



Double Jump Road Residential Estate Development

Preliminary Documentation Report

EPBC Referral 2024-09825

Volume 3.4

Appendices 7-10

29 July 2026

Table of Appendices

Volume 3.1

Appendix 1: DCCEEW Decision Notice

Appendix 2: Development Layout

Appendix 2.1: Development Layout (Structure Plan)

Appendix 2.2: Staging Plan

Appendix 2.3: Earthworks Plans

Appendix 3: Planning Related Documents

Appendix 3.1: Draft Structure Plan

Appendix 3.2: Development Approval

Volume 3.2

Appendix 4: Concept Rehabilitation Management Plan

Appendix 5: Database Searches and Assessment

Appendix 5.1: Protected Matters Search Tool

Appendix 5.2: WildNet Extract

Appendix 5.3: Likelihood of Occurrence Criteria

Volume 3.3

Appendix 6: Terrestrial Ecological Assessments

Appendix 6.1: Ecological Report, BAAM 2018

Appendix 6.2: Ecological Assessment Report, 28 South

Appendix 6.3: Black Sheoak Assessment in Moogurrupum Creek Interface area, 28 South

Appendix 6.4: Joint Ecological Report

Appendix 6.5: Statement of Evidence

Volume 3.4 – This Volume

Appendix 7: Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan

Appendix 8: BioCondition Data Sheets – Project Area

Appendix 9: Regulated Vegetation Management Map – Project Area

Appendix 10: Wildlife Management Infrastructure

Volume 3.5

Appendix 11: Habitat Quality Assessments – Project Area

Appendix 11.1: Modified HQA Koala

Appendix 11.2: Alternative HQA, Grey-headed Flying-fox

Volume 3.6

Appendix 12: Offset Management Plan

Appendix 12.1: Woolshed OMP

Volume 3.7

Appendix 12: Offset Management Plan

Appendix 12.2: Thagoona OMP

Volume 3.8

Appendix 13: Regulated Vegetation Management Map – Offset Area

Appendix 13.1: Woolshed Regulated Vegetation Management Mapping

Appendix 13.2: Thagoona Regulated Vegetation Management Mapping

Volume 3.9

Appendix 14: BioCondition Data Sheets – Offset Area

Appendix 14.1: Woolshed Biocondition Data Sheets

Appendix 14.2: Thagoona Biocondition Data Sheets

Volume 3.10

Appendix 15: Habitat Quality Assessments – Offset Area

Appendix 15.1: Woolshed Koala MHQA

Appendix 15.2: Woolshed Grey-headed Flying-fox Alternate HQA

Appendix 15.3: Thagoona Koala MHQA

Appendix 15.4: Thagoona Grey-headed Flying-fox Alternate HQA

Volume 3.11

Appendix 16: Commonwealth Offset Guide

Appendix 16.1: Woolshed Koala

Appendix 16.2: Woolshed Grey-headed Flying-fox

Appendix 16.3: Thagoona Koala

Appendix 16.4: Thagoona Grey-headed Flying-fox

Appendix 17: QYAC Cultural Heritage Assessment

Appendix 18: Housing Needs Analysis

Appendix: 19: Economic Benefits Analysis

Appendix 7:
Vegetation and
Fauna
Management
Plan

2019-100H - WOODBURY PRECINCT 3 OPW

VEGETATION FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN (VFMP) FOR APPROVAL



SITE CONTEXT PLAN (NTS) 



KEY PLAN (NTS) 

DRAWING REGISTER

2019-100H-VFMP-200	Cover Sheet	B
2019-100H-VFMP-201	Vegetation Management Notes	B
2019-100H-VFMP-202	Vegetation Management Plan	C
2019-100H-VFMP-203	Vegetation Management Plan	C
2019-100H-VFMP-204	Fauna Management Notes	B
2019-100H-VFMP-205	Fauna Management Notes (Aquatic)	A
Appendix A	Tree Schedule	C
Appendix B	WildNet Species List	B

The spatial data referenced has been obtained from a variety of verified and licenced sources as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DOR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/ Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

Issue	Date	Details	Approved
A	10.07.26	FOR APPROVAL	TC
B	21.08.26	FOR APPROVAL	CP

Client:
SUTGOLD PTY LTD

Contact Name: JASMIN HURIKINO
Client Address:

Consultants:

A L2, Cameron House 354 Brunswick Street,
Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
E projects@28South.com.au

28°S
ENVIRONMENTAL

Project:
**WOODBURY PRECINCT 3 - OPW
2019-100H**

	Designed by: CP	Drawn by: CM	Checked: CP
---	---------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

Drawing Title:
COVER SHEET

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2019-100H-VFMP-200

Issue:
B

Background and Purpose of this Plan

28 South Environmental Pty Ltd (**28 South**) have been engaged by Sutgold Pty Ltd, the **Applicant**, to prepare this Vegetation Fauna Management Plan (**VFMP**). This VFMP has been prepared in accordance with Condition 38 of Redland City Council (**RCC**) Approval **RAL18/0127.08 (Approval)**, to provide fauna and vegetation management methods for Operational Works associated with the Approval regarding Precinct 3 of the Woodbury Residential Development 6-56 Double Jump Road, 26 Prospect Crescent and 27 Brendan Way, Victoria Point (referenced herein as the '**Site**'). The property is more properly described as Lot 5 on SP293881, Lot 2 on RP86773, Lot 1 on RP86773, Lot 1 on RP148004 and Lot 23 on SP325035 within the Redland City Council (**RCC**) Local Government Area (**LGA**).

- This VFMP to identify the following:
- Identify trees/vegetation required to be removed;
 - measures to protect trees to be retained;
 - necessary arboricultural management techniques;
 - identify measures to manage fauna during clearing works;
 - compensate for the loss of habitat trees and habitat features as part of the proposed development work

This VFMP must be approved by Council / Assessment Manager prior to the commencement of any vegetation clearing works for the Site. Further, this VFMP must be read in conjunction with the Approved RoL plans during construction phases.

Staging

Clearing for this project will be undertaken through a singular stage, though the maximum extent of vegetation cleaning will conform with section 10 + 11 of the nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan.

Temporary Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) exclusion fencing (e.g. construction exclusion fencing with hoarding as indicated on sheet 2019H-VFMP-204 will be formed around any area of construction works, post clearing and maintained until building work has been completed or permanent exclusion fencing is installed.

Temporary Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) exclusion fencing must be installed immediately after completion of vegetation removal and prior to the commencement of construction, to prevent Koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) entering any construction areas. Temporary Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) exclusion fencing must remain in place around any construction area until all construction activities within that fenced area are completed. In some instances the exclusion fencing may also function as tree protection fencing.

- Construction work includes:
- the erection of a building or structure that is, or is to be, fixed to the ground and wholly or partially fabricated on-site,
 - the alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of any building or structure,
 - any work which involves breaking of the ground (including pile driving) or bulk earthworks,
 - the laying of pipes and other prefabricated materials in the ground,
 - any associated excavation work,
 - areas of stockpiling, materials handling, layby, carparking, office, ablution and lunchroom compounds.

Construction does not include the installation of temporary fences and signage.

Unless deemed necessary to install temporary fencing prior to clearing to manage fauna during clearing by preventing fauna straying into areas where they will be prone to injury (roads, residential area) and ensure safe passage, temporary exclusion fencing must be installed within 48 hours after clearing and prior to commencement of any construction in that area, to prevent Koalas entering any area where construction is taking place. Refer to the VFMP for the location of temporary exclusion fencing.

Vegetation Management and Mitigation Measures

Project Management

For the duration of the work, the Principal contractor (PC) will be responsible for implementing and complying with this VFMP and all subsequent requirements identified herein. Should for any reason, the PC change (e.g. construction company changes for different sections of work), it is the responsibility of the current PC to notify the Assessment Manager (RCC). The PC must alert the Assessment Manager of any breaches by contractors as well as inform upon commencement and completion of each stage or hold point of development phases.

Tree Protection and Construction Zone Fencing

The Principal Contractor Manager will be ultimately responsible for the establishment of the necessary Tree Protection Fencing , or for the engagement of a contractor to establish said fencing, once approved. Tree Protection Fencing requirements are outlined below:

- Establishment of tree protection fencing between civil works and vegetation retention areas must occur prior to the commencement of works. This is to delineate the Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) and restrict access without the approval of the Project Arborist.
- Fencing is to be inspected and approved by the Project Arborist prior to any clearing or civil works commencing.
- Fencing should be established by utilising temporary metal panel fencing or orange barrier fencing with star pickets and a top and bottom tension wire is required as a minimum. A gap between the ground level and bottom of this fencing must be a minimum of 200mm to allow any fauna vacating clearing areas access underneath this fencing.
- The TPZ is to be fenced with a minimum of 1.2m tall (refer to detail) and is considered an absolute exclusion zone for all personnel, plant and any operations unless authorised by the Project Arborist.
- Construction exclusions signs should be attached to this tree protection fencing to highlight that no access beyond is permitted unless otherwise authorised. These signs must say as a minimum:
Tree Protection Zone - No Construction Access Permitted.
- Fencing is to be undertaken in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2025 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

- Construction Zone Fencing must employ the following restrictions during construction phases:
- Works will occur within the Tree Protection Zones (TPZ)s of some trees to be retained. Work will not occur in these areas without supervision of the Project Arborist. The Project Arborist shall be responsible for directing the contractor to relocate tree protection fencing.
 - Any machinery access will be by a pre-determined, designated access point, with work under supervision of the Project Arborist and Project (Fauna) Spotter Catcher.
 - Excavation which runs close to the outside of the TPZ runs the risk of ripping roots out of the ground which may extend back into the TPZ. Roots encountered at the TPZ perimeter should be pre-cut cleanly using hydro or vacuum excavation prior to commencement of excavation works for installation of services and treated with a Trichodermal solution to minimise potential for colonisation by decay fungi.
 - Any grouted rock scour protection below stormwater outlets will be placed on grade with no excavation. Rock will be introduced into the TPZ by hand, or by loader with the machine positioned outside the TPZ.
 - Where excavation machinery is required for trenching outside of the TPZ, and where this may involve machinery tracking through the TPZ, impacts will be eliminated by the use of a combination of crawler boards and wood-chip mulch. Mulch will be laid at 100-150mm depth within the TPZ and crawler boards laid over the mulch, thus eliminating potential for soil compaction and/or surface root damage.

- Prior to the commencement of construction works, the Project Arborist and Project Spotter Catcher are to inspect the construction zone and surrounding areas and guide clearing works/civil works as necessary to protect the trees identified for retention.
- Where required, the Project Arborist may also undertake exploratory works immediately adjoining civil works areas to determine root locations, if impacts to trees both onsite and offsite are reasonably suspected. The Project Arborist will advise on the appropriate course of action in these situations.
- Clearing works should be undertaken in a slow sequential manner and should remove trees individually in a controlled manner, towards the internal areas of the Site so as avoid any interference with the adjoining vegetation.
- Machinery size, positioning and work methodology must consider tree canopies. The Project Arborist may direct trunk and branch protection to be installed to mitigate the risk of impact if necessary.
- Where vegetation to be removed is located inside the TPZ of a retained tree, this will be removed by chainsaw with stems cut to ground level. There will be no stump grinding inside the TPZ and no machinery access within the TPZ will be required.
- No access or activities are to be carried out within the tree protection fencing unless otherwise approved by Council / Assessment Manager or for rehabilitation purposes (e.g. weed removal and revegetation).

- All tree protection measures are to be monitored and recorded monthly to ensure tree protection is being maintained. This is to be summarised in a Completion Report certifying that the tree protection was maintained for the duration of the project.
- No parking or movement of machinery or vehicles is permitted within the fenced areas.
- Vehicle and pedestrian access are to be restricted to areas of existing compaction or earthworks. Exhausts of vehicles or plant that are left running such as trucks and generators are not to point into the canopy of any trees proposed for retention.
- Placement of site offices, storage sheds, portaloos, and other permanent or temporary structures are to be located within the construction zone only.
- Storage of topsoil, stockpiles, building materials, fuels and other chemicals is to occur within the construction zone and clear of drainage lines, areas of vegetation required to be protected and clear of any position from which it could be washed onto any footpath, nature strip, roadway or into any drain, wetland or watercourse.
- Dumping of excess materials and/or wastes is to occur within the construction zone.
- No washing off vehicles and construction machinery, rinsing out fuel containers, and disposal of cleaning products is to occur in the construction zone proximate to waterway corridors - this should be completed once out of the construction zone.
- No pruning works of vegetation situated within the construction fence areas can be undertaken, any overhanging limbs must be assessed by the Project Arborist and pruned in accordance with the Australian Standard (AS4373/96).
- No general foot access of construction staff unless specifically related to the requirements of the Rehabilitation, Landscape or Stormwater Management Plans or as advised by the Project Arborist.

Arborist Supervision

The Project Arborist will be present to manage civil and construction works particularly in relation to the trees identified for retention across the site, as identified on the tree schedule.

Relevant items

1. Pre-start inspection and Audit of Tree Protection Fencing to be undertaken before work commences. All RCC permissions and approvals to be in place before works commence.
2. Any required hazard reduction pruning to retained tress where adjacent to building envelopes is to be undertaken by a minimum AQF Level 3 Arborist under the supervision of the Project Arborist (Min AQF Level 5) and adhere to the Australian Standard (AS4373/2007). Tree Services Company to be a member of Queensland Arboricultural Association or Arboriculture Australia.
3. All works within the TPZs of the retained vegetation to be supervised be the Project Arborist (Min AQF Level 5). Audit Reports to be completed and submitted by the Project Arborist. Any below ground incursion to be water excavated under low pressure, under the supervision of the Project Arborist.
4. All works to be supervised when located within a TPZ.
5. The Project Arborist to be consulted if changes to plans are made that effect any retained vegetation.
6. At the completion of works, the Project Arborist is to undertake a site assessment and an audit report to determine if any further remedial actions are required. The Project Arborist is to provide a certification that all works have been carried out in accordance with arboricultural requirements and retained tress are in good health.

Vegetation Clearing Methods and Re-use

Tree removal methodology must not cause damage to any surrounding native vegetation. Clearing should only be done in accordance with the approved plans and no additional clearing is permitted beyond that shown on the approved plans.

Project arborist must be present to direct and supervise any tree removal within the tree protection zones of trees subject to retention. Methods for removal must be set out within the engaged contractors Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Workplace Management Plan (WMP) or similar, including any methods which require ticketed permit holders to operate machinery or undertake any works such as but not limited to:

- Specific Plant Operators Ticket
- Fauna Spotter Catcher Permit
- Chainsaw and Arborist Diploma
- Elevated Work Platform; Tree Climbers
- Crane Removal
- Log Removal
- Wood chipping
- Physical Excavation of Stumps.

All native trees felled on Site are to either be stored and retained for use as habitat within the rehabilitation areas on-site (refer to the Rehabilitation Management Plan) or subject to mulching (chip, shred or tub grind), with the mulch piled (no more than 2 m in height), stored and aged on-site until composted. Mulch is to be used in TPZ and future rehabilitation areas and must be spread outside of any areas identified to be maintained as low fuel loads in an approved Bushfire Management Plan.

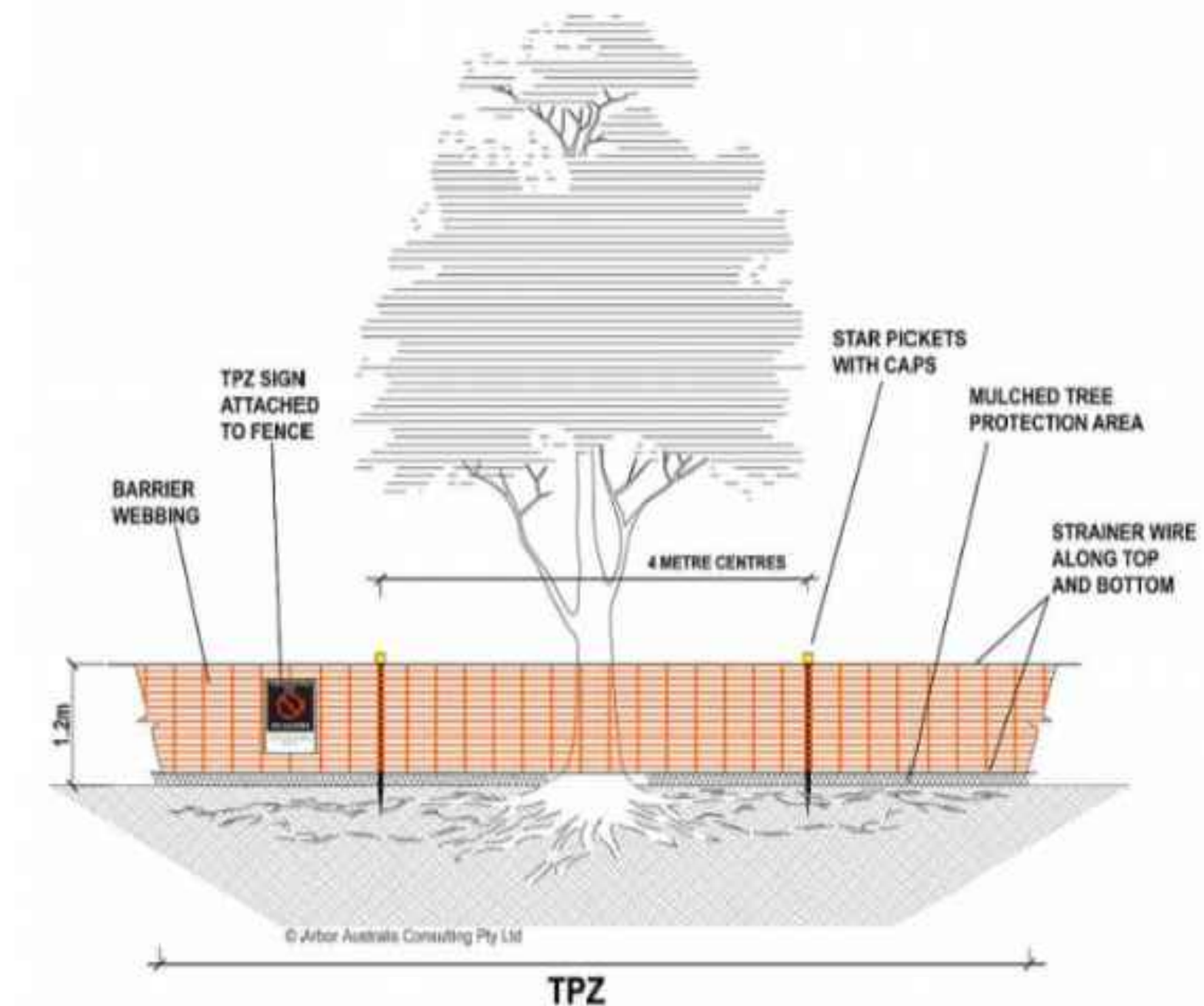
It can also be disposed of at an authorised waste facility if necessary or used in Landscape works. Any hollow-bearing limbs located during clearing works are to be lopped in accordance with the specifications below (refer to Fauna Management Recommendations) and installed as nest boxes in trees within the property or as coarse woody debris in the rehabilitation areas.

Any cleared vegetation or rubble stockpiled for more than 12 hours must be inspected by a qualified Fauna Spotter Catcher prior to chipping or removal.



TREE PROTECTION ZONE SIGNAGE EXAMPLE

Tree Protection Fencing



TEMPORARY EXCLUSION ZONE FENCING (SOURCE: ARBOR AUSTRALIS)



BRIDGING BOARDS OVER TREE PROTECTION ZONE (EXAMPLE)

The spatial data referenced has been obtained from a variety of verified and licenced sources as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DOR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/ Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

Issue	Date	Details	Approved
A	10.07.26	FOR APPROVAL	TC
B	21.08.26	FOR APPROVAL	CP

Client:
SUTGOLD PTY LTD

Contact Name: JASMIN HURIKINO
Client Address:

Consultants:

A L2, Cameron House 354 Brunswick Street,
Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
E projects@28South.com.au

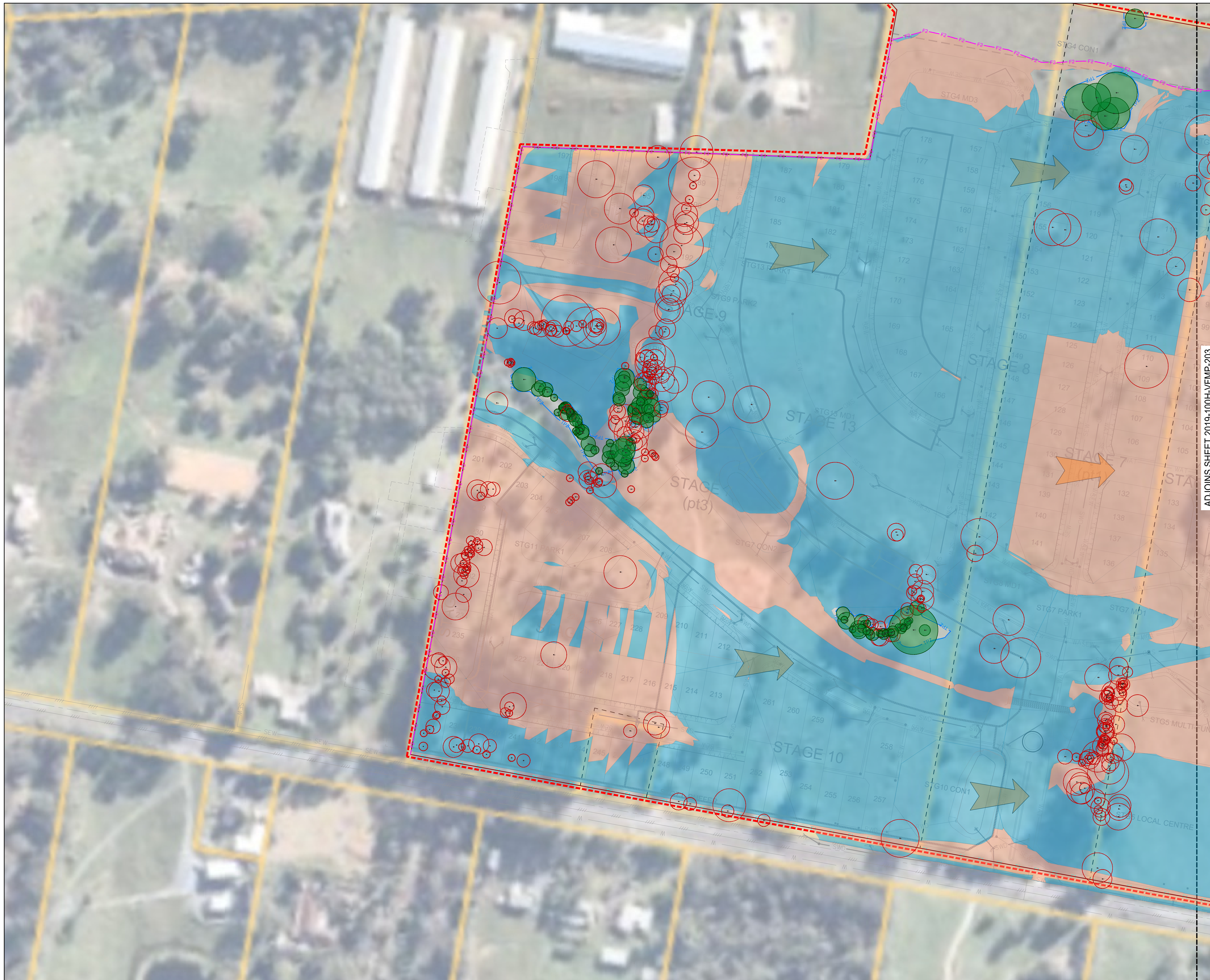


Project:
WOODBURY PRECINCT 3 - OPW 2019-100H

	Designed by: CP	Drawn by: CM	Checked: CP
--	---------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

Drawing Title:
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT NOTES

Issue Detail: FOR APPROVAL	
Sheet No.: 2019-100H-VFMP-201	Issue: B



LEGEND

-
- LEGEND**
- EXTENT OF WORKS
 - LOT BOUNDARY
 - TREE TO BE REMOVED
 - TREE TO BE RETAINED
 - TREE PROTECTION ZONE FENCING
REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE*
 - TO BE CONFIRMED BY PROJECT ARBORIST
 - TEMPORARY EXCLUSION FENCING PRIOR TO CLEARING*
 - TEMPORARY EXCLUSION FENCING WITHIN 48 HOURS OF CLEARING*
 - WALLABY EXCLUSION FENCING TO BE REINSTITATED TO PROTECT RECENT COUNCIL REHABILITATION PLANTING FROM PREDATION*.
 - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION CORRIDOR
 - PROPOSED DIRECTION OF VEGETATION CLEARING WORKS

NOTE:
* EXACT ALIGNMENT OF FENCING TO BE CONFIRMED WITH CONTRACTOR AT PRE-START MEETING.
WHERE TPZ FENCING COINCIDES WITH TEMPORARY EXCLUSION FENCING, THE TEMPORARY EXCLUSION FENCING CAN FUNCTION AS TPZ FENCING.

ALL RETAINED TREES WITH ENCROACHMENT OF EARTHWORKS INTO THE NRZ TO BE REVIEWED BY PROJECT ARBORIST AND CONSIDERED THROUGH AN ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

The spatial data referenced has been obtained from a variety of verified and licenced sources as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DOR repositories Qlimagery and QGlobe.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/
Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this
drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative
only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

Issue	Date	Details	Approved
A	10.07.26	FOR APPROVAL	TC
B	13.07.26	FOR APPROVAL	TC
C	21.08.26	FOR APPROVAL	CP

Client:
SUTGOLD PTY LTD

Contact Name: JASMIN HURIKINO
Client Address:

Consultants:

A L2, Cameron House 354 Brunswick Street,
Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
E projects@28South.com.au

28°S
ENVIRONMENTAL

Project:
WOODBURY PRECINCT 3 - OPW
2019-100H

	Designed by: CP	Drawn by: CM	Checked: CP
---	---------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

Drawing Title:
**VEGETATION MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

Issue Detail:
FOR APPROVAL

Sheet No.:
2019-100H-VFMP-202

Issue:	C
--------	---

 EXTENT OF WORKS
 TREE TO BE REMOVED
 TREE TO BE RETAINED
 TREE PROTECTION ZONE FENCING
 REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE TO BE CONFIRMED BY PROJECT ARBORIST
 TEMPORARY EXCLUSION FENCING PRIOR TO CLEARING*
 TEMPORARY EXCLUSION FENCING WITHIN 48 HOURS OF CLEARING*
 WALLABY EXCLUSION FENCING TO BE REINSTATE TO PROTECT RECENT COUNCIL REHABILITATION PLANTING FROM PREDATION*.
 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

 PROPOSED DIRECTION OF VEGETATION CLEARING WORKS

ALL RETAINED TREES WITH ENCROACHMENT OF EARTHWORKS INTO THE NRZ TO BE REVIEWED BY PROJECT ARBORIST AND CONSIDERED THROUGH AN ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled. Notify the Ecologist/
Ecological Designer before proceeding if any anomaly is found between this
drawing and conditions on site. Location of existing services are indicative
only, verify on site prior to commencing works.

[illegible]

Consultants:

28°S
ENVIRONMENTAL

Sheet No.: 2019-100H-VFMP-203	Issue: C
----------------------------------	-------------

Habitat assessments of the proposed impact areas have identified that the Site provides foraging and refuge for common urban fauna species as well as movement habitats for some endemic fauna species within the vegetative communities. A list of recorded fauna species (Wildlife Note) within 5 km of the Site is provided Appendix B. This list of species should be used as a guide for the engaged fauna spotter catcher to understand the likely and known suite of fauna assemblages in the locality. There will be an assumption that the majority of these species, could at some point utilise the habitats within or adjoining the Site. This list identifies a moderate abundance of common native mobile fauna which may move through the Site in the proposed conservation corridors. As such clearing must consider the presence of a wide variety of fauna species. Temporary fencing around the perimeter of the clearing zone and road reserve should be installed prior to habitat augmentation and commencement of construction, so as to prevent fauna dispersing to adjoining vegetated areas that are subjected to subsequent, staged clearing, encouraging movement east towards the conservation corridor. Once clearing works have ceased, temporary exclusions fencing should be established around the works area to avoid fauna egress into the works zone. This is the typical construction site exclusion fencing with boarding in place to exclude climbing fauna and protection along the base to exclude animal climbing under as depicted as per below. The fencing must remain in place around any construction area until all construction activities within that fenced area are completed.



Consideration of hollow-bearing limb removal prior to tree felling should be undertaken in consultation with the Project Arborist and Project Spotter Catchers. If deemed possible, consideration of the limbs removed and relocation to retained areas should be undertaken. The Project Arborist is to identify, if deemed safe and practicable, where the limb is to be cut/broken to avoid impacts to the hollow feature. Prior to removal, the hollow can be plugged/sealed with calico bags to avoid any residing fauna escaping while works are occurring. This process should be undertaken at the end of the day to limit the time between limb removal and dusk. The Project Fauna Spotter Catcher is to remove the plug at dusk and monitor any fauna until deemed healthy and safe.

During vegetation clearing works over the Site, licensed Fauna Spotter Catchers must be engaged to manage the protection and relocation of any fauna prior to and during vegetation/ecological feature clearing. The below outlines the procedures for dealing with fauna observed immediately prior to and during vegetation clearing as well as treatment of fauna from the Site.

An appropriately qualified and licenced Fauna Spotter Catcher(s) must be commissioned and will be present during the clearing of all trees which are not being retained. All clearing of vegetation must be dealt with as advised by the Fauna Spotter Catcher. The following specifications are recommended:

- Fauna pre-clearance surveys must be undertaken in the days prior to clearing to flag all noted habitat features within the proposed clearing areas.
- In accordance with the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld), any necessary low risk and or high-risk Species Management Plans (SMP) must be in place, prior to any clearing commencing (i.e. presented at pre-start).
- Wildlife load reduction must be undertaken 1-3 days before approved clearing through the trapping and relocation of wildlife, where deemed appropriate by the engaged and suitably qualified and permitted fauna spotter catcher/s.
- All trees to be removed must be tagged and inspected for any signs of wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, removal of the tree must not occur until the animal has vacated the area of immediate danger. Work must be suspended overnight if possible. If the animal does not move from the area of danger, the relevant State Government Agency must be notified, and a qualified handler employed at the developer's cost to transport the animal to a safe place approved by the relevant State Government Agency.
- All microhabitats must be flagged during specific pre-clearance inspections, and areas where the presence of ground fauna is likely to be high must be monitored during clearance procedures. Native bee nests in trees identified for removal must be salvaged by an experienced native bee contractor prior to tree felling.
- Where possible, hollow-bearing trees and trees containing nests or dreys must be flagged and monitored for animal presence.
- At a minimum, trees must be inspected by the qualified fauna spotter catcher at the beginning of each clearing day prior to works commencing. Binoculars or a spotting scope must be used when observing trees larger than 4 metres tall.
- The engaged Fauna Spotter Catcher/s are to hold a pre-work toolbox with the relevant contractors and tree fellers to identify where microhabitats have been identified and discuss how these will be approached. Toolboxes must highlight the requirements of this VFMP.
- Arrange a pre-start meeting prior to vegetation clearing where RCC officers can sign off on fauna spotter qualifications, licences and references and confirm the pre-clear survey and contractor pre-start meeting have been undertaken.
- The Spotter Catcher is to be provided with the approval conditions and acknowledge in writing that they have read and understood the conditions of approval.
- The temporary construction fencing is to be installed in preparation for the clearing. This is particularly important for areas along Double Jump Rd, where risk of car strike is high. VMFP007 illustrates the additional fencing to be put in place prior to clearing to mitigate the risk of car strikes to native fauna.

- Each day of clearing work must be undertaken as a two-step process whereby non-habitat trees are removed first and habitat trees felled as close to sunset as practical to afford predominantly nocturnal fauna a minimal period of daylight hours spent out of shelter. Habitat trees must be allowed to rest until the following morning and reinspected. This will afford any undetected fauna to potentially move of their own volition.
- As a minimum, clearing must be conducted in a slow sequential manner. The Proposed Clearing Plan VFMP illustrates the proposed clearing works to be undertaken. Clearing must be commenced in eastern direction towards the conservation area. Directional clearing will allow any fauna vacating the Site of their own volition the opportunity to move to vegetated areas remaining on Site and in the adjoining properties.
- The fauna Spotter Catcher and the tree feller must work in conjunction with another in the removal of any vegetation. Particularly in the instance of ensuring that previously flagged trees are not felled until authorised.

- d) If a person notifies a conservation officer under section 56 and the officer directs the person to deal with the animal in a particular way, the person must deal with the animal in the way directed, unless the

All clearing and earth-moving contractors engaged to work on this project must have a relevant Approved Risk Management Plan (**ARMP**). **Note:** all vegetation or soil moved off site must be conducted in accordance under an ARMP. It is the contractor's responsibility to conduct all activities in accord with their ARMP as penalties apply for non-compliance with the movement controls.

Issue:
B

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
1	Eucalyptus microcorys	210	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
2	Lophostemon suaveolens	110	1 stem	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
3	Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata	200	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
4	Eucalyptus microcorys	350	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
5	Eucalyptus saligna	380	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
6	Eucalyptus tereticornis	120	1 stem	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
7	Eucalyptus tereticornis	170	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
8	Eucalyptus saligna	640	1 stem	27		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.68
9	Eucalyptus saligna	500	1 stem	26		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6
10	Lophostemon confertus	140	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
11	Eucalyptus saligna	360	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
12	Corymbia intermedia	360	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
13	Eucalyptus robusta	370	1 stem	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
14	Eucalyptus microcorys	220	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
15	Lophostemon confertus	200	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
16	Eucalyptus robusta	240	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
17	Eucalyptus tereticornis	170	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
18	Eucalyptus sp.	540	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.48
19	Lophostemon suaveolens	240	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
20	Eucalyptus robusta	510	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
22	Eucalyptus saligna	650	1 stem	28		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.8
23	Eucalyptus microcorys	360	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
24	Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata	470	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
25	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
26	Lophostemon confertus	250	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
27	Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata	170	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
28	Eucalyptus saligna	360	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
29	Corymbia intermedia	380	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
30	Lophostemon confertus	180	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
31	Lophostemon confertus	290	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
32	Lophostemon confertus	170	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
33	Lophostemon confertus	190	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
34	Eucalyptus saligna	620	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.44
35	Lophostemon confertus	120	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
36	Eucalyptus propinqua	320	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
37	Lophostemon confertus	150	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
38	Lophostemon confertus	160	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
39	Lophostemon confertus	270	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
40	Lophostemon confertus	120	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
41	Lophostemon confertus	210	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
42	Lophostemon confertus	140	1 stem	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
43	Lophostemon confertus	170	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
44	Lophostemon confertus	110	1 stem	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
45	Lophostemon confertus	220	1 stem	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
46	Eucalyptus microcorys	190	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
47	Lophostemon confertus	210	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
48	Lophostemon confertus	160	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
49	Melaleuca viridifloia	260	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
50	Eucalyptus microcorys	510	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
51	Eucalyptus tereticornis	490	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.88
52	Lophostemon confertus	380	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
53	Lophostemon confertus	190	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
54	Eucalyptus sp.	400	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
55	Eucalyptus microcorys	180	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
56	Eucalyptus tereticornis	380	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
57	Eucalyptus microcorys	320	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
58	Eucalyptus tereticornis	340	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
61	Melaleuca quinquenervia	500	No	8		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		6

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
64	Eucalyptus racemosa	1040	No	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		12.48
73	Lophostemon confertus	240	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
75	Lophostemon confertus	230	1 stem	15		Poor	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
76	Corymbia trachyphloia	140	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
77	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	1 stem	6		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
78	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	No	8		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
79	Eucalyptus robusta	640	2 stems	21		Poor	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.68
80	Melaleuca quinquenervia	460	No	17		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.52
83	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
87	Eucalyptus microcorys	320	1 stem	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
88	Corymbia intermedia	480	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.76
91	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
92	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
96	Lophostemon suaveolens	210	No	20		Fair	Crown Decline	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
98	Melaleuca quinquenervia	390	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
99	Lophostemon suaveolens	220	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
100	Lophostemon suaveolens	210	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
109	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
110	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	15		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
111	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	8		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
112	Eucalyptus microcorys	630	1 stem	21		Poor	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.56
114	Melaleuca quinquenervia	390	No	18		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
118	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	9		Declining	Crown Decline	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
129	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	7		Fair	Sparse	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
130	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	7		Fair	Sparse	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
131	Eucalyptus racemosa	1260	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		15
133	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	16		Fair	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
146	Lophostemon suaveolens	270	No	14		Fair	Crown Decline	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
158	Lophostemon suaveolens	180	No	16		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
160	Melaleuca quinquenervia	1000	6+ stems	16		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	160, 180, 300, 210, 330, 270, 250, 180, 280	12
169	Melaleuca quinquenervia	390	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
170	Corymbia intermedia	900	4 stems	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.8
172	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
175	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
177	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
183	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
184	Melaleuca quinquenervia	900	6+ stems	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	160, 100, 100, 190, 190, 130, 90, 70, 240, 240	10.8
192	Corymbia intermedia	870	2 stems	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.44
199	Corymbia intermedia	750	3 stems	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9
202	Eucalyptus racemosa	800	1 stem	20		Poor	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
229	Melaleuca viminalis	320	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
234	Corymbia intermedia	210	1 stem	19		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
276	Corymbia intermedia	590	3 stems	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.08
279	Corymbia intermedia	520	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.24
280	Corymbia intermedia	460	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.52
292	Corymbia intermedia	520	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.24
307	Corymbia intermedia	180	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
308	Corymbia intermedia	390	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
321	Melaleuca leucadendra	560	1 stem	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.72
322	Corymbia intermedia	580	2 stems	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.96
323	Eucalyptus racemosa	370	1 stem	24		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
327	Lophostemon suaveolens	340	No	11		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
330	Corymbia intermedia	570	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.84
332	Melaleuca leucadendra	540	1 stem	19		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.48
340	Lophostemon suaveolens	260	No	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
341	Eucalyptus racemosa	490	No	11		Good	Typical	Poor	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.88
342	Eucalyptus racemosa	560	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.72
343	Eucalyptus racemosa	400	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
344	Eucalyptus racemosa	700	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.4
345	Eucalyptus racemosa	760	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.12
346	Eucalyptus racemosa	440	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Remove		5.28
347	Eucalyptus racemosa	700	2 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.4
348	Eucalyptus racemosa	300	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
349	Corymbia intermedia	370	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
350	Corymbia intermedia	200	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
352	Eucalyptus racemosa	830	1 stem	24		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Remove		9.96
355	Melaleuca bracteata	410	1 stem	6		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
357	Eucalyptus racemosa	1060	3 stems	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		12.72
359	Corymbia intermedia	470	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
360	Corymbia intermedia	440	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.28
361	Eucalyptus racemosa	590	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.08
362	Eucalyptus racemosa	580	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.96
363	Eucalyptus racemosa	230	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
364	Corymbia intermedia	190	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
365	Melaleuca bracteata	310	1 stem	6		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.72
366	Eucalyptus racemosa	150	1 stem	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
367	Eucalyptus racemosa	1200	4 stems	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		14.4
368	Eucalyptus racemosa	280	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.36
369	Eucalyptus racemosa	800	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
370	Melaleuca quinquenervia	800	No	7		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
372	Melaleuca quinquenervia	800	No	6		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
373	Melaleuca viminalis	300	1 stem	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
374	Melaleuca bracteata	800	5 stems	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
375	Melaleuca quinquenervia	900	3 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.8
376	Melaleuca linariifolia	300	1 stem	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
380	Eucalyptus tereticornis	900	1 stem	26		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.8
413	Eucalyptus tereticornis	430	3 stems	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.16
414	Eucalyptus tereticornis	290	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
416	Eucalyptus microcorys	920	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		11.04
438	Eucalyptus tereticornis	400	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
439	Eucalyptus racemosa	890	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.68
440	Eucalyptus tereticornis	720	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.64
441	Eucalyptus tereticornis	760	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.12
442	Eucalyptus tereticornis	970	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		11.64
443	Eucalyptus seeana	890	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Remove	nest lorikeet	10.68
444	Eucalyptus seeana	790	1 stem	16		Declining	Typical	Poor	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.48
445	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	No	4		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
446	Eucalyptus tereticornis	650	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.8
447	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	4		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
448	Eucalyptus tereticornis	530	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.36

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
449	Eucalyptus tereticornis	680	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.16
450	Eucalyptus tereticornis	530	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.36
451	Eucalyptus tereticornis	150	No	8		Fair	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
453	Eucalyptus tereticornis	250	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
455	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	7		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
456	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	8		Fair	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
457	Melaleuca quinquenervia	470	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
459	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
461	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
463	Melaleuca quinquenervia	310	No	17		Declining	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.72
464	Eucalyptus tereticornis	470	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
466	Eucalyptus tereticornis	740	1 stem	24		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.88
467	Eucalyptus tereticornis	170	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
468	Eucalyptus tereticornis	660	3 stems	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	130, 130, 630	7.92
470	Melaleuca quinquenervia	760	No	16		Declining	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	740, 170	9.12
471	Eucalyptus tereticornis	200	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
472	Eucalyptus tereticornis	470	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
473	Eucalyptus tereticornis	250	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
474	Melaleuca quinquenervia	460	2 stems	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.52
475	Eucalyptus tereticornis	410	1 stem	24		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
476	Melaleuca quinquenervia	260	No	12		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
477	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	4		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
478	Melaleuca quinquenervia	500	No	12		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		6
479	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	13		Fair	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
480	Melaleuca quinquenervia	310	No	17		Fair	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.72
482	Melaleuca quinquenervia	410	No	10		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
483	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	No	10		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
484	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	9		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
485	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	12		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
486	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	16		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
488	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	No	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.36
489	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
490	Melaleuca quinquenervia	520	2 stems	10		Declining	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	370, 370	6.24
491	Eucalyptus tereticornis	250	No	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
492	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	4		Good	Typical	Fair	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
493	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	No	9		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
494	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	14		Fair	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
495	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	4		Declining	Sparse	Poor	Poor Form	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
496	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	No	8		Declining	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
498	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	No	9		Fair	Typical	Fair	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.16
499	Melaleuca quinquenervia	410	No	11		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
500	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	8		Poor	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
501	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	9		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
502	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
503	Melaleuca quinquenervia	1000	No	10		Declining	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		12
505	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	4		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
506	Eucalyptus tereticornis	250	No	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
507	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
508	Eucalyptus tereticornis	150	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
509	Eucalyptus tereticornis	150	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
510	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	10		Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
511	Eucalyptus racemosa	740	No	20		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.88
512	Eucalyptus tereticornis	340	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
514	Lophostemon suaveolens	190	No	9		Good	Typical	Fair	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
515	Lophostemon suaveolens	420	No	10		Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.04
517	Melaleuca quinquenervia	510	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
519	Eucalyptus tereticornis	600	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.2
520	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	No	8		Fair	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
522	Eucalyptus tereticornis	430	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.16
524	Eucalyptus tereticornis	650	1 stem	24		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.8
525	Eucalyptus resinifera	460	No	19		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	white mahogany	5.52
526	Melaleuca quinquenervia	550	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.6
527	Melaleuca quinquenervia	560	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.72
528	Eucalyptus resinifera	450	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4
529	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	7		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
530	Eucalyptus tereticornis	370	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
531	Eucalyptus tereticornis	140	No	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
532	Eucalyptus tereticornis	130	No	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
533	Eucalyptus tereticornis	250	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
535	Eucalyptus tereticornis	660	No	24		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.92
536	Corymbia intermedia	240	2 stems	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	190, 150	2.88
537	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	5		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
538	Eucalyptus tereticornis	330	No	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
539	Eucalyptus tereticornis	170	No	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
541	Lophostemon suaveolens	350	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
542	Lophostemon suaveolens	300	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
543	Eucalyptus tereticornis	250	No	9		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
544	Eucalyptus racemosa	460	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.52
546	Eucalyptus tereticornis	530	No	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.36
547	Eucalyptus racemosa	1060	1 stem	30		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Remove		12.72
548	Eucalyptus racemosa	880	1 stem	27		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Remove		10.56
549	Corymbia trachyphloia	450	1 stem	19		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4
550	Eucalyptus resinifera	570	1 stem	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.84
551	Corymbia intermedia	380	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
552	Lophostemon suaveolens	970	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Remove		11.64
553	Corymbia intermedia	250	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
554	Eucalyptus sp.	570	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.84
555	Corymbia intermedia	350	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
556	Corymbia intermedia	390	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
557	Corymbia intermedia	370	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
558	Corymbia intermedia	380	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.56

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
559	Eucalyptus seeana	760	2 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		9.12
560	Angophora woodsiana	300	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
561	Angophora woodsiana	450	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4
562	Corymbia intermedia	580	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.96
563	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
564	Lophostemon suaveolens	200	2 stems	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
565	Eucalyptus robusta	250	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
567	Lophostemon suaveolens	250	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
568	Melaleuca quinquenervia	710	3 stems	13		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	300, 310, 560	8.52
570	Eucalyptus racemosa	620	No	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Small Hollow	Remove		7.44
571	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	6		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
572	Melaleuca quinquenervia	520	6+ stems	9		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	140, 230, 300, 110, 150, 190	6.24
573	Lophostemon suaveolens	210	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
574	Lophostemon suaveolens	140	No	6		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
575	Lophostemon suaveolens	210	No	9		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
576	Eucalyptus racemosa	370	No	14		Fair	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	Small Hollow	Remove		4.44
577	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
578	Eucalyptus racemosa	610	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.32
580	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	9		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
581	Eucalyptus racemosa	690	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	620, 300	8.28
582	Lophostemon suaveolens	160	No	6		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
583	Corymbia intermedia	780	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.36
584	Angophora sp.	310	No	16		Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.72
585	Eucalyptus racemosa	510	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
586	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
587	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
588	Eucalyptus racemosa	540	No	18		Fair	Typical	Good	Trunk Cavity	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.48
589	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
590	Eucalyptus racemosa	640	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Medium Hollow	Remove		7.68
591	Eucalyptus racemosa	660	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.92
592	Eucalyptus racemosa	650	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.8
593	Eucalyptus racemosa	980	No	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Small Hollow	Remove		11.76
594	Eucalyptus racemosa	690	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.28
595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
596	Eucalyptus racemosa	410	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
599	Eucalyptus racemosa	190	2 stems	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	60, 80, 160	2.28
600	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	2 stems	10	3	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	350, 200	4.8
601	Corymbia trachyphloia	540	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.48
602	Angophora woodsiana	300	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	510	2 stems	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	430, 280	6.12
604	Lophostemon suaveolens	180	No	10	3	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
605	Melaleuca quinquenervia	600	4 stems	12	8	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	300 x 4	7.2
606	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
607	Melaleuca salicina	380	4 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
608	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
609	Melaleuca quinquenervia	450	No	12	6	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
610	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
611	Lophostemon suaveolens	200	No	12	8	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
612	Corymbia intermedia	400	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
613	Melaleuca quinquenervia	900	5 stems	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.8
615	Melaleuca quinquenervia	450	2 stems	10	6	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	400, 200	5.4
616	Melaleuca quinquenervia	800	5 stems	15		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
617	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	11	6	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
619	Eucalyptus microcorys	620	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.44
620	Eucalyptus racemosa	590	No	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.08
621	Melaleuca quinquenervia	500	3 stems	12	8	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	350, 300, 200	6
622	Melaleuca quinquenervia	540	2 stems	12	8	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove	450, 300	6.48
623	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
624	Eucalyptus racemosa	620	No	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.44
625	Melaleuca quinquenervia	690	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.28
626	Corymbia sp.	680	1 stem	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.16
627	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	10	7	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
628	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	2 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
629	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	2 stems	12	8	Good	Typical	Fair	Trunk Wound	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 350	4.8
630	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	10	7	Good	Typical	Fair	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
631	Eucalyptus microcorys	500	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6
633	Melaleuca quinquenervia	610	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	270, 240, 310, 180, 330	7.32
635	Corymbia intermedia	550	No	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.6
639	Corymbia intermedia	370	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
641	Corymbia intermedia	290	No	23		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
643	Melaleuca quinquenervia	660	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.92
645	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
647	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	2 stems	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	160, 140	2.52
648	Melaleuca quinquenervia	310	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.72
649	Eucalyptus racemosa	140	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
651	Eucalyptus racemosa	480	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.76
652	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	No	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
656	Melaleuca quinquenervia	580	2 stems	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	360, 450	6.96
657	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
659	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	4		Declining	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	some insect damage	2
660	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	2 stems	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 300	4.32
662	Melaleuca quinquenervia	450	No	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	120, 200, 380	5.4
663	Eucalyptus racemosa	490	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.88
664	Eucalyptus racemosa	340	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
665	Corymbia trachyphloia	1360	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Remove	nestsx4 (rainbow, scaly, galah, corella)	15
666	Eucalyptus racemosa	300	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.6
667	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	2 stems	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	280, 280	4.8
668	Eucalyptus racemosa	140	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
671	Eucalyptus racemosa	1220	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		14.64
672	Melaleuca quinquenervia	560	3 stems	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	170, 310, 440	6.72
673	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	6		Declining	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
674	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	2 stems	8		Fair	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	180, 150	2.76
675	Melaleuca quinquenervia	470	4 stems	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 220, 220, 90	5.64
676	Melaleuca quinquenervia	760	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.12
677	Melaleuca quinquenervia	870	4 stems	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.44
678	Eucalyptus racemosa	970	No	19		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		11.64
679	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
680	Lophostemon suaveolens	160	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
681	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
682	Eucalyptus racemosa	500	No	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6
685	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	2 stems	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	150, 240	3.36
686	Lophostemon suaveolens	340	No	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
687	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
688	Eucalyptus racemosa	820	2 stems	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.84
689	Melaleuca quinquenervia	480	No	10		Good	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.76
691	Melaleuca quinquenervia	425	3 stems	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.1
692	Corymbia trachyphloia	670	3 stems	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.04
693	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.36
694	Eucalyptus racemosa	180	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
696	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
697	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
699	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
700	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
702	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
703	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
704	Eucalyptus racemosa	510	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
705	Corymbia sp.	300	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
706	Angophora woodsiana	180	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
707	Melaleuca quinquenervia	600	2 stems	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.2
708	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	3 stems	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	160, 180, 160	3.48
709	Eucalyptus racemosa	400	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
710	Eucalyptus racemosa	470	1 stem	19		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
711	Eucalyptus racemosa	390	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
712	Corymbia trachyphloia	460	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.52
713	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	11		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
714	Melaleuca quinquenervia	600	No	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.2
715	Melaleuca quinquenervia	370	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.44
716	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	2 stems	8		Good	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	210, 180	3.36
717	Eucalyptus racemosa	180	4 stems	6		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	90, 90, 80, 100	2.16
718	Melaleuca quinquenervia	900	2 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.8
719	Eucalyptus racemosa	580	No	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.96
720	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	2 stems	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	160, 110	3.24
721	Melaleuca quinquenervia	500	3 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	350, 330, 150	6
722	Melaleuca quinquenervia	900	1 stem	25		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Retain	termites, lorikeet nests x2	10.8
723	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
724	Melaleuca quinquenervia	530	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.36
726	Eucalyptus racemosa	470	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
727	Eucalyptus racemosa	270	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
729	Melaleuca quinquenervia	760	2 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.12
731	Eucalyptus racemosa	510	1 stem	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
732	Eucalyptus racemosa	410	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
738	Eucalyptus racemosa	260	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
739	Corymbia intermedia	400	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.8
740	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
744	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	4 stems	10		Good	Typical	Good	Poor Form	No visible habitat features	Remove	160, 140, 170, 230	4.32
745	Corymbia intermedia	200	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
746	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	9		Declining	Crown Decline	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
748	Melaleuca quinquenervia	320	No	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
750	Melaleuca quinquenervia	450	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	260, 370	5.4
751	Eucalyptus seeana	310	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.72
752	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
753	Melaleuca quinquenervia	390	No	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
759	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.16
760	Corymbia intermedia	180	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
761	Melaleuca quinquenervia	550	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.6
762	Eucalyptus racemosa	230	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
764	Eucalyptus seeana	410	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.92
767	Melaleuca quinquenervia	260	No	14		Fair	Typical	Good	Vine in canopy	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
768	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
771	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	15		Fair	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
774	Eucalyptus racemosa	610	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.32
776	Melaleuca quinquenervia	410	No	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
778	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
779	Melaleuca quinquenervia	550	1 stem	17		Declining	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.6
781	Melaleuca quinquenervia	410	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
784	Melaleuca quinquenervia	390	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
785	Melaleuca quinquenervia	640	2 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.68
790	Melaleuca quinquenervia	440	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.28
792	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	4		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	in dam edge	2
794	Eucalyptus racemosa	650	1 stem	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Basal Hollow	Retain		7.8
795	Eucalyptus pilularis	410	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
796	Eucalyptus pilularis	710	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.52
797	Eucalyptus pilularis	830	No	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.96
798	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	12		Fair	Crown Decline	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
799	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1070	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		12.84
802	Melaleuca quinquenervia	500	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6
803	Melaleuca quinquenervia	440	3 stems	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.28
804	Eucalyptus tereticornis	680	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.16
805	Eucalyptus tereticornis	450	No	21		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4
806	Eucalyptus tereticornis	540	No	20		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.48
807	Melaleuca quinquenervia	320	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
808	Eucalyptus tereticornis	620	No	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.44
810	Eucalyptus tereticornis	740	No	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.88
811	Eucalyptus tereticornis	730	No	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.76
815	Eucalyptus tereticornis	450	No	22		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4
820	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	2 stems	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	290, 220	4.32
821	Melaleuca quinquenervia	970	No	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		11.64
825	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
826	Melaleuca quinquenervia	720	No	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.64
830	Melaleuca quinquenervia	480	4 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	250 x 3, 200	5.76
843	Melaleuca quinquenervia	500	5 stems	10	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 350, 200, 150, 150	6
859	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	2 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
860	Melaleuca quinquenervia	610	2 stems	10	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	580, 200	7.32
861	Eucalyptus racemosa	100	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
866	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	5	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
868	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	2 stems	6	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
869	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	10	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
870	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	2 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	380, 200	5.16
871	Eucalyptus racemosa	150	1 stem	13		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
876	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	2 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
881	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	6	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
882	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
883	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	10	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
890	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	6	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
891	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	10	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
892	Melaleuca quinquenervia	690	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.28
895	Melaleuca quinquenervia	530	3 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	350, 350, 200	6.36
896	Melaleuca quinquenervia	520	3 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	300 x 3	6.24
897	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	2 stems	10	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 100	2.4
898	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	150, 250	3.48
899	Melaleuca quinquenervia	420	3 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 300 x 2	5.04
905	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	4 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	4x 180mm ave	4.32
906	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
907	Melaleuca quinquenervia	420	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	300, 300	5.04
908	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
909	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	4 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	150, 100,100, 150	3
913	Melaleuca quinquenervia	420	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	2 x 300mm ave	5.04
914	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
915	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 300 > 250mm ave	4.32
916	Melaleuca quinquenervia	410	4 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	250, 200, 200, 150	4.92
917	Melaleuca quinquenervia	20	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
920	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
921	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
922	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
923	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	2 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 200	3.36
924	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
925	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
928	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
929	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
931	Melaleuca quinquenervia	600	4 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	4 stems ave 300mm	7.2
934	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
935	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	2 stems 250mm ave	4.2
938	Melaleuca quinquenervia	520	3 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	300 x 3	6.24
939	Melaleuca quinquenervia	450	3 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4
940	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	3 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
943	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Trunk Wound	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
944	Melaleuca quinquenervia	490	3 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	300 x 2, 250	5.88
950	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	3 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
952	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	No	6	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
953	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
956	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	10	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
957	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Trunk Wound	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
959	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
960	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
961	Eucalyptus racemosa	220	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
962	Eucalyptus racemosa	180	No	9	6	Good	Typical	Good	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
963	Eucalyptus racemosa	230	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
966	Eucalyptus racemosa	170	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
968	Melaleuca quinquenervia	600	3 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 400, 400	7.2
969	Melaleuca quinquenervia	450	4 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	250, 250, 200, 200	5.4
970	Eucalyptus racemosa	60	No	5	1	Good	Typical	Good	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
971	Eucalyptus racemosa	90	No	6	3	Good	Typical	Good	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
972	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	6	3	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
973	Eucalyptus racemosa	100	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
975	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	6	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
976	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	5	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
977	Eucalyptus racemosa	100	1 stem	8		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
978	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	5	1	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
979	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
980	Eucalyptus racemosa	160	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
981	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
982	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
983	Melaleuca quinquenervia	520	3 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	3x300	6.24
984	Melaleuca quinquenervia	460	3 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	300, 250, 250	5.52
986	Eucalyptus racemosa	340	1 stem	18		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
988	Eucalyptus racemosa	350	No	12	8	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
989	Melaleuca quinquenervia	420	2 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200,300	5.04
990	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	12	3	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
992	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	4	1	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
993	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	13	8	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
994	Eucalyptus racemosa	100	1 stem	5		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
995	Melaleuca quinquenervia	450	No	12	8	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4
996	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	2 stems	8	4	Good	Typical	Fair	Lean	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
997	Corymbia intermedia	230	1 stem	14		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
998	Eucalyptus racemosa	260	1 stem	15		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
999	Corymbia intermedia	160	1 stem	12		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
1000	Eucalyptus racemosa	90	No	7	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
1001	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	8	2	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
1002	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	12	3	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
1005	Melaleuca quinquenervia	820	6+ stems	12	6	Fair	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	350, 300, 200, 300, 300, 350	9.84
1006	Melaleuca quinquenervia	530	4 stems	12	6	Fair	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	3x250, 300	6.36
1007	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	6+ stems	8	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	100x5, 200	3.96
1008	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	12	8	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
1009	Melaleuca quinquenervia	650	6 stems	12	6	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	180, 250x5	7.8
1011	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	2 x 250	4.2
1012	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	180, 200	3.24
1013	Melaleuca quinquenervia	460	4 stems	13	5	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	150, 250x3	5.52
1014	Corymbia intermedia	350	No	14	5	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
1017	Corymbia intermedia	240	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
1019	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	2 stems	10	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	250 x 2	4.2
1020	Corymbia intermedia	370	3 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	300, 200, 100	4.44
1027	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	3 stems	12	6	Fair	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200x3 250 x 250 dead	5.16
1028	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
1029	Melaleuca quinquenervia	460	2 stems	14	6	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	350, 300	5.52
1040	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	2 stems	12	5	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	300, 200	4.32
1051	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	2 stems	12	4	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	200, 300	4.32
1052	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	No	12	6	Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
1059	Corymbia intermedia	400	No	12	5	Good	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
1124	Eucalyptus racemosa	950	1 stem	28		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Retain		11.4
1628	Eucalyptus racemosa	900	1 stem	30		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	Large Hollow	Retain	koala scats x30	10.8
1635	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.16
1636	Melaleuca quinquenervia	540	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.48
1637	Melaleuca quinquenervia	680	3 stems	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.16
1638	Melaleuca quinquenervia	590	1 stem	17		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.08
1639	Corymbia sp.	110	1 stem	10		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
1640	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	1 stem	16		Good	Typical	Good	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.16
B100	Corymbia intermedia	470	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
B101	Melaleuca quinquenervia	166	140 90	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B102	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B103	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B104	Corymbia intermedia	60	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B105	Corymbia intermedia	150	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B106	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B107	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B108	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B109	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	11	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B110	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B111	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B112	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B113	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B114	Corymbia intermedia	160	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B115	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B116	Melaleuca quinquenervia	202	110 170	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.43
B117	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B118	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B119	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B120	Melaleuca quinquenervia	298	150 130 150 100 130	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.58
B121	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B122	Eucalyptus tereticornis	640	No	17	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.68
B123	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B124	Melaleuca quinquenervia	435	290 180 270	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.22
B125	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B126	Corymbia intermedia	440	No	19	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.28
B127	Corymbia intermedia	360	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
B128	Corymbia intermedia	380	No	18	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
B129	Corymbia intermedia	240	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.88
B130	Corymbia intermedia	140	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B131	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.52
B132	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B133	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	11	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.64
B134	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B135	Corymbia intermedia	150	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B136	Corymbia intermedia	330	No	17	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.96
B137	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B138	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B139	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
B140	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	13	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B141	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.08
B142	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4
B143	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B144	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B145	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
B146	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B147	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
B148	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.52
B149	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4
B150	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B151	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B152	Corymbia intermedia	300	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B153	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B154	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B155	Corymbia intermedia	110	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B156	Melaleuca quinquenervia	11	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B157	Melaleuca quinquenervia	260	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B158	Melaleuca quinquenervia	271	150 160 160	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.26
B159	Corymbia intermedia	110	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B16	Melaleuca bracteata	280	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	2831	3.36
B160	Melaleuca quinquenervia	336	270 200	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.03
B161	Corymbia intermedia	130	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B162	Melaleuca quinquenervia	399	210 200 190 170 100	10	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.79
B163	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B164	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B165	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B166	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B167	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B168	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B169	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
B170	Corymbia intermedia	300	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B171	Lophostemon suaveolens	170	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B172	Corymbia intermedia	130	No	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B173	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	11	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B174	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B175	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B176	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B177	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B178	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B179	Melaleuca sieberi	130	No	3	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B18	Melaleuca quinquenervia	390	No	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
B180	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B181	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B182	Melaleuca quinquenervia	304	220 210	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.65
B183	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B184	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B185	Melaleuca quinquenervia	307	170 170 130 140	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.68
B186	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B187	Corymbia intermedia	615	400 350 310	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.38
B188	Melaleuca quinquenervia	433	220 200 230 190 100	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.19
B189	Corymbia intermedia	440	No	16	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.28
B19	Eucalyptus racemosa	750	No	25	15	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9
B190	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B191	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	140 170	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
B192	Melaleuca quinquenervia	184	90 160	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.2
B193	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B194	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B195	Melaleuca quinquenervia	231	100 170 120	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.77
B196	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3
B197	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B198	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B199	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B200	Melaleuca quinquenervia	233	160 170	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.8
B201	Melaleuca quinquenervia	510	No	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.12
B202	Melaleuca quinquenervia	520	No	18	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.24
B203	Lophostemon suaveolens	160	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B204	Lophostemon suaveolens	172	No	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.06
B205	Melaleuca quinquenervia	510	No	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.12
B206	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.96
B207	Lophostemon suaveolens	190	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B208	Lophostemon suaveolens	170	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B209	Melaleuca quinquenervia	640	No	15	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.68
B21	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	No	18	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
B210	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B211	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B212	Melaleuca quinquenervia	860	No	17	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		10.32
B213	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B214	Melaleuca quinquenervia	470	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.64
B215	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.32
B216	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	16	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.8
B217	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B218	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	5	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B219	Melaleuca quinquenervia	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B22	Melaleuca quinquenervia	587	430 400	18	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.05
B220	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B221	Melaleuca quinquenervia	50	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B222	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B223	Melaleuca quinquenervia	106	80 70	10	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B224	Corymbia intermedia	191	130 140	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.29
B225	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B226	Melaleuca quinquenervia	156	120 100	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B227	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B228	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B229	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B23	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	No	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.56
B230	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B231	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
B232	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B233	Corymbia intermedia	260	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B234	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B235	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B236	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B237	Melaleuca quinquenervia	370	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
B238	Corymbia intermedia	150	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B239	Melaleuca quinquenervia	394	230 320	15	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.73
B24	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	20	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.8
B240	Melaleuca quinquenervia	460	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.52
B241	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.52
B242	Melaleuca quinquenervia	358	310 180	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.3
B243	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B244	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B245	Melaleuca quinquenervia	487	380 260 160	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.85
B246	Melaleuca quinquenervia	389	280 270	16	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.67
B247	Melaleuca quinquenervia	541	350 320 260	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.49
B248	Corymbia intermedia	200	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B249	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B25	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	17	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.8
B250	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	7	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
B251	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	210	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B252	Melaleuca quinquenervia	480	250 210 200 290	11	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.76
B253	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B254	Corymbia intermedia	260	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B255	Corymbia intermedia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B256	Corymbia intermedia	120	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B257	Corymbia intermedia	180	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
B258	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	17	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
B259	Melaleuca quinquenervia	283	210 190	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.4
B26	Melaleuca quinquenervia	470	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.64
B260	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
B261	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B262	Melaleuca quinquenervia	336	190 200 150 120	12	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.03
B263	Melaleuca quinquenervia	569	560 100	12	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.83
B264	Eucalyptus racemosa	870	590 640	15	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.45
B265	Melaleuca quinquenervia	642	210 250 400 270	15	9	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.71
B266	Melaleuca quinquenervia	589	380 450	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.07
B267	Melaleuca salicina	340	No	16	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
B268	Melaleuca quinquenervia	466	240 320 240	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.6
B269	Melaleuca quinquenervia	657	280 410 430	15	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.88
B27	Melaleuca quinquenervia	590	No	16	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.08
B270	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	No	10	5	Declining	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
B271	Melaleuca quinquenervia	532	520 110	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.38
B272	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	150 100	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
B273	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	120 90 200	11	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B274	Melaleuca quinquenervia	550	190 260 430 120	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.61
B275	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	12	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B276	Melaleuca quinquenervia	370	No	16	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
B277	Melaleuca quinquenervia	510	No	16	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
B278	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	15	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
B279	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B28	Melaleuca quinquenervia	500	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6
B280	Melaleuca quinquenervia	136	110 80	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B281	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	13	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B282	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B283	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B284	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B285	Melaleuca quinquenervia	234	140 140 110 60	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.81
B286	Melaleuca quinquenervia	709	530 370 220 140 130	13	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.51
B287	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B288	Melaleuca quinquenervia	373	300 180 130	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.48
B289	Melaleuca quinquenervia	375	270 260	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.5
B29	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	No	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.16
B290	Melaleuca quinquenervia	410	300 280	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.92
B291	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
B292	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	No	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.36
B293	Melaleuca quinquenervia	332	240 230	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.99
B294	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	10	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B295	Melaleuca quinquenervia	530	450 280	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.36
B296	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B297	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B298	Melaleuca quinquenervia	272	220 160	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.26
B299	Melaleuca quinquenervia	364	350 100	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.37
B300	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
B301	Corymbia intermedia	170	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B302	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B303	Lophostemon suaveolens	190	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
B304	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B305	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B306	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B307	Eucalyptus tereticornis	70	No	10	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B308	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B309	Melaleuca quinquenervia	113	80 80	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B310	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B311	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B312	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B313	Corymbia intermedia	160	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B314	Lophostemon suaveolens	149	110 100	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B315	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B316	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	90 80	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B317	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B318	Lophostemon suaveolens	136	110 80	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B319	Lophostemon suaveolens	148	130 70	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B320	Lophostemon suaveolens	135	100 90	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B321	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B322	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B323	Lophostemon suaveolens	167	70 90 100 70	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B324	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B325	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B326	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B327	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B328	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B329	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B330	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B331	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B332	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B333	Melaleuca quinquenervia	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B334	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B335	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B336	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B337	Corymbia intermedia	100	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B338	Melaleuca quinquenervia	108	90 60	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B339	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B34	Corymbia intermedia	490	No	26	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.88
B340	Lophostemon suaveolens	219	150 160	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.63
B341	Lophostemon suaveolens	197	110 110 80 90	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.36
B342	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B343	Lophostemon suaveolens	163	120 110	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B344	Lophostemon suaveolens	114	90 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B345	Lophostemon suaveolens	190	130 120 70	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
B346	Lophostemon suaveolens	114	90 70	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B347	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	120 90	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B348	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B349	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B350	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B351	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B352	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B353	Lophostemon suaveolens	177	130 120	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.12
B354	Lophostemon suaveolens	92	70 60	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B355	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B356	Lophostemon suaveolens	110	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B357	Lophostemon suaveolens	157	100 70 70 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B358	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B359	Lophostemon suaveolens	122	80 70 60	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B360	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B361	Lophostemon suaveolens	224	120 80	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.69
B362	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B363	Corymbia intermedia	148	130 50 50	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B364	Lophostemon suaveolens	106	80 70	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B365	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B366	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B367	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B368	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B369	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B370	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	80 90	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B371	Corymbia intermedia	130	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B372	Corymbia intermedia	114	90 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B373	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B374	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B375	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	70 60 60	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B376	Melaleuca quinquenervia	86	70 50	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B377	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B378	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B379	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B38	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
B380	Corymbia intermedia	130	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B381	Corymbia intermedia	100	No	4	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B382	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B383	Melaleuca quinquenervia	106	80 70	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B384	Lophostemon suaveolens	181	100 90 90 80	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.17
B385	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B386	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	90 80	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B387	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B388	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B389	Melaleuca quinquenervia	64	50 40	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B39	Melaleuca quinquenervia	390	No	12	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
B390	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B391	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	60	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B392	Melaleuca quinquenervia	92	70 60	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B393	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B394	Melaleuca quinquenervia	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B395	Corymbia intermedia	120	90 80	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B396	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B397	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B398	Lophostemon suaveolens	127	80 50 80 30	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B40	Melaleuca quinquenervia	650	No	14	10	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.8
B400	Lophostemon suaveolens	179	100 90 80 70 50	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.14
B401	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B402	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B403	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B404	Melaleuca quinquenervia	143	130 60	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B405	Melaleuca quinquenervia	132	100 80 30	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B406	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B407	Corymbia intermedia	130	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B408	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B409	Lophostemon suaveolens	160	No	10	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B41	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.32
B410	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B411	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B412	Melaleuca quinquenervia	509	170 320 250 180 180	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.1
B413	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B414	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	8	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B415	Melaleuca quinquenervia	136	80 110	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B416	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B417	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	120 120	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B418	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B419	Corymbia intermedia	90	No	8	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B420	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B421	Melaleuca quinquenervia	424	130 120 120 190 280 100 100	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.09
B422	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B423	Corymbia intermedia	110	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B424	Corymbia intermedia	170	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B425	Corymbia intermedia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B426	Corymbia intermedia	50	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B427	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	10	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B428	Lophostemon suaveolens	81	40 70	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B429	Melaleuca quinquenervia	344	280 200	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.13
B430	Melaleuca quinquenervia	149	100 110	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B431	Melaleuca quinquenervia	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B432	Corymbia intermedia	230	No	13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B433	Corymbia intermedia	100	No	8	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B434	Melaleuca quinquenervia	156	90 90 90	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B435	Melaleuca quinquenervia	479	200 180 140 170 240 150 170	8	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.75
B436	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B437	Corymbia intermedia	210	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B438	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B439	Lophostemon suaveolens	170	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B440	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B441	Lophostemon suaveolens	200	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B442	Melaleuca quinquenervia	201	100 160 70	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.41

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B443	Melaleuca quinquenervia	158	130 90	5	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B444	Melaleuca quinquenervia	238	140 170 90	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.85
B445	Melaleuca quinquenervia	114	90 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B446	Lophostemon suaveolens	137	90 90 50	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B447	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B448	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B449	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B450	Melaleuca quinquenervia	50	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B451	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	90 90 80 80	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B452	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	8	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B453	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B454	Melaleuca quinquenervia	99	70 70	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B455	Melaleuca quinquenervia	99	70 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B456	Melaleuca quinquenervia	168	120 70 80 50	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.02
B457	Melaleuca quinquenervia	126	60 50 70 70	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B458	Lophostemon suaveolens	136	80 110	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B459	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B460	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B461	Melaleuca quinquenervia	539	270 240 400	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.47
B462	Eucalyptus racemosa	630	No	22	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.56
B463	Eucalyptus racemosa	590	No	21	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.08
B464	Eucalyptus racemosa	460	No	18	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.52
B465	Eucalyptus racemosa	718	590 410	22	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.62
B466	Melaleuca quinquenervia	249	200 110 100	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.99
B467	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	9	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B468	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	10	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B469	Melaleuca quinquenervia	473	190 160 330 230	12	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.67
B47	Lophostemon suaveolens	240	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.88
B470	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B471	Melaleuca quinquenervia	185	140 90 80	9	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.22
B472	Lophostemon suaveolens	40	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B473	Melaleuca quinquenervia	261	150 140 80 140	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.13
B474	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	13	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B475	Melaleuca quinquenervia	297	160 250	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.56
B476	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	100 150	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
B477	Melaleuca quinquenervia	287	140 250	16	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.44
B478	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B479	Melaleuca quinquenervia	234	180 150	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.81
B48	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.8
B480	Melaleuca quinquenervia	317	170 120 130 200	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.8
B481	Melaleuca quinquenervia	311	210 230	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.74
B482	Melaleuca quinquenervia	402	140 140 180 180 170 170	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.83
B483	Melaleuca quinquenervia	192	150 120	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.31
B484	Eucalyptus racemosa	390	No	20	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
B485	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	9	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B486	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	15	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
B487	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B488	Eucalyptus racemosa	230	No	17	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B489	Melaleuca quinquenervia	695	340 400 250 380	15	13	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.34
B49	Eucalyptus resinifera	600	No	18	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.2
B490	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B491	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B492	Lophostemon suaveolens	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B493	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
B494	Melaleuca quinquenervia	323	160 120 150 130 130 90	10	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.88
B495	Eucalyptus tereticornis	390	No	21	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
B496	Eucalyptus racemosa	305	230 200	13	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.66

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B497	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	11	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B498	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B499	Melaleuca quinquenervia	277	180 210	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.32
B50	Melaleuca styphelioides	320	No	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.84
B500	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	4	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B501	Eucalyptus racemosa	809	720 240 280	22	13	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.71
B502	Corymbia intermedia	160	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B503	Melaleuca quinquenervia	213	160 140	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.55
B504	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B505	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	No	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B506	Eucalyptus racemosa	440	No	18	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.28
B507	Melaleuca quinquenervia	289	150 170 180	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.47
B508	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
B509	Eucalyptus racemosa	240	No	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B510	Melaleuca quinquenervia	269	200 180	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.23
B511	Corymbia intermedia	290	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
B512	Corymbia intermedia	220	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
B513	Melaleuca quinquenervia	385	190 200 200 180	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.62
B514	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B515	Melaleuca quinquenervia	517	260 270 220 280	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.2
B516	Melaleuca quinquenervia	665	390 280 460	10	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.98
B517	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B518	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B519	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B520	Lophostemon suaveolens	99	70 70	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B521	Lophostemon suaveolens	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B522	Lophostemon suaveolens	50	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B523	Eucalyptus racemosa	350	No	10	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
B524	Melaleuca quinquenervia	329	190 200 180	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.95
B525	Melaleuca quinquenervia	480	No	11	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.76
B526	Melaleuca quinquenervia	372	250 200 190	12	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.47
B527	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B528	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	No	11	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
B529	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B53	Melaleuca quinquenervia	1200	No	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		14.4
B530	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B531	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B532	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B533	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B534	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B535	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B536	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B537	Lophostemon suaveolens	128	80 100	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B538	Melaleuca quinquenervia	76	70 30	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B539	Melaleuca quinquenervia	85	80 30	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B54	Melaleuca quinquenervia	530	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.36
B540	Melaleuca quinquenervia	105	70 60 50	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B541	Lophostemon suaveolens	114	90 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B542	Melaleuca quinquenervia	135	60 90 80	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B543	Lophostemon suaveolens	156	120 100	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B544	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B545	Lophostemon suaveolens	146	100 70 80	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B546	Lophostemon suaveolens	250	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B547	Corymbia intermedia	240	No	260	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B548	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B549	Lophostemon suaveolens	139	80 90 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B550	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B551	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B552	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B553	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B554	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B555	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B556	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B557	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B558	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B559	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B560	Lophostemon suaveolens	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B561	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B562	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B563	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B564	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B565	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B566	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B567	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B568	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B569	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B570	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B571	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B572	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B573	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B574	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B575	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B576	Lophostemon suaveolens	94	80 50	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B577	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B578	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B579	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B58	Melaleuca quinquenervia	819	700 310 290	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		9.82
B580	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B581	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B582	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B583	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B584	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B585	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B586	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B587	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B588	Lophostemon suaveolens	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B589	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B59	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
B590	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B591	Melaleuca quinquenervia	399	220 150 140 170 200	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.79
B592	Melaleuca quinquenervia	507	240 300 140 300	11	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.09
B593	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B594	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B595	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	220 160 140 190	7	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
B596	Lophostemon suaveolens	170	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B597	Melaleuca quinquenervia	293	110 110 160 190	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.52
B598	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B599	Eucalyptus racemosa	425	370 210	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.11
B6	Melaleuca quinquenervia	398	310 250	7	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove	2824	4.78
B60	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.16
B600	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B601	Melaleuca quinquenervia	287	140 220 120	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.44
B602	Melaleuca quinquenervia	403	350 200	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.84
B603	Melaleuca quinquenervia	481	230 180 180 220 220 130	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.77
B604	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B605	Eucalyptus racemosa	930	No	18	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Trunk Hollow	Remove	trunk hollow 400mm	11.16

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B606	Eucalyptus racemosa	630	460 430	16	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.56
B607	Lophostemon suaveolens	242	170 140 100	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.9
B608	Melaleuca quinquenervia	247	120 130 140 100	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.96
B609	Corymbia intermedia	420	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.04
B61	Melaleuca quinquenervia	490	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.88
B610	Corymbia intermedia	110	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B611	Lophostemon suaveolens	92	60 70	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B612	Eucalyptus racemosa	580	490 310	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.96
B613	Eucalyptus racemosa	250	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B614	Melaleuca quinquenervia	241	180 160	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.89
B615	Eucalyptus racemosa	510	No	15	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.12
B616	Eucalyptus racemosa	143	130 60	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B617	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B618	Corymbia intermedia	215	200 80	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.58
B619	Corymbia intermedia	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B62	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
B620	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B621	Eucalyptus racemosa	524	350 390	15	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.29
B622	Corymbia intermedia	220	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
B623	Corymbia intermedia	220	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
B624	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B625	Eucalyptus tereticornis	780	No	20	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Remove	5cm x3	9.36
B626	Eucalyptus racemosa	790	No	19	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.48
B627	Melaleuca quinquenervia	552	120 200 200 230 180 260 240	13	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.63
B628	Corymbia intermedia	170	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B629	Eucalyptus racemosa	201	180 90	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.41
B63	Melaleuca quinquenervia	398	270 230 180	12	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.77
B630	Corymbia intermedia	90	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B631	Eucalyptus racemosa	600	No	16	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.2
B632	Corymbia intermedia	185	100 100 120	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.23
B633	Eucalyptus racemosa	190	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B634	Melaleuca quinquenervia	100	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B635	Corymbia intermedia	190	No	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B636	Corymbia intermedia	180	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
B637	Corymbia intermedia	170	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B638	Corymbia intermedia	170	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B639	Eucalyptus racemosa	550	No	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.6
B64	Corymbia intermedia	560	No	15	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.72
B640	Corymbia intermedia	100	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B641	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B642	Corymbia intermedia	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B643	Corymbia intermedia	230	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
B644	Eucalyptus racemosa	280	No	13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B645	Eucalyptus racemosa	660	No	17	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.92
B646	Eucalyptus racemosa	656	610 240	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.87
B647	Corymbia intermedia	220	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.64
B648	Melaleuca quinquenervia	581	320 140 200 190 160 180 150 220 100	9	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.97
B649	Corymbia intermedia	90	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B65	Melaleuca quinquenervia	516	240 270 270 250	10	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.19
B650	Corymbia intermedia	130	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B651	Eucalyptus racemosa	620	No	15	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.44
B652	Melaleuca quinquenervia	389	280 270	12	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.67
B653	Eucalyptus racemosa	412	360 200	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.94
B654	Melaleuca quinquenervia	106	70 80	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B655	Eucalyptus tereticornis	130	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B656	Melaleuca quinquenervia	239	90 170 100 100	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.86

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B657	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.96
B658	Eucalyptus racemosa	298	190 230	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.58
B659	Lophostemon suaveolens	190	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.28
B66	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B660	Lophostemon suaveolens	80	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B661	Corymbia intermedia	532	290 310 320	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.38
B662	Lophostemon suaveolens	180	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.16
B663	Melaleuca quinquenervia	489	150 230 340 220	10	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.87
B664	Melaleuca quinquenervia	260	No	7	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B665	Corymbia trachyphloia	526	410 330	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.32
B666	Corymbia trachyphloia	370	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
B667	Corymbia trachyphloia	370	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
B668	Melaleuca salicina	476	410 120 210	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.71
B669	Corymbia intermedia	330	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
B67	Melaleuca quinquenervia	399	200 170 180 160 180	8	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.79
B670	Melaleuca salicina	538	340 360 210	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.45
B671	Eucalyptus racemosa	170	No	7	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B672	Eucalyptus sp.	140	No	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B673	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	12	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
B674	Corymbia intermedia	90	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B675	Lophostemon suaveolens	250	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B676	Corymbia trachyphloia	200	No	13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4
B677	Corymbia trachyphloia	110	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B678	Corymbia trachyphloia	90	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B679	Melaleuca quinquenervia	570	450 350	15	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.84
B68	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B680	Corymbia trachyphloia	178	140 110	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.14
B681	Eucalyptus racemosa	610	No	18	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.32
B682	Melaleuca salicina	120	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B683	Corymbia trachyphloia	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B684	Eucalyptus racemosa	690	430 540	18	13	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.28
B685	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B686	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B687	Corymbia intermedia	255	180 180	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.05
B688	Corymbia intermedia	240	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B689	Melaleuca quinquenervia	163	120 110	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B69	Melaleuca quinquenervia	413	200 240 270	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.95
B690	Melaleuca quinquenervia	386	190 170 210 200	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.63
B691	Corymbia intermedia	260	No	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B692	Melaleuca quinquenervia	116	70 50 50 60	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B693	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B694	Melaleuca quinquenervia	102	60 60 40 40	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B695	Melaleuca quinquenervia	718	220 230 210 450 410	14	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.62
B696	Melaleuca quinquenervia	611	200 230 260 240 260 210 210	14	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.34
B697	Melaleuca quinquenervia	764	540 540	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		9.16
B698	Melaleuca quinquenervia	745	380 460 210 230 320	13	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.94
B699	Melaleuca quinquenervia	732	390 620	13	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.79
B70	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B700	Eucalyptus racemosa	290	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
B701	Eucalyptus racemosa	130	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B702	Eucalyptus racemosa	250	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B703	Eucalyptus racemosa	290	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.48
B704	Melaleuca quinquenervia	326	150 200 210	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.92
B705	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B706	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B707	Melaleuca quinquenervia	733	470 310 440 140 80	13	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.79
B708	Melaleuca quinquenervia	351	260 190 140	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.21
B709	Melaleuca quinquenervia	490	No	13	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.88
B71	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B710	Lophostemon suaveolens	60	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B711	Melaleuca quinquenervia	460	No	12	5	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.52
B712	Lophostemon suaveolens	50	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B713	Corymbia trachyphloia	564	340 450	16	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.77
B714	Melaleuca quinquenervia	470	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.64
B715	Corymbia sp.	180	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
B716	Corymbia intermedia	220	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
B717	Melaleuca quinquenervia	103	90 50	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B718	Eucalyptus racemosa	800	No	15	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
B719	Eucalyptus racemosa	340	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
B72	Lophostemon suaveolens	100	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B720	Eucalyptus racemosa	550	No	18	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.6
B721	Eucalyptus racemosa	440	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.28
B722	Eucalyptus racemosa	754	590 470	18	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.05
B723	Eucalyptus racemosa	870	No	16	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.44
B724	Eucalyptus racemosa	670	No	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.04
B725	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	110 70	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B726	Lophostemon suaveolens	174	110 100 90	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.09
B727	Lophostemon suaveolens	137	80 70 70 50	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B728	Lophostemon suaveolens	128	100 80	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B729	Lophostemon suaveolens	110	90 50 40	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B73	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B730	Eucalyptus racemosa	1040	No	20	14	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		12.48
B731	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B732	Eucalyptus racemosa	1204	800 580 560 400	21	15	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		14.45
B733	Eucalyptus tereticornis	520	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.24
B734	Melaleuca quinquenervia	679	480 480	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.15
B735	Eucalyptus racemosa	790	No	13	5	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain	dying	9.48
B736	Lophostemon suaveolens	440	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.28
B737	Eucalyptus racemosa	287	140 250	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.44
B738	Melaleuca quinquenervia	461	400 230	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.54
B739	Melaleuca quinquenervia	490	No	10	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.88
B74	Lophostemon suaveolens	140	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B740	Lophostemon suaveolens	140	No	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B741	Melaleuca quinquenervia	577	420 170 250 220 130	11	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.93
B742	Lophostemon suaveolens	227	170 150	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.72
B743	Corymbia intermedia	290	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.48
B744	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	240 180	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.6
B745	Lophostemon suaveolens	90	No	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B746	Lophostemon suaveolens	190	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B747	Corymbia intermedia	270	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
B748	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.24
B749	Lophostemon suaveolens	110	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B75	Melaleuca quinquenervia	292	230 180	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.5
B750	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B751	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B752	Eucalyptus racemosa	230	No	9	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B753	Corymbia intermedia	250	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3
B754	Melaleuca quinquenervia	282	130 250	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.38
B755	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B756	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	7	2	Fair	Crown Decline	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B757	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B758	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B759	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	4	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B76	Melaleuca quinquenervia	210	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.52
B760	Melaleuca quinquenervia	421	310 220 180	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.05
B762	Eucalyptus tereticornis	320	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.84
B763	Eucalyptus tereticornis	150	120 90	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B764	Eucalyptus tereticornis	410	270 250 180	13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.92
B765	Eucalyptus tereticornis	160	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B766	Eucalyptus tereticornis	391	300 250	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.69
B767	Eucalyptus tereticornis	361	250 260	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.33
B768	Eucalyptus tereticornis	210	190 90	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.52
B769	Eucalyptus tereticornis	340	No	16	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.08
B77	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
B770	Eucalyptus tereticornis	100	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B771	Eucalyptus tereticornis	380	No	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
B772	Lophostemon suaveolens	108	90 60	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B773	Eucalyptus tereticornis	224	200 100	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.68
B774	Eucalyptus tereticornis	260	No	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B775	Eucalyptus tereticornis	180	No	13	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
B776	Eucalyptus tereticornis	110	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B777	Eucalyptus tereticornis	220	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.64
B778	Eucalyptus tereticornis	317	270 140 90	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.81
B779	Eucalyptus tereticornis	400	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.8
B78	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
B780	Eucalyptus tereticornis	430	No	16	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.16
B781	Eucalyptus tereticornis	110	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B782	Eucalyptus tereticornis	150	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B783	Eucalyptus tereticornis	260	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.12
B784	Eucalyptus tereticornis	160	No	13	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B785	Eucalyptus tereticornis	70	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B786	Eucalyptus tereticornis	100	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B787	Eucalyptus tereticornis	260	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B788	Eucalyptus tereticornis	80	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B789	Eucalyptus tereticornis	330	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
B79	Melaleuca quinquenervia	270	No	11	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
B790	Eucalyptus tereticornis	320	No	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
B791	Eucalyptus tereticornis	280	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B792	Eucalyptus tereticornis	390	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.68
B793	Eucalyptus tereticornis	170	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B794	Eucalyptus tereticornis	239	220 70 60	11	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.86
B795	Eucalyptus tereticornis	160	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B796	Eucalyptus tereticornis	110	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B797	Eucalyptus tereticornis	270	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
B798	Eucalyptus tereticornis	170	No	12	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B799	Eucalyptus tereticornis	130	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B80	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B800	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1190	No	30	15	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Retain	5cm x2	14.28
B801	Eucalyptus tereticornis	270	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.24
B802	Eucalyptus tereticornis	300	No	15	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B803	Eucalyptus tereticornis	310	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.72
B804	Eucalyptus tereticornis	350	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.2
B805	Eucalyptus tereticornis	209	200 60	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.51
B806	Eucalyptus tereticornis	557	520 200	20	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.69
B807	Eucalyptus tereticornis	110	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B808	Eucalyptus tereticornis	110	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B809	Eucalyptus tereticornis	367	260 250 70	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.41
B81	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.88
B810	Eucalyptus tereticornis	210	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B811	Eucalyptus tereticornis	536	520 130	17	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.43

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B812	Eucalyptus tereticornis	360	No	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
B813	Eucalyptus tereticornis	320	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
B814	Eucalyptus tereticornis	464	460 60	13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.57
B815	Corymbia trachyphloia	720	No	23	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.64
B816	Corymbia trachyphloia	540	No	24	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Remove	5cm c2	6.48
B817	Eucalyptus racemosa	900	No	24	15	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Retain	30cm x1, 10cm x1,	10.8
B818	Eucalyptus racemosa	700	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		8.4
B819	Eucalyptus racemosa	1010	No	20	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Retain	5cm x1	12.12
B82	Melaleuca quinquenervia	402	270 230 190	11	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.83
B820	Eucalyptus racemosa	780	No	20	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Retain	5cm x2, 10cm x1	9.36
B821	Eucalyptus racemosa	680	No	18	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Retain	10cmx1 20cm x2	8.16
B822	Eucalyptus seeana	680	No	18	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	Multiple Hollows	Remove	20cm x1 5cm x2	8.16
B823	Melaleuca quinquenervia	722	490 530	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.66
B824	Melaleuca quinquenervia	600	No	18	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.2
B825	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	16	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
B826	Melaleuca quinquenervia	260	No	13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B827	Melaleuca quinquenervia	370	No	16	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
B828	Melaleuca quinquenervia	437	210 250 190 220	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.25
B829	Melaleuca quinquenervia	380	No	27	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
B83	Melaleuca quinquenervia	442	270 210 280	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.3
B830	Melaleuca quinquenervia	975	920 260 190	18	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		11.7
B831	Melaleuca quinquenervia	509	370 350	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.11
B832	Lophostemon suaveolens	120	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B833	Eucalyptus racemosa	740	No	20	0	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.88
B834	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.96
B835	Lophostemon suaveolens	230	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.76
B836	Melaleuca quinquenervia	530	No	17	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.36
B837	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B838	Melaleuca quinquenervia	430	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.16
B839	Lophostemon suaveolens	310	No	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.72
B84	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B840	Melaleuca quinquenervia	175	150 90	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.1
B841	Lophostemon suaveolens	280	No	11	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B842	Lophostemon suaveolens	480	290 320 210	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.76
B843	Lophostemon suaveolens	390	No	10	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.68
B844	Lophostemon suaveolens	360	No	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.32
B845	Lophostemon suaveolens	280	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B846	Lophostemon suaveolens	300	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.6
B847	Eucalyptus tereticornis	340	No	10	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain	Tree fallen over still alive	4.08
B848	Corymbia intermedia	270	No	7	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain	Tree fallen over still alive	3.24
B849	Lophostemon suaveolens	210	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B85	Corymbia intermedia	110	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B850	Lophostemon suaveolens	380	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.56
B851	Eucalyptus tereticornis	200	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B852	Corymbia intermedia	350	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.2
B853	Eucalyptus racemosa	800	No	19	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		9.6
B854	Eucalyptus racemosa	364	290 220	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.37
B855	Lophostemon suaveolens	180	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
B856	Corymbia trachyphloia	380	No	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.56
B857	Lophostemon suaveolens	110	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B858	Corymbia trachyphloia	300	No	20	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.6
B859	Corymbia trachyphloia	180	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
B86	Corymbia intermedia	200	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4
B860	Corymbia trachyphloia	210	No	12	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.52
B861	Corymbia trachyphloia	190	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B862	Corymbia trachyphloia	400	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.8
B863	Lophostemon suaveolens	250	No	9	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3
B864	Eucalyptus racemosa	240	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.88
B865	Corymbia trachyphloia	440	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.28

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B866	Corymbia trachyphloia	180	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
B867	Corymbia trachyphloia	590	No	18	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.08
B868	Eucalyptus racemosa	150	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B869	Corymbia trachyphloia	480	No	19	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.76
B87	Lophostemon suaveolens	190	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B870	Eucalyptus tereticornis	700	No	25	13	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		8.4
B871	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B872	Melaleuca quinquenervia	370	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.44
B873	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B874	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.64
B875	Melaleuca quinquenervia	841	380 750	17	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		10.09
B876	Melaleuca quinquenervia	490	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.88
B877	Eucalyptus racemosa	200	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B878	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	13	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
B879	Melaleuca quinquenervia	276	190 200	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.31
B88	Melaleuca quinquenervia	269	200 180	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.23
B880	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B881	Melaleuca quinquenervia	589	330 330 360	12	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		7.07
B882	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B883	Melaleuca quinquenervia	400	340 210	16	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.8
B884	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4
B885	Melaleuca quinquenervia	360	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.32
B886	Melaleuca quinquenervia	280	No	13	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.36
B887	Melaleuca quinquenervia	370	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.44
B888	Melaleuca quinquenervia	375	260 270	15	9	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.5
B889	Melaleuca quinquenervia	444	360 260	16	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.33
B89	Melaleuca quinquenervia	330	No	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.96
B890	Melaleuca quinquenervia	470	No	17	8	Poor	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.64
B891	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	15	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B892	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B893	Melaleuca quinquenervia	320	No	15	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
B894	Melaleuca quinquenervia	352	290 200	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.23
B895	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	14	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.08
B896	Melaleuca quinquenervia	320	No	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
B897	Melaleuca quinquenervia	260	No	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.12
B898	Melaleuca quinquenervia	203	140 70 130	6	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.44
B899	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B90	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B900	Melaleuca quinquenervia	336	200 270	15	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.03
B901	Melaleuca quinquenervia	443	300 250 210	13	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		5.32
B902	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.88
B903	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	10	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.48
B904	Melaleuca quinquenervia	250	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3
B905	Melaleuca quinquenervia	340	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.08
B906	Melaleuca quinquenervia	659	480 280 260 240	14	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.91
B907	Melaleuca quinquenervia	290	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
B908	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B909	Eucalyptus tereticornis	80	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B91	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	170 170	8	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B910	Eucalyptus tereticornis	100	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B911	Eucalyptus tereticornis	150	No	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B912	Corymbia trachyphloia	610	No	25	13	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.32
B913	Corymbia trachyphloia	200	No	14	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.4
B914	Corymbia trachyphloia	170	No	13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.04
B915	Corymbia trachyphloia	540	No	24	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.48
B916	Lophostemon suaveolens	110	No	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B917	Corymbia trachyphloia	290	No	14	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.48
B918	Corymbia trachyphloia	210	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.52
B919	Eucalyptus tereticornis	450	No	25	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.4

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B92	Melaleuca quinquenervia	435	260 270 220	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.22
B920	Eucalyptus racemosa	159	90 70 70 50 70	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B921	Corymbia trachyphloia	490	No	19	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.88
B922	Corymbia trachyphloia	80	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B923	Eucalyptus tereticornis	90	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B924	Corymbia trachyphloia	110	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B925	Corymbia trachyphloia	70	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B926	Corymbia trachyphloia	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B927	Melaleuca quinquenervia	198	150 130	6	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.38
B928	Corymbia trachyphloia	300	No	18	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.6
B929	Melaleuca quinquenervia	350	No	10	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.2
B93	Melaleuca quinquenervia	437	220 300 230	9	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		5.25
B930	Melaleuca quinquenervia	319	190 200 160	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.83
B931	Melaleuca quinquenervia	339	210 220 150	12	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.07
B932	Lophostemon suaveolens	70	No	5	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B933	Melaleuca quinquenervia	156	110 110	6	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B934	Melaleuca quinquenervia	204	110 140 100	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.45
B935	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B936	Lophostemon suaveolens	130	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B937	Lophostemon suaveolens	160	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B938	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	12	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
B939	Melaleuca quinquenervia	309	270 150	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.71
B94	Melaleuca quinquenervia	130	No	9	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B940	Melaleuca quinquenervia	175	150 90	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.1
B941	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	13	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4
B942	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	130 190	10	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
B943	Melaleuca quinquenervia	230	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.76
B944	Melaleuca quinquenervia	140	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B945	Melaleuca quinquenervia	190	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.28
B946	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	7	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B947	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	9	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B948	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	7	8	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B949	Melaleuca quinquenervia	200	No	4	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.4
B95	Melaleuca quinquenervia	70	No	6	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B950	Lophostemon suaveolens	300	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.6
B951	Eucalyptus tereticornis	360	No	20	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		4.32
B952	Melaleuca quinquenervia	191	140 130	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.29
B953	Melaleuca quinquenervia	295	180 160 170	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.54
B954	Melaleuca quinquenervia	191	140 130	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.29
B955	Melaleuca quinquenervia	180	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.16
B956	Melaleuca quinquenervia	220	No	13	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.64
B957	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	11	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B958	Melaleuca quinquenervia	160	No	12	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B959	Lophostemon suaveolens	150	No	11	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B96	Melaleuca quinquenervia	150	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B960	Melaleuca quinquenervia	170	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.04
B961	Melaleuca quinquenervia	240	No	14	5	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2.88
B962	Melaleuca quinquenervia	347	250 240	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		4.16
B963	Melaleuca quinquenervia	278	140 240	12	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.33
B964	Lophostemon suaveolens	324	270 180	13	6	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		3.89
B965	Melaleuca quinquenervia	581	350 250 390	15	10	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		6.97
B966	Corymbia intermedia	540	No	25	12	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		6.48
B967	Melaleuca quinquenervia	80	No	5	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B968	Melaleuca quinquenervia	120	No	8	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B969	Melaleuca quinquenervia	110	No	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B97	Melaleuca quinquenervia	310	No	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.72
B970	Melaleuca quinquenervia	122	100 70	8	2	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B971	Eucalyptus racemosa	60	No	6	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Retain		2
B972	Eucalyptus tereticornis	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Multi Stem	Tree Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Tree Health	Health Comment	Tree Structure	Structure Comment	Habitat Features	Status	Comments	TPZ (m)
B973	Eucalyptus tereticornis	60	No	5	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2
B974	Melaleuca quinquenervia	647	380 310 360 220	14	7	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		7.76
B975	Lophostemon suaveolens	300	No	8	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B976	Lophostemon suaveolens	252	210 140	7	3	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.024
B977	Lophostemon suaveolens	240	No	4	2	Fair	Typical	Poor	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2.88
B978	Lophostemon suaveolens	320	No	9	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.84
B98	Melaleuca quinquenervia	300	No	10	4	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		3.6
B99	Melaleuca quinquenervia	90	No	7	1	Fair	Typical	Fair	Typical	No visible habitat features	Remove		2

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Supersede d	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
19047	Animalia	Insecta	Hesperiidae	Cephrenes augiades sperthias	orange palm-dart			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19046	Animalia	Insecta	Hesperiidae	Cephrenes trichopepla	yellow palm-dart			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19025	Animalia	Insecta	Hesperiidae	Ocybadistes walkeri sothis	green grass-dart			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19032	Animalia	Insecta	Hesperiidae	Suniana sunias rektivitta	wide-brand grass-dart			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19021	Animalia	Insecta	Hesperiidae	Taractrocera dolon dolon	river-sand grass-dart			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19022	Animalia	Insecta	Hesperiidae	Taractrocera ina	no-brand grass-dart			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
27	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Acrodipsas illidgei	Illidge's ant-blue	V		No	Yes	QA	No		66	0	66
19264	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Candalides absimilis	common pencilled-blue			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19211	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Hypochrysops apelles apelles	copper jewel			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19205	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Hypochrysops epicurus	mangrove jewel			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19313	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Lampides boeticus	long-tailed pea-blue			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19277	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Nacaduba berenice berenice	large purple line-blue			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19280	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Nacaduba biocellata biocellata	two-spotted line-blue			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19306	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Neolucia agricola agricola	fringed heath-blue			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19239	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Ogyris amarylitis amarylitis	satin azure (Bassian subspecies)			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19290	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Prosotas dubiosa dubiosa	purple line-blue			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
20036	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Theclinesthes sulpitius	samphire blue			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19316	Animalia	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Zizina otis labradus	common grass-blue (Australian subspecies)			No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
19149	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Acraea andromacha andromacha	glasswing			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19147	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Charaxes sempronius sempronius	tailed emperor			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19178	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Danaus affinis affinis	swamp tiger			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19179	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Danaus petilia	lesser wanderer			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19177	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Danaus plexippus	monarch			No	No	II	No		1	0	1
19185	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Euploea corinna	common crow			No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
19163	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Hypolimnas bolina nerina	varied eggfly			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19172	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Junonia villida villida	meadow argus			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19122	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Melanitis leda bankia	evening brown			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19159	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Phaedyma shepherdii shepherdii	white-banded plane (southern subspecies)			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19176	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Tirumala hamata hamata	blue tiger			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19169	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	Vanessa kershawi	Australian painted lady			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19075	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	Cressida cressida cressida	clearwing swallowtail			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19061	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	Graphium choredon	blue triangle			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19062	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	Graphium eurypylus lycaon	pale triangle			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19068	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	Papilio aegaeus aegaeus	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)			No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
19067	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	Papilio anactus	dainty swallowtail			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19074	Animalia	Insecta	Papilionidae	Papilio demoleus sthenelus	chequered swallowtail			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
19110	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Belenois java teutonia	caper white			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19078	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Catopsilia pomona	lemon migrant			No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
19077	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Catopsilia pyranthe crokera	white migrant			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19111	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Cepora perimale scyllara	caper gull (Australian subspecies)			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19104	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Delias aganippe	spotted jezebel			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19098	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Delias argenthona argenthona	scarlet jezebel			No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
19107	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Delias nigrina	black jezebel			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19108	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Delias nysa nysa	yellow-spotted jezebel (Australian subspecies)			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19090	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Elodina parthia	striated pearl-white			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
19086	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Eurema hecabe	large grass-yellow			No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
19118	Animalia	Insecta	Pieridae	Pieris rapae	cabbage white			No	No	II	No		3	0	3
36162	Animalia	Malacostraca	Parastacidae	Cherax depressus				No	No	Q	No		1	0	1
26908	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	Anguilla australis	southern shortfin eel			No	No	QAI	No		39	0	39
26910	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	Anguilla reinhardtii	longfin eel			No	No	QAI	No		62	0	62
26938	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Cichlidae	Oreochromis mossambicus	Mozambique mouthbrooder			No	No	II	No		9	0	9
26941	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Clupeidae	Nematolosa erebi	bony bream			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
26952	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	Gobiomorphus australis	striped gudgeon			No	No	QA	No		62	0	62
26954	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	Hypseleotris compressa	empire gudgeon			No	No	QAI	No		79	0	79
26955	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Eleotridae	Hypseleotris galii	firetail gudgeon			No	No	QA	No		83	0	83
27011	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Hemiramphidae	Arrhamphus sclerolepis	snubnose garfish			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
27017	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Kuhliidae	Kuhlia rupestris	jungle perch			No	No	QI	No		1	0	1
27021	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Megalopidae	Megalops cyprinoides	oxeye herring			No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
27024	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Melanotaeniidae	Melanotaenia duboulayi	crimsonspotted rainbowfish			No	No	QA	No		14	0	14
27032	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Melanotaeniidae	Rhadinocentrus ornatus	ornate rainbowfish			No	No	QA	Yes		42	0	42
27035	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Mugilidae	Mugil cephalus	sea mullet			No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Supersede d	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
27043	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Percichthyidae	Percalates novemaculeata	Australian bass			No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
27054	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Plotosidae	Tandanus tandanus	freshwater catfish			No	No	QA	No		12	0	12
27055	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	Gambusia holbrooki	mosquitofish			No	No	II	No		89	0	89
19690	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	Xiphophorus hellerii	swordtail			No	No	II	No		65	0	65
42619	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Synbranchidae	Ophistemon				No	No		No		2	0	2
27089	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Terapontidae	Leiopotherapon unicolor	spangled perch			No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
716	Animalia	Amphibia	Bufo	Rhinella marina	cane toad			No	No	II	No		121	100	121
617	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria balatus	slender bleating treefrog	C		No	No	QA	No		2	2	2
627	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria caerulea	common green treefrog	C		No	No	QAI	No		38	32	38
608	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria fallax	eastern sedgefrog	C		No	No	QA	No		357	342	357
611	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria gracilenta	graceful treefrog	C		No	No	QA	No		43	39	43
614	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria latopalmata	broad palmed rocketfrog	C		No	No	QA	No		4	4	4
604	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria nasuta	striped rocketfrog	C		No	No	QAI	No		86	84	86
42565	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria pyrrina				No	No		No		23	23	23
600	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria rubella	ruddy treefrog	C		No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
589	Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	Litoria tyleri	southern laughing treefrog	C		No	No	QA	No		14	12	14
706	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Adelotus brevis	tusked frog	V		No	Yes	QA	No		27	24	27
42568	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes grayi				No	No		No		1	1	1
681	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes peronii	striped marshfrog	C		No	No	QA	No		196	188	196
684	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes tasmaniensis	spotted grassfrog	C		No	No	QA	No		2	1	2
680	Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Platypsectrum ornatum	ornate burrowing frog	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
696	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia parinsignifera	beeping froglet	C		No	No	QA	No		15	6	15
698	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia signifera	clicking froglet	C		No	No	QA	No		14	13	14
686	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia tinnula	wallum froglet	V		No	Yes	QA	No		6	6	6
674	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Mixophyes fasciolatus	great barred frog	C		No	No	QA	No		65	63	65
661	Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Pseudophryne raveni	copper backed broodfrog	C		No	No	Q	No		58	54	58
1419	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	yellow-rumped thornbill	C		No	No	QA	No		10	0	10
1421	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza lineata	striated thornbill	C		No	No	QA	No		8	0	8
1422	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza nana	yellow thornbill	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1423	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza pusilla	brown thornbill	C		No	No	QA	No		37	0	37
1425	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza reguloides	buff-rumped thornbill	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1408	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone levigaster	mangrove gerygone	C		No	No	QAI	No		12	0	12
1410	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone mouki	brown gerygone	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
1396	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone olivacea	white-throated gerygone	C		No	No	QAI	No		38	0	38
1403	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Pyrrholaemus sagittatus	speckled warbler	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
1381	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Sericornis citreogularis	yellow-throated scrubwren	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
1382	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Sericornis frontalis	white-browed scrubwren	C		No	No	QA	No		18	0	18
1371	Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	Smicronis brevirostris	weebill	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
1742	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Accipiter cirrocephalus	collared sparrowhawk	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1729	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Accipiter fasciatus	brown goshawk	C		No	No	QAI	No		11	0	11
1730	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1732	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	C		No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
1721	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Aviceda subcristata	Pacific baza	C		No	No	QAI	No		10	0	10
1722	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Circus approximans	swamp harrier	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1723	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Circus assimilis	spotted harrier	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1725	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Elanus axillaris	black-shouldered kite	C		No	No	QAI	No		24	0	24
1718	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	C		No	No	QAI	No		66	0	66
1720	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Haliastur indus	brahminy kite	C		No	No	QAI	No		106	0	106
1707	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Haliastur spheurnus	whistling kite	C		No	No	QAI	No		127	0	127
1710	Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	Hieraetus morphnoides	little eagle	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1305	Animalia	Aves	Acrocephalidae	Acrocephalus australis	Australian reed-warbler	C		No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
1973	Animalia	Aves	Aegothelidae	Aegothales cristatus	Australian owl-nightjar	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
1776	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Ceyx azureus	azure kingfisher	C		No	No	QAI	No		8	0	8
1767	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Dacelo novaeguineae	laughing kookaburra	C		No	No	QA	No		85	0	85
1760	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus macleayii	forest kingfisher	C		No	No	QAI	No		45	0	45
1762	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus	sacred kingfisher	C		No	No	QAI	No		53	0	53
1759	Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sordidus	Torresian kingfisher	C		No	No	QAI	No		17	0	17
1992	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas castanea	chestnut teal	C		No	No	QA	No		74	0	74
1993	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas gracilis	grey teal	C		No	No	QAI	No		17	0	17
1994	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas platyrhynchos	northern mallard			No	No	II	No		3	0	3
1998	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Anas superciliosa	Pacific black duck	C		No	No	QAI	No		68	0	68
1999	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Aythya australis	hardhead	C		No	No	QAI	No		22	0	22

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Supersede d	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
2001	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Biziura lobata	musk duck	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
2003	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata	Australian wood duck	C		No	No	QA	No		61	0	61
2005	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Cygnus atratus	black swan	C		No	No	QA	No		13	0	13
1977	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Dendrocygna arcuata	wandering whistling-duck	C		No	No	QAI	No		5	0	5
1978	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Dendrocygna eytoni	plumed whistling-duck	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1980	Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	Malacorhynchus membranaceus	pink-eared duck	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1279	Animalia	Aves	Anhingidae	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Australasian darter	C		No	No	QAI	No		45	0	45
1963	Animalia	Aves	Anseranatidae	Anseranas semipalmata	maggie goose	C		No	No	QAI	No		19	0	19
1965	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	Apus pacificus	fork-tailed swift	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1971	Animalia	Aves	Apodidae	Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		11	0	11
1829	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea alba modesta	eastern great egret	C		No	No	QAI	No		178	0	178
1831	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea intermedia	intermediate egret	C		No	No	QAI	No		61	0	61
1832	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea pacifica	white-necked heron	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
1830	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Bubulcus ibis	cattle egret	C		No	No	QAI	No		55	0	55
1839	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Butorides striata	striated heron	C		No	No	QAI	No		6	0	6
1840	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta garzetta	little egret	C		No	No	QAI	No		112	0	112
1826	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta novaehollandiae	white-faced heron	C		No	No	QAI	No		395	0	395
1813	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta sacra	eastern reef egret	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1816	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ixobrychus dubius	Australian little bittern	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1815	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Ixobrychus flavicollis	black bittern	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1818	Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	Nycticorax caledonicus	nankeen night-heron	C		No	No	QAI	No		8	0	8
1659	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus cyanopterus	dusky woodswallow	C		No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
1660	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus leucorhynchus	white-breasted woodswallow	C		No	No	QA	No		29	0	29
1654	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis	pied butcherbird	C		No	No	QA	No		79	0	79
1656	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus	grey butcherbird	C		No	No	QA	No		48	0	48
1644	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie	C		No	No	QAI	No		106	0	106
1645	Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	Strepera graculina	pied currawong	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1956	Animalia	Aves	Burhinidae	Burhinus grallarius	bush stone-curlew	C		No	No	QAI	No		23	0	23
1191	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua galerita	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C		No	No	QAI	No		41	0	41
1194	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua sanguinea	little corella	C		No	No	QAI	No		5	0	5
22494	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	V	V	No	Yes	QA	No		1	0	1
1193	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla	galah	C		No	No	QA	No		49	0	49
1185	Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda funerea	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1636	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C		No	No	QAI	No		81	0	81
1637	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina papuensis	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1639	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Edolisoma tenuirostre	common cicadabird	C		No	No	QAI	No		11	0	11
1640	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage leucomela	varied triller	C		No	No	QAI	No		15	0	15
1642	Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage tricolor	white-winged triller	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1946	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Charadrius bicinctus	double-banded plover	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		71	0	71
1948	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Charadrius leschenaultii	greater sand plover	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		13	3	13
1936	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Charadrius mongolus	lesser sand plover	E	E	No	Yes	QAI	No		31	10	31
1937	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Charadrius ruficapillus	red-capped plover	C		No	No	QAI	No		231	0	231
1940	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Elseyornis melanops	black-fronted dotterel	C		No	No	QAI	No		100	0	100
1942	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Erythronyx cinctus	red-kneed dotterel	C		No	No	QA	No		7	0	7
1944	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Pluvialis fulva	Pacific golden plover	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		187	0	187
1931	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Pluvialis squatarola	grey plover	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		3	0	3
27774	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles	masked lapwing	C		No	No	QAI	No		336	0	336
1933	Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles novaehollandiae	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C		No	No	QAI	No		57	0	57
1294	Animalia	Aves	Cisticolidae	Cisticola exilis	golden-headed cisticola	C		No	No	QAI	No		39	0	39
1625	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Climacteris affinis	white-browed treecreeper	C		No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
1628	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Climacteris picumnus	brown treecreeper	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1617	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Cormobates leucophaea	white-throated treecreeper	C		No	No	QA	No		10	0	10
18293	Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	Cormobates leucophaea metastasis	white-throated treecreeper (southern)	C		No	No	QA	No		32	0	32
1804	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Columba livia	rock dove			No	No	II	No		5	0	5
1810	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia humeralis	bar-shouldered dove	C		No	No	QAI	No		48	0	48
18323	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Geopelia placida	peaceful dove	C		No	No	QAI	No		47	0	47
1789	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Lopholaimus antarcticus	topknot pigeon	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1791	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Macropygia phasianella	brown cuckoo-dove	C		No	No	QAI	No		5	0	5
1793	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes	crested pigeon	C		No	No	QA	No		69	0	69
1795	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Phaps chalcoptera	common bronzewing	C		No	No	QA	No		6	0	6
1774	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	Spilopelia chinensis	spotted dove			No	No	II	No		69	0	69
1779	Animalia	Aves	Coraciidae	Eurystomus orientalis	dollarbird	C		No	No	QAI	No		35	0	35

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Supersede d	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
1609	Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus orru	Torresian crow	C		No	No	QAI	No		87	0	87
1754	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis flabelliformis	fan-tailed cuckoo	C		No	No	QAI	No		19	0	19
1743	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis variolosus	brush cuckoo	C		No	No	QAI	No		7	0	7
1751	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Centropus phasianinus	pheasant coucal	C		No	No	QA	No		43	0	43
1744	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites basal	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo	C		No	No	QAI	No		5	0	5
1745	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites lucidus	shining bronze-cuckoo	C		No	No	QAI	No		26	0	26
1756	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites minutillus barnardi	Eastern little bronze-cuckoo	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1738	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Eudynamis orientalis	eastern koel	C		No	No	QAI	No		23	0	23
1740	Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	Scythrops novaehollandiae	channel-billed cuckoo	C		No	No	QAI	No		10	0	10
1611	Animalia	Aves	Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	mistletoebird	C		No	No	QAI	No		28	0	28
1601	Animalia	Aves	Dicruridae	Dicrurus bracteatus	spangled drongo	C		No	No	QAI	No		55	0	55
22469	Animalia	Aves	Dicruridae	Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus	spangled drongo (eastern Australia)	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1366	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Lonchura castaneothorax	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C		No	No	QAI	No		15	0	15
1367	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Lonchura punctulata	nutmeg mannikin			No	No	II	No		3	0	3
1359	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Neochmia temporalis	red-browed finch	C		No	No	QA	No		34	0	34
1342	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia bichenovii	double-barred finch	C		No	No	QA	No		38	0	38
1343	Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia guttata	zebra finch	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1949	Animalia	Aves	Eurostopodidae	Eurostopodus mystacalis	white-throated nightjar	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
1704	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides	nankeen kestrel	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
1691	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco longipennis	Australian hobby	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
1692	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus macropus	Australian peregrine falcon	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1429	Animalia	Aves	Falcunculidae	Falcunculus frontatus	crested shrike-tit	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1581	Animalia	Aves	Fringillidae	Carduelis carduelis	European goldfinch			No	No	II	No		1	0	1
1925	Animalia	Aves	Haematopodidae	Haematopus fuliginosus	sooty oystercatcher	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1926	Animalia	Aves	Haematopodidae	Haematopus longirostris	Australian pied oystercatcher	C		No	No	QAI	No		40	0	40
1927	Animalia	Aves	Haematopodidae	Haematopus sp.		C		No	No	U	No		1	0	1
1572	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena	welcome swallow	C		No	No	QAI	No		51	0	51
1561	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Hirundo rustica	barn swallow	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1585	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon ariel	fairy martin	C		No	No	QA	No		9	0	9
1573	Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans	tree martin	C		No	No	QAI	No		9	0	9
1928	Animalia	Aves	Iacaniidae	Irediparra gallinacea	comb-crested jacana	C		No	No	QAI	No		18	0	18
1912	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	silver gull	C		No	No	QAI	No		42	0	42
1886	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Gelochelidon macrotarsa	Australian tern	C		No	No	QAI	No		185	0	185
1908	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Gygis alba	white tern	C		No	No	VU	No		1	1	1
1896	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		208	0	208
1899	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Sterna hirundo	common tern	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1905	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Sternula albifrons	little tern	SL	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		6	0	6
1907	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Thalasseus bengalensis	lesser crested tern	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1895	Animalia	Aves	Laridae	Thalasseus bergii	crested tern	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		18	0	18
1289	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Cincloramphus timoriensis	tawny grassbird	C		No	No	QAI	No		22	0	22
1287	Animalia	Aves	Locustellidae	Poodytes gramineus	little grassbird	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1570	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus cyaneus	superb fairy-wren	C		No	No	QA	No		7	0	7
18458	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti	variegated fairy-wren	C		No	No	QA	No		49	0	49
1558	Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus melanoccephalus	red-backed fairy-wren	C		No	No	QA	No		60	0	60
1694	Animalia	Aves	Megapodiidae	Alectura lathamii	Australian brush-turkey	C		No	No	QA	No		8	0	8
1555	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	eastern spinebill	C		No	No	QA	No		8	0	8
1542	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Anthochaera chrysoptera	little wattlebird	C		No	No	QA	No		9	0	9
1523	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Caligavis chrysops	yellow-faced honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		47	0	47
1539	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Entomyzon cyanotis	blue-faced honeyeater	C		No	No	QAI	No		20	0	20
1526	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Epthianura albifrons	white-fronted chat	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1524	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Gavicalis fasciolaris	mangrove honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		22	0	22
1497	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	brown honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		75	0	75
1500	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Manorina melanoccephala	noisy miner	C		No	No	QA	No		72	0	72
1504	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		52	0	52
1507	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus albogularis	white-throated honeyeater	C		No	No	QAI	No		43	0	43
1485	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus lunatus	white-naped honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1489	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Myzomela sanguinolenta	scarlet honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		44	0	44
1493	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon citreogularis	little friarbird	C		No	No	QAI	No		8	0	8
1494	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Philemon corniculatus	noisy friarbird	C		No	No	QAI	No		59	0	59
1482	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Phylidonyris niger	white-cheeked honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1471	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Plectrohyncha lanceolata	striped honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		7	0	7
1513	Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula fusca	fuscous honeyeater	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Supersede d	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
1764	Animalia	Aves	Meropidae	Merops ornatus	rainbow bee-eater	C		No	No	QAI	No		40	0	40
1589	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Grallina cyanoleuca	maggie-lark	C		No	No	QAI	No		93	0	93
1595	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Monarcha melanopsis	black-faced monarch	C		No	No	QAI	No		14	0	14
1598	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Mylagra alecto	shining flycatcher	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1599	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Mylagra cyanoleuca	satın flycatcher	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1600	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Mylagra inquieta	restless flycatcher	C		No	No	QA	No		7	0	7
1586	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Mylagra rubecula	leaden flycatcher	C		No	No	QAI	No		35	0	35
1597	Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	Symposiachrus trivirgatus	spectacted monarch	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1455	Animalia	Aves	Motacillidae	Anthus novaeseelandiae	Australasian pipit	C		No	No	QAI	No		10	0	10
1453	Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera	varied sittella	C		No	No	QAI	No		9	0	9
1442	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Oriolus sagittatus	olive-backed oriole	C		No	No	QAI	No		30	0	30
1444	Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	Sphecotheres vieilloti	Australasian figbird	C		No	No	QAI	No		39	0	39
1449	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica	grey shrike-thrush	C		No	No	QAI	No		65	0	65
1450	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla megarrhyncha	little shrike-thrush	C		No	No	QAI	No		10	0	10
1436	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala pectoralis	golden whistler	C		No	No	QAI	No		30	0	30
22474	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala pectoralis youngi	golden whistler (south-eastern Australia)	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1437	Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris	rufous whistler	C		No	No	QAI	No		81	0	81
1702	Animalia	Aves	Pandionidae	Pandion haliaetus cristatus	eastern osprey	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		36	0	36
1389	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus punctatus	spotted pardalote	C		No	No	QA	No		15	0	15
1391	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus sp.		C		No	No	U	No		1	0	1
1392	Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus	striated pardalote	C		No	No	QA	No		64	0	64
1360	Animalia	Aves	Passeridae	Passer domesticus	house sparrow			No	No	II	No		38	0	38
1284	Animalia	Aves	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus conspicillatus	Australian pelican	C		No	No	QAI	No		79	0	79
1347	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Eopsaltria australis	eastern yellow robin	C		No	No	QA	No		62	0	62
1339	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Microeca fascians	jacky winter	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
1329	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Petroica goodenovii	red-capped robin	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1332	Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	Petroica rosea	rose robin	C		No	No	QA	No		10	0	10
1261	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos	little pied cormorant	C		No	No	QAI	No		76	0	76
1275	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax carbo	great cormorant	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
1262	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax sp.		C		No	No	U	No		1	0	1
1263	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	little black cormorant	C		No	No	QA	No		64	0	64
1264	Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax varius	pied cormorant	C		No	No	QAI	No		12	0	12
1699	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Coturnix pectoralis	stubble quail	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1690	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Pavo cristatus	Indian peafowl			No	No	II	No		1	0	1
1687	Animalia	Aves	Phasianidae	Synoicus ypsilophorus	brown quail	C		No	No	QAI	No		25	0	25
1955	Animalia	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides	tawny frogmouth	C		No	No	QA	No		21	0	21
1271	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	Podiceps cristatus	great crested grebe	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1249	Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian grebe	C		No	No	QAI	No		34	0	34
1318	Animalia	Aves	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus temporalis	grey-crowned babbler	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
19709	Animalia	Aves	Procellariidae	Pterodroma leucoptra	Gould's petrel	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1180	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Alisterus scapularis	Australian king-parrot	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1147	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Parvipsitta pusilla	little lorikeet	C		No	No	QA	No		14	0	14
1136	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus adscitus	pale-headed rosella	C		No	No	QA	No		70	0	70
21976	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus adscitus palliceps	pale-headed rosella (southern form)	C		No	No	QA	No		6	0	6
1139	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus eximius	eastern rosella	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1124	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C		No	No	QA	No		33	0	33
1125	Animalia	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus moluccanus	rainbow lorikeet	C		No	No	QA	No		115	0	115
1623	Animalia	Aves	Psophodidae	Psophodes olivaceus	eastern whiplbird	C		No	No	QA	No		32	0	32
1686	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Fulica atra	Eurasian coot	C		No	No	QAI	No		13	0	13
1673	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Gallinula tenebrosa	dusky moorhen	C		No	No	QAI	No		50	0	50
1675	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Gallirallus philippensis	buff-banded rail	C		No	No	QAI	No		5	0	5
1670	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Lewinia pectoralis	Lewin's rail	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1662	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Porphyrio melanotus	purple swamphen	C		No	No	QAI	No		51	0	51
1665	Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia pusilla	Bailton's crane	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1893	Animalia	Aves	Recurvirostridae	Himantopus leucocephalus	pied stilt	C		No	No	QAI	No		135	0	135
1881	Animalia	Aves	Recurvirostridae	Recurvirostra novaehollandiae	red-necked avocet	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1575	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa	grey fantail	C		No	No	QAI	No		65	0	65
1576	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys	willie wagtail	C		No	No	QAI	No		72	0	72
22467	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys	willie wagtail (southern)	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1578	Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura rufifrons	rufous fantail	C		No	No	QAI	No		14	0	14
1885	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	Actitis hypoleucos	common sandpiper	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1872	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	Arenaria interpres	ruddy turnstone	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		23	4	23

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Supersede d	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
1874	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	sharp-tailed sandpiper	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		92	0	92
1875	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	sanderling	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1877	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	red knot	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		2	0	2
1878	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	CR	CE	No	Yes	QAI	No		6	0	6
1880	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		128	0	128
1856	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	great knot	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		19	0	19
1857	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		3	0	3
1865	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian dowitcher	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1867	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	E	E	No	Yes	QAI	No		225	10	225
1855	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit	E	E	No	Yes	QAI	No		4	0	4
1843	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	CR	CE	No	Yes	QAI	No		341	0	341
1845	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		130	0	130
1860	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		26	1	26
1853	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	E	E	No	Yes	QAI	No		24	0	24
1841	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1827	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	terek sandpiper	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		5	0	5
1102	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook	C		No	No	QAI	No		14	0	14
1107	Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	V		No	Yes	QA	No		5	0	5
1314	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna			No	No	II	No		13	0	13
1303	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling			No	No	II	No		10	0	10
1267	Animalia	Aves	Sulidae	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	masked booby	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		1	0	1
1822	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
1823	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill	C		No	No	QAI	No		53	0	53
1825	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		3	0	3
1812	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis	C		No	No	QAI	No		559	0	559
1800	Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis	C		No	No	QAI	No		74	0	74
1094	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>	red-chested button-quail	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
1081	Animalia	Aves	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix varius</i>	painted button-quail	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1108	Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	eastern barn owl	C		No	No	QAI	No		2	0	2
1276	Animalia	Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silvereye	C		No	No	QAI	No		82	0	82
22481	Animalia	Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	silvereye (eastern)	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
930	Animalia	Mammalia	Acrobatidae	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	feathertail glider	C		No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
1071	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox			No	No	II	No		6	0	6
22485	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Antechinus flavipes flavipes</i>	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)	C		No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
811	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Planigale maculata</i>	common planigale	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
793	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	common dunnart	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
714	Animalia	Mammalia	Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong	V		No	Yes	QAI	No		2	1	2
1056	Animalia	Mammalia	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	cat			No	No	II	No		3	0	3
832	Animalia	Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European brown hare			No	No	II	No		7	0	7
906	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus sp.</i>		C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
904	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	red-necked wallaby	C		No	No	QA	No		9	0	9
885	Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	swamp wallaby	C		No	No	QA	No		11	0	11
989	Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	white-striped freetail bat	C		No	No	QA	No		6	0	6
998	Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus lumsdenae</i>	northern free-tailed bat	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
1000	Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	east coast freetail bat	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
767	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat	C		No	No	QAI	No		4	0	4
764	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse			No	No	II	No		6	0	6
743	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
731	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat			No	No	II	No		4	0	4
784	Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot	C		No	No	QAI	No		21	0	21
787	Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	long-nosed bandicoot	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
36760	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	sugar glider	C		No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
877	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus breviceps sensu lato</i>	sugar glider			Yes	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
879	Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolkensis</i>	squirrel glider	C		No	No	QA	No		9	1	9
857	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	short-eared possum	C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
859	Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	common brushtail possum	C		No	No	QA	No		24	0	24
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	E	No	Yes	QA	No		3440	0	3440
2455	Animalia	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	southern greater glider	E	E	No	Yes	QA	No		6	0	6
851	Animalia	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	common ringtail possum	C		No	No	QA	No		14	0	14
984	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	black flying-fox	C		No	No	QAI	No		45	0	45
962	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	C	V	No	Yes	QA	No		30	0	30

WN Taxon ID	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Supersede d	Conservation significant	Establishment	Sensitive species	Area survey lists	Sighting records	Specimen records	Sighting summary
963	Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	Pteropus scapulatus	little red flying-fox	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
1080	Animalia	Mammalia	Suidae	Sus scrofa	pig			No	No	II	No		3	0	3
838	Animalia	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus	short-beaked echidna	SL		No	Yes	QAI	No		4	0	4
972	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus gouldii	Gould's wattled bat	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
22066	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Myotis macropus	large-footed myotis	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
938	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Nyctophilus sp.		C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
933	Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Scotorepens sp.		C		No	No	QA	No		2	0	2
567	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	Diporiphora australis	tommy roundhead	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
554	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	Intellagama lesueurii	eastern water dragon	C		No	No	QA	No		10	0	10
556	Animalia	Reptilia	Agamidae	Pogona barbata	bearded dragon	C		No	No	QA	No		14	0	14
519	Animalia	Reptilia	Boidae	Morelia spilota	carpet python	C		No	No	QA	No		33	0	33
63	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	Chelodina longicollis	eastern snake-necked turtle	C		No	No	QA	No		5	0	5
43	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	Emydura macquarii macquarii	Murray turtle	C		No	No	QA	No		5	0	5
54	Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	Wollumbinia latisternum	saw-shelled turtle	C		No	No	QA	No		3	0	3
37	Animalia	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	Chelonia mydas	green turtle	V	V	No	Yes	QAI	No		1	1	1
522	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	Boiga irregularis	brown tree snake	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
512	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	Dendrelaphis punctulatus	green tree snake	C		No	No	QAI	No		11	0	11
508	Animalia	Reptilia	Colubridae	Tropidonophis mairii	freshwater snake	C		No	No	QAI	No		1	0	1
501	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Cacophis harriettae	white-crowned snake	C		No	No	QA	No		2	1	2
457	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Cryptophis nigrescens	eastern small-eyed snake	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
493	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	Demansia psammophis	yellow-faced whipsnake	C		No	No	QA	No		5	0	5
411	Animalia	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Hemidactylus frenatus	house gecko			No	No	II	No		5	0	5
308	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Anomalopus verreauxii	three-clawed worm-skink	C		No	No	QA	No		4	0	4
312	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Calyptotis scutirostrum	scute-snouted calyptotis	C		No	No	QA	No		9	0	9
277	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Carlia vivax	tussock rainbow-skink	C		No	No	QA	No		5	0	5
31898	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher	elegant snake-eyed skink	C		No	No	QA	No		20	0	20
240	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus spaldingi	straight-browed ctenotus	C		No	No	QAI	No		3	0	3
216	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Cyclodomorphus gerrardii	pink-tongued lizard	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
190	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Eulamprus quoyii	eastern water skink	C		No	No	QA	No		5	0	5
180	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lampropholis amicula	friendly sunskink	C		No	No	QA	No		1	0	1
184	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lampropholis delicata	dark-flecked garden sunskink	C		No	No	QA	No		16	0	16
107	Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	Tiliqua scincoides scincoides	eastern bluetongue	C		No	No	QA	No		5	0	5
94	Animalia	Reptilia	Typhlopidae	Anilius proximus	proximus blind snake	C		No	No	QA	No		1	1	1
61	Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	Varanus varius	lace monitor	C		No	No	QA	No		6	0	6
26888	Animalia	Incertae sedis	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unknown or Code Pending			No	No	U	No		38	0	38

Appendix 8:
BioCondition Data
Sheets – Project Area

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	20 June 2023	Collector:	J Armstrong, J Merrigan			AU1 - Transect 1
Time:	9am	Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE:	12.3.6 - <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland with a grassy ground layer					
Mapped RE:	Non remnant					
Field RE:	Non remnant. Disturbed area. Garden plantings with scattered <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus carnea</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
1 degree	South; Bearing 6°	Lower slope		Watercourse		
Slope Shape:	convex					
Datum:	GDA94	Zone:	56	Coordinates:		

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total:	1.5 lm per Site	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant:	Associated / Suppressed:
	Per ha Total:	15 lm per ha			<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Ficus obliqua</i>
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	None
					0%
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	None				0
Grass	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>				1
Forb	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>				1
Non-native plant cover					50

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	0	0	10	15	10	7
Non-native forbs and shrubs	0	0	2	5	60	13.4
Litter	0	0	20	5	10	7
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	100	100	68	75	20	72.6
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	440	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	1	Total Large Trees (ha):	2
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	260	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	0		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	common
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> *	occasional
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	common
<i>Paspalum notatum</i> *	occasional
<i>Chloris gayana</i> *	common
<i>Calypocarpus vialis</i> *	occasional
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	common
<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *	occasional
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> *	occasional
<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> *	occasional
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	occasional
<i>Bidens Pilosa</i> *	occasional
<i>Dyschoriste depressa</i> *	occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses this way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	560

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²) – offset sites only:					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
None					

100m Transect Native Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	C (T1)	20	65	83	18.0	18.0
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	S (T2)	12	0	2	2.0	-
<i>Ficus benamina</i> *	S (T2)	10	6	13.4	7.4	-
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> *	S (T2)	13	45	56	11.0	-
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	15	84	100	16.0	16.0
<i>Caryota sp.*</i>	S (T3)	7	11	13.5	2.5	-
Total Canopy (T1)					18 m (18%) Med ht: 20 m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					16 m (16%) Med ht: 15 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall, or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
None						
Total Native Shrub Layer					0 m (0%) Med ht: 0 m	

*Derived Koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT)	Record all koala scats at the base of eucalypts >100 mm DBH and taller than 4 m height.	
Number of trees assessed (record number – target is 30)	Number of scats and tree species where scats were recorded	
30	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	1
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	2
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	1
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	1
Percentage of Use	13.3%	

Site Photos

Landscape (panorama) photo/s of the general terrain



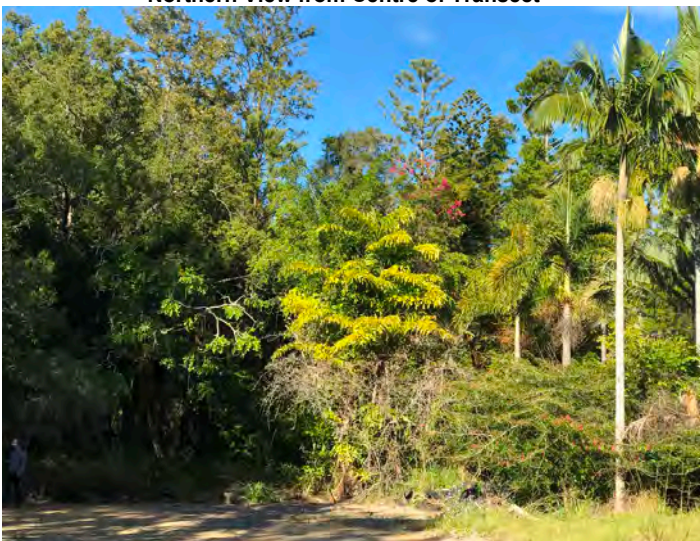
Start of Transect

End of Transect



Northern View from Centre of Transect

Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect

Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	20 June 2023	Collector:	J Armstrong, J Merrigan			AU1 – Transect 2
Time:	10:15	Job No.				
Pre-clear RE:	12.3.6 - <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland with a grassy ground layer					
Mapped RE:	Non remnant					
Field RE:	Non-remnant. <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest with scattered <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> . Largely exotic understorey of <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	North; Bearing 54 degrees	Moist lower slope				
Datum:	GDA94	Zone:	56	Coordinates:		

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	51 lm 510 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant: Associated / Suppressed:	
				<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	
				<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Melicope elleryana</i> , <i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> , <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> <i>Acacia disparrima</i>	
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
				100%	
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	<i>Ficus coronata</i> , <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , <i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> ,				3
Grass	<i>Ottobchia gracillima</i> , <i>Entolasia marginata</i> ,				2
Forb	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> , <i>Hypolepis muelleri</i> , <i>Parsonsia straminea</i> , <i>Lomandra laxa</i>				4
Non-native plant cover					80%

[illegible]

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	440	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	22
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	260	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	11		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Callisia repens</i> *	common
<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i> *	occasional
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	common
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i> *	common
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> *	occasional
<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> *	common
<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i> *	occasional
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> *	occasional
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> *	occasional
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> *	occasional
<i>Cestrum parqui</i> *	occasional
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> *	common
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> *	occasional
<i>Plectranthus verticillatus</i> *	occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses this way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Allocastrum littoralis</i>	240, 320 , 150, 210, 140, 200
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	150, 160, (180, 220, 240), 80, (290, 210, 270), (130, 360), 220, 260, 320 , 240, 110, 170, 300 , 110, 340, 320 , 230, 410, 320 , 240
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	80, 80
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	360, 230

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>		4			

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	E	28	45.0	60.5	15.5	15.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	15.4	19.2	3.8	3.8
<i>Pinus elliottii*</i>	C (T1)	18	18.5	24.8	6.3	-
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	15	25.5	30.0	4.5	4.5
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	21	37.3	46.0	8.7	11.7
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	45.0	49.0	4.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	17	51.0	59.0	8.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	19	67.5	73.5	6.0	12.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	20	71.4	76.5	5.1	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	18	74.8	80.0	5.2	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	81.0	87.3	6.3	13.0
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	C (T1)	16	85.0	93.0	8.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	20	90.0	94.0	4.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	22	94.6	99.5	4.9	4.9

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	7	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	11	7.0	15.0	8.0	8.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	8	17.0	19.1	2.1	2.7
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	S (T2)	6	17.2	19.7	2.5	
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	S (T2)	10	25.6	28.7	3.1	3.1
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	S (T2)	8	29.0	31.0	2.0	2.0
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	S (T2)	7	29.6	33.0	3.4	-
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	S (T2)	13	35.5	42.0	6.5	-
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	10	48.4	51.5	3.1	3.1
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	S (T2)	8	54.0	58.0	4.0	-
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	13	62.0	68.0	6.0	6.0
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	S (T2)	7	76.6	80.4	3.8	3.8
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	S (T2)	8	93.4	97.3	3.9	-
Total Emergent (E)					15.5 (15.5%) Med ht: 28.0 m	
Total Canopy (T1)					69 m (69%) Med ht: 18.0 m	
Total Sub-Canopy (T2)					29.7 m (29.7%) Med ht: 8 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Shrub	2.2	16.2	17.1	0.900	0.9
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Shrub	4.2	33.5	34.7	1.200	1.2
Total Native Shrub Layer					2.1m (2.1%) Med ht: 3.2m	

Site Photos



Start of Transect



End of Transect



Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	20 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU2 - Transect 3
Time:	13:15	Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.12.14 - <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ,					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE:	Non-remnant - <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> regrowth to 15m. Shrubs include <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Acacia</i> spp. with a groundcover of <i>Entolasia stricta</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	East; Bearing 60 degrees	lower slope		Broad valley		
Slope Shape:	Concave					
Datum:	GDA94	Zone:	56	Coordinates:		

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	33 m 330 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant:	Associated / Suppressed
				<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Angophora woodsiana</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> <i>Melaleuca sieberi</i> <i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> <i>Acacia concurrens</i> <i>Acacia disparrima</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Trema tomentosa</i> <i>Acacia fimbriata</i>
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
				100%	
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> , <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>				2
Grass	<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i> , <i>Digitaria parviflora</i> , <i>Entolasia stricta</i>				3
Forb	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i> , <i>Hypolepis muelleri</i> , <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> , <i>Lomandra laxa</i>				4
Non-native plant cover					40%

[illegible]

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	490	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	10
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	220	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	5		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	Common
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> *	Common
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i> *	Occasional
<i>Polygala paniculata</i> *	Occasional
<i>Bidens Pilosa</i> *	Occasional
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i> *	Common
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	(220, 230), 180, 140, 150, 140, 140, 300, (260, 220),
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	140
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	90, 110, 160
<i>Allocauarina littoralis</i>	110, 90, 50, 70, 140, 130, 110, 80, 60, (110, 60), 70, 70, 120, 70, 120, 120, (80, 130), 100, 160, 100, 90, 70, 150, 180, 130, 170, 120, 190
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	(110, 110)
<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	100, 180
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	140, 190, 110, 130
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	130, 320, 190, 100, 360
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	150, (100, 100, 60), (90, 80), 160
<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	140
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	90, 60

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>			4	2	3
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>				4	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>		1	1	6	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>			3	2	
<i>Allocauarina littoralis</i>				3	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>			1		
<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>			1		
<i>Melicope elleryana</i>		1			

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	15	0.0	5.4	5.4	11.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	12	3.6	11.0	7.4	
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	18	4.0	9.0	5.0	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> *	C (T1)	20	39.7	49.0	9.3	0.0
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	C (T1)	13	51.2	57.6	6.4	16.8
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	C (T1)	12	55.4	68.0	12.6	
<i>Allocauarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	12	95.5	100.0	4.5	

<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	16	98.5	100.0	1.5	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	S (T2)	7	17.4	19.5	2.1	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	9	23.0	28.0	5.0	12.0
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	S (T2)	7	28.0	32.5	4.5	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	6	32.0	35.0	3.0	
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	S (T2)	7	35.5	39.0	3.5	7.5
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	7	39.0	43.0	4.0	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	S (T2)	9	55.0	59.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	S (T2)	8	83.0	90.0	7.0	7.0
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	S (T2)	9	91.0	95.0	4.0	4.0
Total Canopy (T1)					32.3 m (32.3%) Med ht: 14.0 m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					37.6 m (37.6%) Med ht: 7.0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover		* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall				
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>		4	29.2	32.0	2.8	2.8
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>		3	33.0	35.6	2.6	2.6
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>		2	36.2	36.8	0.6	0.6
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>		4	46.0	48.8	2.8	2.8
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>		2	60.0	63.0	3.0	3.0
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>		5	96.6	100.0	3.4	3.4
Total Native Shrub Layer					15.2m (15.2%) Med ht: 3.5 m	

Site Photos



Start of Transect



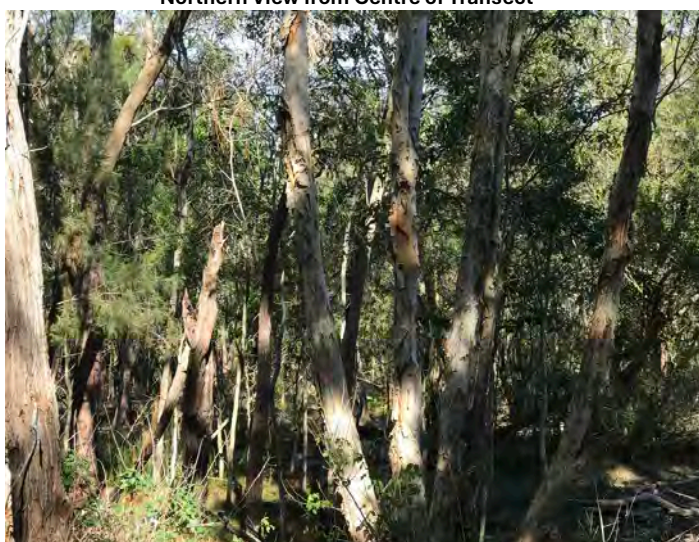
End of Transect



Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect
Not Recorded



Southern View from Centre of Transect

Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	23 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU3 - Transect 4
Time:	15:00	Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland to open forest.					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE:	Non-remnant <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> regrowth. Understorey of <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	East; Bearing 300 degrees	Lower moist slope, seepage area		Broad valley		
Datum:	GDA94	Zone:	56	Coordinates:		

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	1 lm 10 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant: Associated / Suppressed:	
				<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	
				<i>Acacia dispartima</i> <i>Acacia concurrens</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , <i>Glochidion sumatranum</i> <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> <i>Cupaniopsis anarcardioides</i>	
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
				100	
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> , <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>				4
Grass	<i>Ottobachloa gracillima</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ,				2
Forb	<i>Lomandra laxa</i> , <i>Parsonsia straminea</i> , <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>				3
Non-native plant cover					90

[illegible]

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	510	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	18
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	310	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	9		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	abundant
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	common
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> *	common
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i> *	occasional
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *	occasional
<i>Axonopus compressus</i> *	common
<i>Polygala paniculata</i> *	occasional
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	common
<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *	occasional
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> *	occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	(200, 240, 180, 210, 220, 140), (160, 250), (200, 210), (210, 110, 250), (190, 160, 160, 150, 170, 190), (370, 390, 220, 290), 280, 130, 160, (140, 130, 100, 170, 160, 140), (180, 260, 140), 370, 190
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	130, 50, 60
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	300, 200, 50, 170
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	270
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	160, 120, 240, 110, 110, 140, 130
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	220, (220, 360), 350, (240, 300), 250, 430

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>					1
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>		8	9	18	7
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>		1			
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	1	1			

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	4.5	10.2	5.7	12.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	10.0	17.0	7.0	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	18	18.0	21.0	3.0	3.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	13	25.0	34.0	9.0	53.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	35.0	40.0	5.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	13	40.3	47.0	6.7	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	43.0	46.0	3.0	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	16	45.0	53.0	7.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	46.0	54.4	9.4	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	16	52.0	58.7	6.7	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	58.0	64.0	6.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	13	66.0	71.5	5.5	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	16	68.0	77.0	9.0	

<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	13	74.0	77.5	3.5	12.0
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	14	76.5	78.0	1.5	
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	C (T1)	10	79.0	85.0	6.0	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	13	79.5	88.0	8.5	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	83.4	91.0	7.6	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	S (T2)	6	17.6	23.0	5.4	5.4
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	S (T2)	5	34.0	40.0	6.0	6.0
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	S (T2)	5	41.5	46.0	4.5	7.5
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	8	44.2	49.0	4.8	
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	6	68.5	71.0	2.5	3.0
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	S (T2)	6	69.0	71.5	2.5	
Total Canopy (T1)					83.5 m (83.5%) Med ht: 14.0m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					21.9 m (21.9%) Med ht: 6.0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover		* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall				
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Shrub	2	44.1	46.0	1.9	1.9
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Shrub	3	57.4	58.4	1.0	4.6
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Shrub	2	58.4	59.2	0.8	
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Shrub	4	59.2	63.0	3.8	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Shrub	3	64.0	65.3	1.3	2.0
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Shrub	1.5	65.0	66.0	1.0	
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *	Shrub	2.5	68.0	69.0	1.0	-
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Shrub	2	74.3	76.2	1.9	-
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Shrub	2	77.0	77.8	0.8	0.8
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Shrub	2	79.5	82.5	3.0	-
Total Native Shrub Layer					9.3 m (9.3%) Med ht: 2 m	

Site Photos



Start of Transect

Not recorded



Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	21 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU1 - Transect 5
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.3.6 - <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland with a grassy ground layer					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE:	Non-remnant - <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> regrowth. Grassy understorey with <i>Entolasia stricta</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
2 degrees	East; Bearing 230 degrees					
Slope Shape:						
Datum:	GDA94	Zone:	56	Coordinates:		

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	23.4 m 234 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant: Associated / Suppressed:	
				<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> <i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> <i>Acacia disparrima</i>	
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
					100%
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> , <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>			5	
Grass	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Paspalidium distans</i> , <i>Digitaria parviflora</i> , <i>Entolasia stricta</i> , <i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>			6	
Forb	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i> , <i>Hypolepis muelleri</i> , <i>Dianella sp.</i> , <i>Lomandra laxa</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> , <i>Schoenus sp.</i>			7	
Non-native plant cover				10	

[illegible]

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	440	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	16
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	260	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	8		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> *	Common
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Common
<i>Polygala paniculata</i> *	Occasional
<i>Melinis repens</i> *	Occasional
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	Occasional
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> *	Occasional
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> *	Occasional
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	300, 260 , 110, 210, 130, 190, (120, 90), 190, 240, 120, 180, (190, 170), 110, 230, 330 , 180, 170, (130, 100), 190, 240, 170, 170, 210, 130, 300 , 250, 340 , 60, 320 , 200, 240, 100, 160
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	50, 150, 120, 80, 160, 90
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	60, 60, 90, 150, 140, (150, 130), 210
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	230, 140, 240, 300 , 160, 270
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	50, 50, 230, 100
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	80

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	4	1	1	1	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	2	1			
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	1	1	2		
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	4				
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>				11	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>				3	

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	12	5.3	8.0	2.7	6.7
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	11	8.0	11.0	3.0	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	12	11.0	12.0	1.0	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	12	12.3	14.0	1.7	1.7
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	10	18.4	22.0	3.6	3.6
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	10	25.0	29.0	4.0	4.0
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	13	29.2	32.4	3.2	11.4
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	11	33.7	35.4	1.7	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	13	35.6	40.6	5.0	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	13	41.0	42.2	1.2	1.2
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	C (T1)	10	43.0	46.4	3.4	3.4
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	65.6	69.2	3.6	3.6
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	71.2	77.2	6.0	6.0

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	16	78.3	83.5	5.2	5.2
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	12	85.0	87.7	2.7	2.7
<i>Allocasuarina litoralis</i>	C (T1)	10	96.0	100.0	4.0	4.0
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	6	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<i>Allocasuarina litoralis</i>	S (T2)	8	14.0	17.2	3.2	3.2
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	9	48.4	52.0	3.6	3.6
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	S (T2)	6	54.0	56.8	2.8	2.8
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	7	64.0	66.4	2.4	5.0
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	S (T2)	5	67.0	69.0	2.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	8	69.3	71.2	1.9	1.9
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	S (T2)	7	72.2	76.2	4.0	4.0
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	S (T2)	6	81.6	84.1	2.5	2.5
Total Canopy (T1)					53.5 m (53.5%) Med ht: 12.0m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					25.0 m (25%) Med ht: 7.0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. 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					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Shrub	2	3.4	5.2	1.8	1.8
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Shrub	2.5	9.4	10.6	1.2	1.2
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Shrub	1.8	19.6	26.7	7.1	-
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Shrub	1.5	91.0	95.0	4.0	-
Total Native Shrub Layer					3 m (3%) Med ht: 2.25 m	

*Derived Koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT)	Record all koala scats at the base of eucalypts >100 mm DBH and taller than 4 m height.	
Number of trees assessed (record number – target is 30)	Number of scats and tree species where scats were recorded	
30	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	1
Percentage of Use	3.33%	

Site Photos



Start of Transect



End of Transect



Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	21 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU2 – Transect 6
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.12.14 - <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ,					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE:	Non-remnant - <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> scattered trees, <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> * dominates the groundcover.					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	East; Bearing 360 degrees	Moist lower slope, seepage area		Broad valley		
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	10 lm 100 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant:	Associated / Suppressed:
				Melaleuca quinquenervia	Acacia disparrima Cupaniopsis anarcardioides Melicope elleryana Alphitonia excelsa
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	Melaleuca quinquenervia
				100%	
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	Leptospermum polygalifolium, Melaleuca quinquenervia, Acacia disparrima, Lophostemon suaveolens				4
Grass	Imperata cylindrica, Eragrostis sp., Cymbopogon refractus, Paspalidium distans, Eremochloa bimaculata				5
Forb	Glycine clandestina, Lobelia purpurascens, Dianella sp., Parsonsia straminea				4
Non-native plant cover					90

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	20	10	0	5	0	7
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	25	30	2	60	15	26.4
Non-native forbs and shrubs	0	0	0	0	50	10
Litter	55	60	98	35	34	56.4
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	490	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	8
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	220	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	4		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> *	occasional
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	abundant
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	common
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	common
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	occasional
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	occasional
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *	occasional
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i> *	occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	80, (60, 180, 140, 200, 190, 270), 340, 140, 130
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	(340, 730), 100, 500

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>		1	2	4	5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	9		1	2	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	1		1		
<i>Melicope elleryana</i>		1			

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	11.0	20.5	9.5	9.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	36.5	47.0	10.5	10.5
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	C (T1)	10	51.3	57.4	6.1	6.1
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	C (T1)	13	58.0	65.0	7.0	7.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	14	69.0	72.3	3.3	3.3
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	72.4	81.0	8.6	8.6
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	7	38.7	41.7	3.0	3.0
<i>Allocasuarina litoralis</i>	S (T2)	5	62.0	65.3	3.3	1.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	7	61.8	63.0	1.2	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	S (T2)	6	95.0	97.0	2.0	2.0
Total Canopy (T1)					45 m (45%) Med ht: 14.0 m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					6.5 m (6.5%) Med ht: 6.0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall, or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Shrub	2	65.4	66.5	1.1	1.1
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Shrub	3	96	100	4.0	-
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Shrub	1.5	75	79	4.0	-
Total Native Shrub Layer					1.1m (1.1%) Med ht: 2m	

Site Photos



Start of Transect



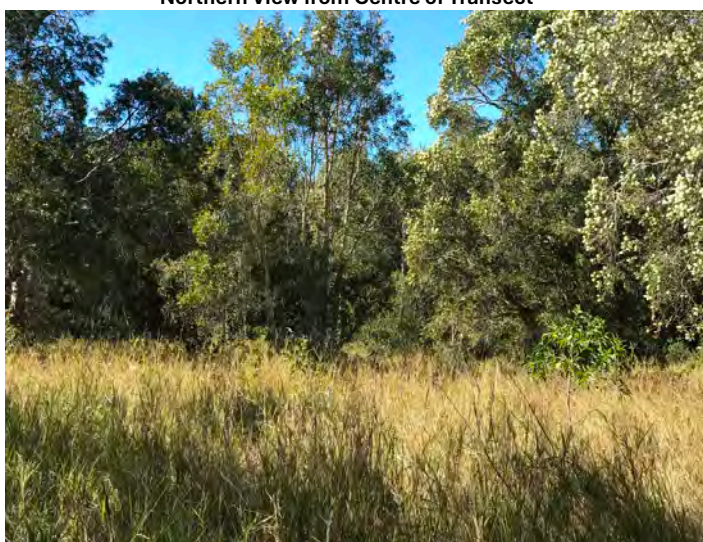
End of Transect



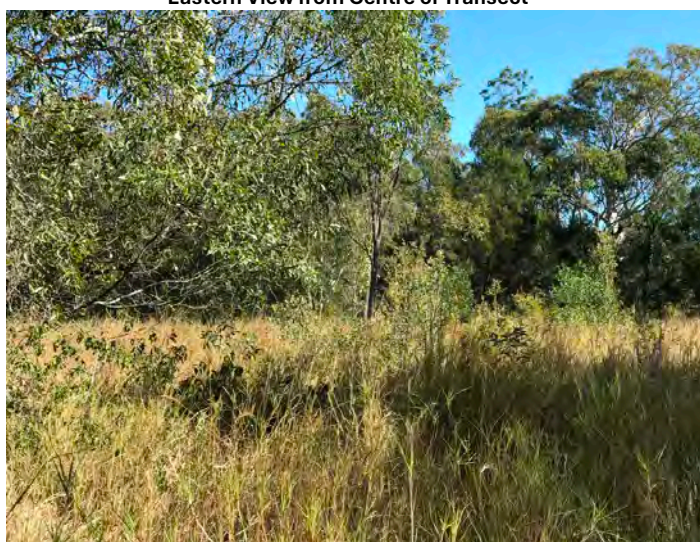
Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	21 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU3 – Transect 7
Time:	12:45	Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland to open forest.					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE	Non-remnant. Paddock dominated by <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> * and <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
1 degree	No aspect; Bearing 180 degrees	Flat area				
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	0 lm 0 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant:	Associated / Suppressed:
				None	None
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	N/A
				0%	
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	None				0
Grass	Eragrostis brownii				1
Forb	Juncus usitatus, Cyperus polystachyos				2
Non-native plant cover					98

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	90	50	85	75	80	76
Non-native forbs and shrubs	5	5	10	10	8	7.6
Litter	5	45	5	15	12	16.4
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	510	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	0
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	310	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	0		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Eragrostis sp.*</i>	Common
<i>Senecio madagascariensis*</i>	Occasional
<i>Ageratum houstonianum*</i>	Common
<i>Polygala paniculata*</i>	Occasional
<i>Cynodon dactylon*</i>	Abundant
<i>Setaria sphacelata*</i>	Abundant
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus*</i>	Occasional
<i>Urochloa decumbens*</i>	Occasional
<i>Cyperus brevifolius*</i>	Common

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
None	

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
None					

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept		(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.				
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
None						
Total Canopy (T1)					0 m (0%) Med ht: 0 m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					0 m (0%) Med ht: 0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
None	Shrub					
Total Native Shrub Layer					0 m (0%) Med ht: 0 m	

Site Photos



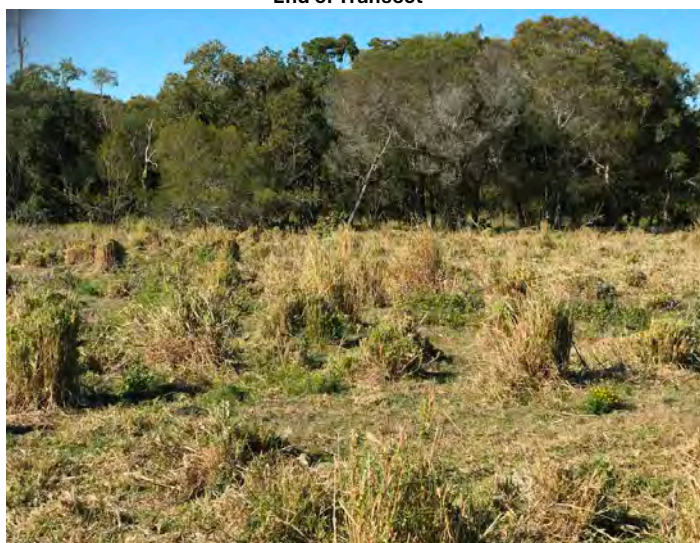
Start of Transect



End of Transect



Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	21 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU2 – Transect 8
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.12.14 - <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ,					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE:	Non-remnant. Paddock dominated by <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> with <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> as scattered trees. Groundcover dominated by <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
0 degree	North; Bearing 0 degrees	Gentle slope				
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total:	3.5 lm	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant:	Associated / Suppressed:
	Per ha Total:	35 lm		<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	N/A
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	None				0
Grass	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>				1
Forb	<i>Juncus usitatus</i> , <i>Lobelia purpurascens</i> , <i>Centella asiatica</i>				3
Non-native plant cover					95

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	5	0	0	0	0	1
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	2	3	8	2	3
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	35	50	20	15	50	34
Non-native forbs and shrubs	0	0	10	5	0	3
Litter	60	48	57	67	48	56
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	0	0	10	0	0	2
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	5	0	1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	490	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	2	Total Large Trees (ha):	18
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	220	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	7		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
-----------------------------	--

Species	notes
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Common
<i>Axonopus compressus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cynodon dactylons</i> *	Abundant
<i>Dyschoriste depressas</i> *	Common
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Lantana camaras</i> *	Occasional
<i>Polygala paniculatas</i> *	Occasional
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Common
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabratas</i> *	Occasional
<i>Setaria sphacelatas</i> *	Abundant
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Common
<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Sporobolus natalensis</i> *	Common
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	160, (160, 170, 190), 200, 260, 300, 240, (260, 180), 270, (180, 150) , 190
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	210, 170, 170, 150
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	510, (750, 870)

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>		1			

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	23	9.3	30.2	20.9	31.6
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	23	25.2	40.9	15.7	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	19	42.5	53.0	10.5	20.4
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	18	51.3	55.4	4.1	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	54.0	56.8	2.8	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	56.5	62.9	6.4	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	15	57.7	62.9	5.2	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	20	65.2	86.3	21.1	25.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C (T1)	16	79.9	86.5	6.6	
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	20	84.5	90.2	5.7	
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	8	53.4	54.1	0.7	0.7
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	13	64.5	71.0	6.5	6.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	13	65.0	68.7	3.7	
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	10	60.6	64.5	3.9	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	9	72.7	75.6	2.9	2.9
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	8	76.7	80.4	3.7	4.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	S (T2)	7	79.0	81.2	2.2	
Total Canopy (T1)					77 m (77%) Med ht: 18.5 m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					14.6 m (14.6%) Med ht: 9.0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover		* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall				
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Shrub	3	0.4	1.3	0.9	-
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Shrub	2	2.0	2.2	0.2	-
Total Native Shrub Layer					0m (0%) Med ht: 0 m	

*Derived Koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT)	Record all koala scats at the base of eucalypts >100 mm DBH and taller than 4 m height.	
Number of trees assessed (record number – target is 30)	Number of scats and tree species where scats were recorded	
30	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	1
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	1
<i>Percentage of Use</i>	6.66%	

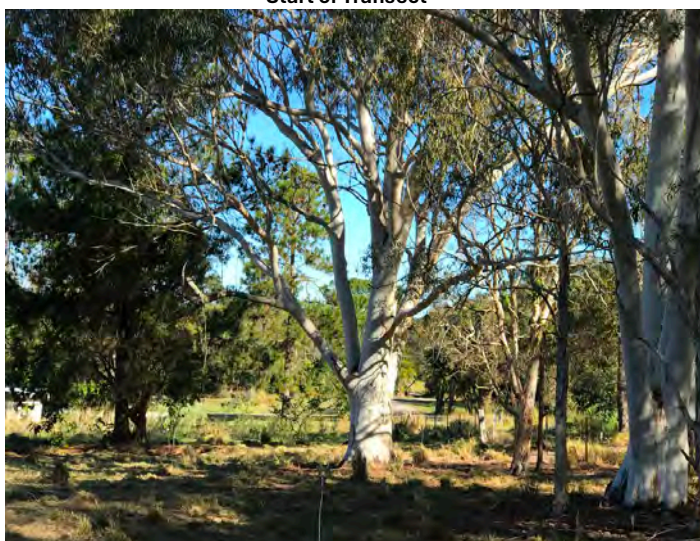
Site Photos



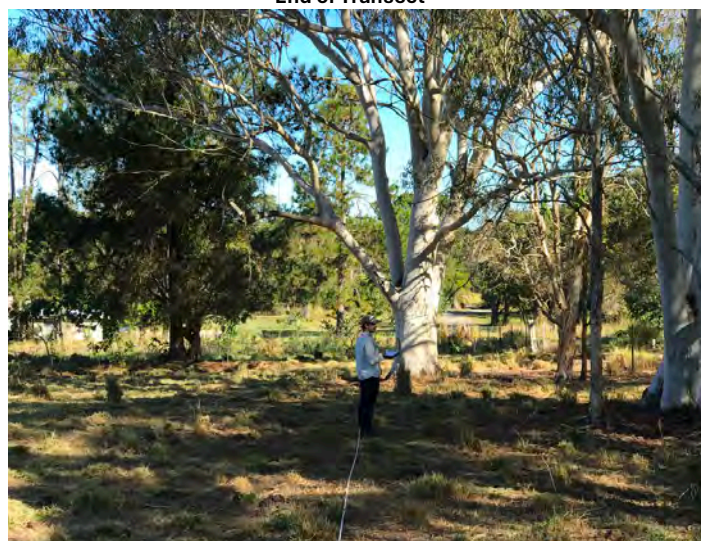
Start of Transect



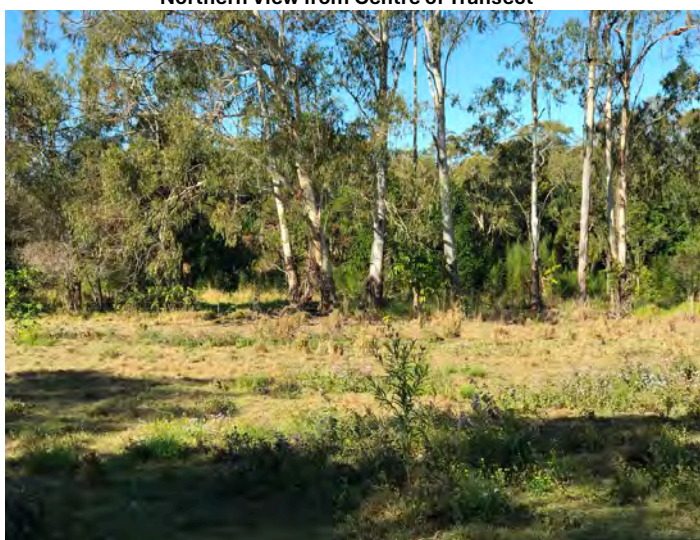
End of Transect



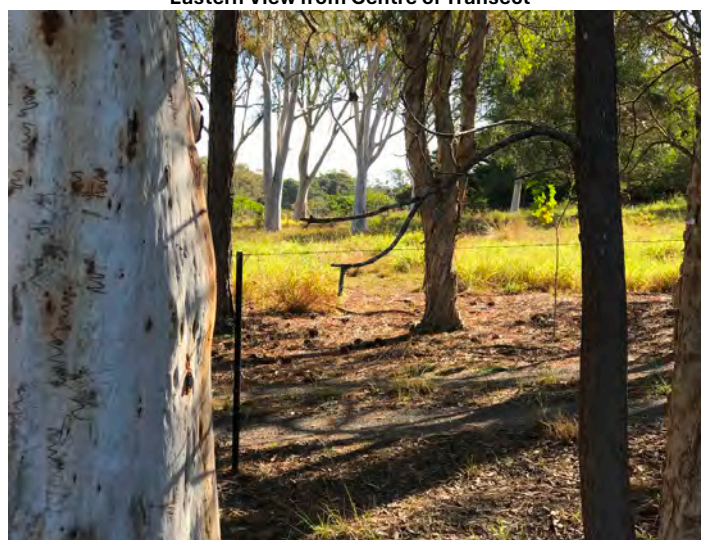
Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	21 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU3 - Transect 9
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland to open forest.					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE	Non-remnant. <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> and <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> dominated pasture with large scattered <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
1 degree	North; Bearing 190 degrees	Gentle slope				
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	35 lm Site 350 m per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant: Associated / Suppressed:	
				<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> , <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	nil 0%
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	Acacia disparrima				1
Grass	None				0
Forb	Commelina diffusa, Cyperus polystachyos, Juncus usitatus				3
Non-native plant cover					90

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	50	80	80	80	90	76
Non-native forbs and shrubs	20	5	2	0	0	5.4
Litter	30	15	18	20	10	18.6
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	510	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	2	Total Large Trees (ha):	4
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	310	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	0		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	Abundant
<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Common
<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Abundant
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Common
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Common
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	Common
<i>Axonopus compressus</i> *	Common
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	680
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	700

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	4				
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	1				
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	1				

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	23	0.0	16.0	16.0	24.0
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C (T1)	21	14.0	24.0	10.0	
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	C (T1)	22	32.5	43.0	10.5	10.5
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	C (T1)	23	89.5	100.0	10.5	10.5
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	S (T2)	16	24	31.5	7.5	7.5
Total Canopy (T1)					35.0m (35%) Med ht: 22.5 m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					7.5 m (7.5%) Med ht: 16 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall, or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *		1.5	23	23.6	0.600	-
Total Native Shrub Layer					0 m (0%) Med ht: 0 m	

*Derived Koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT)	Record all koala scats at the base of eucalypts >100 mm DBH and taller than 4 m height.	
Number of trees assessed (record number – target is 30)	Number of scats and tree species where scats were recorded	
30	nil	0
Percentage of Use	0.00%	

Site Photos



Start of Transect



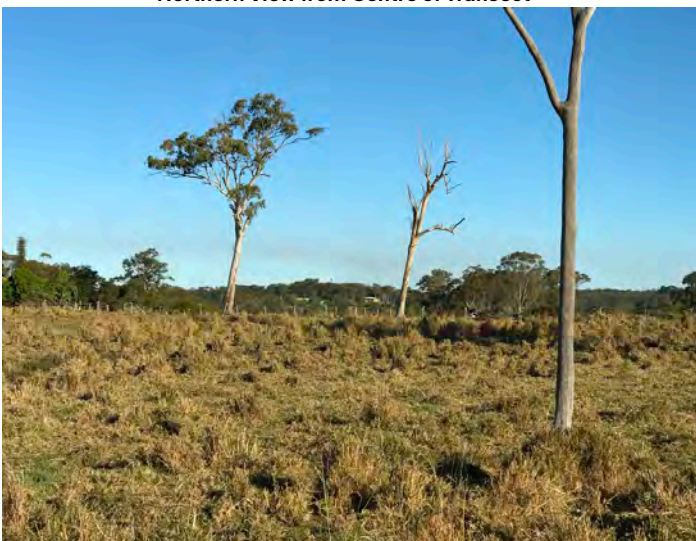
End of Transect



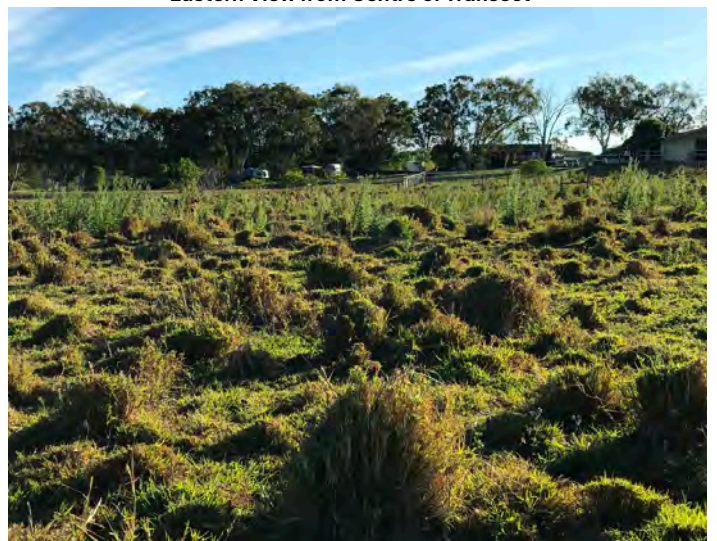
Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

18.6 HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	26 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU3 – Transect 10
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland to open forest.					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE	Non-remnant. Paddock dominated by <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> and <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	North; Bearing 278 degrees	Gentle slope				
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	0 lm 0 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant: Associated / Suppressed:	
				None None	
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	None 0%
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	None				0
Grass	None				0
Forb	Lobelia purpurascens, Phyllanthus virgatus				2
Non-native plant cover					98

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	1	0	0	0.2
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	85	90	54	30	15	54.8
Non-native forbs and shrubs	5	2	25	40	60	26.4
Litter	10	8	20	30	25	18.6
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	510	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	0
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	310	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	0		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 100 x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Abundant
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Common
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Occasional
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Common
<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i> *	Common
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> *	Common
<i>Verbena sp.</i> *	Common
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Common
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Common
<i>Oxalis sp.</i> *	Occasional
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Abundant
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *	Occasional
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> *	Occasional
<i>Trifolium repens</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
None	

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
None					

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
None						
Total Canopy (T1)					0 m (0%) Med ht: m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					0 m (0%) Med ht:0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring.					
	Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
None						
Total Native Shrub Layer					0 m (0%) Med ht:0 m	

Site Photos



Start of Transect



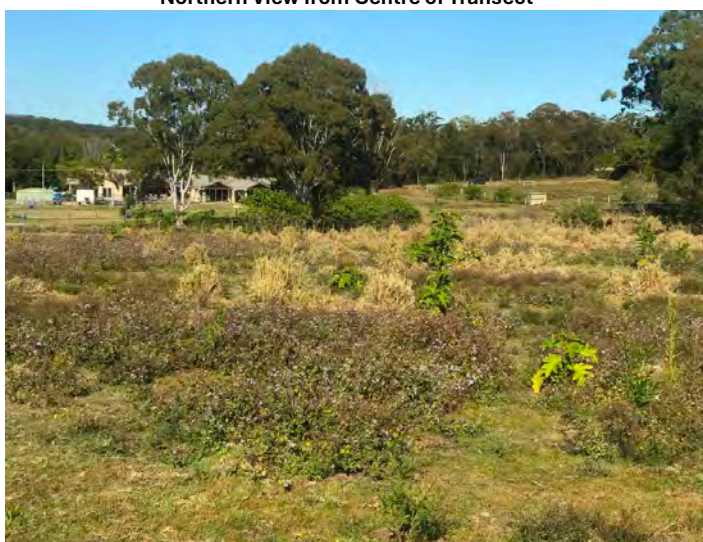
End of Transect



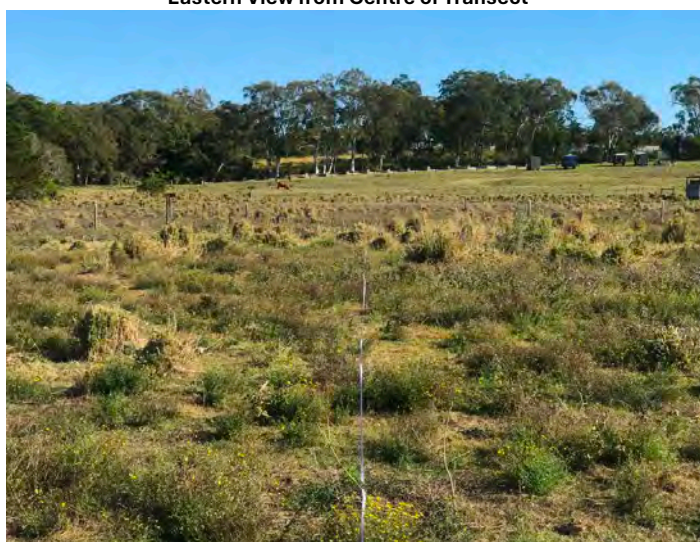
Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	26 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU2 – Transect 11
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.12.14 - <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ,					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE:	Non-remnant. Paddock dominated by <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> and <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> . Scattered <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	Aspect south; Bearing 274 degrees	Gentle slope				
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	0 m per Site 0 m per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant:	Associated / Suppressed:
				Eucalyptus tereticornis	Eucalyptus resinifera Corymbia intermedia
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	Eucalyptus tereticornis
				100%	
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	Glochidion sumatranum				1
Grass	none				0
Forb	Philydrum lanuginosum, Eclipta prostrata, Juncus usitatus, Persicaria decipiens, Ludwigia octovalvis, Parsonsia straminea				6
Non-native plant cover					90

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	10	2
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	85	65	80	85	75	78
Non-native forbs and shrubs	0	10	2	10	0	4.4
Litter	15	25	18	5	15	15.6
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	490	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	2	Total Large Trees (ha):	4

Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	220	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	0		
------------------------------	-----	--	---	--	--

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Abundant
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> *	Occasional
<i>Axonopus compressus</i> *	Common
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Common
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Abundant
<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Ficus benjamina</i> *	Occasional
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> *	Occasional
<i>Polygala japonica</i> *	Occasional
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Common
<i>Setaria sphacelatum</i> *	Abundant
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	(580, 140, 180, 200), 910

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>		2		26	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>				1	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>				2	

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	C (T1)	20	9.3	23.5	14.2	24.5
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	C (T1)	23	22.0	33.8	11.8	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	C (T1)	19	65.0	82.0	17.0	35.0
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	C (T1)	20	80.6	100.0	19.4	
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	S (T2)	10	9.5	14.8	5.3	5.3
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	S (T2)	14	8.3	12.6	4.3	
Total Canopy (T1)					59.5 m (59.5%) Med ht: 20 m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					5.3m (5.3%) Med ht: 12.0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover		* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall				
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
none						
Total Native Shrub Layer					0 m (0%) Med ht: 0 m	

*Derived Koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT)	Record all koala scats at the base of eucalypts >100 mm DBH and taller than 4 m height.	
Number of trees assessed (record number – target is 30)	Number of scats and tree species where scats were recorded	
30	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1
Percentage of Use	3.33%	

Site Photos



Start of Transect



End of Transect



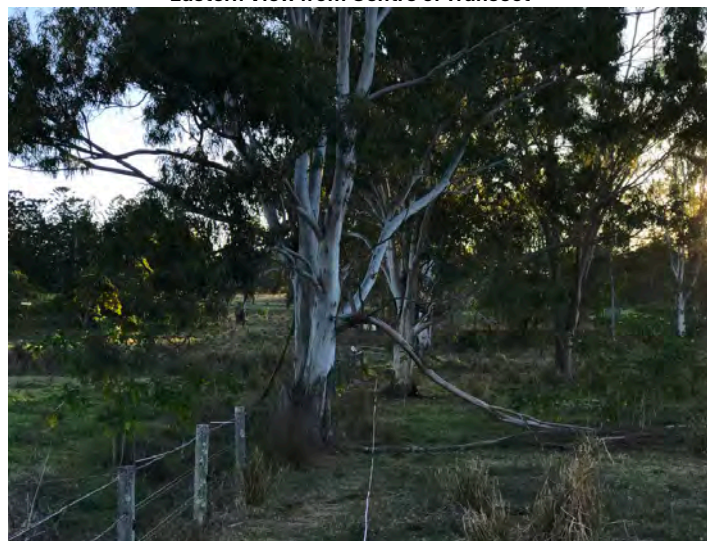
Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	26 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, L. Merrigan			AU3 - Transect 12
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland to open forest.					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE	Non-remnant. Paddock dominated by <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> and <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	South; Bearing 183 degrees					
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	0 lm 0 lm per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant: Associated / Suppressed:	
				None None	
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	None 0%
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	None				0
Grass	None				0
Forb	Juncus usitatus				1
Non-native plant cover					100

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	75	90	85	80	98	85.6
Non-native forbs and shrubs	5	10	0	5	2	4.4
Litter	10	0	15	15	0	8
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	10	0	0	0	0	2
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	510	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	0
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	310	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	0		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10 x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	Abundant
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Abundant
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Common
<i>Bidens Pilosa</i> *	Occasional
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Occasional
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Oxalis sp.</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Occasional
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Abundant
<i>Trifolium repens</i> *	Occasional
<i>Juncus cognatuss</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
None	

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
None					

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.				
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)
			start:	end:	
None					
Total Canopy (T1)					0 m (0%) Med ht: m
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					0 m (0%) Med ht:0 m

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall, or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall				
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)
			start:	end:	
None					
Total Native Shrub Layer					0 m (0%) Med ht:0 m

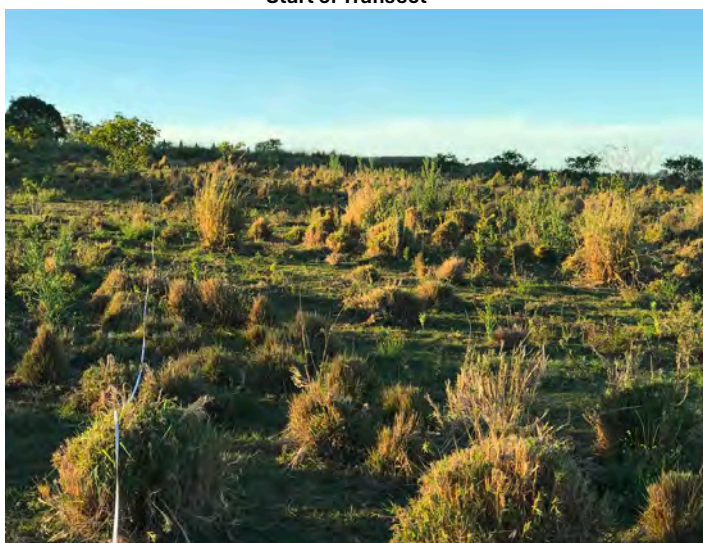
Site Photos



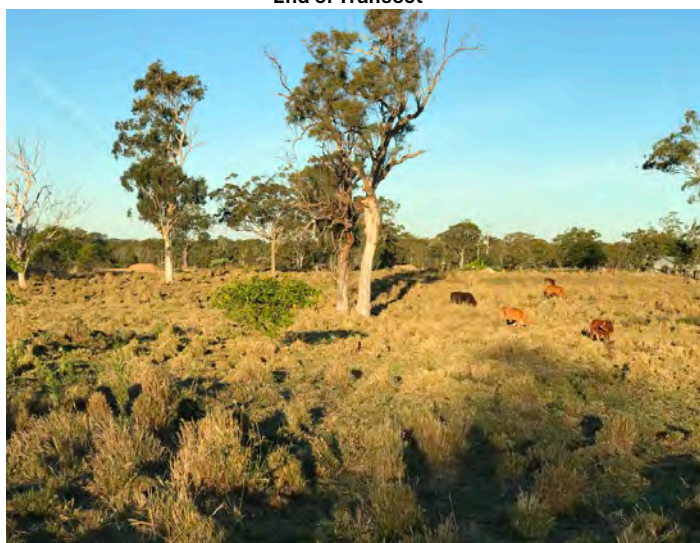
Start of Transect



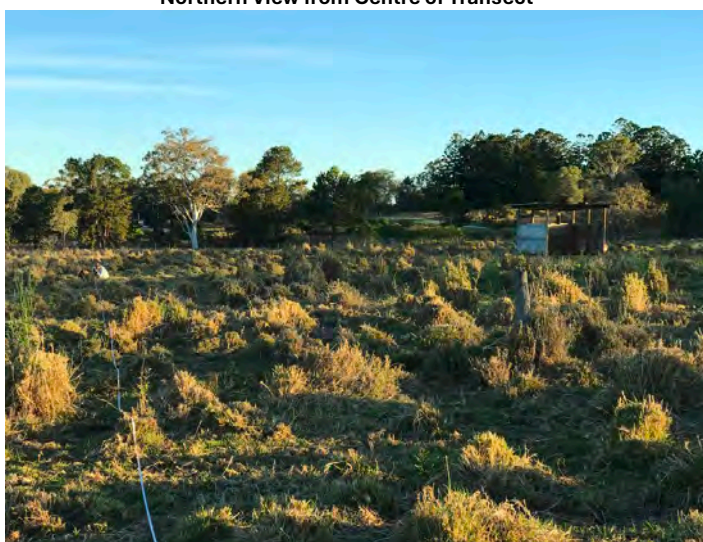
End of Transect



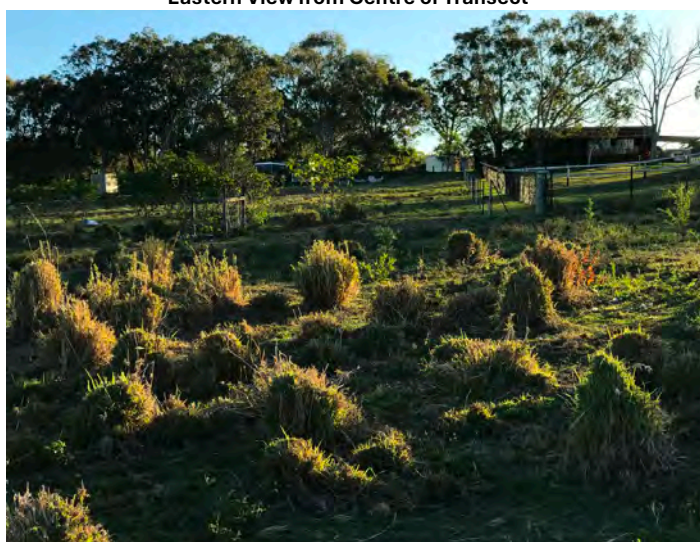
Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	26 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU3 – Transect 13
Time:		Job No.	2019-100e			
Pre-clear RE	12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland to open forest.					
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant					
Field RE	Paddock with <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> , <i>Sporobolus natalensis</i> , <i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> . Scattered trees include <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus racemosaa</i> .					
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):		Landform (broad):		
3 degrees	North; Bearing 255 degrees	Gentle slope				
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:	

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	2 m per Site 20 m per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant: Associated / Suppressed:	
				Corymbia intermedia Eucalyptus racemosa, Acacia disparrima	
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	None
					0%
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	Acacia disparrima				1
Grass	Cymbopogon refractus				1
Forb	Einadia nutans, Lobelia purpurascens, Centella asiatica, Cyperus polystachyos, Fimbristylis sp.				5
Non-native plant cover					90

Five 1x1m plots	*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes					
Ground Cover type	1	2	3	4	5	Ave.
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	85	40	80	80	50	67
Non-native forbs and shrubs	2	20	20	0	10	10.4
Litter	13	40	0	20	40	22.6
Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (e.g. timber, inorganic refuse)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	510	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	2	Total Large Trees (ha):	6
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	310	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	1		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
-----------------------------	--

Species	notes
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> *	Abundant
<i>Sporobolus natalensis</i> *	Abundant
<i>Glycine sp.*</i>	Occasional
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Common
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Common
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Common
<i>Verbena sp.*</i>	Common
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Common
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *	Occasional
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> *	Occasional
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Common
<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i> *	Common
<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> *	Occasional
<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i> *	Occasional
<i>Oxalis sp.*</i>	Occasional
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> *	Occasional
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> *	Occasional
<i>Axonopus compressus</i> *	Occasional
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> *	Occasional

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 100 x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	240, (480, 350, 360)
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	340, 50
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	600

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	16	17	3	14	

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	16	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	20	6.5	14.2	7.7	7.7
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	23	14.7	25.6	10.9	10.9
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	C (T1)	18	29.5	40.3	10.8	10.8
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	13	18.5	24.2	5.7	5.7
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	S (T2)	13	62.5	73.0	10.5	10.5
Total Canopy (T1)					32.4m (32.4%) Med ht: 19m	
Total Sub-canopy (T2)					16.2m (16.2%) Med ht: 13m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover		* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. Shrub - Woody plant that is multi-stemmed from the base (or within 200 mm from ground level) <8 m tall , or if single stemmed, less than 2 m tall				
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Shrub	1.5	6.0	6.5	0.5	-
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Shrub	2	36.8	37.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Shrub	1	71.2	72.0	0.8	0.8
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Shrub	2.5	75.2	76.9	1.7	1.7
Total Native Shrub Layer					3.2 m (3.2%) Med ht: 2 m	

Site Photos

Landscape (panorama) photo/s of the general terrain



Start of Transect



End of Transect



Northern View from Centre of Transect



Eastern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Date:	26 June 2023	Collector:	J. Armstrong, J. Merrigan			AU3 – Transect 14			
Time:	14:30	Job No.							
Pre-clear RE	12.9-10.4 <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland to open forest.								
Mapped RE:	Non-remnant								
Field RE	Non-remnant. <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> open forest to 17m. <i>Axonopus compressus</i> dominates the groundcover. <i>Solanum torvum</i> and <i>Lantana camara</i> are common shrubs. Positioned behind a dam wall to the east.								
Slope:	Aspect:	Landform (local):			Landform (broad):				
2 degrees	East; Bearing 190 degrees	Small gully							
Slope Shape:									
Litter:		Bare Soil:		Timber:		Rock:		Groundcover:	
Notes:									
Datum:	GDA94		Zone:	56	Coordinates:				

50x20m Area	All logs >10cm, >0.5m with 50 x 20m plot boundary		100x50m Area	(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species) – Specify species	
Coarse Woody Debris	Site Total: Per ha Total:	52 m per Site 520 m per ha	Total Native Tree Spp. Richness	Dominant / Codominant:	Associated / Suppressed:
				Melaleuca quinquenervia, Eucalyptus racemosa	Lophostemon suaveolens, Corymbia trachyphloia, Eucalyptus tereticornis
				Proportion of EDL species with evidence of recruitment (Specify recruiting species)	Melaleuca quinquenervia
				50%	
50x10m area	Native plant species richness		(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)		Total
Shrub	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Acacia disparrima, Melaleuca quinquenervia, Acmena smithii, Syzygium oleosum			5	
Grass	Ottochloa gracillima			1	
Forb	Lygodium microphyllum, Persicaria strigosa, Eclipta prostrata, Rumex brownii, Cyperus polystachyos, Blechnum sp., Hydrocotyle laxiflora, Parsonsia straminea			8	
Non-native plant cover				100	

[illegible]

100x50m Area:	*from benchmark doc				
Eucalypt large tree DBH:	510	No. of large eucalypt trees in plot:	0	Total Large Trees (ha):	8
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH:	310	No. of large non-eucalypt trees in plot:	4		

Plot based weed data	Record all weed species within the 10x 50 plot
Species	notes
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Common
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Occasional
<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	Abundant
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Occasional
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Occasional
<i>Calypocarpus vialis</i>	Occasional
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Occasional
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Occasional
<i>Dyschoriste depressa</i>	Common
<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>	Occasional
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Occasional
<i>Megathyrus maximus</i>	Common
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Occasional
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Occasional
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Occasional
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Occasional
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Occasional
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Occasional
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Occasional
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	Abundant
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Common
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Occasional
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Occasional
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Occasional
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Common
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>	Common

Plot based tree data	Record all trees within the 10x 50 plot – record multiple stems in parentheses tis way (230, 250, 190)
Species	DBH
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	(230, 280), 380, (320, 250, 240) , 250, 300, 230, 320, (440, 290, 300) , 80, 320, 330, 330, 240
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	60, 50, 70

10x10m plots – canopy species regeneration <50mm DBH (500m ²):					
Species:	10-20m	30-40m	50-60m	70-80m	90-100m
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>			1	1	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>			2		
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>			6		
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>			1		
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	1				

100m Transect Tree Canopy Cover Intercept	(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present. *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect group them). Canopy layer includes T1 and T2 layers, but not T3.					
Species	Strata (C or S or E)	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	C(T1)	22	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	14	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	17	3.3	6.7	3.4	6.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	14	6.3	9.8	3.5	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	19	9.5	14.6	5.1	8.8
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	14	14.2	18.3	4.1	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	15	19.0	22.3	3.3	6.4
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	16	21.0	25.4	4.4	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	16	29.6	35.2	5.6	5.9
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	14	28.5	35.5	7.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	13	35.6	40.0	4.4	24.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	13	40.0	50.0	10.0	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	C(T2)	15	50.0	53.0	3.0	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> *	C(T2)	14	78.0	87.0	9.0	-
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> *	C(T3)	9	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> *	C(T3)	8	52.0	56.0	4.0	0.0
Total Canopy (T1)					4.0 m (4%) Med ht 22 m	
Total Canopy (T2)					55.3 m) (55.3%) Med ht: 14 m	
Total Canopy (T3)					0.0m (0%) Med ht 0 m	

100m Transect Shrub canopy cover	* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring. 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					
Species	Strata: Shrub	Height (m)	Intercept Range (m)		Cover (m)	Corrected Cover (m)
			start:	end:		
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Shrub	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	-
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Shrub	2	2.8	4.7	1.9	-
<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Shrub	4	34.2	37.5	3.3	-
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Shrub	2	56.7	57.7	1.0	1.0
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Shrub	2	57.6	59.0	1.4	1.4
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Shrub	2	61.1	62.6	1.5	1.5
Total Native Shrub Layer					3.9 m (3.9%) Med ht: 2 m	

*Derived Koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT)	Record all koala scats at the base of eucalypts >100 mm DBH and taller than 4 m height.	
Number of trees assessed (record number – target is 30)	Number of scats and tree species where scats were recorded	
30	nil	0
Percentage of Use	0.00%	

Site Photos

Landscape (panorama) photo/s of the general terrain



Start of Transect



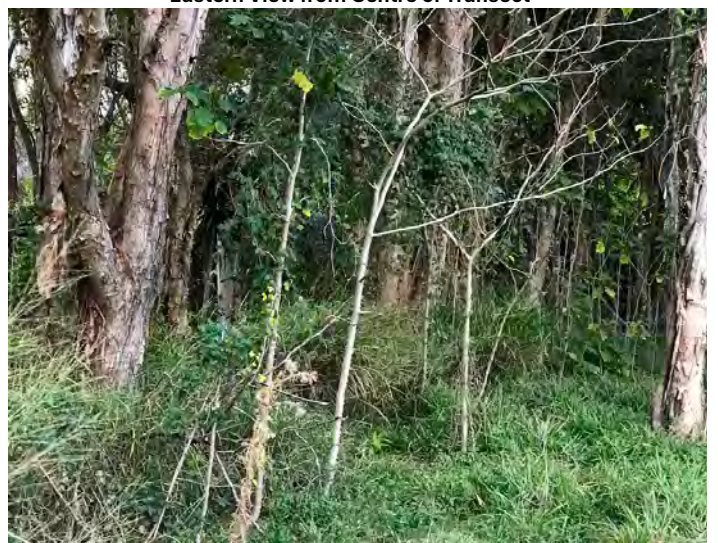
End of Transect
Not Taken



Northern View from Centre of Transect



Southern View from Centre of Transect



Western View from Centre of Transect

Appendix 9: Regulated
Vegetation
Management Map –
Project Area

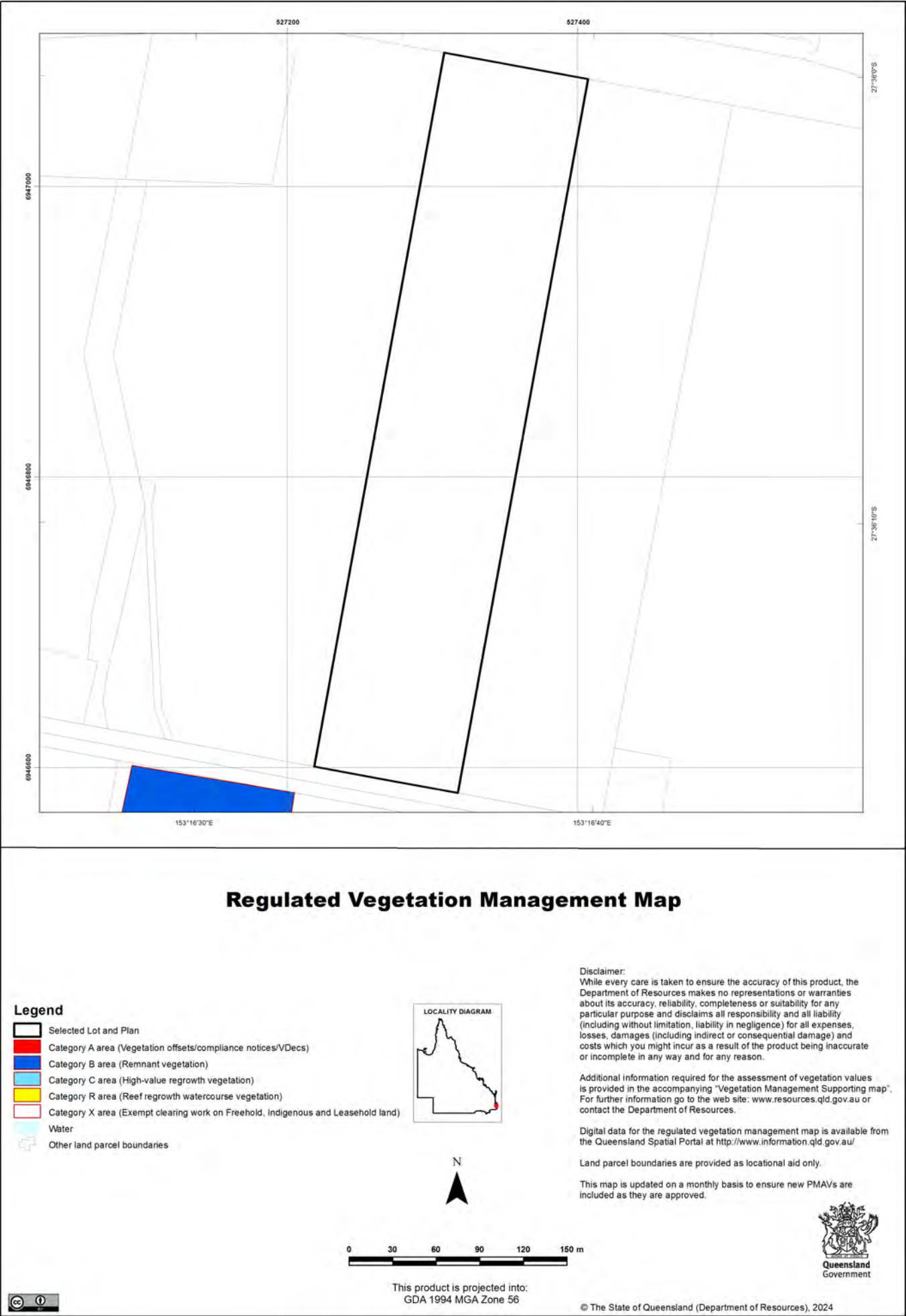


Vegetation management report

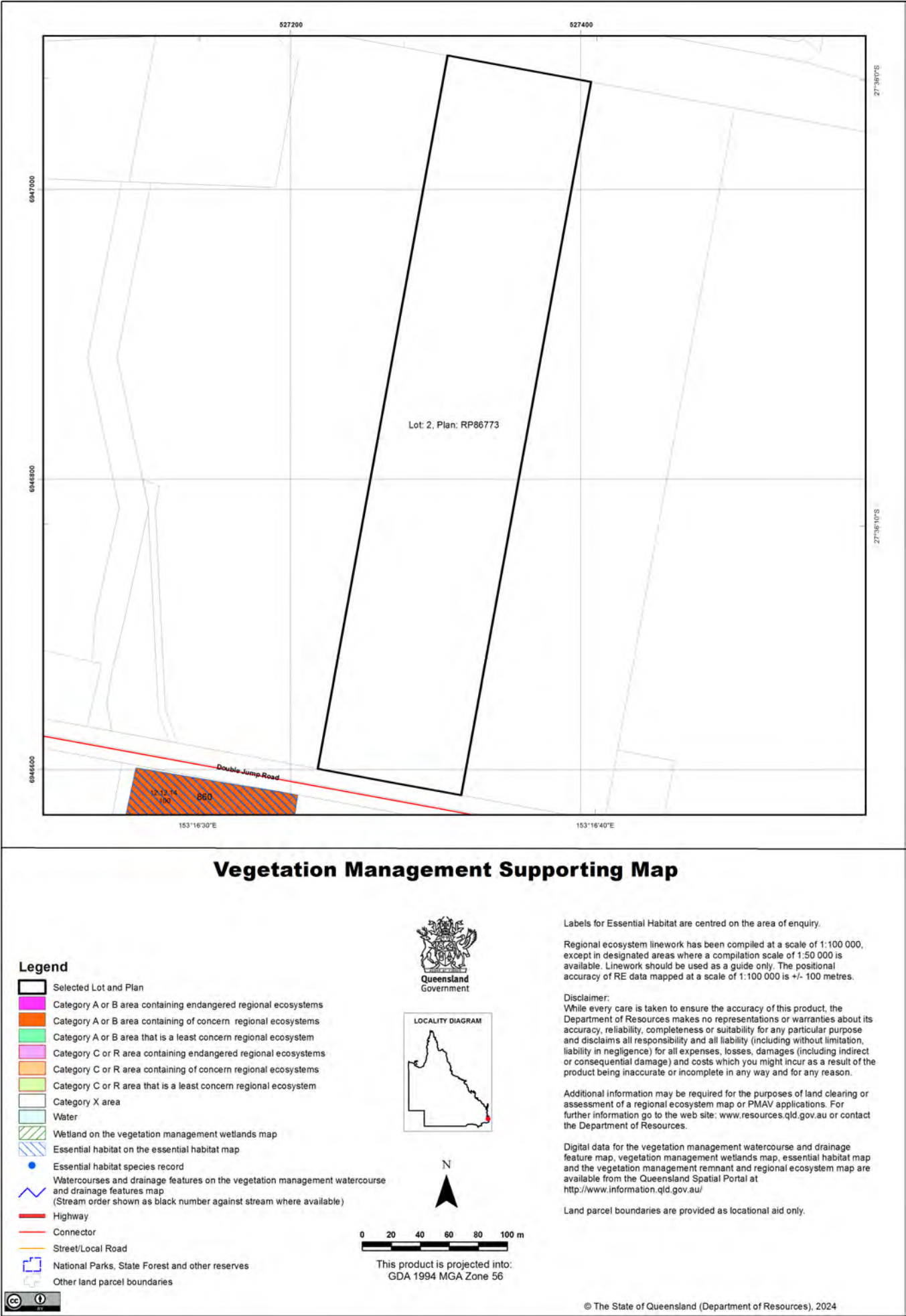
For Lot: 2 Plan: RP86773

13/02/2024

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



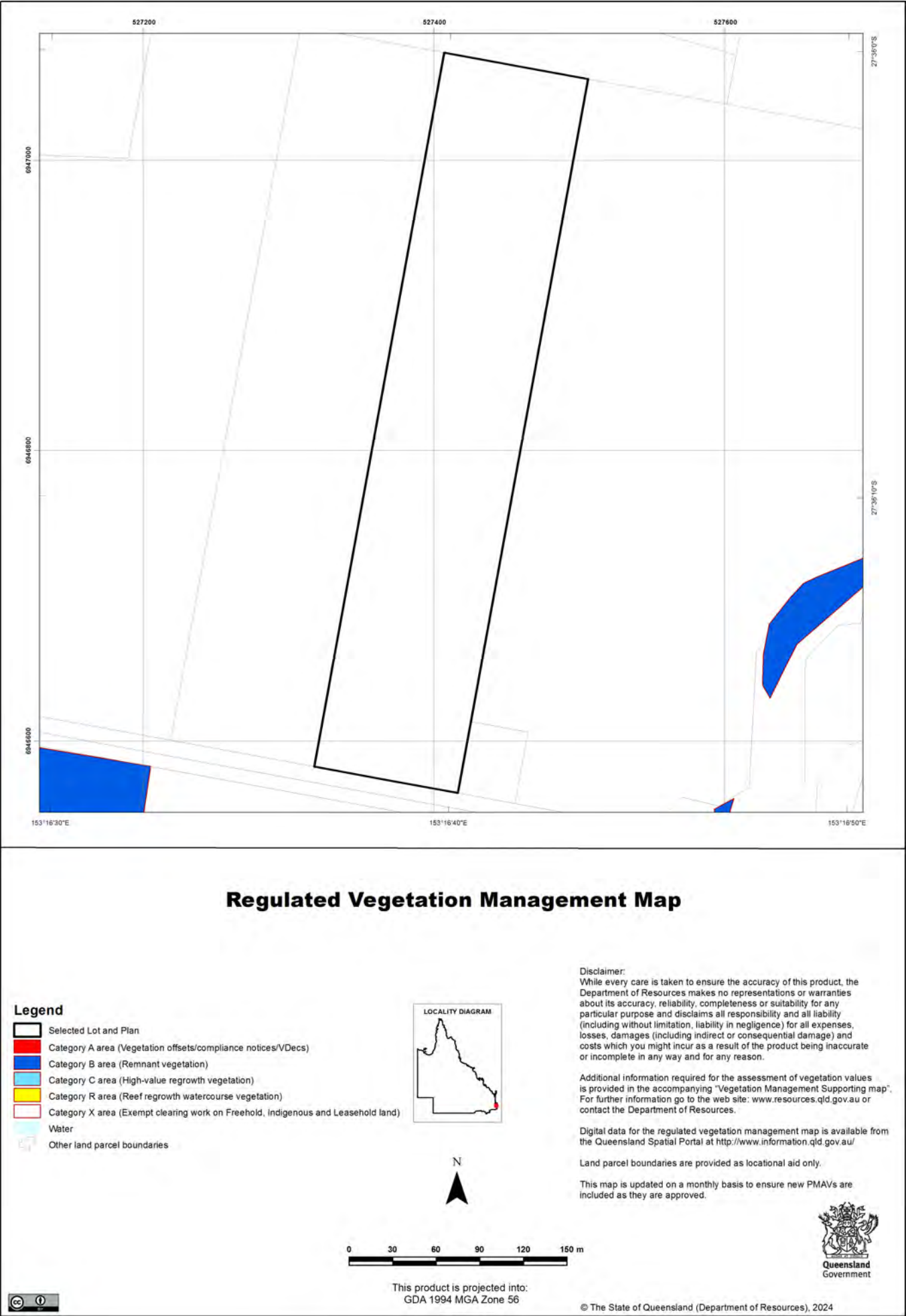


Vegetation management report

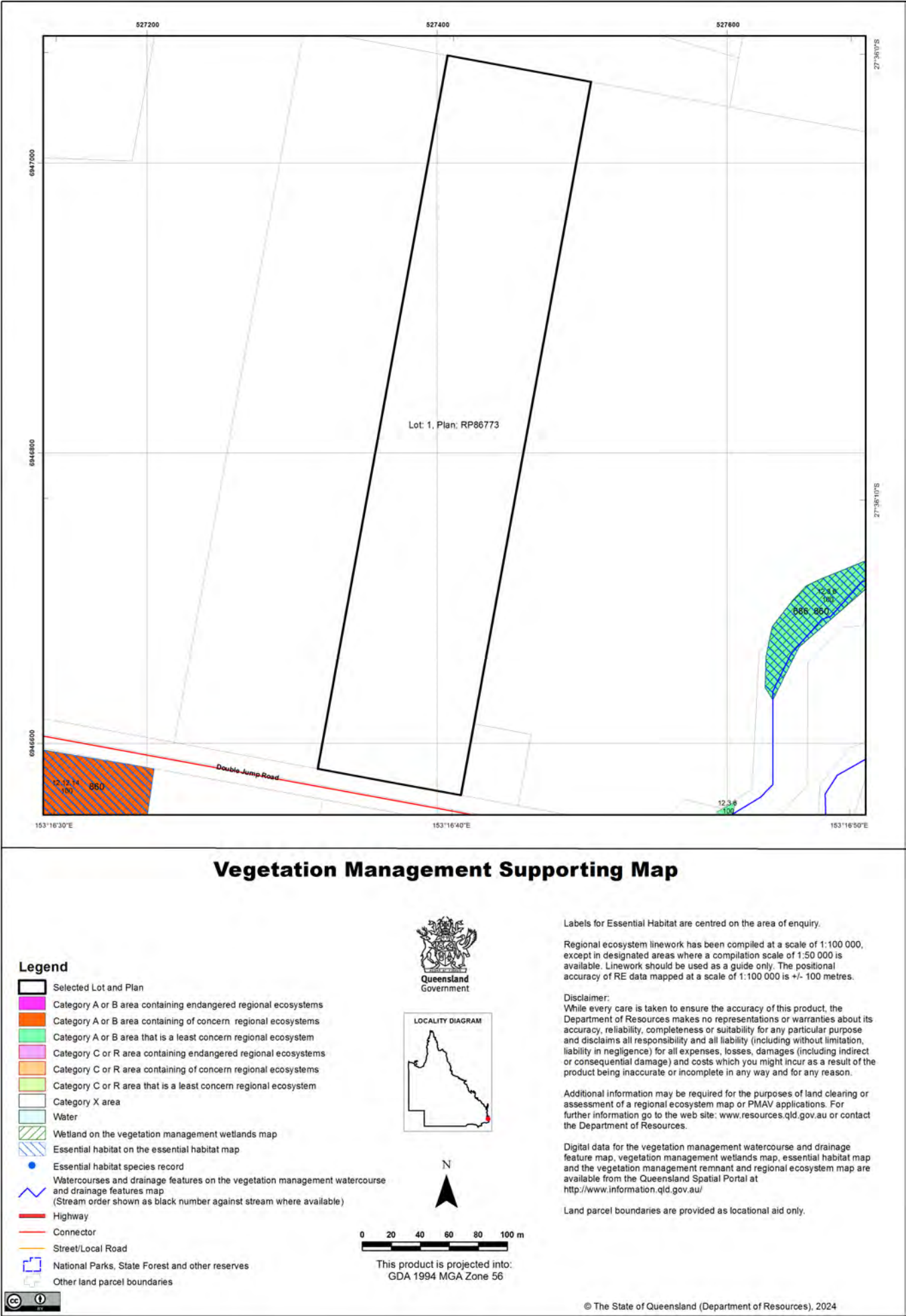
For Lot: 1 Plan: RP86773

13/02/2024

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



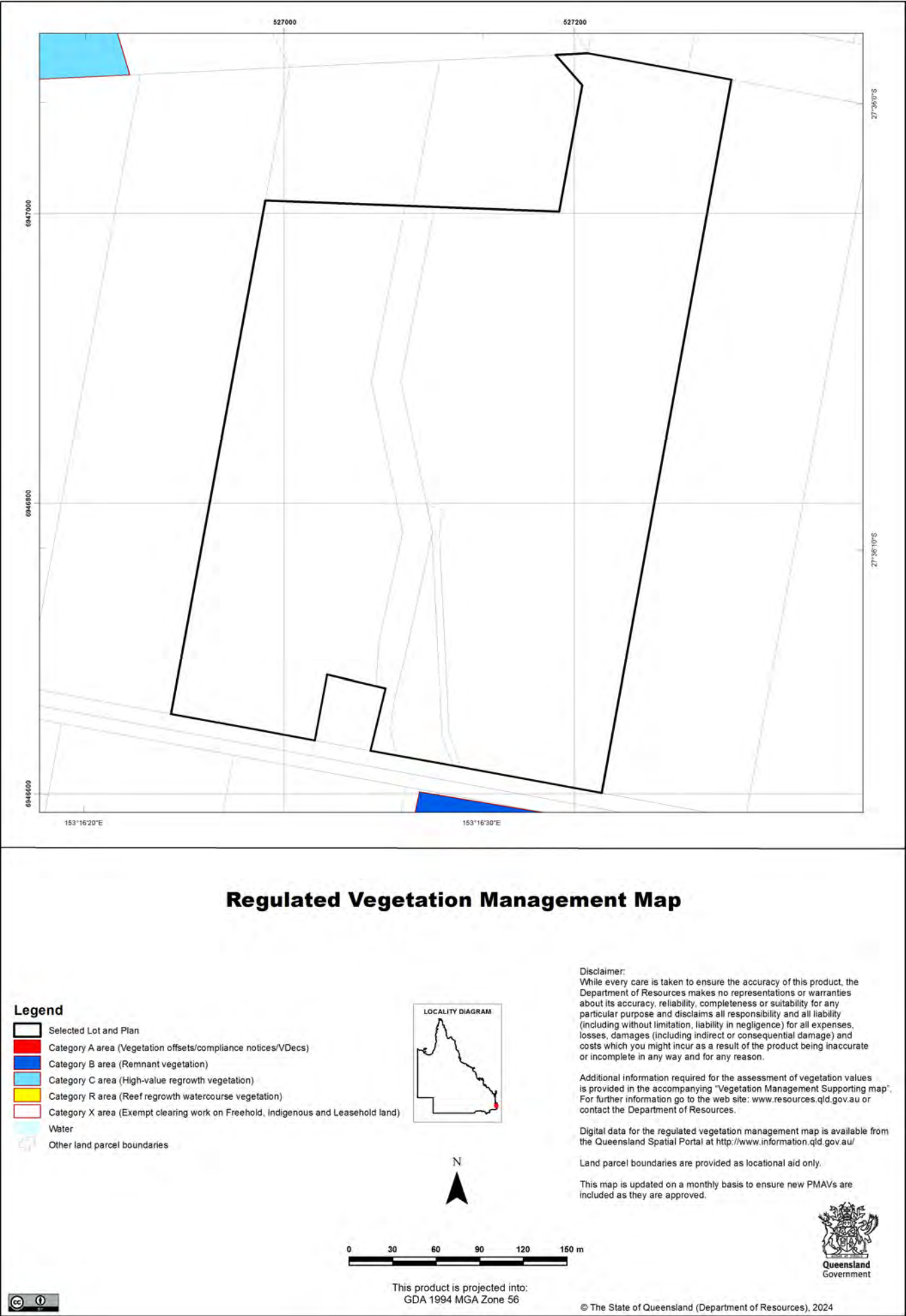


Vegetation management report

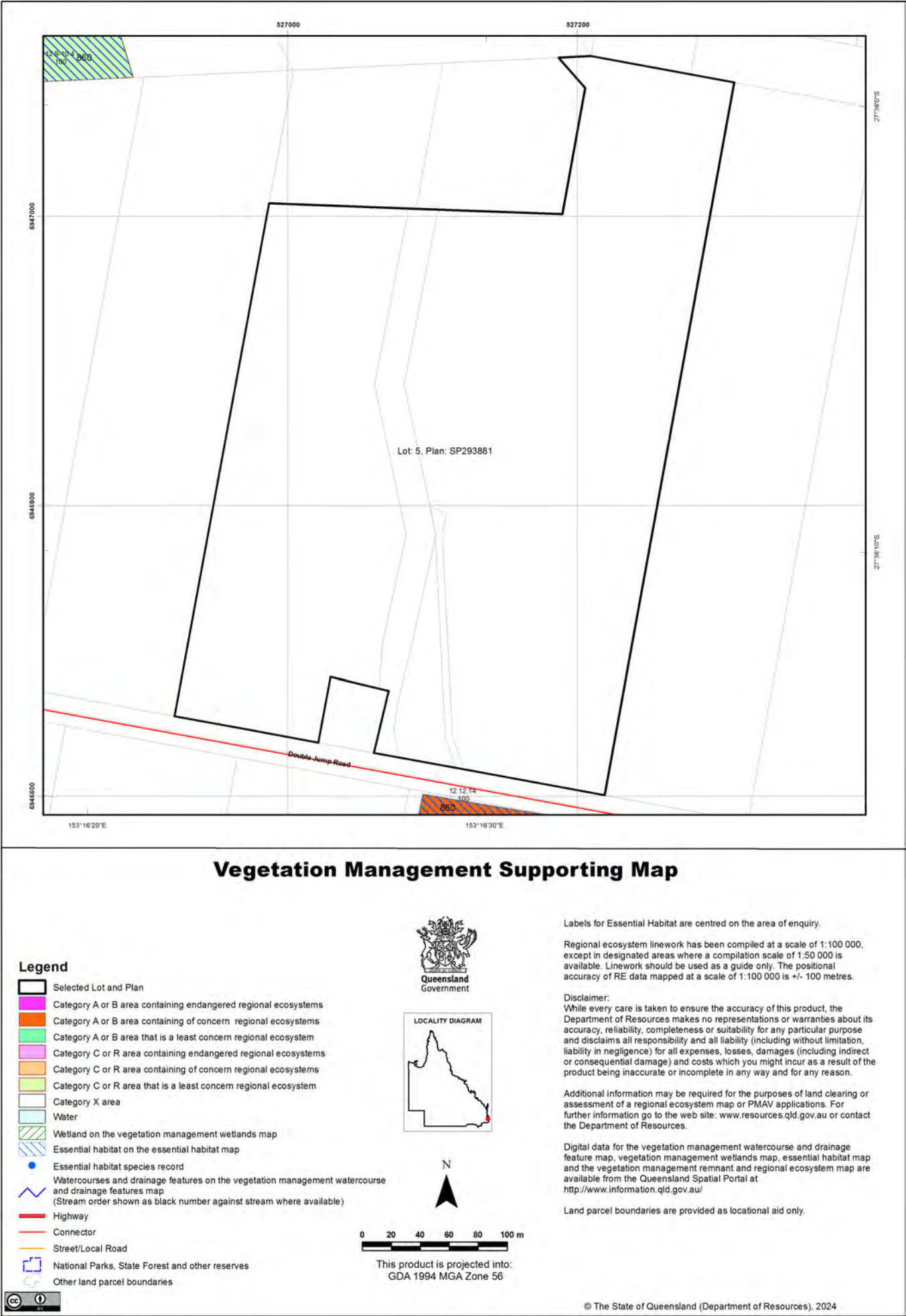
For Lot: 5 Plan: SP293881

13/02/2024

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



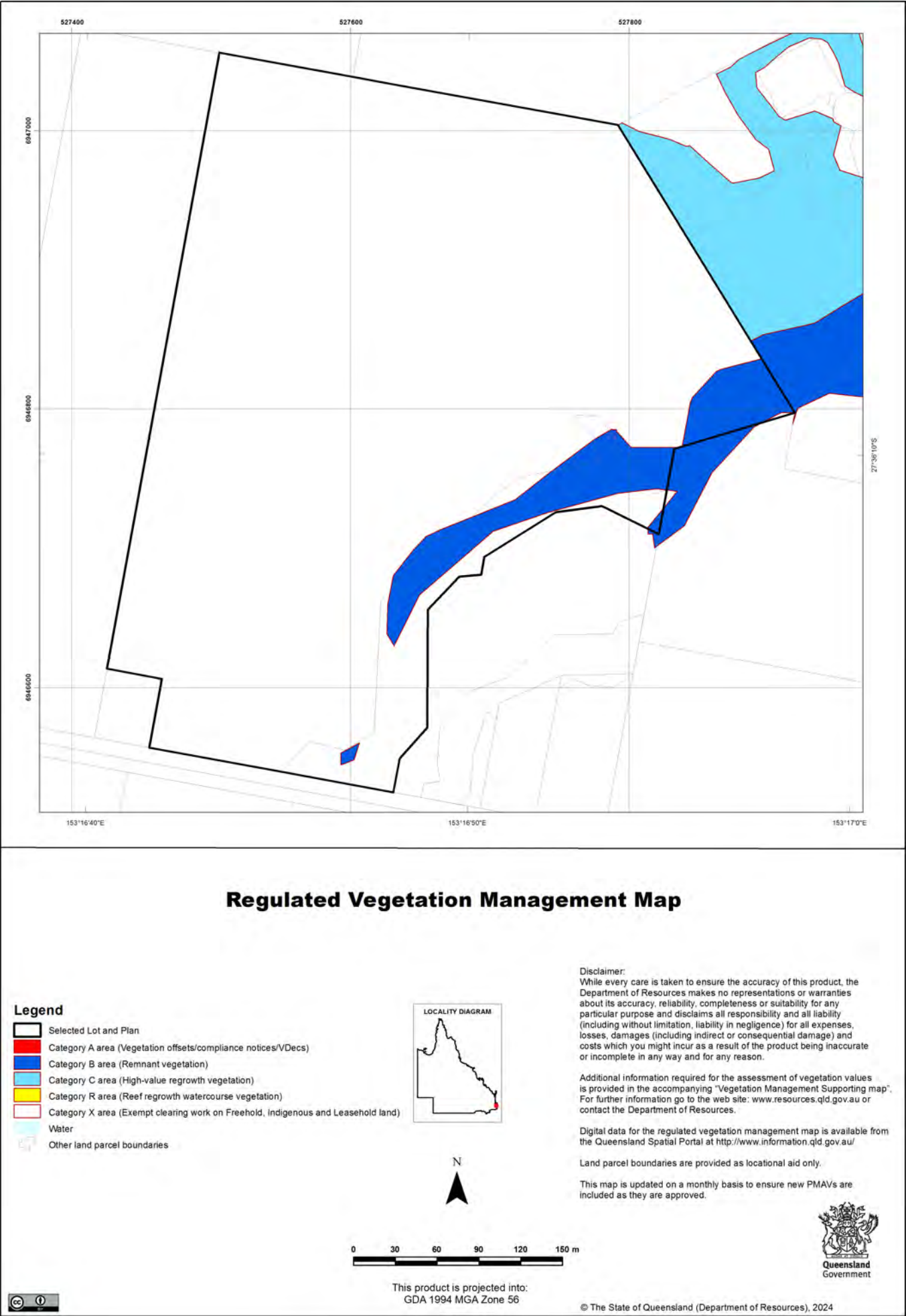


Vegetation management report

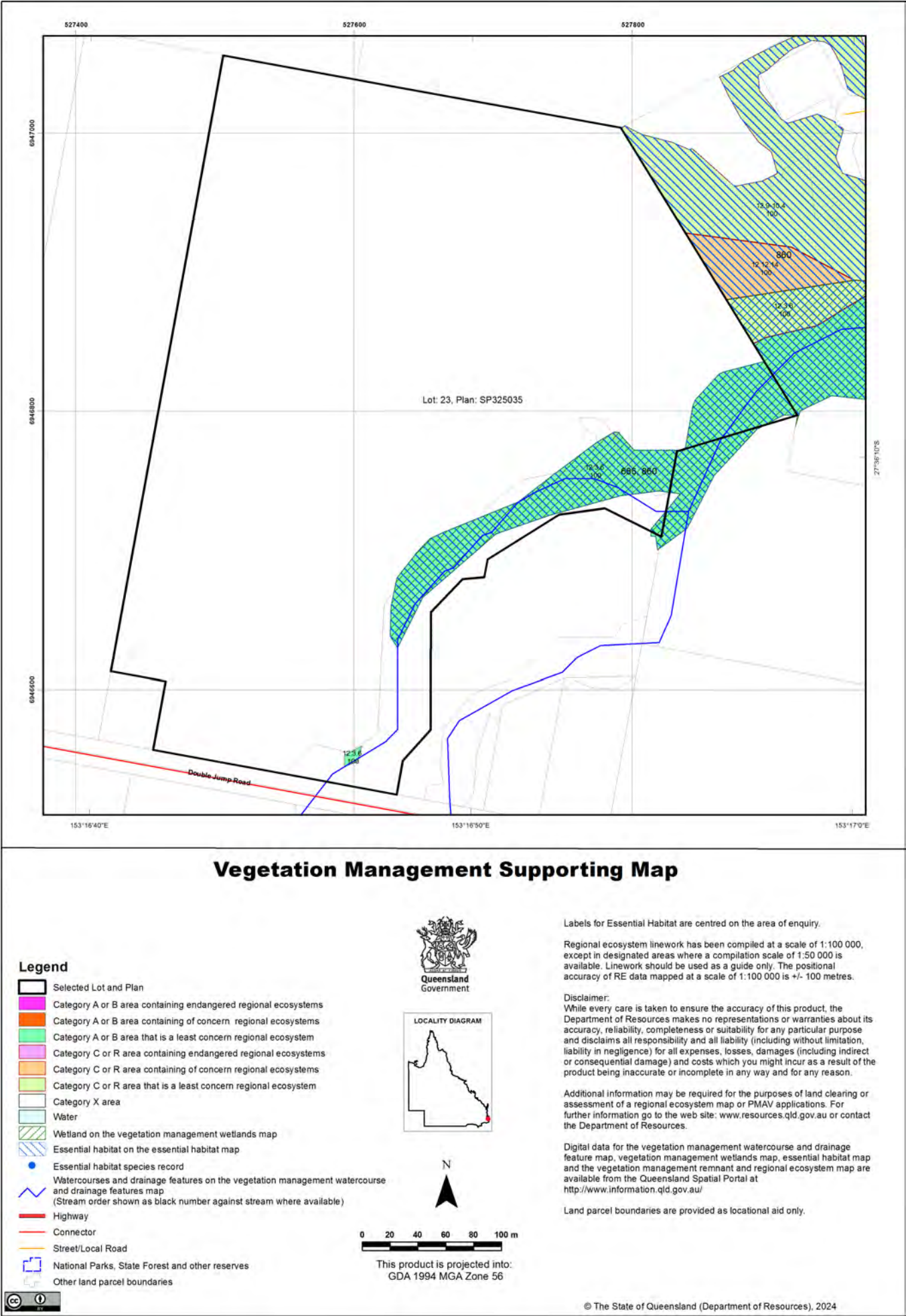
For Lot: 23 Plan: SP325035

13/02/2024

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



4.2 Vegetation management supporting map





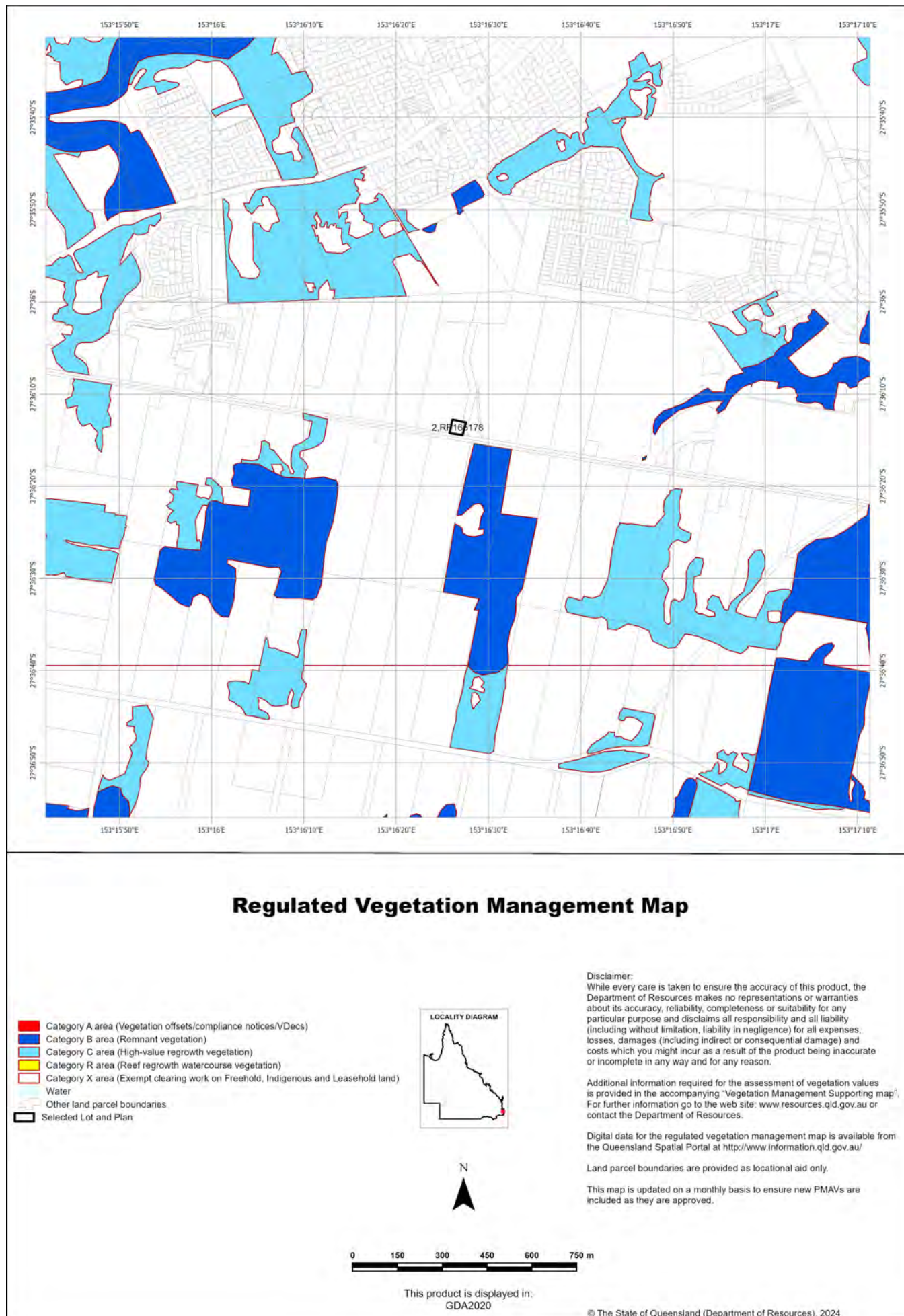
Vegetation management report

For Lot: 2 Plan: RP165178

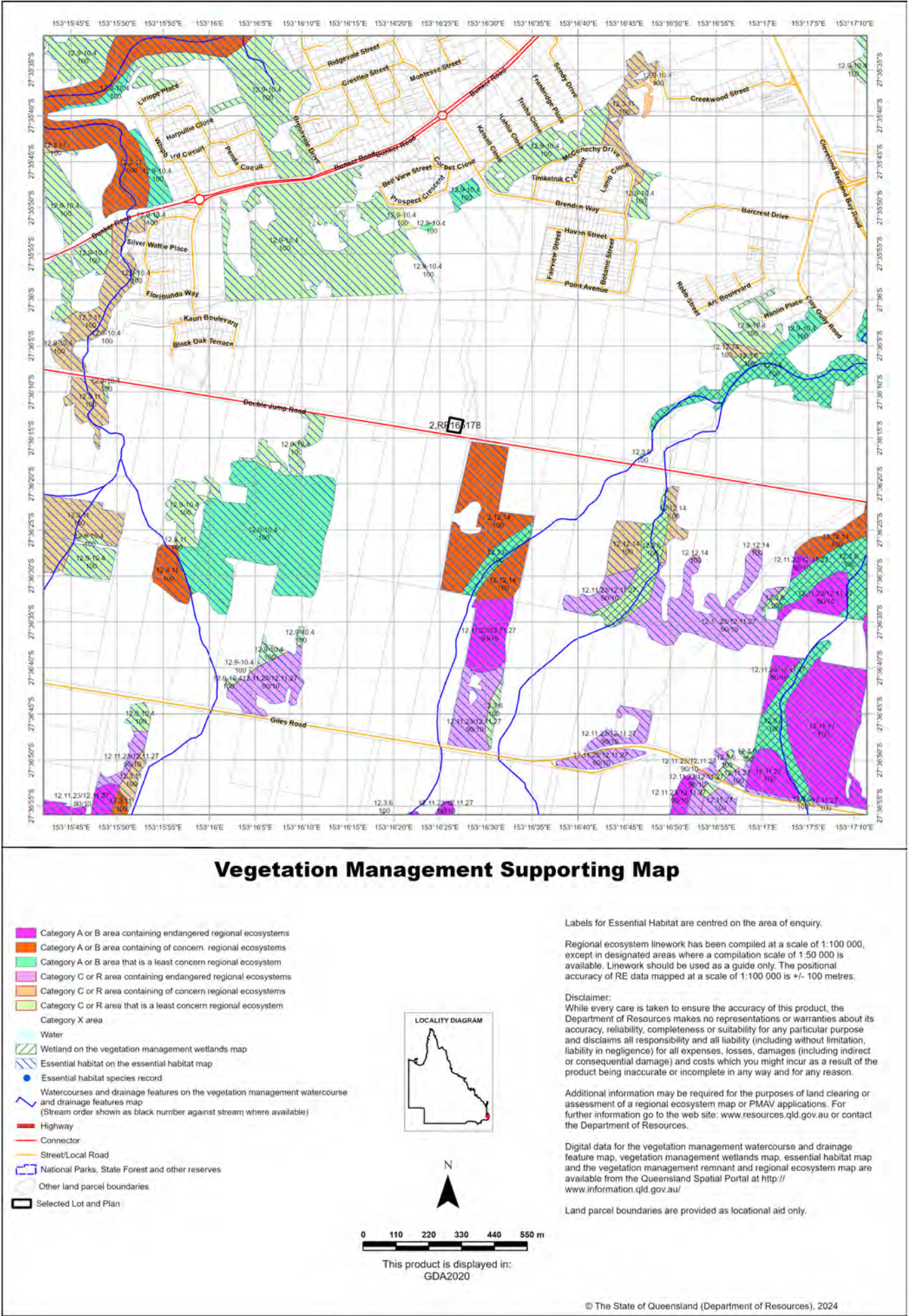
9/23/2024



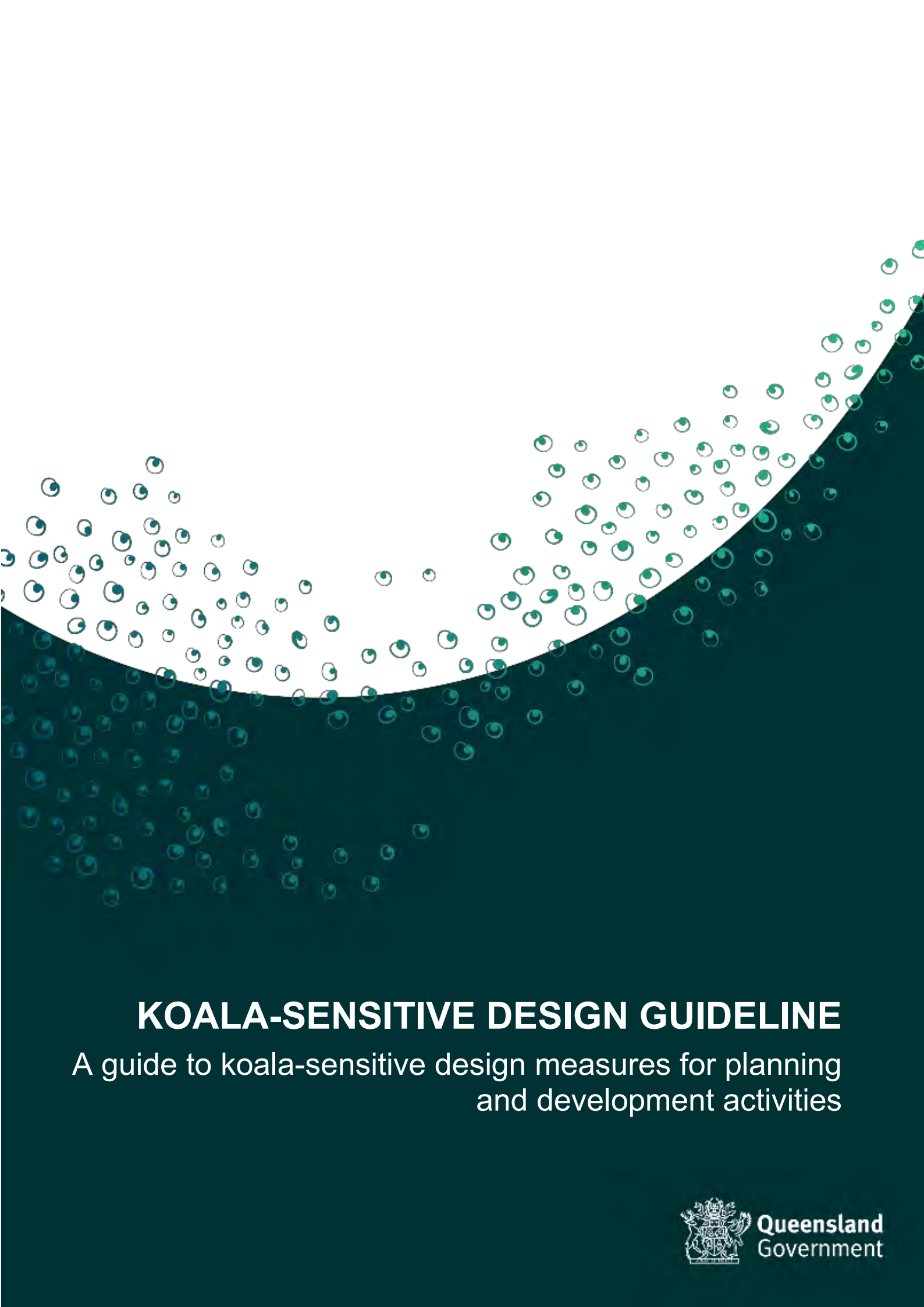
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Appendix 10: Wildlife Management Infrastructure



KOALA-SENSITIVE DESIGN GUIDELINE

A guide to koala-sensitive design measures for planning
and development activities



Queensland
Government

Prepared by: Koala Policy and Oversight Team, Department of Environment and Science

© State of Queensland, 2022.

The Department of Environment and Science acknowledges Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land. We recognise their connection to land, sea and community, and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

The department is committed to respecting, protecting and promoting human rights, and our obligations under the Human Rights Act 2019.

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.



Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms. You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

For more information on this licence, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared with care, based on the best available information at the time of publication. The department holds no responsibility for any errors or omissions within this document. Any decisions made by other parties based on this document are solely the responsibility of those parties. Information contained in this document is from a number of sources and, as such, does not necessarily represent government or departmental policy.

If you need to access this document in a language other than English, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) on 131 450 and ask them to telephone Library Services on +61 7 3170 5470.

This publication can be made available in an alternative format (e.g. large print or audiotape) on request for people with vision impairment; phone +61 7 3170 5470 or email <library@des.qld.gov.au>.

DES 2022. Koala Sensitive Design Guideline: Department of Environment and Science Government.

Acknowledgements.

Endeavour Veterinarian Ecology Pty Ltd was engaged by the department to review the guideline to ensure it reflects current best practice in koala sensitive design. The Department of Transport and Main Roads has reviewed and provided feedback on the guideline.

December 2022

Contents

1. Overview.....	1
1.1. Purpose.....	1
1.2. Koala-sensitive design (KSD) principles.....	1
1.3. Use of the Guideline	2
2. Koala biology and ecology.....	3
2.1 Koala distribution	3
2.2 Koala biology and habitat use.....	3
3. Development planning, design and layout	4
3.1 Threats to koalas.....	4
3.2 Habitat connectivity values for koala movement (permeability).....	4
3.4 Planning, design and layout for koala conservation	6
4. Designing koala-safe movement solutions.....	9
4.1. Note on development size and scale.....	9
Table 1: Design solutions to mitigate threats to koalas and their habitat and achieve a permeable landscape at the regional and local scale.....	10
Definitions	42
Appendix 1: Koala-sensitive operational works guidelines.....	43

1. Overview

1.1. Purpose

The Koala-Sensitive Design Guideline (the Guideline) provides advice and information for landholders, environmental managers, land-use planners, infrastructure providers and development proponents to determine appropriate measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate the impacts of development and land-use planning on koala populations. It can be used by government and non-government organisations, developers, consultants and the community.

The Guideline provides information to support the assessment of development and facilitate compliance with the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; State Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas, the State Supported Infrastructure Koala Conservation Policy (SI Policy), and the State Planning Policy (Biodiversity) (SPP).

The Guideline sets out actions that can be taken to:

- ensure koala safety and movement through enhancements to the design and layout of development
 - manage risks to koalas on-site during construction phases.

The Guideline supports adoption of Koala Sensitive Design (KSD) principles at all stages of the development process, including during planning for the site layout, the construction period and the ongoing end-use of the landscape.

Detailed information is provided in **Table 1**: Design solutions to mitigate threats to koalas and their habitat and achieve a permeable landscape at the regional and local scale.

Specific solutions to reduce risk to koalas during the operational works phase of development is provided in **Appendix 1**: Koala-sensitive operational works guidelines

Site-specific issues and scale will ultimately determine the best solutions for a particular circumstance. The Guideline sets out examples and options to solve problems and does not try to predict all possible circumstances.

Note for transport infrastructure providers:

Complementing this Guideline is the associated Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery Manual (FSTIDM) published by the Department of Transport and Main Roads. This Manual guides the planning, design, construction and maintenance of state-controlled transport infrastructure to minimise impacts and maximise benefits to wildlife, including koalas.

Details from this Guideline relevant to state-controlled transport infrastructure have been incorporated into the FSTIDM.

1.2. Koala-sensitive design (KSD) principles

Adherence to the below KSD principles will enhance the persistence and koala safe movement through human-altered landscapes. The principles aim to support healthy, viable koala populations into the future.

KSD principles include that development:

- retains, protects and improves koala habitat values in their natural state to allow koalas to feed, rest and move around safely
- achieves permeability by protecting and enhancing opportunities for the koala safe movement within and across a site
- reduces threats to resident and transient koalas

1.3. Use of the Guideline

The Guideline facilitates the persistence and safe movement of koalas by asking designers to apply the KSD principles and:

- identify threats that development activities may have on safe koala movement
- identify appropriate KSD measures to avoid and minimise those threats
- provide solutions and techniques to inform the planning, design and layout stages of development for retaining koala populations and providing for safety and movement
- provide approaches to managing and reducing impacts from operational stage of development
- provide koala-safe movement opportunities
- assist in achieving the outcomes sought in the SPP, SI Policy and State Code 25.



Figure 1: (photo Department of Environment and Science 2003)

2. Koala biology and ecology

Understanding koala behaviour, habitat use, and patterns of movement through the landscape is important to ensure that KSD measures are effective. While the measures in the Guideline are based on current best-practice methods, they are not an exclusive list of solutions. Alternative solutions can achieve KSD if developed with an understanding of koala biology and ecology.

Refer to SDAP State Code 25 and relevant guidelines for other key concepts relevant to KSD ([SDAP State Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas](#)).

2.1 Koala distribution

Koalas are distributed throughout Queensland and occur in a variety of eucalypt-dominated habitats ([State koala mapping](#)). Koalas are typically more abundant in the coastal regions of the state or along riparian zones where soils have higher nutrient and moisture content. Koalas can be found in remnant bushland, rural zones, suburban parks and reserves and residential areas, often in highly fragmented urban landscapes. Koalas can be permanent residents of these areas with established, stable home ranges, or transient and dispersing to alternative habitat. Koala distribution in the landscape can vary spatially and temporally in response to bushfire, drought or threat profile, for example.

2.2 Koala biology and habitat use

Koalas are predominantly arboreal animals, spending most of their time in trees. However, they also travel on the ground while moving between trees or habitat patches.

Key biological attributes to consider when using KSD principles to design or install measures are:

- koalas are suited to a predominantly arboreal life and have well-developed forelimbs and claws and excellent climbing abilities;
- an adult koala can extend their forelimbs over 90 cm from the ground and around 50 cm if reaching up and over a structure;
- koalas have the ability to jump up to 1.2 m from the ground;
- daily movements:
 - o koalas are most active from dusk to dawn but often move during the day if disturbed or to seek shelter, or during the breeding season (end of June to January) when mating activity is heightened and animals are dispersing.
 - o koalas will typically change trees at night, preferring to descend a tree and walk across the ground rather than move through the canopies of adjacent trees. Koalas can move a few metres per night or move a few hundred metres per night, or many kilometres overnight during times of dispersal.
 - o koalas move slowly across the ground if not threatened and often with little regard to their surroundings.
- seasonal movements:
 - o sub-adult koalas (prior to breeding) often disperse from their place of birth to new habitat and can move considerable distances (>10 km) before establishing a new home range. The drive to disperse is strong and koalas will manoeuvre through, over and under obstacles in their path.
 - o koalas occupy home ranges that overlap with other male and female koalas, and depending on the forest structure and location, the size of a koala's home range can vary greatly from less than 1 ha to over 100 ha.
 - o the home ranges of koalas can include cleared or highly fragmented areas.
- koalas will use a variety of food and shelter trees in their home range, and a complex forest structure with mid-storey vegetation provides the best thermoregulatory opportunities for animals (which is particularly important as climate-change related impacts worsen).

3. Development planning, design and layout

3.1 Threats to koalas

Koala injury or mortality can be a direct result of anthropogenic threats associated with urbanisation and development or by indirect mechanisms such as misadventure following displacement. Specific threats to koalas from development activities should be identified and may include:

- loss or degradation of habitat
- habitat fragmentation and loss of connectivity
- vehicle strike (koala injury or death)
- domestic and wild dog attack (koala injury or death)
- drowning in pools
- increased prevalence of disease (increased susceptibility to disease due to stress caused by the above-mentioned threats)
- entrapment and injury during construction or operational-use phases of the development (see Appendix 1 for koala-sensitive operational works guidelines).

3.2 Habitat connectivity values for koala movement (permeability)

The successful movement of individual koalas through the landscape allows for genetic exchange between koala populations. This process improves genetic diversity and ultimately improves species resilience to change habitat, climate and threats at an evolutionary level. High rates of development, particularly in SEQ, are removing and fragmenting koala habitat and increasingly threatening the safe movement of koalas across the landscape. This has immediate impacts on koala survival, and negatively affects local population persistence and genetic diversity over medium to long-term timeframes.

Koala habitat quality and connectivity should be determined through environmental assessment and used in development planning, design and layout. Importantly, both existing and potential future habitat and connectivity corridors should be considered. For example, koalas may have been extirpated from an area due to historical threats, but the area may still provide valuable conservation resources which could be enhanced and protected to allow for re-establishment of koala populations in the future. Hence, the absence of koalas should not preclude the application of KSD measures in habitat or areas that otherwise are suitable for koala population re-establishment.

To determine the habitat connectivity value of the site to facilitate koala movement through the landscape, the following factors should be considered:

1. The site's location in a landscape context, with regard to:
 - areas identified as koala habitat areas (core or locally refined), or koala habitat restoration areas
 - areas identified as other remnant or regulated regrowth regional ecosystems where koalas are known to occur, or have occurred historically
 - other areas of environmental significance that need to be retained (e.g., habitat for threatened plants or ecosystems)
 - waterways and ecological corridors.
2. The local attributes of the site, including:
 - the presence, or likely presence, of koalas, or their presence historically
 - the condition and quality of the habitat
 - the presence of waterways or ecological corridors, or areas that are remnant or regulated regrowth regional ecosystems which koalas are known to use
 - edge effects and other indirect impacts of development on ecological features
 - the presence of infrastructure and services, such as roads, which present barriers for safe koala movement and dispersal
 - the presence of natural barriers, such as large waterbodies, which create barriers for koala movement and dispersal
 - temporal impacts on the quality and connectivity of habitat such as land-clearing, drought and bushfire.

- Any factors which diminish the site's habitat connectivity value for koala movement within, and adjacent to, the site and landscape, including:
- edge effects and other indirect impacts of development on ecological features
- the presence of infrastructure and services, such as roads, which present barriers for safe koala movement and dispersal
- the presence of natural barriers, such as large waterbodies, which create barriers for koala movement and dispersal
- temporal impacts on the quality and connectivity of habitat such as land-clearing, drought and bushfire.

In summary, the site's location and attributes with regards to the presence of koalas, location and condition of habitat, waterways and ecological corridors and any factors impacting on these values should be taken into consideration for planning and development.

An assessment of koala habitat connectivity values should include:

- a description of the use or potential use of the site, and areas adjacent to the site, by koalas, with consideration of spatial and temporal influences of koala distribution;
- a map of koala habitat, including bushland, groups of trees and individual trees; and
- a plan of movement corridors (connectivity), including regional and local-scale movement corridors, and existing and potential links between koala habitat within, and external to, the site.

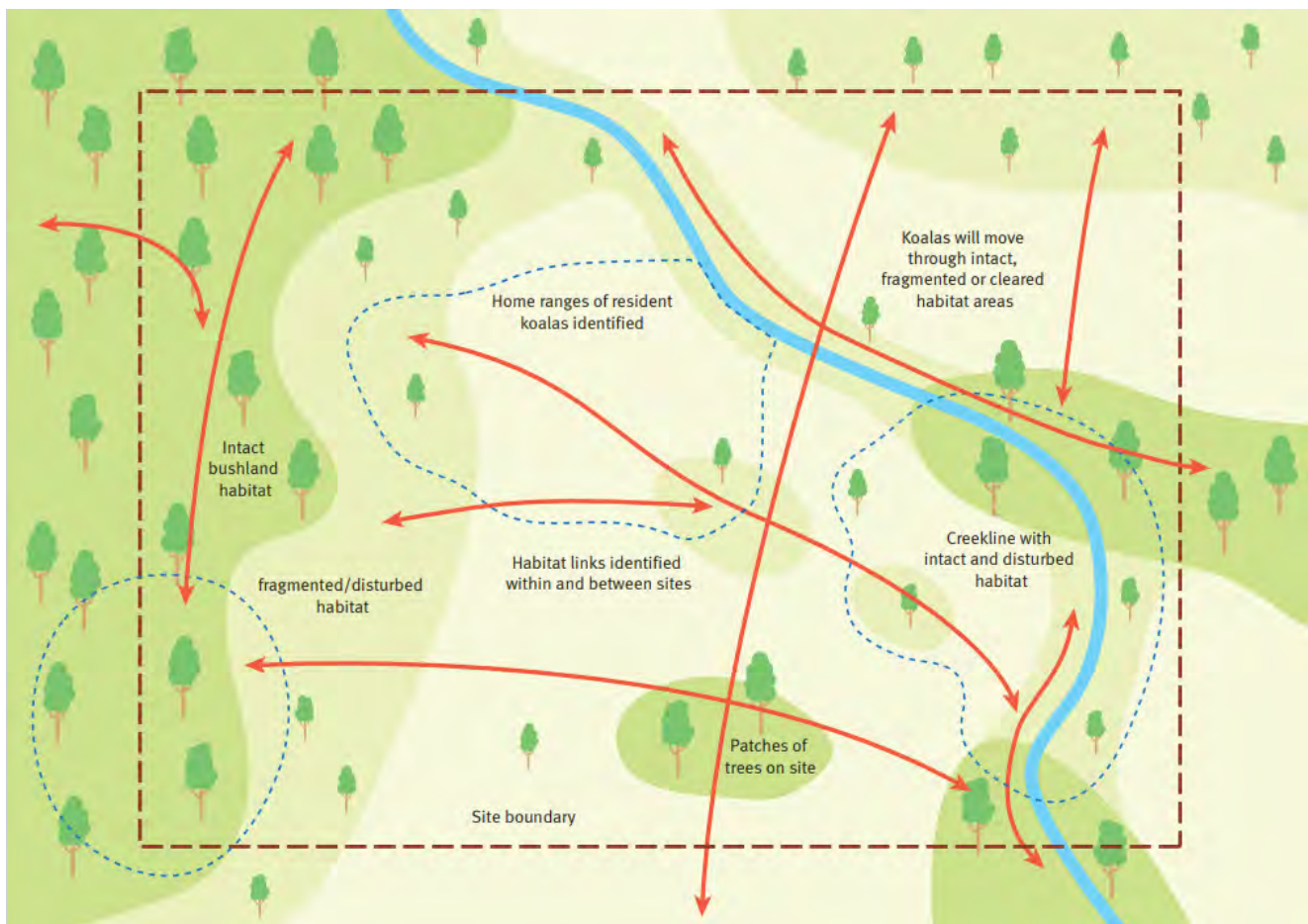


Figure 2. Example of assessment of koala habitat and connectivity value for koala movement, including on site values and broader landscape-scale connectivity for movement and genetic exchange.

3.4 Planning, design and layout for koala conservation

Following an assessment of koala habitat, connectivity values, and identification of threats; the planning, design, and layout of the development should:

1. Ensure areas of koala habitat values and habitat connectivity are protected and enhanced by:
 - creating large contiguous patches of koala habitat and habitat corridors that are at least 100 metres wide
 - retaining and enhancing vegetated stepping stones and highly connected patches (ie highly connected patches are areas less than 200 metres apart)
 - avoiding clearing non-juvenile koala habitat trees on the site, including individual, isolated trees
 - avoiding clearing of heat-refuge vegetation associated with larger habitat trees - maintaining floristic structure diversity
 - linking on-site koala habitat to koala habitat located external to the site, providing adequately spaced and sized habitat linkages - corridor establishment and enhancement
 - identifying rehabilitation areas on the site for revegetation consistent with the density, composition and distribution of native koala habitat vegetation, based on the pre-clearing regional ecosystem description
 - securing the long-term conservation of koala habitat areas using covenants or other private or public ownership arrangements.
 -
2. Locate and design the development to avoid adverse impacts on koalas, koala habitat values and habitat connectivity by:
 - selecting sites that will have least impact on koalas if developed, such as cleared land that has low koala habitat connectivity value
 - minimising the size and scale of the developable area in the development footprint and of individual buildings (e.g. higher density, multi-storey buildings may have less impact)
 - using development envelopes that are shaped and located to:
 - co-locate all associated activities, infrastructure and access strips
 - be within the least valued area of koala habitat on the lot
 - minimise the footprint of the development envelope area
 - minimise edge effects to areas external to the development envelope
 - create a buffer (road or park) between development and areas of koala habitat
 - ensuring enough area is maintained between development buildings and koala habitat trees to ensure trees will not be removed for safety (fire and falling).
3. Locate and design transport routes (bikeways, busways, roads and rail lines) to avoid fragmentation and clearing of koala habitat and to retain habitat connectivity, including:
 - avoiding transecting large contiguous areas of koala habitat or cleared land with high potential for koala habitat or connectivity corridors
 - using speed reduction devices such as speed bumps, roundabouts, chicanes, speed warning signs and painted road treatments on roads in koala-sensitive areas
 - incorporating koala crossings (over and underpasses) and using koala exclusion fencing to ensure koalas are funnelled towards koala crossings and away from busy transport routes
 - considering use of viaducts, extending bridge spans, and using tunnelling to avoid and minimise direct impacts (vegetation clearing) and indirect impacts (road trauma) on koalas.
4. Use native vegetation in landscaping and habitat restoration activities that provide food, shelter and movement opportunities for koalas.

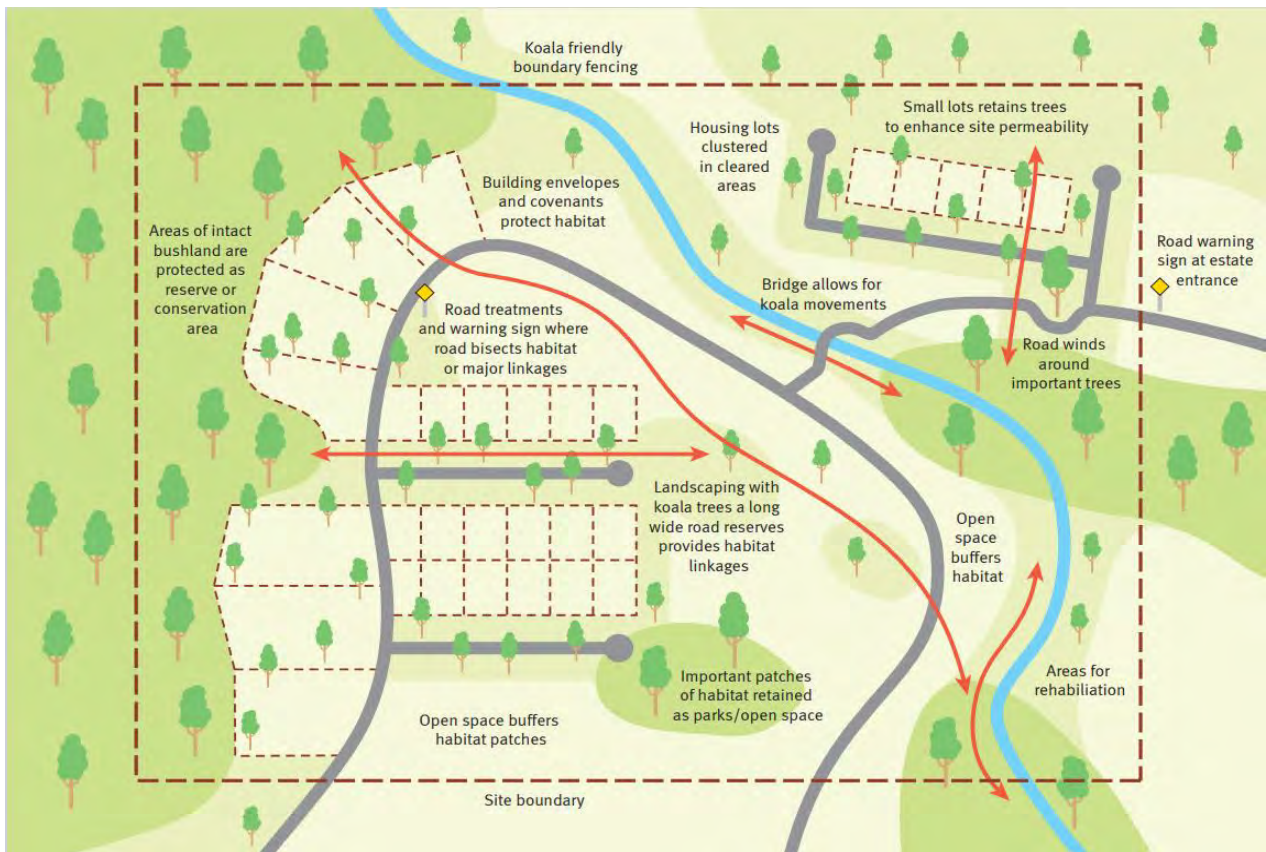


Figure 3 Example of a koala sensitive urban design - illustrates how infrastructure and development can be planned and designed to maximise retention of koala habitat and connectivity.

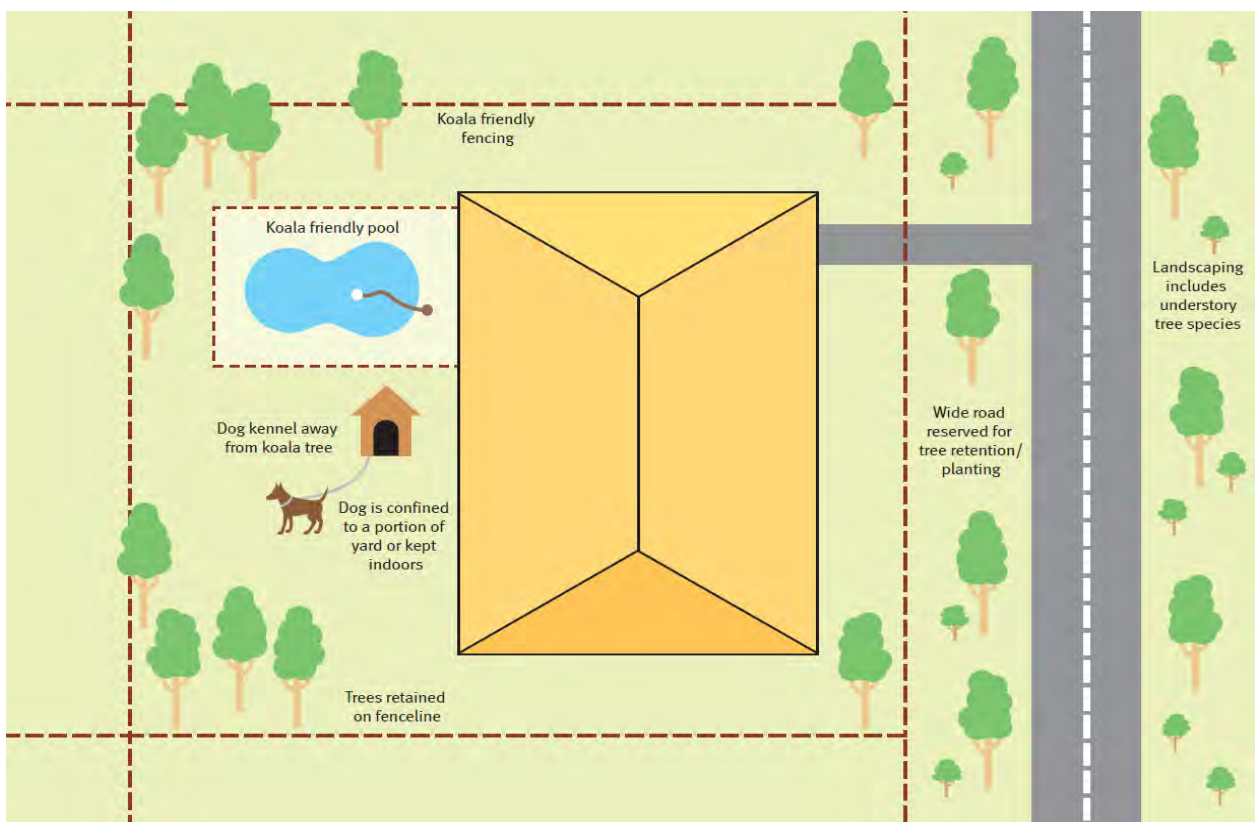


Figure 4. Use of koala-friendly fencing

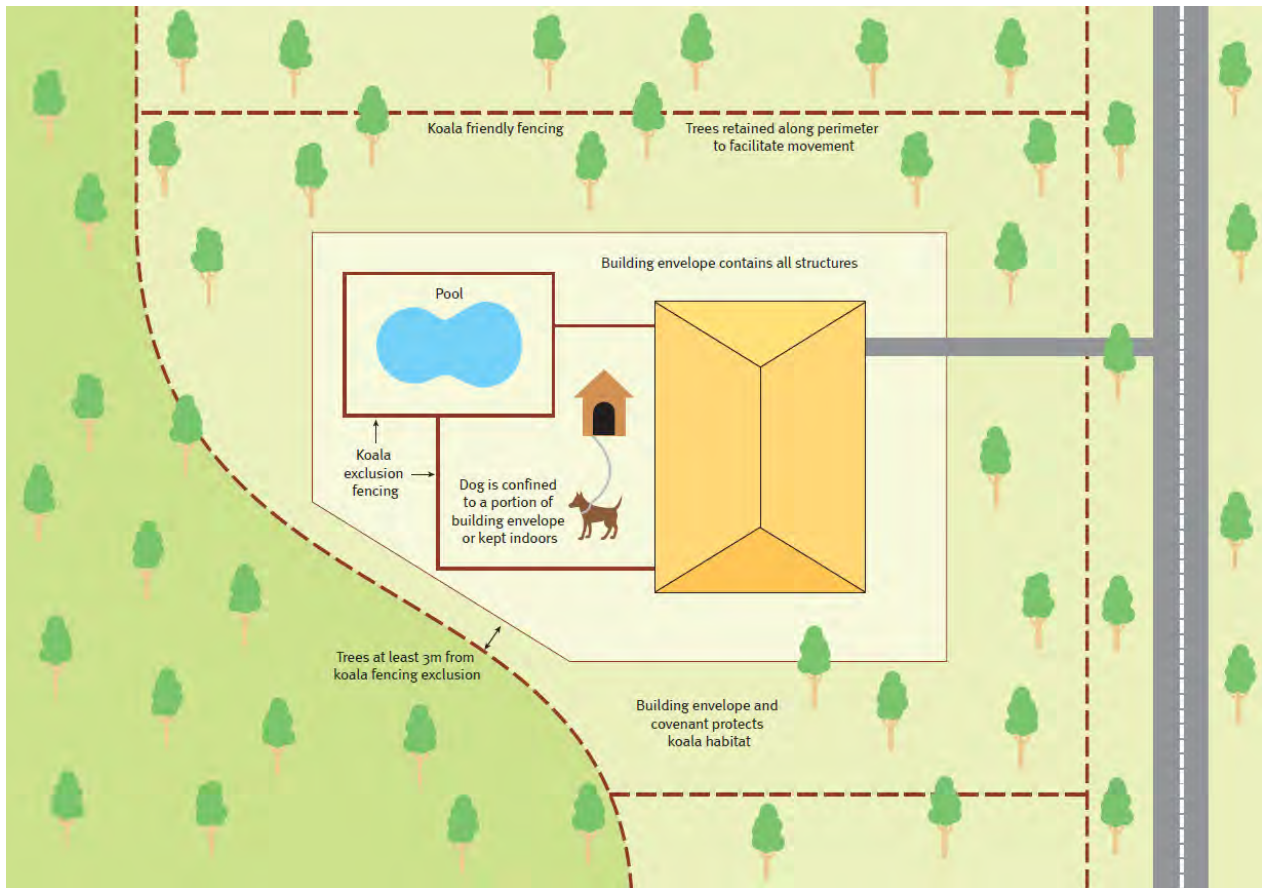


Figure 5. Use of a development envelope and koala exclusion fencing

4. Designing koala-safe movement solutions

KSD measures which can facilitate landscape permeability and safe koala movement include:

- koala-friendly (allows koala movement) and koala exclusion (prevents koala movement into unsafe areas) fencing
- koala-safe road design (including crossing structures) and placement
- mitigation of construction-related threats (including vegetation clearing)
- koala-safe pools and other water bodies
- mitigation of threats from domestic dogs and livestock
- landscaping to maintain or enhance koala habitat and connectivity
- koala detection and monitoring, and sensitive vegetation clearing practices, such as use of innovative technologies and best-practice methods
- community awareness, engagement and koala stewardship programs.

Measures chosen will be influenced by the type, size, and location of the development. It is likely that several of each type of measure will need to be used in the design and layout of the development to maximise koala safety and movement.

Table 1: Design solutions to mitigate threats to koalas and achieve a permeable landscape at the regional and local scale; provides design solutions to achieve good koala conservation outcomes including koala-exclusion and koala-permeable fencing designs, ways to navigate transport corridors, pools and dogs, koala habitat revegetation and enhancement approaches, and engaging the community to be koala aware. These design solutions can be applied to a range of development scenarios at strategic and/or site level.

For each measure, the performance outcome; the best practice solutions to achieve the desired outcome; and effective alternative solutions are provided. Supporting information, additional notes and maintenance issues are discussed.

To ensure ongoing success, all implemented measures need operational maintenance and management plans which should include responsibilities and trigger point events for checking that the installed item or fence is in its best working order (e.g., removing fallen logs from koala exclusion fencing after a fire or a storm).

Appendix 1 has been provided with this Guideline to set out how to reduce koala injury and mortality specifically from construction activities which is critical to prevent harm to koalas during construction of developments.

4.1. Note on development size and scale

The size and scale of the development will largely dictate the project budget and the capacity to implement all best practice KSD solutions. There is a strong community expectation that koala populations are conserved and managed and factored into large infrastructure project budgets so that best practice solutions are adopted. These may include:

- comprehensive telemetric monitoring and management/protection of koalas to enable the reliable location of potentially large numbers of koalas during vegetation clearing operations
- use of experienced koala spotters or fauna spotter/catchers
- the deployment and maintenance of a holistic suite of mitigation infrastructure and associated structures, and appropriate and relevant offset contributions.

However, it is often not always practical for small or single lot developments to capture and tag koalas to monitor and easily locate koalas in the area being cleared. In these instances, it may be more practical to use existing information and risk-based approaches including experienced koala spotters (fauna spotter/catchers) and arborists who will be present during vegetation clearing and ensure best practice methods are used that avoid harm to koalas and other fauna. Ensuring habitat is cleared with the utmost caution may negate the need to collar and intensively monitor koalas that may be in patches of habitat undergoing clearing.

New detection technology and methods are emerging, such as thermal-capability drone surveys, which can significantly improve koala detection prior to vegetation clearing operations and may prove to be cost effective.

Table 1: Design solutions to mitigate threats to koalas and their habitat and achieve a permeable landscape at the regional and local scale.

4.1 Koala-permeable fencing

Supporting information

Development that incorporates koala-friendly fencing assists koala movement and dispersal within and across the development site. Inappropriate fencing reduces the permeability of the landscape to koalas and can result in the funnelling of koalas to unsafe crossing points, injury, and death. Koala-friendly fencing can allow unimpeded movement of koalas between areas of habitat and can be built within properties or on lot boundaries. Koalas are skilful climbers but readily take a path of least resistance and prefer to push under or through a structure before climbing it. With this in mind, koala-friendly fencing achieves permeability by allowing koalas to climb over, under or through the fencing and ensures koalas are not entrapped by the placement and design of fencing materials (such as barbed wire or narrow palings).

Performance Outcome 1: Allow koalas to easily climb through, over or under a fence to provide a permeable landscape.

Design specifications

Best practice

1. Fencing raised off the ground with a minimum spacing of 300 millimetres from the ground to the fencing material, such as post and rail, provides the most permeable solution for koalas (Figure 4.1.1).
2. Incorporate existing trees into the fence to facilitate movement (Figure 4.1.2).
3. Use of push-under and push-through devices are preferred to traditional 'escape poles' constructed of treated timber poles, the effectiveness of which is not proven.
4. Fence tops must avoid barbed-wire or sharp ends (such as are used on some chain-mesh security fencing) which can entrap or snare koalas and other wildlife.

Alternative solutions

Fence design must:

- ensure gaps in the fence are large enough to allow a koala to easily pass through
- gaps are of a size (less than 60 millimetres) to allow koalas to climb over but prevent koalas climbing through and getting stuck in the fence (Figure 4.1.2 and 4.1.3)
- use rails or slats that have spaces of at least 15 mm between vertical slats and 20 millimetres between horizontal rails that koalas can climb. Alternately, use materials such as timber posts or chain wire that a koala can easily grip and climb



Figure 4.1.1 Post and rail fencing provides the most permeable fencing solution for koalas.



Figure 4.1.2. Fences incorporating trees and of slatted design provide ideal movement solutions for fence permeability to koalas.

- install a climbable timber post or log if fencing material is unclimbable. Post is a minimum 125 millimetres in diameter) leaning against the top of the fence but positioned at an angle to the fence so the log is not flush with the fence and climbable by a koala (i.e. the perpendicular space between the base of the log and the bottom of the fence is at least 400 millimetres (Figure 4.1.4).
- install a simple koala bridge (particularly suited to minimum security fences) to ensure safe movement over barbed wire using timber logs of at least 125 millimetres in diameter of the following design:
 - timber logs are positioned adjacent to and within 1 metre of each other on either side of the fence and extend above the fence. A cross piece of similar diameter to the logs connects the two vertical timber posts that are within 1–4 metres of each other on either side of the fence (Figure 4.1.5).

Maintenance

Maintenance is essential to ensure the proper functioning of the fence design. Develop maintenance plans, outlining required inspection and maintenance schedules of fencing to:

- replace parts or whole structures as per manufacture's recommendations (e.g. items that will perish over time when exposed to the elements)
- keep weeds away from key koala access points such as push-under structures and the bases of wooden poles to ensure detection and use of structures by koalas.

Notes:

1. Fencing materials must be rigid to support climbing by a koala.
2. To encourage the use of climbing poles associated with chain link or mesh fencing, fit the base of the fence with 600 millimetres skirting to ensure koalas cannot see through the fence, but instead must look up. Koalas can often be seen pacing back and forth trying to find a way through fencing to visible trees on the other side and will attempt to push under sections of unsecured fencing.
3. Consider the movements and permeability requirements of other fauna when installing koala friendly fencing.



Figure 4.1.3. Small-spaced fencing slats allow koalas to climb the fence while reducing entrapment between slats.



Figure 4.1.4. A wooden bridge over security fencing designed to facilitate the safe movement over the fence and barbed wire by koalas but effectiveness is not well established.



Figure 4.1.5. A timber post or log secured to an unclimbable fence allows entry to and exit from a property or habitat on either side of the fence.

4.2 Koala-exclusion fencing

Supporting information

The use of koala exclusion fencing may be appropriate to prevent koalas from entering an area that poses an unacceptable degree of risk, such as a road corridor, sewage sediment pond, or a construction site. Koala exclusion fencing limits landscape permeability and should only be used where there is a direct threat to koala safety and used in conjunction with associated infrastructure to provide locations of safe movement opportunities. As such, exclusion fencing has the dual purpose of guiding koalas towards koala-safe crossing points such as fauna movement underpasses or overpasses. Exclusion fencing can be temporary, or permanently installed to suit the duration of the threat.

The following situations are suitable to use koala exclusion fencing:

- domestic dog enclosures in larger properties (greater than 800 m²) to limit koala and dog interactions
- high speed/volume roads or rail lines, in association with fauna crossing structures
- swimming pools where pool design is unsafe for koalas
- construction sites where activities or works may cause harm to koalas such as vegetation clearing, digging of pits or trenches, the dewatering of ponds or dams and entrapment in site equipment. Temporary fencing that stops koala access is appropriate in this instance.

Koala exclusion fencing may not be suitable for use in the following situations:

- on roads where traffic speed is already slowed, for example, adjacent to traffic lights
- habitat linkages that would be completely severed and are important at a local or regional scale for maintaining connectivity in the population
- where the placement of driveways, local roads or other landscape features that can't be readily fenced are within close proximity to the proposed exclusion fencing, reducing the effectiveness of fencing if it were installed in areas where fencing would reduce line of sight or visibility and pose a safety risk.

Performance Outcome 2: *Exclude koalas from an area of high risk through the installation of an impermeable fence or barrier*

Design specifications

Best practice - koala-proof fencing material

- Fencing material consisting of brick, metal sheeting, Perspex or timber fencing with no gaps between palings creates a smooth unclimbable surface to koalas (Figures 4.2.1-4.2.3)
- Fencing supports and posts are located within the zone where koalas are being excluded, or they are fitted with a koala shield (Figure 4.2.4)
- Unclimbable sheeting (metal or Perspex) 600 millimetres or greater in width is retrofitted to the fencing and gates to prohibit climbing by koalas. The top of the sheeting is 1.5 metres from the ground to prohibit koalas jumping up and grabbing the fencing material above the sheeting



Figure 4.2.1. (photo D de Villiers) Koala exclusion fencing with unclimbable sheeting on the habitat side of the fence prevents koala access to the road corridor or other unsafe environments. Fencing is flush with a cement footing to prohibit koalas pushing under the fence.



Figure 4.2.2. (photo D de Villiers) Brick walls create a barrier to koala movements.

- Sheeting is fitted to fencing material at a height that is comfortable for a koala jumping from the fence to the ground. For example, 1.8 metre high fencing should fit sheeting at 0.9 m to 1.5 m off the ground, not at the top of the 1.8 metre high fence (Figure 4.2.5)
- Fencing is flush with a cement edging on the ground or retrofitted with additional wire to prohibit erosion and washouts where gaps under the fence will allow egress by koalas (Figure 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.6)
- Particular attention needs to be paid to gates to ensure it is not a point of entry for koalas, either when left open or where the gates provide gaps (Figure 4.2.7)
- Fencing is installed with a skirt of chain mesh (permanent) or corflute (temporary) of minimum 1.0 metre width, that is fixed to the base of the fence (up to 300 millimetres) with the remainder resting on the ground, prohibiting the pushing or digging under the fence by animals. This is particularly necessary where the ground is uneven, or undulating or temporary/construction fencing is erected
- Fencing has a 90 degree return of at least 50 metres in length at the fencing boundaries to encourage koalas back into the bushland and not onto the road or other unsafe environment where the fence ends. Ideally the end of the return is angled back into the patch of habitat
- Trees and shrubs are excluded from within 3 metres of the fence and tree canopies of trees adjacent to the fence are trimmed to remove links to tree canopies on the other side of the fence (Figure 4.2.5).



Figure 4.2.3.(photo D de Villiers) Colourbond fencing flush with the ground creates a barrier to koala movements.

Alternative solutions

Where visual amenity, cost, or other factors such as engineering considerations (wind loading) prohibit best-practice design, alternative designs can still provide some degree of effectiveness in minimising koala egress to unsafe areas and the mitigation of koala mortality. This includes the use of:

- fencing that is less than 1.5 metres high, creating a partial barrier to koalas (Figure 4.2.8)
- floppy top fencing – previously used in New South Wales (NSW Road and Maritime Services is now installing chain link with metal panel in preference to floppy-top fencing).

Trees retained within the 3 metre fence buffer can be collared with metal sheeting to prohibit access by koalas under the following conditions:

- the top of the metal sheeting needs to be a minimum of 1.5 metres from the ground
- the tree cannot have overlapping branches or canopy or with a trunk within 3metres of adjacent trees.

Maintenance:

Maintenance is essential to ensure the integrity of the koala-proof fencing. Develop maintenance plans, outlining required inspection and maintenance schedules of fencing to:

- replace parts or sections of fencing that may have sustained damage due to vandalism, storm or floods or tree falls
- remove saplings, broken branches and climbing weeds that provide climbing opportunities for koalas to navigate over the koala proof fence - a cleared buffer of approximately 3m would be appropriate



Figure 4.2.4. (photo David Fleay Wildlife Park) Fencing supports fitted with a 'koala shield' prevents koalas climbing the support.

- ensure there are no wash-outs or areas of erosion leading to gaps underneath fencing that will allow animals to push under the fence.

Notes:

Koalas can climb a variety of fencing materials and structures that may seem unlikely, for example smooth metal signposts, patio supports and pool fences (Figure 4.2.9). Consider the agility and high dispersal drive of koalas in the breeding season when designing structures to exclude koalas from an area. Consider the permeability of the regional landscape and the functioning of the local site within this context and if there are alternative safe movement paths in the landscape for koalas before excluding koalas from a key habitat link or corridor.

Small gaps in fences or poorly maintained fences can significantly reduce the effectiveness of koala proof fencing, wasting resources and good intentions (Figure 4.2.10).



Figure 4.2.7. (photo D de Villiers) Poorly designed gates provide avenues for koala egress to the road corridor (gaps are shown between and under the gates).



Figure 4.2.5. (photo D de Villiers) Unclimbable metal sheeting should be fitted to fencing over 1.5 m at a height that is comfortable for a koala to jump to the ground. All vegetation within 3m of the fence has been removed.



Figure 4.2.6. (photo D de Villiers) Fencing can be retrofitted with additional wire cover gaps under koala proof fencing where the ground is undulating.



Figure 4.2.9. (photo D de Villiers) Koalas are agile and can climb a variety of structures that may seem unlikely, such as pool fencing.



Figure 4.2.8. (photo D de Villiers) Reduced fencing height creates a partial barrier to koalas and discourages koalas climbing the fence and entering the road corridor.



Figure 4.2.10. (photo D de Villiers) Even small gaps in koala proof fencing will significantly reduce the effectiveness of the fencing.

4.3(A) Koala-safe transport infrastructure - design and placement

Supporting information

Vehicle-related accidents are a key threat to koala survival. Effective road design and infrastructure placement in koala habitat areas can significantly reduce injury and premature death of koalas and benefit the long-term viability of koala populations by providing safe crossing opportunities, reducing habitat fragmentation and loss and maintaining habitat permeability and linkages. Major roads and local roads require different approaches to manage road-related impacts on koalas. Major roads have the purpose of moving large volumes of vehicles as quickly as possible in a safe and efficient manner and typically represent multi-lane highways and arterial roads. Local roads provide access to local amenities for communities and are made up of a network of suburban streets where mitigation solutions can aim to reduce speed and traffic volumes.

Performance Outcome 3A: *Design and placement of roads avoids or minimises impacts to koalas and their habitat*

Design specifications

Best practice– road design and placement

Appropriate road alignment and design mitigates threats to koalas and their movement by considering and planning for the following:

- identify the location of koala habitat and habitat linkages in the regional landscape and ensure significant habitat areas are not dissected or further fragmented
- upgrade existing roads to avoid building new roads
- minimise loss of habitat
- allow minor deviations in roads and driveways to retain important koala habitat trees.
- estimate the number of vehicles likely to use the proposed road, anticipated vehicle speeds and the likely volumes of traffic between 6 pm and 6 am (local roads)
- incorporate features that slow traffic such as narrowing roads, roundabouts, chicanes, curves or other speed reduction structures such as speed bumps (Figure 4.3.1)
- locate koala road crossing points in areas of reduced speed zones, ideally less than 40 kilometres per hour (local roads) (Figure 4.3.2)
- increase the visibility of koalas entering the road corridor by managing vegetation and landscaping within and adjacent to the road corridor
- light roads at identified or potential koala crossing points to improve the visibility of koalas when animals are most active between dusk and dawn
- incorporate trees along streets with wide verges (not wide busy streets), particularly at "go slow" points (Figure 4.3.3)
- install koala crossing warning signs and road treatments
- provide painted road treatments across lanes to mark the beginning of zones where drivers must be alert for koalas crossing roads (Figures 4.3.4 and 4.3.5)



Figure 4.3.1. (photo D de Villiers) Winding local roads with slow points helps to reduce vehicle speed and avoid collisions with koalas.



Figure 4.3.2. (photo D de Villiers) Koala crossing zone has a reduced speed limit to slow vehicles and allow the detection of koalas crossing the road between habitat patches.

- deploy Vehicle Activated Signs or Variable Message Signs/SAM (speed awareness monitors) to display interactive messages, for example, a koala smiley face or cautionary message if vehicle speed is appropriate for the zone, or a 'Slow Down' or sad face if vehicle speed conflicts with the intended speed of the conservation zone (Figure 4.3.6a-c)
- use digital signs with vehicle activated lights or messaging to engage drivers
- use temporary and mobile signage and deploy signs in road mortality hotspots in suitable places and times (Figure 4.3.7)
- use simple and unambiguous messaging and text on signs.

Alternative solutions

The full or partial adoption of best practice solutions will largely depend on the type of road, the site-specific road environment, where it sits in the broader landscape, and community acceptance of treatments. Not all solutions will be practical all the time, and there may be a spatial and temporal aspect to road treatments. For example, temporary signage may be installed at certain times of the year (the koala breeding season) or moved to areas where recent crossings or vehicle collisions have been observed. Deploy static road signs on sign posts or painted road treatments to alert drivers to koala crossing points or 'go-slow' areas (Figure 4.3.8a-d).

Maintenance

Improve the visibility of koalas entering the road corridor through vegetation management and landscaping by:

- regular mowing of grassy road edges
- trimming the lower branches of vegetation adjacent to, and within, the road corridor to improve the visibility of koalas crossing roads. vegetation near the road trimmed of lower branches and vegetation to improve the visibility of koalas entering the road corridor
- planting dense bushes and shrubs away from the edge of road or edge of the medium strip.

Maintain koala signage and road treatments for currency and messaging relevant to the location and season.

Notes:

- Static signs fixed in position have been demonstrated to be less effective at changing driver behaviours than variable messaging signs or SAM signs, particularly the longer the sign is left in place.
- Driving at a reduced speed through koala habitat gives the driver a greater chance to avoid koalas on the road.
- Vehicles travelling at reduced speed and striking a koala may result in reduced injury and death of the animal.



Figure 4.3.3. (photo D de Villiers) Meandering local roads with wide road reserves and easily visible surrounds can support koala habitat and facilitate safe movements in urban areas by slowing traffic.



Figure 4.3.4. (photo D de Villiers) A painted koala road treatment is a stark visual reminder to drivers that they are entering a zone where koalas cross the road.



Figure 4.3.6. (photo D de Villiers) Vehicle activated signs displaying variable messaging depending on passing vehicle speed, with positive green koala smiley face when travelling below the speed limit (left), a cautionary message at the speed limit warning the driver to be alert to koalas crossing the road (middle), and a red unhappy face if the vehicle is travelling faster than the recommended speed in the conservation zone (right).



Figure 4.3.5. (photo D de Villiers) A painted 'koala zone' alerts drivers to the possible presence of koalas on the road.



Figure 4.3.7. (photo D de Villiers) Mobile signage can be deployed in road hotspot areas or during times when there is a risk of koala vehicle strikes.



Figure 4.3.8 a-e (left and above). (photos D de Villiers) Static signs are less effective at changing driver behaviour the longer they are in place.

4.3(B) Koala-safe transport infrastructure - koala crossing infrastructure

Supporting information

Roads can be fitted with a range of measures to reduce koala and vehicle collisions and facilitate safe and unimpeded koala movement across roads, particularly at identified or potential koala crossing points where roads intersect or fragment koala habitat and major habitat linkages. Structures should be incorporated into road design and layout and can take the form of land bridges or overpasses over roads or underpasses beneath roads, taking the form of natural crossing points under bridges, or culverts. Environmental and physical aspects relating to the landscape and topography will often influence the type, dimension and placement of road crossing structures. Budgetary considerations also heavily influence the installation of fauna solutions – fauna crossing structures are more likely to be installed on state road projects compared to the upgrade or construction of local roads.

Performance Outcome 3B: Design and placement of fauna crossing infrastructure reduces koala road mortality

Design specifications

Best practice– road crossing infrastructure

Install one or more land bridges, covered in natural substrate and vegetation, to connect habitat on either side of a road (Figure 5.3.9):

- wide bridges provide a more natural avenue for koalas to cross roads and negate the lighting and flooding issues associated with underpasses
- install escape or refuge poles on the bridge for predator avoidance while vegetation is becoming established
- bridge design conforms to road safety standards and prevents koalas and other animals from falling from the overpass into the road corridor and oncoming traffic
- land bridge is designed exclusively for wildlife movement and prohibits dual uses such as pedestrian or cyclist crossings.

Install one or more fauna overpasses/bridges to link habitat across the road (Figure 4.3.10 & Figure 4.3.10a)

- structures are as wide as possible, with a minimum width of 60 centimetres to comfortably accommodate the crossing of koalas
- build the overpass with stable, rigid materials
- rehabilitate or retain habitat at the overpass to funnel animals to the crossing structure
- design conforms to road safety standards and prevents koalas and other animals from falling from the overpass into the road corridor and oncoming traffic
- provide natural under road bridge fauna movement solutions (Figure 4.3.11)



Figure 4.3.9.(photo: google earth) A landbridge designed for use by wildlife has well established trees and ground cover to facilitate crossing.



Figure 4.3.10.(photo: google earth). A fauna overpass links habitat on either side of a main road.

- set bridge footings back from the creek edge to provide koalas with the most natural movement opportunities across unsubmerged or non-waterlogged land beneath the road bridge
- incorporate koala furniture, where warranted.

Install large 3 metre x 3 metre box culverts or pipes in strategic areas in the landscape to improve permeability and safe movements of koalas (Figure 4.3.12).

- the culvert is fauna specific and not dual purpose – as such, it may still be located in a riparian zone, however, it is adjacent to the waterway, placed higher than the typical level of the creek and is not required for drainage
- locate the culvert where the floor will remain dry except in significant rain events where the structure quickly dries out
- lengthy underpasses are avoided, for example, by using split carriageways to ensure natural light penetrates the structure
- deploy fauna furniture of post and rail design, using salvaged timber, where possible
- horizontal logs placed as high off the ground as possible to avoid predators with a minimum space of 600 mm between the top of the horizontal log and the culvert's roof
- horizontal logs are supported by vertical logs at regular intervals (approximately 2-3 m) along the underpass for koalas to ascend or descend the koala furniture as required
- logs are greater or equal to 150 millimetre in diameter, or horizontal planks are greater or equal to 150 millimetre in width
- koala furniture extends beyond the underpass into koala habitat
- retain vegetation up to the entrance of the underpass, including koala food trees and groundcover without obstructing access to the culvert
- mandatory installation of koala exclusion fencing and other associated infrastructure on all sides of the crossing structure to improve the effectiveness of the underpass or overpass and to funnel animals to the crossing point (4.3.13)
- fencing extends for a minimum of 150 metres on either side of the crossing structure.

Vegetated habitat linkages are retained or established by securing or enhancing habitat on either side of the road and crossing structure to encourage use and planting koala food tree species relevant to the local area and the regional ecosystem.

Crossing structures are installed at regular intervals along sections of road adjacent to koala habitat or habitat linkages.

- multiple culverts (approximately 100 metres apart) within a large patch of bushland will facilitate more natural ranging behaviour by the resident animals who have relatively unimpeded access to adjacent patches of habitat
- single large culverts spaced a maximum distance of one structure every 2 kilometre will allow adequate landscape scale connectivity and genetic exchange for dispersing animals.



Figure 4.3.10 a. (photo: Brisbane City Council). An overpass links habitat on either side of Boundary Road, designed for koalas and other fauna



Figure 4.3.11 (photo D de Villiers) Under-bridge crossing point for wildlife, with wide buffer to bridge footings that can accommodate fauna furniture to assist with movements and predator avoidance.

Alternative solutions

While large, fauna specific box culverts are best practice, there is a range of underpass designs and dimensions that are also suitable for use as fauna crossing structures. The number, type and positioning of fauna structures is a balance between ecological, engineering, and budgetary considerations.

Underpasses can take the form of:

- dual purpose culverts/pipes – used for vehicle or pedestrian access but are suitably placed for use by fauna.
- drainage culvert (single) – function is primarily drainage but can be used by fauna when dry.
- multiple culverts – culverts function as drainage devices but culverts are slightly elevated above the creek bank and are mostly dry to facilitate fauna movements outside major rain events.
- Box culverts of a minimum 1.5 metres x1.5 metres dimension are the minimum size for a single or dual carriageway on local roads. This size may include koala furniture.

Box culverts with dimensions as small as 900 millimetres can still be effective (Figure 4.3.14), however small culverts exclude the installation of fauna furniture, or escape poles; reduce natural light penetration and potentially reduce the use of the structure by koalas; and are only suitable for installation on single or dual carriageways less than 30metres wide.

Maintenance:

Crossing structures must be routinely inspected to ensure access points around the culvert and the culvert itself remain free from weeds or build-up of debris. The effectiveness of the crossing structure often relies on koala proof fencing to funnel or guide animals to the safe crossing points. Maintenance of fencing must include:

- a maintenance plan outlining inspection schedules and repair budgets
- management of vegetation adjacent to the structure to improve the use of culverts by koalas.

Notes:

- Natural substrate (resembling the forest floor) on the floor of the underpasses is ideal, but koalas are comfortable walking on most hard surfaces and will readily walk on concrete.
- Koalas need to be encouraged to use fauna underpasses by funnelling animals to entrances with koala exclusion fencing.
- Installing koala furniture throughout underpasses provide a means of escape for animals encountering predators in culverts. However, there is almost no evidence that koalas prefer to use furniture in culverts. Rather, almost all recorded crossings through underpasses by koalas have been on the ground.
- Koalas can incorporate underpasses and other crossing structures within their home ranges and become regular users of these structures (Figure 4.3.15).
- A lack of consistent monitoring data and robust comparative data for culverts means there is little statistical support for determining the best and most effective design to suit different environmental situations.



Figure 4.3.12. (photo D de Villiers) A 3.0 m x 3.0 m box culvert provides maximum light penetration and is large enough for fauna furniture to aid movement and predator avoidance.



Figure 4.3.13.(photo D de Villiers) Koala exclusion fencing constructed along a rail line. Without barrier fencing, koalas will likely walk across the rail line and avoid the dedicated fauna crossing point/culvert. Fencing completed below.



Figure 4.3.14. (photo D de Villiers) Small 900 mm box culverts can still provide movement opportunities for koalas but are too small for the installation of koala furniture and will have reduced natural light penetration.

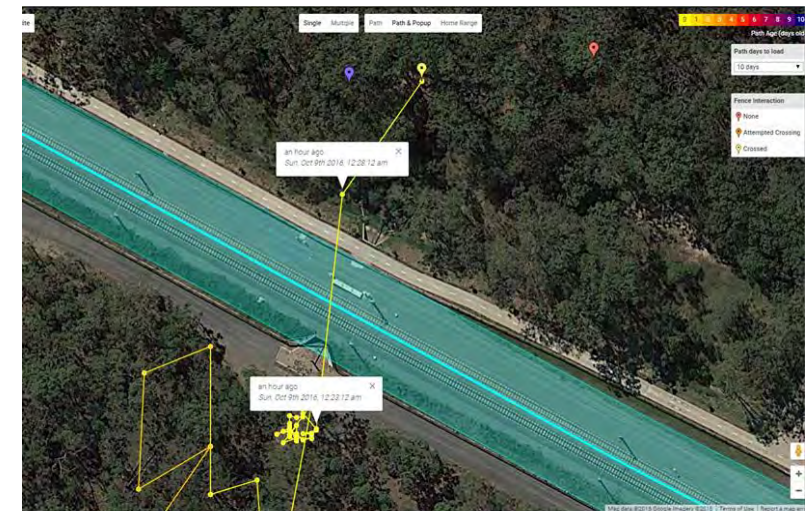


Figure 4.3.15. (photo: Endeavour Veterinary Ecology K-Tracker) Koalas will readily use culverts as part of their home range. A male koala uses one of the dedicated fauna crossing under a rail line.

4.3 Koala-safe transport infrastructure design and placement – road egress structures

Supporting information – road egress structures

Koalas often find their way onto road or rail corridors and can become trapped between road barriers and fencing and disorientated during movements through the landscape. Road egress structures provide a means for koalas to readily exit the transport corridor into the safety of adjacent habitat. These structures are used in conjunction with koala exclusion fencing and take the form of escape poles, koala gates or egress valves or other designs installed on the roadside to help koalas exit into bushland. Exclusion fencing is typically a one-way design, where sheeting prohibits koala entry from the habitat side to the road corridor. However, while the fencing on the side of the road corridor is climbable by koalas, navigating vehicle traffic and lane barriers can leave koalas disorientated and wandering on the road or along the road corridor.

Performance Outcome 3: Design and placement of road egress structures and reduces koala road mortality by allowing rapid egress from transport corridors and meet other environmental and safety requirements.

Design specifications

Best practice– road egress structures

1. Install one or more of the following road egress structures on state and local road koala mortality hotspots:
 - one-way koala escape gates, placed within the fence provide a means for koalas to manoeuvre through exclusion fencing (Figure 4.5.16).
 - install koala escape gates in areas where koalas can access the transport corridor, for example, near on/off ramps that can't be fenced adequately to exclude koalas.
 - escape gates are made of Perspex with a spring balanced/counter lever design to wield to gently pressure of a koala pushing through the gate flaps in one direction (Figure 4.3.17).
 - koala escape gates should be deployed with fencing 'wings' to maximise encounters and use of the structure. Additional fencing aims to funnel koalas to the egress structure.
2. Fencing with a minimum of a 300 mm gap from the ground to the fencing material, is fitted with a 1.0 m wide skirt made from UV stabilised netting and placed on the habitat side of the fence (Figure 4.3.18).
 - netting must be small enough to avoid the entrapment of koalas and other wildlife (mesh size <8 mm) from pushing through the netting.
 - the flexible skirting is lightweight and allows a koala to crawl underneath the netting from the road corridor but cannot easily be lifted to crawl underneath the netting from the habitat side.
3. Deploy egress structures in areas where koalas are known or likely to enter transport corridors, particularly where koala proof fencing ends or in the vicinity of on and off ramps that allow access to the road corridor.



Figure 4.3.16. (photo: Jonathan Hanger) A koala escape gate is fitted along fencing to provide one-way access out of the road corridor.



Figure 4.3.17. (photo: Jonathan Hanger) Perspex gates with a spring balanced/counter lever design will wield to gentle pressure of a koala pushing through the gate flaps in one direction but will not allow a koala to push open the gates to access the road corridor.

- deploy at least two koala gates a maximum of 250m apart on each side of the egress point onto the road corridor.
 - deploy escape solutions with fencing to funnel animals to egress structures.
4. Design egress structures to meet environmental and safety constraints along state and local road networks.

Alternative solutions

Alternative designs need to carefully consider the climbing ability, natural behaviours and movements of koalas to be effective. Structures such as escape ramps have been used with limited success, however they remain a valid means of egress from the road corridor if designed correctly.

1. Escape poles, placed vertically in close proximity to koala exclusion fencing allow koalas to ascend the pole and manoeuvre over the fence and out of the transport corridor or other unsafe environment (Figure 5.3.19).
 - poles are a minimum 125 mm in diameter treated pine logs or salvaged timber.
 - poles are positioned within 300mm of the fence on the opposite site of the habitat area to ensure it is detected by a koala travelling along the fence trying to access safe habitat.
 - escape poles are paired with a pole on the other side of the fence and a horizontal cross piece of the same diameter joining the two vertical poles to allow koalas to easily manoeuvre over the fence, facilitating a more rapid exit from the transport corridor.
 - the egress pole extends a minimum of 600 mm vertically above the height of the fence allowing a koala to survey its surroundings. The ingress pole is a minimum of 300 mm above the height of the fence.
 - the horizontal pole securely connects the two vertical poles and is secured to the side of both poles or flush with the poles (see note below).
 - the habitat-side /ingress escape pole is fitted with a smooth 'collar' material that a koala cannot climb with the top of the collar a minimum of 1.5 m from the ground (Figure 4.3.20); or the ingress pole can be 'floating' at a minimum of 1.2 m to a maximum of 1.5m off the ground and out of reach of a koala or (Figure 4.3.21).
 - metal sheeting is installed vertically from the top to the bottom of the fence and with a minimum of 600mm either side of the pole to prohibit koalas climbing the fence and accessing the escape pole above the unclimbable collar (Figure 4.3.20).
 - attach 600 mm metal sheeting or other screening material to the bottom of the fence for a minimum of 10 m either side of the escape pole to encourage the koala to look up at the trees and be more likely to detect the pole.
 - deploy escape poles between and beyond koala gates to provide a variety of egress options for animals.
 - poles are spaced at regular intervals (~50 m), or more frequently in areas where koalas are likely to access the transport corridor, such as in the vicinity of on-ramps and off-ramps.



Figure 4.3.18.(photo: Jonathan Hanger) A skirt of netting allows a koala to push underneath the fence but cannot easily be lifted for koalas to travel in the reverse direction.

2. Escape poles are only installed on the egress/unsafe side of the fence (Figure 4.3.22).
 - the pole is within 300 millimetres of a maximum 1.5 metres high fence to allow a koala to confidently jump from the pole extending at least 600 mm beyond the height of the fence, over the fence to the ground on the habitat side of the fence; or to manoeuvre to the top of the fence and slip down the panelling into safe habitat.
 - the pole is within 300 millimetres of a fence over 1.5 metres in height, with metal sheeting fitted below the top of the fence – koalas are able to climb part way down the fence and slip/jump to the ground at the point where the sheeting is fixed to the fence.
3. Escape ramp placement, design and construction will dictate its effectiveness (Figure 4.3.23).
 - use fencing wings to funnel koalas to the ramp where road safety permits installation of additional fencing along the road corridor.
 - ensure the structure is a minimum of 1.2 metres high and is fitted with metal sheeting or other unclimbable material on and around the ramp's installation point.
 - provide a natural substrate and maintain to eliminate ground cover that will reduce detection and use by koalas
4. Escape ladders assist koalas to navigate steep natural and cement embankments (Figure 4.3.24).
 - wooden rungs of a minimum 100 millimetres diameter or width placed a maximum of 300 millimetres apart and securely fixed to the embankment allows a koala to grip and climb the structure
 - install wide structures made with climbable materials to facilitate detection and use by koalas.



Figure 4.3.19. (photo D de Villiers) A double-sided escape pole may facilitate the more rapid exit of koalas from a transport corridor. Metal sheeting on the habitat side stops koalas from climbing the fence and reaching the pole above the sheeting.



Figure 4.3.20. (photo D de Villiers) The ingress pole on the habitat side of the fence must prohibit climbing by koalas – here the pole is fitted with smooth metal sheeting and the fence adjacent to the pole is pannelled to stop koalas climbing the chain-link fencing and grabbing the pole above the metal collar.

Maintenance

Egress solutions with moving or pliable components will need a maintenance schedule based on manufacturer's specifications to replace worn or perishable parts of the structure (e.g. push under solutions with netting or egress valves with hinged doors). The maintenance schedule must also include weed management to keep the structures clear of vegetation that could block entry to the egress device or hinder the correct functioning of the device.

Notes:

Knowledge of the koala's preference to push through or under a fence saw the development of the koala gate. Other innovative solutions must be based on knowledge of koala movement and behaviour to achieve desired outcomes.

Escape poles can provide for resting forks for use by koalas; however, the escape pole or other structure's main purpose is to facilitate the rapid egress of the koala from an unsafe environment to safer habitat.

Trials and monitoring of structures should occur to ensure designs that 'in theory' would seem appropriate are actually used as intended by koalas. For example, determine the preferred orientation of rungs on an escape ladder might involve testing if koalas are more inclined to use a ladder with horizontal or vertical rungs (Figure 4.3.24).



Figure 4.3.24. (photo: google earth). A koala escape ladder is installed on a steep embankment to facilitate rapid egress by koalas from the road corridor in a known koala crossing location.



Figure 4.3.21. (photo: oreton Bay Regional Council). A 'floating' double-sided escape pole negates the need to koala-proof the inner/ingress pole.



Figure 4.3.22. (photo D de Villiers) Escape poles placed along a road corridor will allow koalas to exit the road corridor and jump over the koala exclusion fencing to the safety of adjacent habitat.



Figure 4.3.23.(photo D de Villiers) A koala escape ramp may assist to funnel koalas into secure bushland.

4.4 Mitigating construction related threats to koalas – vegetation clearing

Supporting information - vegetation clearing impacts

Development often requires the removal of koala habitat, particularly for community infrastructure, transport corridors and residential development. Construction activities, whether on a single lot or large-scale infrastructure or residential development projects, can significantly impact koalas and their habitat in the following ways:

- death and injury to koalas from vegetation clearing operations, both directly through the felling of koalas out of trees, and indirectly when the loss of habitat puts koalas in hazardous environments, such as the forced dispersal of displaced koalas across roads (Figure 4.4.1).
- the introduction of site hazards that can cause entrapment, injury and death, such as water bodies, trenches, pits, netting, wiring and fencing
- disruption to movement paths of koalas from the placement of equipment and infrastructure on site
- tree damage, loss and habitat degradation from weed incursion and spread, fire, dust and waste material and poorly defined work zones
- increased traffic movements during construction, both within the development site and on roads used to access the site
- increased noise, particularly sharp loud bursts of sound, compared to low rumbling of machinery.

The size and scale (and associated budget) of the development will guide the level of mitigation methods required and adopted during construction works, however all works regardless of the scale, must ensure koalas are not injured or killed during site works.

Performance Outcome: Manage the risk to koalas from vegetation clearing

Design specifications

Best practice

1. Robust detection/survey methods are used to locate koalas prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing operations via:
 - on-ground observational surveys by experienced koala ecologists or spotters
 - thermal imaging drone surveys
 - detection dog surveys with dogs trained to detect live animals
 - GPS and BLE near-real-time or programmable monitoring devices (Figure 4.4.2).
2. Koalas can be readily located through radio-telemetry or GPS on the development site if captured prior to vegetation clearing activities and fitted with a monitoring device.
 - mapping interfaces and 'locate now' features on GPS tracking units can allow the monitoring of animals remotely and in almost near real-time.



Figure 4.4.1.(photo D de Villiers) Tree clearing operations in koala habitat areas can cause significant harm to koalas both directly through habitat loss and injury, and indirectly from associated site hazards.

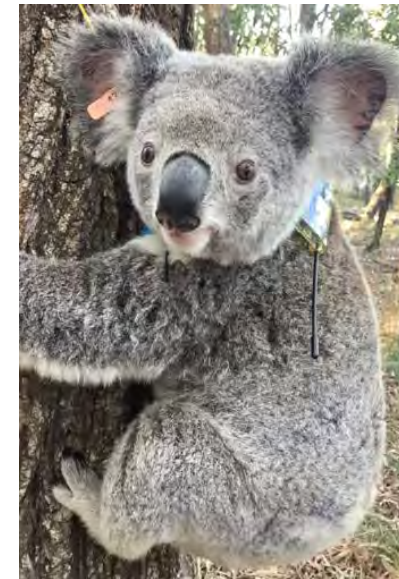


Figure 4.4.2. (photo D de Villiers) GPS collars can provide real-time location data for koalas where there is the potential for injury during site works.

- pre-clearing radio-tracking of animals in the clearing footprint will ensure koalas are located and their position identified.
3. Trees with koalas are clearly flagged with a specific colour or design of flagging tape and the on-site fauna spotter is alerted.
 -
 4. Temporary fencing is installed around the perimeter of the site to minimise the haphazard emigration of fauna from the site into unsafe environments during clearing.
 - temporary fencing is fitted with a panel of unclimbable material of a minimum 600 mm width, with the top of the sheeting 1.5m from the ground (see section 5.2 Koala exclusion fencing). Temporary fencing is typically secured on footings that leaves a large unsecured gap beneath the panels that will provide unwanted movement opportunities for wildlife (Figure 4.4.3).
 - temporary fencing has a skirt of sheeting (e.g. corflute, small gauge wire) to stop the egress of animals under the panels, or fencing is of the type designed with bars that extend to the ground to keep larger fauna from pushing under the fencing (Figure 4.4.4).
 5. Sequential clearing of vegetation is conducted, in the manner described in the *Nature conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*, as the most practical way of ensuring the safe exit of koalas by their own means from the clearing footprint.
 - clearing is staged (dependent on the size of the site) and timed to provide a minimum of 12 hours between clearing events.
 - appropriate habitat links, or trees retained as stepping stones, are maintained from the clearing site to adjacent habitat areas.
 - clearing is in the direction of retained habitat, adjacent habitat or local corridors to ensure koalas are not isolated in an island of vegetation.
 - trees are thinned out on the site prior to bulk clearing to encourage resident koalas to establish new home ranges.
 - no tree in which a koala is present, and no tree with a crown overlapping the tree with a koala is cleared, as per the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017.
 6. Trees are felled in a controlled manner using a vertical tree grab on an excavator (Figure 4.4.5)
 -
 7. Experienced koala spotters are present during tree clearing and during mulching operations (*see notes below).



Figure 4.4.3.(photo D de Villiers) Temporary fencing is typically secured on footings with panels raised off the ground. This design allows egress of fauna into unsafe areas during clearing operations or in the construction zone.



Figure 4.4.4. (photo D de Villiers) Temporary fencing with bars to the ground will prohibit the movement of koalas to hazardous areas on the construction site.

Alternative solutions

Many of the solutions listed above reflect legislative requirements and, as such, are mandatory.

It is the responsibility of the development proponent to ensure no harm or injury to koalas during habitat clearing, and any alternative solutions to habitat clearing practices need to be developed within the legislative framework. For example:

- trees approved for clearing can be ringbarked to encourage the relocation of resident koalas in the weeks prior to felling. Ringbarking of trees should be conducted in the same sequential clearing manner described above.
- areas of vegetation can be fenced with koala exclusion fencing (section 4.2 and above) to physically prohibit entry by koalas. Fencing can be expanded as koalas move into adjacent areas. However, spotters must still be present when habitat is cleared, regardless of the likely absence of koalas.

Maintenance

Fauna exclusion fencing must be maintained to ensure there are no points of egress for koalas into the construction zone. Fencing description and maintenance should form part of a wildlife management plan for the site.

Notes:

1. Koalas are cryptic and can be easily missed during surveys (Figure 4.4.6). Inexperienced observers can miss over 50% of koalas on a site. Innovative technologies using drones, Bluetooth beacons and GPS monitoring devices with near-real time data displayed on the cloud are proven effective means of monitoring the movements and wellbeing of koalas during vegetation clearing operations.
2. Thermal drone detections are optimised when conducted in the coolest part of the night and before sunrise, however there is a high possibility that the koala will change trees between the time of the detection and dawn, particularly during times of heightened activity in the breeding season. Thermal drone detections are still possible at dawn where there is less risk of the animal moving.
3. Clearing a tree housing a koala is prohibited under the Nature conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017. Additionally, the capture and relocation of koalas requires a permit and approval from the state government and is only granted in very exceptional circumstances.
4. Koalas have been known to spend months in a small patch of the last remaining stand of trees on a development site where clearing has resulted in an island of vegetation. This can significantly delay clearing and prove costly for developers and significantly impact construction schedules.
5. Well-hidden young koalas can easily be missed in dense canopies.



Figure 4.4.5.(photo: **Brian Coulter**) An excavator with a tree grab can gently lower trees to the ground, reducing the risk of broad-scale clearing and felling on fauna such as the koala.

4.4 Mitigating construction related threats to koalas – site hazards

Performance Outcome: *Manage the risk to koalas from construction-related threats from hazardous site activities*

Design specifications

Best practice

Construction activities can introduce hazards to a site and cause injury and death of koalas and degradation and loss of habitat. There are some simple measures that can reduce risk to koalas.

1. Site inductions and pre-start meetings are put in place to convey information to construction personnel and raise awareness of koalas on site and protocols relating to the protection of koalas and their habitat. For example:
 - contact list and procedures for sick or injured koalas requiring rescue are provided at induction
 - site operational works planning is in consultation with fauna spotters/ecologists at the start of the day.
2. Retained habitat is clearly demarcated with temporary fencing, tape and/or other visible markers, and access to this habitat is restricted to reduce the degradation and loss of habitat. For example:
 - restricting vehicle access and reducing risk of machinery damage
 - avoiding disturbance to the ground underneath the drip line of retained trees to avoid tree root damage
 - managing general access/use by site personnel
 - managing waste or spoil disposal to limit the spread of weeds
 - limit the use of open flames or equipment that could spark a fire and result in bushfire (Figure 4.4.7).
3. Safe movement paths between areas of habitat on site are maintained:
 - install signage on access tracks and go-slow points where koalas are known to cross the site
 - enforce speed limits
 - avoid placing equipment around vegetation used by koalas
 - fence off obstacles and structures and other site hazards that could entrap, injure, or kill a koala with koala exclusion fencing (see above and Section 4.2) including:
 - steep embankments, trenches and pits (Figure 4.4.8)
 - areas or structures that can hold water that don't have suitable egress points
 - recently dewatered dams or those currently being dewatered that can leave muddy substrates that can trap and effectively drown a koala (Figure 4.4.9)



Figure 4.4.6. (photo D de Villiers) The koala in this picture was very difficult to spot, and detection rates vary widely with the level of experience of the observers and the vegetation type and cover.



Figure 4.4.7. Operational works on construction sites can introduce a range of hazards that can cause direct or indirect injury and deaths to koalas.

- equipment such as discarded fencing, mesh, wiring and other construction materials

4. Fencing encloses only those areas needed to ensure koala safety on site.
5. Domestic dogs are prohibited on site or restrained at all times.
6. Night-time vehicle movements on site and travelling to and from the site is restricted when koalas are most active between 6pm to 6am.

Maintenance

Fauna exclusion fencing must be maintained to ensure there are no points of egress for koalas into the construction zone. Fencing description and maintenance should form part of a wildlife management plan for the site.



Figure 4.4.8. (photo D de Villiers) Deep post holes for koala proof fencing along a state road upgrade entrapped a koala that could not climb out of the hole.



Figure 4.4.9. (photo D de Villiers) Dewatered of dams and sediment ponds can entrap koalas and effectively drown an animal in mud. A koala has walked over a drying surface and was entrapped and died as it sunk in wet mud at the centre of the dam.

4.5 Mitigating threats from wild and domestic dogs

Supporting information

Trauma from domestic and wild dogs continues to have an ongoing and constant impact on koala populations and is the third most common cause of koala injury and death after disease and vehicle-related trauma. Unlike

wild dogs, domestic dogs rarely attack koalas for a food source – rather, they are defending their territory (back yard) and driven by a hunting instinct to chase animals. Mortality rates from dog attacks are high - around 80% of koalas attacked by domestic dogs are killed, and almost 100% of koalas attacked by wild dogs are killed and partly or wholly consumed.

Domestic dog and wild dog control are highly emotive issues. Domestic dog control is problematic because owners are reluctant to:

- acknowledge the capacity of their dog to kill a koala
- confine or restrain dogs to the house or portion of the yard to limit koala and dog interactions.

Wild dog or dingo control is controversial and difficult as wild dogs:

- have been a part of the landscape for many thousands of years and are considered native wildlife in protected areas (Nature Conservation Act 1992) and also a declared pest species (Biosecurity Act 2014) under different legislation outside these areas. Landowners are obliged to take steps to control wild dogs on their land.
- are an apex predator and regulate ecological processes by keeping other pest animal species, such as cats and foxes, and overabundant species at sustainable levels in the environment.
- can effectively switch prey selection and within short timeframes have disproportionate impacts on native threatened species, including the koala.

Community awareness and public education campaigns can provide citizen science data on the spatial and temporal distribution of wild dog populations in the local area.

Performance Outcome 4A: *Mitigate the risk of injury and death of koalas from domestic dogs*

Best practice design specifications

1. Dog free or 'eco/green' estates entirely mitigates dog and koala interactions (Figure 4.5.1).
 - covenants support the prohibition of dogs within the residential development
2. Koalas and domestic dogs are kept apart on the property to reduce interactions that can cause injury and death to koalas.
 - dogs are confined to the house or a portion of the backyard from dusk to dawn when koalas are most active (small lot residential yards less than 800m²) (Figure 4.5.2).
 - dogs are confined to a koala proof fenced area around the house, where property can be protected, but unfettered access to the entire property is limited (large lot residential and rural properties over 800m²).
 - dogs undergo behavioural training to learn to avoid wildlife (e.g. The 'Leave it' program developed by Redland City Council and Griffith University) (Figure 4.5.3)
 - the property is fenced with koala-exclusion fencing to prohibit entry to the yard by koalas.



Figure 4.5.1. (photo D de Villiers) Dog-free areas effectively mitigate the threat of impacts to koalas from domestic dogs by negating interactions.

3. Development layout provides dedicated dog and koala separation areas.

- dog off-leash areas are built away from areas of koala habitat and incorporate koala exclusion fencing (section 4.2) to keep koalas out of the enclosures.
- reserves and areas of retained bushland are separated from residential areas by a road as a buffer to avoid yards with dogs adjacent to koala habitat (Figure 4.5.4).
- house yards are fenced, and the remainder of the backyard is open and permeable to koalas.
- signage that is easily interpreted outlines dog-owner's responsibilities in parks and reserves.

4. Domestic dog owners are engaged with dog expos and 'dog day out' days where koala and wildlife messaging can be delivered in a targeted approach in a relaxed atmosphere.

Performance Outcome 4B: Mitigate the risk of injury and death of koalas from wild dogs

Best practice design specifications

1. Determine the presence or absence of wild dogs on and adjacent to the site (Figure 4.5.5).

- conduct surveys seasonally throughout multiple years to assess the presence, distribution and abundance of wild dogs.
- deploy trail cameras across the site to detect wild dog activity
- use thermal imaging drones to census the dog population
- analyse passively collected samples (dog scats) to estimate number of genetically distinct animals in the area.

2. Enhance habitat and habitat linkages to maximise avenue of escape for koalas in the landscape where wild dogs are known to be present.

3. Install escape poles and other egress structures to facilitate rapid escape into treed habitat areas along easements, transport corridors and swathes of cleared areas where dogs roam.

4. Install refuge poles along powerline and infrastructure easements that cannot be rehabilitated to allow a refuge and means of escape for koalas crossing cleared areas.

- poles are a minimum of 125 mm in diameter and have 1-2 resting forks that are a minimum of 3 m from the ground
- refuge poles can be salvaged during tree clearing operations.
- poles are placed at 10 m-20 m intervals

5. Engage local landholders to report sightings of wild dogs to track spatial and temporal distribution and abundance in the region to ensure the population is being managed at sustainable levels.



Figure 4.5.2. (photo: Helen Binstead) Domestic dogs are kennelled or confine to a portion of the yard at night when koalas are most active and dogs are unsupervised.



Figure 4.5.3.(photo: Griffith University) Dog training programs, such as "Leave it", aim to reduce dog and koala interactions.

Maintenance:

Egress solutions with moving or pliable components will need a maintenance schedule based on manufacturer's specifications to replace worn or perishable parts of the structure (e.g. push under solutions with netting or egress valves with hinged doors). The maintenance schedule must also include weed management to keep the structures clear of vegetation that could block entry to the egress device or hinder the correct functioning of the device.

Notes:

- Wild dog control is the responsibility of landowners under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, however many urban local councils have active pest management programs to monitor and manage wild dogs in their jurisdiction.



Figure 4.5.5. (photo: Endeavour Veterinarian Ecology) An image of a wild dog caught on infra-red camera. This dog was solely responsible for the death of approximately 80 koalas in 18 months.



Figure 4.5.4. (photo: Google Earth) Suburban streets create a buffer between residential development and conservation areas in Redland City.

4.6 Koala-safe pools, ponds and other waterbodies

Supporting information

Koalas are reasonable swimmers and have been observed swimming across creeks and rivers in search of habitat or during dispersal or mating opportunities during the breeding season. However, koalas cannot swim for prolonged periods and will become waterlogged and drown. Koalas have been recovered drowned in backyard swimming pools, water treatment ponds, along beaches and in creeks.

Backyard swimming pools are a particular threat to koalas as they cannot grip the typical smooth lip of inground pools to pull themselves out of the water. Animals trapped in pools become exhausted from swimming back and forth looking for an exit and drown (Figure 4.6.1). Koalas can also succumb to shallow bodies of water, or areas that are drying out after inundation and get trapped in mud and asphyxiate or succumb to hyperthermia. Providing suitable methods of egress from waterbodies and boggy areas provides a safe and permeable environment for koalas.

Performance Outcome 6: *Mitigate the risk of injury and death of koalas from pools and other waterbodies*

Design specifications

Best practice

Install koala proof fencing to prohibit koalas' access to waterbodies (see section 4.2) or install measures to allow egress from water or areas drying after water inundation.

1. Construct and landscape pools and other bodies of water with egress points
 - shallow lagoon-style entries that are level with the ground and consist of solid substrate (Figure 4.6.2).
 - landscaping features around the pool, ponds or dams such as rocks, wooden decking or vegetation that a koala could reasonably access and climb
2. Include structures to assist a koala's egress from pools, ponds or other bodies of water
 - place a large diameter (>80 mm) marine rope with float in the water, with a length suitable to span most of the width of the body of water. Ensure some of the same length of rope is securely tied to an anchor point on the ground beyond the pool (Figure 4.6.3).
 - place a log, wooden beam or other material of width/diameter greater than 100 mm that is easily gripped by a koala into the waterbody with the end fixed securely beyond the water body at or near the ground.

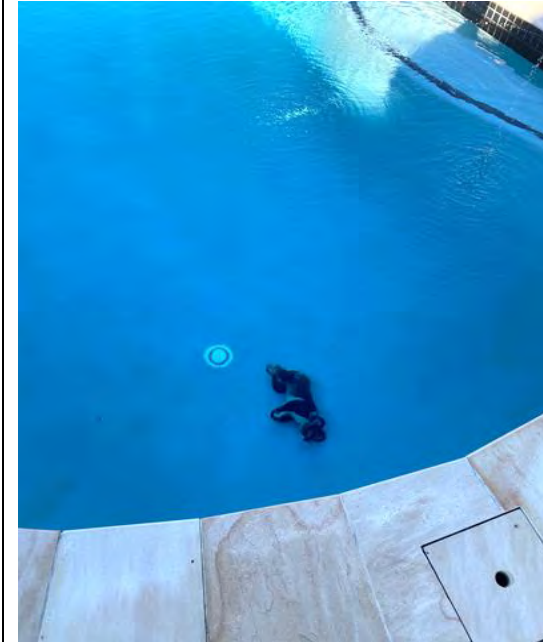


Figure 4.6.1. (photo Bree Wilson)
Backyard swimming pools and other waterbodies, where exit from the water is difficult, can trap and drown koalas.

- fit a floating animal escape ramp to the pool to facilitate exit from the water.
3. Install koala-exclusion fencing (section 4.2) around the perimeter of the pool, pond or water body to prohibit entry by koalas.
- perspex, glass or other material can be used to improve the aesthetics of the pool area.
 - ensure fencing complies with Australian Standards and section 4.2, koala-exclusion fencing.

Alternative solutions

Devices to mitigate drowning can comprise a range of materials that a koala can grip and climb. These solutions must:

- float on the surface of the water so the structure is easily encountered by koalas
- be sturdy so that the structure does not flip over when a koala grips it, pulling the koala under the water
- be securely anchored to a point external to the pool to allow exit from the water and over the smooth lip of the pool.

Maintenance

Egress solutions with perishable components will need a maintenance schedule based on manufacturer's specifications.

Notes:

1. Pool fencing must also comply with Australian Standards and relevant state and local government requirements. See AS AS1926-2012 Fencing for swimming pools and Queensland standard QDC MP3.4.
2. Pool covers, unless held taught, can trap a koala, and drown an animal when the weight of the koala pulls the cover below the surface of the water.

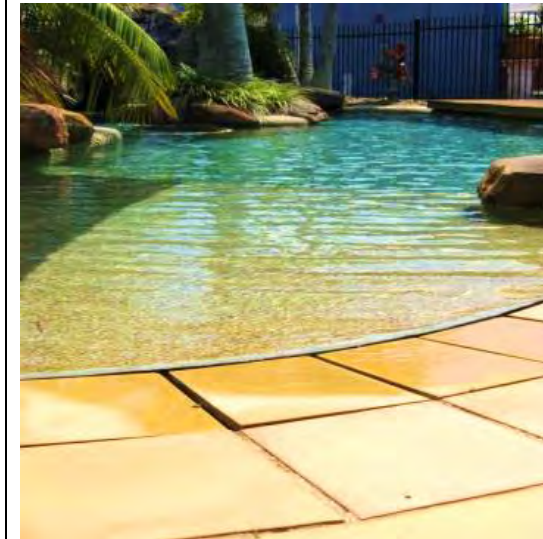


Figure 4.6.2. (photo: D de Villiers) Pools with lagoon-style exit points allow koalas to easily exit the pool.



Figure 4.6.3. (photo: D de Villiers) Large diameter marine rope securely anchored to a structure beyond the pool can provide a point of egress out of the water and be placed at opposite ends of a pool.

4.7 Koala habitat revegetation and enhancement

Supporting information

The loss, fragmentation, alteration, and degradation of koala habitat at a local level can have broader ramifications for the regional koala population. In extreme situations, habitat linkages and movement paths can be altered, areas of habitat separated, and threats introduced that limit dispersal and safe movement opportunities for koalas. Restricted genetic exchange in the population is also a long-term consequence of reduced landscape permeability. Strategic mapping of important habitat linkages and corridors can identify area for conservation, habitat restoration and targeted mitigation of threats. Appropriately designed development (section 3.3) should ensure the maximum possible retention of koala habitat values.

Habitat revegetation, enhancement and landscaping of residential estates, properties and public spaces with koala habitat trees can offset habitat loss at a local scale, provide additional habitat for urban koalas and improve habitat connectivity and permeability. Koala habitat trees grow quickly in coastal areas of South East Queensland and can provide a food and shelter resource for koalas in as little as 2-3 years (Figure 4.7.1). Revegetation with koala food tree species as a food resource and understory species to provide shelter from extremes of weather provides the complexity of habitat that koalas require and should guide koala habitat revegetation programs.

Performance Outcome: Restore and enhance koala habitat to improve landscape permeability

Design specifications

Best practice

1. Assess the site's location within the regional landscape and consider where revegetation efforts will provide the most benefit to koalas and koala habitat values in a local and regional context.
 - revegetate areas to improve habitat connectivity within and between the site and adjacent areas.
 - revegetate in bioregional corridors and locally significant habitat corridors to enhance vegetation in these priority zones.
 - revegetate in locations to enhance or buffer areas of existing vegetation, or to improve the quality of areas of degraded habitat (Figure 4.7.2).
2. Habitat is restored to reflect the site's original or endemic regional ecosystem vegetation type.
 - ecological assessment of vegetation (desktop and on-site validation) is undertaken to confirm the site's regional ecosystem and ratio of canopy and understory species.
 - seedlings grown from locally collected seed are planted to enhance revegetation efforts as they are best suited to local conditions
 - seedlings are planted at densities slightly higher than the average stem density for the regional ecosystem to account for up to 10% tree loss as the habitat matures.
 - site preparation, planting and maintenance is carried out by experienced habitat restoration teams.



Figure 4.7.1. photo: D de Villiers) A koala rests in a three year old tree, planted as part of a large koala habitat offset. The person on the right of the tree gives an indication of the tree height.



Figure 4.7.2 Revegetation provides habitat and habitat linkages and permeability to other areas of koala habitat in the landscape.

- tree species are mixed, not planted in monocultures around the site, and planted in areas on the site that are better suited to that species.
- access by the public or residents is limited or prohibited while the habitat is regenerating.

Alternative solutions

1. Establish koala habitat through direct seeding or natural regeneration.
 - plants that germinate may be more resilient than tube stock, however, a large volume of seed is needed to ensure a similar level of cover to tube-stock planted revegetation areas.
2. Bias the planting to focus on preferred koala food trees and increase the ratio of preferred to non-preferred species occurring in the regional ecosystem.
3. Involve local community groups, schools, and other stakeholders to assist with revegetation efforts.
 - planting is under the supervision of an experienced bush regeneration team member to distribute species around the planting area and supervise planting techniques.

Maintenance

Maintenance of revegetation areas is essential to maximise plant establishment, growth and survival.

Maintenance should include:

- watering during plant establishment, and then as required
- control of grazing by native animals or trampling by cattle during establishment using temporary fencing to keep animals out of the area
- weed control to reduce competition and smothering of trees

Notes

1. Plant to suit environmental conditions to ensure seedlings will have the best chance of establishment. Avoid planting in extremes of weather where heat waves, cold snaps or flooding can kill trees.
2. Trials are currently being conducted to determine the effectiveness of drones in the dispersal of koala habitat seeds and may be suitable for the restoration of large areas.

Definitions

Connectivity means the extent to which individual patches of koala habitat areas are functionally linked to each other in a larger network of koala habitat areas.

Connectivity can be achieved in two different ways:

1. structural connectivity which refers to physical connections between koala habitat areas which includes areas of native vegetation;
2. functional connectivity which refers to the ability for koalas to safely move between patches of koala habitat areas without increasing the risk of injury or death of a koala.

'Go slow' point is an area where koalas are expected to cross a road and features have been incorporated to reduce vehicle speed.

Koala furniture are structures that are placed within, or used in association with, road crossing structures that increase the ability of koalas to move through an

area. For example, for example, a log may be placed horizontally within a culvert to encourage koalas to pass under a road rather than across it where they may be

hit by a car.

Koala habitat means:

- an area of vegetation where koalas live; or
- a partially or completely cleared area used by koalas to cross from an area of vegetation where koalas live to another; or
- an area of vegetation where koalas do not live, if the area primarily consists of koala habitat trees and is reasonably suitable to sustain koalas.

Note: as defined under Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017.

Koala habitat area means an area shown on the Koala Conservation Plan Map that the chief executive of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 has determined to be a koala habitat area due to the combination of biophysical measures and suitable vegetation of the area.

Note: as defined under *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*.

Koala safe infrastructure means infrastructure that provides for safe movement either above or below an area that poses a risk to safe koala movement, such as a fauna overpass or underpass with koala safety fencing associated with a road.

Safe koala movement opportunity is a measure that is intended to:

- minimise threats to resident and transient koalas; or
- achieve permeability to provide for the safe movement of koalas within and across a site; or
- provide food or refuge sources for koalas.

Urban purpose means urban purpose as defined in the *Planning Regulation 2017*

Appendix 1: Koala-sensitive operational works guidelines

Background

New developments in koala habitat areas are likely to have significant adverse impacts to koalas unless koala-sensitive design guidelines are applied. In addition, the process of developing a site poses risks to koalas that inhabit, use or move through the site during operational/construction works. These risks include, but are not limited to:

1. displacement of resident koalas into dangerous areas, onto roads and into areas that do not supply their food, water and shelter needs, leading to illness, injury, starvation and death;
2. entrapment of koalas in fencing, ditches, trenches, holes and sediment collection areas, leading to death and serious injury;
3. death and serious injury of koalas caused by vegetation clearing works.

These koala-sensitive operational works guidelines will assist proponents and their construction contractors to reduce risks to koalas by applying reasonable and appropriate measures during approved operational works. They should be read in conjunction with other Codes and guidelines, including the *State Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas* and the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025*; and any conditions imposed on development approvals.

Early engagement of qualified experts in koala detection and management

Proponents should engage with koala ecology and management experts early in the planning phase to ensure that:

1. koala presence and koala habitat values in and around a proposed development site are well understood;
2. koala-sensitive design principles are considered and applied where appropriate to a proposed development;
3. requirements for active koala management are well understood prior to commencement of operational works, including engaging with DES if koala translocation is being considered;
4. management of risks to koalas during operational works is adequately planned for and appropriate measures implemented, particularly during the vegetation removal phase.

Proponents must engage a DES-approved fauna spotter/catcher and/or koala spotter well prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing and works. The fauna spotter/catcher should make a preliminary assessment of the site at least one month prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing works, to ensure adequate time is available to discuss the appropriate management of koalas on, or using, the site. This might include a need for translocation of koalas by a suitably qualified service provider, when displacement of the koalas into dangerous areas or unsuitable habitat is a likely consequence of the vegetation clearing.

Further information regarding relocation, translocation and release rules can be found here: [Relocation and release of rehabilitated koalas | Environment | Department of Environment and Science, Queensland \(des.qld.gov.au\)](https://des.qld.gov.au)

Use of innovative approaches to meeting regulatory obligations and community expectations

Prior to commencement of vegetation clearing and preferably during the planning and design phase, thorough surveys of bushland and trees on the site should be conducted to detect koala presence and/or evidence of use – such as presence of scats (faecal pellets) and characteristic scratches on smooth-barked trees.

Use of thermal drones for koala detection

New technologies, such as thermal drone surveys, can be very effective at rapidly detecting koalas in bushland. This can increase koala detection rates up to around 80-90%, significantly reducing risk of inadvertent harm during vegetation clearing works. Drone operations must abide by Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and animal ethics requirements. This approach is highly recommended to ensure that proponent and their contractors use all reasonable methods to avoid harming or killing koalas during vegetation clearing works.

Use of koala tagging and monitoring programs

For large development sites with significant numbers of koalas (or likely to be used by large numbers of koalas) should consider implementing a koala tagging and monitoring program well prior to the scheduled commencement of operational works. Such programs involve the capture and radio-telemetric tagging of koalas on a site, which can facilitate several beneficial outcomes:

1. informing the koala-sensitive design and planning by providing data on the movements and use of the site by koalas;
2. demonstrating that a proponent is applying best-practice approaches to the protection and management of koalas, thereby meeting both regulatory obligations and community expectations;
3. facilitating the rapid detection and protection of koalas during vegetation clearing works;
4. facilitating and informing community stewardship models for koala management as the development matures.

Choosing appropriate vegetation clearing methods and machinery

Choosing appropriate vegetation clearing methods and machinery can significantly reduce the risk of causing harm to, or death of, koalas during operational works. Koalas can be very difficult to see in some vegetation types, with detection rates as low as 15% in some habitat types. This means that inappropriate methods have a high likelihood of causing severe injury or death to koalas, which may expose a proponent or contractor to prosecution under several State Acts, and a stop-work order.

Suitable vegetation clearing machinery are excavators mounted with tree-grabs or grapples. These can be fixed or rotating grapples suitable for larger machines. Use of tree-grabs allows for vegetation to be 'peeled' away in layers from the standing vegetation, which significantly improves visibility for the spotter/catcher, and reduces the risk of non-detection of fauna. The use of fixed or rotating grapples also facilitates the controlled felling of fauna-containing or habitat trees and provides a means of demonstrating compliance with animal welfare and nature conservation regulatory obligations.

For larger habitat trees, both arborists' methods and use of elevated work platforms to allow for the removal of koalas and other fauna from such trees is the preferred method when this can be achieved safely and by suitably qualified personnel and as a part of an approved koala management program. A tree *must not* be felled by any means if a koala is known or reasonably suspected to be in the tree.

The use of bulldozers, mobile mulching heads, and excavators with only a bucket or ripping hook does not facilitate the controlled fell of vegetation and are not recommended. The use of inappropriate machinery leading to the death of a koala or other wildlife could expose a proponent or contractor to prosecution because of the failure to use reasonable and appropriate measures to avoid the harm.

Sequential clearing and leaving suitable wildlife escape routes

Approved vegetation clearing must be conducted in a sequential fashion and in a direction that aids displaced koala movement into remaining suitable habitat. Proponents and contractors should review the other relevant documents relating to koala protection during vegetation clearing (mentioned above).

Koala and fauna fencing

Fauna fencing can be used to either:

1. Facilitate koalas and other fauna movement across the fenced area when movement is essential for their welfare and to maintain ecological connectivity between areas that are safe for wildlife.
2. Exclude koala and other fauna from areas that are dangerous, such as roads and active construction areas.

Koala-permeable fencing

Koala permeable fencing should be used when construction or other fencing is required to allow for koala and fauna movement. Permeable fencing can be easily achieved by allowing a gap of up to 300mm under the lower rail or edge of the fencing. This is because most terrestrial wildlife and koalas, when they are moving across the ground, prefer to push under a fence, rather than climb or jump over it. Commonly used construction panel fencing

can readily be made koala-permeable by allowing for several sections where a small dug-out or depression exists or is created under the lower bar of the panel.

Koala-exclusion fencing

Koala exclusion fencing can be achieved by lining the 'safe' side of the construction panel fencing with a sheer material such as Corflute® plastic sheeting/rolls, or similar sheer sheeting of 900-1200mm in height. Design specifications for permanent koala exclusion fencing are outlined in section 5.2 Koala exclusion fencing in the *Koala-Sensitive Design Guidelines*.

Use of other measures to protect koalas during operational and construction works

Proponents should engage a koala expert to ensure that other risks that arise during operational works and construction phases are adequately mitigated. These include, but are not limited to the following hazards:

1. Trenches, pits, sediment ponds – these can fatally entrap koalas.
2. Swimming pools and other bodies of water with unclimbable sides.
3. Netting, barbed wire and other materials that can entrap or ensnare koalas.
4. Electricity poles, towers and cranes, which can be climbed by koalas and cause work stoppages and direct hazards to koalas.

In most cases, temporary or permanent fauna exclusion fencing can be used to mitigate risks by isolating the hazard area from koala ingress. More sophisticated methods using radio-telemetric tags and danger beacons can be used when combined with a koala tagging and monitoring program, to alert koala management personnel when koalas move into danger areas.