and bikeway adjoining Gilchrist Avenue. The canopy is the EDL and is dominated by Brisbane golden wattle (*Acacia fimbriata*), hickory wattle and silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*). The median canopy height is 5 m (ranging from 4-6 m) and foliage cover is 40%.

The shrub layer is dominated by canopy species, coffee bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*), swamp hibiscus (*Hibiscus diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius*), and jacaranda*.

The groundcover is variably degraded by exotic species, primarily dychroiste* an emerging environmental weed within the BCC LGA (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/dyschoriste>), with spiny-headed mat rush and Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica**) also prevalent.

5.7.3.5 Vegetation community 3e

The northern end of Vegetation community 3e is similar to Vegetation community 3d with established vegetation beneath a silky oak canopy. The remainder of this patch comprises of a canopy of jacaranda*, Chinese celtis* and a single crow's ash (*Flindersia australis*) with a heavily degraded lower strata dominated by bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea* sp.*), cat's claw creeper* and night-blooming cactus (*Hylocereus* sp.*) with all three extending into the canopy and sub-canopy. An exposed rock cutting adjoining the York's Hollow bike path accounts for 50-70% of the southern portion of this patch.

5.7.3.6 Vegetation community 3f

Vegetation community 3f adjoins the ICB to the east. It consists of a narrow and atypical mix of primarily native species with significant weed establishment in open areas. The canopy is the EDL and is dominated by sally wattle (*Acacia salicina*), Queensland blue gum, silky oak and kauri pine (*Agathis robusta*) with a median height of 8 m (ranging from 7-10 m) with a cover of 20-50%. The sub-canopy is dominated by sally wattle, Chinese celtis* and weeping lilly pilli.

Where present, the shrub layer is dominated by the exotic, environmental weeds (both in Queensland and the BCC LGA); giant devil's fig (*Solanum chrysotrichum**) (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/giant-devils-fig>) and glycine (*Neonotonia wightii**) (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/glycine>).

The groundcover is dominated by the exotic species *Guinea grass, the environmental weed South African pigeon grass (**Setaria sphacelata*) (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/south-african-pigeon-grass>) and Cobblers Pegs (**Bidens pilosa*).

'Grove of pink flowers'

A narrow row of densely planted oleander (**Nerium oleander**) with a median height of 6 m and a cover of >90% persists and is interspersed with Chinese celtis*, Giant devil's fig*, Cadaghi# and the environmental weed leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala**) (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/leucaena>).

A small drain is present to the south of the embankment with two large Small-fruited Grey Gum in the head of the drain.

5.7.4 Vegetation community 4 – Lagoon / Wetland Island

Vegetation community 4 is a small within the York's Hollow wetland of less than less than 100 m² in area. It supports broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) with a median height of 10 m as well as stunted *cockspur coral tree (*Erythrina x sykesii**) a weed on Council's significant investigation list (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/common-coral-tree>), broad-leaved pepper* an environmental weed (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/broadleaved-pepper>) and the declared Chinese celtis*. Numerous Ibis (*Threskiornis molucca*) actively nesting within the weed species.

The central and southern portions of the patch contain moderately well-maintained park; however, north-east portion is more degraded, particularly at the water's edge. A small grove of swamp oak with a median height of 10 m on the batter to the northeast and with a groundcover dominated by the environmental weed *Guinea Grass.

A drain flows into the lake from the west. A footbridge traverses the channel near the tie-in to the lake and the vegetative cover at this location is dominated by native species and the surrounds are reasonably well maintained with knotweed (*Persicaria attenuata*), water couch (*Paspalum distichum*), narrow-leaved cumbungi (*Typha domingensis*) and creeping water primrose (*Ludwigia peploides* subsp. *montevidensis*) prevalent in the channel. Further to the west, the drain tends to a rock-armoured trapezoidal stormwater drain nestled between the ICB and a pedestrian/bikeway. The vegetative cover within the western portion is variously composed of native and exotic species, the latter tending more prevalent to the west.

5.7.5 Vegetation community 5 – Garden landscape planting (dominated by cocos palm)

Vegetation community 5 is situated in the Spring Hill Interface to the south of the ICB and to the west of the Energex facility fronting Bowen Bridge Road. It occurs in an area of preclear RE12.12.3. It consists of a poorly maintained garden to the west of the main Energex building. The canopy comprises of carbeen (*Corymbia tessellaris*), spotted gum and silky oak with a median height of 20 m and a cover of 20-30%.

The sub-canopy is the EDL and is dominated by cocos palm*, an environmental weed (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/cocos-palm>), the declared Chinese celtis* and the environmental weed cadaghi# with a median height of 15 m and a cover of 30-60%. The T3 layer (second sub-canopy) comprises of sub-canopy species with *oleander also prevalent. The groundcover is sparse and primarily comprised of exotic species. Some past management of *cat's claw creeper is evident.

5.7.6 Vegetation community 6 – memorial planting 1957

Vegetation community 6 is a 1957 memorial planting (Gundoo Memorial Grove of eucalypts) by Brisbane Girl's Grammar School students, located to the southwest of vegetation community 5. The trees at this location are of variable health with a large number of trees displaying crown dieback/decline. Upslope of this area are a number of scattered rainforest species.

The eastern portion of patch fragmented with the age and health of the trees in this portion lower than in other areas of the patch. It was noted that extensive weeding has recently occurred with the understorey being mulched and subject to understorey planting. No obvious weeds other than *Dyschoriste depressa* (*Dyschoriste*). Large figs and mid-mature foambark (*Jagera pseudorhus*), tuckeroo and brush box persist on the southeast corner of the patch.

5.7.7 Vegetation community 7 – open space parkland

Vegetation community 7 comprises open space parkland within the Spring Hill locality of the parkland. Few formalised plantings are present. Instead scattered trees of varying ages, health and size persist, with the understorey comprising mown lawn dominated by green couch (**Cynodon dactylon*), bahia grass* an environmental weed (<https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/bahia-grass>) with occasional weed trees or small clumps of trees present.

5.7.8 Vegetation community 8 - landscape planting (Gregory Terrace to Centenary Pool)

Vegetation community 8 consist of distinct clumps of planted trees and shrubs along Gregory Terrace to the south of Centenary Pool. The eastern portion of the patch comprises of three clumps of screwpine (*Pandanus tectorius*) and bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae**) with a median height of 9 m and a dense clump of golden bamboo (**Phyllostachys aurea*). Clumps to the west primarily comprise of bird of paradise*. The western extent of the patch is comprised of jacaranda* along the footpath at the top of the batter.

5.7.9 Vegetation community 9 – sports fields

Vegetation community 9 is a routinely maintained sports ground/oval for public and School use (St Joesph's College, Gregory Terrace). The open space flows gently to the north-east, however temporary fencing, and bunting surrounding the offices and parking for the Cross River Rail contractors is impending drainage.

A shallow, informal drain flows along the edge of a low retaining wall on the eastern side of the oval. A narrow garden above the retaining wall and adjacent to the western wall of the ICB supports six well-spaced weeping

figs (*Ficus benjamina*) installed during recent widening of the exit lane to Gilchrist Avenue from the ICB, and scattered *jacaranda and Illawarra flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*). The groundcover layer of this garden was commonly composed of spiny-headed mat-rush and various exotic herbs and grasses. The garden bed is heavily degraded in the south-western extent.

Woody vegetation within the balance of this patch, excluding trees fringing Gilchrist Avenue, is limited to four large Indian siris# adjacent to a carpark terrace on the western side of the oval.

5.7.10 Vegetation community 10 – landscaping around maintenance sheds

Vegetation community 10 represents a reasonably dense patch of planted vegetation in a central southern portion of North Park. The patch is associated with maintenance sheds and canopy species include hoop pine, kauri pine, bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), plum pine (*Podocarpus elatus*) and *cocos palm. The canopy includes numerous large feature specimens. A clipped, 3 m high hedge of exotic hibiscus species (*Hibiscus* spp.).

The understorey to the south of the maintenance facility is used for the disposal of excess soil, fill and organic refuse. As such, a number of exotic weedy species have established in this untended area and continue to spread into other parts of this patch.

5.7.11 Vegetation community 11 – landscaping and gardens around the reception, restaurants and putt putt

Vegetation community 11 consists of a variety of landscaped ornamental and 'kitchen garden' plantings gardens surrounding the reception centre and car park. As such, the community is represented by a variable palette of planted landscaping species.

The community is routinely maintained and manicured, however the south-facing bank supporting a dense planting of spiny-headed mat-rush between the club house/driving range and the reception centre was found to be moderately degraded by the establishment of various exotic herbs and grasses.

5.7.12 Surrounding gardens - heritage building (original clubhouse)

The planting is a formal / semi-formal planting around the historic clubhouse on Gilchrist Avenue, opposite the Royal Brisbane Hospital. The planting palette is of a historic style typical of the older established formal gardens in the Herston area.

The vegetation in proximity to the Heritage building comprises of jacaranda*, weeping fig in the north east and hoop pine, silky oak, camphor laurel* (restricted invasive plant <https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/camphor-laurel>), with common landscape species the dominating the remainder of the patch.

Four large Small-leaved Figs (*Ficus obliqua*) are situated the northern side of the site and four large Chinese celtis* located along the north-west boundary.

5.7.13 Gilchrist Avenue planting

The Gilchrist Avenue planting represents well-established trees fringing the road and footpaths. The community has been established over the past 20 years to afford a green break for residents in Spring Hill and to compensate for the loss of vegetation when the ICB was constructed. There are a number of older mature specimens (eg hoop pine and *jacaranda) which predate these actions.

Canopy species include jacaranda*, Indian siris#, cadaghi#, hoop pine, tuckeroo and crepe myrtle* with four large mature Northern Grey Ironbark on the broadest section of the reserve on the northern side of the road.

The groundcover is primarily comprised of mechanically maintained grass (+/- herbs) to the south and a poorly maintained garden beds with Guinea Grass* +/- liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides**) and common exotic herbs.

Further to the south, the north side tends to camphor laurel*, Chinese celtis*, silky oak, poinciana (*Delonix regia**) and hoop pine with a variable shrub layer dominated by Brisbane golden wattle, coffee bush, swamp hibiscus and juvenile canopy species.

5.8 Regional Ecosystems and vegetation community condition

None of the vegetation identified during the assessment would constitute regulated vegetation with respect to the *Vegetation Management Act (Qld) 1999*, on account of small patch size, and past disturbance. Overall quality of the more naturalistic patches of vegetation present, those with canopy and shrub layers approximately representative of pre-disturbance vegetation types, is fair to poor on account of overall weed dominance of ground and in places, shrub strata.

The patches of vegetation which have had greater interventions; having been planted beds or received substantive understorey plantings have been better maintained with the overall weed loading and dominance much reduced when compared with their more natural counterparts.

Of the 11 vegetation community types described, community 2 consisting of clusters of proximally close vegetation comprising (mostly) relictual canopy species representative in parts, of former REs 12.11.3 (on lower and mid-slopes), and 12.11.5 (on ridges and crests). The majority of these patches support native species and, in many cases, these have been retained in-situ or allowed to naturally regenerate. Although many of the patches are heavily degraded and poorly maintained, they do provide a tangible indicator of the vegetation community types predating non-indigenous settlement.

It is noted that one, small area of mapped RE12.11.5 occurs along the central western boundary of Victoria Park, west of the busway netting. All trees which comprise this mapped area occur within the adjoining QUT property; however, canopy overhang has projected mapping onto Victoria Park.

6.0 Fauna Assessment

6.1 Habitat connectivity and features

6.1.1 Connectivity

Within Victoria Park / Barrambin, larger and more aggressive birds and bats freely move around, accessing resources as available. However, the ability for smaller fauna to disperse is limited by an absence of continuous vegetation coverage and tree canopy. An absence of favourable conditions and wildlife management infrastructure on the land bridge across the ICB (e.g. shelter vegetation, ground structure, refuge poles, glider poles / rope bridges) effectively prevents the movement of most fauna between the Spring Hill and Kelvin Grove components. The existing Local Habitat connectivity is shown in **Figure 6.1**.

Within the site shrub and ground strata tend to be weed dominated, and microhabitats such as coarse woody debris, deep forest litter, rocks and rock shelves are absent. The absence of these features and floristically depauperate lower vegetation strata will all have an effect on species diversity and abundance. The existing ecological connectivity can be seen in **Figure 6.1a**, with the future proposed ecological connectivity shown in **Figure 6.1b**. As is shown within the connectivity Figures far greater connections will be provided through the increased greenspace and canopy of the proposed Master Plan to what currently exists onsite.



Figure 6.1a: Current ecological connectivity

(See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)



Figure 6.1b: Proposed Ecological connectivity

(See full list of A3 Figures at the back of this report)

6.1.2 Habitat trees

The site contains multiple large hollow-bearing trees which provide habitat for resident arboreal species including possums, gliders, lorikeets and microbats, frogs and snakes. Large flowering Eucalyptus spp. on site provide a valuable nectar resource for a range of species including flying-foxes (*Pteropus* spp.), lorikeets, honeyeaters, and scansorial/arboreal mammals which forage on eucalypt blossoms (e.g. squirrel gliders). Flowering eucalypts may also provide forage for the swift parrot and regent honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*) both MNES fauna species. Although both species are unlikely to occur on site, recent records (<3 years) of both species occur within 25 km.

6.2 Methods, survey conditions and analysis

Targeted fauna surveys were undertaken between January 25 and January 29, 2021 (inclusive) and included bird surveys, Elliot trapping (ground and tree based), field camera traps, Anabat (electronic microbat survey), habitat searches (where possible) and spotlighting. Bird surveys and spotlighting were not restricted to discrete locations but rather undertaken along 'fauna traverses'. Further details of survey methods are provided below.

Data collected during the survey was recorded in half-hour blocks with a complete species list compiled for each block. This allowed **species accumulation** curves to be constructed with time as a measure of survey effort.

Weather conditions during the survey period were mostly fine and hot. Over the survey period (January 25 – January 29), 5 mm of rain was recorded at Brisbane. Daily minimum temperatures were between 19.4°C and 23.3°C. Daily maximum temperatures were between 28.9°C and 31.4°C. Rainfall and temperature at the survey site is likely to have reflected these conditions¹¹.

No adverse weather conditions which may have hindered survey efforts were encountered during the survey. Very little rain fell during the survey, which may have masked the presence of some frog species.

Half-hour survey blocks were accumulated for the entire duration of the survey, and the total number of unique species detected in each subsequent block was recorded. Detections from each survey methodology were collated into one large species dataset. This data was transcribed into a **community matrix**¹² within each half-hour block.

Since species accumulation models make no distinction mathematically between multiple sites and repeat surveys of a single site, using survey block as a proxy for multiple sites is valid if survey effort is constant throughout each block. As the survey was divided equally into half hour survey blocks, the resulting curve will be valid. A species accumulation curve for the entire survey was produced in R Studio (R Core Team 2020) using the package *vegan* (Oksanen *et al.* 2020) and the recommended “exact” method, which finds the expected curve based on multiple random resampling of all survey blocks.

6.2.1 Database searches

EPBC PMST noted 58 fauna species listed under the EPBC Act as having the potential to occur within the Study Area, which comprised the following:

- One frog species
- One insect species
- Eight mammal species
- 19 conservation significant migratory species
- 29 bird species
- Six reptile species.

the WildNet search extract returned 45 fauna species listed under the NC Act or EPBC Act as having the potential to occur with the Study Area, which comprised:

- One fish species
- Two frog species
- 31 bird species
- Three insect species
- Five mammal species;

¹¹ Bureau of Meteorology weather station 040913 (Brisbane).

¹² Each half-hour block was entered as a proxy for “site”. Because species accumulation models make no distinction mathematically between multiple sites and repeat surveys of a single site, using survey block as a proxy for multiple sites is valid if survey effort is constant throughout each block. A species accumulation curve for the entire survey was produced in R Studio (R Core Team 2020) using the package *vegan* (Oksanen *et al.* 2020) and the recommended “exact” method, which finds the expected curve based on multiple random resampling of all survey blocks.

- Two reptile species.

Interrogation of the WildNet search extract also identified 13 locally significant fauna species (some of which are also listed under NC Act and EPBC Act) as having the potential to occur within the study area, which comprised:

- Seven bird species
- Four mammal species
- One reptile species
- One amphibian species.

Database searches are found in **Appendix B, C and D** .

6.2.2 Fauna surveys

6.2.2.1 Spotlighting

Spotlighting surveys were conducted over four nights between January 25 and January 28 (inclusive) by two observers using high-powered headtorches for 1.5 – 3 hours each night. Stag watches were conducted at four locations across two nights on January 25 and January 27. Each stage was watched by a single observer for one hour commencing just after sunset. Spotlight surveys covered all remnant habitat on-site and routes were randomised each night.

6.2.2.2 Bird surveys

Daily traverses were conducted over five mornings between January 26 and January 29 (inclusive) by two observers for 1.5 – 2.5 hours each morning. Traverses covered all remnant habitat on-site and routes were randomised each morning.

6.2.2.3 Camera traps

Camera-trap surveys were conducted over four nights between January 25 and January 29. Twelve motion-activated infrared cameras were deployed across the site (see **Figure 6.2**). Eight cameras were attached to trees ~30 cm off the ground and aimed at a PVC bait-holders containing a chicken neck and further baited with macadamia oil and peanut butter. Four cameras were installed ~3m up a tree trunk and aimed at another tree smeared with sugar water and honey. All cameras operated continuously on the following settings:

- high-sensitivity trigger
- 3 images per trigger
- 0 second interval between triggers.

All animals within the images captured were identified to species level where possible.

6.2.2.4 Elliott trap surveys

Elliott trap surveys were conducted using Elliott Type A trap (hereafter “trap”). Forty traps were deployed across three trap-lines over four nights between January 25 and January 28 (inclusive; see **Figure 6.2**). Two lines consisted of 15 traps; one line consisted of ten traps. Traps were baited with a ball of peanut butter and rolled oats which was replenished as needed. All traps were checked each morning and all animals captured were identified to species level.

6.2.2.5 Bat surveys

Bat surveys were conducted using an Anabat™ Express and Anabat™ Swift passive bat detectors (hereafter 'Anabat'). One Anabat was deployed at three locations over three nights, and a second was deployed at two locations over two nights between January 25 and January 29 (see **Figure 6.2**). Anabats were set to "Night Only" and "zero-crossing" recording. Data was sent to Greg Ford (Balance Environmental) for analysis.

6.2.2.6 Survey effort

Table 6.1 below shows total survey effort for the individual survey methodologies outlined above. Methodologies calculated by survey hours are based on two independent observers eg. a two-hour survey duration equals four hours total survey effort. Methodologies calculated by trap-nights equal the number of traps/devices multiplied by the total number of nights active.



Figure 6.2: Fauna survey traverses and survey locations

Table 6.1: Survey methodologies, the number of traps or repeat surveys, and the number of survey hours or trap-nights for each method

Method	Number of traps / repeats	Trap nights	Survey hours
Morning traverse	8	-	15
Evening spotlight	8	-	17
Ground cameras	8	32	-

Method	Number of traps / repeats	Trap nights	Survey hours
Tree cameras	4	16	-
Elliot traps	40	160	-
Stag watches	4	-	4
Anabat	2	5	-

Species and methods of observation are identified as **Appendix E.1**.

6.3 Terrestrial vertebrates

6.3.1 Significant species identified by database searches

An assessment of habitat requirements was undertaken for conservation significant species (CREVNT, special least concern or locally listed species) identified during the desktop analysis (WildNet and PMST) to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the study area. Only migratory species that have been recorded within the WildNet Search or are listed as threatened or near threatened under the NC Act or EPBC Act were included in this assessment. This assessment was informed by the outcomes of the habitat characteristics identified during the field reconnaissance. The likelihood of occurrence for each fauna species was assigned one of the following categories:

- Nil – species for which habitat is clearly not present and/or there are no previous records (WildNet).
- Low – species with only a limited amount of suitable habitat available, restricted by the availability of key habitat features; no previous records obtained from WildNet.
- Moderate – species for which the broad habitat type is available (eg. as determined by RE mapping and ground-truthing), but are likely to be limited by the availability of one or more necessary habitat features (eg. hollow-bearing trees, key food resources) irrespective of whether there are previous records (WildNet).
- High – species for which both the broad habitat type is available and key habitat features are present and the species has been previously recorded (WildNet).

The predictive analysis conducted for the REF to assess the likelihood of occurrence identified 22 biodiversity significant fauna (threatened, migratory or locally listed) as having a moderate or high likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area. A review of the source data revealed that the bush stone curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*), a significant species locally was overlooked. As this species was known to be present on the site (it was observed during site familiarisation inspections in early January), it has been added to the list.

National and State listing

- Oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus opatus*)
- gull billed tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*)
- white throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
- caspian tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)
- swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*)
- black faced monarch (*Monarcha melanopsis*)
- little curlew (*Numenius minutus*)
- southern greater glider (*Petauroides volans*)
- Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*)
- spectacled monarch (*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*)

State Listing

- Richmond birdwing (*Ornithoptera richmondia*)
- crested tern (*Thalasseus bergii*)

National and Local

- white bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)
- grey headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)

Local Listing

- grey goshawk (*Accipiter novaehollandiae*)
- tusked frog (*Adelotus brevis*)
- wedge tailed eagle (*Aquila audax*)
- bush-stone curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*)
- buff banded rail (*Gallirallus philippensis*)
- squirrel glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*)
- black flying-fox (*Pteropus alecto*)
- little red flying-fox (*Pteropus scapulatus*)
- masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*)

The full list of conservation significant species recorded within the database search area is presented within **Appendix E.2**.

Perusal of the Wildnet data search revealed a further 37 locally significant species. The Wildnet search did however contain 'all historical records' potentially dating back to the 1700s. Many of the species listed are pre-1980 records and their presence is indicative of a much less urbanised development pattern and one signifying greater relict patches of connected native habitat. Filtering this data to create a post 1980 data set reduces the number to 19 species:

- chubby gungan (*Uperoleia rugosa*)
- white browed scrub wren (*Sericornis frontalis*)
- eastern egret (*Ardea alba modesta*)
- black necked stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*)
- white tree creeper (*Cormobates leucophaea*)
- topknot pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*)
- superb fruit dove (*Ptilinopus superbus*)
- welcome swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*)
- white eared monarch (*Carterornis leucotis*)
- red backed button quail (*Turnix maculosus*)
- yellowbellied sheath tail bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*)
- eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*)
- white striped freetail bat (*Austronomus australis*)
- greater broad nosed bat (*Scoteanax rueppellii*)
- snake necked turtle (*Chelodina longicollis*)
- yellow face whipsnake (*Demansia psammophis*)
- rough-scaled snake (*Tropidechis carinatus*)
- bandy bandy (*Vermicella annulata*)
- common scaly foot (*Pygopus lepidopodus*)

Of this group the micro bats (yellow bellied sheath tailed bat, white striped bat, greater broad nosed bat) were considered to be a high prospect for inhabiting the site on account that they are tree hollow roosting species; the remainder, utilising the methodology established by the REF, would be considered to have a moderate likelihood of presence. All of the bird species (excluding the welcome swallow) could be considered to occasionally utilise habitats present when undertaking seasonal/nomadic movement.

6.3.2 Site survey records

During the assessment, a total of 59 vertebrate species were recorded. The **species accumulation curve** (see **Figure 6.3**) analysis produced from the **community matrix** shows a considerable flattening of the curve by the ninth survey block (i.e. 4.5 h total survey time). At this point ~86% of all species detected during the survey had been observed. By the 27th survey block (i.e. 13.5h total survey time), over 95% of all species detected during the survey had been observed.

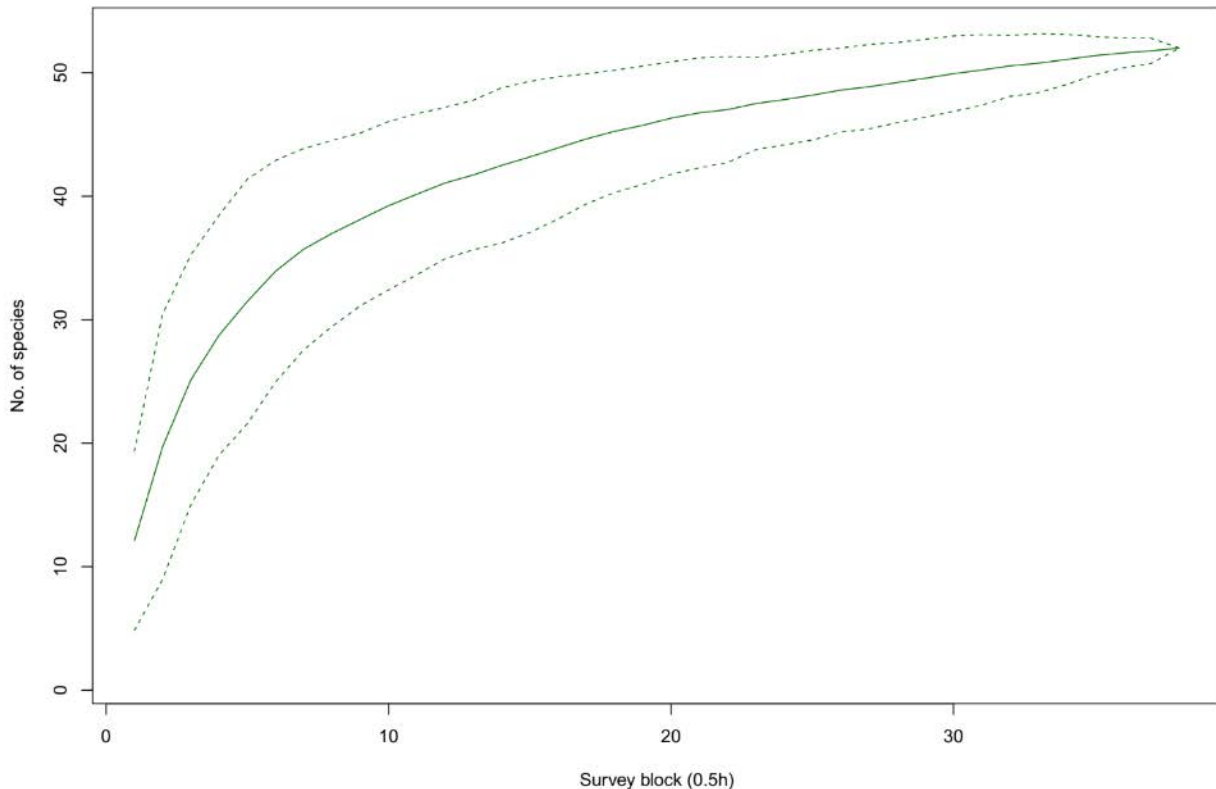


Figure 6.3: Species accumulation curve for Victoria Park using the “exact” method. Dashed lines show confidence intervals of two standard deviations (~95%)

Of the total of 59 vertebrate species recorded, two native amphibians, four native reptiles, 35 native birds, and 14 native mammals (see **Appendix E.2**). The remaining four species were exotic species, naturalised in Queensland.

Four non-native species were recorded – one amphibian (cane toad *Rhinella marina**), one reptile (Asian house gecko (*Hemidactylus frenata*), one bird rock dove/feral pigeon (*Columba livia**) and one mammal (black rat *Rattus rattus**). Two recorded Anabat calls were unresolved to species level.

6.3.3 Significant species

No threatened species at the Commonwealth or state levels were detected during the survey.

Seven species of citywide significance (listed in Table 8.2.4.3D of the Biodiversity areas overlay code) have been identified by site survey as being present within the Victoria Park Master Plan Area. They are:

- brown goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus*)
- welcome swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*)
- white-striped freetail-bat (*Austronomus australis*)
- squirrel glider¹³ (*Petaurus norfolcensis*)
- bush-stone curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*)
- black flying-fox (*Pteropus alecto*)
- little red flying-fox (*Pteropus scapulatus*)

¹³ Known squirrel glider habitat straddles the LGID boundary and is located within the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin master plan area. Furthermore squirrel gliders would utilise portions of the LGID site as habitat including to forage.

The comprehensive notated listing for each species recorded during the assessment, identifying their status with respect to Federal, State or Local biodiversity significance lists is contained in **Appendix E.2**.

6.3.1 Pest species

Of the total 59 species identified, four are exotic. Additionally, two are invasive native plants not endemic to SEQ which are considered to be pests. No avian, mammal or reptile pests listed as restricted invasive pests by the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Schd 2, Part 2) were identified during surveys. Species listed in the *Biosecurity Act 2014* carry a complimentary listing within Council's Biodiversity Plan (BCC 2018). The Biosecurity Plan also identifies priority species for management within the Brisbane LGA. One invasive species with the General Biodiversity Obligation supporting actions to manage species (biosecurity prevention and control program), management strategy prepared (IS) is identified:

- cane toad (*Rhinella marina**)

Additionally, although fox and feral cats were not identified by the surveys, their presence as resident wildlife on the site is well known to staff of Victoria Park. The comprehensive notated listing of for each species recorded during the assessment, whether they are native or exotic is contained in **Appendix E.2**.

6.4 Significant species

6.4.1 Brown goshawk

The brown goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus*) is a medium sized raptor which preys upon medium sized birds, small ground fauna, reptiles and insects. Ducks, cockatoos, pigeons and smaller passerines form a large component of prey. It is an accomplished ambush predator spending significant time sitting perched in the foliage waiting to burst from cover when unsuspecting prey strays too close.

The brown goshawk was assessed by the desktop studies as having a low likelihood of occurrence as a consequence of limited suitable foraging and breeding habitat is available within the study area. Whilst breeding habitat may be limited, Victoria Park does present a large area of particularly useful hunting habitat reminiscent of woodland which presents copses of trees from which brown goshawks can burst in pursuit of prey.

Its presence on site is in part due to the tall forest vegetation in which to perch, the large numbers of birds present and suitable matrix of vegetation and cleared areas in which it can use its overwhelming speed to catch prey. Enhancement of the parkland and retention of the matrix of large trees copses surrounded by lower vegetation / open areas, some of which were less visited (wilder areas) would mitigate against identified threats for this species in Brisbane; habitat loss, fragmentation and simplification (BCC, 2004).

6.4.2 Bush-stone curlew

The bush stone-curlew is a cryptic ground dwelling bird which is found throughout the site where suitable diurnal shelter habitat is present. During the day, bush stone-curlews tend to remain inactive, sheltering amongst tall grass or the shade of shrubs and trees, relying on their cryptic plumage to protect them from predators. When disturbed, they remain motionless. This works well as an evasion strategy for visual predators such as raptors but is ineffective against animals that hunt by scent such as foxes. It is a nocturnal species, that by night forages for frogs, spiders, insects, molluscs, crustaceans, snakes, lizards and small mammals which are mostly gleaned or probed from soft soil or rotting wood. It is responsible for some of the eerie screaming / wailing calls emanating from Brisbane's parklands at night.

Although somewhat common in parklands in urban coastal areas of Queensland towns, it is largely absent from urban areas in southern Australia. It has a conservation status of *Least Concern* in Queensland but is considered threatened in Victoria and New South Wales.

6.4.3 Micro-bats

The diversity of microbat species present is, most likely, as a consequence of the number of hollow bearing trees and the diversity of hollow types. Although a number of micro-bat species are recorded only one White-striped free-tailed bat (*Austronomus australis*) is considered significant within Brisbane. This species is primarily a tree roosting species, in hollows or under loose bark. Occasionally it is recorded roosting in the roof cavity of buildings. They may roost singly, but mainly they roost colonially with several hundred bats living in a colony.

Of the seven microbat species confirmed on the site, all but two; little bent-winged bat (*Miniopterus australis*) and the Australasian bent-winged bat (*Miniopterus orianae*) are tree hollow roosting species. The little bent-winged bat and Australasian bent-winged bat are cave (mine tunnel and culvert) roosting species. Such roosting habitats are not present at the site. However, the Australasian bent-winged bat as with the five hollow roosting species will also utilise buildings. Suitable artificial roosts could be present in the numerous older buildings present in the established, surrounding suburbs of Herston, Kelvin Grove and Spring Hill.

6.4.4 Flying foxes

There are no flying-fox roosts within the site. Flying-fox camps within 5 km of the site include Enoggera Creek at Herston (less than 1 km directly to the north), Enoggera Creek at Windsor, Norman Creek at East Brisbane and Perrin Park, Toowong.

Although not recorded during this survey, the site provides suitable foraging resources for the nationally threatened grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*; Vulnerable EPBC). Flying-fox camps occur throughout the Brisbane City Council area; and both black flying-fox (*Pteropus alecto*) and little red Flying-fox (*Pteropus scapulatus*), both city significant species were observed throughout the survey feeding on fruiting fig trees (*Ficus* spp.) and flowering eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp, and *Corymbia* spp.). Grey-headed flying-foxes are likely to utilise these same resources when seasonally available.

6.4.5 Squirrel glider

Squirrel glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) was detected during survey efforts in the more intact areas of vegetation in the south-west of the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin site (straddling the LGID boundary). The squirrel glider is a small possum with membranes between its hind and front legs, which allows it to glide between vegetation. The squirrel glider prefers sclerophyll woodlands to forest (although they are known, in certain areas, to prefer wetter forests). The squirrel glider is largely omnivorous; largely foraging on insect; however, pollen and nectar are also important foraging resources, particularly in winter and early spring during the bottlenecking period where insects are in lower abundance. Squirrel gliders will also utilise sap and/or resin from trees where it is present.

The finding aligns with the higher quality habitats within the site and those adjoining the site to the west. Its detection is important as this demonstrates their adaptability to highly urbanised environments and highlights that where suitable denning and foraging resources are available, squirrel glider can readily persist. Several populations of the species have historically been recorded in remnant bushland patches scattered throughout the Brisbane City Council region.

It is anticipated that the site and surrounding habitats in QUT, Kelvin Grove and leafy urban areas or Herston represents shelter and foraging habitat (given the hollow bearing trees littered through the site) from which foraging animals will disperse through the western parts of the site, and likely throughout the adjoining QUT and residential properties where trees facilitate movement. It is also considered likely that young animals leaving family groups may disperse through surrounding residential areas in search of suitable habitat.

The detection of squirrel glider is a positive and important finding that will assist in guiding Victoria Park / Barrambin ecological design and can underpin the intent of the proposed re-wilding in certain areas. This is demonstrated throughout the Connected Habitats report with has underpin ecological design advice in the proposed Master Plan.

6.5 Pest and nuisance species

Four non-native species were detected during this survey. All four species are well-established throughout Brisbane and further afield, and active control is unlikely to have any noticeable ecological impact. Although no invasive carnivores (cats *Felis catus** and red fox *Vulpes vulpes**) were detected during the survey, they have been observed previously by park staff. Both feral cats* and fox* are restricted invasive animal (biosecurity matter) with respect to the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and high-risk pest species requiring management under Brisbane's Biosecurity Plan (BCC 2018). Of the four exotic species recorded by the survey, the cane toad* has been identified as an invasive pest in Brisbane by the Biosecurity Plan (BCC 2018) and has an identified pest management strategy. Therefore, active control of these species in line with the Biosecurity Plan should be implemented. It is not possible to create a design that will mitigate against occupation by feral cats or foxes, however designs which exclude cane toads from water bodies are possible.

A number of aggressive bird species, which thrive in semi-disturbed and highly urban environments, specifically noisy miners (*Manorina melanocephala*) and rainbow lorikeets (*Trichoglossus moluccanus*) were detected in high numbers throughout the survey. Both species are 'edge specialist species' and aggressive towards other bird species, particularly smaller forest species, and may exclude them from non-complex habitats. Noisy miners are also known to 'mob' arboreal and scansorial fauna. Both tend to be attracted to urban environments where a suitably rich variety of foraging resources are present; such as parks and gardens. Increasing the extent and diversity of plant coverage, could lead to greater numbers of these birds, and consideration of this needs to be encompassed in the design (increasing understorey plantings, edge sealing and enhancement planting of the interior of vegetation patches to ensure that shelter habitat for smaller birds is afforded).

Australian white ibis (*Threskiornis moluccus*) is a native species recorded in abundance at York's Hollow, where a roosting colony is present. In urban areas, the species exploits, and can become dependent upon artificial food sources of human origin. With an availability of food their numbers increase drastically. At roost sites, which are in wetland areas, the faeces produced adds excess nutrients to waterbodies and this affects water quality and amenity. The large number of birds and discarded eggs (if breeding) attract other opportunistic species such as foxes* and black rats (*Rattus rattus**). Where they occur in large numbers in public areas, ibis pose a potential health risk to humans as they may transmit disease (<https://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/clean-and-green/natural-environment-and-water/biodiversity-in-brisbane/wildlife-in-brisbane/living-with-wildlife/australian-white-ibis>). Strategies to reduce numbers will be required by the design, during implementation and operation.

Flying foxes are present within the locality and there is a well-established camp nearby at Herston (Enoggera Creek). Flying foxes play an important ecological role in support of biodiversity by playing an integral role in the fertilisation, reproduction, regeneration, and dispersal of plants across the landscape. Two potential issues arise with respect to the site's redevelopment. The increase in tree and shrub diversity and abundance will result in increased foraging opportunities and this will result in greater visitations and possible indirect interactions with park users. Redevelopment of park and especially large dense canopy trees close to permanent water may result in the establishment of a camp or camps. This has amenity and health considerations, and potential effect on water quality from excess faecal matter. The location of possible foraging resources in relation to park infrastructure will need to be considered as part of the design.

Swooping birds could pose problems for future park visitors. In Brisbane City the birds most associated with swooping (mostly during the period July – to December) include Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), masked lapwing (*Vanellus miles*), pied and grey butcherbirds (*Cracticus nigrogularis* and *C. torquatus*), magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), little friarbird (*Philemon citreogularis*), torresian crow (*Corvus orru*) and noisy miner. All are present or potentially present in a post park development park. Some species presence

(eg masked lapwing) or swooping risks may be able to be designed out by the design, or actual management measures during operation.

The scrub turkey (*Alectura Lathamii*) is a ground dwelling species that is becoming increasingly common in established inner city suburbs. They forage in the understorey of vegetation, preying on insects and grubs. They also are responsible for the dispersal of seed in natural environments. It is the foraging behaviour (scratching around in the understorey), and their propensity for making large mounds of plant, leaf litter, mulch and small woody debris in which to incubate its eggs, which brings them into conflict with property owners, gardeners and land managers. It will not be possible to design this species out of occupying the parklands, and in-fact, the extensive planting proposed will result in increased numbers. Increased breeding on-site may lead to complaints from some neighbours as young disperse. As this is a large bird, and males tend to fight and chase each other during breeding season, increased numbers may pose traffic issues especially in surrounding busy streets as motorists try to avoid striking animals. This situation may also arise with the young dispersing birds.

The Master Plan has considered, as one of the project's objectives, to provide additional habitat and microhabitat features for a range of fauna. One consideration may be the installation of artificial hollows. Provision of these elements can lead to undesirable utilisation by other pests such as Indian mynah (*Acridotheres tristis**) and feral European honey-bees (*Apis mellifera**). Whilst specific design measures may partially mitigate against these risks, their deployment will require ongoing monitoring and management. This could be integrated into management measure specific to management and monitoring of natural tree and hollow assets, which would be a normal component of ongoing park management.

7.0 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

This report supports a LGID application for the Master Plan over Victoria Park / Barrambin to establish a framework for the ongoing development of the site, transforming the current parkland into a multi-function metropolitan park with various spaces for passive and active recreation, along with opportunities to host an expanded range of diverse events and activations. Importantly the application is for Master Plan and therefore not for a detailed design phase such as operational works. This report however identifies possible impact and mitigation measures and confirms future reporting to be prepared as part of the detailed design stages.

All mapping and figures provided within this report and as Appendices are **conceptual** due to the metes and bounds of finer design not yet fully known. As the reporting for the LGID is of high level of design, all mapping representing existing ecological aspects alongside the proposed Master Plan are for information purposes only, and details will be refined at a detailed design stage. Section 7 of this report identifies conceptual impact assessment for construction, post construction, as well as management and compensatory measures to be undertaken.

While the extent of potential impacts including building footprints, road networks, dam/lake extents, vegetation clearing and earthworks (cut/fill) are not yet defined in detail and only conceptual in all drawings, maps and figures, the below assessment provides an overarching consideration of possible impacts for the future development of the site.

The greatest potential impacts needing to be mitigated on flora and fauna during construction and post construction are expected to include;

- Clearing of vegetation / habitat
- Earthworks including excavation and grading of topography
- Stockpiling of building / construction waste and spoil
- Traffic and vehicle interaction
- Lighting changes
- Increased human presence

While the site is located within a highly urban environment, any fauna currently residing and utilising the site for habitat or foraging have likely habituated to the noise, lighting and events undertaken within the parkland and within the surrounding locality. It is noted that most impacts can be readily managed and mitigated through the preparation and, adherence of detailed management plans at future detailed design stages. Technical reports to be prepared include:

- **Construction Environmental Management Plan**
- **Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan**
- **High-Risk Species Management Program**
- **Weeds, Pest and Vermin Management Plan**

7.1 Potential Construction Impacts

Key potential ecological impacts associated with the development proposal during construction phase(s) are described in the following sub-headings under Section 7.1. This report supports a LGID Plan of Designation to establish a framework for the ongoing development of the site. Importantly the application is for LGID and therefore not for a detailed design stage. Once approved the Plan of Designation document will be given statutory effect through a LGID and will establish a framework for the ongoing development of the site.

The potential construction impacts include;

- Vegetation clearing
- Weeds
- Vehicle movement
- Earthworks / dust
- Light emissions
- Noise and vibration
- Waste disposal
- Human presence
- Significant species

The expected and known key potential impacts of construction, should be utilised as a guide for development and mitigation and avoidance where possible of risk. Should BCC identify additional, specific potential impacts for discrete items of work in detailed design, these should be further investigated with potential ecological impacts outlined, avoided (where possible), minimised and mitigated.

7.1.1 Vegetation Clearing

The LGID Master Plan is designed to help guide uses and their potential location, while also defining possible impacts to flora and fauna. To date, extensive flora survey and mapping exercises have been undertaken for the site and associated design stages, including a highly refined level of tree surveys and vegetation mapping to ensure the Master Plan was designed to avoid removal/damage to significant species and habitat trees as much as possible. As noted, works are in the Master Plan stage and as such impacts cannot be determined absolutely at this point in time. Detailed Design phase(s) into the future must consider the location and Tree Protection Zone of these trees in order to retain and protect these trees into the future where practicable.

It is recommended the detailed design phase considers and integrates the location of surveyed trees within the design of all areas of the Victoria Park / Barrambin LGID, to ensure the retention onsite of significant and habitat trees for ecological significance as well as contribution to overall amenity of urban design. In addition, there are areas onsite where commemorative planting have been undertaken by an important person or to commemorate an important historical event and retention of these significant planting is highly encouraged both for ecological and social values.

Detailed design or discrete phases must consider the location of all surveyed trees, and the retention of identified trees are to be prioritised within future design phases. Vegetation clearing is considered to be the first, compartmentalised component of construction works. The level of vegetation clearing is not yet known however some limited clearing to facilitate earthworks and development is expected to be unavoidable in some circumstances (for example, in areas proposed for water-based features) however will provide a net gain in biodiversity values. The clearing of vegetation to support the ultimate detailed design will result in short term reduction in vegetation cover, however extensive revegetation and rewilding proposed over the site will more than adequately counterbalance these short-term vegetation clearing impacts. To help minimise short and long-term impacts to flora and fauna, clearing should occur as a staged process to allow fauna to adapt and utilise alternative areas of site while construction is in progress.

The majority of the development site is mapped with Category X (non-remnant) vegetation, however as identified within the tree plans, numerous trees onsite are significant due to size and age including mature/old veteran trees, with a large number of tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) and small fruited grey gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*) greater than 600 mm DBH. In addition, many tree species (although many planted specimens and not in the wild) are listed as significant under the Biodiversity Areas Planning Scheme Policy, and wherever possible should be integrated into the overall Master Plan.

Prior to clearing of vegetation, the BCC must prepare a Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan. Fauna management must be in line with best practice and consistent with the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*. Additionally, pre-clearing surveys by a suitably qualified and permitted fauna spotter catcher

must be undertaken. It is requirement detection of Colonial Breeding Species or Conservation Significance Species will require a High-Risk Species Management Program to be prepared and approved by the Department of Environment and Science prior to operational works. Habitat features that are required for removal (e.g. hollow logs or limbs) should be removed by an arborist and relocated into areas designated as protected habitat. Furthermore, native trees should be mulched and stored on site in piles <2m in height and turned regular to dry out and avoid slumping.

The Master Plan is seeking to undertake the rewilding of the current urban parkland and includes significant areas of native tree plantings and ecological restoration within designated areas of the site to improve intra and inter site connectivity.

To mitigate potential loss of specific fauna habitat components including live trees, tree hollows, foraging resources, ground layer habitats such as ground timber and well-developed leaf litter it is recommended additional habitat nesting boxes are allocated within the site at a minimum of 3 boxes (different varieties) per habitat feature lost. Further the relocation of all tree hollows should be undertaken, with features either installed into existing trees or used as coarse woody debris within intact areas of the site. All native tree mulch should be retained onsite and used for rehabilitation and landscaping works. While there is expected to be an increase in fauna habitat fragmentation due to vegetation removal and construction activities, the construction stage can mitigate potential impacts through;

- a. **Prioritising early revegetation works;** and
- b. a staged construction phase with **habitat areas being protected and screened** off from construction impacts throughout the process.

7.1.2 Weeds

Conversion of the site from a manicured parkland to an ecological parkland also presents a unique opportunity to remove the biomass of pest plant species which have slowly but steadily increased in biomass and species number over time. The presence of these pests creates a biodiversity risk for spread of such weeds into the landscape via a number of vectors. Adverse risks in this situation include the 16 State listed restricted biosecurity matters, however this does not diminish taking reasonable and practical measures to prevent or manage the other Council listed biosecurity risks. Certainly, the presence of weeds is inconsistent with the stated objectives of transforming one of Brisbane's oldest and largest parks into a future world-class public park and therefore should be a high priority for remediation.

Increased construction plant movement and movement of soil during the construction phase has the potential to increase the spread of weeds in the area, particularly during the vegetation clearing phase. With implementation of standard mitigation measures, the Master Plan is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values when considering the potential introduction/spread of weeds. Notably, the existing vegetation is a well-manicured parkland under BCC management and scheduled maintenance, and minimal weed/invasive species are currently onsite. Where weed infestations do occur, BCC are currently actively managing and treating weeds. In addition, the Master Plan involves significant pre and post-clearing works rehabilitation which will address any weed issues and put in place suitable landscaping to minimise weed spread in the future. It is recommended a Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan is implemented for the construction and detailed design phase.

It is acknowledged that there are a number of species that are contemporaneously considered weeds, which formed part of the planting palette of early Brisbane and or may have significant landscape and landmark characteristics. Such species include Coco's palms, Jacaranda, Poinciana, Indian siris and Camphor laurel. Some of these because of their planting context have historical significance and or may be protect by Council's NALL and it is not appropriate to remove them. In such instances measures which appropriately manage biosecurity risks are necessary. It is recommended a Weeds, Pest and Vermin Management Plan is prepared to manage weeds, pests and vermin found on the site. The potential for pest / weed species to be retained and reused as manufactured habitat trees should be further investigated within more detailed design Master Plan stages.

Native plants can become infected by pathogens such as Exotic Rust Fungi, Brown Root Rot, Myrtle Rust and Phytophthora Root Rot Fungus infected soil or plant material adhering to and being transferred by vehicles, people (clothes or shoes), animals, or by percolating through the soil, in creeks or storm runoff. To manage the risk of importation of these pathogens during clearing phase(s), a detailed biosecurity management plan should be included within the Weeds, Pest and Vermin Management Plan and Construction Environment Management Plan.

7.1.3 Vehicle Movement

While the scope and extent of road network and access tracks etc. for construction are unknown for the Master Plan, it is reasonable to acknowledge during construction that vehicles will be a potential impact to trees and fauna during daylight, dawn, dusk or night (noting it is highly unlikely that works would occur during nocturnal periods).

The movement of vehicles can result in direct impacts such as fauna strike and indirectly through impacts on flora and fauna and habitat through dust creation and smothering of vegetation on site. Spreading of weeds can be exacerbated / spread through vehicle movement resulting in deterioration and loss of habitat and or vegetation. These impacts are considered minor and can be readily managed throughout the construction phase by a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan.

The Construction Environmental Management Plan should detail all methods of tree clearing including details around, the locations of such clearing, specific access tracks, lay-down areas, parking, office spaces, stockpile areas and importantly vehicle speeds, no-go areas and potential fauna interaction locations. With implementation of standard mitigation measures, the Project is likely to result in temporary and minor impact to ecological values due to vehicular movements.

7.1.4 Earthworks and Dust

While the detailed design extent of proposed earthworks and associated cut / fill is conceptual at this stage and based on the high level Master Plan, it is reasonable to acknowledge construction activities have the potential to generate dust emissions. Dust emissions during construction will be temporary and can be minimised and mitigated through standard management measures which should be included within and outlined in the Construction Environmental Management Plan. Dust can be generated through a range of mechanical and physical factors including control of vehicle movement and speed, management of exposed earth surfaces (tracks, roads and storage areas), and management processes of earthwork stages including movement of soil, storage, dumping and shaping of earthworks material. Additionally, earthworks can negatively impact air quality onsite and to move to surrounding receptors through dust mobilisation of particulates during the construction and vegetation clearing phase.

Environmental impact concerns for earthworks activities include reduced habitat and quality of habitat for fauna due to dust on plants and suppression of plant growth, irritation of respiratory systems for fauna and dust coated seeds and food source. Excessive dust contamination of the environment can impact water quality and overall habitat for fauna. The impact of dust on flora and fauna during construction will be managed through a Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan.

Dust suppression and mitigation measures such as water spray trucks/hoses, eco-covers on trucks, rumble pads, gravelling of tracks, low speed environments and covering of stockpiles can avoid or reduce impacts of dust on ecological values (e.g. smothering of leaves). Earthworks will minimally alter ground levels, subterranean habitats or ground strata habitat given the largely skeletal soils which occur throughout the site coupled with the landform being predominantly well-manicured lawn.

Further, significant revegetation and rehabilitation of the parkland is expected as a result of the proposed MP and therefore impacts are generally considered to be negligible and easily recoverable through future landscaping, rehabilitation and rewilding works.

7.1.5 Light Emissions

The context of the site to the surrounding urban landscape is an important aspect to be reviewed and considered when assessing potential impacts, as the site's locality is within a highly urban environment surrounded by artificial light day and night. In addition, current use of the site for a driving range and sporting fields/tennis courts, stochastic festivals and events including fireworks and pyrotechnics provides high levels of artificial lighting to a large component of the site for much of the night. Further, light spill and flickering from the Inner City Bypass, CBD, Kelvin Grove, RBWH and QUT all create an unnaturally lit setting across the entire site. Current fauna species onsite have habituated to the busy, bright and noisy urban parkland in which the Master Plan is proposed, with many generations being exposed to the parkland activities and surrounding urban environment. The construction phase is unlikely to have significant impacts to fauna species residing within the parkland if undertaken in a staged manner, and the impact of light can be managed through Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan. The species which already reside onsite are located within a highly urbanised area adjoining a highway, university, hospital and surrounding residential development which consistently produces light and noise impact on the surrounding locality.

Presence and intensity of artificial light in the site during construction phase will temporarily increase; however, night works will not be common or not occur at all. Lighting can be directed to construction areas within the Master Plan site, with lighting levels, lux and other design features being designed to minimise impact on flora and fauna. Further investigations can be undertaken through lighting specialists to ensure impacts from lighting during the construction phase is minimised as much as practical. Potential impacts associated with light emissions will be temporary and unlikely to be significant.

7.1.6 Noise and Vibration

During the construction phase, the equipment used, and associated earth works will create the main noise source having minor temporary impacts on fauna in the surrounding area, including habitats on site. As this report supports the LGID Master Plan assessment, and does not include detailed design, the impacts can be mitigated through the preparation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan at detailed design phase.

The use of mobile plant equipment is likely to produce short intense noise pulses as well as prolonged noise and vibrations from plant and equipment including pumps, excavators, generators, vehicles and tools and handheld equipment during construction. Ecological impacts are expected from both single noise events and where continuous noise sources are present. Construction noise would likely result in more cryptic fauna species avoiding the area in which construction is taking place.

Noise impacts are largely unavoidable; however, can be managed via the Construction Environmental Management Plan. This is an appropriate and commonplace procedure to mitigate potential noise impacts on fauna arising from development. During the construction phase, noise should be limited to daylight hours. Further, any construction works in proximity to areas of higher sensitivity should be limited and completed under the supervision of a suitably qualified fauna spotter catcher. For example, areas such as those along the west of the site where more intact vegetation occurs should be managed appropriately. While construction noise is expected to elicit some avoidance response from fauna, this is likely to be a temporary and negligible to minor impact if managed suitably. Should night works occur, these should avoid sensitive areas and be supervised by a suitably qualified fauna spotter catcher if works are proximate to any habitat features.

7.1.7 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal will need to be managed during construction to limit indirect and direct pollution to air and water, while also minimising direct impact on fauna and flora ecology onsite. Sharp and broken construction waste products can cause harm or injury to both flora and fauna onsite, while waste food products and aid the spread of germs, bacteria and virus to those animals scavenging food waste. This should form a component of the CEMP and conditioned for the LGID.

Vermin and other wildlife can be attracted to site through the inappropriate disposal of non-hazardous waste, potentially increasing the risk to fauna resulting in road mortality or litter entanglement. With implementation of standard waste mitigation measures (which are to be specified in the Construction Environmental Management Plan), the Master Plan is likely to result in a negligible impact to ecological values due to the generation and handling of waste during construction phase. The implementation \ of the Construction Environment Management Plan will aid in the management of waste during construction phase.

7.1.8 Human Presence

The site is located within a highly urbanised environment with high intensity surrounding land uses. Fauna currently residing onsite and past generations have habituated to the busy, bright, and highly urbanised parkland environment. It is possible during construction that less human presence is to be expected, rather than increased human presence. Currently the parkland is used for a wide range of activity and user groups. Reduced human presence during construction stages may benefit species with re-establishing in the rehabilitated areas once construction is complete.

Throughout the construction phase human activity and presence will have potential to disturb fauna onsite. Once the initial clearing phase(s) is complete, increased human activity will be limited to area that are largely devoid of habitat. Given the highly urban setting, it is unlikely that habitats adjoining the construction areas would be frequented by fauna species not already well adapted to urban activities. Through the careful planning and the implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plan the impact from increased human presence is likely to be temporary with minor impact to ecological values onsite during construction stage. Further a staged approach to construction to retain protected habitat areas while separate localities are under construction will further assist with reducing the impact of increased human presence onsite.

7.1.9 Significant Species

Flora

All specimens 150mm diameter and above are mapped onsite through past surveys. Where flora species of significance are not woody trees >150mm diameter, they were spatially mapped if present. Due to the extensive level of surveys currently undertaken on site, the Master Plan can be and has been designed to avoid impacts to these significant and mature flora species wherever possible. Should it be necessary to require removal of significant species, alternative options such as translocation or replacement of plants should occur as first line of mitigation. It is noted that no flora species of conservation significance are considered to be *in the wild* for the purposes of the NC Act.

Fauna

As noted in Section 5.4 a small number of Council significant species were identified within the site. While the construction phase may result in minor impacts to habitats within the site, these are considered: minor in the context of the site and intent of the Master Plan to re-wild Victoria Park / Barrambin and; short-term and readily recoverable through the ecological restoration and landscaping works proposed. Further, these potential impacts are all readily avoided, minimised and mitigated through both Detailed Design (avoidance) and management plans being conditioned, developed, approved and strictly adhered during construction. Importantly, the species identified in **Figure 6.1** below are considered to be umbrella species (meaning they occupy broad spectrums of habitats) and as such, avoidance, minimisation and mitigation for each of these species will equally afford a similar level of consideration for all other fauna species residing within the site.

Table 6.1 – Significant Fauna Species Management and Mitigation Measures.

Species	Impact avoidance	Reference document
Brown Goshawk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid nest Limit works around nest, particularly in breeding season 	Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should a host tree be required for removal, undertake outside of breeding season Retain and improve foraging habitat for brown goshawk and passerine prey. 	<p>Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Nesting Box Management Plan</p>
Bush-stone curlew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map and fence off any nesting sites Fence off construction areas Maintain areas of shelter habitat away from works Fauna spotter catcher to move individuals out of works area 	<p>Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan</p> <p>Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Nesting Box Management Plan</p>
Micro-bats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hollow bearing limbs to be retained Where hollows limbs require removal, these should be removed by arborist with the hollow 'plugged' and relocated in retained area of vegetation. Nesting boxes throughout VP to provide additional habitat Retention of areas of foraging habitat 	<p>Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan</p> <p>Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Nesting Box Management Plan</p>
Flying foxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works largely occur in diurnal periods and no camps on site Nocturnal works to avoid areas where large fruiting figs are present Limited overhead power lines to be erected for construction No netting erected that might cause entrapment. Revegetation works to include native fruiting and blossoming trees; however, this should focus on in areas away from planned human aggregation. 	<p>Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan</p> <p>Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Nesting Box Management Plan</p>
Squirrel glider – identified along the LGID boundary and would utilise the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin master plan area for habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hollow bearing limbs to be retained Where hollows limbs require removal, these should be removed by arborist with the hollow 'plugged' and relocated in retained area of vegetation. Nesting boxes throughout Victoria Park / Barrambin to provide additional habitat Retention of areas of foraging habitat including significant plantings of winter flowering trees Limited lighting in areas of intact vegetation. Where lighting is required for access, this should be direction and low lux. Revegetation and landscaping within the site, specifically in the west to include a range of winter and early spring flowing species (e.g. banksia, wattle, blue gum, broad leaved paperbark etc.). 	<p>Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan</p> <p>Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Nesting Box Management Plan</p>

7.2 Ongoing Impacts (post-construction)

The future intent of the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan is to create a parkland which has substantially more habitat, habitat niches, habitat connectivity, canopy cover and foraging resources to what currently exists onsite. Whilst the ultimate intent will be to encourage more public use of the site, the balancing of this use with the increase in habitat both spatially and in quality compared with the status quo will result in a net benefit. Despite the net benefit of the LGID Master Plan intent for the site, there will be ongoing impacts from permeant infrastructure, human activity and stochastic events within the site. While there is an abundant range of positive impacts to ecological values as a result of the Master Plan, the key continuing risks to ecological values include:

- Weed incursion

- Vehicle strike;
- Noise and light; and
- Human presence

All potential ongoing impacts are however, can be readily avoided, managed and mitigated through Detailed Design and on-ground works to be undertaken in perpetuity by BCCs grounds staff.

7.2.1 Weed Incursion

The Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan will significantly improve the landscape and urban design of the current parkland, reintroducing landscaped areas designed for the purpose of rewilding and provision of habitat within the urban locality. While the landscaped gardens will re-introduce both native and exotic species to the area, the landscape design will predominately favour native species to thrive and re-establish creating and supporting suitable habitat for the fauna species currently residing onsite.

The surrounding land includes a highway, educational and medical facilities, and residential housing. Edge effects will need to be managed jointly to ensure weeds incursion is mitigated. Vegetation and weeds common in surrounding garden landscapes have the potential to be introduced into the Master Plan area through dispersal vectors such as birds, wind and runoff. Weed incursion will be ongoing and can be difficult to prevent, however, the problem is often mostly constrained to edges of parkland.

With implementation of standard mitigation measures such as regular weed management and the implementation of Weeds, Pest and Vermin Management Plan, the Master Plan is likely to result in a minor management impacts to ecological values due the introduction and spread of weed species. It is recommended a Weeds, Pest and Vermin Management Plan is conditioned for detailed design stages.

7.2.2 Vehicle Strike

Upon completion of the Master Plan, vehicle traffic within the site is expected to increase from the current vehicle use onsite due to additional facilities, parking and road/pathways for the proposed uses and spaces. The Master Plan will result in additional use of the parkland for vehicle parking and transit as well as increased trips for heavy and delivery vehicles. Vehicle movements will increase compared to baseline conditions, and therefore increases the likelihood of fauna strike. However; most vehicular movement, particularly public vehicles will be limited to the existing carparking areas in the north of the site, Gilchrist Avenue, Heston Road, Victoria Park Road, Gregory Terrace and the Inner City Bypass. Internal traffic in Master Plan area will be limited to Master Plan designed very low speed environments, and designated access pathways for delivery vehicles and council maintenance vehicles.

Fauna sensitive structures, fauna mitigation measures and habitat enhancement can help to minimise the risk of vehicle strike. Detailed Design will consider location of access tracks with regard to areas of existing or proposed higher quality habitats, avoid these areas; or where adjoining them, ensure they are low speed in nature and have suitable view lines.

It is highly recommended fauna sensitive structures and mitigation measures are built into the Detailed Design of the Master Plan to reduce the risk of vehicle strike, injury and death to fauna. The minimisation of risk of harm to fauna from vehicle should include;

- Reduce road speed and inclusion of speed reduction designs such as regular traffic calming devices
- Incorporation of fauna sensitive structures to reduce risk of vehicle strike.
- Urban design specifications to change driver behaviour and encourage slower speeds including signage and road marking.
- Fauna passages that are well integrated into the MP with connections to surrounding wildlife corridors.
- The inclusion of canopy bridges and connectivity for arboreal and scansorial species.
- Habitat enhancement through nesting boxes.

- Careful and well thought out plant selection to enhance habitat opportunities and reduce fauna scavenging.
- Maintain established and remnant vegetation surrounding roadways and bridges wherever practicable to encourage use of existing canopy.
- Provision of vehicle free zones, particularly around more intact habitat areas.

Fauna mitigation measures should be well thought out and incorporated into the road design to ensure success and minimise ongoing costs to protect and support fauna safety. The development will provide habitat enhancements with significant improvements including recreating habitat for breeding and roosting away from busy/active zones, as well as replacement of roosting opportunities where tree hollows are removed and provision of artificial shelter sites.

The Master Plan should include areas for habitat protection, roosting and rehabilitation, and quiet zones for fauna to rest. Notwithstanding, some species such as reptiles and frogs may occasionally access roadways and be at risk of vehicular strike. The provision of fauna mitigation measures and habitat enhancement outlined above and the provision of Flora and Fauna Management Plan and Nest Box Management Plan, will ensure the risk of vehicle strike will be significantly reduced.

7.2.3 Noise and Light

Noise levels are likely to increase once the works are complete as there will be increased vehicular and pedestrian traffic as well as additional stochastic events within mixed use spaces. Road noise will be the primary source of daily noise impact, apart from short-term noise created through events on site of varying size and scale. While Detailed Design of the Master Plan is not yet provided, additional vehicle access, events, and festivals, are expected as a result of the proposed Master Plan. Minimisation of noise and light should be considered holistically as part of the Detailed Design process to reduce impact on fauna habitat. The establishment and use of garden paths through landscaped areas will also provide a source of noise and light due to pedestrian traffic. However, this is expected to be minor and lighting can be managed through design (e.g. directional, lower lux and timed).

Artificial light from park structures and buildings may affect nocturnal and diurnal animals by disrupting circadian patterns. Distraction from noise and light may potentially evoke different responses including disorientation from or attraction toward artificial sources of light; however, fauna residing within or utilising the site are already habituated to a highly urban and artificially illuminated environment in the current setting (e.g. intense light spill and noise from the Driving Range, Sporting Fields, Tennis Courts QUT Sporting Arena and general inner city illumination from busy adjoining roads and busway as well as building and street lighting). As such, lighting from the Master Plan once established is unlikely to have a significant residual impact on fauna residing within or utilising the site, and it is likely fauna will habituate to future lighting and noise through re-organising ranges and habitat preferences, particularly with the advent of future more expansive habitats. Additionally, the detailed design phase of the Master Plan can investigate the adaption of areas for low lighting levels, combined with extra plantings and tree cover for specially designed low light habitats for fauna.

7.2.4 Human Presence

Human activity associated with land uses in the Master Plan has the potential to disturb fauna that exist within the broader area as well as onsite. Examples of impacts included heightened vigilance and predator avoidance, which can disrupt foraging and roosting efficiency, or deter wildlife from using particular areas. Increased human presence is expected to have a minor to moderate impact to wildlife and vegetation given the current context of the site within a highly urbanised environment.

Post construction increased human activity and presence will have potential to disturb fauna within habitat areas onsite. Reduction in habitat and vegetation onsite will cause edge effects, and the avoidance for fauna to habitat the site and existing habitat areas onsite further impacting roosting and breeding. However the Master Plan proposes to increase vegetation and in particular habitat onsite and therefore provide additional areas for roosting and breeding. Through the careful planning of events outside breeding season and the

implementation of Flora and Fauna Management Plan the impact from increased human presence is likely to be temporary with minor impact to ecological values onsite during events and festivals.

The site is located within a highly urbanised environment with high intensity surrounding land uses, with fauna currently residing onsite having habituated to the busy, bright, and highly urbanised parkland environment. Human presence is to be expected from the current parkland and future parkland design, however the careful consideration of fauna mitigation measures within the overall design of the park will ensure may species benefit with re-establishing, re-wilding and rehabilitating of parkland once construction is complete.

7.3 Management and compensatory measures

Following Detailed Design and before construction, detailed flora and fauna mitigation measures would be developed and presented as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan, Weeds, Pest and Vermin Management Plan, High Risk Species Management Plan, Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan and Nest Box Management Plan. These technical reports should all encompass and address:

- general impact mitigation;
- staff/contractor inductions;
- vegetation clearing protocols;
- pre-clearing surveys and fauna salvage/translocation;
- rehabilitation and restitution of adjoining habitat;
- weed control;
- pest management; and
- monitoring.

The plans would include clear objectives and actions for the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan including how to:

- minimise human interferences to flora and fauna;
- minimise vegetation clearing/disturbance;
- minimise impact to threatened species and communities;
- minimise impacts to aquatic habitats and species;
- undertake flora and fauna monitoring including habitat box monitoring at regular intervals; and
- corrective actions to be undertaken should management and mitigation measures not succeed

7.3.1 Vegetation Clearing and Management

A Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan is to be prepared alongside any 'for construction' drawings for the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan site.

The Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan should cover clearing of all vegetation listed in this report and include details on:

- trees marked for removal;
- all civil works likely to impact existing vegetation;
- temporary and permanent exclusion and protection fencing
- roles and responsibilities for site contractors, the developer and the consultant group;
- stockpiling and site access locations;
- a clearing sequence plan showing the commencement of clearing and direction of removal (this should be in conjunction with the Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan to allow for the appropriate flushing of fauna towards safe havens and/or the application of an appropriate relocation program;
- links to weed management and revegetation proposals; and
- stock piling and reuse of cleared vegetation.

7.3.2 Fauna Management

A Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan should be prepared for potential impacts of the construction phase covering the loss of vegetated areas, isolated trees and likely barriers and impediments to local dispersal.

The Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan should link closely with the Construction Environmental Management Plan and include details on:

- species surveyed as using the site, focusing on those most likely impacted by development works;
- a list of relevant State and Commonwealth legislation constraints and controls for fauna potentially affected by development works;
- a plan showing existing habitat opportunities and locations;
- details of the threats to existing fauna species;
- the clearing sequence plan from the Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan;
- fauna pre-clearance report for each discrete area of clearing;
- management and mitigation measures- i.e. temporary use of fauna exclusion fencing;
- description of fauna spotter role, contacts, and certification; and specific fauna management procedures for potential or known habitat trees.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

8.1 Summary

An assessment of flora and fauna across Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan was undertaken between late January through March 2021, as well as a refreshed site walkover and vegetation community and habitat feature analysis in October 2022 and early 2023. Surveys demonstrate that the site supports a relatively diverse range of fauna and flora species for a highly urban area, and the species existing and utilising the site have habituated to adapt to the city environment for many generations.

Fauna assessments were undertaken between the 25th to 29th of January 2021. The botanical and tree assessments were undertaken between the 11th to the 14th of January, and the 11th to the 14th of March 2021. In addition to the extensive research undertaking for the Master Plan stage, more recently refreshed surveys and desktop analysis have been undertaken to further investigate the potential for locally significant species to inhabit the site.

The assessment on site reviewed:

- Detailed botanical survey and assessment of all trees >150mm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) within the site and adjoining road reserves
- Detailed botanical survey of the site and vegetation community mapping
- Detailed mapping of habitat trees/ habitat features
- Detailed fauna survey (generally in accordance with the Queensland terrestrial fauna survey guidelines).
- Refresh of botanical and habitat survey, veg community etc.

8.1.1 Flora

8.1.1.1 Botanical assessment

The detailed botanical assessments mapped and assessed the floristic, structural and habitat attributes, and geospatial location of 2812 trees >150mm DBH using a DGPS (Note: trees have been surveyed by a registered surveyor for required for construction accuracy). The vegetation assessment assessed the extent, type and condition of vegetation cover across the site and found:

- Eleven broad vegetation communities.
- Fourteen tree species identified are significant species under the BCC Biodiversity Area Overlay Code.
- Surveys detected 12 cultivated landscape specimens of the native tamarind (*Diploglottis campbellii*) listed Endangered under EPBC Act and NC Act. These specimens are planted and occur in near the busway in the north-west of the site.
- Surveys detected 11 cultivated landscape specimens of the Plunkett mallee (*Eucalyptus curtisii*) listed as Near Threatened by the NC Act. These specimens are planted and occur adjoining mown expanses in the core of the park near the existing Driving Range.
- Overall condition of the vegetation ranged poor to moderate with areas of native vegetation scoring least well because of the extent of weeds, past disturbance and small patch size.
- 52% of the plants recorded are exotic species.
- Weed load is significant.
- 16 species are weeds declared by State legislation (*Biosecurity Act 2014*). These carry complimentary status under Council's Biosecurity Plan.
- There are 38 declared pests within the Biosecurity Plan for Brisbane City designation of the management plan.

It is noted that:

- Much of the native preclear vegetation has been removed from the site.
- Relics of former REs are present in the west of the site.
- Patches to the west of the core parkland area present opportunities to restore working examples of RE 12.11.3 and 12.11.5.
- Preclear regional ecosystems (REs) represent the type and extent of vegetation communities present on the site pre-settlement. These REs as represented in the diagram opposite provide a framework from which suitable native species can be selected to inform rewilding and park planting approaches.
- Substantive works throughout the site since its conversion from Golf Course to public parkland has seen many areas previously infested with weeds or subject to rubbish dumping restored and cleaned which now consist of mulched or bare ground ready for revegetation works.

8.1.2 Arboricultural assessment

The detailed arboriculture assessment assessed 2812 trees >150mm DBH picked up using a tree risk assessment and Burnley method to determine tree risk, health and condition. The purpose of the assessment was to:

- Develop a tree asset database and defined management protocol to determine what park elements could be located in and around tree assets
- Understand management measure required to mitigate risk to public during design, and tree management during operation.

The assessment:

- Catalogued all individual trees with photos
- Applied Burnley Modifiers to each tree in accordance with the Brisbane City Council Asset Services classification system
- Conducted a Tree Risk Assessment (VTA)
- Compiled results in web based interactive system.

Both the Gundoo Memorial Grove on the Spring Hill side of the park and the mature landscape cluster near the maintenance shed within the northern parkland have the highest concentration of excellent / good condition trees.

It is noted that:

- Trees in good / excellent condition can be protected and central in rewilding approach for the Detailed Design phase
- Poor condition should not necessarily imply removal as most trees in fair condition support habitat hollows
- Risks can be mitigated in a parkland setting by dead-wooding and dense protective plantings surrounding trees in poor to fair condition.

8.1.3 Fauna assessment

The analysis Victoria Park has revealed highly variable habitats ranging from open, cleared parkland through to well-structured forested environments.

Surveys detected a range of fauna species listed under the Brisbane City Plan 2014 Biodiversity Assets Planning Scheme Policy. Key findings include the Squirrel Glider, Southern Boobook, Brown Goshawk. There are 14 BCC BAPSP Species present.

It is expected that other species of conservation significance, may at some point, be present within the site, particularly vagile and more common fauna species such as grey-headed flying fox etc.

Animal pests include cane toad, black rat (and anecdotal observations of cats, dogs and foxes by park staff). Native ibis have established a roost on the island within York's Hollow and this is causing water quality and odour concerns. Victoria Park / Barrambin is not well connected to other areas of environmental significance in its surrounding context. In saying this, the presence of species such as squirrel glider adjacent to the designation area does represent an interesting point from an ecological connectivity and surrounding urban habitats point of view. These findings will drive elements of re-wilding and the concepts that underpin the Master Plan as outlined in **Connected Habitats Strategy Report (Appendix A – The Strategy)**. The leafy adjoining suburbs of Herston and Kelvin Grove are somewhat connective to Ithaca Creek with broader connection to the Banks Street Reserve and beyond to larger remnants west of the City.

It is noted that:

- Most hollows occur in eucalypts (genera *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia*)
- The range of hollows coincides with areas of mapped trees in poor condition which is not unusual as edaphic conditions and environmental events are key drivers in hollow genesis
- The utility of these habitat trees to a full range of species on-site is limited by connectivity
- Within the site, movement is presently limited on account of poor connectivity apart for highly vagile fauna species
- The site provides significant opportunities to create functional habitats and connectivity within the site and into adjoining habitats within QUT and Herston to the north. The proposed future habitat connectivity linkages can be seen in **Figure 6.1b** and shows significant improvement from the existing connectivity onsite.

8.2 EPBC provisions

The EPBC Act provides the legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. These are defined under the EPBC Act as MNES. Under the EPBC Act, a referral to the DCCEEW is required if the proposed development may or will give rise to a **SRI** on any MNES. The determination of whether an SRI will or may arise, is made with reference to the Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE 2013)¹⁴ and other EPBC Act policy statements. An assessment of each of the controlling provisions and whether MNES is affected by the proposal is made in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: EPBC Controlling Provisions and relevance to the redevelopment

EPBC Controlling Provision	Relevance to the Redevelopment	Comment
World Heritage properties	No world heritage listed properties are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary	No further assessment required
National heritage places	No National heritage listed places are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary	No further assessment required
Wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed)	No RAMSAR wetlands are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary. Moreton Bay, a listed RAMSAR wetland is located within 10km of the site.	It is not anticipated that the proposed redevelopment of Victoria Park will directly or indirectly impact on Moreton Bay. No further assessment is required.

¹⁴ Including significant impact guidelines for individual threatened species, groups of species and threatened ecological communities (refer <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/guidelines.html>).

EPBC Controlling Provision	Relevance to the Redevelopment	Comment
Nationally threatened species and ecological communities	Five (5) listed threatened ecological communities and seventy-eight (78) listed threatened species identified on, adjacent or within 5km of the site. No TECs are present.	This assessment has shown that nationally threatened species and ecological communities are unlikely to be directly or indirectly impacted negatively as a result of the redevelopment. No further assessment required
Migratory species	Forty-six (46) listed migratory species are identified to utilise habitat on, adjacent or within 5km of the site.	This assessment has identified that migratory species are unlikely to be directly or indirectly impacted negatively as a result of the redevelopment. No further assessment required
Commonwealth marine areas	No Commonwealth marine areas are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary.	No further assessment required
The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	No Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks are identified on, adjacent to or within 5km of the site boundary.	No further assessment required
Nuclear actions (including uranium mining)	No proposed redevelopment does not propose nuclear actions (including uranium mining).	No further assessment required
A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development	The proposed redevelopment does not propose water resources in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development	No further assessment required

The assessment has shown that although nationally threatened fauna species could utilise or overfly the site, the proposed redevelopment does not result in the removal of a significant area of extant vegetation, and redevelopment would result in greater habitat potential providing positive benefit to all species. Therefore, these species are unlikely to be directly or indirectly negatively impacted.

8.3 State Development Assessment Provisions

Two MSES have been mapped over the site being:

- Koala Habitat Areas; and
- Regulated Vegetation.

The below provides a synopsis of each MSES and an assessment of each against the relevant **SDAP** applicable.

8.3.1 Koala Habitat Areas

The site is located outside of the Koala Priority Area, however, recent updates to the Core Koala Habitat Area (**CKHA**) overlay mapped has included three discrete areas of CKHA. The eastern pocket of mapping aligns with the Gundoo Memorial Grove; the northern most aligns with the verge vegetation supported along the Herston Road interface over strongly sloped land between higher park areas and the lower retaining wall to Herston Road; and the western most is an area of vegetation supported in QUT which the canopy overhands the busway canopy into the Site.

It is not expected that koala occur within the site nor the surrounding locality given the highly urban nature of the site and significant impediments in the urban landscape. The Master Plan does not propose to interfere with koala habitat, retaining these tree areas in-situ. In contrast, the Master Plan's intent is to create future

koala habitat through ecological restoration works that expand on existing patches of native vegetation or establishing new areas of habitat. The intent of the Master Plan would also permit and promote safe koala movement through the site. Ultimately the proposed Master Plan is in line with the intent of the SDAP State Code 25 provision as shown below in **Table 7.2**.

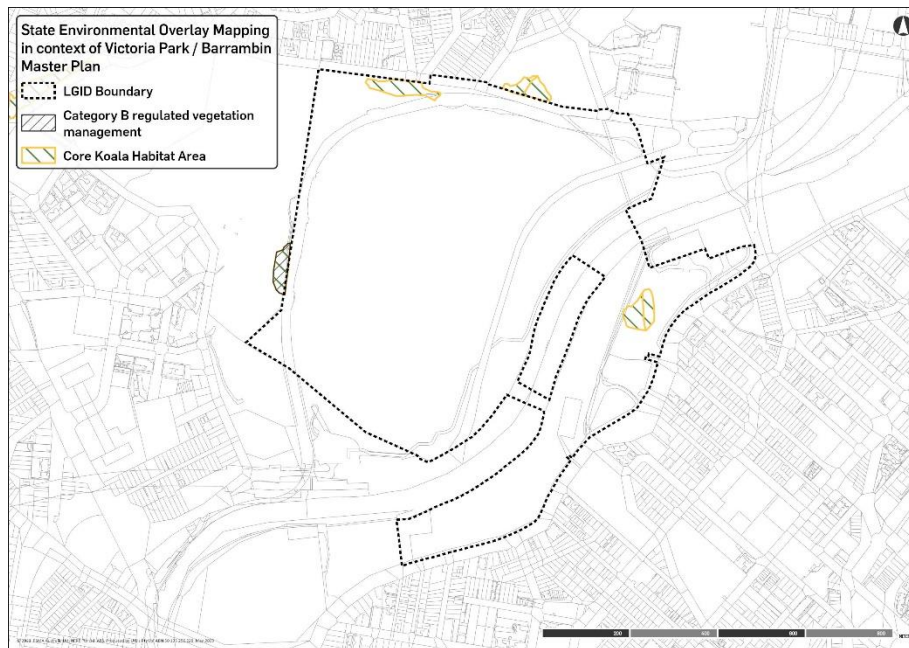


Figure 8.3 State Environmental Overlay Mapping

Regulated Vegetation Management and CKHA

Table 7.2: State Code 25- Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas (Material Change of Use, Operational Work, Building Work and Plumbing or Drainage Work

Performance Outcome	Response
PO1 Development supports connectivity between highly connected patches of mapped koala habitat areas.	<p>N/A</p> <p>It is highly unlikely koala persist in the locality and site.</p> <p>No Highly Connected areas of CKHA occur within the Site.</p> <p>No CKHA is likely to be impacted by the Master Plan.</p> <p>The Master Plan will create more habitat.</p> <p>No Koala were onsite during site surveys.</p>
PO2 Development supports safe koala movement by preventing fragmentation of patches of mapped koala habitat areas.	<p>N/A</p> <p>It is highly unlikely koala persist in the locality and site.</p> <p>No CKHA is likely to be impacted by the Master Plan.</p> <p>The Master Plan will create more habitat and aim to providing safe koala movement through Detailed Design.</p>
PO3 Development within a mapped koala habitat area is undertaken in a way that prevents the risk of injury or death of koalas.	<p>N/A</p> <p>It is highly unlikely koala persist in the locality and site.</p> <p>No CKHA is likely to be impacted by the Master Plan.</p>

Performance Outcome	Response
	Clearing works will be managed and mitigated under the Master Plans CFFMP which will have a specific koala section.
PO4 Development does not compromise safe koala movement through impediments that restrict movements between highly connected patches of mapped koala habitat areas.	<p>N/A</p> <p>It is highly unlikely koala persist in the locality and site.</p> <p>No Highly Connected areas of CKHA occur within the Site.</p> <p>Safe koala movement will be provided between areas of CKHA within the site.</p> <p>The Master Plan will create more habitat and aim to providing safe koala movement through Detailed Design.</p>
PO5 Development is designed and sited to:	N/A
<p>1. avoid impacts on matters of state environmental significance; or</p> <p>2. minimise and mitigate impacts on matters of state environmental significance after demonstrating avoidance is not reasonably possible; and</p> <p>3. provide an offset if, after demonstrating all reasonable avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures are undertaken, the development results in an acceptable significant residual impact on a matter of state environmental significance.</p>	The proposed Master Plan will not impact on any MSES. It is noted that all listed flora species encountered on Site are considered to be landscaping specimens and not in the wild.
<p>Statutory note: For Brisbane core port land, an offset may only be applied to development on land identified as E1 Conservation/Buffer, E2 Open Space or Buffer/Investigation in the Brisbane Port LUP precinct plan.</p>	

8.3.2 Native Vegetation Clearing

The site has one small area of mapped Category B, Regulated Vegetation, which occurs along the western boundary, with all trees being located offsite and within QUT (see **Figure 8.3 above**). The canopy overhangs the busway into the Site and the mapping for LGID Master Plan is located over the site boundary to encapsulate the canopy. This vegetation will not be impacted as a result of the Master Plan.

Table 7.3: State Code 16- Native Vegetation Clearing (Table 16.2 and 16.10 - Material change of use and / or reconfiguring a lot for which clearing is limited to clearing that could be done as exempt clearing work for the purpose of the development prior to the material change of use or reconfiguring a lot application being approved)

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
PO1 Clearing of vegetation is consistent with any notice requiring compliance on the land subject to the development application, unless a better environmental outcome can be achieved.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	N/A
PO2 Clearing of vegetation is consistent with vegetation management requirements for particular regulated areas unless a	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	N/A

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
better environmental outcome can be achieved.		
PO3 Clearing of vegetation in a legally secured offset area: 1. is consistent with the offset delivery plan; or 2. is consistent with an agreement for the offset area on the land subject to the development application; or 3. only occurs if an additional offset is provided	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	N/A
PO94 Clearing of vegetation and adverse impacts of clearing vegetation do not occur unless the application has demonstrated that the clearing and the adverse impacts of clearing have been: 1. reasonably avoided; or 2. reasonably minimised where it cannot be reasonably avoided.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	N/A No clearing is proposed to regulated vegetation.
PO95 Clearing of vegetation does not occur unless it is clearing that could be done as exempt clearing work for the purpose of the development prior to the material change of use or reconfiguring a lot application being approved.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	No clearing is proposed

8.4 Brisbane City Plan 2014 Overlay Codes

The City Plan consists of three overlay maps that show Matters of Local Environmental Significance (**MLES**) have been mapped over the site being:

- Biodiversity Areas Overlay;
- Waterway Corridors Overlay; and
- Wetlands Overlay

The below provides a synopsis of each MLES and an assessment of each against the relevant Overlay Code applicable. **Figure 8.4** shows the location of mapped MLES reflective of the Master Plan. The Biodiversity Areas and MSES mapping will not be impacted as a result of the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan. The waterway mapping is generally maintained lawn and not reflective of riparian corridor ecology. Assessment against waterway corridors is provided under separate cover.



Figure 8.4 - Local Environmental Overlay Mapping (City Plan 2023)

8.4.1 Biodiversity Areas Overlay

The site has two small areas of mapped General Ecological Significance (GES), which align with the western and norther areas of CKHA: being, the western boundary, with all trees being located offsite and within QUT, the canopy that overhangs the site; and the regrowth vegetation over steep slopes between parkland areas and the retaining wall along Herston Road. This vegetation will not be impacted as a result of the Master Plan. Areas of MSES are also mapped over the Gundoo Memorial Garden; however, this is not an assessable layer under the Biodiversity Area Overlay Code which has been address in **Table 7.4** below.

Table 7.4: Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code (Applicable Components Only).

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
If a site is wholly or partly in the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category		
PO6 Development ensures that ecological features and ecological processes, koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value and wetlands within the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category area are protected, conserved and restored to ensure the area's long-term viability.	AO6.1 Development: ensures that the development footprint including roads, services, stormwater management infrastructure, any associated filling or excavation works and any fire management access and buffers, are located wholly outside the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category; or Complies with AO6.2 and AO6.3	Complies - The intent of the Master Plan in areas proximate to the mapped GES in the north will be to enhance vegetation and expand on native vegetation communities. No roads or access tracks are proposed within the GES mapping. It adjoins areas of pedestrian access track leading to the lower BMX pump track.
	AO6.2 Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout are informed by an ecological assessment which:	N/A Complies with AO6.1

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
If a site is wholly or partly in the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category	<p>identifies and evaluates biodiversity values, ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands;</p> <p>identifies the likely impacts of the development to biodiversity;</p> <p>outlines how any potential impacts on biodiversity will be avoided and mitigated.</p>	
	AO6.3	N/A Complies with AO6.1
	<p>Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout conserves ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, waterways and wetlands in a spatial configuration which:</p> <p>maximises the size and consolidates areas of strategic biodiversity value to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and in combination with adjoining sites;</p> <p>maximises connectivity between areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and with adjoining sites;</p> <p>minimises the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes to limit edge effects;</p> <p>minimises fragmentation by infrastructure;</p> <p>includes a single development footprint plan for each new residential lot to be created which is:</p> <p>1000m² or less where on a lot in the Low-density residential zone, the Low-medium density residential zone, the Medium density residential zone, or the Character residential zone; or</p> <p>2500m² or less where on a lot in the Environmental management zone, the Conservation zone, the Emerging community zone, the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone;</p> <p>excludes filling or excavation from areas to be conserved for biodiversity except where</p>	

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
If a site is wholly or partly in the General ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance strategic sub-category		
	it is directly associated with habitat restoration or revegetation works.	
PO9	AO9	Complies with PO9 – no impacts are proposed to any MLES by the Master Plan. Detailed Design will demonstrate this for areas adjoining the mapped GES.
Development which has or is likely to have a significant residual impact on a matter of State environmental significance or a matter of local environmental significance, after all reasonable on-site mitigation measures have been or will be undertaken, provides an environmental offset.	No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.	

8.4.2 Waterway Corridor Overlay

The site contains two mapped Local Waterway Corridors (**Figure 8.4**) mapped centrally within the site, both draining to the same location where they meet Gilchrist Avenue before the mapping stops and stormwater is piped. Both mapped waterways corridors are not considered to be waterways by definition as they do not support beds, banks, pools or riffles nor do they support riparian vegetation. As such, they should be considered broad, open drainage features which traverse a heavily augmented property, historically earth worked for the purposes of a municipal waste facility, filled over and used for various other purposes until more recently being utilised as a public golf course and now maintained as mown parklands and a driving range. The Waterway Corridor Overlay Code is assessed in **Table 7.5** below.

Table 7.5: Waterway Corridor Overlay Code (Applicable Ecology Components Only).

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
Section A—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development		
PO1	AO1.1	Complies with PO1
Development avoids or minimises clearing of riparian, native and significant vegetation and limits any clearing and disturbance to only the extent and location reasonably necessary for the use, to promote:	Development within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories, or Brisbane River sub-category – sections 1 - 5 is located within an approved development footprint plan or complies with AO1.2, AO1.3 and AO1.4.	The Master Plan's intent is to recreate areas of waterway and wetlands within the site. Much of the waterways upper catchments will be subject to restoration works and recreation of instream features. A nett benefit of riparian values when compared to the mown nature of the existing drainage features.
	AO1.2	
	Development within the Local and Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories, does not result in the removal of vegetation.	
bank stabilisation;	AO1.3	Works will ensure that ground stabilisation will be promoted, with rehabilitation works improving soil retention while also improving habitat connectivity through ecological restoration works, creating natural cooling and shade in urban areas and significantly improving the aesthetic value of the site.
connectivity between habitat areas;	Development within the Brisbane River corridor sub-category – section 1 does not result in the removal of vegetation within 30m of the highest astronomical tide. Refer to Figure a.	
natural cooling of the urban environment;		
the natural aesthetic values of the corridor.		

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
Section A—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development		
	AO1.4 Development in the Brisbane River corridor sub-category – section 2, 3, 4 or 5 does not result in the removal of vegetation within 20m of the highest astronomical tide. Refer to Figure a.	
Section C—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development other than a dwelling house in a Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or the Local waterway corridor sub-category		
PO6	AO6.1	Complies with PO6
Development protects and enhances the values and functions of a waterway corridor by:	Development is not located within a waterway corridor.	The proposed intent of the Master Plan will:
avoiding fragmentation of the waterway;		Improve connectivity and reduce existing fragmentation of the waterway corridor.
providing environmental connectivity along the waterway;		Improve natural flows in sections of the drainage features noting they are now currently broad earth worked overland flow paths subject to regular maintenance.
maintaining natural flow conditions;		Significant efforts in design to improve water quality and security for the Master Plan have been undertaken – refer to the E2Design Lab Reporting.
protecting water quality, ecological health and habitat values;		
protecting water conveyance;		
contributing to the waterway corridor natural amenity;	AO6.2	The proposed restoration works will significantly contribute to positive benefits for natural amenity of the drainage features.
contributing to recreation where planned within the Local government infrastructure plan;	Development: does not increase the number of lot boundaries that cross a waterway corridor;	The intent of the Master Plan if for recreation and is subject to LGID.
contributing to natural cooling of the urban environment via minimal impervious surfaces, retention of vegetation and continuity of naturally vegetated areas;	retains the corridor within a single lot.	The revegetation and landscaping works within the site will contribute significantly to urban cooling and has limited impervious surfaces. Ecological restoration and landscaping works will expand upon existing vegetated areas.
ensuring that any future buildings can be positioned outside the corridor;		This ecological assessment has identified the limited ecological features in the drainage features. The intent of the Master Plan includes the improvement of these drainage features.
providing a development footprint plan that is located in accordance with an ecological assessment.		
PO7	AO7	Refer to Flooding and Engineering Reporting.
Development involving filling or excavation within a Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or a Local waterway corridor sub-category does not directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any material increase in flooding or flood hazard or involve significant redistribution of flood storage from high to lower areas in the floodplain.	Development involving filling or excavation in the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category or the Local waterway corridor sub-category: does not exceed 100 mm depth; or is in compliance with the Compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy.	

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
Section A—If accepted development subject to compliance with identified requirements (acceptable outcomes only) or assessable development		
PO8 Development provides stormwater management solutions which assist in the re-naturalisation of a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories.	AO8 Development provides stormwater management solutions in a waterway in the Local or Citywide waterway corridor sub-categories using natural channel design principles.	Complies with PO The intent of the Master Plan is to ensure that stormwater management solutions are forward thinking and focused on re-naturalisation of much of the existing drainage features.
PO9 Development preserves a waterway in the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category for public use if that land is required for ecological, public open space or recreation functions.	AO9 Development provides for the transfer of land to Council in a waterway of the Citywide waterway corridor sub-category in compliance with a neighbourhood plan or the Local government infrastructure plan.	N/A – Local Waterway Corridor
PO10 Development is designed to use a waterway which is in the Local waterway corridor sub-category as an environmental feature in the urban environment.	AO10 Development ensures that a waterway in the Local waterway corridor sub-category is accessible for open space purposes.	Complies with PO and AO The intent of the Master Plan is to ensure the drainage features are maintained as environmental features, celebrated and have societal and educational benefits as well as ecological benefits well beyond the existing status quo.

8.4.3 Wetland Overlay

The site has one small area of mapped Wetland mapped centrally within the site (**see Figure 8.4**), which occurs largely over the Inner City Bypass; the raised pedestrian crossing over the Inner City Bypass and parkland adjoining. The adjoining York's Hollow is more representative of a wetland; however, anthropogenically created to function more as a permanent lake. The Wetland Code is assessed in **Table 7.6** below.

Table 7.5: Waterway Corridor Overlay Code (Applicable Components Only).

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
PO1 Development ensures that a wetland is protected, conserved and enhanced to ensure the long-term ecological functionality and flood storage function.	AO1.1 Development ensures that the development footprint, including any road, and any associated filling or excavation is situated wholly outside the wetland.	Complies with PO The intent of the Master Plan is to enhance and protect York's Hollow. Refer to E2Design Lab Reporting.
	AO1.2 Development which does not comply with AO1.1 ensures that the development footprint and filling or excavation is located to conserve the ecological function of the wetland by: maintaining or reinstating ecological connectivity with any adjacent area of High ecological significance sub-category or the High ecological significance strategic sub-category as identified on the Biodiversity areas overlay map;	

Performance Outcome	Acceptable Outcome	Response
	<p>minimising edge effects by limiting the edge-to-area ratio of the wetland;</p> <p>minimising fragmentation, including by infrastructure, such as roads, sewer lines, stormwater management devices;</p> <p>minimising adverse impacts on water quality.</p>	
<p>PO2</p> <p>Development ensures that adverse change to the existing hydrological regime experienced by the wetland is minimised.</p>	<p>AO2</p> <p>Development ensures that an integrated site-based stormwater management system:</p> <p>minimises change to the natural hydrological regime of the wetland;</p> <p>provides for maintenance or improvement of water quality in the wetland.</p>	<p>Complies with PO</p> <p>The existing York's Hollow is an augmented waterbody which collects stormwater from the site and surrounds. As noted above, the intent of the Master Plan is to enhance and protect York's Hollow. Refer to E2Design Lab reporting.</p>

8.5 Ecological design, opportunities and recommendations

8.5.1 Flora

The number of habitat trees present within the site is significant. In many instances tree containing hollows predate settlement or were young trees when the parklands were established. In many instances these trees are tall, mature, veteran or senescing. Often the setting in which they occur means that they are exposed, do not have protection of surrounding vegetation as would be the case on an open forest setting, and susceptible to extreme weather conditions. The rewilding and rehabilitation of the site presents significant opportunity to enhance the protection and longevity of these city-wide assets.

Denser consolidation of planting around habitat trees (combined with appropriate arboricultural intervention) will also serve a safety function by creating a safety buffer between trees and park visitors. This approach would also be useful for the bunya pines present within the study area, on account of their propensity to drop large, heavy (up to 10 kg) seed cones. Removal of unripe fruit is also a management option.

Reinvigoration of the site through the Master Plan also presents a unique opportunity to remove the biomass of plant pests which has slowly but steadily increased in biomass and species number over time. The presence of these pests creates a biodiversity risk i.e. reservoirs for spread of such weeds into the landscape via a number of vectors. The General Biosecurity Obligation¹⁵ (**GBO**) encapsulated in the biosecurity framework (*Biosecurity Act* and the Biosecurity Plan) requires that all reasonable and practical measures are taken to prevent or manage biosecurity risks and not to exacerbate adverse risks (BCC 2018). Adverse risks in this situation include the 16 State listed *restricted biosecurity matters*, however this does not diminish taking reasonable and practical measures to prevent or manage the other, Council listed biosecurity risks. Certainly, the presence of weeds is inconsistent with the stated objectives of transforming one of Brisbane's oldest and largest parks into a future world-class park for our city.

It is acknowledged that there are a number of species that are contemporaneously considered weeds, which formed part of the planting palette of early Brisbane. Such species include Coco's palms, jacaranda, poinciana, Indian siris[#] and camphor laurel. Some of these because of their planting context have historical significance and it is not possible or appropriate to remove them. In such instances measures which appropriately manage biosecurity risks are necessary.

The areas of the site where vegetation communities retain species composition akin to vegetation communities present prior to settlement (vegetation community 2), could be used as the framework for a restoration of those vegetation communities. This would have significant benefits in terms of sustainability; these communities occupy the steeper, more exposed and western parts of the site where soil fertility is poorer¹⁶ and these communities are adept at surviving with lesser inputs of irrigation than would exotic / rainforest plantings. This strategy would also provide a natural showcase for visitors of pre-settlement Brisbane. Other planting areas throughout the site could lie somewhere on a spectrum between natural restored open forest elements at one end, to completely anthropogenic vegetation communities at the other. Rewilding opportunities are identified in **Figure 7.1**.

¹⁵ The GBO encapsulated in the *Biodiversity Act 2014* requires everyone in Queensland to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or manage biosecurity risks and not to exacerbate adverse effects

¹⁶ Soils of land zone 11 are comparatively less fertile than alluvial soils of land zone 3



Figure 7.1: Opportunities for rewilding

Existing vegetation patches are small, narrow and subjected to edge effects which leave patches prone to extreme weather, disturbance and weed invasion. A program of 'edge sealing' and connecting patches with dense shrub plantings would mitigate edge effects. Efforts should also be made to audit, identify and remove weeds. Many of the canopy trees are mature and older trees, and there is little recruitment of these species in the understoreys as a result of historic clearing and management practices. The redevelopment should institute a targeted program of succession planting (planting of canopy species in understoreys) to offset eventual canopy loss through recruitment.

Whilst not part of the Master Plan improvements to landscaping and street tree plantings along surrounding street networks would further assist in ecological stepping stone corridors from the site to surrounding higher order ecological corridors, connecting the parkland to wider bushland and reserves. **Figure 7.2** below shows the intended habitat corridors both existing and proposed through the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan. The LGID Master Plan will provide increased habitat corridors for fauna residing and transitioning through the site, providing a net benefit to fauna within the locality and the site.



Figure 7.2 - Habitat Corridors Existing and Future.

8.5.2 Fauna

Within the site remnant habitat is patchy due to clearing for golf course fairways, greens and driving range, and is mostly linear in nature. Habitat fragmentation also occurs between the northern and southern sides of the site due to the pedestrian bridge across the ICB. Vegetation across this bridge is low and sparse; however, suitable shelter and forage habitat are available on either side of the bridge. In the short-term, major habitat trees and forage resources (eg. figs and large flowering and/or hollow-bearing eucalypts) should be retained to maximise habitat availability for frugivores/nectarivores, and hollow-dwelling species.

Habitat connectivity between the Spring Hill Interface and the Body Parkland is limited for all but large mobile species such as flying foxes and birds. There are therefore opportunities to ‘unlock’ access to the Spring Hill area for species such as squirrel gliders and other smaller reptile, bird and mammal fauna by retrofitting wildlife management infrastructure to the existing pedestrian land bridge across the ICB/exhibition rail line. This infrastructure will need to tie into areas of important habitat within Victoria Park / Barrambin by way of continuing fauna movement infrastructure and landscape plantings/ ecological restoration works from the pedestrian to other areas of habitats (eg. the western and north-western areas of the site).

With increasing density of planting and especially understorey plantings in gullies, it is possible that a number of owl species, including the powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*) could become established or occasionally utilise the site. Powerful owl are predators of possums, gliders, flying foxes and some birds.

Further habitat improvement can be achieved increasing microhabitat availability, either of a natural origin (eg. fallen timber) or man-made (eg. tile cairns). Planting out remnant habitat to improve connectivity will provide greater and safer ease of movement for non-flying species between patches. In particular, planting multiple

species of dense low to mid-storey native shrubs (eg. *Grevillea* spp., *Banksia* spp.) will deliver extra foraging habitat for nectarivores and extended flowering phenology to provide year-round resource availability. A dense shrub layer will also deliver shelter to smaller bird species for protection from aggressors such as noisy miners and provide a denser leaf litter layer for fossorial reptile species. Installation of nest-boxes on otherwise unsuitable trees will provide extra habitat for hollow-dwelling species such as Squirrel Glider and microbat species, particularly over the short-term until restoration begins to approach maturity (>50y; BCC 2020).

Long-term considerations for canopy restoration should include Queensland blue gum as this is a favoured food source for several significant species including grey-headed flying fox, swift parrot, regent honeyeater and squirrel glider. The Queensland blue gum is a winter flowering species. Winter flowering resources tend to be resource 'bottle necks' for a number of resident and migratory/nomadic species in South East Queensland species and planting additional winter flowering species is desirable especially in support of the resident squirrel glider population.

The redevelopment presents the opportunity to assist in the reintroduction / enhancement of host butterfly plants and nectar sources for native bee populations. Translocation of some species may be necessary to supplement or establish self-perpetuating populations. Native bees could be preferentially encouraged for fertilisation duties at the Productive Gardens (urban farm site).

8.6 Key Considerations

Significant levels of data have been collected through the design phase including various site surveys, assessments, and field studies to identify locations of significant vegetation and fauna habitats within the site. This data can be used by the design team to ensure future design and planning considers significant vegetation, while also designing the use and precincts around these key flora and fauna considerations.

While the proposed Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan provides levels of potential impact to the flora and fauna onsite, the purpose and intent of the park redevelopment will far outweigh the short-term impact which can be mitigated and controlled through the recommendations in Section 6 of this report. It is recommended each detailed design stage within the Master Plan address the floral and faunal considerations within this report to ensure significant species are protected, enhanced and maintained onsite.

It is understood the Master Plan will significantly improve habitat connectivity onsite, with the aim to re-establish species through rewilding. Redevelopment of the parkland, has great strategic potential to identify and protect existing habitats, consolidate and re-establish urban habitat, facilitate interactions and support mental and physical well-being. Biodiversity planning has helped shape the urban design of the Master Plan with ecological knowledge and field survey data utilised to ensure biodiversity considerations shape and inform the spatial and land use arrangements.

Key biodiversity values reside with the Site's strategic location close to the city centre, the large area of semi-natural vegetation and habitats (habitats ranging from open, cleared parkland through to well-structured forested environments). These habitats support many locally significant species within Brisbane City Council's Local Government Area. The key biodiversity values of the site are unusual in the context of the highly urbanised setting, including the maturity and age of the canopy trees many of which contain hollows and pre-date the earliest available aerial photography. Of note is the recording of squirrel gliders (straddling the LGID boundary and located within the greater Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan. As noted before, the individual was found in the south-western corner of the site and being highly vagile will readily utilise the surrounding area. A large diversity of hollow roosting microbat species likely to be resident in the park, in addition to utilisation of habitat onsite by bush stone curlew, brown goshawk, boobook owls and flying foxes. These are species (with the exception of the flying foxes) characteristic of less urbanised settings and their presence in Victoria Park / Barrambin is entirely as a result of suitable habitat which should be retained and enhanced through the Master Plan.

To enhance biodiversity in the urban setting the Master Plan aims to maintain and introduce habitat by prioritising-built form in areas of low ecological value, retain, protect and connect existing vegetation, increase vegetation complexity using native plant species, and incorporating green infrastructure and fauna sensitive

urban design. In addition, dispersal of fauna should be supported and enhanced through animal movement structures and the establishment of habitat connectivity corridors in and alongside public and private land holdings. Other key considerations include minimising threats and anthropogenic disturbances, facilitate natural ecological processes, and improving the potential for human / nature interaction.

The Master Plan recognises the need for; and establishes a hierarchy of space within Victoria Park / Barrambin to achieve a layered response. The spaces are segregated on the basis of balancing biodiversity and social outcomes; areas of high biodiversity sensitivity will see denser plantings, greater connectivity and fewer opportunities for penetration by people, as well as less new development / structure and measures to reduce lighting and noise. Areas of low present biodiversity significance, although redeveloped with a rewilding approach should be developed with greater emphasis on social interactions and permeability.

8.7 Mitigation Measures

This report has considered the following environmental planning legislation and statutory context:

- Commonwealth EPBC Act;
- Queensland *Planning Act 2016* and associated *Planning Regulation 2017*;
- Queensland NC Act and the associated Regulations;
- Queensland *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*;
- Queensland *Water Act 2000*;
- *Brisbane City Plan 2014 v20* and its associated Planning Scheme Policies; and
- *Natural Asset Local Law 2003*.

An assessment of environmental planning context for the Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan demonstrates that the proposed works are consistent with the intentions of the Commonwealth, State and Local environmental statutory requirements. Further, detailed consideration of the proposed ecological design of the Master Plan against the Strategic Framework provisions of Part 3, Section 3.5, Theme 3 of the City Plan generally achieves the intent of the planning scheme in creating a “Clean, Green” City.

Given the proposed planning approvals pathway, the bulk of the works can be progressed under a LGID, which will remove the requirements for additional assessment against the *Planning Act 2016*, and the *Planning Regulation 2017*. While it is not anticipated that the proposed works will impact on any identified or mapped protected plants, or identified EVNT fauna species, careful consideration of the impact of construction activities on any identified breeding places should be undertaken as part of the detailed design phase.

Additional consideration of the NALL provisions will be required as part of the detailed design phase, due to the location of the Master Plan on a Council Asset. Permits associated with the NALL provisions will be required prior to the commencement of any clearing works associated with the redevelopment.

While there is likely direct and indirect impacts as a result of the Master Plan renewal, the significant improvement to habitat, revegetation of parkland and connectivity through the site and into surrounding environments far outweighs the short-term and manageable impacts to flora and fauna onsite. Furthermore, these impacts can be easily mitigated through suggestions as per Section 6 of this report. Once more detailed design is provided for the Master Plan it is highly recommended the constraints, ideas, and suggestions as per this report are incorporated into the final design.

9.0 Abbreviations and Acronyms

AHD: Australia Height Datum

CEMP: Construction Environmental Management Plan

CFFMP: Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan

CKHA: Core Koala Habitat Area

CREVNT: Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened

DBH: diameter at breast height

DCCEEW: (Commonwealth) Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

DES: Department of Environment and Science

DoR: Department of Resources

EDL: ecologically dominant layer

GBO: General Biodiversity Obligation

GES: General Ecological Significance

GPS: Global positioning system

ICB: Inner City Bypass

ha: Hectare

HRSMP: High-Risk Species Management Program

ICB: Inner City Bypass

INB: Inner Northern Busway

km: kilometre

LGID: Local Government Infrastructure Designation

m: metre

mm: millimetre

MNES : Matters of national environmental significance

MSES : Matters of state environmental significance

NALL: Natural Assets Local Law

PMST: Protected Matters Search Tool

QUT: Queensland University of Technology

RE: regional ecosystem

REF: Review of Environmental Factors

SDAP: State Development Assessment Provision

SRI: Significant residual impact.

TPZ: Tree Protection Zone

VTA: Visual Tree Assessment

WPVMP: Weeds, Pest and Vermin Management Plan (WPVMP)

WWBW: Water way barrier works

10.0 Definitions

Anthropogenic: Caused or produced by humans, either directly or indirectly.

Anthroposol: Anthroposols are soils which have been profoundly modified or constructed by humans. They typically have one or more of their natural soil horizons modified, removed or replaced.

Body Parkland: Main body of the parkland, containing the former golf course and straddling the suburbs of Herston and Kelvin Grove. It is referred to as the Kelvin Grove / Herston segment and will contain the Master Plans Parkland Core and Cultural Core of the Master Plan. Body Parkland unless the descriptors *Parkland Core* and *Cultural Core* are necessarily used.

Canopy: The layer formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees (or shrubs in the case of shrublands). It may be continuous or discontinuous. The canopy usually refers to the ecological dominant layer.

City Plan: *Brisbane City Plan 2014*.

Coarse woody debris: Coarse woody debris or fallen dead timber located on the ground that, generally greater than 100 mm diameter.

Community matrix: The community matrix is a statistical computing and data analysis tool used for calculating a 'sites' species accumulation curve.

Council: Brisbane City Council.

Diameter at breast height (dbh): diameter of the trunk of a tree measured at 1.4 m above natural ground.

Dominant species: A species that contributes most to the overall above-ground biomass of a particular stratum (= predominant species).

Ecologically dominant layer: The layer or species making the greatest contribution to the overall biomass of the site and the vegetation community.

Emergent layer: The tallest layer/stratum is regarded as the emergent layer if it does not form the most above-ground biomass, regardless of its canopy cover.

Emergent (tree): rising above the canopy.

Habitat tree: Standing live or dead trees providing ecological niches (microhabitats) such as hollows, cavities, bark pockets, large dead branches, epiphytes, cracks, sap runs, or trunk rot.

In the wild: Wildlife in an independent state of natural liberty.

Landzone: Land zones are categories that describe the major geologies and associated landforms and geomorphic processes.

MNES: Matter of National Environmental Significance (EPBC Act controlling provision).

Non-native pest plants: Any plant that requires some form of action to reduce its harmful or potentially effects. This definition includes both exotic and non-indigenous native species.

Organic litter: Includes both fine and coarse organic material such as fallen leaves, twigs and branches < 100 mm diameter.

Preclear: Vegetation extent and type present, based on analysis of relictual vegetation types and and other available evidence to determine vegetation present prior to non-indigenous settlement.

Pre-clearance mapping: State Government mapping of predicted regional ecosystem types present at a locality before non-indigenous settlement.

Pre-clearance regional ecosystem / vegetation type: pre-existing vegetation communities / regional ecosystems occurring at a location prior to non-indigenous settlement.

Regional ecosystem: Vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil.

Remnant: Remnant vegetation is defined as vegetation where the dominant canopy has greater than 70% of the height and greater than 50% of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed canopy.

Rewilding: Efforts aimed at restoring and protecting natural processes through restoration and facilitation of ecosystem functions. It is not necessarily about creating wilderness as its focus is upon re-instating ecosystem processes and functions. Therefore anything which increases ecological function can be considered 'rewilding.' It aims to reinstate trophic complexity, dispersal and allowing natural processes to shape self-sustaining resilient communities. Contemporary rewilding practice recognises that human and non-human worlds are inextricably entangled, that rewilding is an important approach to combatting the deleterious effects of runaway urbanisation and that there are tangible biodiversity, psychological, societal, ecosystem services, health and cultural benefits that accrue from adopting the approach.

Shrub: Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200mm from ground level) or if single stemmed, less than 2m tall.

Species accumulation curve: The species accumulation curve is a graph recording the cumulative number of species of living things recorded in a particular environment as a function of the cumulative effort expended searching for them.

Spring Hill Interface: The Spring Hill component of Victoria Park located to the south of the ICB and will contain the Master Plans Spring Hill interface.

Stratum (vegetation stratum): A layer in a community produced by the occurrence at approximately the same level (height) of an aggregation of plants of the same habit.

Tree Canopy Height: The median canopy height in metres, as estimated for the tree layer.

Tree: Woody plants, more than 2 m tall >150 mm DBH with a single stem or branches well above the base.

Visual Tree Assessment: The visual tree assessment is a risk assessment of a tree's form, vigour structure and overall longevity. It assessed risks and allows for targeted arboricultural interventions to manage risks.

Appendix A – The Strategy



Victoria Park
Master Plan and Implementation Plan

Connected Habitats Strategy Report

Prepared by 28 SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

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Acknowledgment of Country

28 South Environmental Pty Ltd acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land and their unique relationship with their ancestral Country. We pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders of Brisbane, and recognise their strength and wisdom.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 About this report

This report tests, refines and evolves the Connected Habitats Strategy (the **Strategy**) by providing a greater degree of detail justifying and underpinning the ecological design developed for the **Master Plan**. This report influences the Master Plan ethos and all future ecological lead design from Master Planning stages into detailed design.

The Master Plan site is known as Victoria Park / Barrambin and is located within the inner-city Brisbane suburbs of Spring Hill and Herston. Since the mid-19th century the parkland has been utilised for a variety of high intensity uses and events including concerts, sporting events, fireworks/ pyrotechnics and is largely illuminated during nocturnal periods. The fauna residing in the parkland have habituated to the urban activities experienced in the city and parkland, as well as the associated light and noise stimuli from daily urban activities and stochastic events and festivals.

The Master Plan will transform the ~64-hectare parkland into a multi-functional metropolitan park with diverse natural habitats for flora and fauna while also increasing canopy cover and biodiversity onsite. Various spaces for passive and active recreation, along with opportunities to host an expanded range of diverse events and activations will be designed into the future planning.

The parkland is in a highly urbanised and illuminated environment with current adjoining land uses including hospitals, educational facilities, and highways, resulting in irregular and constant illumination from park lighting, vehicle light flicker, street lighting from surrounding highways and local roads and lighting spill over from high rise residential areas. Future redevelopment of the parkland, has great strategic potential to identify and protect existing habitats, create opportunities for rewilding, consolidate and re-establish urban habitat, while also facilitating opportunities for mental and physical well-being. Biodiversity planning will lead and shape the iterative design process of the Master Planning stage, aiming to retain, avoid and minimise impact to areas of environmental significance, habitat trees, and fauna habitats wherever possible.

Ecological knowledge and field survey data will be utilised to ensure biodiversity considerations shape and inform spatial and land use arrangements. While the site is largely an urban parkland, habitat features, and small patches of intact vegetation exist onsite and will be identified and integrated for retention and enhancement into the Master Plan. Where practicable the Master Plan will expand on existing vegetation creating greater area of vegetation and habitat niches on site, improving habitat connectivity onsite, with the aim to re-establish species through rewilding.

The Strategy will inform and guide the ethos of the Master Plan stages helping to increase vegetative cover and habitat niches well beyond the existing extents, creating more space for flora and therefore fauna to forage, move/disperse and take refuge. The Strategy will guide future planning stages to maintain and introduce habitat, retain, protect and connect existing vegetation, increase vegetation complexity using native plant species, and incorporate green infrastructure and fauna sensitive urban design. Key vegetative outcomes expand on existing important habitats, creating greater connectivity, while also protecting habitat niches, foraging resources and refugia.

The Strategy has been developed in consideration of the three Victoria Park / Barrambin Vision Guiding Principles; recognition, restoration and reconnection and the connected habitat strategy framework established by the vision (see **Table 1.1**).

Table 1.1: Victoria Park / Barrambin Vision principles and strategies and guiding statements

Element	Theme	Outline
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Principles	Recognition	Creating a place to respectfully celebrate the connection between culture, history and nature across past, present and future generations.
	Restoration	Celebrating our unique interwoven landscapes and ecosystems.
	Reconnection	Making transformational connections that stitch the parkland back into the city.
Strategies	Room for water	Lagoons, wetlands and a lake will bring water back to the Site and restore natural cooling, cleansing and flood management systems
	Connected habitats	Revitalised ecosystems and restored habitats will draw wildlife back to the city and enrich our connection with nature.
	Health and recreation	Outdoor adventures will challenge people of all ages and abilities, inspire active lifestyles, offer a natural experience in the city and support reconnection with the natural world for mental health.
	Connections	Going green will be the easiest way to get to the park, with walking, cycling, bus and train the modes of choice. Every journey in the park itself will be an experience.
	Unique experiences	Peaceful, natural spaces in the park's quiet centre will be a striking counterpoint to its lively edge, where community life is played out.
	Cultural landscapes	The park will inspire sharing, the telling of stories and learning in the landscape, with opportunities to understand and engage with Brisbane's cultural heritage
	Creative expression	World-class architectural forms and unique public spaces will enable cultural expression, facilitate community gatherings and make the park a showcase for visitors from around the globe.
	Relationships and partnerships	Well-located links to neighbours and future partnerships will invite people into the park, adopting its spaces and places as their own.

The Strategy is drawn from opportunities and constraints developed through investigating Victoria Park / Barrambin natural resources (see **Report 1** – Technical ecological assessment report), landscape and urban ecological context, potential natural and social and cultural interactions specifically relevant to the Strategy but also in considerations of other strategies (see **Table 1.1**), where interrelationships and synergies are apparent or potentially present.

The outcomes of this report and the key strategic moves identified by this report will inform the Master Plan presently prepared by an interdisciplinary team lead by Urbis. This report is the second of three documents which in full comprise the projects ecological and environmental planning technical study:

- **Report 1** - Technical ecological assessment report
- **Report 2** - Connected habitats strategy report (**this report**)
- **Report 3** - Environmental planning context report.

These assessments build upon, in part, environmental studies already undertaken (Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan, Review of Environmental Factors) to satisfy Council environmental assessment policy and procedural requirement (EP003 Environmental Assessment and Management Procedure) and to inform the Master Plan.

The package of ecologically themed reports prepared by 28 South will directly inform decisions being made by the project team preparing the Master Plan as well as ecology focused planning into detailed design phases.

1.2 Project site and study area

The Project Site (**Site**) covers approximately 64 hectares (**ha**) within the suburbs of Herston, Kelvin Grove and Spring Hill (**Figure 1.1**). It is bordered by Gregory Terrace to the South, Queensland University of Technology to the west, Herston Road to the north and Bowen Bridge Road to the east. The Site is bisected by the Inner-City Bypass (**ICB**) and rail line forming two components:

- The main body of the parkland straddles the suburbs of Herston and Kelvin Grove. It is referred to as the Kelvin Grove / Herston segment and will contain the Projects Parkland Core and Cultural Core of the Project. This segment will be referred to herein as the **Body (North) Parkland** unless the descriptors *Parkland Core* and *Cultural Core* are necessarily used.
- The Spring Hill component of Victoria Park / Barrambin located to the south of the ICB and will contain the Projects Spring Hill interface. This segment will be referred to herein as the **Spring Hill Interface (South) Parkland**.

The 'Site' is also referred to as **Victoria Park / Barrambin** throughout the document, unless a distinction is drawn between features in the Body Parkland or the Spring Hill Interface.

The land is predominately owned by the Department of Natural Resources and is currently held in Council's trusteeship under a Deed of Grant in Trust for park and recreation purposes. Other parts of the Project are on State Reserve land for transport purposes, road reserve or rail corridor. For the purposes of conducting an ecological assessment, the Study Area consists of the Site buffered by 1 kilometre (**km**).

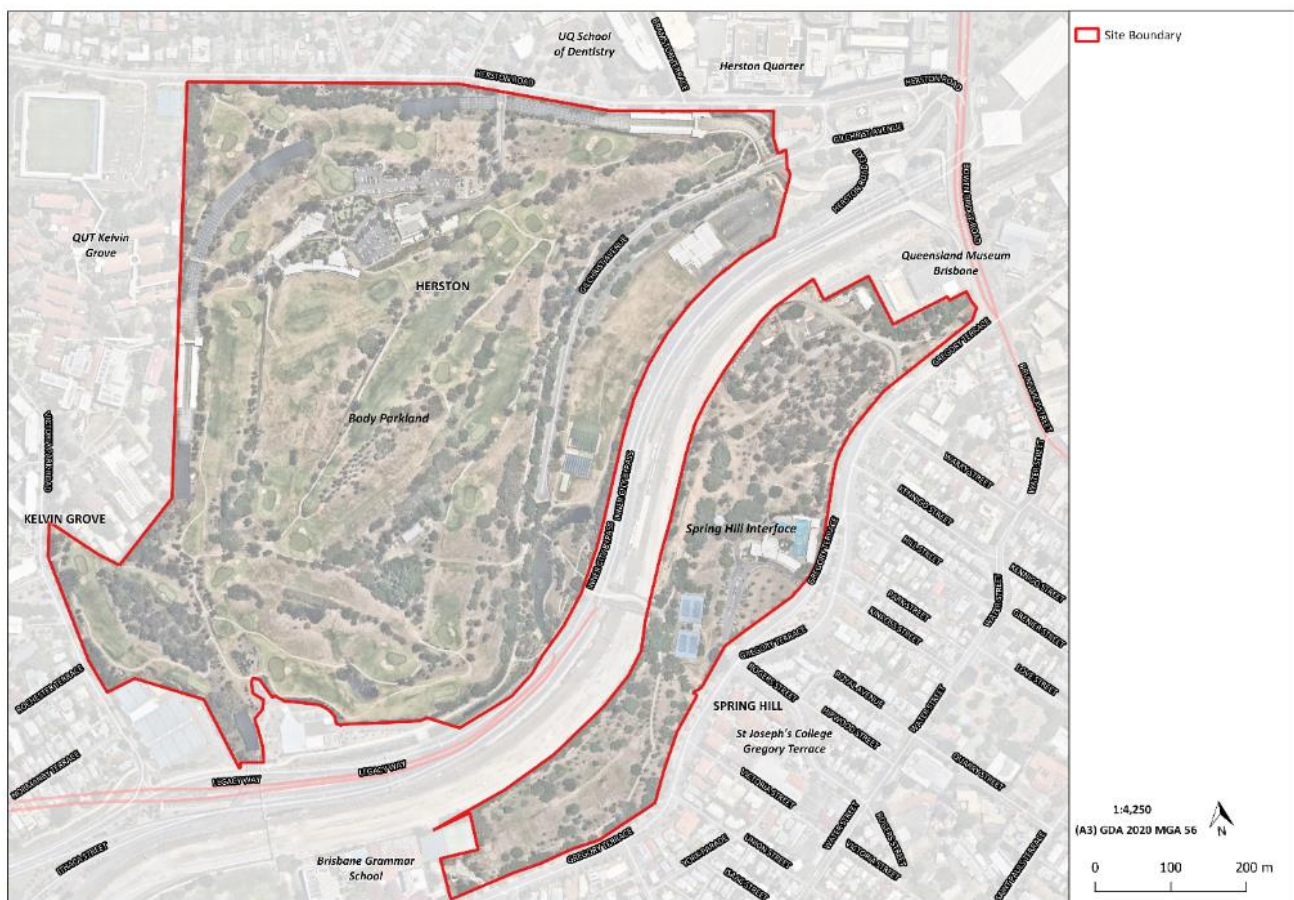


Figure 1.1: Victoria Park Masterplan Site area

1.3 Victoria Park Vision

Over the next 10 years, Victoria Park / Barrambin will be transformed into a world class parkland for residents and visitors alike. The Victoria Park Master Plan and Implementation Plan (Master Plan), will commence work integrating and redeveloping the Body Parkland and the Spring Hill Interface into a world-class public parkland for the people of Brisbane and tourists alike (the Project).

The final Victoria Park / Barrambin Vision released in December 2020 anticipated the inclusion of an entertainment precinct, cultural hub / visitor centre, an urban farm, improved active transport, cultural celebrations and facilities, water-based facilities, improved biodiversity, health and wellbeing spaces for the community and architectural excellence. The intent of the Master Plan is therefore to deliver an iconic public parkland that will become a natural retreat, an urban park for adventure, discovery and reconnection (BCC 2020). The concept design developed as part of the original Master Plan process is identified by **Figure 1.2**.



Figure 1.2: Victoria Park Master Plan 2021

1.4 Victoria Park Master Plan

Council and a consultant team prepared the Victoria Park Draft Vision in 2019 which was released for public feedback in 2020. The Victoria Park Draft Vision outlines principles strategies, themes to follow, and provides an illustrative concept of the Project. It aims to provide more usable, beautiful and accessible inner-city spaces, creating a world-class and iconic destination. It plans to include world-class architecture that complements natural spaces and a Cultural Hub to highlight the Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage values of the area.

Victoria Park Draft Vision was informed by six-months of consultation and responded to specific feedback of the community. Following collation of the community feedback, Council released the final Victoria Park Vision in December 2020. The preparation of the Victoria Park Vision included initial assessments of the Site such as flood and water balance, cost-benefit assessment, preliminary heritage impact assessment and landscape conceptual planning. However, these were conceptual and not informed by Site conditions.

In late 2020, Council commissioned the preparation of the Master Plan with planned for completion in June 2021. The Master Plan will include technical studies based upon detailed Site investigations. As the Victoria Park Vision has been the starting point for investigations and provides the sounding board for the evolution of the Master Plan, it is viewed as a necessary that that the Master Plan will build upon and refine the vision leading to the preparation of a concept design for the Site. The Master Plan has been updated further in 2022 and the updated plan is identified in **Figure 1.3** below.

The Master Plan document will be used to obtain approvals, gain stakeholder and community support and provide technical foundation for detailed design packages.



Figure 1.3: Victoria Park Master Plan 2022

1.5 Historic overview of Victoria Park & context to the vision's connected habitats strategy

Victoria Park / Barrambin is one of Brisbane's largest and oldest green spaces. Bordered by the historic suburbs of Spring Hill, Kelvin Grove and Herston on the city centre's northern edge.

The Site has undergone significant transformation over the last 200 years. Gazetted as public land in 1875, Victoria Park / Barrambin was originally much larger than its current 64 ha. The original park included 130 ha. Over time, residential, health and education uses as well as Brisbane Showgrounds have reduced the extent of park. In the late 1920s an 18-hole golf course was laid out across 45 hectares.

During World War 2 the park hosted a large contingent of US military personnel complimenting the Australia facilities at Kelvin Grove, now the Kelvin Grove Urban Village. Victoria Park / Barrambin includes an aquatic centre and health club, putt-putt course, driving range, golf club house, function venue, bistro, parking spaces and sporting facilities on land leased by local schools. The Victoria Park / Barrambin golf course closed in July 2021 signalling the transition of the space back to public park.

The present vegetation patterning is very much influenced by historic land use patterns, landscape practices, garden fashions with respect to planting selections and in a municipal parkland sense; availability of water for irrigation, extending from pre-European settlement through to the contemporary period. This period includes clearing of native vegetation to establish grazing, parkland and infrastructure in the area, early park establishment and plantings of exotic species by the plant acclimatisation society, establishment of the golf course and plantings of exotic and native species, to recent landscaping associated with the modernisation of the Golf Course in the early 2000s and establishment of screen planting associated with public infrastructure (Inner Northern Busway (**INB**) and the ICB. The use of native species in the planting palette of Victoria Park / Barrambin has significantly shifted and changed with societal attitudes; greater environmental understanding and environmental concerns, and even a greater sense of national identity has led to an emphasis on using native species. Many of the late 19th and early 20th century beliefs that Australian plants were untidy and inferior, that led to the extensive use of exotic species in early plant selections were well displaced by the late 1970's and 1980's leading to a greater use of native plants as ornamental trees and landscaping specimens.

The following report chapters have been developed to explore and expand upon the guiding principles and strategies through the results of the technical studies and ecological design principles.

2.0 Biodiversity Sensitivity Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The biodiversity sensitivity assessment is focussed on identifying those existing areas of biodiversity significance are recognised, protected and enhanced by the design.

Unlike other urban development processes, redevelopment of Victoria Park / Barrambin, as identified by the Vision, has the expressed desire to revitalise ecosystems and restored habitats to draw wildlife back to the city and enrich connections with nature.

Urbanization and increasing densification of urban environments are real threats to biodiversity and threaten to disrupt connections between people with nature and the range of health and well-being benefits afforded by these interactions. Open spaces within cities are increasingly becoming recognised as important hot-spots for urban biodiversity conservation (Oke et al 2021). Increasingly they are recognised as refuges for; species considered to be conservation significant by biodiversity planning instruments at one or multiple levels of government, as important places for biodiversity conservation (Gerrard et al 2017), as stepping-stones allowing migratory, nomadic and wide ranging mobile species opportunities to survive/negotiate passage through the urban matrix, and refuges for mobile birds and bats escaping drought and changing climates in inland areas which are increasingly moving into cities on account of more reliable resources (Friedlander 2020).

Redevelopment of Victoria Park / Barrambin, therefore, has great strategic potential to identify and protect existing habitats, consolidate and re-establish urban habitat, facilitate interactions and support mental and physical well-being in a part of Brisbane's inner-suburban froing which is becoming increasing urbanized. Biodiversity planning is often a secondary consideration in shaping urban development pattern and form. This has not been the case with the Victoria Park / Barrambin Redevelopment Master Plan. Recognition of the importance and incorporation of existing ecological knowledge into the Master Plan has ensured that biodiversity considerations have shaped the spatial and land use arrangements within Victoria Park / Barrambin.

2.2 Values

The biodiversity values of the Site were set out in the ecological technical study. In summary however, key biodiversity values reside with the Site's strategic location close to the city centre, the large area of semi-natural vegetation and habitats (habitats ranging from open, cleared parkland through to well-structured forested environments) supporting many locally significant species within Brisbane City Council's Local Government Area, which are unusual in the context of the highly urbanised setting surrounding the Ste, the maturity and age of the canopy trees many of which contain hollows. Of particular importance is the recording of squirrel gliders, and a large diversity of hollow roosting microbat species likely to be resident in the park, and utilisation by bush stone curlew, brown goshawk, boobook owls and flying foxes. These are species (with the exception of the flying foxes) characteristic of less urbanised settings and their presence in Victoria Park / Barrambin is entirely as a result of suitable habitat.

With respect to the squirrel glider, limited dispersal ability and habitat requirements mean this species is sensitive to development within Victoria Park / Barrambin and surrounding locality. No population density study has been undertaken and a precautionary position has been adopted; that being long-term survival may be threatened by poor connectivity and limited accessible foraging resources during seasonal resource bottleneaking periods or protracted drought.

Much of the native preclear vegetation has been removed from the Site with overall condition of vegetation with natural values ranged from poor to moderate with areas of native vegetation scoring least well because of the extent of weeds, past disturbance and small patch size. Within Victoria Park 52% of flora species are exotic species and a significant proportion are weed species under state or local government biosecurity regulations.

2.3 Development objectives

Brisbane City Council is committed to protecting and enhancing almost 64 hectares of green space for future generations through the Victoria Park / Barrambin Vision with revegetated forests, native bushland pockets and restored waterholes will be reflective of the Site's original landscapes.

2.4 Biodiversity objectives

With respect to the biodiversity and development objectives outlined, the following biodiversity objectives for the Project were identified:

1. Increase the extent of vegetation with functional habitat capability (diverse strata and floristics) with canopy cover across the Site achieving 60% of the parks area within 50 years.
2. Improve the viability of the squirrel glider population over a 50 year time horizon measured 5 yearly to assess persistence, population size and probability of occurrence.
3. Persistence in Victoria Park / Barrambin of all existing species as reported by the baseline assessment measured 5 yearly over a 50 year planning horizon.
4. Increased species utilisation (diversity) across the Site with measures of residency and increased visitation benchmarked against Site baseline and nearby parks (eg Banks Street Reserve) measured 5 yearly over a 50 year planning horizon
5. Presence of structurally and compositionally diverse habitats with wilder areas of Victoria Park exhibiting natural regeneration.

2.5 Strategizing what to do

Gerrard et al (2018), provides a useful framework to develop actions to assess and enhance biodiversity in urban settings. To achieve on-site biodiversity benefits, design must mitigate the detrimental impacts of development, while encouraging community stewardship of biodiversity by facilitating positive human–nature interactions. This is outlined by the following principles:

- **Maintain and introduce habitat. Themes include:**
 - development planned to avoid habitat loss by prioritizing infrastructure and facilities in areas of low ecological value
 - retaining, protecting and connecting existing vegetation during the development process
 - habitats enhanced or created in existing urban areas by using native plant species and increasing vegetation complexity
 - adding green infrastructure or incorporating critical resources and habitat analogues, such as habitat walls, biophilic architectural design elements, green roofs and insect hotels etc.
- **Facilitate dispersal:**
 - dispersal facilitated by:
 - adding animal movement infrastructure
 - establishing habitat connectivity corridors through private and public land.
- **Minimise threats and anthropogenic disturbances:**
 - the impact of weeds and exotic predators actively reduced
 - predominate use of indigenous plants
 - pet containment programs
 - runoff and nutrient loads can be mitigated by vegetated swales and rain gardens, which also deliver biodiversity benefits
 - the impact of noise pollution mitigated by sound barriers
 - the impact of light pollution minimised through the selection of lighting with emissions spectrums which do not affect native animals, zonal and movement activated lighting, and configuring lighting to have minimal throw / spill.
- **Facilitate natural ecological processes:**
 - the disruptive effects of urbanization on natural cycles, ecological processes and disturbance regimes can be mitigated by:

- providing adequate resources for target species
 - protecting and enhancing pollinator habitat
 - planning to safely enable natural disturbance events such as fire and flooding
 - minimising stress on fauna through sufficient habitat provision (size, width and structure complexity) to avoid long periods of exposure or unsuitable refuge
- **Improve potential for human – nature interaction:**
 - Cities are human environments and public engagement is key to successful conservation
 - design can help facilitate local stewardship of biodiversity by:
 - providing “cues to care”
 - creating opportunities for positive interactions with nature
 - addressing conflicts between biodiversity and safety objectives.

3.0 Ecological design

3.1 Introduction

The Master Plan Vision principles of recognition, restoration, and reconnection provide a touchstone from which to develop the framework which will bring life to the Connected Habitats Strategy. At the heart of these principles is the deep understanding of interconnectedness of nature, society and culture and a deep desire to heal and restore the park to enhance social and cultural connections. Between all three elements has been a deeply held and resonating theme during consultation with all stakeholder groups. The three dimensions of nature, cultural and society are therefore developed as a deeply resonating and guiding theme.

There are synergies between the Master Plan principles and the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (**IPBES**) conceptual framework for effective nature-based solutions to benefit biodiversity recognising the complex interactions between the natural world and human societies (<https://www.ipbes.net/conceptual-framework>).

The imperative therefore has been to integrate and elevate biodiversity conservation and restoration objectives to all stages and aspects of the Master Plan development process in order to explore the co-benefits of nature in a highly urban setting. This has necessitated a move away from historic models for restoring ecosystems, towards applying nature conservation goals to novel ecosystems with species mixes and interactions not necessarily found in nature which are adaptive to climate change. (Oke et al 2021, Prober et al 2019, Rogers et al 2020) and shifting from a linear to a system focus. To this end, the ecological design for Victoria Park / Barrambin incorporates the biodiversity objectives identified in Section 2, and in combination with other Master Plan strategies, incorporates knowledge of ecology, design, planning, socio-cultural responses and urban resilience to explore the dimensions of 'nature for nature', 'nature for society' and 'nature for culture' to achieve a sustainable design response.

3.1.1 Biodiversity and rewilding

Rewilding are efforts aimed at restoring and protecting natural processes through restoration and facilitation of ecosystem functions. It is not necessarily about creating wilderness as its focus is upon re-instating ecosystem processes and functions. The reasoning is that reaction of the complex relationships between species such as between plants and animals, predators and their prey, interspecies competition, ecosystems can once again begin to sustain themselves (Sweeney et al 2019a).

Rewilding differs from restoration as it seeks to restore ecological processes rather than historic states and therefore treatments and responses can create novel ecosystems. Therefore, anything which increases ecological function can be considered 'rewilding' (<https://npansw.org.au/campaigns-2/statewide-campaigns/rewilding/>). This includes plans to reinstate wetlands and wetlands functions. At its core rewilding aims to reinstate trophic complexity, dispersal and allow natural processes to shape self-sustaining resilient communities.

Contemporary rewilding practice recognises that human and non-human world are inextricably entangled, that rewilding is an important approach to combatting the deleterious effects of runaway urbanisation, localised biodiversity loss and extinctions and societal dislocation from the natural world (Bush et al 2021, <https://rewildingeurope.com/what-is-rewilding/>), and that there are tangible biodiversity, psychological, societal, ecosystem services, health and cultural benefits that accrue from adopting the approach (see also **Section 3.1.2**).

Rewilding may take two forms – trophic rewilding where individual species (such as an apex predators or ecosystem engineers) are introduced or passive rewilding which relies on a suite of interventions to reinstate and optimise ecosystem functioning (often resulting in novel ecosystems), and 'letting nature take its course' (Sweeney et al 2019b). Passive rewilding is the approach adopted for Victoria Park. Although passive rewilding

aims to facilitate self-sustaining ecosystems, because of the surrounding urban context and landscape ecological processes, some ongoing management will still be required.

The Master Plan recognises the need for; and establishes a hierarchy of space within Victoria Park / Barrambin to achieve a layered response. The spaces are segregated on the basis of balancing biodiversity and social outcomes; areas of high biodiversity sensitivity will see denser plantings, greater connectivity and fewer opportunities for penetration by people, lesser new development / structure and measures to reduce lighting and noise. Areas of low present biodiversity significance, although redeveloped with a rewilding approach will be developed with greater emphasis on social interactions and permeability.

3.1.2 Psycho-social and environmental health benefits of rewilding

There is increasing evidence of the efficacy of nature-based solutions for addressing complex urban challenges such as urbanisation and climate change (Oke et al, 2021). Nature based solutions also provide important links between people's everyday experiences of nature, their connectedness with nature and their commitment to pro-biodiversity practices (*ibid*).

When nature is healthy, we are healthier too (<https://rewildingeuropa.com/what-is-rewilding/>). Humans have a biophilic predisposition, an innate tendency to seek connections with nature and other forms of life which is thought to be inherited from our ancestors since attention to natural processes was tied to our survival (Bush et al 2021) and creating settings to facilitate opportunities to encounter nature can be especially rewarding (Lev et al 2020). There are tangible psychological benefits in creating opportunities for city dwellers to access and interact with nature (Bush et al 2021). Accessing, protecting, restoring and sustaining nature (Oke et al 2021) and facilitating engagement (Adams 2020) have enormous potential to improving mental health and wellbeing by enhancing psychological resiliency. This has been witnessed most recently during extended COVID-19 lockdowns when accessing greenspace and nature interactions become an issue of environmental justice (Bush et al 2021).

Access to green space has been reported to have positive effects on the cognitive development of school aged children (Manion (2015). Indeed, the World Health Organisation (WHO 2016) notes that urban green spaces, such as parks, playgrounds, and residential greenery, can promote mental and physical health, and reduce morbidity and mortality in urban residents by providing psychological relaxation and stress alleviation, stimulating social cohesion, supporting physical activity, and reducing exposure to air pollutants, noise and excessive heat. Indeed, Rogers et al (2020), states that studies have also shown mental health and social wellbeing improves for city dwellers when there is engagement with greenspaces and *this connection is revealed through objective indicators such as heightened cortisol levels upon entering greenspace, shorter hospital recovery times within rooms that face natural settings, and public health studies that find longevity is associated with residing closer to parks.*

The presence of forested patches within urban areas can assist with regulating humidity and temperature fluctuations (Tschardt et al 2012, WHO 2017). Increasing habitat cover will enhance cooling and the shading of tree cover and contribute to reducing the effect of urban heat islands within the park and in adjacent urban areas.

The scale and complexity of experiences and treatment designs such as those outlined within the development plan for Victoria Park / Barrambin will draw people in from local areas, from across Brisbane, Queensland, interstate and internationally, and facilitate pro-social interaction and cultural exchange. Such interactions and exchanges are essential for ensuring its social sustainability.

3.2 Key Actions

Eight actions which respond to this framework have been developed and are outlined in **Table 2.1**. These have been developed for the Connected Habitats Strategy to accord with City Plan's strategic framework theme 3: *Brisbane's clean and green leading environmental performance and Council's Vegetation Planning Scheme Policy*. At the heart of these actions is the recognition that: the city's greenspaces provide an important

contribution to the city's character and liveability; they support landscape, recreation, and ecological functions, provide ecosystem services, and define local neighbourhoods. The actions have been developed in recognition of the interconnected links between the elements of nature, society and culture.

Table 2.1: Victoria Park Vision principles and strategies and guiding statements

Framework theme	Key Action	Outline
Maintain and introduce habitat	Making it wild	Rewilding as an overarching guiding theme, noting that for biodiversity maintenance some areas will need to be less accessible
	Enhancing habitats	Creation of structurally and floristically diverse wetland and dryland habitat areas
	Overcoming the resourcing bottleneck	Provide foraging resources all year round, but especially during critical winter and early spring periods (provide winter/ early spring flowing species)
Facilitate dispersal	Making connections	Ensuring that there is an extensive 'spine' of primarily wild habitat and wildlife management infrastructure to allow forest fauna to disperse
Minimise threats and disturbances	Being sustaining	Acknowledging that interventions will be required for ongoing maintenance, but minimising the potential deleterious effects of these
	Enhancing habitats	Avoid fragmenting important habitat patches with barriers to dispersal - lighting
Facilitate natural ecological processes	Overcoming the resourcing bottleneck	Provision of a range of foraging options to improve biodiversity residency
	Setting the ecosystem engineers to work	Getting the conditions right for the invertebrate and vertebrate animals that assist in soils formation and germination
Improve interaction	Inclusivity	Ensuring that natural, social and cultural aspects of the park are in synchronicity
	Being sustaining	Recognising, engaging and communicating and describing the psycho-social and environmental benefits of greenspace; Traditional Custodian involvement with operational, educational and design elements
	Research and learning	Biodiversity extension, research and park enhancement opportunities through partnerships
	Making it wild	Enhance existing green spaces with trees for shade

3.2.1 Making it wild

3.2.1.1 Theme

Rewilding has been adopted as the guiding theme for the Victoria Park / Barrambin redevelopment. Rewilding is not the same as creating wilderness; a place disconnected from humans. Rewilding, in the context of urban green space, is about reconnecting modern society with wilder and deeper understanding of nature through reconnecting, enhancing and maintaining environment, society and culture. It does recognise biodiversity conservation and restoration objectives for Victoria Park / Barrambin, however by recognising the influence of humans on nature, rewilding efforts can try to improve how human populations interact with wildlife and, ultimately, improve biodiversity. The depth of rewilding will be dependent upon the desired circulation and use in concise areas of the Victoria Park / Barrambin. Rewilding parts of Victoria Park / Barrambin with native species will enhance Brisbane reputation as Australia's most biodiverse and liveable capital city.

3.2.1.2 Key moves

- Retain as much native vegetation on-site as possible. This includes patches of relict, regrowth, copses, and cultivated landscape plantings where these contribute to habitat utility.
- Maximise the extent of biodiverse habitat reinstated and consolidate the existing, small patches into broader areas of coverage.
- Rewilding to focus on improving floristic, structural and resource diversity within and between planted areas. This includes layered plantings in the tree, shrub and groundcover strata and a focus on creating diverse microhabitats and variable resource productivity throughout the year. Deeply mulched beds and (fine and coarse) woody debris are to be introduced for additional habitat.
- Spatial arrangement of rewilding will focus on creating larger consolidated patches of potential habitat rather than thin linear features.
- Rewilded areas are to be loosely zoned on a continuum of wilder more densely planted areas with plantings more akin to pre-existing vegetation types that are less permeable to humans, to areas of greater interaction where CPTED and aesthetic considerations are the main drivers. Wilder areas reside in the south west (eg areas containing squirrel glider habitat) with areas of greater interaction to occur in the east.
- Planting palettes are to be informed primarily by pre-clearing Regional Ecosystems, with plantings to be modified on the basis of species selections addressing the need for specific fauna resources, introducing and maintaining pollinators, park zone themes (eg gum tree valley), climate drivers, and cultural considerations (eg Traditional Custodian 'bush tucker', tool making and fibre species, forestry species important to the early development of Brisbane).
- Whilst initially planting palette's will be necessarily restricted to species fulfilling a particular function (fast growing or food resource) there should be opportunities for evolution in the planting mix, especially wilder areas of the park through community engagement and research programs, centred on the collection and grow out of seed from on-site and other off-site areas within the community plant nursery.
- Avoid fragmenting important habitat patches with potential barriers to dispersal and or lighting.
- In wilder areas of the park, zonal lighting arrangements with remote switching and low lux LED lighting in the lower end of the spectrum (ie less white and blue light spectrum) is to be used.
- Unless of cultural or historic significance, non-native shrubs and small trees with their native counterparts should be removed.
- Artificial denning and roosting habitat is to be created in new areas of habitat to augment absence of such habitats. These may be installed nest boxes or arborist created habitat hollows in existing live / dead trees. Box and opening sizing and location should cater for all native species that do/could occur on site including more common species such as possums and lorikeets, while also catering for urban sensitive species such as king parrot, pale-headed rosella, scaly-breasted lorikeet, white-throated treecreeper, and pardalotes. These artificial habitats would be useful for providing breeding habitat while the trees grow and develop natural hollows.
- Wetlands should be designed with a variety of zones in mind; open water, shallow edges of permanent water with dense fringing reeds and sedges (also benefitting pest management by assisting in deterring cane toad breeding/ movement), densely planted sedgy shallow shelves which flood during higher flows and shady areas of overhanging riparian vegetation. Quieter areas less accessible / permeable to people should be established to accommodate waterbirds.
- Rewilding and creation of habitats while exploring reestablishment of fauna into Victoria Park / Barrambin if suitable habitat is created. These may include amphibians, small reptiles ground fauna such as bandicoots and native bush rats which have been shown to be effective in outbreeding and displacing exotic black rats (present within Victoria Park / Barrambin) from habitats where bush rats have been re-introduced (Sparrow 2020).

3.2.2 Being sustaining

3.2.2.1 Theme

Rewilding focusses upon enhancing ecosystem processes to protect, consolidate and enhance existing natural values and ecosystem, creating self-sustaining habitats is a key focus of rewilding plant selections. For this reason, pre-clearing regional ecosystems have been broadly adopted as the framework to guide selection of

planting palettes; they are vegetation communities that occur in association with a particular combination of geology, soil, landform and climate. Rewilding is not without the need for management, but management interventions will be much reduced, particularly once established.

When nature is healthy, we are healthier too. Humans have a biophilic predisposition which is thought to be inherited from our ancestors since attention to natural processes was tied to our survival. Studies have also shown mental health and social wellbeing improves for city dwellers when there is engagement with greenspace and this connection is revealed through objective indicators such as heightened cortisol levels upon entering greenspace, shorter hospital recovery times within rooms that face natural settings, and public health studies that find longevity is associated with residing closer to parks.

The presence of forested patches within urban areas can assist with regulating temperature fluctuations. Increasing habitat cover will enhance cooling and the shading of tree cover and contribute to the reducing the effect of urban heat islands within the park and in adjacent urban areas.

The scale and complexity of experiences and treatment designs such as those outlined within the development plan for Victoria Park / Barrambin will draw people in from local areas, from across Brisbane, Queensland, Interstate and internationally, and facilitate pro-social interaction and cultural exchange. Such interactions and exchanges are essential for ensuring the social sustainability.

3.2.2.2 Key moves

- Planting palettes are to be selected on the basis of those best suited to existing biotic and abiotic conditions, contemporary and future climate and species which support and maintain residency for target faunal groups (eg birds, and bird and insect pollinators) and other individual species (eg squirrel gliders).
- A key focus should be attaining a self-sustaining vegetation that requires minimal interventions during operation / functioning (eg irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides). It is recognised irrigation may not be possible in less wild area of the park where more lush, aesthetically pleasing planting forms are established.
- A key focus of rewilding is the re-establishment of natural ecological processes. The use of pesticides and herbicides is generally inconsistent with achieving this and therefore use of these should be limited, and only employed once other measures have been deployed.
- Victoria Park / Barrambin contains many weeds of Biosecurity concern. They should be efficaciously treated and removed prior to significant replanting efforts to enhance ecosystem functionality.
- Animal pests are a significant threat to existing and future faunal use. Predatory pest removal and monitoring programs for fox, cat, rats and cane toads should be incorporated in the eventual construction and operational management plans.
- If pest monitoring programs (eg camera trapping) reveal that domestical cat and dog pets are roaming the park, a program of extension and education must be undertaken in the local community to emphasise the importance of the park and the need to remove these animals.
- Designs will focus on limiting resources and habitats for Australian white ibis (eg islands within wetlands which can become roosts/ rookeries). Whilst the intent is to not promote the occurrence of this species, it is acknowledged that this species is a naturally occurring filter feeding species endemic to the region, as such, its presence is acceptable, however, ecological design elements will focus on limiting the species occurrence and minimise the species nuisance potential (eg bin guards, island habitats etc.).

3.2.3 Making connections

3.2.3.1 Theme

Healthy, connected ecosystems are critical to maintaining a biodiverse Brisbane. Brisbane's distinct ecosystems support thousands of species of native fauna and flora and their presence is often dependent of the ecosystem services provided by animals moving through the landscape for pollination and seed dispersal. More diverse plantings and habitats will attract many transient species and encourage some species to stay longer or establish resident populations. Connected plantings will allow native animals already existing within

the park to move more freely and utilise a full range of habitats and resources available across the park and beyond. Enhancing and regenerating key street network corridors north of the Site to Enoggera Creek and other surrounding key ecological corridors.

Re-establishment of pre-existing freshwater habitats and expansion of the extent of layered native vegetation provides greater opportunities to attract, sustain and support a greater range of mobile species, including birds and bats. Diverse strata and a range of plant species selected to attract pollinating bird and insectivorous species will result in habitats that can sustain a greater diversity of species throughout the year with a number of species likely to be less transitory. Making potential connections to external areas is important for diversity and abundance.

Informed by the diversity of plants within the vegetation communities which occurred on Victoria Park / Barrambin pre-European settlement, and those that provide context to Brisbane's biodiversity and socio-cultural heritage, the planting palette will explore the healing and cultural properties of native plants with Traditional Custodians who will be involved in species selection and to monitor and manage new vegetation, including species that will tolerate future climate changes.

Victoria Park / Barrambin provides a unique opportunity to emphasise and explore important temporal, social and cultural connections to nature and landscape. There is also a deep appreciation across all cultures of the rejuvenative powers of communing with nature; an understanding that we humans are a part of, not apart from, nature. Brisbane is increasingly outward facing (viz-a-viz the new world city). The multi-cultural opportunities explored by a unifying appreciation of nature presents a powerful opportunity worthy of further exploration.

The age of some of the canopy trees provides a tangible link to the pre-contact era; and the integration of plants culturally significant to the local Traditional Custodian groups enhances this connection. Incorporation of a theme of acknowledging a shared history, providing a form in landscape expression, rewilding and reintroduction of water features present a very tangible opportunity to heal country (a theme Traditional Custodians have commented upon), and enhance cross-cultural understanding.

3.2.3.2 Key moves

- Maximise the extent of biodiverse habitat reinstated and consolidate the existing, small patches into broader areas of coverage. With the spatial arrangement of rewilding focussing on creating larger consolidated patches of potential habitat rather than linear features, the spatial extent and availability of resources for resident and transitory animals utilising the Site will be enhanced.
- The habitats within the Spring Hill and Herston parts of the park are functionally disconnected for a variety of fauna. This is especially the case with squirrel glider and potentially the case for ground fauna and forest birds which may re-establish once rewilding efforts achieve minimum structure and foraging requirements. The existing land bridge across the ICB should be enhanced to ensure that it is more friendly to the movement of these animals (poles, nesting boxes (for refuge), connected shrubs, sporadic larger canopy trees in planting boxes etc.).
- The Master Plan does not make moves to improve tangible external connectivity for arboreal mammals. However, opportunities to enhance and consolidate linkages within Kelvin Grove, and to Enoggera Creek could be explored once habitat consolidation within Victoria Park / Barrambin has occurred. Key street networks north of the Site should be explored for landscaping with native plants and trees to help support connections to surrounding ecological corridors via urban stepping stones. These opportunities may be performed as community extension / engagement.
- Expanding on areas of relatively good connections to external habitats such as the western interface with the QUT lands and Kelvin Grove parklands.
- The Cultural Heritage strategy for Victoria Park / Barrambin will provide for consultation with and integration of Traditional Custodian knowledge for plant selection (use of food, fibre and tool species), landscape interpretation and reintegration of water into the landscape.
- Planting themes will also explore the importance of timber species used in construction of Brisbane in the first 50-60 years of settlement.
- Explore the opportunity to create and showcase unifying cross-cultural connections to nature.

3.2.4 Enhancing habitats

3.2.4.1 Theme

For biodiversity to persist or increase in urban environments, areas supporting novel ecological communities need to be acknowledged as important habitats even though their abiotic and biotic conditions may differ from those of remnant ecosystems. Revegetation will focus upon strengthening existing patches and creating new ones to create habitats through assisted regeneration and fabrication planting to create multi-layered plantings in forested areas. Micro-habitats encompassing fallen logs, deep leaf litter, rocky shelves and artificial habitat hollows will be installed to add diversity for the plants and animals likely to exploit created habitats. Planting density, type and extent will be decided upon by circulation requirements, desired use patterns, passive surveillance (safety), cultural, aesthetic and engineering considerations. Management of intrusive noise and night-time lighting will be considered to maximise habitat utility and amenity for fauna.

The park has many old – overmature and senescing trees. Rather than being liabilities these veteran trees are considered ecological assets. Apart from also providing tangible links to pre-clearing, many contain hollows used by animals and are considered breeding places under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. A disproportionate number of Australian species use hollows and there are numerous species using these habitats at Victoria Park / Barrambin. There is a priority to retain and enhance supporting areas for these trees. Any timber generated by dead-wooding will be used for habitat creation.

3.2.4.2 Key moves

- Rewilding to focus on improving floristic and structural diversity within and between planted areas. This includes layered plantings in the tree, shrub and groundcover strata and a focus on creating diverse microhabitats. Deeply mulched beds and (fine and coarse) woody debris are to be introduced for additional habitat.
- Branches, especially hollow bearing limbs removed from trees during dead-wooding or tree removal are to be salvaged and relocated to rewilding areas as Coarse Woody Debris.
- Dead trees should be assessed for suitability to remain in-situ with appropriate arboriculture intervention (dead-wooding) to remove hazards. They may also be managed by dense plantings around them to serve as a safety function by creating a safety buffer between trees and park visitors.
- The number of habitat trees present within the Site is significant. In many instances trees containing hollows predate settlement or were young trees when the parklands were established. In many instances these trees are tall, mature, veteran or senescing. Often the setting in which they occur (adjoining fairways), means that they are exposed, do not have protection of surrounding vegetation as would be the case on an open forest setting, and susceptible to extreme weather conditions. The conversion of the site from golf course to parklands presents significant opportunity to enhance the protection and longevity of these city-wide assets by improving biotic and abiotic conditions for them.
- Planting and park management should recognise succession planning principles and proactively plan for future large trees by leaving sufficient space around younger trees.

3.2.5 Overcoming the resource bottleneck

3.2.5.1 Theme

Winter and early spring is often a foraging bottleneck for many species. Without suitable flowering plant species at this time many animal species can suffer. Planting will focus on creating a mosaic of species which will flower at different times throughout the year, but especially during winter and early spring. This enhanced resource will benefit resident squirrel gliders and encourage honey eaters (birds), flying foxes and other pollinators to visit.

Pollination of native plants is often an ecosystem function which can suffer in urban environments. Loss of old trees with hollows can result in the loss of native bees. Bringing back the bird pollinators through planting dense vegetation provides shelter for smaller bird species from aggressive mobbing species; reintroduction of

stingless native bee-hives will improve parks diversity and on-going pollination and endemic seeding. With sufficient resources, they will eventually set up wild hives in tree hollows.

3.2.5.2 Key moves

- Planting within rewilded areas, especially south-western parts of the park where squirrel gliders are present and in connected habitats, should be undertaken with species selection focussed on overcoming the resourcing bottleneck. A diverse planting with *Acacias*, *Banksia*, *Melaleuca* and *Eucalyptus* is recommended.
- The park presently contains habitats which are structurally and floristically depauperate. Species plantings should focus on providing a year-round resource for bird and insect pollinator species. Flowering species such as *Banksia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Grevillea* and *Melaleuca* are recommended. This will assist in improving residency times within the park for nectivorous species.
- Insect eating birds and mammals (micro-bats) are attracted to the insect life attracted by a year-round nectar source and diverse habitat. Generally the birds Useful species include *Melaleuca*, *Grevillea*, *Banksia* and *Acacia*.
- Additional efforts to enhance and retain insect diversity include establishment of 'insect hotels' and deployment of native bee hives (these will also assist in pollination and will result in the establishment of native bee colonies in suitable tree hollows).
- A large proportion of insect eating birds are small forest dwelling species which move throughout the various layers (strata) of a forest searching for insects in mulch (on the ground) on bark, leaves and flowers. In urban areas with limited naturalness / structure they are susceptible to crowding and exclusion by larger more aggressive bird species. Establishment of various strata levels with shrubs as a continuous or patchy layer will be essential to afford these species shelter.
- The species which seed eating species prefer include *Casuarina* / *Allocasuarina*, *Acacia* and many of the native grasses. These will be a feature of site planting.
- Fruit eating birds such as orioles, fig birds and fruit doves forage in the canopies of *Ficus* and *Syzygium* but will also take fruit from flowing shrubs and groundcovers.

3.2.6 Setting the ecosystem engineers to work

3.2.6.1 Theme

Ecosystem engineers perform important ecological roles like digging, facilitating soil formation, water infiltration and the spread of fungi important for plant root health and for seed dispersal. Ants fulfill this function. One of the most important vertebrate engineers, and one which is already present and often maligned by gardeners and park maintenance personnel, is the scrub turkey. Rewilding will allow these quintessential Brisbane species to do their thing and find a place to truly call home. They can be messy but rather than being a hinderance to park maintenance they are an asset. Other species such as bandicoots fulfill this function, however it may not be possible for this species to emigrate back into the park or successfully establish them into the urban forest owing to the presence of feral predators and the urban setting they would need to move through to recolonise the park.

3.2.6.2 Key moves

- Ants and other insects perform an important engineering function. With over 70 years of operation as a golf course, ant diversity is likely to be low. Rewilding with the use of deep litter layers, and extensive use of fine and coarse woody debris will create habitat and attract species back to the park. These groups should successfully re-establish on their own.
- Scrub turkeys are often maligned because of their extensive foraging in the litter for insects and fruit and mound creation. Their efforts aerate the soil, create new habitats for insects, allow water infiltration and assist in native seed germination. These beneficial actions are essential for the healthy functioning of the rewilded areas. A management plan and education program for employees and the community will be an important aspect of accepting these industrious birds. Design of vegetated areas and interfaces with park facilities can assist in minimising potential interactions where ground layer material is spread onto/ into operational areas of the Park (eg landscaped buffers between areas of deep mulch/ litter and mown/ hard surfaces).

- Explore reintroduction of bandicoots if they fail to reach the park for reasons other than habitat suitability.

3.2.7 Research and learning

3.2.7.1 Theme

Rewilding as an approach for Victoria Park / Barrambin presents opportunities to restore ecosystem functioning and raise public awareness about biodiversity, the ecosystems and processes which sustain us, the environments we share with the natural world and the importance and benefits in ensuring these relationships are enhanced and enduring. Education will be delivered through the learning centre and experienced directly through themed outdoor learning pods designed to focus on individual elements and be encompassed in the design and allow a personal interaction with nature.

The new forest plantings present an opportunity to explore the dynamic and changing nature of ecosystems in response to external events, cross-cultural importance of natural areas, the changing seasons as they are represented in the landscape and Traditional Custodian culture, use and affinity to country. Victoria Park / Barrambin could become a resource for future research partnerships incorporating citizen science with universities and community groups investigation, plant cultivation techniques, mobility of species and their ability to colonise areas of suitable habitat once habitat is available, the temporal scale required for the establishment of ecosystem functionality. Interpretive signage and education experiences will foster a deeper connection with nature and appreciation of ecological systems.

3.2.7.2 Key moves

- Establish an onsite nursery and community education program to collect and germinate native seeds from the redeveloped Victoria Park / Barrambin and beyond to aid in community education on native plants and ongoing development and maturity of the parks wilder areas.
- Creation of a learning centre and outdoor classroom, (learning pods) facility to facilitate learning about biodiversity, Traditional Custodian use of the land, natural processes and disturbance.
- Creation of a strategic plan which addresses citizen science and university involvement with ongoing biodiversity objectives and research on the evolving ecosystems functionality.
- Creation of programs to engage the local community in community stewardship of local biodiversity and in backyard wildlife planting to compliment on-site activities undertaken by the redevelopment.
- If pest monitoring programs (eg camera trapping) reveal that domestic cat and dog pets are roaming the park, a program of extension and education must be undertaken in the local community to emphasise the importance of the park and the need to remove these animals

3.2.8 Inclusivity

3.2.8.1 Theme

Inclusivity is important. Urban parks are at the heart of the city providing social, cultural and environmental functions. A place for all recognises the importance of green spaces to these elements in balance. Rather than split nature from society and culture, the Master Plan recognises the mental and physical benefits of greenspace and seeks to increase engagement opportunities for all elements.

3.2.8.2 Key moves

- Plan for multi-use areas that encourage ecologically sensitive engagement with nature
- Embrace the exploration and enhancement of the relationship between nature, society and culture in balance.
- Acknowledge that creation of habitat for urban biodiversity will lead to different trade-offs based on the social, wildlife, and plant community targets and human accessibility/other park uses. Identifying these

challenges early enables trade-offs to be made intentionally and provides opportunities to educate park users as to why certain park plans were chosen.

4.0 Conclusion

Rewilding has been adopted as the guiding theme for the Victoria Park / Barrambin redevelopment in response to the biodiversity social and cultural objectives identified for the Victoria Park / Barrambin redevelopment. Rewilding is not the same as creating wilderness; a place disconnected from humans. Rewilding, in the context of urban green space, is about reconnecting modern society with wilder and deeper understanding of nature through reconnecting, enhancing, and maintaining environment, society and culture.

Rewilding does recognise biodiversity conservation and restoration objectives for Victoria Park / Barrambin, however by recognising the influence of humans on nature, rewilding efforts can try to improve how human populations interact with wildlife and, ultimately, improve biodiversity. The depth of rewilding will be dependent upon the desired circulation and use in concise areas of the Victoria Park / Barrambin.

The scale and complexity of experiences and treatment designs such as those outlined within the development plan for Victoria Park / Barrambin will draw people in from local areas, from across Brisbane, Queensland, interstate and internationally, and facilitate pro-social interaction and cultural exchange. Such interactions and exchanges are essential for ensuring its social sustainability.

Rewilding parts of Victoria Park / Barrambin with native species will enhance Brisbane reputation as Australia's most biodiverse capital city.

5.0 Abbreviations and acronyms

DBH: diameter at breast height

ha: Hectare

ICB: Inner City Bypass

INB: Inner Northern Busway

km: kilometre

m: metre

mm: millimetre

QUT: Queensland University of Technology

RE: regional ecosystem

REF: Review of Environmental Factors

6.0 Definitions

Anthropocene: Relating to or denoting the current geological age, viewed as the period during which human activity has been the dominant influence on climate and the environment.

Biophilic (biophilia): an innate and genetically determined affinity of human beings with the natural world thought to be an evolutionary attained, hard wired or biologically encoded response favouring association with natural features. The need to experience and be exposed to the natural world is thought to remain instrumental to people's physical and mental health, fitness, and wellbeing.

Body Parkland: The main body of the parkland straddling the suburbs of Herston and Kelvin Grove. It is referred to as the Kelvin Grove / Herston segment and will contain the Projects Parkland Core and Cultural Core of the Project.

Canopy: The layer formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees (or shrubs in the case of shrublands). It may be continuous or discontinuous. The canopy usually refers to the ecological dominant layer.

Coarse woody debris: Coarse woody debris or fallen dead timber located on the ground that, generally greater than 100 mm diameter.

Council: Brisbane City Council.

Dead wooding: removal of dead limbs and branches from a tree that pose an unacceptable risk to life or property.

Emergent (tree): rising above the canopy.

Fine woody debris: Woody debris or fallen dead timber located on the ground that, generally less than 100 mm diameter.

Habitat tree: Standing live or dead trees providing ecological niches (microhabitats) such as hollows, cavities, bark pockets, large dead branches, epiphytes, cracks, sap runs, or trunk rot.

Novel ecosystems: Species interactions created by bringing together habitats that would otherwise not be found in nature. They are human-built, modified, or engineered niches of the Anthropocene. They exist in places that have been altered in structure and function by human agency.

Organic litter: Includes both fine and coarse organic material such as fallen leaves, twigs and branches < 100 mm diameter.

Preclear: Vegetation extent and type present, based on analysis of relictual vegetation types and other available evidence to determine vegetation present prior to non-indigenous settlement.

Pre-clearance mapping: State Government mapping of predicted regional ecosystem types present at a locality before non-indigenous settlement.

Pre-clearance regional ecosystem / vegetation type: pre-existing vegetation communities / regional ecosystems occurring at a location prior to non-indigenous settlement.

Project: Redevelopment of the existing Victoria Park and adjoining parkland into a world-class public parkland for the people of Brisbane and tourists alike.

Regional ecosystem: Vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil.

Rewilding: Efforts aimed at restoring and protecting natural processes through restoration and facilitation of ecosystem functions. It is not necessarily about creating wilderness as its focus is upon re-instating ecosystem processes and functions. Therefore, anything which increases ecological function can be considered 'rewilding'. It aims to reinstate trophic complexity, dispersal and allowing natural processes to shape self-sustaining resilient communities. Contemporary rewilding practice recognises that human and non-human world are inextricably entangled, that rewilding is an important approach to combatting the deleterious effects of runaway urbanisation and that there are tangible biodiversity, psychological, societal, ecosystem services, health and cultural benefits that accrue from adopting the approach.

Shrub: Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall.

Site: Covering approximately 64 hectares (ha) within the suburbs of Herston, Kelvin Grove and Spring Hill. It is bordered by Gregory Terrace to the South, Queensland University of Technology to the west, Herston Road to the north and Bowen Bridge Road to the east. The park is bisected by the Inner City Bypass and the Exhibition Rail Line.

Spring Hill Interface: The Spring Hill component of Victoria Park located to the south of the ICB.

Stratum (vegetation stratum): A layer in a community produced by the occurrence at approximately the same level (height) of an aggregation of plants of the same habit.

Tree Canopy Height: The median canopy height in metres, as estimated for the tree layer.

Tree: Woody plants, more than 2 m tall >150 mm DBH with a single stem or branches well above the base.

Urban sensitive species: faunal species that are found in urban areas but are not abundant.

Victoria Park: See 'Site'

7.0 References

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Appendix B – PMST



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: 18-Oct-2022

[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:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	78
Listed Migratory Species:	46

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

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 <http://www.environment.gov.au/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:	263
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	7
Listed Marine Species:	78
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	2
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:	31
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	Within 10km of 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
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may 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 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Epinephelus daemeli Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod [68449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus whitei White's Seahorse, Crowned Seahorse, Sydney Seahorse [66240]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thunnus maccoyii Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Mixophyes fleayi Fleay's Frog [25960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phyllodes imperialis smithersi Pink Underwing Moth [86084]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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
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 known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely 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
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Corchorus cunninghamii Native Jute [14659]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cryptocarya foetida Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel [11976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Endiandra floydii Floyd's Walnut, Crystal Creek Walnut [52955]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Gossia gonoclada Angle-stemmed Myrtle [78866]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia ternifolia Small-fruited Queensland Nut, Gympie Nut [7214]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Persicaria elatior Knotweed, Tall Knotweed [5831]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Plectranthus omissus [55729]	Endangered	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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	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
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Coeranoscincus reticulatus Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
SHARK			
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardena grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Marine Species			
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sousa sahalensis as Sousa chinensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Symptotachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [\[Resource Information \]](#)

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - ADFRU BRISBANE - JETSET CENTRE [31862]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - BULIMBA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30273]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - BULIMBA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30271]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - BULIMBA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30272]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - BULIMBA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30274]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - BULIMBA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30275]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - BULIMBA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30276]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - HMAS MORETON [30267]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - HMAS MORETON [30268]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - MCO [31863]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30199]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30198]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30194]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30195]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30200]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30205]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30201]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30203]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30202]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30204]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30196]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30206]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30207]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30208]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - ST LUCIA TRAINING DEPOT [30197]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30762]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30763]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30768]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30769]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30822]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30823]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30820]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30764]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30821]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30765]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30887]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30766]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30828]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30767]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30829]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30910]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30804]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30913]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30912]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30916]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30911]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30761]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30903]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30803]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30802]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30801]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30909]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30788]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30800]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30908]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30517]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30807]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30902]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30806]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30795]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30784]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30805]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30824]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30938]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30827]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30826]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30519]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30930]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30931]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30939]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30760]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30929]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30825]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30934]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30935]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30932]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30933]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30786]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30787]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30785]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30782]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30890]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30783]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30891]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30780]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30957]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30781]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30956]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30522]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30955]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30954]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30959]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30520]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30953]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30888]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30521]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30952]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30898]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30899]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30900]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30901]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30904]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30905]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30906]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30926]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30523]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30515]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30849]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30848]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30847]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30846]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30845]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30844]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30850]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30843]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30895]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30857]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30842]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30896]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30897]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30851]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30892]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30893]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30894]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30960]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30858]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30859]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30796]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30854]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30855]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30856]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30811]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30813]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30812]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30815]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30814]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30817]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30816]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30819]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30818]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30513]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30516]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30918]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30919]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30915]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30749]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30853]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30852]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30512]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30518]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30914]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30917]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30946]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30949]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30942]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30945]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30944]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30947]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30941]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30759]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30943]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30940]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30740]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30742]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30741]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30869]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30743]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30868]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30746]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30747]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30865]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30948]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30835]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30834]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30833]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30832]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30831]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30830]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30750]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30751]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30756]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30757]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30758]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30752]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30753]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30755]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30754]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30810]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30838]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30839]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30937]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30936]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30794]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30793]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30774]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30777]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30772]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30775]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30773]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30837]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30836]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30778]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30779]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30776]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30790]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30791]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30792]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30789]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30738]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30739]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30841]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30514]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30770]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30962]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30771]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30951]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30840]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30744]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30950]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30798]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30799]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30961]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30797]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30748]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30864]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30879]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30907]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30883]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30882]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30923]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30886]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30928]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30880]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30881]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30884]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30885]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30862]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30863]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30860]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30861]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30866]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30867]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30872]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30873]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30870]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30809]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30808]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30924]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30889]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30925]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30920]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30927]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30922]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30921]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30958]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30875]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30878]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30876]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30871]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - Training logistic centre [30874]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence - Training logistic centre [30877]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - VICTORIA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30211]	QLD	In buffer area only
Defence - VICTORIA BARRACKS - BRISBANE [30210]	QLD	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Heritage Places [[Resource Information](#)]

Name	State	Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Brisbane General Post Office	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only
Enoggera Magazine Complex	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only
Naval Offices	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only
Remount Complex (former)	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only
School Of Musketry (former)	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only
Small Arms Magazine (former)	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only
Victoria Barracks	QLD	Listed place	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [[Resource Information](#)]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Breeding likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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 known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Fish			
Acentronura tentaculata Shortpouch Pygmy Pipehorse [66187]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Campichthys tryoni Tryon's Pipefish [66193]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Corythoichthys amplexus Fijian Banded Pipefish, Brown-banded Pipefish [66199]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Corythoichthys ocellatus Orange-spotted Pipefish, Ocellated Pipefish [66203]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Festucalex cinctus Girdled Pipefish [66214]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippichthys cyanospilos Blue-speckled Pipefish, Blue-spotted Pipefish [66228]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippichthys heptagonus Madura Pipefish, Reticulated Freshwater Pipefish [66229]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus kelloggi Kellogg's Seahorse, Great Seahorse [66723]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus whitei White's Seahorse, Crowned Seahorse, Sydney Seahorse [66240]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Micrognathus andersonii Anderson's Pipefish, Shortnose Pipefish [66253]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Micrognathus brevirostris thorntail Pipefish, Thorn-tailed Pipefish [66254]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Microphis manadensis Manado Pipefish, Manado River Pipefish [66258]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solegnathus dunckeri Duncker's Pipehorse [66271]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solenostomus paradoxus Ornate Ghostpipefish, Harlequin Ghost Pipefish, Ornate Ghost Pipefish [66184]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Vanacampus margaritifer Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Reptile

Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Whales and Other Cetaceans

[[Resource Information](#)]

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
Orcaella heinsohni as Orcaella brevirostris Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Sousa saahulensis as Sousa chinensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Sandgate Waste Water Treatment Plant Augmentation Works	2001/262	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Australia TradeCoast Sewerage Pipeline	2001/270	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Brisbane Airport Link Tunnel Project	2005/2487	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Brisbane GPO & Office Building 259 Queen Street, Brisbane QLD	2015/7556	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Brisbane Racing Club mixed use redevelopment, Eagle Farm and Doomben Racecourses	2013/7034	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Cannon Hill Community Links Project	2005/2358	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Conservation Works and Additions to Brisbane General Post Office	2010/5405	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
construction of an multi-agency ecosciences precinct	2007/3563	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Construction of public access road and open drain to service Nudgee Landfill rem	2004/1486	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Cross River Rail connecting Dutton Park to Bowen Hills, Brisbane, Qld	2017/7961	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Dedicated Bus Carriageway across Brisbane River	2004/1340	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Floating Walkway Construction	2001/438	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Gateway Motorway Upgrade	2003/1297	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Hale Street Bridge Link	2005/2297	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Industrial development	2005/2319	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Luggage Pt WWTP grass swale upgrade	2003/1124	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Lytton Fuels Refinery Modification	2003/1234	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Northern Link Parallel Road Tunnels Project	2007/3824	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge, Brisbane River	2007/3553	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Rehabilitation of Dowse Lagoon, Sandgate	2004/1401	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Replacement of existing composting toilets at the Boondall Interpretive Centre	2003/1140	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Sale of ABC Orchestra and Music Centre	2010/5379	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
The North-South Bypass Tunnel (NSBT)	2004/1741	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
TradeCoast to Belmont Transmission Line	2003/1164	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Wynnum Wastewater Treatment Plant	2005/2123	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Cross River Rail	2010/5427	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Demolition of four buildings	2011/6039	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Sale of ABC studios and heritage building known as Middenbury, 600 Coronation D	2009/5004	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
		Manner)		
Works and additions to Brisbane General Post Office	2011/6019	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
Mt Coot-tha Zipline, Brisbane, Qld	2018/8331	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only

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 are 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

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

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

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

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Appendix C – Likelihood Assessment

Appendix I Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Table 23-1: Flora species likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area

Species Name Common Name	NC	EPBC	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Maundia triglochinosides</i>	V	-	Grows in swamps, lagoons, dams, channels, creeks or shallow freshwater 30 - 60 cm deep on heavy clay, low nutrients.	Low. Limited suitable habitat in the form of heavy clay is available and one previous record exists within the Study Area, however this record is from December 1874.
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> Scrub turpentine	CR	-	Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest.	Low. No suitable habitat is present within the Study Area, however a previous record has been identified within the Assessment area.
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	E	E	Generally occurs on upper hillslopes or hillcrests at low to mid elevations of 110-430m above sea level. The species is found in the narrow ecotone (area where two habitat types merge) between subtropical rainforest and open eucalypt forest. The vegetative composition and density of the understorey is variable between sites. The location of <i>C. cunninghamii</i> populations shows no association with a particular geology, although soils are shallow, stony and well drained with a loam or clay consistency.	Low. Ecotones between subtropical rainforest and open eucalypt forest is not present and the last previous record within the Assessment area is from 1875.
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> Hairy-joint Grass	V	V	In soaks, seepages and edges of wetlands in forests and pasture. Dies down in winter. Threats include Lantana invasion.	Low. Suitable habitat is present, however there are no previous records within the Assessment area.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> * Three-leaved Bosistoa	-	V	Grows in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m in altitude.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records have been identified within the Assessment area.
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i> Stinking Cryptocarya	V	V	Occurs in littoral rainforest on old sand dunes and subtropical rainforests over slate and occasionally on basalt to an altitude of 150 m	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records have been identified within the Assessment area.
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i> Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	V	V	Dry rainforests, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds and along riverbanks at altitudes up to 550 m above sea level. Also likely to occur on the margins of native vegetation in scrubby urbanised areas. Mainly found on dark brown sandy loams and sandy clay loams (pH 5-7.5) and rocky scree slopes. Generally, these soils have formed from volcanic parent materials (e.g. granites and granodiorites, basalt and andesitic flows, and pyroclastics).	Low. Marginal suitable habitat is present, however no previous records have been identified within the Assessment area.
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i> bluegrass	V	V	Associated with heavy basaltic black soils and stony red-brown hard-setting loam with clay subsoil usually in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, grazed land and highly disturbed pasture.	Low. Suitable habitat is present, however no previous records have been identified within the Assessment area.
<i>Eucalyptus major</i> Mountain grey gum	Locally listed		Grows in tall forests in coastal areas and nearby hills in south-eastern Queensland.	High. The Study Area consists primarily of various scattered eucalypt plantings over mown parkland.

Species Name Common Name	NC	EPBC	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Eucalyptus moluccana Gum-topped box	Locally listed		Occurs in moist eucalypt open forest on a range of soil types. Often found in hilly areas on fertile soils.	High. The Study Area consists primarily of various scattered eucalypt plantings over mown parkland.
Eucalyptus resinifera Red mahogany	Locally listed		Grows on flats, valleys and gentle slopes preferring soils of medium to high fertility.	High. The Study Area consists primarily of various scattered eucalypt plantings over mown parkland.
Eucalyptus seeana Narrow-leaved red gum	Locally listed		Found on low, often swampy, sandy soils.	High. The Study Area consists primarily of various scattered eucalypt plantings over mown parkland.
Eucalyptus tereticornis Forest red gum	Locally listed		Found principally in open-forest formation on river flats or hill sloped with alluvial or sandy to gravelly soils.	High. The Study Area consists primarily of various scattered eucalypt plantings over mown parkland.
Gossia gonoclada * Angle-stemmed Myrtle	E	E	Found on sloping metamorphic or flat alluvial terraces of permanent waterways that experience some degree of tidal influence at an elevation of 5-70m. Appears to prefer well-drained clay soils derived from metamorphised sediments and Cainozoic or alluvial deposits.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and there are no previous records within the Assessment area.
Lophostemon confertus Brushbox	Locally listed		In and on margins of any type of rainforest, with the exception of cool temperate and in adjacent tall open forest.	High. The Study Area consists primarily of various scattered eucalypt plantings over mown parkland.
Macadamia integrifolia * Macadamia Nut	V	V	Rainforest and rainforest edges on ridges, hill slopes, scree slopes and foot slopes, gullies, benches and terrace plains on well-drained, high nutrient soils.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and there are no previous records within the Assessment area.
Macadamia ternifolia * Small-fruited Queensland Nut	V	V	Specialised habitat requirement, and the species generally occurs in fertile, basalt-derived soils on steep southern slopes. Associated species include <i>Argyrodendron trifoliatum</i> - <i>Dissilaria baloghioides</i> alliance in the Blackall Range area and Araucarian microphyll-notophyll mixed tall closed forest at Mt Pinbarren.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and there are no previous records within the Assessment area.
Macadamia tetraphylla * Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	V	Subtropical rainforest, complex notophyll vineforest and mixed sclerophyll forest ; grows on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial, yet free-draining, soils	Low. No suitable habitat is present and there are no previous records within the Assessment area.
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid	E	E	Mostly occurs in mixed swamp forest (e.g. <i>Melaleuca quinqueneria</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>) in association with rainforest elements and palms. May occur along ecotones with the habitat types (e.g. heath, open forest). Flowers September-November.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and there are no previous records within the Assessment area.
Samadera bidwillii Quassia	V	V	Lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins occasionally open forest or woodland. Commonly found near temporary or permanent watercourses up to 510 m elevation Soils include lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts and sands with clay subsoils.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and there are no previous records within the Assessment area.
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax	V	V	Semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, particularly Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>). Occurs on a variety of substrates in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites.	Low. <i>Themeda triandra</i> has been identified however within the Study Area no previous records of the species has been identified within the Assessment area.

Note: E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; CR = Critically Endangered

Table 23-2: Fauna species likelihood of occurrence assessment within the Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>	Common death adder	V	-		Associates with deep leaf litter in a variety of habitats, including rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests, woodland, grasslands, chenopod dominated shrublands, and coastal heathlands.	Low. Previous records have been identified, however no suitable habitat is available within the Assessment area.
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown goshawk	-	-	Locally listed	Found in mostly timbered habitats.	Low. Limited suitable foraging and breeding habitat is available within the Study Area.
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey goshawk	-	-	Locally listed	Found in most forest types, especially tall closed forests, including rainforests.	Moderate. May occasionally forage over the area. Previous records have been identified within the Assessment area.
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidges ant blue	V	-	-	Occurs within mangroves and adjacent areas along the east coast of Australia.	Low. Previous records have been identified, however no suitable habitat is available within the Assessment area.
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	SL	M/Ma	-	Utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats. Roost sites are typically on rocks or in roots or branches of vegetation, especially mangroves.	Low. Previous records have been identified, however no suitable habitat is available within the Assessment area.
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked frog	V	-	Locally listed	Inhabits 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. Dense, low vegetation near slow-moving water, including vertical plants such as reeds and rushes.	Moderate. Limited suitable habitat is present and previous records have been identified within the Assessment area. However, this record is from 1974.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent honeyeater	E	CE	-	Inhabits temperate woodlands and open forests of the inland slopes of south-east Australia. NSW the distribution is very patchy and mainly confined to the two main breeding areas at Capertee Valley and the Bundarra-Barraba region and surrounding fragmented woodlands. Birds are also found in drier coastal woodlands and forests. The species inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River She-oak. These habitats have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. Key eucalypt species include Mugga Ironbark, Yellow Box, Blakely's Red Gum, White Box and Swamp Mahogany. Nectar and fruit from the mistletoes are also eaten during the breeding season.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and no previous records within the Assessment area.
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed eagle			Locally listed	Inhabits most areas, but prefers open country and forested or wooded areas. Occasionally in urban areas.	Moderate. Suitable habitat present and previous records exist within the Assessment area. Species may occasionally forage over the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed shearwater	V	-		Oceans, feeds on schooling fish; breeds on islands	Low. No habitat is present within the Assessment area, however one record is listed from 1954.
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed shearwater	SL	M		Coastal waters, their colonies are usually found on headlands and islands covered with tussocks and succulent vegetation such as pigface and iceplant. Headlands allow for easy take-off and landing.	Low. No suitable habitat is present, however previous records exist within the Assessment area
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian fritillary	E	CE		Open, swampy, coastal areas where the larval food plant, <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> , occurs; usually in association with <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> and grasses, especially Bladey Grass)	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and previous records exist within the Study Area from 1995.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Regent honeyeater	-	E		Inhabits temperate freshwater wetlands and occasionally estuarine reedbeds, with a preference for permanent waterbodies with tall dense vegetation. The species prefers wetlands with dense vegetation, including sedges, rushes and reeds. Freshwater is generally preferred, although dense saltmarsh vegetation in estuaries and flooded grasslands are also used by the species.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	SL	M, Ma		Sharp-tailed sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation.	Low. Very limited suitable habitat is present, however a previous record from 1921 exists within the Assessment area.
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot	E	E		Tidal mudflats, sandflats, beaches, saltmarsh, ploughed fields, flooded pasture.	Low. No suitable habitat is present, however a previous record from 1925 exists within the Assessment area.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	E	CE		The Curlew Sandpiper is a migratory species that is found in Australian coastal areas such as intertidal mudflats, lagoons and mangroves as well as around lakes, dams and floodwaters.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	V	-		Occupy coastal woodlands and drier forest areas, open inland woodlands or timbered watercourses where <i>Casuarina</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> species are present. This species is dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for nesting.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and the most recent record within the assessment area is from 1858.
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	E	E		Coral reefs, bays and estuaries in tropical and warm temperate waters.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared pied bat	V	V		Roosts in disused mine shafts, caves, overhangs and disused Fairy Martin nests for shelter and to raise young. Also potentially roost in tree hollows. Occurs in low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodlands, preferably with extensive cliffs, caves or gullies. Pied Bat is largely restricted to the interface of	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					sandstone escarpment (for roost habitat) and relatively fertile valleys (for foraging habitat).	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	V	V		Seaweed-rich coral reefs and inshore seagrass pastures in tropical and subtropical areas.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the most recent record within the assessment area is from 1971.
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental cuckoo	SL	M, Ma		Occurs in a variety of forest types; feeds on insects; breeds across Eurasia	Moderate. Limited suitable habitat is present and individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area.
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	E	E		Rainforest, particularly stands with figs; sometimes isolated trees.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present within the Assessment area and the latest record is listed from 1924.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern quoll	-	E		Occupies a diversity of habitats across its range, including rocky areas, eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. Generally requires rocky areas or tree hollows for denning.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)	V	E		Utilises a range of habitat types, including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline. Individual animals use hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, small caves, rock crevices, boulder fields and rocky-cliff faces as den sites. Quolls consume a variety of prey including gliders, possums, small wallabies, rats, birds, bandicoots, rabbits, insects and reptiles. They also scavenge on carrion and may take domestic fowl. Quolls generally require large areas of habitat as territories may be 1 - 8 km ² . They frequently urinate and defecate at specific latrine sites, which are used as territorial markers.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present within the Assessment area and the latest record from the area is listed from 1927.
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared delma	V	V	Locally Listed	In Queensland it inhabits drier eucalypt woodlands and open forests on alluvium, fine-grained sedimentary rocks and sandstone. Important microhabitat features include rocks, logs, bark and other coarse woody debris, and mats of leaf litter.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle	E	E		Tropical and temperate waters	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean albatross	V	V		A sea bird, mainly occurring over open ocean. Nests in coastal inlands, on slopes, ridges or plateaus.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Gibson's albatross	V	V		In Australian territory, Gibson's Albatross has been recorded foraging between Coffs Harbour, NSW, and Wilson's Promontory, Victoria. Males and females appear to use different foraging areas, with females frequenting the Tasman Sea in the vicinity of 40° S, while males either disperse westwards at lower latitudes or north-east towards the mid-Pacific Ocean. There are no breeding colonies of Gibson's Albatross in Australian territory. This albatross visits Australian waters while foraging and during the non-breeding season.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering albatross	V	V		Migratory marine species. Island breeding sites located on coastal/inland ridges with open, patchy vegetations and grass tussocks.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Diomedea gibsoni</i>	Gibson's albatross	V	V		A sea bird, mainly occurring over open ocean. Breeds on the Adams, Disappointment and Auckland Islands in the subantarctic Auckland Island group.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Epinephelus daemeli</i>	Black rockcod	-	V		Adult black cod are usually found in caves, gutters and beneath bomboras on rocky reefs. They are territorial and often occupy a particular cave for life. Small juveniles are often found in coastal rock pools, and larger juveniles around rocky shores in estuaries.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	E	V		Typically occur in tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitats.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red goshawk	E	V	Locally listed	Occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in woodland and forests, including riverine forests. Favours intermediate density forests to aid hunting of birds. Nest in tall trees, often beside permanent water sources.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	V	-		Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. It favours timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses, but frequents other grassland and woodland habitats.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present, however none have been recorded within the Assessment area.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake	V	V		Forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), other Wattles, native Cypress (<i>Callitris</i> spp.) or Bull-oak (<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>) or various Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia</i>	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					citriodora), Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>E. melanophloia</i>), White Cypress Pine (<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>) and Bullock open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils.	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	SL	M, Ma		Occur in freshwater wetlands near the coast within dense vegetation. Vegetation includes; sedges, grasses, reeds and rushes.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present within the Assessment area and the latest record from the area is listed from 1991.
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded rail			Locally listed	Occurs in fresh-to-saline, permanent-to-ephemeral vegetated wetlands. Also found in artificial wetlands.	High. Suitable habitat present and previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	SL	M		Typically forages over salt pans, coastal lagoons, mudflats, marshes and wet fields and inland sites such as large rivers, lakes, rice-fields, sewage ponds, reservoirs, salt pans and irrigation canals. It is an opportunistic feeder: largely insectivorous, bugs also spiders, worms, small reptiles, frogs, small fish, aquatic invertebrates.	Moderate. Limited suitable habitat is present and individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	V		Open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub with a patchy, tussock-grassy understory. Nests in shallow depressions in the ground, requiring free-draining soils.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and none have been recorded within the Assessment area.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted honeyeater	V	V		Mostly occurs in woodland habitats which have an abundance of mistletoes. These woodlands are usually dominated by <i>Acacia</i> spp. (e.g. brigalow <i>A. harpophylla</i> , weeping myall <i>A. pendula</i> , and mulga <i>A. aneura</i>), <i>belah Casuarina cristata</i> and bull-oak <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> . Also found in white cypress <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodlands in the eastern part of their range, if mistletoes are abundant. Riparian woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (e.g. river red gum <i>E. camaldulensis</i>) are also utilised, particularly those affiliated with acacia shrubs.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and none have been recorded within the Assessment area.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied sea-eagle	-	Ma	Locally listed	Coastlines, estuaries, large rivers and lakes; occasionally over adjacent terrestrial habitats; builds a large stick nest in a tall tree, rarely on artificial structures. Feeds opportunistically on a variety of fish, birds, reptiles, mammals and crustaceans, and on carrion and offal. Territories relatively large, e.g. one pair per 40km of coastline.	Moderate. May occasionally forage over the Assessment area. Previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	SL	M, Ma		Aerial space over a variety of habitat types, but prefers to forage over treed habitats as these would provide a greater abundance of insect prey; often forage on the edge of low pressure systems and may follow these systems; breeds in Asia.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present and individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	SL	M		Coastal waters, beaches, mudflats, large rivers, dams and lakes	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present and individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	E	CE, Ma		This species breeds in Tasmania but over-winters on the mainland, extending to SE Qld; associates with winter flowering trees (e.g. spotted gums, red gums, ironbarks)	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present and individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area. Species is only likely to occasionally forage over the area.
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley turtle	E	E, M		Occur in shallow, protected waters, especially in soft-bottomed habitats.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	V	V, M		Generally found on intertidal sandflats, mudflats, estuaries and occasionally saltmarshes and sewage farms.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and one previous record from 1925 exists within the Assessment area.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed godwit	SL	M		Primarily found in coastal habitats including mudflats and sometimes saltmarshes, wetlands and floodplains.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and one previous record from 1999 exists within the Assessment area.
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	Cascade treefrog	V	-		Dense rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest near fast flowing rocky streams 200-1000 m elevation. Shelters under logs, rocks, rotting leaf litter and moist soil cavities adjacent to the water edge during the day. At night males call from rocks, low vegetation, and debris in or near streams.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and the last recorded individual from the area was in 1960.
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern giant-petrel	E	E, M		Migratory marine bird distributed from Antarctic to subtropical waters and nests on offshore and Antarctic islands.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern giant-petrel	V	V, M		Circumpolar pelagic distribution with breeding on Australian offshore islands. Nest in secluded, sheltered coastal habitat with dense vegetation.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's barred frog	E	E		Permanent first to third order streams in montane rainforest and adjacent open forest. Does not occur in ponds or ephemeral pools. Weedy areas are not preferred, though may occasionally be used	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced monarch	SL	M, Ma		Mainly occurs in rainforest ecosystems, including semi-deciduous vine-thickets, complex notophyll vine-forest, tropical (mesophyll) rainforest, subtropical (notophyll) rainforest, mesophyll (broadleaf) thicket/shrubland, warm temperate rainforest, dry (monsoon) rainforest and (occasionally) cool temperate rainforest.	Moderate. Limited suitable habitat is present, however previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Natator depressus</i>	Flatback turtle	V	V		Preference for shallow, soft-bottomed sea bed habitats away from reefs.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Australian lungfish	-	V		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.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful owl	V	-	Locally Listed	Inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. While territory size is influenced by prey availability, territories are generally large (400 - 4000 ha). Core populations require large tracts of forest or woodland habitat, but pairs may occur in fragmented landscapes. Powerful Owls nest in large tree hollows (at least 0.5m deep), in large eucalypts (diameter at breast height of 80-240 cm) that are at least 150 years old. The main prey items are medium-sized arboreal marsupials, particularly the Greater Glider, Common Ringtail Possum and Sugar Glider. Sometimes takes roosting birds.	Low. Limited suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record from the area dates 1984.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern curlew	E	CE, M, Ma		Estuaries, tidal mudflats, sand pits, saltmarsh, mangroves.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record is from 1921 within the Assessment area.
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little curlew	SL	M		Found in a variety of habitats including, grasslands, sedgeland, saltmarshes and mudflats.	Moderate. Limited suitable habitat is present and the most recent previous record dates 1899.
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	SL	M		Found in mudflats, estuaries and river deltas with mangroves.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record is from 1921 within the Assessment area.
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled tern	SL	M		Oceans, particularly where surface currents cause floating matter to accumulate for perching; breeds along the coast, offshore islands and exposed reefs	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Ornithoptera richmondia	Richmond birdwing	V	-		This species occurs in subtropical rainforest, including littoral forest and gallery forest, which contain the larval food plants Pararistolochia praevenosa (lowland coastal, generally less than 600 m altitude) and P. laheyana (montane, generally above 800m).	Moderate. No suitable habitat is present, however species have been recorded within the Assessment area which were likely to only be moving through the area.
Petauroides volans	Greater glider	V	V		Eucalypt forests and woodlands, preferring mature forest with numerous large tree hollows. Folivorous, usually selecting habitats with a diversity of Eucalypt species. Sensitive to habitat fragmentation, restricted to gliding locomotion and reluctant to disperse through non-native habitat.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
Petauroides volans volans	Southern greater glider	V	V		Wide range of habitats including tall open woodland, eucalypt forests and low woodlands. Do not occur in rainforests. Preference for habitats that are in older forests and have large number of hollows.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present and individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area.
Petaurus norfolcensis	Squirrel glider			Locally listed	The Squirrel Glider inhabits dry sclerophyll forest and woodland. Individuals have also been recorded in a diverse range of vegetation communities, including Blackbutt, Forest Red Gum and Red Bloodwood forests, Coastal Banksia heathland and Grey Gum/Spotted Gum/Grey Ironbark dry hardwood forests of the Central NSW Coast. The Squirrel Glider is nocturnal and shelters in tree hollows. This species is capable of gliding up to 50 m.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present in the form of small hollow bearing trees and flowering eucalypts. Previous records exist within the Assessment area.
Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed tropicbird	V	-		Breeds in coastal cliffs and under bushes in tropical Australia. Nests on cliffs of the northern hills and southern mountains on the main island at Lord Howe Island. Vagrant birds occur in coastal NSW waters, and occasionally even inland, particularly after storm events.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record is from 1962 within the Assessment area.
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	V	V		Forests containing primary browse trees, e.g. Forest Red Gum (Eucalyptus tereticornis), Tallowwood (E. microcorys) and Scribbly Gum (E. racemosa)	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present and individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area.
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific golden plover	SL	M		Estuaries, mudflats, mangroves, saltmarsh	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the most recent previous record is from 1999 within the Assessment area.
Poephila cincta cincta	Black-throated finch (white-	E	E		Grassy, open woodlands and forests, typically dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Melaleuca, and occasionally in tussock grasslands or other habitats (e.g. freshwater wetlands); often near water.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record is from 1962 within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
	rumped subspecies)					
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed potoroo	V	V		Inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests, with sandy loam soils. Dense understorey with occasional open areas is an essential part of habitat, and may consist of grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heath, or of low shrubs of tea-trees or melaleucas. Require dense vegetation for shelter and access to fungi. It is mainly nocturnal, hiding by day in dense vegetation - however, during the winter months animals may forage during daylight hours.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>	Paradise parrot	EX	EX		Grassy woodlands in Queensland and New South Wales	Nil. The species is considered extinct in the wild within Australia.
<i>Pseudomugil mellis</i>	Honey blue eye	V	V		Inhabits slightly acidic, tannin-stained lakes and streams in coastal heath (wallum) areas in south-east Queensland. Found in both clear and tannin-stained waters with sandy or muddy bottoms. Usually occurs where there is little or no flow and the fish can find shelter in dense, aquatic vegetation, such as emergent and submerged sedges, along the margins.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record is from 1989 within the Assessment area.
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black flying-fox			Locally listed	Tropical and subtropical forests and in woodlands. Forming camps in mangrove islands in river estuaries, paperbark forests, eucalypt forests and rainforests.	High. Individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area and may forage within existing site vegetation.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying-fox	-	V	Locally listed	Forests with fruiting or flowering trees; roosts in forest near water (including mangroves)	High. Individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area and may forage within existing site vegetation.
<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little red flying-fox			Locally listed	Can occur within mixed colonies with other flying fox species. Occurs in conjunction with flowering tree species.	High. Species have been recorded within the Assessment area and suitable food trees are present.
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous fantail	SL	M, Ma		Subtropical and temperate rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest usually with a dense understorey, occasionally tall, dense coastal heath; drier forest and woodlands during migration	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record is from 1974 within the Assessment area.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	V	E, M, Ma		Inhabits shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish water bodies. Nests on the ground amongst tall reed-like vegetation near water, and feeds near the water's edge and on mudflats.	Moderate. Individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area and may forage within existing site vegetation.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little tern	SL	M		Primarily sheltered coastal waters such as bays, estuaries, coastal lagoons and large rivers; sometimes off ocean beaches. Nests on sandy beaches or in low dunes.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and the latest previous record is from 1963 within the Assessment area.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy tern	-	V		Nests on sandy beaches, spits and banks above high tide. Found in a variety of habitats including offshore, lakes, wetlands and mainland coastline.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled monarch	SL	M		Occurs in dense rainforest and moist eucalypt forests of eastern and north-eastern Australia.	Moderate. Individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area and may forage within existing site vegetation.
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	SL			Inhabit a wide range of terrestrial habitats wherever there are enough ants or termites: including desert, rainforest, open forest, bushland, farmland, suburban backyards. Sheltering in hollow logs, rock crevices and vegetation.	Low. Individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area, however these records are from 1950.
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy albatross	V	V		Pelagic species, inhabiting subantarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of its time at sea. Occasionally the species occurs in continental shelf waters, in bays and harbours. Nests on sheltered sides of islands, on cliffs and ledges, in crevices and slopes.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham islands albatross	-	E, M		Marine species, occurring in subantarctic and subtropical waters.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell albatross	SL	V, M		The Campbell Albatross is a marine sea bird inhabiting sub-Antarctic and subtropical waters from pelagic to shelf-break water habitats. The Campbell Albatross breed on Campbell Island. They make their nests on tussock-covered ledges and terraces of cliffs, slopes and hills, overlooking the sea or valleys, and on the summits of rocky islets.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed albatross	SL	V, M		The Black-browed Albatross is a marine species that inhabits Antarctic, subantarctic and temperate waters and occasionally enters the tropics. It can tolerate a broad range of sea-surface temperatures from 0–24° C.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's albatross	SL	V, M		Salvin's Albatross is a marine species occurring in subantarctic and subtropical waters, reaching the tropics in the cool Humboldt Current, off South America. The sea-surface temperature preferences of Salvin's Albatross are poorly known. In the southern Indian Ocean the species has been observed over waters of 6.4–13.5 °C. Birds have been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands and over adjacent rises. Salvin's Albatross nest's on level or gently sloping ledges, summits, slopes and caves of rocky islets and stacks, usually in broken terrain with little soil and vegetation.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA status	EPBC status	Locally listed	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped albatross	V	V		<p>The White-capped Albatross is a marine species and occurs in subantarctic and subtropical waters. It reaches tropical areas associated with the cool Humboldt Current off South America. It is unknown what sea-surface temperatures this subspecies prefers; however, in the southern Indian Ocean it has been observed in waters of 6.4–13.5 °C.</p> <p>The White-capped Albatross has been noted in shelf-waters around breeding islands and over adjacent rises. During the non-breeding season, birds have been observed over continental shelves around continents. The species occurs both inshore and offshore and enters harbours and bays. The species is scarce in pelagic waters. Birds gather to scavenge at commercial fishing grounds.</p> <p>Birds nest on slopes vegetated with tussock and succulents on Auckland Island.</p>	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested tern	E	-		Coastal and offshore waters, beaches, bays, tidal rivers, salt swamps, lakes, large rivers	Moderate. Limited suitable habitat is present and previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>	Hooded plover	-	V		Widely dispersed along coastal south-east Australia and nest on sandy beaches.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	SL	M		Salt, brackish or freshwater wetlands, mangroves, intertidal mudflats, estuaries	Low. Individuals have been recorded within the Assessment area, however these records are from 1966.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted button-quail	V	V		Drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest and araucarian notophyll vine forest; also in low, dense acacia thickets and, in littoral area, in vegetation behind sand dunes. Will use Lantana, particularly when it forms a mosaic with preferred habitat types.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Masked owl			Locally listed	Diverse range of wooded and sub-coastal habitats that provide large hollow bearing trees for roosting. Occurs in remnant forests, agricultural land or treeless inland plains and watercourses.	High. Suitable habitat present and individuals have been previously recorded within the Assessment area.
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water mouse	V	V		Coastal saltmarsh, mangrove and adjacent freshwater wetland habitats.	Low. No suitable habitat is present and no previous records exist within the Assessment area.

Note: E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; M = Migratory; Ma = Marine; SL = Special Least Concern; CE = Critically Endangered; EX = Extinct

Appendix D – Wildnet



Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Native
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.4525
Longitude: 153.0209
Distance: 5
Email: roberta@28south.com.au
Date submitted: Thursday 20 Oct 2022 09:09:47
Date extracted: Thursday 20 Oct 2022 09:10:02

The number of records retrieved = 631

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Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.

The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet>) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog		C		14
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog		C		50
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentata</i>	graceful treefrog		C		12
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	emerald spotted treefrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria sp.</i>			C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog		V		53
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog		C		91
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	great brown broodfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		10
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	yellow thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>	mangrove gerygone		C		35
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone		C		12
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	speckled warbler		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren		C		13
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk		C		15
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk		C		10
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk		C		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza		C		31
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite		C		10
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus scriptus</i>	letter-winged kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk		E	V	1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		9
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	brahmyny kite		C		52
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	little eagle		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	black kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey		SL		2
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler		C		14
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar		C		2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas castanea</i>	chestnut teal		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal		C		5
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas sp.</i>			C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck		C		138
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead		C		17
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck		C		94
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	wandering whistling-duck		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian shelduck		C		1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian darter		C		45
animals	birds	Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift		SL		2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		V	V	17
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret		C		34
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	intermediate egret		C		12
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	white-necked heron		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	cattle egret		C		37
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striata</i>	striated heron		C		67
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron		C		70
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	eastern reef egret		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>	Australian little bittern		C		10
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	black bittern		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	nankeen night-heron		C		13/1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow		C		7
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	piebald butcherbird		C		211
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird		C		160
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		C		384
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	piebald currawong		C		119
animals	birds	Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	bush stone-curlew		C		57
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		109
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella		C		15
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sp.</i>			C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo		C		6
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	galah		C		106
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	cockatiel		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		251
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		4
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Edolisoma tenuirostre</i>	common cicadabird		C		8
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	varied triller		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	white-winged triller		C		2
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing		C		28
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		125
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork		C		1
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola		C		10
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		6
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	white-headed pigeon		C		8
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove		C		6
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	peaceful dove		C		7
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	wonga pigeon		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	topknot pigeon		C		4
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	brown cuckoo-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon		C		206
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	rose-crowned fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	superb fruit-dove		C		2
animals	birds	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird		C		29
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian raven		C		4
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow		C		409

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal		C		38/ 1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basal</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo		SL		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	eastern koel		C		100
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo		C		45
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo		C		141
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		7
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch		C		3
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch		C		5
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	white-throated nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon		C		3
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel		C		13
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby		C		18
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon		C		40
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco subniger</i>	black falcon		C		2
animals	birds	Fregatidae	<i>Fregata minor</i>	great frigatebird		SL		2
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	blue-winged kookaburra		C		2
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra		C		196
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	forest kingfisher		C		8
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	red-backed kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher		C		86
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sordidus</i>	Torresian kingfisher		C		7
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	white-backed swallow		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow		C		285
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin		C		23
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin		C		56
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	silver gull		C		75
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Gelocheidon nilotica</i>	gull-billed tern		SL		16
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern		SL		18
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	kelp gull		C		2
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	bridled tern		SL		2/ 1
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	crested tern		SL		9
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren		C		48
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren		C		14
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren		C		19
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus sp.</i>			C		1
animals	birds	Megaluridae	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	brown songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Megaluridae	<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird		C		3
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian brush-turkey		C		94
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	spiny-cheeked honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	little wattlebird		C		18
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		8

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animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater		C		164
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Gavicalis fasciogularis</i>	mangrove honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater		C		178
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner		C		367
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	bell miner		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater		C		5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater		C		28
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater		C		21
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird		C		67
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		106
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	striped honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	fuscous honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		C		37
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark		C		296
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch		SL		7
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher		SL		2
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher		C		4
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch		SL		6
animals	birds	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian pipit		C		6
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird		C		49
animals	birds	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella		C		1
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole		C		61
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieillotii</i>	Australasian figbird		C		274/1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush		C		15
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush		C		2
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler		C		13
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler		C		46
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote		C		2
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote		C		72
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican		C		47
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin		C		3
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	red-capped robin		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin		C		6
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant		C		47
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant		C		5
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant		C		62
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	pied cormorant		C		15
animals	birds	Phasianidae	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	brown quail		C		2
animals	birds	Pittidae	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	noisy pitta		C		9
animals	birds	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth		C		46
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe		C		20
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot		C		22
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	musk lorikeet		C		11
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot		E	CE	5
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	budgerigar		C		1

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animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet		C		26
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella		C		164
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	crimson rosella		C		6
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella		C		6
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		152
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet		C		323/1
animals	birds	Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whipbird		C		33
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	satin bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Amauornis moluccana</i>	pale-vented bush-hen		C		8
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot		C		6
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen		C		181
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	buff-banded rail		C		12
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	purple swamphen		C		28
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's crake		C		2
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	black-winged stilt		C		1
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail		C		53
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail		C		286
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail		SL		10
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe		SL		2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel		SL		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook		C		42
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	barking owl		C		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl		V		35/1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		4
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill		C		20
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis		C		130
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis		C		75
animals	birds	Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye		C		248
animals	birds	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera heinei</i>	russet-tailed thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix varius</i>	painted button-quail		C		5
animals	birds	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	eastern barn owl		C		12
animals	birds	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl		C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl (southern subspecies)		C		1
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ischnura heterosticta heterosticta</i>	common bluetail				1
animals	insects	Corduliidae	<i>Hemicordulia australiae</i>	Australian emerald				3
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	<i>Cephrenes trichopepla</i>	yellow palm-dart				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	<i>Hasora khoda haslia</i>	narrow-banded awl				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Crocothemis nigrifrons</i>	black-headed skimmer				3
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i>	wandering percher				2
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Diplacodes haematodes</i>	scarlet percher				4
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Diplacodes melanopsis</i>	black-faced percher				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Hydrobasileus brevistylus</i>	water prince				2
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i>	blue skimmer				5
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrum villosovittatum</i>	fiery skimmer				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Rhyothemis phyllis chloe</i>	yellow-striped flutterer				2

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animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Tramea loewii</i>	common glider				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	<i>Zyxomma elgneri</i>	short-tailed duskdarter				1
animals	insects	Lindeniidae	<i>Ictinogomphus australis</i>	Australian tiger				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	<i>Leptotes plinius pseudocassius</i>	plumbago blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	<i>Nacaduba kurava parma</i>	white-banded line-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	<i>Psychonotis caelius taygetus</i>	small green-banded blue				1
animals	insects	Megapodagrionidae	<i>Austroargiolestes icteromelas</i>	common flatwing				1
animals	insects	Megapodagrionidae	<i>Griseargiolestes albescens</i>	coastal flatwing				3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea andromacha andromacha</i>	glasswing				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Charaxes sempronius sempronius</i>	tailed emperor				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Cupha prosope</i>					1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea corinna</i>	common crow				35
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas bolina nerina</i>	varied eggfly				7
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia villida villida</i>	meadow argus				3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	evening brown				8
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Phaedyma shepherdii shepherdii</i>	white-banded plane (southern subspecies)				8
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Tirumala hamata hamata</i>	blue tiger				6
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa itea</i>	yellow admiral				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa kershawi</i>	Australian painted lady				8
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Cressida cressida cressida</i>	clearwing swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium choredon</i>	blue triangle				15
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium eurypylus lycaon</i>	pale triangle				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio aegyus</i>					2
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio aegyus aegyus</i>	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				12
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio anactus</i>	dainty swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio demoleus sthenelus</i>	chequered swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Belenois java teutonia</i>	caper white				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	lemon migrant				10
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Delias nigrina</i>	black jezebel				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	large grass-yellow				2
animals	malacostracans	Parastacidae	<i>Cherax depressus</i>					1
animals	malacostracans	Parastacidae	<i>Cherax dispar</i>					1
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	feathertail glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus sp.</i>			C		1
animals	mammals	Delphinidae	<i>Sousa sahulensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin		V		2
animals	mammals	Delphinidae	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin		C		2
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	yellow-bellied sheath-tail bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	little bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	white-striped freetail bat		C		22
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus sp.</i>			C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat		C		6
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus		SL		1
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot		C		2
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider		C		6

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animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	short-eared possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	common brushtail possum		C		127
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		E	E	41
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	common ringtail possum		C		167
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	black flying-fox		C		127
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	112
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	little red flying-fox		C		10
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus sp.</i>			C		12
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna		SL		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	hoary wattled bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	little broad-nosed bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens sp.</i>			C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis agassizii</i>	Agassiz's glassfish				9
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	southern shortfin eel				26
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel				42
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum</i>	flyspecked hardyhead				17
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Butis butis</i>	crimsontip gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	striped gudgeon				16
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>	empire gudgeon				26
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon				21
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	western carp gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	southern purplespotted gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Gobiidae	<i>Pseudogobius species</i>	blue-spot goby				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius macrostoma</i>	largemouth goby				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				5
animals	ray-finned fishes	Mugilidae	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	sea mullet				13
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i>	Australian bass				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish				29
animals	ray-finned fishes	Pseudomugilidae	<i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Pacific blue eye				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Retropinnidae	<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Australian smelt				18
animals	ray-finned fishes	Scorpaenidae	<i>Notesthes robusta</i>	bullrout				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	spangled perch				4
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon		C		78
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	bearded dragon		C		36
animals	reptiles	Boidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python		C		76
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	broad-shelled river turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Emydura macquarii macquarii</i>	Murray turtle		C		5
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>	saw-shelled turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake		C		6
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	green tree snake		C		32
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Nebulifera robusta</i>	robust velvet gecko		C		2
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>	spiny-tailed gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cacophis harriettae</i>	white-crowned snake		C		44/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	dwarf crowned snake		C		3
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	golden crowned snake		C		6
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	yellow-faced whipsnake		C		2

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animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	black-bellied swamp snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Tropidechis carinatus</i>	rough-scaled snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless lizard		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Anomalopus verreauxii</i>	three-clawed worm-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	major skink		C		4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	scute-snouted calyptotis		C		19
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Carlia sp.</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	tussock rainbow-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Concinnia martini</i>	dark bar-sided skink		C		7
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>	bar-sided skink		C		6
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		58
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus sp.</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus spaldingi</i>	straight-browed ctenotus		C		16
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	pink-tongued lizard		C		11
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	eastern water skink		C		36
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus sp.</i>			C		4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		42/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	pale-flecked garden sunskink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	tree-base litter-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	eastern blue-tongued lizard		C		33
animals	uncertain	Indeterminate	<i>Indeterminate</i>	Unknown or Code Pending				10
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Agaricus</i>					20/20
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Agaricus augustus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Agaricus rotalis</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Agaricus xanthodermus</i>	yellow staining mushroom		C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Battarrea stevenii</i>			C		2/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Calvatia lilacina</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Chlorophyllum</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Chlorophyllum brunneum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Chlorophyllum molybdites</i>	green-spored parasol		C		3/3
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Chlorophyllum nothorachodes</i>			C		5/5
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Coprinus</i>					7/7
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Cyathus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Cyathus olla</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Lepiota</i>					2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Lepiota fuliginosa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Leucoagaricus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Leucoagaricus fimetarius</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Leucocoprinus birnbaumii</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Leucocoprinus cepistipes</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Lycoperdon</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Macrolepiota</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	<i>Vascellum pratense</i>			C		2/2

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fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	<i>Amanita</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	<i>Amanita egreginus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	<i>Amanita nauseosa</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	<i>Amanita punctata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Amanitaceae	<i>Limacella</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Auriculariaceae	<i>Auricularia cornea</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Auriculariaceae	<i>Auricularia mesenterica</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Bolbitiaceae	<i>Bolbitius</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Bolbitiaceae	<i>Conocybe</i>					2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	<i>Boletellus emodensis</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i>					4/4
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	<i>Cortinarius</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	<i>Gymnopilus dilepis</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Cortinariaceae	<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Crepidotaceae	<i>Neopaxillus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Entolomataceae	<i>Rhodocybe</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Fomitopsidaceae	<i>Piptoporus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Ganodermataceae	<i>Amauroderma</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Ganodermataceae	<i>Ganoderma australe</i>			C		3/3
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Ganodermataceae	<i>Ganoderma steyaertanum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	<i>Geastrum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	<i>Geastrum coronatum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	<i>Geastrum saccatum</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	<i>Geastrum triplex</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Gloeophyllaceae	<i>Gloeophyllum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hydnangiaceae	<i>Laccaria</i>					4/4
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hygrophoraceae	<i>Hygrophorus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hymenochaetaceae	<i>Fuscoporia senex</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Hymenochaetaceae	<i>Phellinus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Lyophyllaceae	<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Marasmiaceae	<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Marasmiaceae	<i>Marasmius</i>					7/7
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Marasmiaceae	<i>Trogia</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Meripilaceae	<i>Rigidoporus lineatus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Meruliaceae	<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Mycenaceae	<i>Mycena</i>					4/4
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Omphalotaceae	<i>Marasmiellus</i>					3/3
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Panaeolaceae	<i>Panaeolus</i>					2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Aseroe rubra</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Colus pusillus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Lysurus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Lysurus gardneri</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Lysurus mokusin</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Phallus multicolor</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phallaceae	<i>Phallus rubicundus</i>			C		4/4

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fungi	Agaricomycetes	Physalacriaceae	<i>Armillaria</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Pleurotaceae	<i>Pleurotus</i>					2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Pluteaceae	<i>Pluteus</i>					2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Pluteaceae	<i>Volvariella cycnopotamia</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Earliella scabrosa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Hexagonia</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Hexagonia tenuis</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Laetiporus portentosus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Polyporus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Polyporus arcularius</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	<i>Tyromyces</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Psathyrellaceae	<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Psathyrellaceae	<i>Psathyrella</i>					3/3
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Psathyrellaceae	<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Russulaceae	<i>Lactarius mea</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Schizophyllaceae	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Sclerodermataceae	<i>Scleroderma</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Steccherinaceae	<i>Steccherinum</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Strophariaceae	<i>Agrocybe</i>					3/3
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Strophariaceae	<i>Leratiomyces ceres</i>			C		3/3
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Strophariaceae	<i>Psilocybe</i>					2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Strophariaceae	<i>Stropharia rugosoannulata</i>			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Suillaceae	<i>Suillus</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Clitocybe</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Collybia</i>					3/3
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Collybia subdryophila</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Gymnopus</i>					4/4
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Gymnopus luxurians</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Lepista</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Lepista sublilacina</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Macrocybe crassa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Melanoleuca</i>					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Resupinatus applicatus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Tricholoma</i>					4/4
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Tricholomataceae	<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>			C		1/1
fungi	Tremellomycetes	Tremellaceae	<i>Tremella vesiculosa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	arthoniomycetes	Opegraphaceae	<i>Opegrapha</i>					1/1
fungi	arthoniomycetes	Opegraphaceae	<i>Opegrapha varia</i>			C		1/1
fungi	dothideomycetes	Trypetheliaceae	<i>Trypethelium</i>					1/1
fungi	eurotiomycetes	Verrucariaceae	<i>Placidium</i>					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Calicium chlorosporum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Dirinaria aegialita</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Dirinaria applanata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Dirinaria flava</i>			C		1/1

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fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Pyxine</i>					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Pyxine cocoes</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	<i>Pyxine petricola</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladia beaugleholei</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladia muelleri</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia floerkeana</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Coccocarpia palmicola</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Collemataceae	<i>Leptogium austroamericanum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	<i>Diploschistes actinostomus</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	<i>Graphis</i>					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	<i>Sarcographa oculata</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora austrotropica</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora caesiorubella</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora impressa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora margarodes</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora oreinoides</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Bulbothrix queenslandica</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Canoparmelia aptata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Hypotrachyna immaculata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Hypotrachyna osseoalba</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema cristiferum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema parahypotropum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema reticulatum</i>			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema tinctorum</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Punctelia borreri</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Relicina sydneyensis</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia ballingalliana</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria</i>					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria xanthoplaca</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	<i>Heterodermia japonica</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	<i>Heterodermia obscurata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	<i>Hyperphyscia pandani</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	<i>Rinodina confragosula</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	<i>Rinodina moziana</i> var. <i>moziana</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Psoraceae	<i>Protoblastenia</i>					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina celastris</i> subsp. <i>celastris</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Stereocaulaceae	<i>Lepraria yunnaniana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i> subsp. <i>australasica</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia obtusa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>	hairy joyweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aphanopetalaceae	<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>	gumvine		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araceae	<i>Syngonium</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	bunya pine		C		1

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plants	land plants	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine		C		1
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia meridionalis</i> subsp. <i>meridionalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	yellow buttons		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	native cobbler's pegs		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia nernstii</i>	Ipswich daisy		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Solenogyne bellioides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia pustulata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Youngia japonica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aulacomniaceae	<i>Mesochaete undulata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aytoniaceae	<i>Reboulia hemisphaerica</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	<i>Rorippa dietrichiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Bryaceae	<i>Rosulabryum subfasciculatum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	brown kurrajong		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	<i>Seringia arborescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia browniana</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia marina</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	swamp she-oak		C		1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Celastraceae</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>	ivorywood		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda australis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta australis</i>	Australian dodder		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>	bellvine		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> var. <i>polystachyos</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus trinervis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria tricuspidata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dicranaceae	<i>Dicranella dietrichiae</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	native yam		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Bolbitis</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> subsp. <i>obovatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia dallachyana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	macaranga		C		1
plants	land plants	Fabroniaceae	<i>Fabronia australis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	<i>Fissidens</i>					7/7
plants	land plants	Fossombroniaceae	<i>Fossombronia papillata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	<i>Frullania ericoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	<i>Frullania monocera</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	<i>Frullania pentapleura</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Funariaceae	<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum involutum</i>			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Hypnaceae	<i>Hypnum</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Jungermanniaceae	<i>Jungermannia wattiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Anisomeles moschata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra laxa</i>	broad-leaved matrush		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia amblygona</i>	fan-leaf wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia conferta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Daviesia villifera</i>	prickly daviesia		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Galactia tenuiflora var. lucida</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Pultenaea cuneata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Pultenaea spinosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lejeuneaceae	<i>Lejeunea flava subsp. orientalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	floating bladderwort		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Lophocoleaceae	<i>Chiloscyphus semiteres</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lophocoleaceae	<i>Heteroscyphus argutus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema conspicua subsp. conspicua</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	<i>Amylothea dictyophleba</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Meesiaceae	<i>Leptobryum pyriforme</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	<i>Echinostephia aculeata</i>	prickly snake vine		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Menyanthaceae	<i>Liparophyllum exaltatum</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	river mangrove		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	narrow-leaved red gum		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca saligna</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	scrub turpentine		CR	CE	1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	native guava		CR	CE	1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium luehmanni</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	fishbone fern		C		2
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	<i>Olea paniculata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	willow primrose		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>			SL		1
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis thompsoniae</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi var. ferdinandi</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	small poranthera		C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	<i>Dissiliaria baloghioides</i>	hauer		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	<i>Pseudanthus orientalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	trailing speedwell		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Danthonia sericea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Danthonia spicata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa telmatophila</i>	swamp barnyard grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon nutans var. nutans</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia whiteana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender knotweed		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	pale knotweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	swamp dock		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia confluens var. confluens</i>			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Polytrichaceae	<i>Dawsonia longiseta</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Polytrichaceae	<i>Dawsonia polytrichoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	<i>Syntrichia laevipila</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	<i>Trichostomum brachydontium</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	skeleton fork fern		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Ptychomitriaceae	<i>Ptychomitrium australe</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pylaisiadelphaceae	<i>Isopterygium albescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion tenuiculme</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Ceriops australis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Ricciaceae	<i>Riccia</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Dentella repens</i>	dentella		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>			E	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	native pellitory		C		1/1
protozoans	slime molds	Reticulariaceae	<i>Lycogala</i>			C		1/1
protozoans	slime molds	Stemonitidaceae	<i>Stemonitis splendens</i>			C		2/2

CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

Appendix E.1 – Tree Schedule

Appendix E.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1	<i>Syzygium luehmanii</i>	580	4 stems	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Nests	TBC		6.96
2	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	240	No	17	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	240	No	18	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
4	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	230	No	18	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
5	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	230	No	18	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
6	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	370	3 stems	16	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	500	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
8	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	290	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
9	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	490	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
10	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	660	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
11	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	340	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
12	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	530	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
13	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	890	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Large Hollow	TBC	multiple large and medium trunk and branch hollows	10.68
14	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	280	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
15	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	440	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
16	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	770	2 stems	21	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.24
17	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	320	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
18	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	190	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
19	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	370	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
20	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	910	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		10.92
21	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	340	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
22	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	580	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		6.96
23	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	260	2 stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
24	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
25	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	430	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
26	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	510	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
27	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	430	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
28	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	930	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.16
29	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	930	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.16
30	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	520	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
31	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	510	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
32	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	420	No	16	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
33	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	290	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
34	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	380	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
35	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	410	3 stems	5	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
36	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	730	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
37	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	300	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
38	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	260	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
39	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	620	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
40	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	380	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
41	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	710	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
42	<i>Thespesia garckeana</i>	320	3 stems	4	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
43	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	580	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
44	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	310	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
45	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	650	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
46	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	530	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
47	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	460	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
48	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	800	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.6
49	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	420	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
50	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	930	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.16
51	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	350	3 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
52	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	700	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
53	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	760	No	19	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
54	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	240	2 stems	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
55	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	170	No	8	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
56	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	170	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
57	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	330	No	16	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
58	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
59	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	390	2 stems	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
60	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	270	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
61	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	370	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
62	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	415	No	4	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.98
63	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	440	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
64	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	180	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
65	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	280	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
66	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	550	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
67	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	1230	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	nest box	14.76
68	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	270	4 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
69	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	170	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
70	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	570	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
71	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	460	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
72	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	590	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	nest box	7.08
73	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	530	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	nest boxes	6.36
74	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	340	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
75	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	380	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
76	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	590	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
77	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	770	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.24
78	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	260	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
79	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	580	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
80	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	450	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
81	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	530	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
82	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	560	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
83	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
84	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
85	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	340	No	16	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
86	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	740	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.88
87	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	18	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
88	<i>Delonix regia</i>	600	No	8	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
89	<i>Delonix regia</i>	410	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
90	<i>Delonix regia</i>	440	No	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
91	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1300	No	15	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
92	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	510	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
93	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	700	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
94	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	220	No	12	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
95	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	570	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
96	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	670	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
97	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	970	No	15	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.64
98	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	580	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
99	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	740	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.88
100	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	560	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
101	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	520	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
102	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	600	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
103	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	450	2 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
104	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	640	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
105	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	1120	No	17	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.44
106	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	150	No	3	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
107	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	540	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
108	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	490	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
109	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	420	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
110	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	160	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
111	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	430	2 stems	5	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
112	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	630	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
113	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	710	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
114	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1000	No	18	20	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		12
115	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	830	No	22	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
116	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	250	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
117	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	630	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
118	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	680	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.16
119	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	340	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
120	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	540	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
121	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	290	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
122	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	330	2 stems	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
123	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	160	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
124	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	360	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
125	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	360	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
126	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	370	3 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
127	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	240	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
128	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	230	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
129	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	350	2 stems	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
130	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	430	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
131	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	370	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
132	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	430	2 stems	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
133	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	290	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
134	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	320	2 stems	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
135	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	350	2 stems	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
136	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	320	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
137	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	480	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
138	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	430	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
139	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	380	2 stems	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
140	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	420	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
141	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	580	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
142	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	510	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
143	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	480	No	19	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
144	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	490	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
145	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	390	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
146	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	630	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
147	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	460	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
148	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	400	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
149	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	400	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
150	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	430	No	19	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
151	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	300	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
152	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	280	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
153	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	400	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
154	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	240	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
155	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	330	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
156	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	290	2 stems	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
157	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	280	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
158	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	370	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
159	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	210	No	14	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
160	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	360	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
161	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	270	2 stems	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
162	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	310	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
163	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	260	No	16	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
164	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	520	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
165	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	210	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
166	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	390	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
167	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	400	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
168	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	400	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
169	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	280	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
170	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	710	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
171	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	260	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
172	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	250	2 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
173	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	540	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
174	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	260	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
175	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	230	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
176	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	280	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
177	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	440	2 stems	8	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
178	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	590	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
179	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	430	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
180	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	360	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
181	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	420	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
182	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	520	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
183	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	360	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
184	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	360	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
185	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	330	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
186	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	430	6+ stems	6	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
187	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	320	No	5	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
188	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	700	6+ stems	8	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
189	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	430	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
190	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	240	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
191	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	380	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
192	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	340	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
193	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	310	2 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
194	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	550	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
195	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	160	No	4	1	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
196	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	280	3 stems	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
197	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	290	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
198	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	230	2 stems	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
199	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	400	2 stems	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
200	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	470	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
201	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	410	3 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
202	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	590	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
203	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	540	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
204	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	340	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
205	<i>Delonix regia</i>	330	2 stems	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
206	<i>Delonix regia</i>	320	No	5	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
207	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	510	No	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
208	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	510	No	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
209	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	790	No	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.48
210	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	210	No	8	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
211	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	570	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
212	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	810	No	12	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.72
213	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	250	No	17	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
214	<i>Delonix regia</i>	590	No	10	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
215	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	270	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
216	<i>Delonix regia</i>	520	No	9	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
217	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	250	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
218	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	290	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
219	<i>Delonix regia</i>	370	No	9	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
220	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	360	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
221	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	230	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
222	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	320	3 stems	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
223	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
224	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	270	5 stems	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
225	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	220	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
226	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	620	No	20	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
227	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	420	No	17	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
228	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	620	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
229	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	240	5 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
230	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	330	2 stems	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
231	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	930	2 stems	14	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.16
232	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	220	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
233	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	230	3 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
234	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	340	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
235	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	1020	3 stems	14	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		12.24
236	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	200	No	15	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
237	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	860	2 stems	14	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.32
238	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	790	No	16	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.48
239	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	580	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
240	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	580	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
241	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	670	No	16	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
242	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	480	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
243	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	320	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
243	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	970	2 stems	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.64
244	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	690	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Basal Hollow	TBC		8.28
246	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	510	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
247	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	380	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
248	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	480	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
249	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	1930	No	12	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
250	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	660	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	historically lopped	7.92
251	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	340	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
252	<i>Fliendersia australis</i>	560	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
253	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	570	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
254	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	470	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
255	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	510	4 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
256	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	470	No	9	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
257	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	570	2 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
258	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	340	3 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
259	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	830	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
260	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	210	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
261	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	470	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
262	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	530	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
263	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	670	2 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
264	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	200	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
265	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	640	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
266	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	1960	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Large Hollow	TBC	multiple large hollows	15
267	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	410	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
268	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	690	No	12	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
269	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	820	No	20	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.84
270	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	880	No	18	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.56
271	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	160	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
272	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	1030	No	24	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Large Hollow	TBC		12.36
273	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	190	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
274	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	550	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
275	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	330	2 stems	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
276	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	380	2 stems	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
277	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	590	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
278	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	240	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
279	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	550	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
280	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	720	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
281	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	650	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
282	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	580	No	16	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
283	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	250	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
284	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	160	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
285	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1000	No	18	8	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	possible lightning strike	12
286	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	280	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
287	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	380	2 stems	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
288	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	280	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
289	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	320	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
290	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	870	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.44
291	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	260	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
292	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	160	2 stems	3	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
293	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	120	No	3	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.44
294	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	220	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
295	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	200	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
296	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	450	2 stems	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
297	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	370	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
298	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	330	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
299	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	330	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
300	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	260	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
301	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	690	2 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
302	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	400	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
303	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	470	2 stems	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
304	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	300	2 stems	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
305	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	630	3 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
306	<i>Ficus virens</i>	2600	No	12	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	palm in the middle not tagged	15
307	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	230	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
308	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	370	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
309	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	230	No	4	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
310	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	490	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
311	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	330	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
312	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	290	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
313	<i>Syzygium spp.</i>	260	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
314	<i>Syzygium spp.</i>	360	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
315	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	370	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
316	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	400	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
317	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	290	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
318	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	320	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
319	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	270	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
320	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	170	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
321	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	240	No	4	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
322	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	290	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
323	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	210	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
324	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	350	6+ stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
325	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	370	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
326	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	240	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
327	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	190	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
328	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	180	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
329	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	140	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.68
330	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	190	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
331	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	210	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
332	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	310	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
333	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	210	No	9	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
334	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	220	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
335	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	240	4 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
336	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	180	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
337	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	340	2 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
338	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	1020	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	multiple large trunk hollows	12.24
339	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	620	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
340	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	380	2 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
341	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	710	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
342	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	210	3 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
343	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	460	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
344	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	620	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		7.44
345	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1140	No	20	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Basal Hollow	TBC	potential canopy hollows	13.68
346	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	610	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.32
347	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	760	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
348	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	280	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
349	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	770	No	22	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.24
350	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	760	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
351	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	950	No	22	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.4
352	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	880	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.56
353	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	990	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.88
354	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	470	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
355	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	940	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.28
356	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	930	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	large trunk wound	11.16
357	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	310	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
358	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	710	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
359	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	260	2 stems	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
360	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	180	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
361	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	150	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
362	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	310	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
363	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	220	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
364	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	270	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
365	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	490	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
366	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	470	3 stems	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
367	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	160	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
368	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	840	No	24	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.08
369	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	850	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
370	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1100	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.2
371	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	390	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
372	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	240	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
373	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	240	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
374	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1180	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		14.16
375	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	560	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
376	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	420	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
377	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	780	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
378	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	620	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
379	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1350	No	20	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Ficus rubiginosa included in trunk	15
380	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	240	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
381	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	750	2 stems	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
382	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	360	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
383	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	360	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
384	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	170	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
385	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	320	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
386	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	260	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
387	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	180	No	4	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
388	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	240	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
389	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	410	2 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
390	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	350	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
391	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	310	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
392	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	440	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
393	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
394	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	250	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
395	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	310	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
396	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	370	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
397	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	410	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
398	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	210	2 stems	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
399	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	310	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
400	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	270	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
401	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	270	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
402	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	240	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
403	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>	650	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
404	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	180	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
405	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	230	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
406	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	170	No	14	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
407	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	350	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
408	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	1120	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.44
409	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	270	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
410	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	180	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
411	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	330	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
412	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	660	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
413	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	200	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
414	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	820	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.84
415	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	250	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
416	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	280	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
417	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	220	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
418	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	330	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
419	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	180	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
420	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	200	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
421	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	150	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
422	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	400	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
423	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	580	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
424	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	1400	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
425	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	330	No	17	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
426	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	190	No	16	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
427	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	300	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Nests	TBC		3.6
428	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	150	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
429	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	810	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.72
430	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	300	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
431	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	200	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
432	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	280	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
433	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	170	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
434	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	180	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
435	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	250	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
436	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	720	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		8.64
437	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1000	No	24	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Trunk cavity and multiple small hollows	12
438	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	760	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
439	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	290	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
440	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	530	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
441	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	790	No	12	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.48
442	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	540	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
443	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	500	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
444	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1290	No	26	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	multiple small and medium hollows	15
445	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	650	No	24	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
446	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	370	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
447	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	570	No	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
448	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	210	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
449	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	330	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
450	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
451	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	220	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
452	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	480	No	8	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
453	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	270	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
454	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	250	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
455	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	410	3 stems	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
456	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
457	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	180	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
458	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
459	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	230	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
460	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	420	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
461	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	180	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
462	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	390	2 stems	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
463	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	260	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
464	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	160	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
465	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	430	3 stems	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
466	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	590	3 stems	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
467	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	490	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
468	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	440	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
469	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	340	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
470	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	260	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
471	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	310	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
472	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	390	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
473	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	300	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
474	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	450	2 stems	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
475	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	280	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
476	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	370	3 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
477	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	320	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
478	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	340	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
479	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	220	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
480	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	220	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
481	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	220	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
482	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	180	2 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
483	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	210	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
484	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	210	No	14	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
485	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	180	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
486	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	460	No	17	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
487	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	370	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
488	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	790	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.48
489	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	770	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.24
490	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	180	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
491	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	200	2 stems	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
492	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	640	2 stems	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
493	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	270	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
494	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	180	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
495	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	270	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
496	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	150	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
497	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	210	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
498	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	220	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
499	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	260	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
500	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	300	2 stems	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
501	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1250	2 stems	24	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	lots of hollows	15
502	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	310	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
503	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	510	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
504	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	820	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		9.84
505	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	640	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
506	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	650	3 stems	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
507	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	430	2 stems	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
508	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	510	3 stems	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
509	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	660	4 stems	5	3	Typical	Poor Form	Declining	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
510	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	1050	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		12.6
511	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	715	2 stems	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.58
512	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	650	2 stems	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
513	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	590	4 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
514	<i>Flindersia xanthoxyla</i>	540	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
515	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	600	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
516	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	720	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
517	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	530	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
518	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	310	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
519	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	330	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
520	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	350	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
521	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	600	3 stems	4	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
522	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	790	No	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.48
523	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	370	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
524	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	590	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
525	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	510	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
526	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	720	No	20	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
527	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	920	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.04
528	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	520	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
529	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	490	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
530	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	1000	No	20	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		12
531	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	410	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
532	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	550	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
533	<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	440	No	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
534	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	720	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		8.64
535	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	360	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
536	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	450	No	16	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
537	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	750	2 stems	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
538	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	540	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
539	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	370	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
540	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	540	2 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
541	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	280	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
542	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	920	No	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.04
543	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	320	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
544	<i>Delonix regia</i>	490	No	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
545	<i>Delonix regia</i>	390	No	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
546	<i>Delonix regia</i>	580	No	6	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
547	<i>Delonix regia</i>	460	2 stems	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
548	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	910	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.92
549	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	540	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
550	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	490	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
551	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	720	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
552	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	740	No	20	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.88
553	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	630	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
554	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	760	No	16	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
555	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	540	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
556	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	420	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
557	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	910	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.92
558	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	450	2 stems	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
559	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	480	3 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
560	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	450	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
561	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	310	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
562	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	600	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
563	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	300	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
564	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	310	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
565	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	980	4 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Contains <i>Millettia pinnata</i> within the truck	11.76
566	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	450	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
567	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	350	3 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
568	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	830	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
569	<i>Melaleuca viminialis</i>	350	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
570	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	340	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
571	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	310	2 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
572	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	690	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
573	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	910	No	11	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.92
574	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	380	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
575	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	830	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
576	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	150	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
577	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	550	4 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
578	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	670	No	20	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
579	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	390	No	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
580	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	670	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
581	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	830	3 stems	10	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
582	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	570	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
583	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1360	3 stems	9	14	Crown Decline	Crown Wound	Declining	Fair	Small Hollow	TBC		15
583	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1100	5 stems	9	10	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.2
584	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	960	3 stems	9	10	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.52
586	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	340	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
587	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	630	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
588	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	330	2 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
589	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	590	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
590	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	570	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
591	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	430	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
592	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	490	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
593	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	440	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
594	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	390	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
595	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	400	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
596	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	400	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
597	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	500	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
598	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	410	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
599	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	310	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
600	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	400	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
601	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	360	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
602	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	310	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
603	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	280	No	13	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
604	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	450	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
605	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	410	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
606	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	560	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
607	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	440	3 stems	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
608	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	350	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
609	<i>Morus spp.</i>	500	2 stems	5	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
610	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	430	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
611	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	380	2 stems	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
612	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	220	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
613	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	650	2 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
614	Dead tree	1400	2 stems	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC		15
615	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	340	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
616	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	720	5 stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
617	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	640	3 stems	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
618	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	200	No	8	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
619	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	200	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
620	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	280	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Nests	TBC		3.36
621	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	270	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
622	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	190	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
623	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	230	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
624	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	200	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
625	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	230	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
626	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	250	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
627	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	210	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
628	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	190	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
629	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	200	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
630	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	220	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
631	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	210	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
632	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	210	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
633	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	210	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
634	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	380	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
635	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	220	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
636	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	310	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
637	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	730	No	9	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
638	Dead tree	610	No	9	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC		7.32
639	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	410	No	7	5	Typical	Crown Wound	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
640	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	620	No	7	5	Typical	Crown Wound	Good	Poor	Small Hollow	TBC		7.44

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
641	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	320	No	9	4	Typical	Crown Wound	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
642	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	620	No	8	9	Typical	Crown Wound	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC	Wasps Nest	7.44
643	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	610	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		7.32
644	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	450	4 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
645	<i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i>	600	3 stems	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
646	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	490	3 stems	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
647	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	710	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
648	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	1150	No	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.8
649	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	310	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
650	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	330	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
651	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	350	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
652	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	410	2 stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
653	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	190	No	3	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
654	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	240	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
655	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	640	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
656	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	570	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
657	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	550	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
658	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	340	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
659	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	220	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
660	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	390	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
661	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	350	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
662	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	350	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
663	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	380	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
664	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	360	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
665	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	440	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
666	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	310	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
667	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	310	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
668	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	380	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
669	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	320	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
670	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
671	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
672	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
673	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	330	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
674	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
675	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	300	No	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
676	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	320	No	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
677	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	450	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
678	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	370	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
679	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
680	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
681	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	320	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
682	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	320	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
683	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	330	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
684	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
685	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
686	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
687	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
688	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	300	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
689	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	340	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
690	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	340	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
691	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	310	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
692	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	340	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
693	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	250	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
694	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	300	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
695	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	310	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
696	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	320	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
697	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	380	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
698	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	300	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
699	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	740	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.88
700	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
701	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	270	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
702	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	470	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
703	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	950	3 stems	12	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.4
704	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	490	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
705	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	360	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
706	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
707	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
708	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	610	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Trunk hollow	7.32
709	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
710	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	360	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
711	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	430	2 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
712	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
713	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	240	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
714	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	240	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
715	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	240	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
716	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	350	No	8	1	Crown Decline	Typical	Dead	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
717	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
718	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	740	No	15	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.88
719	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
720	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	210	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
721	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	290	2 stems	4	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
722	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	610	No	8	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.32
723	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	310	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
724	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	210	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
725	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	800	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.6
726	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	240	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
727	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	460	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
728	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	540	No	16	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	fig in base	6.48
729	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	940	No	20	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.28
730	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	350	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
731	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	540	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
732	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	260	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
733	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	390	2 stems	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
734	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	330	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
735	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	160	2 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
736	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	500	3 stems	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
737	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	450	4 stems	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
738	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	450	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
739	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	200	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
740	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	540	2 stems	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
741	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	760	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
742	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	580	No	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
743	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	580	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
744	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	510	2 stems	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
745	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	590	No	20	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
746	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	460	3 stems	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
747	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>	400	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
748	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	590	No	10	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
749	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	700	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
750	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	330	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
751	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	950	No	26	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	Medium Hollow	TBC	lots of hollows	11.4
752	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	230	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
753	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	280	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
754	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	290	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
755	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	1240	No	26	20	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	Medium Hollow	TBC		14.88
756	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	490	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
757	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	460	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
758	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	620	No	16	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
759	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	420	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
760	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	380	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
761	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	620	No	20	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
762	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	680	No	24	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.16
763	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	370	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
764	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	420	No	16	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
765	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	500	No	20	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
766	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	600	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
767	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	720	No	16	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
768	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	640	No	20	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	Small Hollow	TBC	potential hollows	7.68
769	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	340	No	9	6	Crown Decline	Typical	Poor	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
770	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	500	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
771	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	530	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
772	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	920	No	24	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	potential hollows	11.04
773	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	830	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	Medium Hollow	TBC		9.96
774	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	580	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
775	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	430	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
776	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	620	No	14	5	Crown Decline	Crown Wound	Declining	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
777	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	660	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
778	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	460	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
779	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>	430	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
780	<i>Eucalyptus baileyana</i>	230	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
781	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	150	No	3	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
782	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	260	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
783	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	730	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
784	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	360	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
785	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	250	3 stems	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
786	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	240	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
787	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	190	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
788	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	180	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
789	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	190	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
790	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	150	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
791	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	200	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
792	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	200	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
793	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	270	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
794	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	330	3 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
795	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	340	3 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
796	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	330	4 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
797	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	400	3 stems	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
798	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	430	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
799	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	390	3 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
800	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	310	2 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
801	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	210	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
802	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	300	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
803	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	220	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
804	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	340	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
805	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	160	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
806	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	150	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
807	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	480	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
808	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1680	No	16	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
809	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	530	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
810	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	520	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
811	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	270	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
812	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	330	4 stems	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
813	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	300	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
814	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	450	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
815	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	860	No	22	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Lots of hollows	10.32
816	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	940	No	26	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Lotsof hollows	11.28
817	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	880	2 stems	28	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC		10.56
818	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1150	No	28	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Lots of hollows	13.8
819	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	210	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
820	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	230	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
821	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	820	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		9.84
822	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	330	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
823	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	210	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
824	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	720	No	28	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Lots of hollows	8.64
825	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	1110	No	28	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Lots of hollows	13.32
826	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	510	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
827	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	550	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
828	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	460	No	8	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
829	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	530	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
830	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	530	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
831	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	260	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
832	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	190	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
833	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	810	3 stems	3	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.72
834	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	280	2 stems	3	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
835	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	170	2 stems	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
836	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	240	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
837	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	200	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
838	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	240	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
839	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	200	4 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
840	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	220	3 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
841	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	280	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
842	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	200	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
843	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	330	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
844	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	440	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
845	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	540	No	12	6	Sparse	Trunk Cavity	Declining	Poor	Basal Hollow	TBC		6.48
846	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	250	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
847	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	850	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
848	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	600	No	8	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
849	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	190	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
850	<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>	360	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
851	<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>	480	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
852	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	540	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
853	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	920	No	16	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.04
854	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	440	No	3	4	Crown Decline	Crown Wound	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC	Crown cut off	5.28
855	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	460	No	7	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
856	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	430	No	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
857	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	230	No	9	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
858	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	330	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
859	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	530	No	15	1	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
860	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	630	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
861	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	630	No	16	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
862	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	370	No	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
863	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	750	3 stems	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
864	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	220	No	4	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
865	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	1230	No	26	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		14.76
866	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	640	No	9	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
867	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	620	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
868	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	520	2 stems	10	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
869	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	730	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
870	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	720	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
871	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	400	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
872	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	360	4 stems	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
873	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	730	No	15	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
874	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	570	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
875	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	370	No	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
876	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	670	2 stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
877	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	960	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC	Hollows	11.52
878	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	990	No	26	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC	Hollows	11.88
879	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	580	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
880	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	600	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
881	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	550	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
882	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	690	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
883	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	850	No	22	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
884	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	400	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
885	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	510	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
886	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	390	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
887	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	300	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
888	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	340	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
889	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	320	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
890	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	300	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
891	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	320	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
892	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	290	No	3	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
893	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	240	No	4	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
894	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	260	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
895	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	240	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
896	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	300	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
897	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	320	2 stems	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
898	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	205	2 stems	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.46
899	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	240	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
900	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	300	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
901	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	220	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
902	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	180	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
903	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	280	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
904	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	180	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
905	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	180	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
906	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	230	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
907	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	250	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
908	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	280	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
909	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	220	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
910	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	200	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
911	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	360	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
912	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	180	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
913	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	230	2 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
914	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	320	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
915	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	200	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
916	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	380	6+ stems	10	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
917	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	260	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
918	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	290	3 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
919	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	310	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
920	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	280	No	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
921	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	380	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
922	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	460	2 stems	10	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
923	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	280	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
924	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	240	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
925	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	420	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
926	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	180	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
927	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	190	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
928	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	200	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
929	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	640	No	20	12	Typical	Vine in canopy	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		7.68
930	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	560	No	18	10	Typical	Vine in canopy	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		6.72
931	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	340	No	18	10	Typical	Vine in canopy	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
932	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	440	No	20	11	Typical	Vine in canopy	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
933	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	420	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
934	<i>Dead tree</i>	650	No	14	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		7.8
935	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	360	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
936	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	350	No	7	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
937	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	180	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
938	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	230	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
939	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	210	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
940	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	420	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
941	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	440	No	20	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
942	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	270	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
943	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	370	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
944	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	315	2 stems	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.78
945	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	420	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
946	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	230	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
947	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	390	2 stems	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
948	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	400	No	20	11	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
949	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	300	2 stems	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
950	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	320	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
951	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	300	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
952	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	250	2 stems	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
953	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	480	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
954	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	190	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
955	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	290	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
956	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	170	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
957	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	480	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
958	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	420	No	20	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
959	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	210	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
960	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	230	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
961	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	270	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
962	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	840	No	20	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Supports multiple medium hollows	10.08
963	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	290	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
964	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	470	4 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
965	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	210	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
966	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	290	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
967	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	270	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
968	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	210	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
969	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	410	No	20	12	Typical	Vine in canopy	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
970	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	660	No	24	14	Typical	Vine in canopy	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
971	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	360	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
972	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	410	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
973	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	590	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
974	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	400	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
975	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	550	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
976	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	370	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
977	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	750	No	22	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Hollows	9
978	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	620	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		7.44
979	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	360	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
980	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	490	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
981	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	440	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
982	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	360	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
983	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	330	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
984	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	390	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
985	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	1810	No	26	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow	TBC	Heaps of hollow very significant	15
986	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	440	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
987	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	780	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
988	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	690	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
989	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	510	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
990	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	200	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
991	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	730	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
992	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	850	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
993	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	600	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
994	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	770	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.24
995	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	390	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
996	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	290	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
997	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	230	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
998	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	620	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
999	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	560	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1000	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	500	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1001	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	290	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1002	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	340	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1003	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	360	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1004	<i>Grevillea species (cultivar)</i>	150	No	3	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1005	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	300	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1006	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	330	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1007	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	180	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1008	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	330	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1009	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	220	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1010	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	220	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1011	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	320	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1012	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	370	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1013	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	430	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1014	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	260	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1015	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	320	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1016	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	390	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1017	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	350	No	5	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	on a significant lean east	4.2
1018	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	240	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1019	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	200	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1020	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	200	No	3	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1021	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	260	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1022	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	330	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1023	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	320	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1024	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	420	4 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1025	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	460	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1026	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	340	3 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1027	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	260	3 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1028	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	420	3 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1029	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	160	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1030	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	200	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1031	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	260	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1032	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	190	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1033	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	230	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1034	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	280	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1035	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	230	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1036	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	250	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1037	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	260	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1038	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	260	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1039	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	340	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1040	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	260	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1041	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	290	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1042	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	280	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1043	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	420	6 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1044	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	230	2 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1045	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	230	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1046	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	230	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1047	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	290	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1048	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	280	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1049	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	230	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1050	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	390	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1051	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	360	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1052	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	680	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.16
1053	<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	360	No	3	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1054	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	280	2 stems	3	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1055	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	190	No	3	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1056	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	340	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1057	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	320	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1058	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	310	No	16	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1059	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	190	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1060	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	330	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1061	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	330	No	12	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1062	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	440	No	12	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Trunk hollow	5.28
1063	<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	700	2 stems	18	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
1064	<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	1010	No	18	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	nest box and multiple hollows	12.12
1065	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	280	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1066	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	250	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1067	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	160	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1068	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	800	No	18	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	With Ficus rubiginosa included in trunk	9.6
1069	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	860	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	multiple small and medium hollows	10.32
1070	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	370	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1071	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	820	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	large hollow	9.84
1072	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	310	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1073	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	290	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1074	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	230	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1075	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	380	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1076	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	370	4 stems	5	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1077	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	480	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		5.76
1078	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	440	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1079	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	670	No	17	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
1080	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	230	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1081	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	550	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
1082	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	450	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1083	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	580	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1084	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	340	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1085	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	620	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1086	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	180	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1087	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	210	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1088	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	310	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1089	<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	430	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1090	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	200	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1091	<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	920	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.04
1092	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	390	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1093	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	850	No	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
1094	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	780	2 stems	24	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
1095	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	650	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
1096	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	210	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1097	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	630	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1098	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	580	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1099	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	300	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1100	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	250	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1101	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	240	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1102	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	230	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1103	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	200	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1104	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	270	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1105	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	250	No	17	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1106	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	170	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1107	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	180	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1108	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	190	No	12	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1109	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	360	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1110	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	680	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Small Hollow	TBC		8.16
1111	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	370	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1112	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	200	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1113	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	350	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1114	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	410	2 stems	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1115	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	210	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1116	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	900	No	24	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.8
1117	<i>Ficus virens</i>	480	3 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
1118	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	660	No	24	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
1119	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	170	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1120	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	190	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1121	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	230	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1122	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	150	No	8	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1123	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	440	2 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1124	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	190	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1125	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	200	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1126	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	260	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1127	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	340	2 stems	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1128	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	160	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1129	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	540	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
1130	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	680	No	20	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.16
1131	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	270	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1132	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	580	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1133	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	160	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1134	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	220	No	9	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1135	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	220	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1136	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	200	No	9	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1137	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	230	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1138	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	250	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1139	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	410	4 stems	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1140	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	250	4 stems	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1141	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	8	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1142	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	210	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1143	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	220	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1144	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1145	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	300	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1146	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	570	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
1147	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	700	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
1148	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	590	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
1149	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	820	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.84
1150	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	580	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1151	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	570	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
1152	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	540	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
1153	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	620	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1154	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	680	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.16
1155	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	300	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1156	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	1220	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		14.64
1157	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	200	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1158	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	330	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1159	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	300	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1160	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	240	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1161	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	280	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1162	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	400	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1163	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	460	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1164	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	410	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1165	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	390	No	18	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1166	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	340	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1167	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	450	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1168	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	440	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1169	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	490	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1170	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	220	2 stems	5	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1171	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	410	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1172	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	260	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1173	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	300	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1174	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	230	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1175	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	380	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1176	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	280	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1177	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	230	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1178	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	280	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1179	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	370	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1180	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	200	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1181	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	240	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1182	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	220	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1183	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	320	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1184	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	390	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1185	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	260	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1186	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	210	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1187	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	260	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1188	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	700	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
1189	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	260	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1190	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	160	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1191	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	310	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1192	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	180	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1193	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	190	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1194	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	190	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1195	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	330	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1196	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	190	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1197	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	190	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1198	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	310	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1199	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	280	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1200	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	220	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1201	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	140	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.68
1202	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	140	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.68
1203	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	180	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1204	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	210	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1205	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	250	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1206	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	290	2 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1207	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	410	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1208	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	340	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1209	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	300	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1210	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	430	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1211	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	430	2 stems	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1212	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	420	2 stems	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1213	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	260	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1214	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	160	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1215	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	180	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1216	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	550	6+ stems	12	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
1217	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	280	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1218	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	450	3 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1219	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	440	3 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	No tag, no access	5.28
1220	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	220	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1221	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	330	2 stems	10	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1222	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	180	No	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1223	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	250	2 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1224	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	350	3 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1225	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	940	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.28
1226	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	270	2 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1227	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	200	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1228	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	180	3 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1229	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	710	3 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
1230	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	280	No	9	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1231	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	330	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1232	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	230	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1233	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	780	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
1234	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	370	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1235	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	420	No	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	significant vine in canopy	5.04
1236	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	890	No	12	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.68
1237	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	780	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
1238	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	650	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
1239	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	250	3 stems	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1240	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	130	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.56
1241	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	510	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1242	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	220	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1243	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	330	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1244	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	300	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1245	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	350	2 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1246	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	180	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1247	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	230	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1248	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	250	2 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1249	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	590	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
1250	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	850	No	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	historical limb failure	10.2
1251	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	230	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1252	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	230	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1253	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	600	No	9	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1254	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	360	2 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1255	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	250	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1256	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	360	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1257	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	330	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1258	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	420	2 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1259	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	410	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1260	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	350	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1261	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	290	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1262	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	340	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1263	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	460	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1264	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	510	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1265	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	410	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1266	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	390	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1267	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	490	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1268	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	590	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
1269	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	310	No	12	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1270	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	750	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
1271	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	290	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1272	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	240	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1273	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	490	4 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1274	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	230	4 stems	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1275	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	320	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1276	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	410	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1277	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	790	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.48
1278	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	880	4 stems	16	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.56
1279	<i>Delonix regia</i>	490	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1280	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	280	3 stems	8	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1281	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	290	3 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1282	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	300	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1283	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	320	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1284	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	730	No	8	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
1285	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	440	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1286	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	270	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1287	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	630	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1288	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	880	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.56
1289	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	320	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1290	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	200	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1291	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	850	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
1292	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	750	3 stems	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
1293	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1350	No	15	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
1294	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	430	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1295	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	200	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1296	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	450	2 stems	9	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1297	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	320	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1298	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	320	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1299	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	750	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
1300	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	210	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1301	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	230	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1302	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	670	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
1303	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	530	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
1304	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	550	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
1305	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	200	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1306	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	760	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
1307	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	810	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.72
1308	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	160	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1309	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	480	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
1310	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	360	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1311	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	240	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1312	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	620	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1313	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	300	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1314	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	270	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1315	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	260	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1316	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	220	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1317	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	250	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1318	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	240	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1319	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	670	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
1320	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	200	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1321	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	310	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1322	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	540	No	9	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
1323	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	340	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1324	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	780	2 stems	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
1325	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	520	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
1326	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	210	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1327	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1328	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	270	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1329	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	300	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1330	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	760	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.12
1331	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	190	3 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1332	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	190	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1333	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	770	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.24
1334	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	490	2 stems	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1335	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	460	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1336	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	570	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
1337	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	360	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1338	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	580	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1339	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	690	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
1340	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	330	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1341	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	330	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1342	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	230	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1343	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	330	2 stems	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1344	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	840	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.08
1345	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	340	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1346	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	220	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1347	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	230	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1348	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	290	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1349	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	210	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1350	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	360	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1351	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	430	2 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1352	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	360	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1353	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	400	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1354	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	360	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1355	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	230	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1356	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	340	2 stems	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1357	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	390	2 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1358	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	400	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1359	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	400	3 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1360	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	300	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1361	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	180	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1362	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	260	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1363	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	560	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1364	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	520	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
1365	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	690	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
1366	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	320	No	10	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1367	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	410	No	10	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1368	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	720	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
1369	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1250	No	16	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
1370	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	4000	No	16	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
1371	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	320	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Not tagged due to difficult access	3.84
1372	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	340	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1373	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	450	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1374	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	230	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1375	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	250	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1376	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	250	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1377	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	330	2 stems	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1378	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	340	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1379	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	330	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1380	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	150	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1381	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	220	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1382	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	290	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1383	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	300	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1384	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	300	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1385	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	280	2 stems	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1386	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	160	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1387	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	220	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1501	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	630	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1502	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	610	2 stems	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.32
1503	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	630	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1504	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	580	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1505	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	590	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
1506	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	580	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1507	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	830	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
1508	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	830	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
1509	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	590	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
1510	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	600	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1511	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	960	No	24	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.52
1512	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	830	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
1513	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	440	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1514	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	260	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1515	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	510	3 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1516	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	290	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1517	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	390	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1518	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	320	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1519	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	330	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1520	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	220	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1521	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	340	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1522	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	630	No	14	16	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1523	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	470	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
1524	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	240	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1525	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	360	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1526	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	210	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1527	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	200	2 stems	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1528	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	420	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1529	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	380	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1530	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	200	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1531	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	450	No	11	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1532	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	230	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1533	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	350	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1534	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	450	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1535	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	230	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1536	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	310	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1537	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	230	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1538	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	330	2 stems	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1539	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	340	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1540	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	300	2 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1541	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	310	2 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1542	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	400	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1543	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	410	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1544	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	230	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1545	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	340	2 stems	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1546	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	230	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1547	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	400	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1548	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	370	No	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1549	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	290	No	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1550	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	450	4 stems	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1551	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	220	No	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1552	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	350	No	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1553	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	370	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1554	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	440	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1555	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	730	3 stems	8	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
1556	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	430	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1557	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	320	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1558	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	280	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1559	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	380	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1560	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	290	4 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1561	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	270	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1562	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	260	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1563	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	190	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1564	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	270	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1565	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	260	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1566	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	330	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1567	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	360	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1568	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	560	3 stems	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1569	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	350	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1570	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	450	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1571	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	290	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1572	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	210	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1573	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	150	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1574	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	150	No	4	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1575	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	380	3 stems	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1576	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	600	4 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1577	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	720	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
1578	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	700	6+ stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
1579	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	630	4 stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1580	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	700	6+ stems	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
1581	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	620	6+ stems	9	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1582	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	800	5 stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.6
1583	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	620	4 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1584	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	750	No	14	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
1585	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	780	5 stems	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
1586	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	850	6 stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
1587	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	310	No	8	8	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	Wire supported to suring pins	3.72
1588	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	450	6+ stems	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1589	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	650	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
1590	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	260	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1591	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	570	No	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
1592	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	300	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1593	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	530	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
1594	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	240	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1595	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	560	No	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1596	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	320	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1597	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	370	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1598	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	300	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1599	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	160	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1600	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1601	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	180	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1602	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	490	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1603	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	150	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1604	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	150	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1605	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1606	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	170	No	8	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1607	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	160	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1608	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	220	3 stems	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1609	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	170	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1610	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	190	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1611	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	190	No	4	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1612	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	250	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1613	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	190	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1614	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	290	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1615	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	240	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1616	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	220	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1617	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	180	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1618	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	190	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1619	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	270	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1620	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	240	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1621	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	180	No	8	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1622	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	200	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1623	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	210	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1624	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	560	3 stems	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1625	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	450	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1626	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	360	No	16	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1627	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	490	No	9	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1628	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	730	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
1629	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	280	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1630	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	430	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1631	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	480	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
1632	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	430	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1633	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	540	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1634	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	340	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1635	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	280	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1636	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	300	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1637	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	220	2 stems	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1638	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	510	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1639	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	290	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1640	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	310	4 stems	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1641	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	250	4 stems	6	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1642	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	160	2 stems	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1643	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	300	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1644	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	390	2 stems	10	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1645	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	470	3 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
1646	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	560	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1647	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	320	3 stems	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1648	<i>Ficus virens</i>	580	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1649	<i>Ficus virens</i>	660	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
1650	<i>Ficus virens</i>	920	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.04
1651	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	430	No	10	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1652	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	450	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1653	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	440	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1654	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	310	3 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1655	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	230	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1656	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	670	4 stems	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
1657	<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>	630	No	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1658	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	440	6+ stems	3	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1659	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	600	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1660	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	620	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1661	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	490	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1662	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	580	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
1663	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	490	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1664	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	580	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Umbrella tree growing out of base	6.96
1665	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	290	2 stems	3	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1666	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	660	6+ stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
1667	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	400	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1668	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	710	3 stems	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.52
1669	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	830	4 stems	10	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.96
1670	<i>Ficus benamina</i>	820	No	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.84
1671	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1672	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	640	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.68
1673	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	540	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
1674	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	360	No	16	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1675	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	850	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
1676	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	650	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
1677	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	500	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1678	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	520	3 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
1679	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	470	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
1680	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	620	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1681	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	620	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1682	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	690	2 stems	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.28
1683	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	720	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
1684	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	540	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
1685	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	400	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1686	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	510	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1687	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	550	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
1688	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	450	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
1689	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	590	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
1690	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	700	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
1691	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	550	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
1692	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	630	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.56
1693	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	700	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
1694	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	290	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1695	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	170	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1696	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	320	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1697	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	860	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.32
1698	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	480	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
1699	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	380	No	16	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1700	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	460	No	16	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1701	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	800	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.6
1702	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1703	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	530	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
1704	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	390	No	17	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
1705	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	510	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1706	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	250	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1707	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	250	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1708	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	230	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1709	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	230	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1710	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	220	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1711	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	300	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1712	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	410	5 stems	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1713	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	15	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1714	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	240	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1715	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>	410	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1716	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	170	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1717	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	410	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1718	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	300	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1719	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	310	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
1720	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	350	3 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1721	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	210	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1722	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	260	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1723	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	320	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1724	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	280	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1725	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1726	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	270	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1727	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	180	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1728	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	160	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
1729	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	16	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1730	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	260	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1731	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	180	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1732	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	180	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1733	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	410	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1734	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	600	6+ stems	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1735	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1736	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1737	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	270	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1738	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	240	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1739	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	240	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1740	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	360	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1741	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	520	No	17	13	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
1742	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	660	No	16	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
1743	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	380	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1744	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	340	No	10	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
1745	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	520	2 stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
1746	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	500	No	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1747	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	800	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.6
1748	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	490	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.88
1749	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	620	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1750	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	670	2 stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
1751	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	230	No	16	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1752	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	350	No	17	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1753	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	460	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1754	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	460	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1755	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	180	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
1756	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	170	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1757	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1758	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	240	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1759	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	380	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
1760	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	320	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1761	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
1762	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
1763	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	230	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1764	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	500	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1765	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	200	2 stems	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1766	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	230	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1767	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1768	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	750	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
1769	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1500	No	15	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
1770	<i>Delonix regia</i>	560	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1771	<i>Delonix regia</i>	460	No	9	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1772	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	610	4 stems	16	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.32
1773	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	530	2 stems	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
1774	<i>Bauhinia</i> spp.	330	2 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
1775	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	240	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
1776	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	500	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1777	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.	540	2 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
1778	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	420	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1779	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	220	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1780	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	400	No	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1781	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	560	2 stems	12	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1782	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	430	2 stems	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
1783	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	650	No	20	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
1784	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	670	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
1785	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	570	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.84
1786	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	540	No	15	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
1787	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	800	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.6
1788	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	510	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1789	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	730	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
1790	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	250	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1791	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	440	No	17	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1792	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	600	No	17	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1793	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	530	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
1794	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	560	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
1795	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	500	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1796	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	410	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1797	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	520	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.24
1798	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	650	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
1799	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	660	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
1800	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	660	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
1801	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	1090	No	16	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.08
1802	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	550	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
1803	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	460	No	17	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1804	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	670	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
1805	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	410	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1806	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	590	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.08
1807	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	620	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
1808	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	650	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
1809	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	320	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
1810	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	290	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1811	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	420	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1812	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	400	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	Nests	TBC		4.8
1813	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	400	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
1814	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	350	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1815	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	280	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1816	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	440	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
1817	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	500	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1818	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	150	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
1819	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	370	No	17	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
1820	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	600	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1821	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	280	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
1822	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	140	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.68
1823	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	230	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1824	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	200	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1825	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1826	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	500	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1827	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	510	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
1828	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	460	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
1829	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	350	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1830	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	420	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
1831	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	190	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
1832	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	250	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
1833	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1834	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	290	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
1835	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	350	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
1836	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	210	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
1837	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	300	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
1838	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	230	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1839	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	230	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
1840	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1841	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	170	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
1842	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	200	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
1843	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	500	No	18	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1844	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	220	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
1845	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	360	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
1846	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	500	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
1847	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	410	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
1848	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	600	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
1849	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	540	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
3001	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	418	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.016
3002	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	451	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.412
3003	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	409	No	13	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.908
3004	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	392	No	15	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.704
3005	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	496	No	15	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.952
3006	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	323	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.876
3007	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	474	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.688
3008	<i>Eucalyptus microcarrys</i>	365	No	12	11	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.38
3009	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	257	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.084
3010	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	210	No	9	3	Sparse	Lean	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
3011	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	285	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.42
3012	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	237	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.844
3013	<i>Delonix regia</i>	282	No	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.384
3014	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	300	2 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
3015	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	740	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.88
3016	<i>Kigelia africana</i>	160	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
3017	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	230	No	5	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
3018	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	268	No	4	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.216
3019	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	325	No	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.9
3020	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	200	3 stems	12	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3021	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	778	No	14	12	Typical	Inclusion	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Tight inclusion of leaders, union from 1.2 m	9.336
3022	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	200	3 stems	8	6	Crown Decline	Trunk Cavity	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3023	<i>Delonix regia</i>	550	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
3024	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	660	No	15	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Small union, exposed root plate	7.92

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3025	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	532	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	Large dbh at bulge below m-l split, decay at union, tree leaning	6.384
3026	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	680	6+ stems	12	12	Crown Decline	Poor Form	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.16
3027	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	178	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.136
3028	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	172	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Planted by Mayor Quirk for QE II Jubilee	2.064
3029	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	332	No	11	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.984
3030	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	411	No	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.932
3031	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	312	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.744
3032	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	346	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.152
3033	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	638	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.656
3034	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	280	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3035	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	300	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
3036	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	212	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.544
3037	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	178	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.136
3038	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	654	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.848
3039	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	410	No	8	9	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Poor pruning, trunk decaying	4.92
3040	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1300	6+ stems	10	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Large Hollow	TBC	Numerous hollows in old pruned endpoints	15
3041	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	615	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.38
3042	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	310	2 stems	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
3043	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	532	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.384
3044	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	980	2 stems	13	15	Sparse	Trunk Wound	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	Decaying in several branches	11.76
3045	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	631	No	11	10	Crown Decline	Trunk Wound	Declining	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.572
3046	<i>Syzygium bamagense</i>	1142	No	15	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.704
3047	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	559	No	20	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.708
3048	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	220	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Fair	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
3049	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	1000	6+ stems	15	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		12
3050	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	100	6 stems	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.2
3051	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	700	6+ stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.4
3052	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	650	6+ stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.8
3053	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	460	6+ stems	8	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
3054	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	600	4 stems	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
3055	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	560	2 stems	9	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
3056	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	480	4 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
3057	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	620	4 stems	10	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
3058	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	800	3 stems	11	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.6
3059	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	620	6+ stems	9	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.44
3060	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	580	6+ stems	9	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
3061	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	600	5 stems	9	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
3062	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	649	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.788
3063	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	203	No	11	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.436
3064	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	330	2 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
3065	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	168	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.016
3066	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	187	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.244
3067	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	330	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.96
3068	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	200	3 stems	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3069	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	350	4 stems	6	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
3070	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	204	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.448
3071	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	209	No	12	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.508
3072	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	782	No	15	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.384
3073	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	225	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.7
3074	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	219	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.628
3075	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	339	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.068
3076	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	574	No	8	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.888
3077	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	287	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.444
3078	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	312	No	12	5	Typical	Trunk Wound	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.744
3079	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	1820	3 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Minor trunk injuries, repairing poorly	15
3080	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	272	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.264
3081	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	750	5 stems	10	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
3082	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	410	4 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	star picket embedded	4.92
3083	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	598	No	12	7	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.176
3084	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	720	6+ stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
3085	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	359	No	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.308
3086	<i>Araucaria species</i>	198	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.376
3087	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	259	No	6	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.108
3088	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	200	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3089	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	356	No	18	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	canopy leaning to east	4.272
3090	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	850	2 stems	15	11	Typical	Trunk Wound	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.2
3091	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	470	4 stems	9	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
3092	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	515	5 stems	8	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.18
3093	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	829	No	10	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.948
3094	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	450	6+ stems	7	11	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
3095	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	332	No	1	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.984
3096	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	443	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.316
3097	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	410	2 stems	14	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
3098	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	247	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.964
3099	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	1100	No	22	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.2
3100	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	315	No	11	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.78
3101	<i>Delonix regia</i>	258	No	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.096
3102	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	360	4 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
3103	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	247	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.964
3104	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	1130	No	10	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		13.56

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3105	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	966	No	10	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		11.592
3106	<i>Butia capitata</i>	375	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.5
3107	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	432	No	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.184
3108	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	370	No	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
3109	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	317	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.804
3110	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	342	No	9	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.104
3111	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	183	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.196
3112	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	256	No	6	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.072
3113	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	380	2 stems	8	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3114	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	205	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.46
3115	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	314	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.768
3116	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	780	4 stems	11	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36
3117	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	540	4 stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
3118	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	265	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.18
3119	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	200	3 stems	8	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3120	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	410	No	9	6	Epicormic Shoots	Trunk Wound	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
3121	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	1650	4 stems	15	20	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
3122	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	540	2 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
3123	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	1250	2 stems	12	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		15
3124	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	440	2 stems	7	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
3125	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	210	3 stems	7	4	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
3126	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	424	No	13	7	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.088
3127	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	325	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.9
3128	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	437	No	16	7	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.244
3129	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	200	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3130	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	272	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.264
3131	<i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i>	150	No	7	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
3132	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	199	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.388
3133	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	570	4 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Growing adjacent to C. anacardioides	6.84
3134	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	464	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.568
3135	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	480	5 stems	8	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
3136	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	757	No	12	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	spread crown hanging over intersection	9.084
3137	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	200	5 stems	12	20	Typical	Trunk Cavity	Good	Fair	Basal Hollow	TBC	historic fall, 3 leaders off leader now on ground	2.4
3138	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	480	2 stems	8	5	Epicormic Shoots	Poor Form	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	Poorly pruned	5.76
3139	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	323	No	8	6	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.876
3140	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	900	4 stems	10	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		10.8
3141	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	262	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.144
3142	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	340	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
3143	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	248	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.976
3144	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	316	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.792
3145	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	203	No	10	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.436
3146	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	306	No	11	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.672
3147	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	314	No	11	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.768
3148	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	315	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.78
3149	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	243	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.916
3150	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	217	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.604
3151	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	240	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3152	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	151	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.812
3153	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	252	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.024
3154	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	258	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.096
3155	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	246	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.952
3156	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	263	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.156
3157	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	226	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.712
3158	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	260	2 stems	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
3159	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	200	2 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3160	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	208	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.496
3161	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	200	2 stems	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3162	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	200	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3163	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	240	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3164	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	210	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
3165	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	190	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
3166	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	200	5 stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3167	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	346	No	8	4	Epicormic Shoots	Trunk Wound	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.152
3168	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	314	No	8	5	Epicormic Shoots	Poor Form	Fair	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.768
3169	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	380	2 stems	8	5	Typical	Trunk Wound	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3170	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	328	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.936
3171	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	200	4 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3172	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	200	3 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3173	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	550	3 stems	10	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
3174	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	190	2 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
3175	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	560	5 stems	5	8	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
3176	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	550	2 stems	9	6	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
3177	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	200	6+ stems	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3178	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	530	3 stems	6	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
3179	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	257	No	11	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.084
3180	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	410	4 stems	7	7	Typical	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
3181	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	600	3 stems	7	11	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.2
3182	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	580	6+ stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
3183	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	230	2 stems	7	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
3184	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	780	4 stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.36

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3185	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	720	6+ stems	13	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.64
3186	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	198	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.376
3187	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	170	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
3188	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	178	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.136
3189	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	280	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3190	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	340	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
3191	<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	278	No	8	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.336
3192	<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	392	No	12	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.704
3193	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	234	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.808
3194	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	560	5 stems	11	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.72
3195	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	162	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.944
3196	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	372	No	15	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.464
3197	<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	310	2 stems	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Other leaders pruned out	3.72
3198	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	380	4 stems	15	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3199	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	530	6+ stems	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
3200	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1292	No	18	18	Typical	Trunk Cavity	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		15
3201	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1110	No	18	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		13.32
3202	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1080	No	15	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		12.96
3203	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	792	No	15	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.504
3204	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	269	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.228
3205	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	460	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.52
3206	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	1553	No	14	11	Typical	Trunk Cavity	Good	Fair	Basal Hollow	TBC		15
3207	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	530	2 stems	5	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Fair	Lean	No visible habitat features	TBC	6.36
3208	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	350	4 stems	7	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
3209	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	360	3 stems	5	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
3210	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	730	6+ stems	15	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.76
3211	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	450	5 stems	8	6	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
3212	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	270	3 stems	7	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
3213	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	400	6+ stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
3214	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	450	5 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
3215	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	380	5 stems	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3216	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	350	4 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
3217	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	510	4 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.12
3218	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	457	No	20	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.484
3219	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	200	5 stems	18	13	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3220	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	500	No	11	11	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6
3221	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	496	No	11	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.952
3222	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	4503	4 stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	One leader with marked trunk injury	15
3223	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	391	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.692
3224	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	375	No	10	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.5
3225	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	728	No	13	14	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.736
3226	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	770	6+ stems	12	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9.24
3227	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	660	6+ stems	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.92
3228	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1550	No	12	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		15
3229	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3230	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1500	No	11	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		15
3231	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1430	4 stems	12	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		15
3232	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	648	No	22	6	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC	old nest box within, lots of old and new fauna scratches	7.776
3233	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1252	No	12	5	Crown Decline	Root damage	Declining	Fair	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC	asphalt road and temporary vehicle parking adjacent	15
3234	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	175	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.1
3235	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	150	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
3236	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	159	No	5	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.908
3237	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	212	No	6	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.544
3238	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	450	3 stems	9	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
3239	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	930	6+ stems	15	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		11.16
3240	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	247	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.964
3241	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	320	2 stems	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
3242	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	200	No	12	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	Poorly pruned, leaf injury - Myrtle rust?	2.4
3243	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	830	5 stems	15	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		9.96
3244	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	745	No	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.94
3245	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	580	3 stems	12	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.96
3246	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	434	No	14	11	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.208
3247	Dead tree	1685	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Dead	Good	Large Hollow	TBC	crown pruned to two hollow leaders	15
3248	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	247	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.964
3249	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	290	2 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
3250	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	645	No	20	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	fauna scratches prevalent	7.74
3251	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	508	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.096
3252	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	953	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC	observed hollows, considerable fauna scratches	11.436
3253	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	380	2 stems	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3254	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	299	No	7	4	Epicormic Shoots	Poor Form	Poor	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.588
3255	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	164	No	10	2	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.968
3256	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	504	No	22	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.048
3257	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	568	No	21	6	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.816
3258	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	559	No	22	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.708
3259	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	384	No	21	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.608
3260	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	514	No	22	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.168
3261	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	380	No	21	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3262	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	314	No	13	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.768
3263	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	387	No	20	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.644
3264	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	329	No	16	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.948

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3265	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	250	No	18	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3
3266	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	204	No	14	3	Epicormic Shoots	Trunk Wound	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.448
3267	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	461	No	22	6	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.532
3268	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	414	No	21	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.968
3269	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	390	No	18	6	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	Canopy suppressed, loaded to north	4.68
3270	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	232	No	13	4	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.784
3271	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	530	No	12	5	Epicormic Shoots	Poor Form	Declining	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
3272	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	217	No	14	3	Epicormic Shoots	Poor Form	Declining	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.604
3273	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	204	No	11	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.448
3274	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	240	No	18	1	Crown Decline	Typical	Poor	Hazardous	No visible habitat features	TBC	stag-headed, senescing	2.88
3275	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	208	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.496
3276	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	410	No	21	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
3277	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	364	No	21	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.368
3278	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	367	No	20	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.404
3279	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	279	No	21	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.348
3280	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	172	No	14	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.064
3281	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	240	No	18	3	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3282	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	345	No	16	4	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Declining	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.14
3283	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	451	No	23	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.412
3284	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	338	No	19	5	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.056
3285	<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	154	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Spread crown	1.848
3286	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	356	No	20	7	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	considerable fauna scratches	4.272
3287	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	457	No	18	6	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Scratches	5.484
3288	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	465	No	17	7	New Growth	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.58
3289	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	235	No	8	5	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Declining	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.82
3290	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	252	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	considerable fauna scratches, P. bisbanensis throughout	3.024
3291	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	485	No	21	7	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.82
3292	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	275	No	13	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.3
3293	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	712	No	21	8	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	Potential for hollows (swollen unions)	TBC		8.544
3294	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	294	No	18	3	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.528
3295	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	319	No	20	4	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.828
3296	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	409	No	22	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.908
3297	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	239	No	14	5	New Growth	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.868
3298	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	420	No	22	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.04
3299	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	466	No	21	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.592
3300	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	433	No	22	6	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.196
3301	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	277	No	15	6	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.324
3302	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	200	No	14	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3303	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	350	No	18	3	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
3304	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	254	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.048
3305	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	171	No	8	4	Crown Decline	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.052
3306	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	290	No	10	3	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
3307	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	431	No	12	7	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.172
3308	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	381	No	20	7	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.572
3309	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	304	No	19	7	Typical	Lean	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.648
3310	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	240	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3311	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	530	No	22	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.36
3312	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	280	No	18	3	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3313	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	352	No	18	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.224
3314	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	225	No	17	5	Typical	Lean	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	supressed canopy	2.7
3315	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1190	No	18	18	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		14.28
3316	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	412	No	20	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.944
3317	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	222	No	20	2	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.664
3318	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	275	No	15	4	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.3
3319	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	320	No	18	5	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
3320	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	358	No	19	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.296
3321	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	200	No	22	6	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3322	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	610	No	23	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	lower lateral leaders	7.32
3323	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	190	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
3324	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	190	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	considerable fauna scratches	2.28
3325	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	213	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.556
3326	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	158	No	11	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.896
3327	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	159	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.908
3328	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	195	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Termitaria	TBC		2.34
3329	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	170	No	14	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
3330	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	168	No	11	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.016
3331	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	218	No	12	5	Crown Decline	Poor Union	Poor	Hazardous	No visible habitat features	TBC	epicormic leaders arising from historic snap out	2.616
3332	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	158	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.896
3333	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	158	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.896
3334	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	210	No	10	4	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
3335	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	410	No	10	4	Crown Decline	Poor Form	Declining	Hazardous	No visible habitat features	TBC	stag headed	4.92
3336	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	480	2 stems	18	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.76
3337	Dead tree	200	No	13	1	Typical	Typical	Dead	Fair	Large Hollow	TBC	pruned	2.4
3338	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	210	No	13	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
3339	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	244	No	13	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.928
3340	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	290	2 stems	12	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
3341	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	175	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.1
3342	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	240	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3343	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	182	No	10	3	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.184
3344	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	203	No	14	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.436

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3345	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	208	No	12	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.496
3346	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	170	No	12	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
3347	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	228	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.736
3348	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	155	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.86
3349	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	308	No	12	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.696
3350	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	291	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.492
3351	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	216	No	11	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.592
3352	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	151	No	8	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC	Twisted crown	1.812
3353	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	160	No	8	5	Epicormic Shoots	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
3354	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	153	No	7	4	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.836
3355	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	404	No	16	5	Crown Decline	Trunk Wound	Poor	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.848
3356	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	160	No	10	4	Typical	Trunk Wound	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.92
3357	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	355	No	13	5	Crown Decline	Trunk Wound	Poor	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.26
3358	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	208	No	9	4	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.496
3359	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	190	No	11	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
3360	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	200	2 stems	11	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3361	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	200	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3362	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	242	No	13	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.904
3363	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	239	No	12	4	Epicormic Shoots	Lean	Fair	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.868
3364	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	278	No	14	4	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.336
3365	<i>Ficus virens</i>	1000	5 stems	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		12
3366	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	748	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.976
3367	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	422	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.064
3368	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	613	No	24	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		7.356
3369	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	317	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.804
3370	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	360	No	14	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
3371	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	195	No	8	5	Crown Decline	Poor Form	Declining	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.34
3372	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	262	No	14	4	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.144
3373	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	280	3 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3374	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	180	No	10	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.16
3375	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	245	No	13	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.94
3376	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	164	No	11	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.968
3377	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	240	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3378	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	190	2 stems	11	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
3379	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	380	No	12	5	Crown Decline	Trunk Wound	Declining	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3380	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	200	No	10	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3381	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	275	No	12	4	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.3
3382	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	243	No	12	4	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.916
3383	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	320	3 stems	11	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.84
3384	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	256	No	11	3	Typical	Lean	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.072
3385	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	255	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.06
3386	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	377	No	20	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.524
3387	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	208	3 stems	12	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.496
3388	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	202	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.424
3389	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	456	No	20	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.472
3390	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	304	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.648
3391	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	244	No	13	5	Typical	Lean	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.928
3392	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	170	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
3393	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	292	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.504
3394	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	178	No	12	5	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.136
3395	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	315	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.78
3396	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	240	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	slight lean to south	2.88
3397	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	202	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.424
3398	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	170	2 stems	12	5	Crown Decline	Trunk Wound	Declining	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
3399	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	225	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.7
3400	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	304	No	12	5	Crown Decline	Poor Form	Declining	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.648
3401	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	284	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.408
3402	<i>Eucalyptus maluccana</i>	542	No	20	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.504
3403	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	194	No	12	6	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.328
3404	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	198	No	12	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Fair	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.376
3405	<i>Eucalyptus maluccana</i>	285	No	14	6	Typical	Poor Form	Good	Fair	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.42
3406	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	395	No	22	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.74
3407	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	260	No	12	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
3408	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	260	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
3409	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	240	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3410	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	280	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3411	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	340	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
3412	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	230	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
3413	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	230	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
3414	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	200	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.4
3415	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	350	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
3416	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	280	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3417	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.24
3418	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	300	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.6
3419	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	240	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3420	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	340	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.08
3421	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	210	No	14	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
3422	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	210	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.52
3423	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	310	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.72
3424	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	470	No	22	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3425	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	750	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		9
3426	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	440	No	19	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.28
3427	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	240	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.88
3428	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	260	No	14	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
3429	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	540	No	17	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.48
3430	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	230	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
3431	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	290	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.48
3432	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3433	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	670	2 stems	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		8.04
3434	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	470	No	18	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.64
3435	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	150	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		1.8
3436	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	410	3 stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
3437	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	260	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
3438	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	260	2 stems	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
3439	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	450	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
3440	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	230	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.76
3441	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	370	6+ stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
3442	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	280	5 stems	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.36
3443	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	350	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.2
3444	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	270	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Scrub turkey nest	3.24
3445	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	390	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.68
3446	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	430	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.16
3447	<i>Melaleuca spp.</i>	550	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		6.6
3448	<i>Melaleuca spp.</i>	370	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.44
3449	<i>Melaleuca spp.</i>	380	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.56
3450	<i>Melaleuca spp.</i>	220	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.64
3451	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	170	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
3452	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	360	5 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
3453	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	360	3 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
3454	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	400	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.8
3455	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	450	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		5.4
3456	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	260	2 stems	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		3.12
3457	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	360	5 stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.32
3458	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	170	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.04
3459	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	410	No	9	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		4.92
3460	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	190	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC		2.28
3461	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	220				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.64
3462	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	260				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.12
3463	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	200				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.4
3464	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	240				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.88
3465	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	210				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.52
3466	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	290				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.48
3467	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	240				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.88
3468	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	240				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.88
3469	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	290				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.48
3470	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	270				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.24
3471	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	290				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.48
3472	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	290				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.48
3473	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	330				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.96
3474	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	280				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.36
3475	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	360				Typical	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.32
3476	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	250				Typical	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3
3477	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	310				Typical	Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.72
3478	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	310				Typical	Broken Limbs, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.72
3479	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	390				Typical	Dead fronds				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.68
3480	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	320				Poor	Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.84
3481	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	330				Poor	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.96
3482	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	210				Poor	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.52
3483	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	230				Poor	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.76
3484	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	330				Poor	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.96
3485	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	400				Typical	Dead fronds				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.8
3486	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	320				Typical	Dieback				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.84
3487	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	250				Typical	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3
3488	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	300				Typical	Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3489	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	300				Typical	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3490	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	300				Typical	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3491	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	1140				Typical	Decay, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	13.68
3492	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	930				Typical	Decay, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	11.16
3493	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	410				Typical	Deadwood, Dieback				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.92
3494	<i>Livistona australis</i>	250				Typical	Dead fronds				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3
3495	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	200				Typical	Dead fronds				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.4
3496	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	630				Typical	Deadwood under 50mm				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	7.56
3497	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	257				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.084
3498	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	380				Typical	Deadwood under 50mm				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.56
3499	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	380				Typical	Deadwood under 50mm				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.56
3500	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	170				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.04
3501	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	287				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.444
3502	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	500									TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	6
3503	<i>Tabebuia pallida</i>	240				Typical	Dieback, One sided , Suppressed				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.88
3504	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	870				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	10.44

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3505	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	480				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.76
3506	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	250				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3
3507	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	220				Typical	Dieback				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.64
3508	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	255				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs, Included bark				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.06
3509	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	300				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3510	<i>Kigelia africana</i>	170				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.04
3511	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	210				Poor	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.52
3512	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	1200				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	14.4
3513	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	1800				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	15
3514	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	210				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.52
3515	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	280				Poor	One sided				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.36
3516	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	300				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3517	<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	270				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.24
3518	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	220				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.64
3519	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	470				Typical	Epicormic Growth, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.64
3520	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	490				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.88
3521	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	520				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	6.24
3522	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	440				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.28
3523	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	380				Typical	Broken Limbs, Epicormic Growth				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.56
3524	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	370				Poor	Broken Limbs, Cavity, Epicormic Growth				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.44
3525	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	370				Typical	Broken Limbs, Cavity, Epicormic Growth				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.44
3526	<i>Pandanus spp.</i>	454				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.448
3527	<i>Pandanus spp.</i>	341				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.092
3528	<i>Pandanus spp.</i>	300				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3529	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	690				Typical	Deadwood				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	8.28
3530	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	750				Typical	Compacted Soil, Deadwood under 50mm, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	9
3531	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	730				Typical	Cavity, Deadwood under 50mm, Habitat Features				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	8.76
3532	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	260				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.12
3533	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	304				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.648
3534	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	230				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.76
3535	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	250				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3
3536	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	158				Poor	Suppressed				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.896
3537	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	690				Typical	Deadwood over 50mm, Dieback, Impact Damage, Wound				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	8.28
3538	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	250				Poor	One sided, Phototropic				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3
3539	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	1050				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	12.6
3540	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	900				Typical	Vine growth				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	10.8
3541	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	500				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	6
3542	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	190				Typical	Dieback				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.28
3543	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	180				Typical	Dieback, Pest Infestation, Wound				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.16
3544	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	172				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.064
3545	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	170				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.04
3546	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	350				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.2
3547	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	500				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	6
3548	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	550				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	6.6
3549	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	410				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.92
3550	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	450				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.4
3551	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	270				Poor	Cavity, Deadwood under 50mm, One sided, Suppressed				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.24
3552	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	330				Poor	Dieback, Suppressed				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.96
3553	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	160				Poor	Compacted Soil, Deadwood under 50mm, Dieback, Suppressed				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.92
3554	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	320				Poor	Cavity, Compacted Soil, Deadwood over 50mm, Wound				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.84
3555	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	250				Typical	Compacted Soil				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3
3556	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	205				Typical	Compacted Soil				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.46
3557	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	234				Poor	Co-dominant Limbs, Dieback, Suppressed				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.808
3558	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	300				Typical	Broken Limbs, Girdling Roots, Phototropic				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3559	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	550				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	6.6
3560	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	180				Typical	Deadwood under 50mm				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.16
3561	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	200				Typical	Pest Infestation				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.4
3562	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	448				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.376
3563	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	300				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.6
3564	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	150				Typical	Phototropic				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.8
3565	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	160				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.92
3566	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	200				Typical	Broken Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.4
3567	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	260				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.12
3568	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	260				Typical	Deadwood over 50mm, Dieback, Head died out				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.12
3569	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	180				Typical	Compacted Soil				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.16
3570	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	180				Typical	Co-dominant Limbs				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	2.16
3571	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	150				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.8
3572	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	150				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.8
3573	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	150				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.8
3574	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	440				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	5.28
3575	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	150				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	1.8
3576	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	316				Typical					TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	3.792
3577	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	410				Poor	Broken Limbs, Cavity, Decay, Previously Lopped				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	4.92
3578	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	550				Typical	Broken Limbs, Deadwood under 50mm				TBC	IAS Additional Tree - Not subject to detailed survey	6.6
3579	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	640	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.68
3580	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	470	No	22	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.64
3581	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	430	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.16
3582	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	320	No	8	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.84
3583	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	350	No	17	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.2
3584	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	890	No	27	5	Crown Decline	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	10.68

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3665	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	150	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3666	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	235	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.82
3667	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	305	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.66
3668	<i>Plumeria sp.</i>	210	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3669	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	180	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3670	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	170	No	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.04
3671	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	370	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3672	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	280	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3673	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	270	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3674	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	510	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.12
3675	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	280	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3676	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	480	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.76
3677	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	210	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3678	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	375	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.5
3679	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	290	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.48
3680	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	390	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.68
3681	<i>Delonia regia</i>	210	No	4	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3682	<i>Hymosporum flavum</i>	220	4 stems	4	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3683	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	320	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.84
3684	<i>Hymosporum flavum</i>	140	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.68
3685	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	470	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.64
3686	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	270	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3687	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	280	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3688	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	270	No	16	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3689	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	190	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.28
3690	<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	210	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3691	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	280	No	16	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3692	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	290	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.48
3693	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	370	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3694	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	220	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3695	<i>Melaleuca species</i>	420	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.04
3696	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	370	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3697	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	220	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3698	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	510	6+ stems	10	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.12
3699	<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	180	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3700	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	310	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.72
3701	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3702	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1240	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	14.88
3703	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	390	No	12	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.68
3704	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3705	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	380	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.56
3706	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3707	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3708	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	310	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.72
3709	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	260	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3710	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1210	No	14	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	14.52
3711	<i>Syzygium cascade</i>	370	2 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3712	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	275	5 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.3
3713	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	140	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.68
3714	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	130	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.56
3715	<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	100	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.2
3716	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1055	3 stems	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	12.66
3717	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	990	3 stems	14	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	11.88
3718	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	320	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.84
3719	<i>Ficus species</i>	130	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.56
3720	<i>Ficus species</i>	130	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.56
3721	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	450	No	6	7	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.4
3722	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	910	6+ stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	10.92
3723	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	630	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Nests	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.56
3724	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	430	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.16
3725	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	300	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3726	<i>Ficus species</i>	160	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.92
3727	<i>Ficus species</i>	140	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.68
3728	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	580	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.96
3729	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	420	3 stems	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.04
3730	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	440	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.28
3731	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	480	3 stems	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.76
3732	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	120	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.44
3733	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	130	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.56
3734	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	395	No	9	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.74
3735	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	230	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3736	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	230	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3737	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	240	No	8	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3738	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	230	3 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3739	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	160	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.92
3740	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	310	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.72
3741	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	540	No	12	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.48
3742	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	540	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.48
3743	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	440	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.28
3744	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	180	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3745	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	210	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3746	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	220	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3747	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	295	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.54
3748	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	330	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.96
3749	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	180	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3750	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	260	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3751	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	370	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3752	<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	235	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.82
3753	<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	215	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.58
3754	<i>Erythrina versipililo</i>	1800	No	10	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	15
3755	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	360	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.32
3756	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	420	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Lopped	5.04
3757	<i>Erythrina versipililo</i>	510	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.12
3758	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	320	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.84
3759	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	620	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.44
3760	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	270	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3761	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	315	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.78
3762	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	250	No	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3763	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	460	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.52
3764	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	240	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3765	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	210	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3766	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	225	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.7
3767	<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	245	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.94
3768	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	445	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.34
3769	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	260	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3770	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	140	No	6	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.68
3771	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	550	No	17	9	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.6
3772	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	250	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3773	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	130	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.56
3774	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	150	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3775	<i>Backhousia cirriodora</i>	185	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.22
3776	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	280	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3777	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	560	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.72
3778	<i>Hymenoporum flavum</i>	140	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.68
3779	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	160	No	7	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.92
3780	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	190	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.28
3781	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	150	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3782	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	330	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.96
3783	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	360	4 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.32
3784	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	305	4 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.66
3785	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	340	4 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.08
3786	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	230	4 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3787	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	240	4 stems	5	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3788	<i>Ficus species</i>	1510	No	14	15	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	15
3789	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	220	No	12	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3790	<i>Ficus species</i>	970	3 stems	10	12	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	11.64
3791	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	230	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3792	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	370	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3793	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	390	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.68
3794	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	150	No	6	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3795	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	230	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3796	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	170	No	8	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.04
3797	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	200	No	9	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3798	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	270	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3799	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	220	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3800	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	240	2 stems	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3801	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	120	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.44
3802	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	170	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.04
3803	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	140	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.68
3804	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	120	No	5	2	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.44
3805	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	680	No	14	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	8.16
3806	<i>Syzygium paniculata</i>	160	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.92
3807	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	190	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.28
3808	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	270	No	4	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3809	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	840	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	10.08
3810	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	470	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.64
3811	<i>Melaleuca species</i>	310	2 stems	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.72
3812	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	300	No	5	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3813	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	220	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3814	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	480	No	7	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.76
3815	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	700	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	8.4
3816	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1160	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	13.92
3817	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	540	No	8	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.48
3818	<i>Syzygium luehmanii</i>	260	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3819	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	200	No	6	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3820	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	420	No	7	4	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.04
3821	<i>Ficus species</i>	525	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.3
3822	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	455	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.46
3823	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	350	No	10	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.2
3824	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	570	No	10	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.84

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3825	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	320	No	5	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.84
3826	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	780	No	19	10	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	9.36
3827	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	480	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.76
3828	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	750	No	19	12	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	9
3829	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	210	No	9	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3830	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	350	No	12	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.2
3831	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	160	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.92
3832	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	590	No	19	8	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.08
3833	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	340	No	15	6	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.08
3834	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	120	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.44
3835	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	200	No	9	3	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3836	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	220	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3837	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	600	No	23	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.2
3838	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	600	No	25	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.2
3839	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	500	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6
3840	<i>Melaleuca species</i>	280	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3841	<i>Melaleuca species</i>	450	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.4
3842	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	400	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.8
3843	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	250	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3844	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	500	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6
3845	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	400	No	23	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.8
3846	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	700	No	19	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	8.4
3847	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	380	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.56
3848	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	450	No	24	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.4
3849	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	300	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3850	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	480	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.76
3851	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	350	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.2
3852	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	250	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3853	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	250	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3854	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	450	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.4
3855	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	200	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3856	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	300	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3857	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	300	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3858	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	300	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3859	<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	650	No	28	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.8
3860	<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	550	No	25	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.6
3861	<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	600	No	25	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.2
3862	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	200	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3863	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	340	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.08
3864	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	330	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.96
3865	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	300	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3866	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	280	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3867	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	260	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3868	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	430	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.16
3869	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	630	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.56
3870	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	400	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.8
3871	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	290	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.48
3872	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	450	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.4
3873	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	210	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3874	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	330	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.96
3875	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	210	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3876	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	350	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.2
3877	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	390	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.68
3878	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	1310	5 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	15
3879	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	180	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3880	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	200	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3881	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	270	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3882	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	160	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.92
3883	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	480	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.76
3884	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	830	No	25	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	9.96
3885	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	500	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6
3886	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	510	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.12
3887	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	490	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.88
3888	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	240	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3889	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	310	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.72
3890	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	370	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3891	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	580	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.96
3892	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	600	No	22	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.2
3893	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	100	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.2
3894	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	200	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3895	<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	280	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3896	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	610	No	23	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.32
3897	<i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i>	150	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3898	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	690	2 stems	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	8.28
3899	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	150	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3900	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	300	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3901	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	320	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.84
3902	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	290	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.48
3903	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	450	No	22	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.4
3904	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	460	No	22	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.52

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
3905	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	420	2 stems	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.04
3906	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	120	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.44
3907	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	410	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.92
3908	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	410	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.92
3909	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	400	2 stems	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.8
3910	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	100	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.2
3911	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	380	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.56
3912	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	230	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3913	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	250	No	15	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3914	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	160	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.92
3915	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	390	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.68
3916	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	180	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3917	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	180	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3918	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	390	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.68
3919	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	510	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.12
3920	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	230	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3921	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	1160	2 stems	25	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	Medium Hollow rainbow lorikeet nesting x5	TBC		13.92
3922	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	530	No	24	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.36
3923	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	260	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.12
3924	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	680	2 stems	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	8.16
3925	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	310	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.72
3926	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	640	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.68
3927	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	580	No	24	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.96
3928	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	370	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3929	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	510	No	25	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.12
3930	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	120	No	3	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.44
3931	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	210	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3932	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	240	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Declining	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3933	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	460	No	25	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.52
3934	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	470	No	19	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.64
3935	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	250	No	17	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3936	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	290	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.48
3937	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	150	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3938	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	250	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Poor	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3939	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	410	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.92
3940	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	200	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3941	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	130	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.56
3942	<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	140	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.68
3943	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	300	No	16	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3944	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	170	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.04
3945	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	200	3 stems	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3946	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	200	3 stems	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3947	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	300	2 stems	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6
3948	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	360	2 stems	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.32
3949	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	190	No	6	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.28
3950	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	180	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3951	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	230	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3952	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	270	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3953	<i>Ficus species</i>	500	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6
3954	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	370	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.44
3955	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	340	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.08
3956	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	180	No	7	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
3957	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	320	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.84
3958	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	290	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.48
3959	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	150	No	5	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.8
3960	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	210	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3961	<i>Ficus species</i>	460	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.52
3962	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	200	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.4
3963	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	240	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3964	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	250	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3
3965	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	280	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
3966	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	270	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3967	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	440	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.28
3968	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	210	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3969	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	240	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.88
3970	<i>Ficus species</i>	430	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.16
3971	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	220	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3972	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	220	No	19	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3973	<i>Ficus species</i>	490	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	5.88
3974	<i>Ficus species</i>	380	3 stems	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.56
3975	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	190	2 stems	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.28
3976	<i>Ficus species</i>	310	No	10	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.72
3977	<i>Ficus species</i>	520	No	12	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	6.24
3978	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	270	No	20	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.24
3979	<i>Ficus species</i>	600	No	13	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	7.2
3980	<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i>	210	No	14	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.52
3981	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	230	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.76
3982	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	220	3 stems	8	5	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.64
3983	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	190	No	18	5	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.28
3984	<i>Acacia species</i>	300	2 stems	10	5	Typical	Typical	Poor	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.6

Appendix C.1: Tree survey data

Tree ID	Scientific Name	DBH (mm)	Stems	Hieght (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Structure	Health Comment	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Further Comments	Tree Protection Zones (m)
4065	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	380	No	19	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.56
4066	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	280	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	3.36
4067	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	180	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
4068	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	110	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.32
4069	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	410	No	22	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	4.92
4070	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	910	No	27	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	10.92
4071	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	120	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	1.44
4072	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	180	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
4073	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	180	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
4074	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	190	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.28
4075	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	180	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16
4076	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	180	No	8	5	Typical	Typical	Good	Good	No visible habitat features	TBC	Additional Trees picked up by 28 South (not tagged)	2.16

Appendix E.2 - Flora species and status

Appendix E.2: Species and status

Family	Scientific name	Common name ¹	Endemicity	Biodiversity status ²			Weed status ³		Form ⁴	Cultivation status ⁵
				EPBC Act	NC Act	BAOC	Biosecurity Act	Biosecurity Plan		
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia conferta</i>	crowded-leaf wattle			C				s	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i>	hickory wattle			C				s	w
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	sickle-leaved wattle			C				s	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Brisbane golden wattle			C				s	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> subsp. <i>leiocalyx</i>	early -flowering black wattle			C				s/t	w
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	zig zag wattle			C				s	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	maiden's wattle			C				s/t	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Queensland silver wattle			C				s	pl/w
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	sally wattle			C				s/t	pl
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	copperleaf	*						s	pl
Araucariaceae	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	kauri pine			C				t	pl
Agavaceae	<i>Agave americana</i>	century plant	*						f	pl/w
Agavaceae	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	sisal hemp	*						f	pl/w
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	blue billygoat weed	*(N)						f	w
Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	indian siris	*		*				t	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia procera</i>	forest siris			C				t	pl
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black she-oak			C				t	pl
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	forest she-oak			C				t	pl
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash			C				t	pl/w
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	shell ginger	*						f	pl
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera dentata</i>	purple hedge	*						f	w
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>	joyweed			C				f	w
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	khaki weed	*(N)					NALL	f	w
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	green amaranth	*(N)						f	w
Basellaceae	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	madeira vine	*(N)				RI	RI, PM	v	w
Polygonaceae	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine	*						s	w
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	bunya pine			C				t	pl
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine			C				t	pl
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk island pine			C				t	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron hendersonii</i>	white lace flower			C				t	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	alexandra palm			C				p	pl
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	tropical milkweed	*(N)					NALL	f	w
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	ground asparagus fern	*(N)				RI	RI, PM	s	w
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	climbing asparagus fern	*(N)				RI	RI, PM	s	w
Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i>	native gardenia	(nl)		C				s/t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	lemon myrtle			C				s/t	pl
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia robur</i>	swamp banksia			C				s	pl
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	purple orchid tree	*						t	pl
Asparagaceae	<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i>	ponytail	*						s	pl
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	cobblers pegs	*(N)						f	w
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	pitted bluegrass			C				g	w
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	bougainvillea	*						s	pl/w
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra flame tree			SL				t	pl
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	narrow-leaved bottle tree			SL				t	pl
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	coffee bush			C				s	pl
Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	prairie grass	*						g	w
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	mother-of-millions	*(N)				RI	RI	f	w
Proteaceae	<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	ivory curl flower			C				s/t	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Butia capitata</i>	burtia palm	*						p	pl
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i>	leopard tree			C				t	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	<i>ncn</i>	*						s	w
Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	purple succulent	*					NALL	f	w
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	coastal cyress pine			C				t	pl
Asteraceae	<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	creeping cinderella weed	*						f	w
Theaceae	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	chinese tea	*						s/t	pl
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	common bittercress	*						f	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge			C				g	pl
Apocynaceae	<i>Caseabela thevetia</i>	Captain Cook tree	*				RI	RI, SVL	s	pl
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	golden shower tree	*						t	pl
Fabaceae	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	black bean			C				t	pl
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	belah	(nl)		C				t	pl
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river sheoak			C				t	pl
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	swamp sheoak			C				t	pl
Apocynaceae	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	pink periwinkle	*(N)						f	w
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	chinese celtis	*(N)				RI	RI, PL	t	w
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	pennywort			C				f	w
Cupressaceae	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> sp.	(a) false cypress	*						s	pl
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	green crumbweed			C				g	w
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	*(N)					NALL	g	w
Poaceae	<i>Chloris inflata</i>	purple-top chloris	*(N)						g	w
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i>	binung			C				f	w
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor laurel	*(N)				RI	RI, PL	t	w
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	scotch thistle	*(N)						f	w
Vitaceae	<i>Cissum adnata</i>	Endeavour River vine			C				s	w
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus x latifolia</i>	lime	*						s/t	pl
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus x limon</i>	lemon	*						s/t	pl
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	lolly bush			C				s	pl
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	croton	*						s	pl
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	native wandering jew			C				f	w
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Cordylone fruticosa</i> cv.	palm lily	(nl)		C				f	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>	spotted gum			C	S			t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood			C	S			t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	carbeen			C				t	w/pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	cadaghi	(nl)		C			NALL	t	w
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i>	common cotula			C				f	w
Portulacaceae	<i>Crassula ovata</i> 'Gollum'	gollum jade	*						f	pl
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	river lilly			C				f	pl
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>	rattlepod	*(N)						f	w
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	smooth crotalaria	*(N)						f	w
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo			C				t	pl
Lythraceae	<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>	columbian waxweed	*						f	w
Lythraceae	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	false heather	*						s	w
Apiaceae	<i>Cycloperum leptophyllum</i>	wild carrot	*(N)						f	w
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	green couch	*(N)						g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>	flatsedge	*(N)						g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	mullumbimby couch	*(N)						g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	dirty dora			C				g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall flatsedge	*(N)						g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	whisker grass			C				g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus involucreatus</i>	umbrella sedge	*(N)						g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	bunchy sedge			C				g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	nutgrass	*(N)						g	w
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>	kyllinga weed	*(N)						g	w
Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	indian rosewood	*						t	pl
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Delonix regia</i>	poinciana	*						t	pl
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	florida beggarweed	*						f	w
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	<i>ncn</i>			C				f	pl
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidney weed			C				f	w
Iridaceae	<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	fortnight lily	*						f	w

Appendix C.2: Species and status

Family	Scientific name	Common name ¹	Endemicity	Biodiversity status ²			Weed status ³		Form ⁴	Cultivation status ⁵
				EPBC Act	NC Act	BAOC	Biosecurity Act	Biosecurity Plan		
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	summer grass	*(N)						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria diminuta</i>	ncn	*		C				g	w
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	blue digit	*						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass	*(N)						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria violascens</i>	bastard summergrass	*(N)						g	w
Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	small-leaved tamarind		E	E				t	pl
Bignoniaceae	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw creeper	*(N)					PH	v	w
Dracaenaceae	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	ncn	*						s	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	ncn	*						s	pl
Acanthaceae	<i>Dyschoriste depressa</i>	dyschoriste	*(N)					NALL	f	w
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	awnless barnyard grass	*						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyard grass	*						g	w
Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	white eclipta	*						f	w
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue quandong			C				t	pl
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash			C				t	pl
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	crowsfoot grass	*(N)						g	w
Asteraceae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	emilia	*(N)						f	w
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis paniciformis</i>	ncn	*(N)						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	ncn			C				g	w
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>	elastic grass	*(N)						g	w
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila acrida</i>	ncn			C				f	w
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	fleabane	*(N)						f	w
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	tall fleabane	*(N)						f	w
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>	early spring grass			C				g	w
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	cockspur coral tree	*(N)						t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i>	red river gum			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	broad-leaved white mahogany			C				t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>	gymple messmate			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett mallee			NT	S			s/t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus excelsa</i>	queensland peppermint			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	silver-leaved ironbark			C	S			t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	tallowwood			C	S			t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	gum-topped box			C	S			t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	blackbutt			C	S			t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	small-fruited grey gum			C	S			t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	red mahogany			C	S			t	w/pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	swamp mahogany			C	S			t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	sydney blue gum			C	S			t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	northern grey ironbark			C	S			t	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>tereticornis</i>	queensland blue gum			C	S			t	w/pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia uniiflora</i>	brazilian cherry	*						s	w
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia australis</i>	hairy caustic weed			C				f	w
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	caustic weed			C				f	w
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	asthma plant	*						f	w
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i>	hyssopleaf sandmat	*(N)						f	w
Moraceae	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	weeping fig			C				t	pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig			C				s/t	w/pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> forma <i>macrophylla</i>	moreton bay fig			C				t	pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	small-leaved fig			C				t	pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	small-leaved fig			C				t	w
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	port jackson fig			C				t	pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp. (n-r)	ncn							t	pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i> var. <i>sublanceolata</i>	white fig			C				t	pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i> var. <i>virens</i>	white fig			C				t	pl
Moraceae	<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>	strangling fig			C				t	pl
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crow's ash			C				t	pl
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	cudgerie			C				t	pl
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	evergreen ash	*					NALL	s/t	pl
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta americanum</i>	cudweed	*(N)						f	w
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta pennsylvanica</i>	cudweed	*						f	w
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>	cheese tree			C				t	pl
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	twining glycine			C				v	w
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	glycine pea			C				v	w
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	gomphrena weed	*(N)						f	w
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea decora</i>	ncn			C				s	w
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>	golden parrot tree			C				s	pl
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silky oak			C				t	w
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea</i> sp. <i>cultivar(s)</i>	grevilleas			-				s	pl
Sapindaceae	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	tulipwood			C				t	pl
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	ncn	*						f	pl
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	blue heliotrope	*(N)						f	w
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i> subsp. <i>diversifolius</i>	ncn			C				s	pl
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	ncn	*						s	pl
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus splendens</i>	pink hibiscus			C				s	pl
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus splendens</i> cv	ncn			-				s	pl
Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	hydrangea	*						s	pl
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	pennyweed			C				f	w
Cactaceae	<i>Hylocereus</i> sp.	night-blooming cactus	*		*				s	w
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris microcephala</i>	white flatweed	*(N)						f	w
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	flatweed	*(N)						f	w
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	hairy indigo			C				f	w
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera spicata</i>	creeping indigo	*						f	w
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	mile-a-minute	*(N)					NALL	v	w
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>	bell vine			C				v	w
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	common morning glory	*(N)						v	w
Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	chinese ixora	*						s	pl
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda	*					NALL	t	pl
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	broom			C				s	pl
Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	foambark			C				t	pl/w
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	common jasmine	*						v	pl
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	common rush			C				g	pl
Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>formosana</i>	golden rain tree	*					NALL	t	w
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	rosette daisy			SL				f	w
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crepe myrtle	*						s/t	pl
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	*(N)				RI	RI, PVL	s	w
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	creeping lantana	*(N)				RI	RI, PVL, NALL	s	w
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	lesser swine-cress	*						f	w
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	common peppergrass	*						f	w
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>	argentine peppergrass	*						f	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	wild may			C				s	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. (n-r)	ncn			C				s	pl
Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	leucaena	*					NALL	s/t	w
Fabaceae	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i>	Brazilian ironwood	*						t	pl
Convallariaceae	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	lilyturf	*						f	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Livistona australis</i>	cabbage palm			SL				p	pl
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>	pale-leaved matrush			C				g	pl
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	longleaf matrush			C				g	pl
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	spiny-headed mat rush			C				g	pl / w
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box			C	S			t	w/pl

Appendix C.2: Species and status

Family	Scientific name	Common name ¹	Endemicity	Biodiversity status ²			Weed status ³		Form ⁴	Cultivation status ⁵
				EPBC Act	NC Act	BAOC	Biosecurity Act	Biosecurity Plan		
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	native willow primrose			C				f	w
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> subsp. <i>montevidensis</i>	creeping primrose			C				f	w
Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Queensland nut		V	V				t	pl
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	macaranga			C				t	w
Moraceae	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	cocksbur vine			C				v	w
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	siratro	*					NALL	v	w
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	phasey bean	*						v	w
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	large-flowered magnolia	*						t	pl
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala			C				t	pl
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	spiked malvastrum	*						f	w
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> subsp. <i>coromandelianum</i>	false mallow	*						f	w
Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	mango	*						t	pl
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i>	guinea grass	*					NALL	g	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	black tea tree			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	weeping tea-tree			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	broad-leaved tea-tree			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	snow-in-summer			C				s/t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> 'Scarlet Tops'	<i>ncn</i>			-				s	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca pachyphylla</i>	wallum bottlebrush			C				s	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	broad-leaved paperbark			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	willow bottlebrush			C				s/t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	(a) paperbark			C				s/t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	creek bottlebrush			C				s/t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> 'Captain Cook'	<i>ncn</i>			-				s	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	broad-leaved tea-tree			C				t	pl
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar			C				t	pl
Rutaceae	<i>Melicope rubra</i>	little evodia			C				t	pl
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	red Natal grass							g	w
Asteraceae	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	pongamia tree			C			NALL	t	pl
Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	green carpetweed	*						f	w
Lamiaceae	<i>Moluccella laevis</i>	bells of Ireland	*						f	w
Moraceae	<i>Morus nigra</i>	black mulberry			C				s/t	pl
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	curry tree			C				s/t	pl
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	mock orange	*					NALL	s	w/pl
Musaceae	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	banana	*						f	pl
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum boninense</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>	boobialla			C				s	pl
Berberidaceae	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	dwarf nandina	*						g	pl
Fabaceae	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	glycine	*					NALL	v	w
Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	fishbone fern	*		C			NALL	f	w
Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	*					NALL	s	pl
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	mickey mouse bush	*					NALL	s	w
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	common olive	*						t	pl
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	common pest pear	*				RI	RI, PVL	s	w
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	creeping oxalis	*						f	w
Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	white dogwood			C				s	pl
Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	screw pine			C				t	pl
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	monkey rope			C				v	w
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	sour grass	*						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	paspalum	*						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	water couch	*						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	bahia grass	*					NALL	g	w
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	vasey grass	*						g	w
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	stinking passionfruit	*						v	w
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passionfruit	*					NALL	v	w
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	yellow poinciana	*						t	pl
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	african fountain grass	*					PVL	g	pl
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria attenuata</i>	smartweed			C				f	w
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender knotweed			C				f	w
Araceae	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Xanadu	*						f	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary island date palm	*						p	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	<i>ncn</i>			C				p	pl
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	hen and chicken	*						f	w
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	<i>ncn</i>			C				f	w
Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	golden bamboo	*						g	pl
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	cape gooseberry	*						f	w
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	radiata pine	*						t	w
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	yellow pittosporum			LC				t	pl
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	shade plantain			C				f	w
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	common plantain	*						f	w
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i>	great plantain	*						f	w
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	burdekin plum			C				t	pl
Apocynaceae	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	<i>ncn</i>	*						t	pl
Apocynaceae	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	frangipani	*						t	pl
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	plum pine			C				t	pl
Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	pink bindweed			C				f	w
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	pigweed	*						f	w
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	hairy pigweed	*						f	w
Campanulaceae	<i>Pratia concolor</i>	poison pratia			C				f	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	common guava	*						t	w
Arecaceae	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	solitaire palm	(nl)		C				p	pl
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i>	robber fern			C				f	w
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia stellaris</i>	<i>ncn</i>	*						f	w
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor oil bush	*					NALL	s	w
Arecaceae	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Cuban royal palm	*						p	pl
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>	spearpod	*						f	w
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex tenax</i>	narrow-leaf dock			C				f	w
Agavaceae	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	mother-in-law's tongue						NALL	f	w
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	umbrella tree	(nl)		C				t	w
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	dwarf umbrella tree	*						s	pl
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	broad-leaved peppertree	*				RI	RI, PH	s/t	w
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	fireweed	*				RI	RI, PH	f	w
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	coffee senna	*						s	w
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	easter cassia	*					NALL	s	w
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	sesbania pea			C				f	w
Poaceae	<i>Setaria pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i>	pale pigeon grass	*						g	w
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> var. <i>anceps</i>	south African pigeon grass	*					NALL	g	w
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	flannel weed	*						f	w
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	paddy's lucerne	*						s	w
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	giant devil's fig	*					NALL	s	w
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	wild tobacco	*					NALL	s	w
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	blackberry nightshade	*					NALL	s	w
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	devil's fig	*					NALL	s	w
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	milk thistle	*						f	w
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnson grass	*					NALL	g	w
Bigoniaceae	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> subsp. <i>nilotica</i>	African tulip tree	*				RI	RI, PVL	t	w
Asteraceae	<i>Sphagnetica trilobata</i>	singapore daisy	*				RI	RI, PVL	s	w
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	giant Parramatta grass	*				RI	RI, PM	g	w
Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	wheel of fire			C				t	pl
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	buffalo grass	*						g	w

Appendix C.2: Species and status

Family	Scientific name	Common name ¹	Endemicity	Biodiversity status ²			Weed status ³		Form ⁴	Cultivation status ⁵
				EPBC Act	NC Act	BAOC	Biosecurity Act	Biosecurity Plan		
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	bird of paradise	*						f	pl
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	bird of paradise flower	*						f	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	cocos palm	*					NALL	p	pl
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	wild aster	*						f	w
Asteraceae	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	ncn	*						f	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	brush cherry			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Malabar plum	*						t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	giant water gum			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	rose apple	(nl)		C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	riberry			C				t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium wilsonii</i> subsp. <i>wilsonii</i>	powder puff lilly pilly			C				s	pl
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	trumpet tree	*						t	pl
Cupressaceae	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	swamp cypress	*						t	pl
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> var. <i>stans</i>	yellow bells	*				RI	RI, PVL	s	w
Malvaceae	<i>Thespesia garckeana</i>	African chewing gum	*						s/t	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Thyptomena</i> sp.	(a) heath myrtle	(nl)		C				s/t	pl
Fabaceae	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipuana	*					NALL	t	pl
Asteraceae	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	Japanese sunflower	*					NALL	s	w
Meliaceae	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	red cedar			C				t	pl
Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	star jasmine	*						f	pl
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	hairy wandering jew	*					NALL	f	w
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Moses-in-the-cradle	*					NALL	t	w
Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	tridax daisy	*						t	w
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	narrow-leaved cumbungi			C				s/t	w
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>	signal grass	*					NALL	u	w
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseed grass	*						s	w
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	purpletop	*						v	w
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena litoralis</i>	ncn	*						v	w
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	australian bluebell			SL				w	w
Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly			C				s/w	pl
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	coast rosemary	*						w	pl
Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>	large-leaved wilkea			C				s/w	pl
Arecaceae	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	foxtail palm			V				w	pl
Myrtaceae	<i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>	golden penda			C				x	pl
Agavaceae	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	aloe yucca	*						y	pl/w

¹ ncn, no common name

² Biodiversity Status:

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Cth) 1999 - Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CD), Endangered (E), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Extinct (EX), Vulnerable (V) and no listing ()

Nature Conservation Act (Qld) 1992 - Extinct in the Wild (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT) Least Concern (C) and Not Protected

Brisbane City Plan Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy - Significant (S)

Endemicity - exotic plant (*), naturalised exotic plant (*(N)), native plant not endemic to SEQ which has naturalised (nl)

³Weed Status:

Biosecurity Act (Qld) 2014 - restricted invasive plant (*RI)

Brisbane City Council Biosecurity Plan - restricted (biosecurity matter) - invasive plant (RI), pest plant for management in Brisbane City (P), risk categories are significant (S), High (H), Moderate (M), Low (L), Very Low (VL)

Locally significant pest managed under the Natural Assets Local Law (NALL)

⁴ Form: palm (p) tree (t), shrub (s), forb (f), graminoid (g), vine / twiner (v)

⁵ Cultivation status: planted (pl), wild germination (w)

Appendix E.3 – Species and community presence

Appendix E.4- Observed Fauna

Table E.1: Site records from survey

Species	Common name	No. of survey blocks species observed in (n=38)	Observation method				
			Elliot traps	Heard	Observed	In-hand capture	Anabat
Fish							
<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	Long-finned Eel	2			X		
Amphibians							
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped marsh frog	2		X			
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Common sedge frog	8		X			
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane toad	26	X	X	X		
Reptiles							
<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	Scute-snouted calyptotis	1				X	
<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	wall skink	1			X		
<i>Hemidactylus frenata</i>	Asian house gecko	23		X	X		
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern water dragon	7			X		
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Delicate skink	5			X		
Birds							
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown goshawk	1			X		
<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian brush turkey	2			X		X
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck	8			X		
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush stone-curlew	16		X	X		
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little corella	7			X		

Species	Common name	No. of survey blocks species observed in (n=38)	Observation method					
			Elliot traps	Heard	Observed	In-hand capture	Anabat	Camera trap hours
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck	13			X			
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock dove	2			X			
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced cuckoo-shrike	5			X			
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	19		X	X			
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied butcherbird	11		X	X			
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey butcherbird	11		X	X			
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra	12		X	X			
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced heron	2			X			
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced honeyeater	9		X	X			
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky moorhen	8		X	X			
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	9		X	X			
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	12		X	X			
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow	9			X			
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb fairy-wren	6		X	X			
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner	21		X	X			
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little pied cormorant	2			X			
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern boobook	2			X			
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested pigeon	1			X			
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little black cormorant	1			X			

Species	Common name	No. of survey blocks species observed in (n=38)	Observation method					
			Elliot traps	Heard	Observed	In-hand capture	Anabat	Camera trap hours
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal spoonbill	2			X			
<i>Platyercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed rosella	1			X			
<i>Pogargus strigoides</i>	Tawny frogmouth	5			X			
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple swamphen	4			X			
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie wagtail	2		X	X			
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed cuckoo	2		X	X			
<i>Sphecotheres vieillotii</i>	Australasian figbird	5		X	X			
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied currawong	11		X	X			
<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Australian white ibis	20		X	X			
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted lorikeet	10			X			
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet	17		X	X			
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked lapwing	17		X	X			
Mammals								
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped free-tailed bat	NA					X	
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat	NA					X	
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little bent-winged bat	NA					X	
<i>Miniopterus orianae</i>	Australasian bent-winged bat	NA					X	
<i>Nyctophilus sp.</i>		NA					X	

Species	Common name	No. of survey blocks species observed in (n=38)	Observation method					
			Elliot traps	Heard	Observed	In-hand capture	Anabat	Camera trap hours
<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	Northern free-tailed bat	NA					X	
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	Ride's free-tailed bat	NA					X	
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel glider	1			X			X
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common ringtail possum	19			X			
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black flying-fox	19			X			
<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little red flying-fox	18			X			
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	8	X		X			
<i>Scotorepens sp.</i>		NA					X	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common brushtail possum	22			X			
<i>Vespadelus darlingtonia</i>	Large forest bat	NA					X	

Appendix E.2 – Status

Table E.2: Status

Species	Common name	Endemicity ¹	Management status ²			Pest status ³	
			Federal	State	Local	State	Local
Fish							
<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	Long-finned Eel						
Amphibians							
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped marsh frog			LC			
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Common sedge frog			LC			
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane toad	*					IS
Reptiles							
<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	Scute-snouted calyptotis			LC			
<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	wall skink			LC			
<i>Hemidactylus frenata</i>	Asian house gecko	*					
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern water dragon			LC			
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Delicate skink			LC			
Birds							
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown goshawk			LC	S		
<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian brush turkey			LC			
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck			LC			
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush stone-curlew			LC	S		
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little corella			LC			
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck			LC			

Species	Common name	Endemicity ¹	Management status ²			Pest status ³	
			Federal	State	Local	State	Local
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock dove	*					
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced cuckoo-shrike			LC			
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow			LC			
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied butcherbird			LC			
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey butcherbird			LC			
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra			LC			
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced heron			LC			
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced honeyeater			LC			
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky moorhen			LC			
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			LC			
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie			LC			
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow			LC			
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb fairy-wren			LC			
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner			LC			
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little pied cormorant			LC			
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern boobook			LC			
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested pigeon			LC			
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little black cormorant			LC			
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal spoonbill			LC			
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed rosella			LC			

Species	Common name	Endemicity ¹	Management status ²			Pest status ³	
			Federal	State	Local	State	Local
<i>Pogargus strigoides</i>	Tawny frogmouth			LC			
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple swamphen			LC			
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie wagtail			LC			
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed cuckoo			LC			
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird			LC			
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied currawong			LC			
<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Australian white ibis			LC			
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted lorikeet			LC			
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet			LC			
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked lapwing			LC			
Mammals							
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped free-tailed bat			LC		S	
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat			LC			
<i>Miniopteris australis</i>	Little bent-winged bat			LC			
<i>Miniopteris orianae</i>	Australasian bent-winged bat			LC			
<i>Nyctophilus sp.</i>							
<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	Northern free-tailed bat			LC			
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	Ride's free-tailed bat			LC			
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel glider			LC		S	

Species	Common name	Endemicity ¹	Management status ²			Pest status ³	
			Federal	State	Local	State	Local
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common ringtail possum			LC			
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black Flying-fox			LC	S		
<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little red flying-fox			LC	S		
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	*					
<i>Scotorepens</i> sp.							
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common brushtail possum			LC			
<i>Vespadelus darlingtonia</i>	Large forest bat			LC			

Notes:

- Endemicity:** exotic animal (*), naturalised exotic animal (*(N))
- Management Status:**
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Cth) 1999 - Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CD), Endangered (E), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Extinct (EX), Vulnerable (V) and no listing ()
Nature Conservation Act (Qld) 1992 - Extinct in the Wild (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT) Least Concern (C) and Not Protected
Brisbane City Plan Natural Assets Planning Scheme Policy - Significant (S)
- Pest Status:**
Biosecurity Act (Qld) 2014 – prohibited invasive pest (PI), restricted invasive pest (RI)
Brisbane City Council Biosecurity Plan - restricted (biosecurity matter) – restricted invasive animal (*RI), invasive species with the General Biodiversity Obligation supporting actions to manage species (biosecurity prevention and control program), management strategy prepared (IS).