Annual Compliance Report EPBC 2017/8095

15 March 2021 – 14 March 2022

Hayfield

Ripley Road Residential Development, Ripley Valley, Qld
Jolifields Development Pty Ltd & The Trustee for Morehampton Capital & Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust
Year 3

4 May 2022

SHG Ref: 8844

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction 5
   - 1.1. Reporting Period 5
   - 1.2. EPBC Act Approval 5
   - 1.3. Declaration of Accuracy 6
2. Current Status of the Project 9
   - 2.1. Offsets Legally Secured 9
   - 2.2. Commencement of the action 9
   - 2.3. Development actions 9
   - 2.4. Management of Impacts 11
     - 2.4.1 Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plans 11
     - 2.4.2 Pre and Post-clearing Reporting 11
     - 2.4.3 Annual Reporting Site Inspection 12
   - 2.5. Ecological Corridors 12
   - 2.6. Offset actions 16
3. EPBC Conditions and Compliance 18
4. Correcting Non-Compliances 32
   - 4.1. Condition 4a 32
   - 4.2. Condition 16b 33
5. Appendices 34

Figures

Figure 1:	Site Context	7
Figure 2:	Site Aerial	8

Plans

Plan 1:	Clearing Summary	10

Tables

Table 1:	Approval Details	6
Table 2:	Development details	9
Table 3:	Compliance Audit of EPBC 2017/8095 for Hayfield	18

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACR	Annual Compliance Report
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
ha	hectares
kilometres	km
m	metres
PDA	Priority Development Area
PMAV	Property Map of Assessable Vegetation
SHG	Saunders Havill Group
VMA	*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld)

1. Introduction

This Annual Compliance Report (ACR) Year 3 (15 March 2021– 14 March 2022) has been prepared on behalf of Jolifields Development Pty Ltd & The Trustee for Morehampton Capital & Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust 'Goldfields' (the Proponent) for the Ripley Road Residential Development, Ripley Valley Queensland (EPBC 2017/8095), known as 'Hayfield' (the project).

The project comprises a residential development with open space, conservation and a small commercial precinct. Additionally, the project area will include a future school site, which will not be developed as part of this approved action. The project is estimated to be carried out over a 4 year period and at completion will include:

- residential allotments;
- local parks and open space;
- commercial precinct;
- conservation area;
- internal roads; and
- stormwater detention basins and natural treatment area.

Contextually, the project in South East Queensland, approximately 5 km south of Ipswich City (refer **Figure 1**). The project area is 109 ha and was subject to historical disturbance. The surrounding landscape contains a mixture of cleared agricultural land and vegetated vacant land. The approved action is located within the Ripley Valley Priority Development Area (PDA) which is earmarked for urban development.

1.1. Reporting Period

This ACR has been prepared in accordance with the approval granted on 12 February 2019 under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act), as specifically required by Condition 18 which states:

> *"The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12 month period following the date of commencement of the action, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister. […] "*

This ACR details the status and compliance of the project for the 12-month period between 15 March 2021 and 14 March 2022.

The ACR must be published within 60 business days of the 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action, which is 14 June. Once published, the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (the Department) must be notified within 5 business days.

1.2. EPBC Act Approval

As the Proponent of the Project (EPBC 2017/8095), Jolifields Development Pty Ltd & The Trustee for Morehampton Capital & Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust was issued with an approval by the Department on 12 February 2019, subject to conditions.

Key details related to EPBC 2017/8095 approval are provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Approval Details

Commonwealth Reference	EPBC 2017/8095
Approval Holder	Jolifields Development Pty Ltd & The Trustee for Morehampton Capital & Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust
ABN	60 371 946 969
Project Name on the Approval	Ripley Road Residential Development, Ripley Valley Queensland
Approved Action	To construct a residential development on approximately 109 ha on Lot 2 SP237241, Ripley Valley, Queensland.
Controlling Provision(s)	Listed threated species and communities (sections 18 & 18A)
Approval Date	12 February 2019
Expiry Date of the Approval	30 January 2041
Date of Commencement of the Action	15 March 2019
Address	Ripley Road, Ripley Valley
Local Government Area	Ipswich City Council

1.3. Declaration of Accuracy

This declaration has been signed by the approval holder.

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed

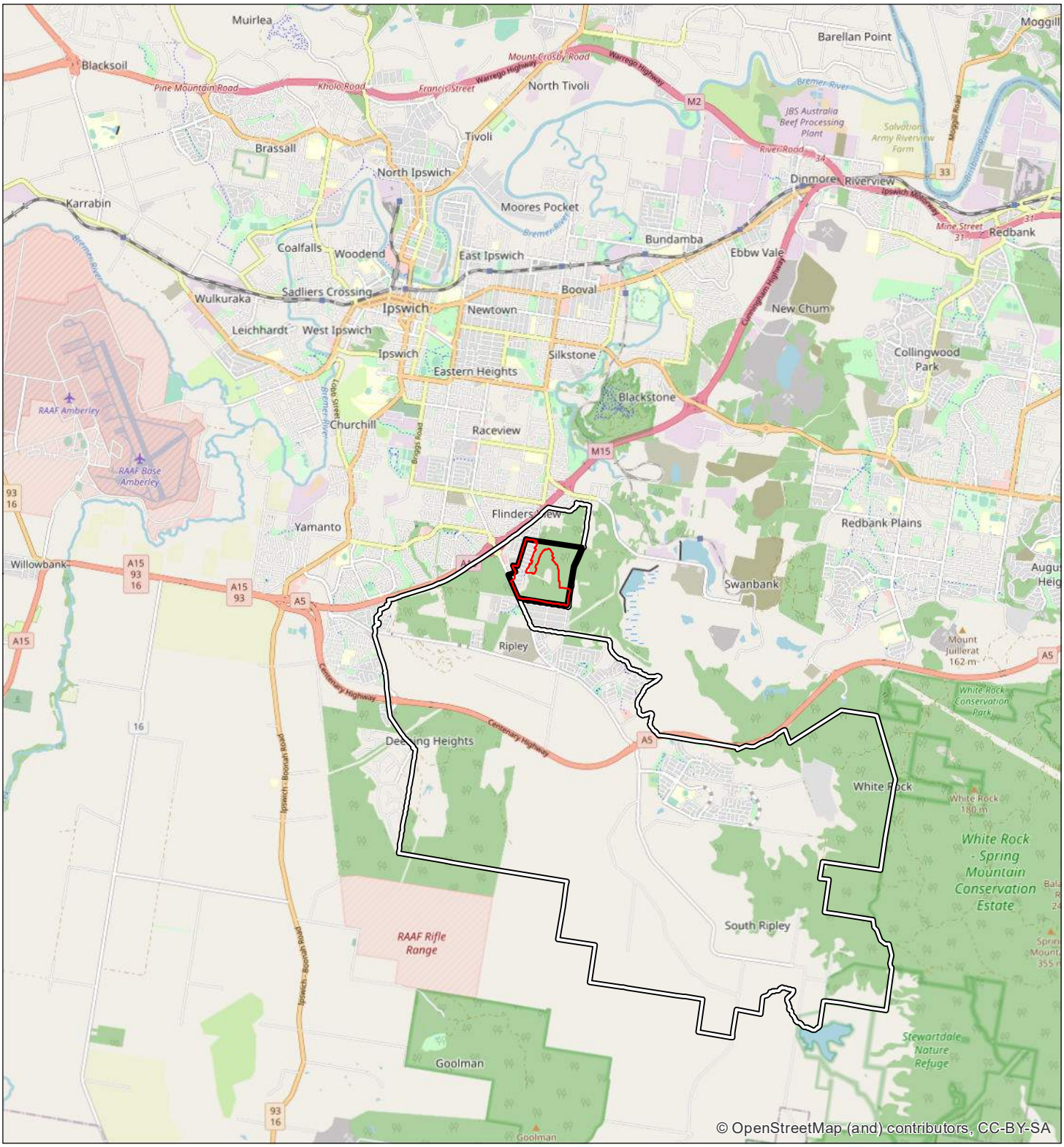
Full name (please print) Murray Saunders

Position (please print) Director

Organisation Saunders Havill Group

ABN 24 144 972 949

Date 04 / 05 / 2022



Legend

- Project Site
- Referral Area
- Ripley Valley PDA

Figure 1

Site Context

Jolifields Development Pty Ltd & The Trustee for Morehampton Capital & Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust

File ref. 8844 E Figure 1 Site Context ACRYR3 A
Date 25/03/2022
Project Hayfield, Ripley

0 1 2 3 4 km

Scale (A4): 1:100,000 [GDA 1994 MGA Z56]

N

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Layer Source: © State of Queensland 2022

Legend

- Referral Area
- Qld DCDB

Figure 2

Site Aerial

Jolifields Development Pty Ltd & The Trustee for Morehampton Capital & Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust

File ref. 8844 E Figure 2 Site Aerial ACR YR 3 A
Date 25/03/2022
Project Hayfield, Ripley

0 60 120 180 240 m

Scale (A4): 1:7,500 [GDA 1994 MGA Z56]

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2. Current Status of the Project

2.1. Offsets Legally Secured

As required by Condition 2 of the EPBC Act approval (refer **Table 2** for further detail), to compensate for the loss of clearing Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat on the project site, the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site were legally secured via a voluntary declaration under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA).

The Peak Crossing offset site means 109.72 ha at Lot 2 on CH312424, Lot 173 on CH312424 and Lot 151 on RP892014 (as per Attachment B of the EPBC Act approval). The Chief Executive of the Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME, now Department of Resources) declared the Peak Crossing offset site as an area of high nature conservation value in accordance with section 19F(1) of the VMA in a Declared Area Map (DAM 2019/0000557) and Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV 2019/000448) under section 20B of the VMA on 20 March 2019.

The Burnett Creek offset site means 49.25 ha at Lot 100 on WD682 (as per Attachment C of the EPBC Act approval). The Chief Executive of DNRME declared the Burnett Creek offset site as an area of high nature conservation value in accordance with section 19F(1) of the VMA in a Declared Area Map (DAM 2019/000446) and Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV 2019/000558) under section 20B of the VMA on 20 March 2019.

The ACR 1 provided further details on the securement of the offset sites.

2.2. Commencement of the action

The action formally commenced on 15 March 2019 and the Department was notified in writing of the date of commencement on 1 April 2019.

2.3. Development actions

Project actions within the Year 3 reporting period can be summarised as following:

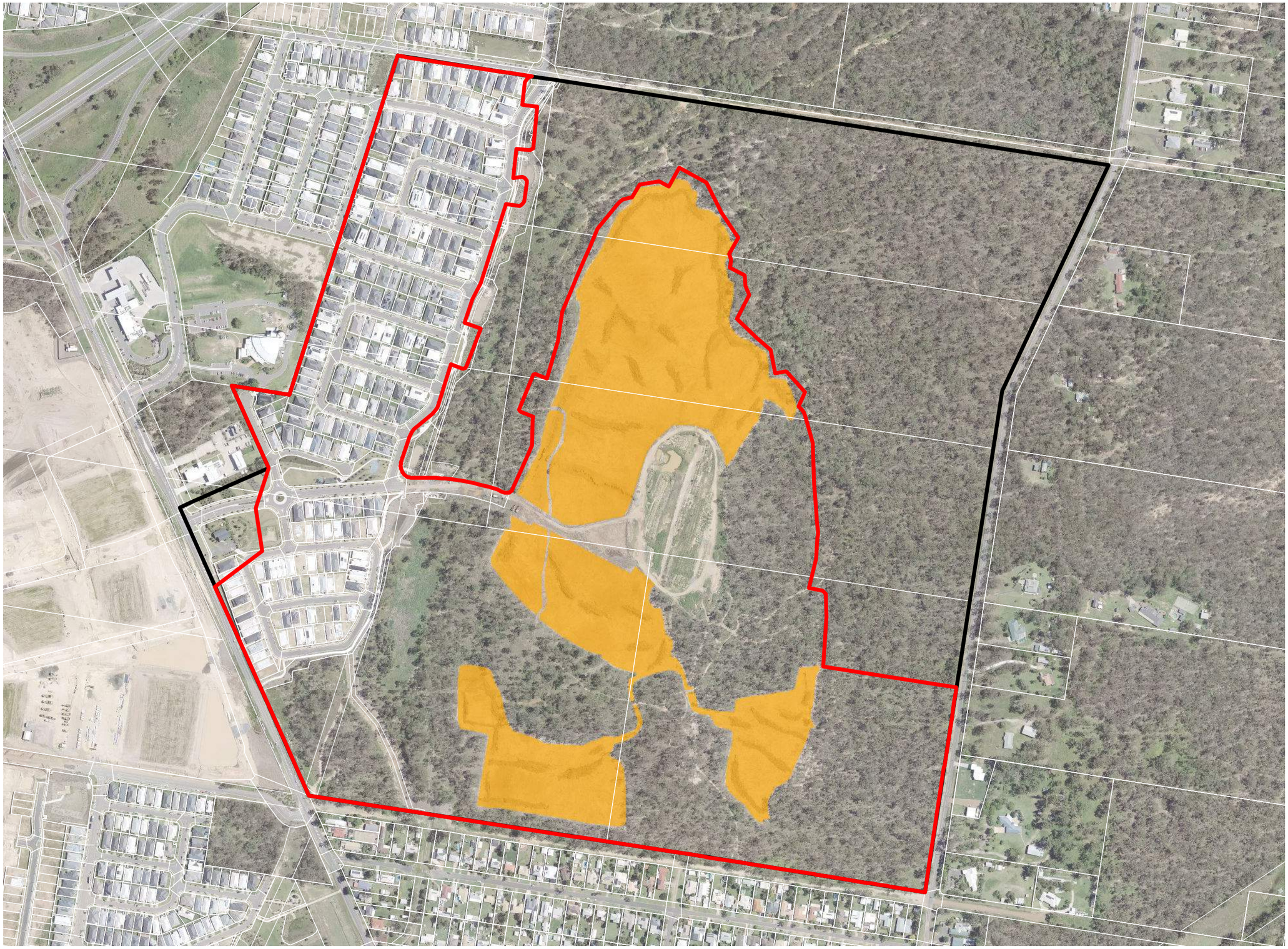
- Commencement of future development stages located to the east of existing Stages 1-5. This area of vegetation clearing is referred to as the Spoil Area. (refer **Plan 1**).
- Continuation of Stages 1 to 5 housing construction (approximately 296 houses under construction or constructed).
- Maintenance of open space including parks, wetlands and stormwater devices located across Stages 1-5.

Table 2 summarises the current status of the project. **Plan 1** shows the clearing extent within the reporting period.

Table 2: Development details

Dwellings under construction/constructed	~269
Total site area	109.4 ha
Development area	71.78 ha
Approved total clearing of Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat	62.79 ha
Clearing of Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat in year 3	17.85 ha
Total current clearing of critical Koala habitat	36.21 ha

1. Measured Volume of Clearing



Notes:
This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been compiled from existing information and may not have been verified by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development approval conditions. No reliance should be placed on the information on this plan for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill Group therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage whatsoever or howsoever incurred, arising from any party using or relying upon this plan for any purpose other than as a document prepared for the sole purpose of accompanying a development application and which may be subject to alteration beyond the control of the Saunders Havill Group. Unless a development approval states otherwise, this is not an approved plan.

Layer Sources
© State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2022.
Updated data available at
http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/
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Legend

- Project Site
- Referral Area
- Qld DCDB
- Year 3 - Cleared Habitat [17.85 ha]

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	25/03/2022	Preliminary	TF	LT

0 50 100 150 m

Transverse Mercator | GDA 1994 | Zone 56 | 1:5,500 @ A3

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Jolifields Development Pty Ltd & The Trustee for
Morehampton Capital & Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust

Hayfield.

Address / RPD: Ripley Road, Ripley

25/03/2022 | 8844 E 01 ACR YR3 Measured Volume of Clearing A

2.4. Management of Impacts

Management measures specific to ecological values that have the potential to be impacted by the project have been considered throughout all stages of the planning, design and construction phases. Detailed management plans have and will continue to be implemented during the construction and operational phases of the project. Numerous terrestrial ecology studies were completed for the referral site to inform the planning and design of the project and inform the detailed management plants.

2.4.1 Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plans

As the project site is located within the Ripley Valley PDA, the preparation and implementation of detailed management plans also form part of the approval process under the Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) approval process. Site specific Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plans (VCFMP) form part of a broader management document as part of the operation works stage including vegetation removal. The VCFMP covers clearing of all vegetation:

- Clearly show all trees to be removed and retained
- Details of all civil works to impact on vegetation
- Temporary and permanent exclusion and protection fencing
- Roles and responsibilities for site contractors, the client and the consultant group
- Stockpiling and site access locations
- A clearing sequencing plan showing the commencement of clearing and direction of removal (this should be in conjunction with the Fauna Management Plan component to allow for the appropriate flushing of fauna towards surrounding safe haven areas.
- Links to weed management and revegetation proposals
- The stock piling and reuse of cleared vegetation
- Specific details on the removal of previously identified potential fauna habitat trees
- Where trees are shown to be retained within disturbance zones they should be accompanied by necessary arborist specifications incorporated into the VCFMP
- Summary of species surveyed as using the site and which of those are likely to be impacted by works occurring within each stage of works.
- List relevant State and Federal legislation constraints and controls for the above listed fauna
- A plan showing existing habitat opportunities and locations
- Detail the threats for existing fauna species
- Specify management and mitigation measures – could include temporary use of fauna exclusion fencing
- Details of fauna spotter role and contacts and certification
- Specific fauna management procedures for potential or known habitat trees
- Clearing procedures in accordance with recognised Koala Plan guidelines and specifications

During the relevant reporting period vegetation clearing was undertaken in association with the parts of future development stages and is referred to as Spoil Area. The Spoil Area VCFMP is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.4.2 Pre and Post-clearing Reporting

Prior to clearing of vegetation within the project area, a pre-clearance inspection is undertaken by a Fauna Spotter Catcher and arborist. The Fauna Spotter Catcher is also required to be on-site during vegetation clearing works to ensure the appropriate management of fauna. The Fauna Spotter Catcher and Arborist pre-clearing inspection reports for the Year 3

reporting period are provided in **Appendix B**. The vegetation clearing undertaken during the reporting period was associated with the Spoil Area. No EPBC threatened fauna were recorded during pre-clearing surveys or vegetation clearing.

2.4.3 Annual Reporting Site Inspection

An inspection of the project area and on-site conversation area was conducted by two Ecologists from Saunders Havill Group on 18 March 2022. To confirm the extent of works, the Ecologists traversed Stages 1-5 and the Spoil Area. The inspection confirmed the extent of works carried out within this reporting period (15 March 2021 – 14 March 2022) were within development area shown in Attachment A of the EPBC Act approval. Bunting and tree protection fencing erected for the Spoil Area clearing remained in place during the site inspection refer **Photo Set 1**).

Photo Set 1: Bunting and tree protection fencing within Spoil Area.

2.5. Ecological Corridors

To maintain wildlife habitat and connectivity for potential threatened species and local fauna, the site retains approximately 35 ha of bushland coinciding with two stream order one drainage lines. The central ecological corridor will maintain north-south connectivity to provide fauna movement opportunities within and across the site.

The trunk road constructed during Year 1 bisecting the central ecological corridor includes fauna movement culverts refer (**Photo Set 2**). Details are provided in the *Fauna Movement Plan* dated 25 September 2019, prepared by SHG (refer **Appendix C**). Plantings were strategically located within areas of disturbance surrounding the culverts for stabilisation and to promote fauna movement opportunities at this location. Other plantings were established within the central ecological corridor along the residential interface (refer **Photo Set 3**).

Photo Set 2: Trunk road crossing waterway including fauna underpass and stormwater culverts and stabilisation planting.

Photo Set 3: Stabilisation planting and pedestrian path west of retained central ecological corridor.

During Year 2 (previous reporting period), vegetation clearing was undertaken within the reporting period to establish sewer infrastructure an easement located south of Stage 5 in the south-west portion of the project area. To maintain ecological values, rehabilitation actions within the sewer easement have been undertaken in accordance with the *Stage 5 Sewer Rehabilitation Management Plan Works for Hayfield Estate*, dated 15 September 2020 prepared by Saunders Havill Group (refer **Appendix D**). Rehabilitation works within the sewer easement commenced within the Year 2 reporting period with plants and mulch installed adjacent to the central ecological corridor and near future residential stages. Where the easement may be subject to future development / disturbance, grass seeding was used as an interim treatment. Recent inspections of the easement identified establishment and significant growth of planted specimens (refer **Photo Set 4**).

Photo Set 4: Established Rehabilitation along sewer easement cleared during Year 2

As discussed, the project retains a large riparian corridor running north-south through the site, referred to as the central ecological corridor. Vegetated communities at this location are mapped as remnant vegetation as they achieve the structure, composition and floristic diversity of recognised regional ecosystems. However, this remnant status does not reflect the mid and understorey condition which has been modified and exhibits signs of historically disturbance.

Although the northern portion of the central ecological corridor is located external to the referral area, the entire corridor is to be rehabilitated through removal of weed infestations, stabilisation of erosion prone areas with weed matt and mulching and support native plant regeneration. Once completed, the central ecological corridor will provide a large native bushland open space with over 4 km of walking tracks for residents, known as 'Greenwood'.

Rehabilitation within Greenwood commenced with the planting of tube stock throughout the central ecological corridor (refer **Photo Set 5** and **Photo Set 6**). Rehabilitation actions will proceed in accordance with the endorsed Concept Rehabilitation Plan designed specifically for the site to enhance and regenerate the ecological and connectivity values of the retained waterway corridors (refer **Appendix E**). At completion, Greenwood will include 25,000 new plantings, comprising of Koala food trees and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species. As the Concept Rehabilitation Plan is very broad, more specific bushland management plans are to be prepared in consultation with Council for the rehabilitation and management of the retained ecological corridors. The Bushland Management Plan for Stages 6 -11 (the central ecological corridor) is being prepared in consultation with Council.

Photo Set 5: Central ecological corridor south of fauna underpass

Photo Set 6: Rehabilitation planting within retained central ecological corridor running north-south through the site

The South East Queensland region experienced extreme weather over a period of five days from 23 February to 28 February 2022. Whilst coastal areas were the worst affected, inland areas also received higher than average rainfall. The Harding Street Alert weather station (ID: 040873) at Raceview is the closest weather station to the project area and online data shows approximately 625mm of total rainfall for the area. A further 40mm was also recorded 3 March 2022. As a result of this unprecedented rainfall the Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) measures across the Spoil Area failed in some locations. Sediment has escaped the development area and encroached the retained ecological corridors which coincide with two stream order one drainage lines. The Approval Holder is currently working with Council and a bushland contractor to ensure that retained vegetation is not further impacted by rectification works. The ecological corridors will continue to be managed in accordance with the Natural Environment Site Strategy and site specific Bushland Management Plans. Rectification works will be undertaken in the subsequent reporting period.

2.6. Offset actions

As detailed in **Section 2.1**, two (2) offset sites were secured to deliver the 159.01 ha offset required under the EPBC Act approval:

- Peak Crossing (109.76 ha); and
- Burnett Creek (49.25 ha).

In accordance with approval condition 9, an Offset Management Plan (OMP) including baseline survey results was issued to the Department for the Minister's approval within six months of the commencement of the action. Baseline surveys were undertaken on the Peak Crossing and Burnett Creek offset sites in August and October 2018 and in May 2019. Survey results and proposed management actions were provided to the Department in the *Offset Management Plan Ripley Road Residential Development (Hayfield) (Peak Crossing & Burnett Creek offset sites) version dated 18 July 2019* on 15 August 2019. The baseline surveys were assessed by the Department and a request for further information was issued to EnviroCapital on 27 September 2019. As a response to the Department's information requests, baseline surveys were repeated from March to May 2021 to resolve the outstanding matters and gain approval for the OMP. The OMP was approved by the Department on 23 December 2021, concurrently with a variation to the approval conditions.

The OMP provides high level guidance for the creation and improvement of offset habitat values for the Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox. The primary actions to achieve this include:

- The dedication as an offset of 109.76 ha of land at the Peak Crossing site and 49.25 ha of land at the Burnett Creek site (total of 159.01 ha) constituting Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat (achieved).
- Rehabilitation and revegetation works to improve the condition of the offset areas.

In accordance with the EPBC Act approval (varied on 23 December 2021), the environmental outcomes to be achieved through implementation of the OMP for the offset area include:

- Increase in the number of available Koala food trees at both offset sites, that is:
    - Establishment of at least 15,000 new Koala food trees at the Peak Crossing offset site, and at least 2,500 new Koala food trees at the Burnett Creek offset site (planting to be completed within 5 years of commencement of action);
    - Survival over the life of the approval of at least 90% of the plantings at both offset sites; and
    - 20% increase in the number of Koala food trees and GHFF foraging trees at the Peak Crossing offset site, and 5% increase in the number of Koala food trees and GHFF foraging trees at the Burnett Creek offset site (within 15 years of the date of the baseline Koala food tree and GHFF foraging tree surveys).
- Removal of at least 90% of non-native plants from both offset sites, relative to the baseline (to be completed within 10 years of commencement of action, and maintained until the 20% and 5% increase in food/foraging trees above has been met).
- Increase of at least 50% of Koala density at both of the offset sites, relative to the baseline (within 15 years of the date of the baseline Koala density and GHFF presence surveys).
- Reduction in the number of non-native Koala predators over both the offset sites, relative to the baseline (maintained for 9 consecutive years from the date of completion of the baseline survey of non-native Koala predators).

The management actions detailed in the OMP aim to achieve the offset targets conditioned in the EPBC Act approval that endeavour to protect, restore and reconnect areas of Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat. The offset sites were selected to represent populations that are genetically diverse, distinct and free of disease or have very low incidence of disease.

Management actions within the offset sites are to commence within the following reporting period, now that the OMP has been approved.

3. EPBC Conditions and Compliance

Table 3 documents the compliance with EPBC Act conditions for the Project for the Year 3 reporting period (15 March 2021 – 14 March 2022). Non-compliances identified within the preceding reporting periods have been addressed in previous ACRs. The compliance assessment relates to the approval conditions in force at the time of the third anniversary of the commencement of the action.

Table 3: Compliance Audit of EPBC 2017/8095 for Hayfield

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
Part A – Conditions Specific to the action			
1	The approval holder must limit the clearance of vegetation to the area defined as the development area on the map of the project site at Attachment A.	Compliant	Year 3 vegetation clearing was limited to the area defined as the development area on the map of the project site as per Attachment A of the approval.
2	To compensate for the clearing of 62.79 ha of Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat within the development area of the project site, the approval holder must: a. Legally secure the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site prior to the commencement of the action;	Not Applicable	The commencement of the action and associated legal securement of the offset sites occurred prior to this reporting period and is detailed in the Year 1 ACR.
	b. Within 20 business days of legally securing the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site, provide the Department with evidence of the date both sites were legally secured and shape files of the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site.	Not Applicable	The legal securement of the offset sites and subsequent notification to the Department occurred prior to this reporting period and is detailed in the Year 1 ACR.

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
3	Within 6 months of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must complete and provide the Department with the results and dates of the following surveys: a. Baseline Koala density survey; b. Baseline Grey-headed Flying-fox presence survey; c. Baseline Koala food tree survey; d. Baseline Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging tree survey; e. Baseline non-native plant survey; f. Baseline survey of non-native Koala predators. Note. The surveys must be conducted by a suitably qualified person, consistent with the Department's approved survey guidelines and designed to provide results that are representative of the entire areas of the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site.	Compliant	In response to Condition 3a-f, baseline surveys were undertaken on the offset sites in August and October 2018 and again in May 2019, and provided to the Department in the *Offset Management Plan Ripley Road Residential Development (Hayfield) (Peak Crossing & Burnett Creek offset sites) version dated 18 July 2019* on 15 August 2019. This occurred 5 months after commencement of the action. The baseline surveys were assessed by the Department as insufficient and a request for further information was issued to the offset provider, EnviroCapital, on 27 September 2019. Additional information in relation to baseline survey methodology was provided to the Department and included in the updated *Offset Management Plan Ripley Road Residential Development (Hayfield) (Peak Crossing & Burnett Creek offset sites) version dated 4 March 2019* on 5 March 2020. Further information was requested from EnviroCapital by the Department on 30 April 2020. Baseline surveys were conducted again from March to May 2021 to resolve the outstanding matters and gain approval for the OMP. The OMP was approved by the Department on 23 December 2021.
4	To ensure an increase in the number of available Koala food trees at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site, the approval holder must: a. Within 12 months of the commencement of the action, commence planting at the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site of seed, sapling or tube stock (or equivalent) tree species suitable for the eventual establishment of new Koala food trees.	Non-compliant	The OMP was approved by the Department on 23 December 2021. Planting works at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site did not commence within this reporting period (15 March 2021 – 14 March 2022). Planting works are scheduled to commence within the following reporting period.

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
	b. Within 5 years of the commencement of the action, complete the planting of the following number of seed, sapling or tube stock (or equivalent) tree species suitable for the eventual establishment of new Koala food trees: i. At least 15,000 at the Peak Crossing offset site ii. At least 2,500 at the Burnett Creek offset site	Not Applicable	It is noted that the timeframe for Condition 4b is 5 years. Planting works at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site are scheduled to commence in the following reporting period (15 March 2022 – 14 March 2023).
	c. Implement measures to ensure the ongoing maintenance and survival over the life of the approval of at least 90 per cent of the planted seed, sapling or tube stock (or equivalent) tree species at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site.	Not Applicable	Planting works at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site are scheduled to commence in the following reporting period (15 March 2022 – 14 March 2023).
	d. Inform the Department in writing of the commencement and completion of the planting of seed, sapling or tube stock (or equivalent) tree species at the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site.	Not Applicable	Planting works at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site are scheduled to commence in the following reporting period (15 March 2022 – 14 March 2023). The Department will be notified of the commencement and completion of planting on the offset sites.
	e. Ensure the planting, monitoring and maintenance planting of seed, sapling or tube stock (or equivalent) tree species for the eventual establishment of new Koala food trees is undertaken by a suitably qualified person.	Not Applicable	Planting works at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site are scheduled to commence in the following reporting period (15 March 2022 – 14 March 2023).
5	Within 10 years of the commencement of the action, ensure at least 90 % of the non-native plants, relative to the baseline non-native plant survey are removed from the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site. This level of non-native plant cover must be maintained until the requirements of condition 6 have been met.	Not Applicable	It is noted that the timeframe for this condition is 10 years from commencement of the action. Non-native plant cover on the offset sites were determined by baseline surveys and management actions to achieve Condition 5 have been outlined in the approved OMP. Non-native plant management actions are scheduled to commence in the following reporting period (15 March 2022 – 14 March 2021).

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
6	Within 15 years of the date of the baseline Koala food tree survey and baseline Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging tree survey ensure the following outcomes are achieved relative to the baselines determined by the baseline Koala food tree survey and baseline Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging tree survey: a. 20 per cent increase in the number of Koala food trees and Grey-headed Flying-fox forging trees and the Peak Crossing offset site; b. 5 per cent increase in the number of Koala food trees and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging trees at the Burnett Creek offset site	Not Applicable	It is noted that the timeframe for this condition is 15 years of the date of the baseline surveys. Actions towards this condition are ongoing.
7 (varied 23.12.2021)	Within 15 years of the date of the baseline Koala density survey, ensure an increase of at least 50 per cent of Koala density is achieved at both the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site relative to the baseline determine by the baseline Koala density survey.	Not Applicable	It is noted that the timeframe for this condition is 15 years of the date of the baseline surveys. Actions towards this condition are ongoing.
8	Demonstrate a reduction, maintained for nine consecutive years from the date of completion of the baseline survey of non-native Koala predators, in the number of non-native Koala predators over both the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site, relative to the baseline determined by the baseline survey of non-native Koala predators.	Not Applicable	It is noted that the reduction is to be maintained for 9 consecutive years from the date of the baseline surveys. Actions towards this condition are ongoing.
Offset Management Plan			
9	The approval holder must, within 6 months of the commencement of the action, submit to the Department of Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox Offset Management Plan for the Minister's approval. The Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox Offset Management Plan must address both the Peak Crossing Offset site and Burnett Creek offset site, be written in accordance with the Department's *Environmental Management Plan*	Compliant (Ongoing)	The *Offset Management Plan Ripley Road Residential Development (Hayfield) (Peak Crossing & Burnett Creek offset sites version dated 18 July 2019* was submitted to the Department on 15 August 2019 (5 months after commencement of the action) however was assessed by the Department as inadequate.

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
	Guidelines and be consistent with the EPBC Act *Environmental Offset Policy*. The approved Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox Offset Management Plan (or revised version if approved by the Minister) must be implemented.		Additional information in relation to baseline survey methodology was provided to the Department and included in the updated *Offset Management Plan Ripley Road Residential Development (Hayfield) (Peak Crossing & Burnett Creek offset sites) version dated 4 March 2019* on the 5th March 2020. Further information was requested from EnviroCapital by the Department on the 30th April 2020. Baseline surveys were conducted again from March to May 2021 to resolve the outstanding matters and gain approval for the OMP. The OMP was approved by the Department on 23 December 2021.
10 (varied 23.12.2021)	The Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox Offset Management Plan must include: a. a description of the offset, including location, size, condition, environmental values present and surrounding land uses;	Compliant	The OMP was approved by the Department on 23 December 2021, ensuring compliance with Condition 10.
	b. details to demonstrate how the offset compensates for the impact to Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat, in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offset Policy;	Compliant	
	c. details of how the offset area will provide connectivity with other habitats and biodiversity corridors and/or will contribute to a larger strategic offset for the Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox;	Compliant	
	d. maps and shapefiles to clearly define the location and boundaries of the offset area, accompanied by offset attributes;	Compliant	

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
	e. Mitigation and management measures to achieve the outcomes required under conditions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 risk management strategies` that will be applied;	Compliant	
	f. An assessment of the risks to achieving the outcomes required under conditions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and risk management strategies that will be applied;	Compliant	
	g. An annual monitoring program that measures the progress of achieving the outcomes required under conditions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and includes: i. Results of the baseline surveys required under condition 3; ii. Measurable, timebound performance indicators including 5, 10 and 15 year milestone achievements, from the date of commencement of the action, of the specific outcomes required by conditions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; iii. Completion criteria determined when and how the outcomes required by conditions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 have been fully achieved; iv. The timing, methods and frequency of monitoring to detect changes in the performance indicators; v. Reporting and review mechanisms; vi. Trigger values for corrective actions; and vii. Proposed corrective actions, if the trigger values are reached.	Compliant	

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
	h. evidence of how management measures and corrective actions take into account and are consistent with relevant conservation advices, recovery plans and threat abatement plans for the Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox.	Compliant	
Variation of Plan			
11	If, at any time during the life of the approval, the Minister is not satisfied that any of the requirements or outcomes under conditions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are likely to be achieved or maintained, the Minister may request (in writing) further evidence from the approval holder on how the requirements or outcomes of these conditions will be achieved or maintained. If requested by the Minister the approval holder must: a. Provide a report to the Department that documents the cause of the potential non-compliance, the corrective actions to be taken (including timeframes for reporting to the Department the success of those actions) and the contingency measures that will be implemented to prevent further occurrences;	Not applicable	A request for a variation of an approved plan was not made by the Minister during this reporting period.
	b. Revise the Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox Offset Management Plan, in consultation with a suitable qualified person and within a timeframe determined by the Minister, to include the corrective actions and contingency measures;	Not applicable	A request for a variation of an approved plan was not made by the Minister during this reporting period.
	c. Submit the revised Koala and Grey-headed Flying -fox Offset Management Plan to the Department for the Minister's approval, within a timeframe determined by the Minister;	Not applicable	A request for a variation of an approved plan was not made by the Minister during this reporting period.

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
	d. Inform the Department in writing of the when and how relevant contingency measures and corrective actions have been implemented.	Not applicable	A request for a variation of an approved plan was not made by the Minister during this reporting period.
Part B – Administrative Conditions			
Notification of the date of commencement of the action			
12	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of the commencement of the action within 10 business days after the date of the commencement of the action.	Non-compliant	The action commenced the 15th March 2019. The Department was informed in writing on the 1st April 2019 (11 business days after commencement of the action). This non-compliance was addressed in the preceding ACR and no further action is required.
13	If the commencement of the action does not occur within 5 years from the date of this approval, then the approval holder must not commence the action within the prior written agreement of the Minister.	Not Applicable	The approval was granted on the 12th February 2019 and the action commenced on the 15th March 2019.
Compliance records			
14	The approval holder must maintain accordance and complete compliance records.	Compliant (ongoing)	All records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval are maintained by the Proponent. If required by the Minister, these records can be made available to allow a third-party audit of the Project.
15	If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must be provided electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request. Note. Compliance records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 485 of the EPBC Act, and or used to verify compliance with the conditions. Summaries of the results of an audit may be published on the Department's website or through general media.	Not applicable	A request for an independent audit of the Project was not made by the Minister during the reporting period.
Preparation and publication of plans			

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
16	The approval holder must: a. Submit plans electronically to the Department for approval by the Minister;	Compliant (ongoing)	The OMP was approved by the Department on 23 December 2021, ensuring compliance with Condition 10.
	b. Publish each plan on the website within 20 business days of the date of the plan is approved by the Minister or the date of a revised action management plan is submitted to the Minister, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister;	Non-compliant	The Offset Management Plan for the action was approved on 23 December 2021. Publication of this plan was outside of the 20 business days of the approval date. The approval holder became of a non-compliance with condition 16b on 30 March 2022 and notified the Department on 1 April 2022, within two business days in accordance with condition 19. The non-compliance with Condition 16b was rectified on 4 April 2022 by publication of the approved OMP on the project website. The Department has decided to take no further action regarding this matter.
	c. Exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on the website or provided to a member of the public; and	Not Applicable	Information within the OMP is not considered sensitive and therefore not redacted prior to publishing.
	d. Keep plans published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Compliant	The approved OMP remains published on the project website.
17	The approval holder must ensure that any monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps and other spatial metadata required under a plan and conditions of this approval, is prepared in accordance with the Department's *Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data (2018)* and submitted electronically to the Department in accordance with the requirements of this plan.	Not applicable	No monitoring occurred during the reporting period. Any future data will be prepared in accordance with the Department's Guidelines and reported in accordance with the OMP requirements.
Annual compliance reporting			

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
18	The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12 month period following the date of commencement of the action, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister. The approval holder must: a. Publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the relevant 12 month period; b. Notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published on the website within five business days of the date of publication.; c. Keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until this approval expires; d. Exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website; and e. Where any sensitive ecological data has been excluded from the version published, submit the full compliance report to the Department within 5 business days of publication. Note: Compliance reports may be published on the Department's website.	Compliant (ongoing)	This ACR demonstrates compliance with Condition 18. The ACR will be published on the Project website within 60 business days following the relevant 12 month period, being the 11 June 2020 and remain on the project website for the life of the approval. All sensitive information will be redacted from the published report and the Department will be notified once the report is published.
Reporting non-compliance			
19	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any: incident, non-compliance with the conditions; or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than two business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. The notification must specify: a. The condition which is or may be in breach; and b. A short description of the incident and / or non-compliance.	Compliant	The approval holder became of a non-compliance with condition 16b on 30 March 2022 and notified the Department within the two business days. The non-compliance with Condition 16b was rectified on 4 April 2022 by publication of the approved OMP on the project website. Non-compliances occurred in relation to Condition 1, Condition 2a, Condition 4a and Condition 12 in Year 1. Of these, 1 non-compliance has carried over to the relevant reporting period (15 March 2020 – 14 March 2021), being condition 4a. Works to satisfy condition 4a are scheduled for the following reporting period.

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
20	The approval holder must provide to the Department of the details of any incident or non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in plans as soon as practical and no later than 10 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non--compliance, specifying: a. Any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future; b. The potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and c. The method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.	Compliant	The approval holder became of a non-compliance with condition 16b on 30 March 2022 and notified the Department within the two business days. The non-compliance with Condition 16b was rectified on 4 April 2022 by publication of the approved OMP on the project website.
Revision of plans			
21	The approval holder may, at any time, apply to the Minister for a variation to a plan approved by the Minister under condition 9, or as subsequently revised in accordance with these conditions, by submitting an application in accordance with the requirements of section 143A of the EPBC Act. If the Minister approved a revised plan then, from the date specified, the approval holder must implement the revised plan in place of previous plan.	Not applicable	The Proponent did not revise an approved plan under Condition 9 during the reporting period.
22	The approval holder may choose to revise a plan approved by the Minister under condition 9, or as subsequently revised in accordance with these conditions without submitting for approval under section 143A of the EPBC act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact.	Not applicable	The Proponent did not revise an approved plan under Condition 9 during the reporting period.
23	If the approval holder makes the choice under condition 22 to revise a plan without submitting it for approval, the approval holder must: a. Notify the Department in writing that the approved plan has been revised and provide the Department with: i. An electronic copy of the revised plan;	Not applicable	The Proponent did not revise an approved plan under Condition 9 during the reporting period.

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
	ii. An electronic copy of the revised plan marked up with track changes to show the differences between the approved plan and the revised plan; iii. An explanation of the differences between the approved plan and the revised plan' iv. The reasons the approval holder considers that taking the action in accordance with the revised plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact; and v. Written notice of the date on which the approval holder will implement the revised plan (revised plan implementation date), being at least 20 business day after the date of providing notice of the revision of the approved plan, or date agreed to in writing with the Department.		
	b. Subject to condition 25, implement the revised plan from the revised plan implementation date.	Not applicable	The Proponent did not revise an approved plan under Condition 9 during the reporting period.
24	The approval holder may revoke their choice to implement a revised plan under condition 22 at any time by giving written notice to the Department. If the approval holder revokes the choice under condition 22, the approval holder must implement the most recent plan approved by the Minister.	Not applicable	The Proponent did not revise an approved plan under Condition 9 during the reporting period.
25	If the Minister gives a notice to the approval holder that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then: a. Condition 22 does not apply, or creases to apply, in relation to the revised plan; and	Not applicable	The Proponent did not revise an approved plan under Condition 9 during the reporting period. The Minister did not give notice under Condition 25.

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
	b. The approval holder must implement the plan specified by the Minister in the notice.		
26	At the time of giving the notice under condition 25, the Minister may also notify that for a specified period of time, condition 22 does not apply for more specified plans.	Not applicable	The Proponent did not revise an approved plan under Condition 9 during the reporting period. The Minister did not give notice under Condition 25.
Independent audit			
27	The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with the conditions are conducted as requested in writing by the Minister.	Not applicable	A request for an independent audit of the Project was not made by the Minister during the reporting period.
28	For each independent audit, the approval holder must: a. Provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and draft audit criteria to the Department; b. Only commence the independent audit once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the Department; and c. Submit and audit report to the Department within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria.	Not applicable	A request for an independent audit of the Project was not made by the Minister during the reporting period.
29	The approval holder must publish the audit report on the website within 10 business days of receiving the Department's approval for the audit report and keep the audit report published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Not applicable	A request for an independent audit of the Project was not made by the Minister during the reporting period.
Completion of the action			

Reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition during the relevant reporting period?	Evidence/ Comments
30	Within 30 days after the completion of the action, the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide a completion date.	Not applicable	Noted. The action is ongoing and this condition is not applicable at this time.

4. Correcting Non-Compliances

The preceding ACR (15 March 2020 – 14 March 2021) recorded one (1) non-compliance with approval condition 4a. As noted within **Table 3**, this non-compliance has carried over to Year 3 reporting period (15 March 2021-14 March 2021) and One non-compliance with Condition 16b was identified during this reporting period (14 March 2021 – 15 March 2022). Details of both non-compliances have been provided in the following section.

4.1. Condition 4a

To ensure an increase in the number of available Koala food trees at the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset site, the approval holder must:

a. **Within 12 months of the commencement of the action, commence planting at the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site of seed, sapling or tube stock (or equivalent) tree species suitable for the eventual establishment of new Koala food trees.**

Planting at the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site had not commenced during the reporting period. Multiple drafts of the Offset Management Plan have been submitted by offset provider, EnviroCapital, to the Department. The OMP assessed by the Department is not considered adequate and a request for further information issued 30th April 2020 made by the Department to EnviroCapital is outstanding. The Department's primary concern is that the baseline surveys were not comprehensive enough to satisfy the approval conditions and performance criteria.

Baseline surveys were undertaken again from March to May 2021 to resolve the outstanding matters and gain approval for the OMP. For most of this reporting period the OMP was being assessed by the Department for adequacy. The OMP was approved on the 23 December 2021. The Christmas and New Years shutdown period followed the approval of the OMP delaying implementation of the OMP. The Ongoing COVID-19 situation and severe weather across south-east Queensland further delayed these actions. Works to satisfy Condition 4a are scheduled for the following reporting period.

The approval holder is also aware under condition 4b that within 5 years of the commencement of the action planting of the following number Koala food tree species must be completed:

- At least 15,000 at the Peak Crossing offset site
- At least 2,500 at the Burnett Creek offset site

Planting across both offset sites will be completed by 14 March 2024.

a. **Any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future;**

The offset provider, EnviroCapital has scheduled planting to commence within the following reporting period (14 March 2022-15 March 2023). Subsequent offset area monitoring and ACRs will report progress of planting. Further, in accordance with condition 4d, the Department will be informed in writing of the commencement and completion of the planting of seed, sapling or tube stock (or equivalent) tree species at the Peak Crossing offset site and the Burnett Creek offset site.

b. The potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and

It is acknowledged the Department are aware of the implications the delay has caused to commencing the offset (refer ACR Year 1). Now that the OMP has been approved, works are scheduled to commence in the following reporting period (14 March 2022 – 15 March 2023).

Although the works within the Peak Crossing offset site and Burnett Creek offset Site have been delayed, the OMP the approval condition timeframes linked within the commencement of the action will be maintained (Condition 4b). Commitment to these timeframes and performance criteria have been outlined within the approved OMP ensuring the approval conditions are achieved.

c. The method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.

The offset provider, EnviroCapital has scheduled planting to commence within the following reporting period (14 March 2022-15 March 2023).

4.2. Condition 16b

Publish each plan on the website within 20 business days of the date of the plan is approved by the Minister or the date of a revised action management plan is submitted to the Minister, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister;

The Offset Management Plan for the action was approved on 23 December 2021. Under Condition 16b of the approval, the plan was required to be published on the project website within 20 business days of the plan being approved. During the initial assessment for this ACR, it was identified that the approved *Offset Management Plan Ripley Road Residential Development (Hayfield) (Peak Crossing & Burnett Creek offset sites),* version H, dated 3 December 2021 had not been published on the project website.

a. Any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future;

The approval holder became of a non-compliance with condition 16b on 30 March 2022 and notified the Department on 1 April 2022, within two business days in accordance with condition 19. The non-compliance with Condition 16b was rectified on 4 April 2022 by publication of the approved OMP on the project website. The approved OMP will remain accessible via the project website until the end date of the approval in accordance with condition 16d.

b. The potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and

The non-compliance is considered an administrative error which was rectified as soon as possible and no impacts at the action or offset sites have occurred as a result.

c. The method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.

The non-compliance was rectified with the publication of the approved OMP on the project website on 4 April 2022 within 3 business days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. Given the nature of the contravention and circumstances surrounding the breach of condition 16b, the Department has decided to take no further action regarding this matter.

5. Appendices

Appendix A

Spoil Area VCFMP

Appendix B

Spoil Area Pre-clearing Reports

Appendix C

Fauna Movement Plan

Appendix D

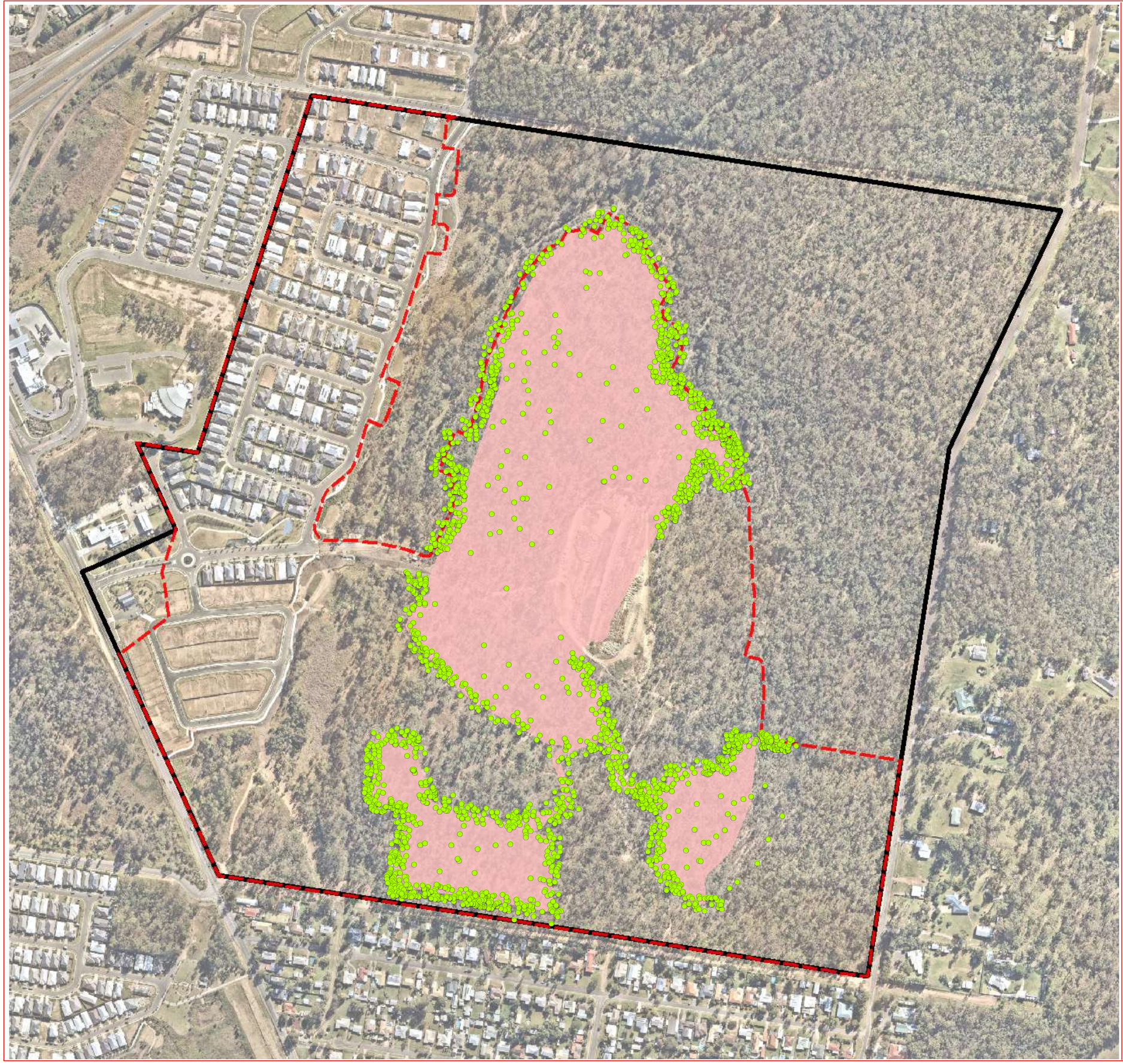
Stage 5 Sewer Rehabilitation Management Plan Works for Hayfield Estate

Appendix E

Endorsed Concept Rehabilitation Plan

Appendix A

Spoil Area VCFMP



Plan ref: 9874 E VCFMP D
Date: 13/10/2021

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

Ipswich City Council
Application: 10224/2021/PDA

Spoil Area
7002 Trigona Drive, Ripley
Lot 8 on 8RP214403

Goldfields

by Goldfields Northern Pty Ltd

CONTENTS

9874 E 01 E VCFMP D -- Cover Page
9874 E 02 E VCFMP D -- Vegetation Clearing Notes
9874 E 03 E VCFMP D -- Fauna Notes
9874 E 04 E VCFMP D -- Detail Sheet Context
9874 E 05 - 31 E VCFMP D -- Detail Sheets
9874 E 32 E VCFMP D -- Clearing Direction
APPENDIX A -- Tree Schedule

SHG Contact

Dr Andrew Davies
Email: andrewdavies@saundershavill.com

saunders havill group

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Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Notes*

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Management Division of the **Saunders Havill Group (SHG)** was engaged by **Goldfields Northern Pty Ltd** to prepare a Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan (VCFMP) for a spoil area as part of the proposed residential development at Trigona Drive, Ripley, Lot 8 on 8RP214403 (Application number 10224/2021/PDA).

The purpose of this plan is to manage the vegetation removal process and the protection of fauna species within the proposed clearing of the spoil area. This VCFMP is required to be approved prior to any tree clearing within the proposed clearing area unless pre-construction certification has been approved under an associated ROL approval. The clearing works will follow general principles for vegetation clearing documented on *Sheets 2- 5*.

This VCFMP has been produced by overlaying the following site datasets to determine impacts and disturbance on existing vegetation:

1. Tree data including specimen details & features (SHG 2021)
2. Site Layout & Engineering Plans (Peak Urban 2021)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Vegetation management and its processes is an integral part of the construction and operational phase. The site supervisor is responsible for all onsite works including overseeing vegetation clearing, health and safety of fauna and adhering to both council's conditions and guidelines and Australian Standards - Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970-2009 and Pruning of Amenity Trees AS4373-1996.

The site arborist's responsibilities include: prior to the commencement of any earthworks on the site, undertake all appropriate arboricultural measures to ensure the survival and long term health of the existing trees to be retained. These measures may include soil decompaction, soil aeration, fertilising, mulching, watering, root or crown reduction and hazard reduction or as otherwise determined by the arborist. Supervise all works within TPZs and perform any required arboricultural care required to retain trees identified for retention and provide advice and direction on undertaking works within TPZs.

SITE CONTACTS

Site and consulting contacts for queries relating to vegetation clearing include:

Client Contact:
Goldfields Northern Pty Ltd
Daniel Flanagan
Email: Daniel@goldfieldsgroup.com.au

Environmental Contact:
Saunders Havill Group
Andrew Davies
Email: andrewdavies@saundershavill.com

Site Contractor:
To be advised

Site Arborist:
To be advised

Site Fauna spotter-catcher:
To be advised
(Refer to *Sheet 3* for responsibilities)

Site Bushfire Consultant:
To be advised

CLEARING PHASES AND PROCESS

PHASE 1 - Tree Protection Fencing to be installed

Fencing to be installed prior to the commencement of any clearing works on the site. Tree protection fencing to be located at or beyond 12 x diameter at breast height (DBH) (AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites)—unless approved by the appointed arborist.

PHASE 2 - Council Pre-start Meeting (if required by Ipswich City Council)

Fencing shall be in place at the time of the official pre-start meeting for inspection and sign off by Ipswich City Council (ICC) Officers.

PHASE 3 - Fauna Inspections and Management

Undertake necessary fauna management requirements prior to clearing works - as a minimum, this should include the specifications listed on Sheets 4-5, and acknowledge specific ICC approval requirements.

PHASE 4 - Undertake Bulk Clearing

Once approved for removal by a qualified fauna spotter—undertake sequential removal of vegetation in accordance with Part 3 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 (refer to Section 2.3 on sheet 3). Clearing will occur in a south direction outlined in sheet 34 of this VCFMP and managed by the appointed fauna spotter to allow all fauna unimpeded movement east towards bushland in the ICC waterway corridor.

Vegetation clearing techniques:

i. By utilising the most appropriate machinery and equipment during vegetation clearing, the probability of injury or death of wildlife during clearing can be significantly reduced or eliminated while still maintaining an efficient vegetation removal process.
ii. Suggested techniques are as follows: (a) a vertical tree grab attachment on an excavator (30 tonne) can be used to pull entire trees in size up to 30-40cm diameter at a height measured at 1.3 metres above ground level and lay them down in a steady controlled fashion, allowing inspection by a fauna spotter-catcher (b) where large trees are too large for a vertical tree grab and have been identified, an elevated work platform or where practical, cherry picker should be used in conjunction with a chainsaw operator and fauna spotter-catcher. Alternatively, careful removal of hollow section from habitat tree and gentle lowering for inspection by fauna spotter-catcher (c) the use of bulldozers to clear vegetation is limited to vegetation that has been thoroughly inspected by a fauna spotter-catcher and is found to contain no fauna or potential habitat. Bulldozers are not to be used to push over large trees that contain hollows or other habitat features.

NOTE: Dogs are not permitted onsite at all times during construction. Construction works including clearing must occur between the hours of 6.00am and 6.00pm.

ACCESS AND STOCKPILING

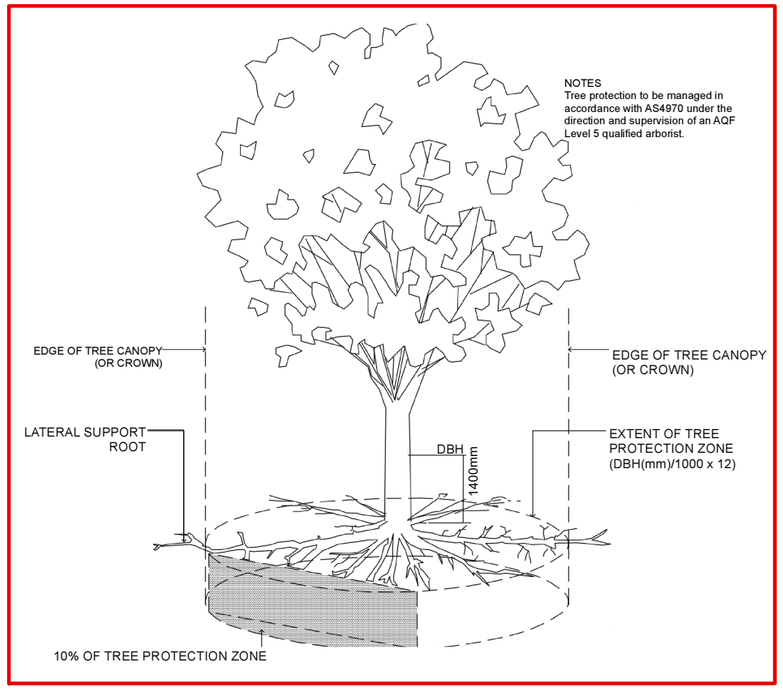
A stockpiling location is to be designated in an easily accessible area outside of TPZs. An indicative stockpiling location has been allocated on Trigona Drive, allowing for material to be easily delivered and stored. This location is subject to minor change according to cut/fill activities.

Cleared vegetation free of weeds is to be reused on or off the project site. Recycling techniques include mulching, tub-grinding, wood chipping and salvage (e.g. custom milling). Trees with identified hollows should have the hollow section preserved and should be placed in a revegetated/rehabilitated area of the site.

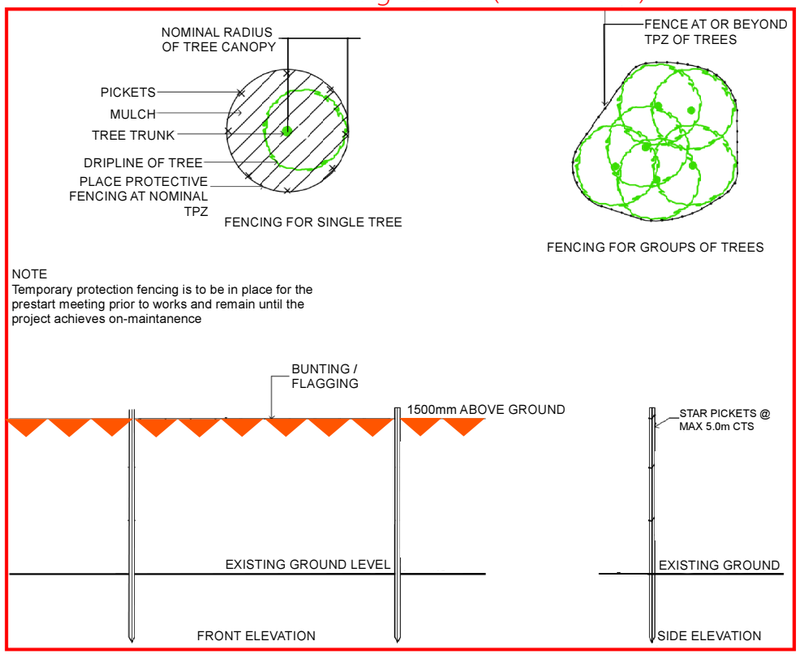
MAINTENANCE

After tree clearing works on site, an analysis of the vegetation's health and growth should be undertaken by the project arborist to determine specific maintenance needs. Follow up maintenance works should be carried out on retained vegetation where required. If conditioned in the DA approval—the project arborist may be required to submit a report to ICC detailing the measures undertaken during the construction period and any further work required post this period.

Tree Protection Zone - Detail (not to scale)



Tree Protection Fencing - Detail (not to scale)



saunders havill group

CLIENT: Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL GROUP CANNOT ACCEPT REPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWING BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

CONFIRM ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND DO NOT SCALE FROM THE DRAWINGS. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHOULD BE CLARIFIED IN WRITING WITH SAUNDERS HAVILL GROUP PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.

PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR FURTHER UNDER-GROUND SERVICES AND DETAILD LOCATIONS OF ALL SERVICES.

REFERENCES:

AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites
Vegetation clearing techniques (Logan City Council, 2019)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	12/10/2021	Council agreement	AD

PROJECT: Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	12/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF.:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9874 E 02 VCFMP D		

Vegetation Clearing and Fauna Management Plan - *Fauna Management Notes*

INTRODUCTION

The Fauna Management specification on this *VCFMP* is designed to protect native animals and control/manage impacts during the vegetation clearing works. Contextually, the site is located approximately 5 km south of the Ipswich CBD within the eastern portion of the Ripley Valley Priority Development Area (PDA). The site is approximately 87.49 hectares of predominantly open forest vegetation areas. Contextually, the site is bound by residential development to the west and vacant bushland to the north, both of which are within the Ripley Valley PDA. Outside this PDA is high-density residential to the south and low-density residential properties to the east. The broader landscape is a mix of regrowth, remnant, and non-remnant vegetation. The subject site itself is mapped with 63.7ha of Category B vegetation and 23.8ha of Category X non-remnant vegetation. This vegetation varies across the site from remnant open forest to areas of disturbed regrowth, heavily infested with weeds. Compliance with this section of the *VCFMP* is compulsory and incorporates the use of expert consultants including a Fauna Spotter (holding a valid Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit issued by the Department of Environment and Science).

FAUNA IMPACTS

Clearing of vegetation provides an obvious source of impact to existing habitat and animal safety. More specifically the existing vegetation provides habitat, movement and protection opportunities for some fauna through both regrowth and canopy trees. These opportunities are to be altered during and post vegetation clearing works.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

- Direct removal of site vegetation
- Loss of habitat
- Noise, vibration and dust
- Erosion and sedimentation
- Threats associated with open cuts etc. and fauna entrapment
- Loss of food sources
- Excavation/compaction/changes in ground levels
- Altering hydrological flows
- Fragmentation of habitat

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

- Weed introduction (garden escapees)
- Increased hydrology with increased hardstand
- Altering of run-off chemical and nutrient components (quality)
- Barriers to fauna movement
- Vehicles and pedestrian movement and trespass
- Introduction of domestic and predatory species

Fauna Management Schedule

Ref:	Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
1.0 PRE CLEARING				
1.1	**TEMPORARY FENCING** Prior to the commencement of works and to be inspected by the site Environmental Coordinator—Delineate areas where vegetation is proposed to be retained with exclusion fencing to prevent accidental felling. Clearing is to be undertaken in accordance with AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. ▪ Fencing shall be fauna friendly ▪ No clearing, stockpiling, site access, earthworks, storage, etc. is to occur within the temporary protection fencing. ▪ Only approved weed management works to occur within the temporary protection fencing ▪ Fencing to be reinstated immediately if damaged or knocked down, any damage to retained trees to be immediately reported to Project Arborist. ▪ Fencing to remain until the completion of all site works.	SITE SUPERVISOR	Prior to the commencement of clearing	Inspected by ICCor the Environmental Site Coordinator
1.2	**CONTRACTOR EDUCATION & AWARENESS** All site contractors and subcontractors will be made aware of their responsibilities to protect native fauna. The Fauna Management notes on this VCFMP is provided as a working document to assist on-site management and protection of native animals. This generally will form part of education and training on a broader work place health and safety but as a minimum will include: ▪ Copy of VCFMP kept on-site (Site Office). ▪ General education and awareness notification of contractors and sub-contractors involved in activities potentially impacting native animals as part of site induction – contractors must know the location of the VCFMP, key phone numbers and who to report to if they breach the VCFMP. ▪ A list of relevant contact phone numbers as listed on these drawings is kept in a visible and accessible location in the site office.	SITE SUPERVISOR / THE PROPONENT	Prior to the commencement of clearing and as part of the site induction for new staff and sub-contractors	SITE SUPERVISOR
2.0 VEGETATION CLEARING				
2.1	**SPOTTER / RELOCATOR** Immediately prior to the commencement of clearing of native vegetation a daily visual inspection of the area must be carried out by the fauna spotter-catcher. Furthermore, the fauna spotter-catcher is to be present on site during all clearing operations to supervise and direct clearing works, and to respond to any situations that may arise in relation to fauna. In the event of an animal being located, an area of 5m radius should be established around the tree excluding machinery from the area until the animal has relocated (usually overnight). If an animal requires relocating this must be undertaken by a suitable qualified fauna expert recognized by the Department of Environment & Science. For some fauna, specific permit requirements may apply. If vegetation is left stockpiled overnight, the fauna spotter-catcher must inspect the vegetation prior to chipping or removal from site. Any native fauna orphaned or injured by the development process must be reported to the Department of Environment & Science (1300 130 372) or RSPCA (1300 264 625). The Site Supervisor is responsible for the safe management of site fauna and implementation of these specific fauna requirements.	SITE SUPERVISOR	Prior to the commencement of clearing	Inspected by ICC or the Environmental Site Coordinator
2.2	**SPECIFIC KOALA MANAGEMENT NOTES** A Koala Spotter is a person who holds a tertiary qualification in Biology or Zoology, or who is demonstrably experienced in the identification and location of Koalas in their natural habitat. For example, a koala keeper employed by a licensed Wildlife exhibitor (i.e. a zoo) may be capable of demonstrating competence in locating Koala's. Prior to the commencement and during felling operations, it is the responsibility of the Koala spotter to be present at the site of felling operations identify any tree at the site within which a Koala is present, as well as any tree that has a crown which is intermeshed or overlapping with such a tree; and advise the person who is authorised to conduct the felling operation, or that persons' representative, of the precise location of each such tree Management Item.	SITE SUPERVISOR	Prior to the commencement, and during clearing	Inspected by ICC or the Environmental Site Coordinator
2.3	**CLEARING PATTERN** Clearing in Koala District A or B areas is to be undertaken sequentially in accordance with Part 3 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 to ensure that clearing of koala habitat trees is carried out in a way that ensures koalas have enough time to move out of the clearing site without human intervention, including, in particular, for clearing sites with an area of more than 3ha, by: ▪ carrying out the clearing in stages; and ▪ ensuring not more than the following is cleared in any 1 stage— o for a clearing site with an area of 6ha or less—50% of the site's area; o for a clearing site with an area of more than 6ha—3ha or 3% of the site's area, whichever is the greater; and o ensuring that between each stage and the next there is at least 1 period of 12 hours starting at 6p.m. on a day and ending at 6a.m. on the following day during which no trees are cleared on the site; ▪ clearing of koala habitat trees is carried out in a way that ensures, while clearing is carried out, appropriate habitat links are maintained within the clearing site and between adjacent areas, to allow koalas living on the site to move out of the site; ▪ no koala habitat tree in which a koala is present, and no koala habitat tree with a crown overlapping a tree in which a koala is present, is cleared. Furthermore, native vegetation clearing is to meet the requirements outlined in Schedule 11, Part 3 S8(2) of the Planning Regulation 2017: • for premises larger than 3ha— ▪ the clearing must be carried out in stages, with each stage involving the clearing of: o if the total area to be cleared is 6ha or less—no more than 50% of the area; or o if the total area to be cleared is larger than 6ha—no more than 3ha, or 3% of the area, whichever is greater; and ▪ clearing must not be carried out on the premises between each stage of clearing for at least 1 period starting at 6p.m. on a day and ending at 6a.m. the following day.	SITE SUPERVISOR	Prior to the commencement of clearing	Inspected by ICC or the Environmental Site Coordinator
2.4	**CLEARING DIRECTION / FAUNA FLUSHING** Clearing occurs once the fauna spotter-catcher gives sign off the site is clear of significant native species. The intended clearing directions is east towards bushland in the ICC Waterway Corridor. Clearing direction is subject to amendment by the fauna spotter-catcher. At the completion of operational works, the fauna spotter-catcher must provide certification to ICC officers that all works were undertaken in accordance with these fauna management requirements and specific ICC requirements.	SITE SUPERVISOR	Prior to the commencement of clearing	Inspected by ICC or the Environmental Site Coordinator

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CLIENT: Goldfields

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PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR FURTHER UNDER-GROUND SERVICES AND DETAILD LOCATIONS OF ALL SERVICES.

REFERENCES:

AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	12/10/2021	Council agreement	AD

PROJECT: Trigona Drive, Ripley

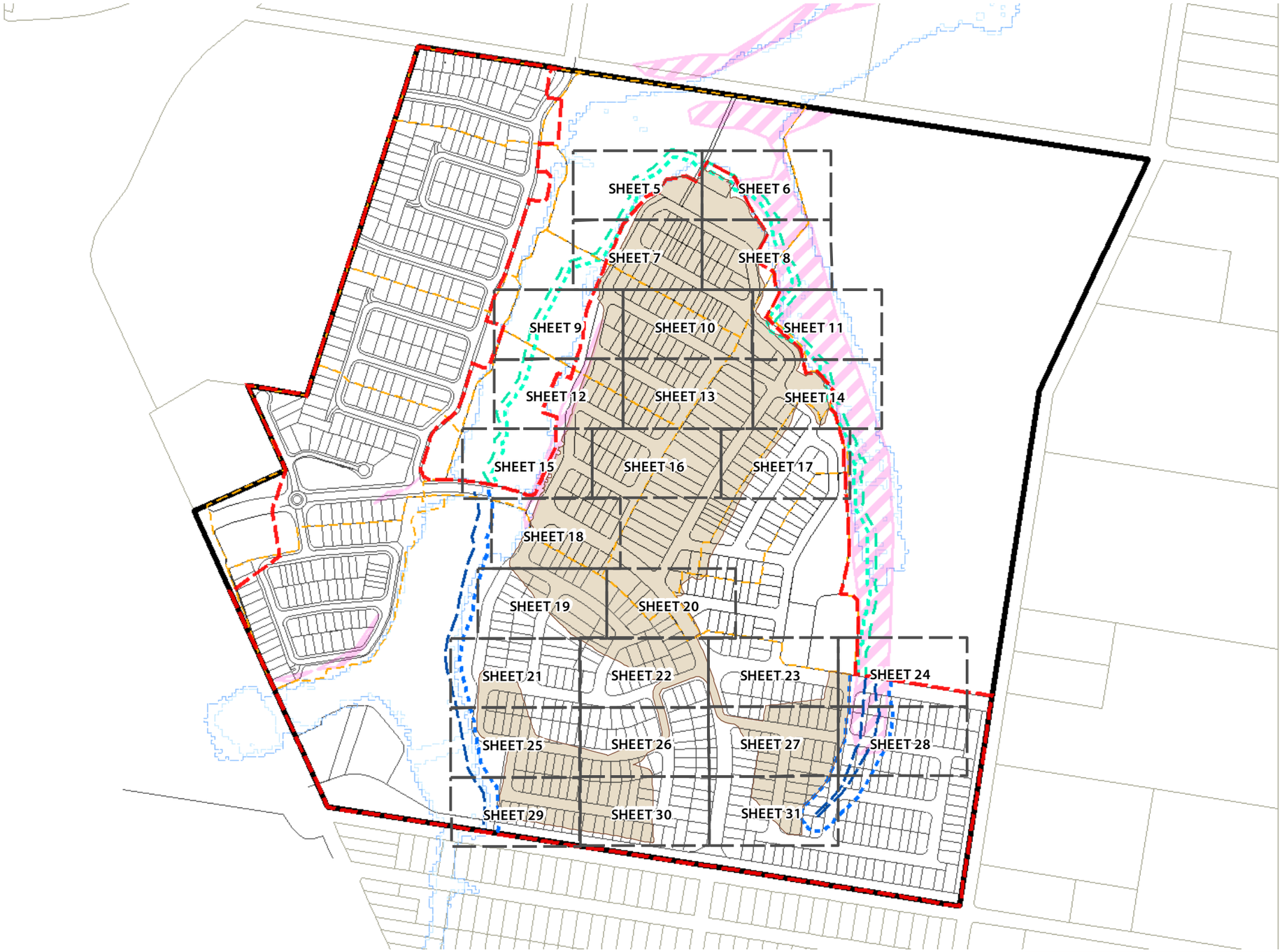
environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE: 12/10/2021 | CHECKED: AD

CLIENT REF.: Job No. 9874 | DRAWN: LS

DRAWING No.: 9874 E 03 VCFMP D



Earthworks Extent

Mapped Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Stage boundaries

Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Lot Design

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail Overview*

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CLIENT:

Goldfields

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REFERENCES:

Layout / engineering drawing (Peak Urban 2021)

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B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council agreement	AD

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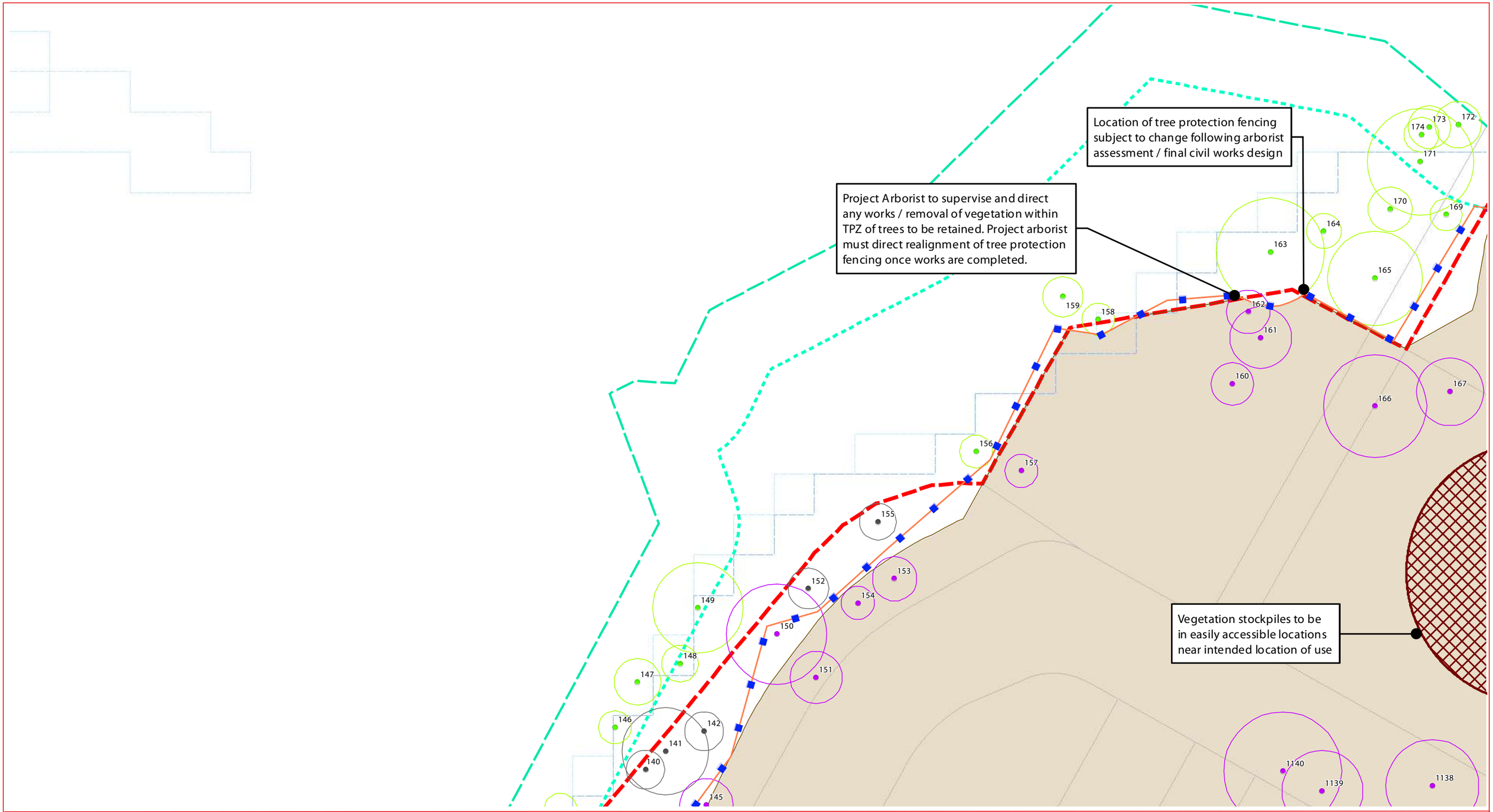
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9874 E 04 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 5*

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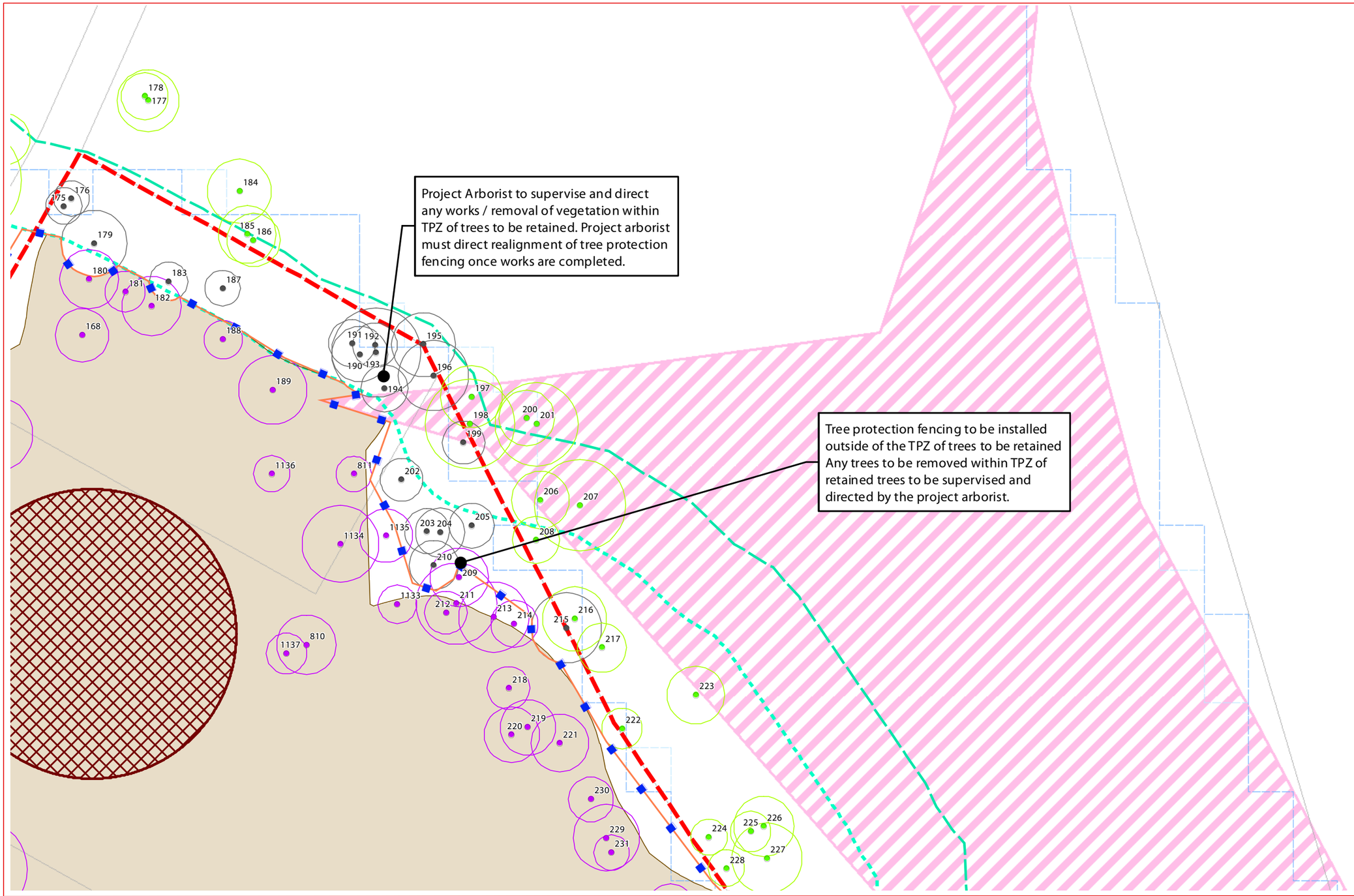
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 5 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 6*

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

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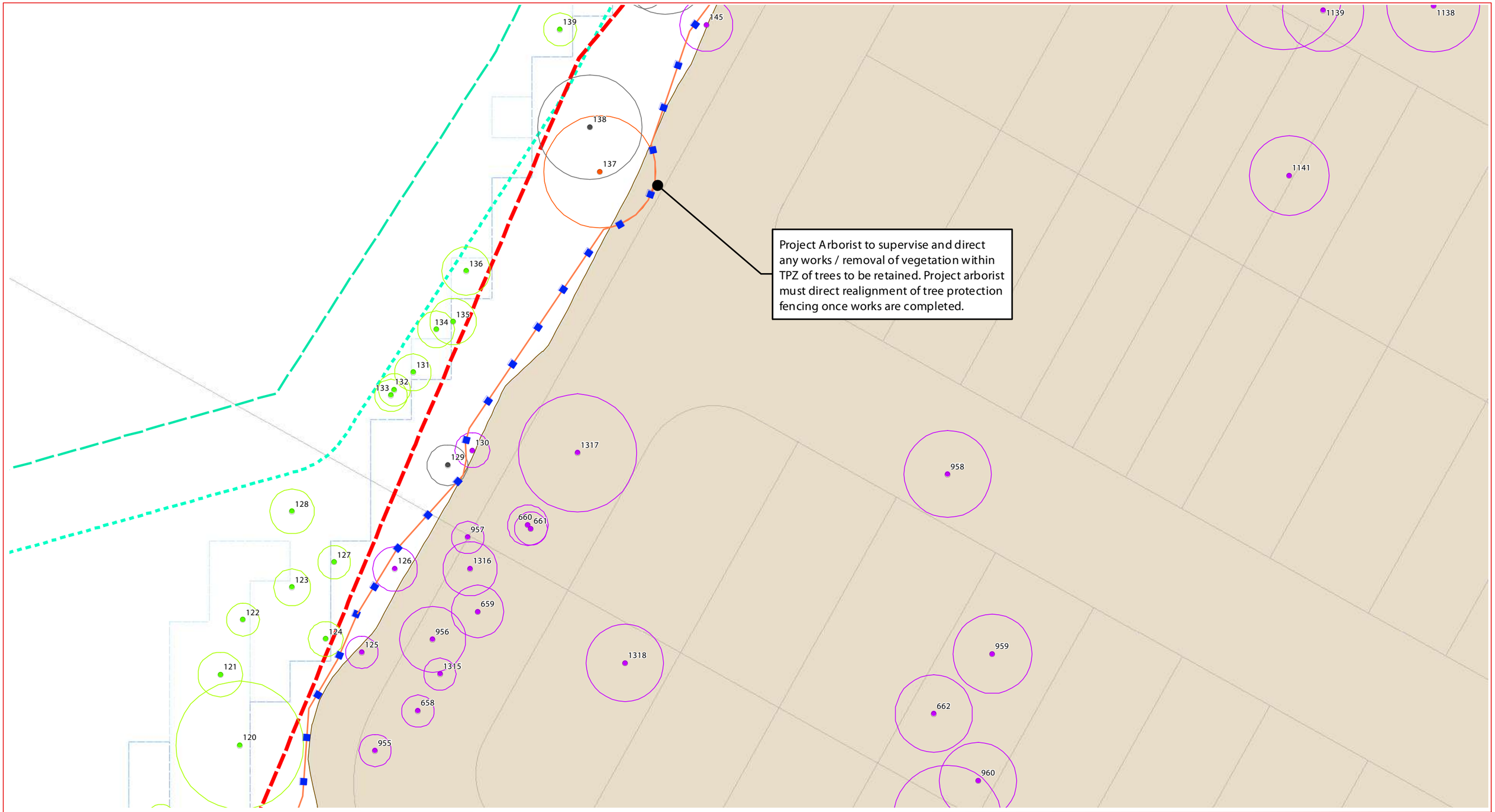
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 6 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 7*

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
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Exclusion fencing to be installed to prevent works from occurring within tree protection zones of trees to be retained and accidental felling. Any works required within exclusion fencing zone to be directed and supervised by the project arborist.

Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 8*

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CLIENT:

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

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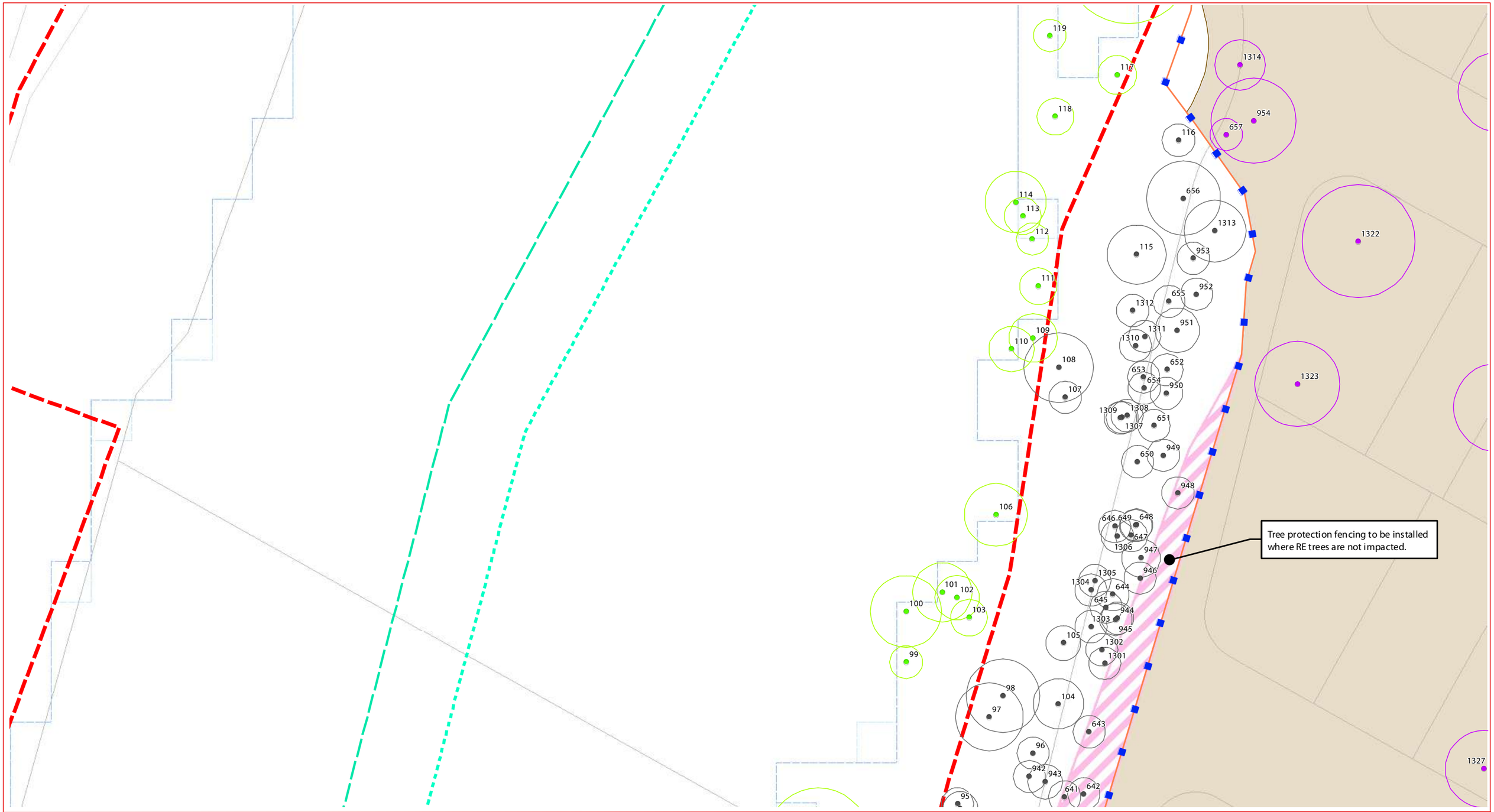

Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 9*

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CLIENT:

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
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DRAWING No:	9081 E 9 VCFMP D		

Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW
(Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 10*

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

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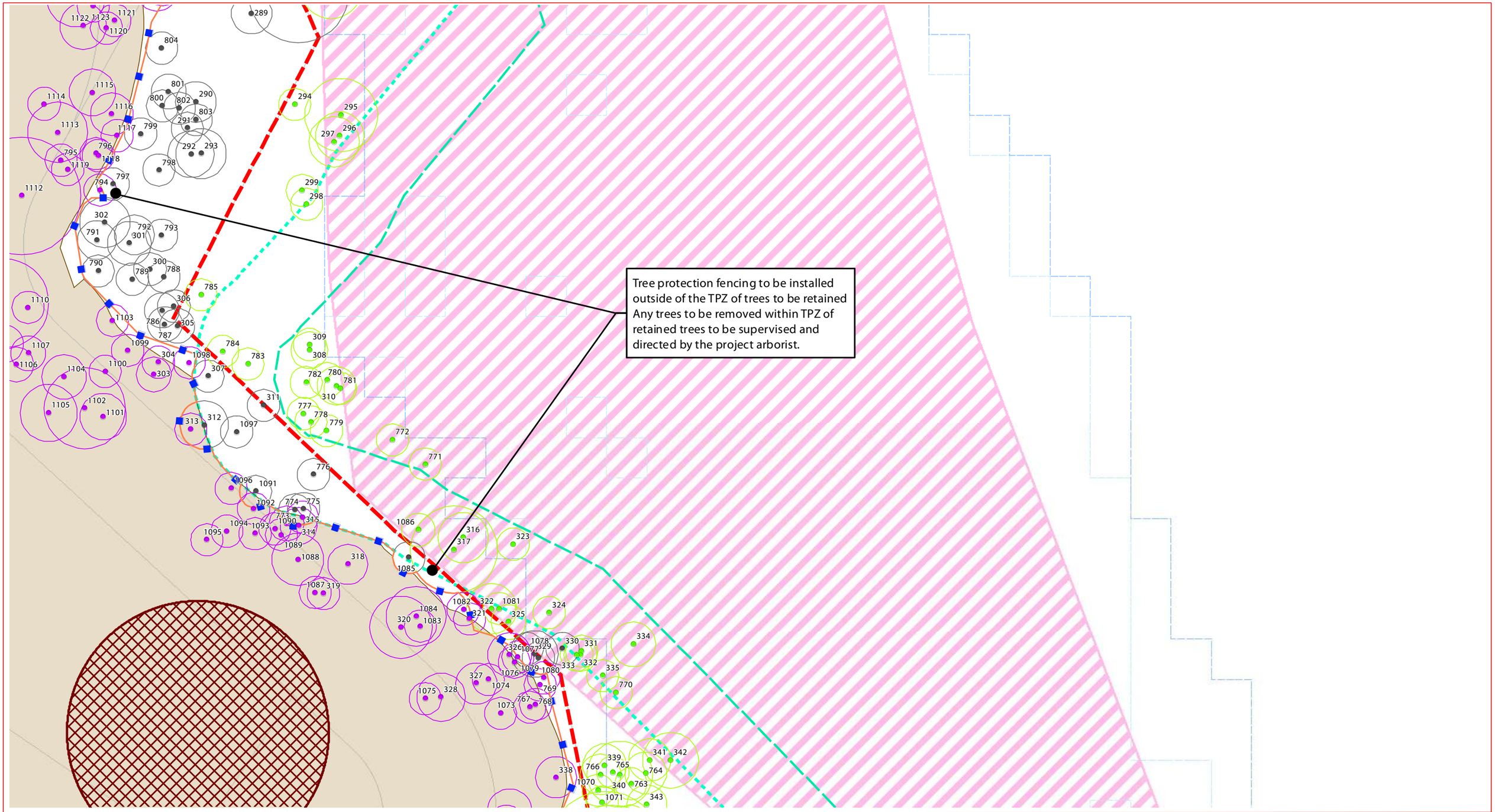
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 10 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 11*

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CLIENT:

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:
Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE: 13/10/2021	CHECKED: AD
CLIENT REF: Job No. 9874	DRAWN: LS
DRAWING No.: 9081 E 11 VCFMP D	

Exclusion fencing to be installed to prevent works from occurring within tree protection zones of trees to be retained and accidental felling. Any works required within exclusion fencing zone to be directed and supervised by the project arborist.

Tree protection fencing to be installed outside of the TPZ of trees to be retained Any trees to be removed within TPZ of retained trees to be supervised and directed by the project arborist.

Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 12*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

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REFERENCES:

Layout / engineering drawing (Peak Urban 2021)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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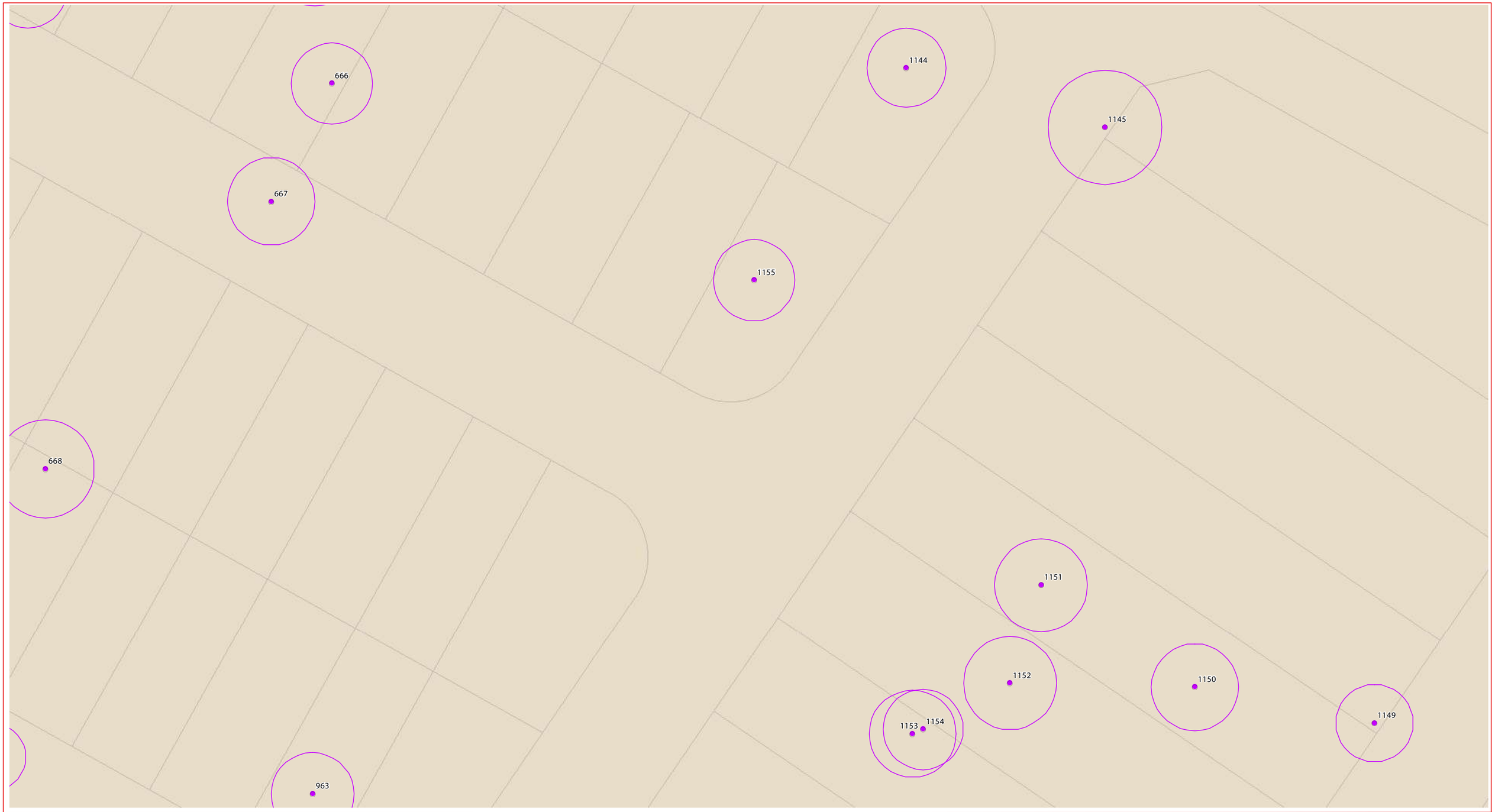
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 12 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW
(Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 13*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:
Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 13 VCFMP D		

Tree protection fencing to be installed outside of the TPZ of trees to be retained. Any trees to be removed within TPZ of retained trees to be supervised and directed by the project arborist.

Tree protection fencing to be installed outside of the TPZ of trees to be retained. Any trees to be removed within TPZ of retained trees to be supervised and directed by the project arborist.

Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 14*

saunders havill group

CLIENT: Goldfields

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B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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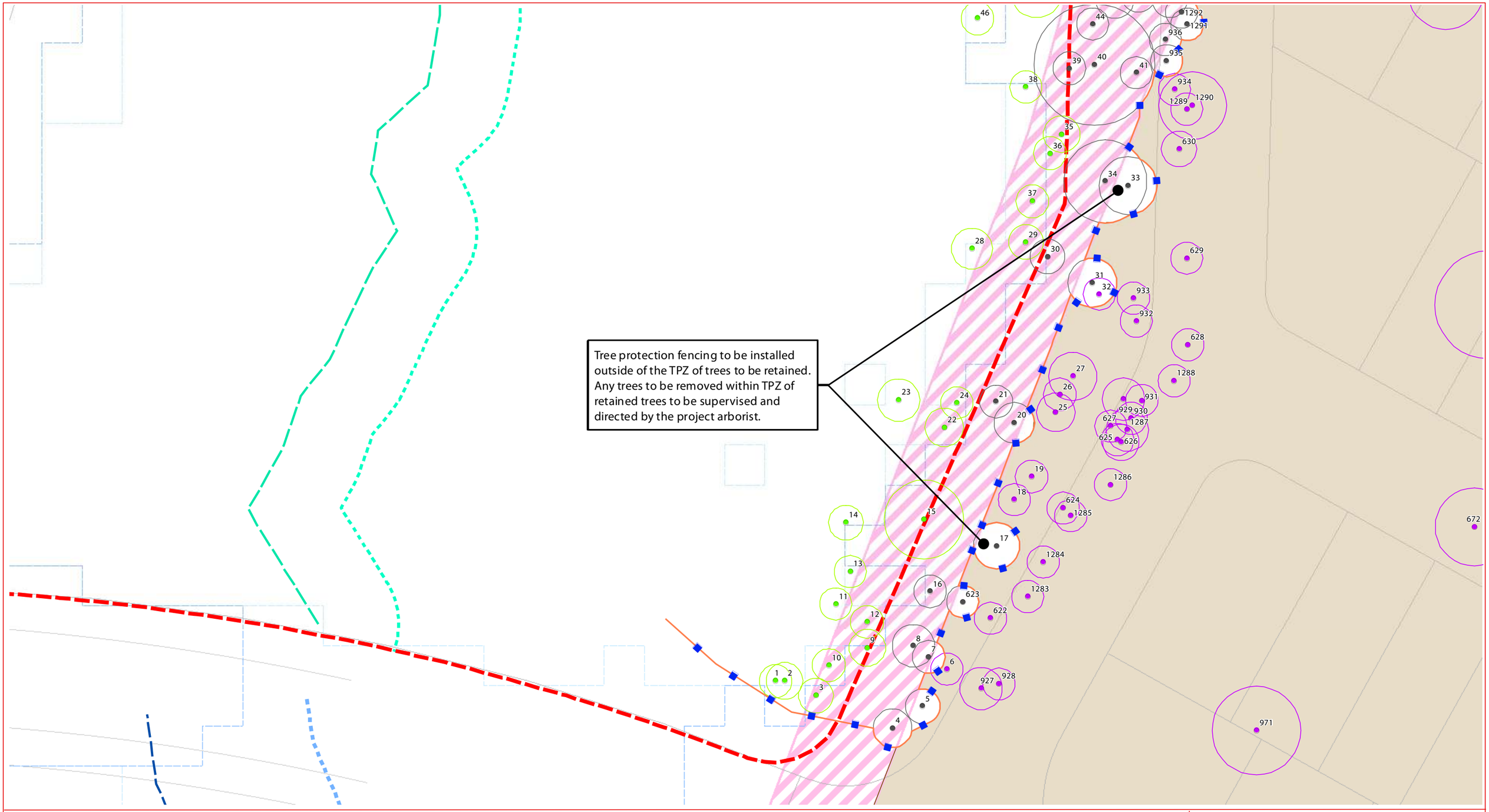
PROJECT: Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 14 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 15*

saunders havill group

CLIENT: Goldfields

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D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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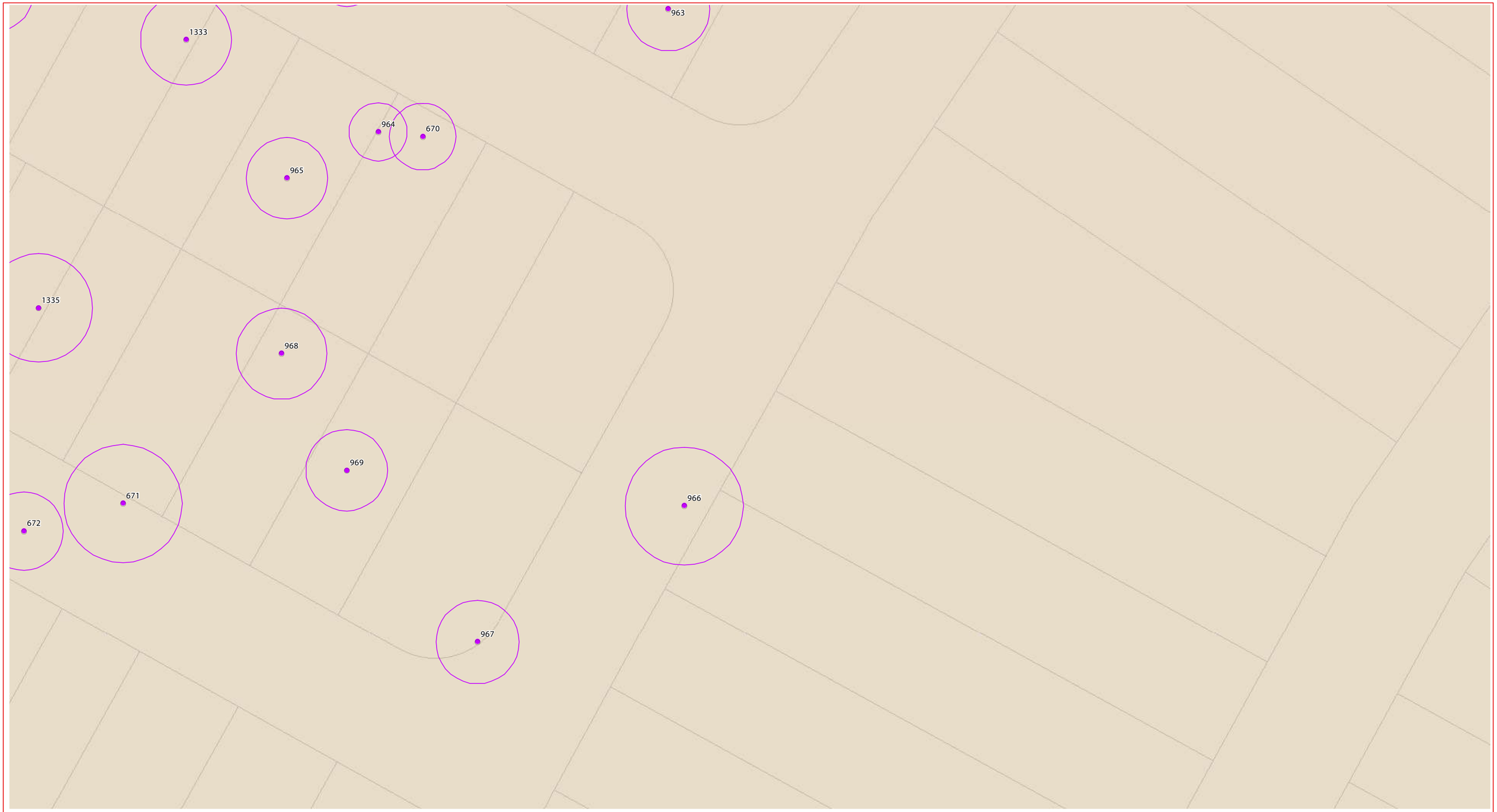
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 15 VC FMP D		



- Subject Site
- EPBC Referral Area
- Future layout design
- Clearing Works Extent
- Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

- Tree subject to arborist assessment
- Tree to remove
- Tree to retain
- Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

- Tree Protection Fencing
- Q100 floodline
- Q20 floodline

- Top of bank (ground-truthed)
- Top of bank (10m buffer)
- Top of bank (LiDAR)
- Top of bank (20m buffer)
- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 16*

saunders havill group

CLIENT: Goldfields

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 16 VCFMP D		

Vegetation stockpiles to be in easily accessible locations near intended location of use

Exclusion fencing to be installed to prevent works from occurring within tree protection zones of trees to be retained and accidental felling. Any works required within exclusion fencing zone to be directed and supervised by the project arborist.

Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 17*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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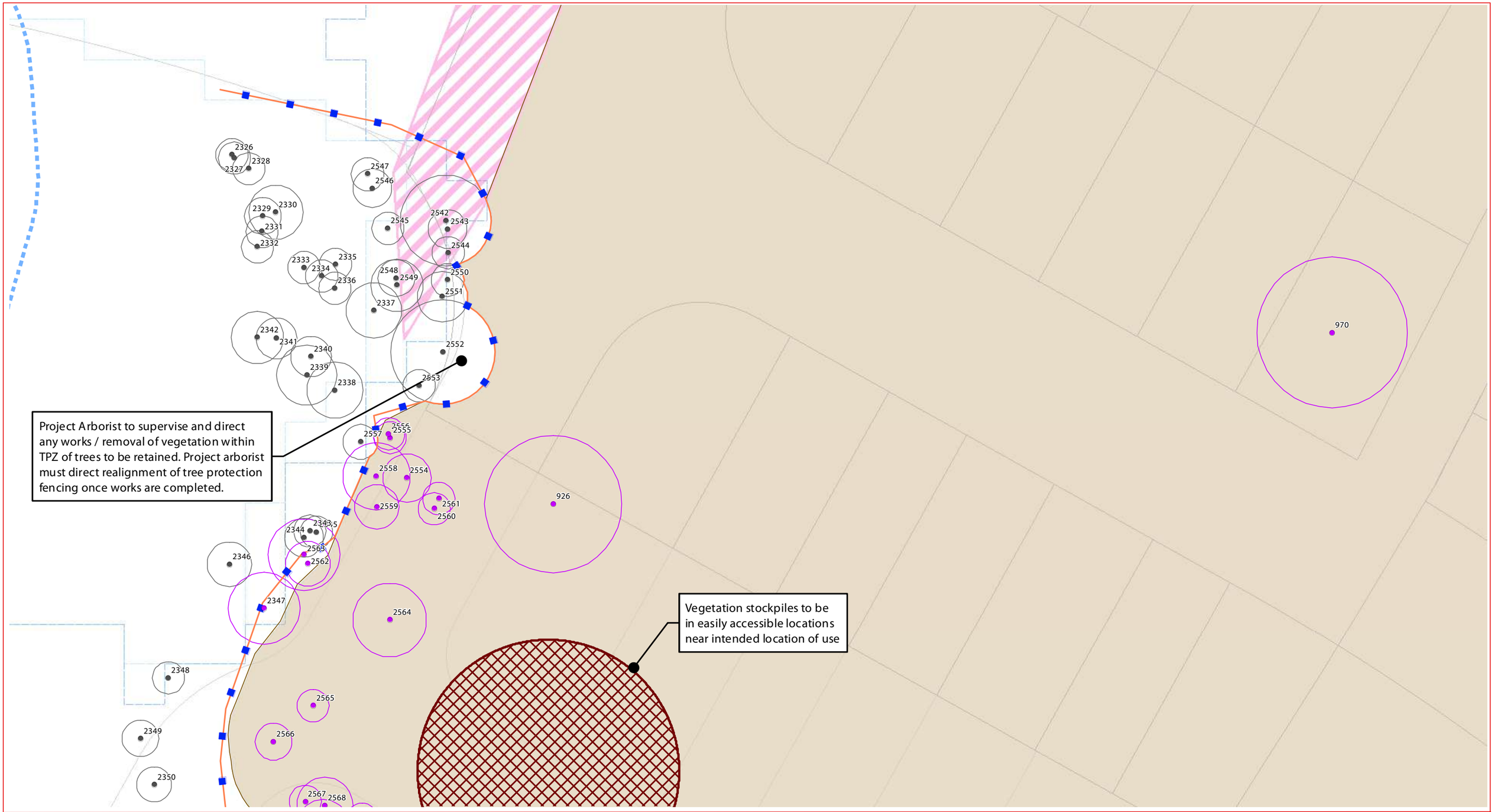
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 17 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 18*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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PROJECT:

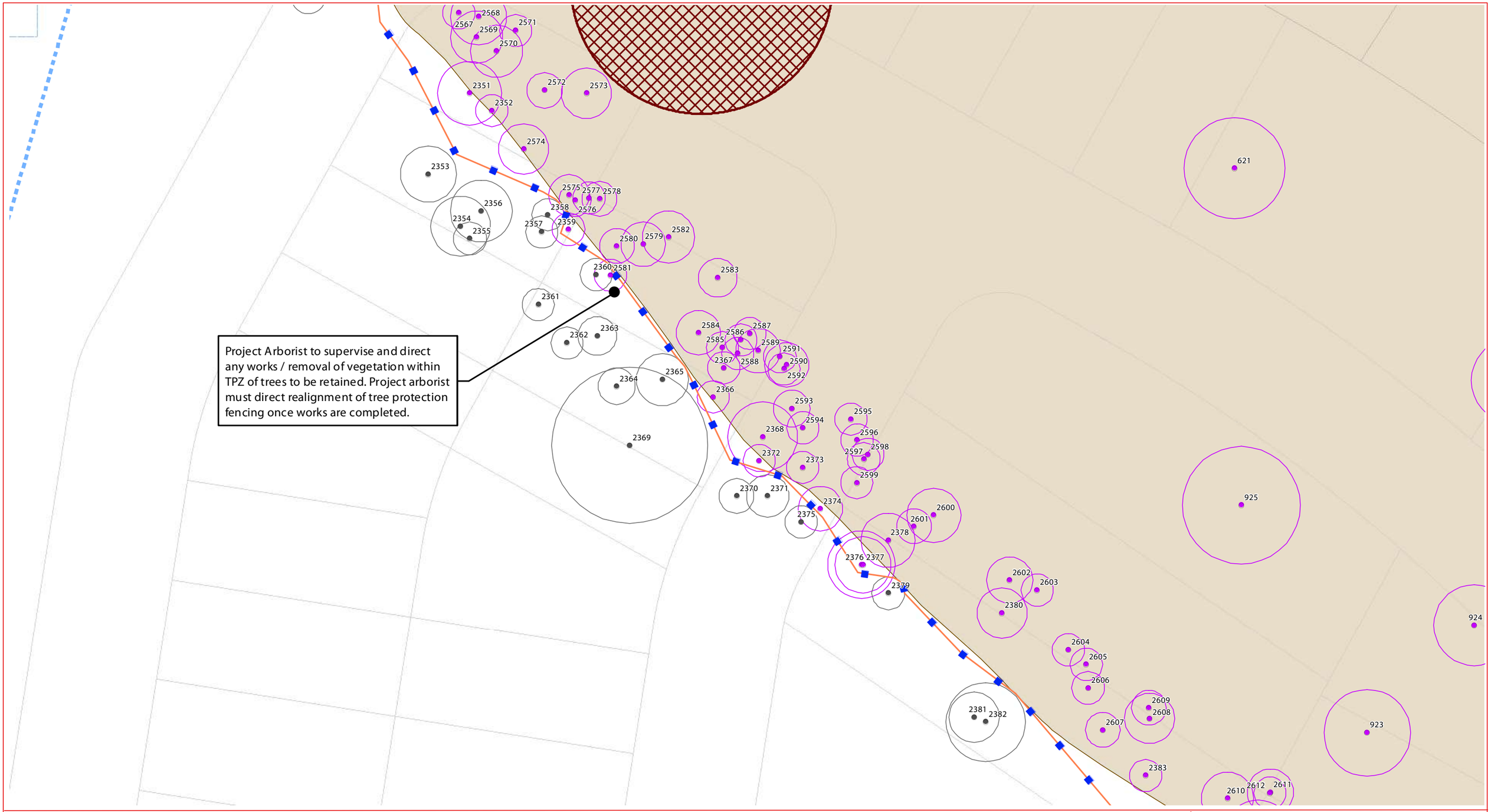
Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 18 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW
(Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 19*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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PROJECT:

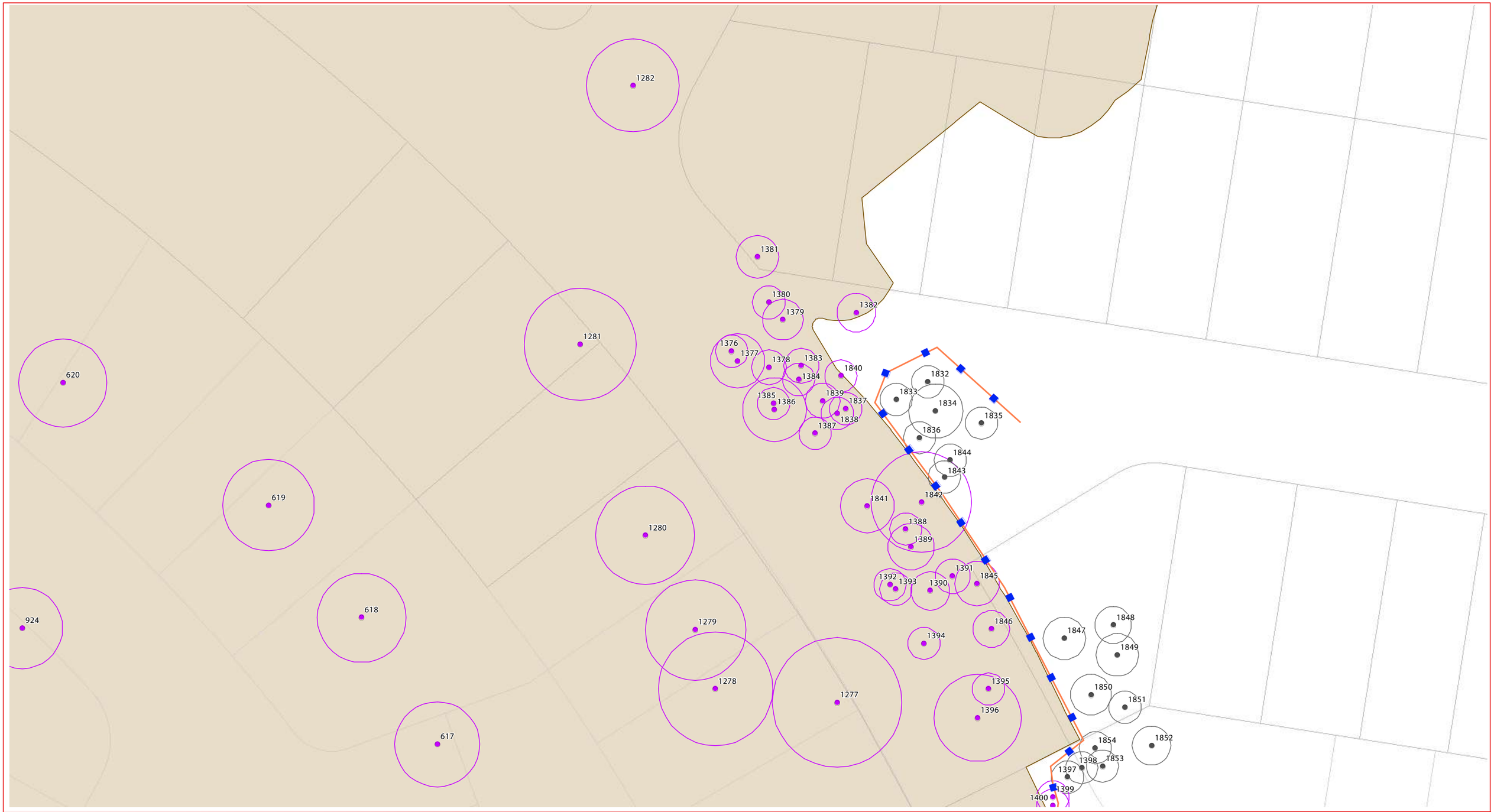
Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 19 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW
(Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 20*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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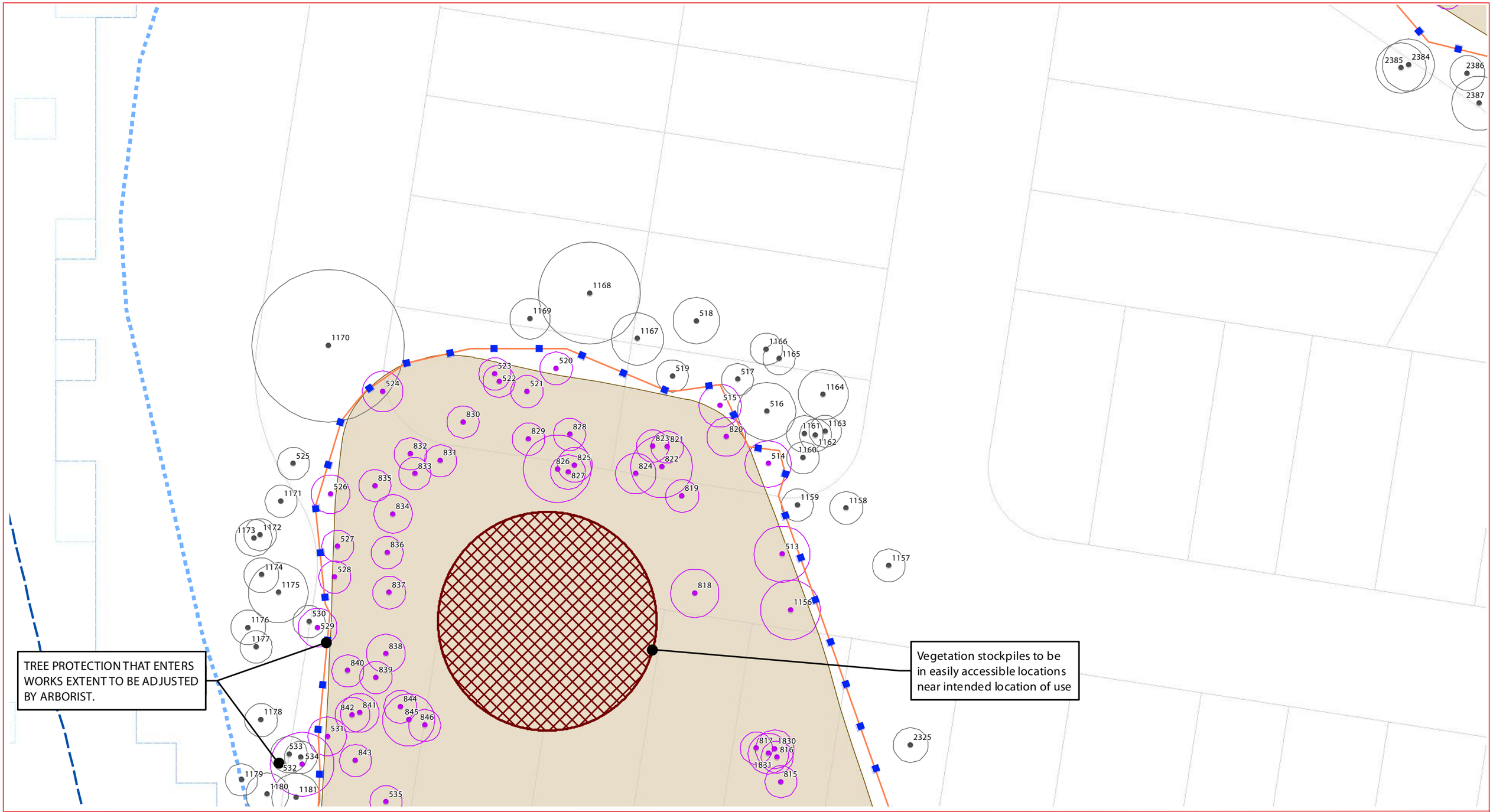
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 20 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 21*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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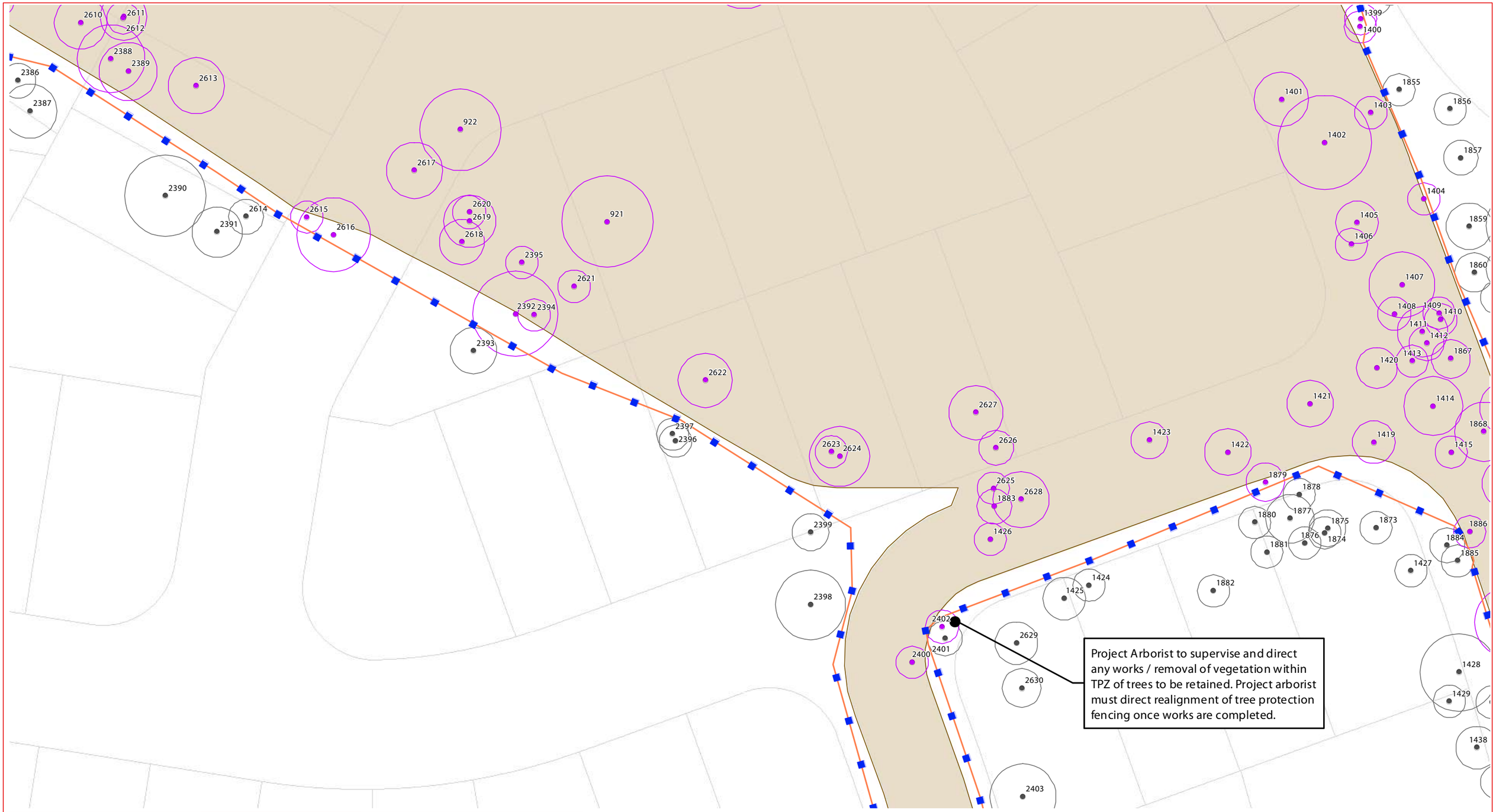
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 21 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 22*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 22 VCFMP D		

Project Arborist to supervise and direct any works / removal of vegetation within TPZ of trees to be retained. Project arborist must direct realignment of tree protection fencing once works are completed.

- Subject Site
- EPBC Referral Area
- Future layout design
- Clearing Works Extent
- Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

- Tree subject to arborist assessment
- Tree to remove
- Tree to retain
- Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

- Tree Protection Fencing
- Q100 floodline
- Q20 floodline
- Top of bank (ground-truthed)
- Top of bank (10m buffer)
- Top of bank (LiDAR)
- Top of bank (20m buffer)
- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 23*

saunders havill group

CLIENT: Goldfields

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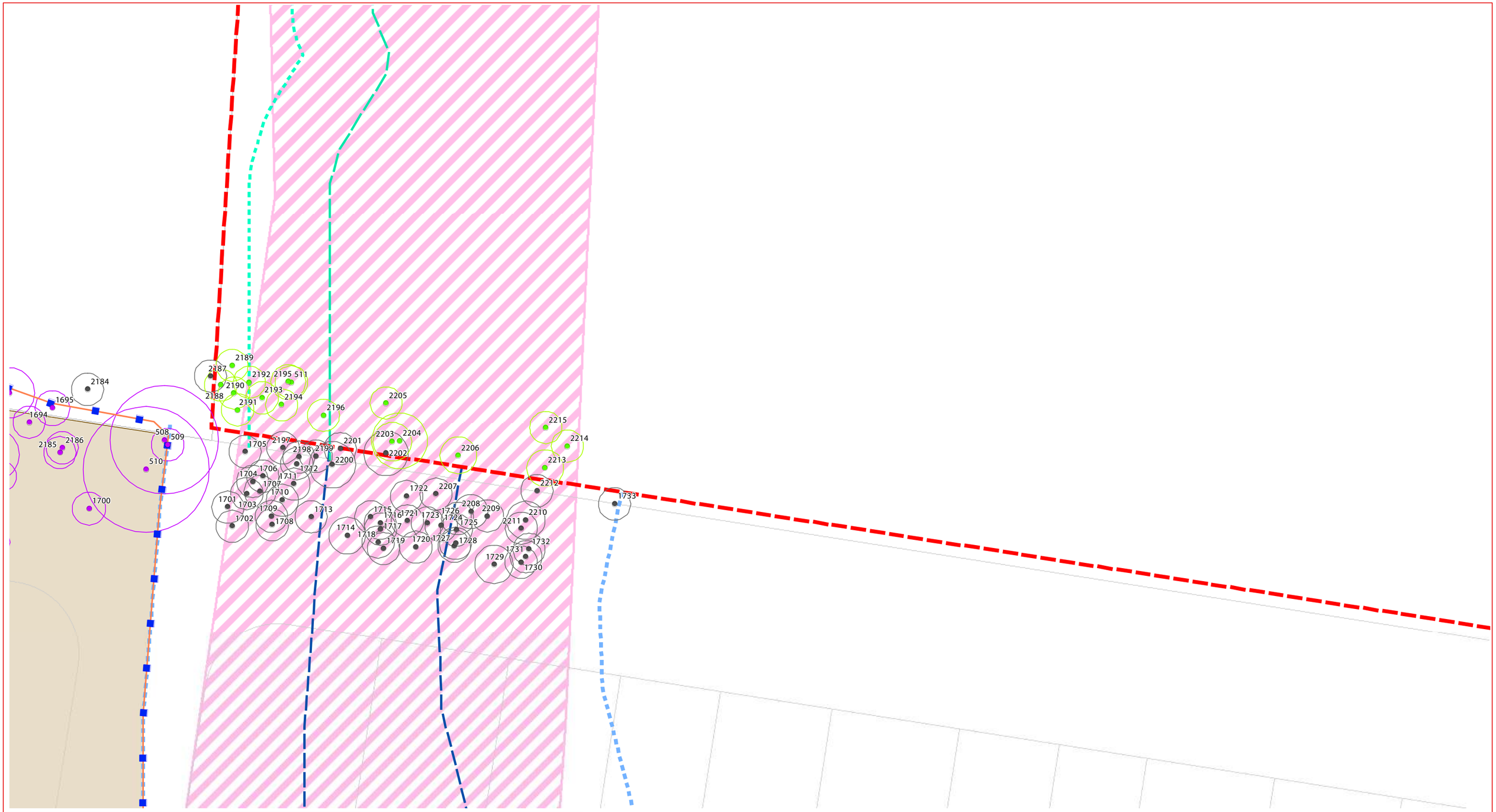
1:450 @ A3

PROJECT: Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 23 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW
(Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 24*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

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CONFIRM ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND DO NOT SCALE FROM THE DRAWINGS. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHOULD BE CLARIFIED IN WRITING WITH SAUNDERS HAVILL GROUP PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.

PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR FURTHER UNDERGROUND SERVICES AND DETAILED LOCATIONS OF ALL SERVICES.

REFERENCES:

Layout / engineering drawing (Peak Urban 2021)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS

DRAWING No.: 9081 E 24 VCFMP D

Project Arborist to supervise and direct any works / removal of vegetation within TPZ of trees to be retained. Project arborist must direct realignment of tree protection fencing once works are completed.

Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 25*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

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Layout / engineering drawing (Peak Urban 2021)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 25 VCFMP D		

Project Arborist to supervise and direct any works / removal of vegetation within TPZ of trees to be retained. Project arborist must direct realignment of tree protection fencing once works are completed.

- Subject Site
- EPBC Referral Area
- Future layout design
- Clearing Works Extent
- Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

- Tree subject to arborist assessment
- Tree to remove
- Tree to retain
- Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

- Tree Protection Fencing
- Q100 floodline
- Q20 floodline
- Top of bank (ground-truthed)
- Top of bank (10m buffer)
- Top of bank (LiDAR)
- Top of bank (20m buffer)
- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 26*

saunders havill group

CLIENT: Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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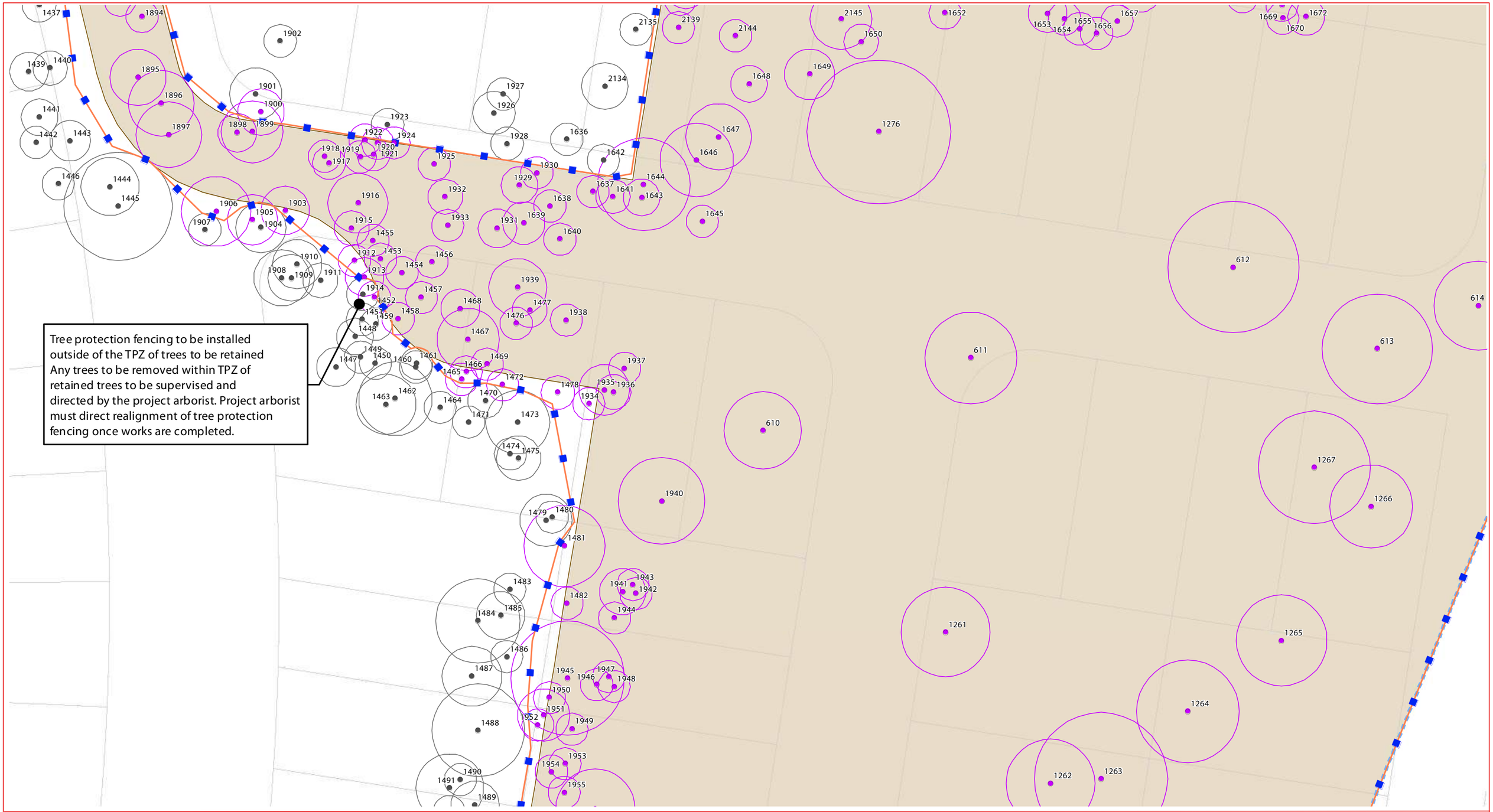
PROJECT: Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 26 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 27*

saunders havill group

CLIENT: Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

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Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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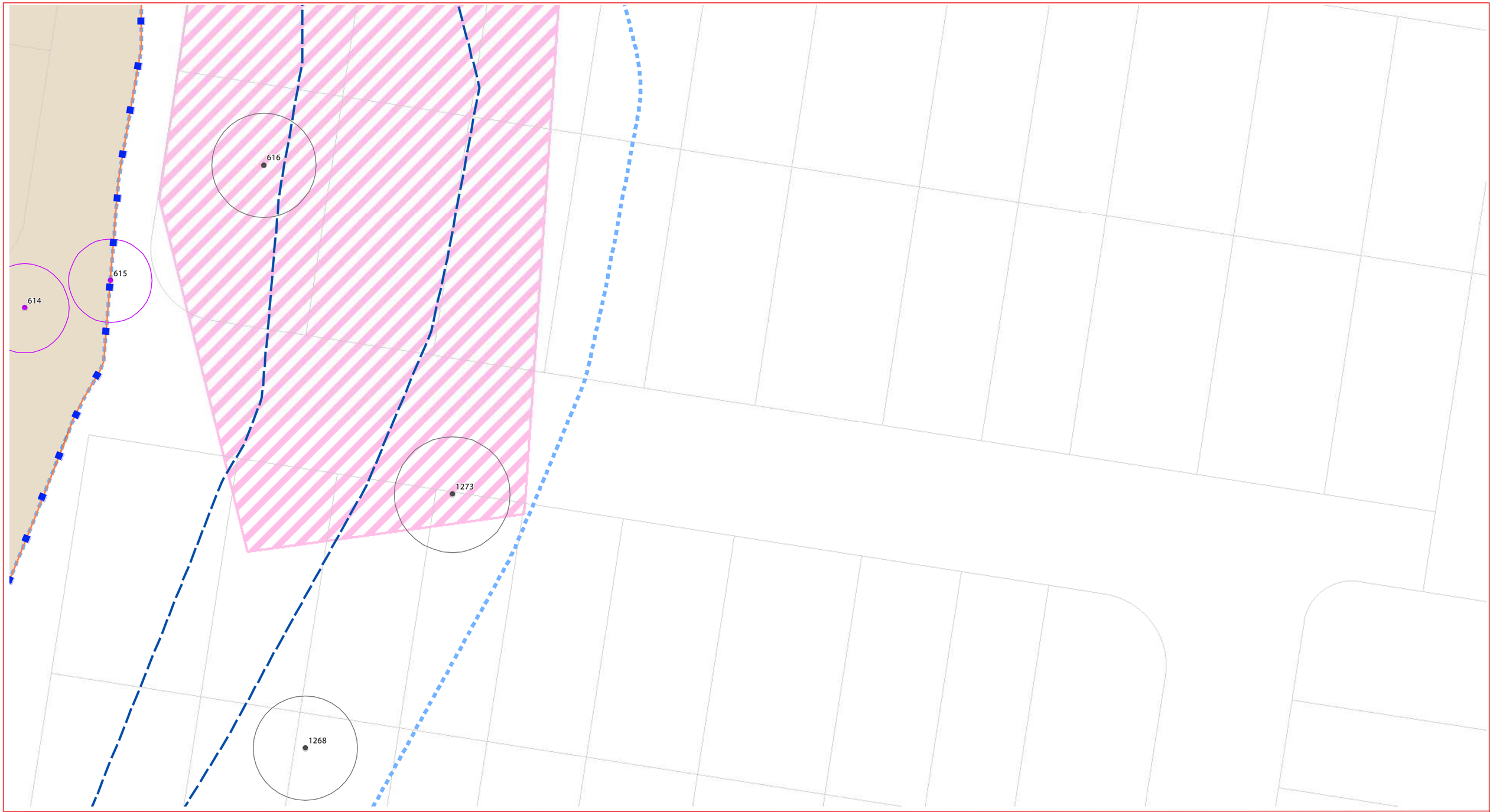
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 27 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW
(Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 28*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT. SAUNDERS HAVILL GROUP CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THE CONTENTS OF THESE DRAWINGS BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

COMPARE ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND DO NOT SCALE FROM THE DRAWINGS. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES. ANY DISCREPANCIES HOULD BE CLARIFIED IN WRITING WITH SAUNDERS HAVILL GROUP PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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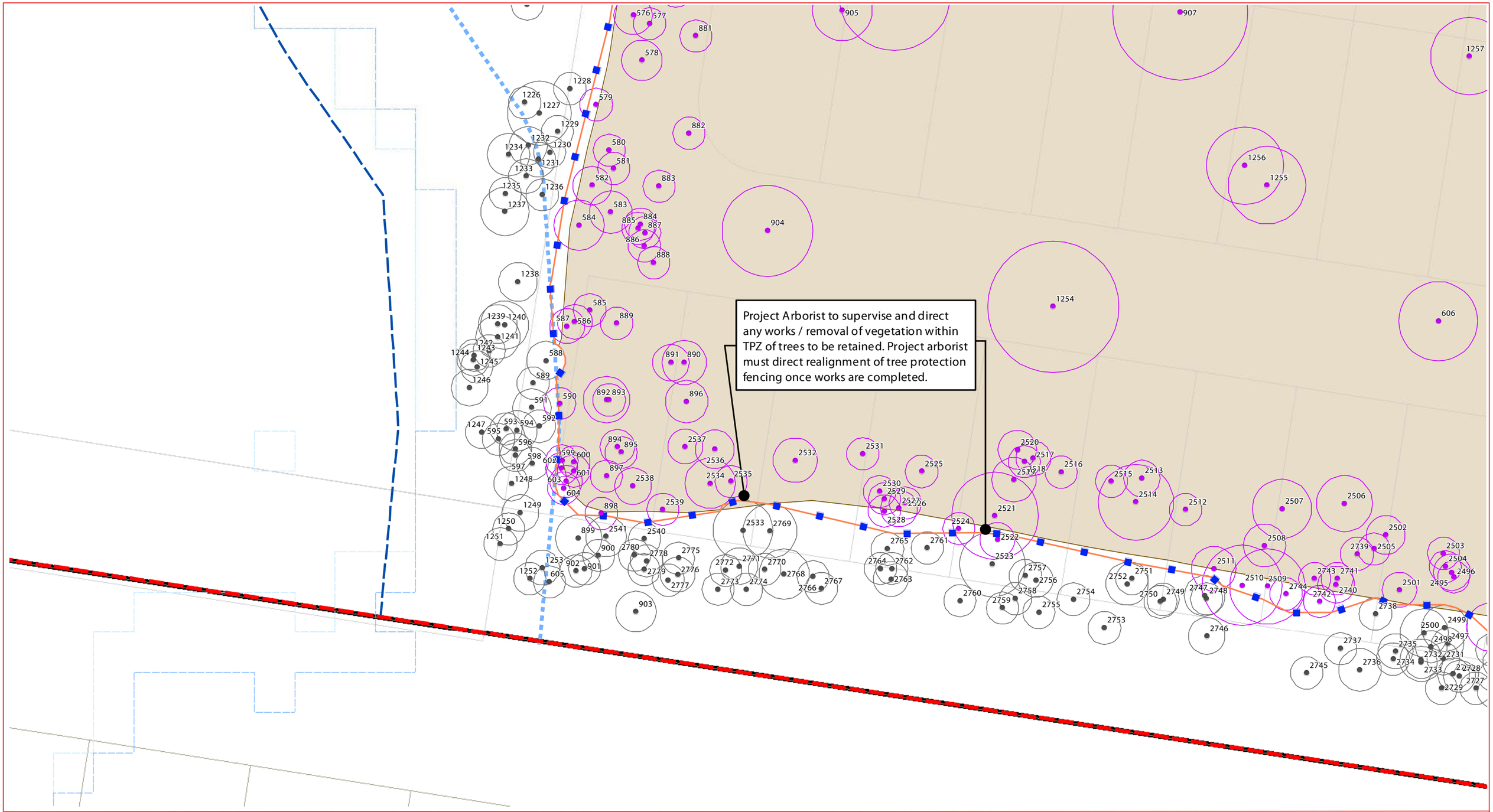
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 28 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 29*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF:

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 29 VCFMP D		

Tree protection fencing to be installed outside of the TPZ of trees to be retained Any trees to be removed within TPZ of retained trees to be supervised and directed by the project arborist. Project arborist must direct realignment of tree protection fencing once works are completed.

Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Future layout design

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing

Q100 floodline

Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)

Top of bank (10m buffer)

Top of bank (LiDAR)

Top of bank (20m buffer)

Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 30*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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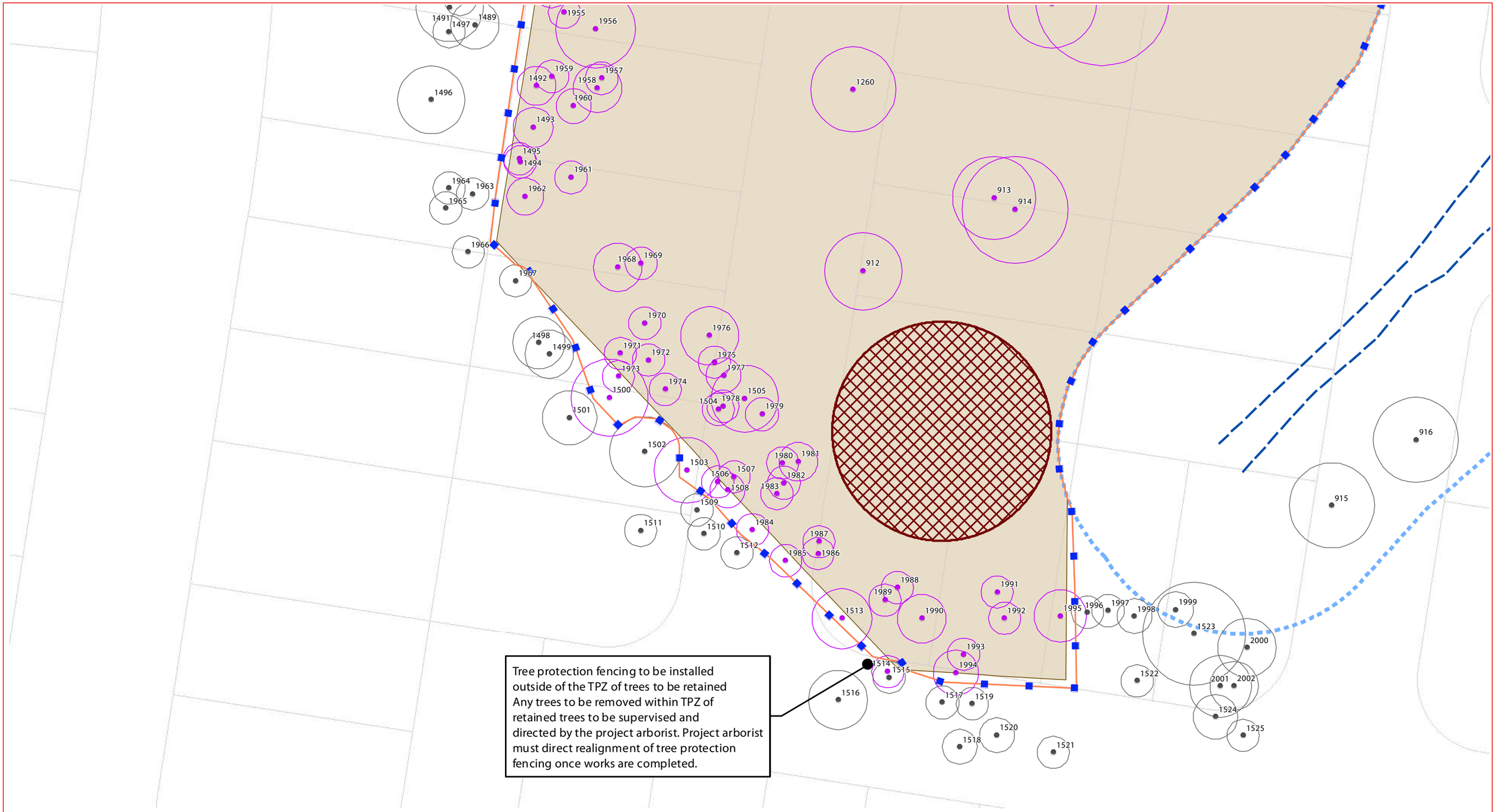
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No.:	9081 E 30 VCFMP D		



Subject Site
EPBC Referral Area
Future layout design
Clearing Works Extent
Stockpile location (indicative)

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ
Tree subject to arborist assessment
Tree to remove
Tree to retain
Tree Subject to Future OPW (Not cleared in this application)

Tree Protection Fencing
Q100 floodline
Q20 floodline

Top of bank (ground-truthed)
Top of bank (10m buffer)
Top of bank (LiDAR)
Top of bank (20m buffer)
Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Detail 31*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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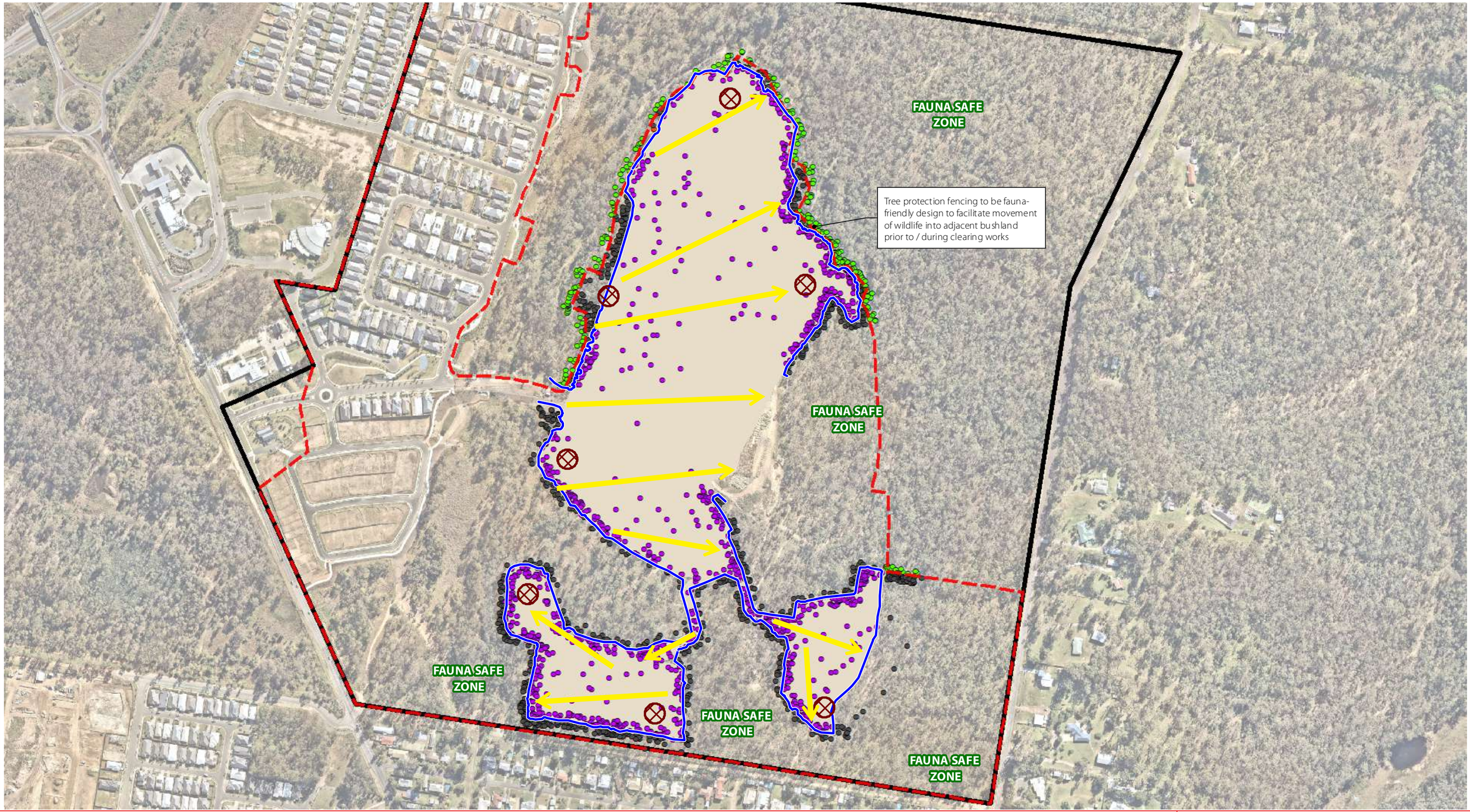
PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9081 E 31 VCFMP D		



Subject Site

EPBC Referral Area

Clearing Works Extent

Stockpile location (indicative)

Tree Protection fencing

GPS Tree Plot w/ TPZ

Tree subject to arborist assessment

Tree to remove

Tree to retain

Tree Subject to Future OPW
(Not cleared in this application)

Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan - *Clearing direction*

saunders havill group

CLIENT:

Goldfields

DISCLAIMER:

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Layout / engineering drawing (Peak Urban 2021)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	29/07/2021	Client Draft	AD
B	09/08/2021	Amendments	AD
D	13/10/2021	Council Agreement	AD

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PROJECT:

Trigona Drive, Ripley

environmental management

PLAN OF: Vegetation Clearing & Fauna Management Plan

DATE:	13/10/2021	CHECKED:	AD
CLIENT REF:	Job No. 9874	DRAWN:	LS
DRAWING No:	9874 E 3.2 VCFMP D		

Tree Schedule - Job 9874

352-396 Ripley Road, Ripley (Ripley Projects Pty Ltd ATF Jolifields Developments Pty Ltd & The Trustee for Morehampton Capital & The Trustee for the Goldfields QLD Trust)

09/08/2021

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.04	1.572	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	11.0	5.0	2.28	1.647	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
3	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	180		180	57	13.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
4	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	200		200	63	13.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
5	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Grey Ironbark	180		180	57	13.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
6	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
7	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	170		170	53	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
8	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	220		220	69	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
9	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	190		190	60	14.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
10	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	170		170	53	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
11	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
12	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
13	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
14	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	180		180	57	7.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
15	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410		410	129	17.0	8.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
16	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
17	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	8.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
18	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
19	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
20	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	14.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
21	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
22	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	9.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
23	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220		220	69	10.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
24	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
25	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
26	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
27	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	250		250	79	13.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
28	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	140	213	67	7.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
29	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
30	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
31	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	160	120, 120, 100	254	80	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
32	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
33	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	15.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
34	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	19.0	8.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
35	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
36	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
37	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
38	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
39	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
40	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	630		630	198	19.0	8.0	7.6	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
41	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
42	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
43	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
44	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
45	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	270		270	85	11.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
46	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
47	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	13.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
48	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
49	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
50	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	190		190	60	13.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
51	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	9.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
52	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	13.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
53	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	14.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
54	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
55	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190	100	215	67	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
56	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	17.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
57	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	16.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
58	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	24.0	11.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
59	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	15.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
60	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	9.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
61	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	16.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
62	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	24.0	12.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
63	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360	310	475	149	22.0	7.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
64	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
65	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	9.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
66	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	290		290	91	16.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
67	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	17.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
68	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220		220	69	12.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
69	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
70	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
71	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
72	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	14.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
73	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	13.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
74	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
75	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220		220	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
76	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
77	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	13.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
78	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
79	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	24.0	9.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
80	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	22.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
81	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	8.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
82	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
83	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	490		490	154	25.0	10.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
84	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
85	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	25.0	9.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
86	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	520		520	163	24.0	12.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
87	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	23.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
88	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
89	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	18.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
90	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
91	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
92	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
93	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	24.0	8.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
94	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	9.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
95	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
96	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	160		160	50	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
97	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	16.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
98	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	17.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
99	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
100	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	370		370	116	9.0	5.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
101	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	240	190	306	96	8.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
102	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	15.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
103	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	15.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
104	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	260		260	82	15.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
105	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	180		180	57	7.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
106	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	170	160, 160, 160	325	102	8.0	5.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
107	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
108	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	360		360	113	12.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
109	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	15.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
110	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	180	150	234	74	8.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
111	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	190		190	60	7.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
112	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
113	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	190		190	60	7.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
114	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220	160, 160	316	99	14.0	5.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
115	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	150, 150, 150	305	96	12.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
116	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
117	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
118	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	190		190	60	7.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
119	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
120	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	660		660	207	19.0	10.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
121	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	72	10.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
122	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
123	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
124	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
125	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160		160	50	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
126	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	72	12.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
127	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
128	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	14.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
129	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	13.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
130	*Acacia disparrima*	Hickory Wattle	180		180	57	9.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
131	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	14.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
132	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
133	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
134	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	13.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
135	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	14.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
136	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	15.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
137	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	22.0	9.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arborist	
138	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	540		540	170	24.0	12.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
139	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
140	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	14.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
141	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	450		450	141	16.0	9.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
142	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
145	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230	150	275	86	11.0	6.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
146	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
147	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	8.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
148	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	9.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
149	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	22.0	12.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
150	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	520		520	163	24.0	10.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
151	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	12.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
152	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	11.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
153	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	11.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
154	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
155	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
156	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
157	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
158	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
159	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	120	208	65	13.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
160	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
161	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240	210	319	100	15.0	8.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
162	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190	120	225	71	8.0	4.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
163	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	17.0	7.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
164	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	180		180	57	15.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
165	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	490		490	154	20.0	9.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
166	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	420	330	534	168	20.0	9.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
167	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	210	350	110	18.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
168	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	14.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
169	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
170	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	230		230	72	15.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
171	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	550		550	173	25.0	7.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
172	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	240		240	75	12.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
173	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	15.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
174	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	180		180	57	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
175	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
176	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
177	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	290		290	91	16.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
178	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220		220	69	8.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
179	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	310		310	97	17.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
180	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200	190	276	87	16.0	8.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
181	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	190		190	60	15.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
182	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	240	140	278	87	17.0	7.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
183	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	180		180	57	14.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
184	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	17.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
185	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	270		270	85	16.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
186	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	16.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
187	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
188	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	180		180	57	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
189	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	14.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
190	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	15.0	2.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
191	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	10.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
192	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	13.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
193	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350	230	419	132	17.0	7.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
194	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	220		220	69	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
195	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	17.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
196	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	330		330	104	17.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
197	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	12.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
198	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	420		420	132	18.0	4.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
199	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
200	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	16.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
201	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	17.0	6.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
202	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	120	200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
203	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
204	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	16.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
205	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190	90	210	66	9.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
206	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	17.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
207	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	23.0	8.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
208	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
209	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230	150	275	86	17.0	8.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
210	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190	130	230	72	8.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
211	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	380		380	119	20.0	5.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
212	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	11.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
213	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	16.0	6.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
214	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	16.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
215	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	15.0	4.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
216	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	13.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
217	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	13.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
218	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
219	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	15.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
220	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	12.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
221	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	14.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
222	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
223	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	16.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
224	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
225	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	10.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
226	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	260	110	282	89	14.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
227	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	18.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
228	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
229	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310		310	97	12.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
230	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	12.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
231	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
232	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180	140	228	72	12.0	4.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
233	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	21.0	9.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
234	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
235	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
236	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	340		340	107	17.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
237	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
238	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	260		260	82	16.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
239	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	290		290	91	16.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
240	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	18.0	6.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
241	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	11.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
242	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	350		350	110	13.0	4.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
243	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	220	210, 200	364	114	10.0	5.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
244	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted Gum	450		450	141	18.0	7.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
245	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	15.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
246	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
247	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	14.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
248	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
249	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
250	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	16.0	6.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
251	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
252	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
253	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	12.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
254	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	340		340	107	16.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
255	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
256	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
257	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	13.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
258	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	12.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
259	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	16.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
260	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	13.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
261	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310	270, 270	492	155	15.0	8.0	5.9	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
262	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	15.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
263	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
264	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	250		250	79	13.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
265	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	13.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
266	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230	200	305	96	15.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
267	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290		290	91	13.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
268	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	240	369	116	16.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
269	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	13.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
270	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	220		220	69	15.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
271	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	200		200	63	14.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
272	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	16.0	6.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
273	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	190		190	60	12.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
274	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240		240	75	12.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
275	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
276	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
277	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	15.0	7.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
278	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	15.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
279	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
280	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
281	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
282	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	230		230	72	11.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
283	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	10.0	1.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
284	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
285	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	310	280, 270	497	156	16.0	6.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
286	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	16.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
287	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	520		520	163	17.0	11.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
288	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
289	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	210		210	66	14.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
290	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	210		210	66	15.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
291	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
292	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170	170	240	76	9.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
293	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	260		260	82	15.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
294	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
295	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	250	200, 200	377	119	10.0	6.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
296	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	16.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
297	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	260		260	82	13.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
298	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
299	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160		160	50	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
300	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
301	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170	150	227	71	8.0	4.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
302	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	13.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
303	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
304	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
305	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
306	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
307	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
308	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain	
309	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
310	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
311	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
312	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	13.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
313	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
314	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	10.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
315	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
316	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	260		260	82	10.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
317	*Eucalyptus seeana*	Narrow-leaved Red Gum	450		450	141	16.0	8.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
318	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	130	206	65	8.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
319	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
320	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	290	140	322	101	16.0	6.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
321	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
322	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	15.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
323	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
324	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
325	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
326	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	160	226	71	10.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
327	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	140	213	67	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
328	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	14.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
329	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	240		240	75	11.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
330	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
331	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
332	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
333	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
334	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	230		230	72	10.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
335	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
336	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	15.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
337	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
338	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	140	213	67	9.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
339	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190	120	225	71	14.0	5.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
340	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	340		340	107	10.0	3.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
341	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200	90	219	69	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
342	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	240	160	288	91	12.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
343	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180	100	206	65	10.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
344	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
345	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	590		590	185	23.0	10.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
346	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
347	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
348	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	170		170	53	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
349	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
350	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
351	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	11.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
352	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160	140	213	67	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
353	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	280		280	88	15.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
354	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
355	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Retain	
356	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	210		210	66	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
357	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	190		190	60	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
358	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
359	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	180		180	57	9.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
360	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	260		260	82	14.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
361	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	12.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
362	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	16.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
363	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
364	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
365	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	230		230	72	11.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
366	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	14.0	5.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
367	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	230		230	72	14.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
368	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
369	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	170	130	214	67	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
370	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	15.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
371	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	14.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
372	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	13.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
373	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	190	170	255	80	12.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
374	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	10.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
375	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	16.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
376	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	350		350	110	16.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
377	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	330		330	104	16.0	5.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
378	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	270		270	85	10.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
379	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	15.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
380	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
381	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	210		210	66	8.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
382	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	72	16.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
383	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	190		190	60	14.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
384	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	250		250	79	16.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
385	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	210		210	66	14.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
386	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
387	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
388	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	200		200	63	9.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
389	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	21.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
390	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	13.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
391	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
392	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330	310, 160, 160	506	159	20.0	8.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
393	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Smooth-barked Apple	220		220	69	11.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
394	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
395	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
396	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
397	*Melaleuca saligna*	Willow Bottlebrush	180	120	216	68	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
398	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Box	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
508	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	17.0	8.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
509	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
510	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	650		650	204	27.0	8.0	7.8	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
511	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
513	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	18.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
514	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	20.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
515	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	18.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
516	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	22.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
517	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
518	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240		240	75	23.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
519	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
520	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
521	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
522	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
523	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	160		160	50	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
524	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	210		210	66	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
525	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
526	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
527	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
528	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
529	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
530	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
531	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
532	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
533	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190		190	60	16.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
534	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	20.0	10.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
535	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
536	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
537	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
538	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
539	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
540	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
541	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
542	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
543	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	240		240	75	16.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
544	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	250		250	79	16.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
545	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
546	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
547	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
548	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
549	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	14.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
550	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
551	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150		150	47	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
552	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
553	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	14.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
554	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230		230	72	14.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
555	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	11.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
556	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	300		300	94	22.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
557	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
558	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Irregular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
559	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
560	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	110	211	66	12.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
561	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330		330	104	23.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
562	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
563	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	16.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
564	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210		210	66	20.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
565	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
566	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200		200	63	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
567	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
568	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
569	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
570	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
571	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
572	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
573	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
574	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	240		240	75	22.0	10.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
575	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	14.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
576	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
577	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
578	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
579	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
580	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
581	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
582	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
583	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	14.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
584	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	22.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
585	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
586	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
587	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	16.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
588	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	15.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
589	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
590	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
591	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	18.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
592	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
593	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
594	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	14.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
595	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
596	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
597	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
598	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
599	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
600	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
601	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
602	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
603	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
604	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
605	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
606	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410		410	129	24.0	10.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
607	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	670		670	210	24.0	11.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
608	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	485		485	152	22.0	11.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
609	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	460		460	145	28.0	12.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
610	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	20.0	8.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
611	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	475		475	149	20.0	10.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
612	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	650	200	680	214	23.0	10.0	8.2	2.8	One-sided	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
613	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Moreton Bay Ash	570		570	179	22.0	15.0	6.8	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
614	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	460		460	145	28.0	19.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
615	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	330	280	433	136	26.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
616	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Moreton Bay Ash	540		540	170	21.0	10.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
617	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	440		440	138	18.0	10.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
618	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	460		460	145	26.0	14.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
619	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	350	320	474	149	30.0	16.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
620	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	455		455	143	22.0	10.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
621	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380	360	523	164	22.0	10.0	6.3	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
622	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
623	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
624	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
625	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
626	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160	100	189	59	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
627	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
628	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
629	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
630	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130	130	184	58	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
631	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
632	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
633	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200	100	224	70	6.0	2.0	2.7	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
634	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
635	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
636	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
637	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
638	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
639	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
640	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100	90	135	42	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
641	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
642	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
643	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
644	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
645	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
646	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
647	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
648	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
649	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
650	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100	80	128	40	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
651	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
652	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
653	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
654	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
655	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Irregular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
656	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	260	382	120	16.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
657	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
658	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
659	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	16.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
660	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
661	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
662	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	22.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
663	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	560		560	176	24.0	14.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
664	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	290	190	347	109	22.0	12.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
665	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	540		540	170	23.0	14.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
666	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	420		420	132	24.0	12.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
667	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	405	200	452	142	22.0	8.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
668	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	505		505	159	22.0	16.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
669	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260	240	354	111	20.0	10.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
670	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	280	200	344	108	20.0	11.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
671	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	610		610	192	26.0	18.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
672	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	405		405	127	26.0	16.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
673	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
674	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
675	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
676	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
677	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
678	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
679	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
680	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
681	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
682	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
683	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
684	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	8.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
685	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
686	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
687	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
688	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
689	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	320		320	101	23.0	10.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
690	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
691	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
692	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	190	170	255	80	15.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
693	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	70	157	49	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
694	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
695	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	80	128	40	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
696	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
697	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	80	128	40	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
698	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160	150, 100	241	76	12.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
699	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	14.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
700	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	25.0	12.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
701	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	14.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
702	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
703	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
704	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
705	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
706	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	10.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
707	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
708	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
709	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
710	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
711	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
712	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	23.0	14.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
713	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410		410	129	17.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
714	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
715	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	240		240	75	21.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
716	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
717	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	18.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
718	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
719	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
720	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
721	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
722	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	610		610	192	14.0	6.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
723	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
724	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
725	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
726	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	190		190	60	16.0	11.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
727	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
728	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
729	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
730	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110	100	149	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
731	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
732	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	17.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
733	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
734	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110	90	142	45	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
735	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	160		160	50	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
736	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
737	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
738	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
739	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
740	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
741	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
742	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
743	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
744	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
745	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
746	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
747	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
748	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130	110	170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
749	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	15.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
750	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	230		230	72	8.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
751	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
752	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	190		190	60	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
753	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	210		210	66	7.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
754	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
755	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
756	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110	90	142	45	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
757	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
758	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
759	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
760	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
761	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
762	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	590		590	185	22.0	15.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
763	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
764	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200	80	215	68	14.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
765	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
766	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190	90	210	66	15.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
767	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
768	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
769	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	13.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
770	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
771	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
772	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
773	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
774	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
775	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120	60	134	42	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
776	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
777	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
778	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
779	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
780	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	14.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
781	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
782	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
783	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
784	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
785	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
786	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Grey Box	180		180	57	14.0	8.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
787	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	180		180	57	17.0	8.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
788	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
789	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
790	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
791	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	16.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
792	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150	140	205	64	15.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
793	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
794	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
795	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
796	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
797	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
798	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
799	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
800	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
801	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	22.0	11.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
802	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
803	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	17.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
804	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
805	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	21.0	17.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
806	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	23.0	15.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
807	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	15.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
808	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
809	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
810	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220	170	278	87	17.0	15.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
811	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
812	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	520		520	163	22.0	16.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
813	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Grey Box	480		480	151	25.0	19.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
814	**DEAD/STAG**		370		370	116	9.0	4.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Remove	
815	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
816	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
817	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
818	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	250		250	79	12.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
819	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Grey Box	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
820	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
821	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
822	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320		320	101	22.0	10.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
823	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	Loppec	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
824	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	20.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
825	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	18.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
826	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	350		350	110	18.0	10.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
827	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	18.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
828	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	150		150	47	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
829	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
830	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
831	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
832	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
833	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
834	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
835	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Loppec	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
836	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
837	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
838	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
839	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
840	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
841	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	14.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
842	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
843	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	160		160	50	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
844	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
845	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	20.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
846	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
847	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	22.0	10.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
848	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	18.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
849	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
850	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	18.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
851	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
852	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
853	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	20.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
854	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
855	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280		280	88	22.0	10.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
856	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
857	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	Loppec	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
858	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
859	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
860	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
861	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	One-sided	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
862	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
863	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	250		250	79	22.0	10.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
864	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
865	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
866	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
867	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
868	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
869	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250		250	79	20.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
870	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
871	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	Loppec	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
872	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	480		480	151	24.0	14.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
873	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	480		480	151	24.0	14.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
874	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	220		220	69	10.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
875	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
876	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
877	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
878	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
879	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
880	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
881	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
882	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
883	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
884	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
885	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
886	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
887	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
888	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
889	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
890	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	230		230	72	10.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
891	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	18.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
892	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	240		240	75	18.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
893	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	10.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
894	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	10.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
895	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
896	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	16.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
897	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
898	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
899	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	22.0	10.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
900	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
901	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
902	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
903	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	14.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
904	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	470		470	148	20.0	12.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
905	**DEAD/STAG**		310		310	97	12.0	2.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
906	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	24.0	14.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
907	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	700		700	220	26.0	14.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
908	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	420		420	132	22.0	12.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
909	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	670		670	210	26.0	16.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
910	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	560		560	176	24.0	12.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
911	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	410		410	129	24.0	14.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
912	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	24.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
913	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	430		430	135	14.0	5.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove	
914	**DEAD/STAG**		550		550	173	16.0	6.0	6.6	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove	
915	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	440		440	138	20.0	12.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
916	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	440		440	138	20.0	12.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
921	**Corymbia intermedia**	Pink Bloodwood	440	170	472	148	20.0	10.0	5.7	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
922	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	420		420	132	22.0	10.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
923	**Corymbia intermedia**	Pink Bloodwood	450		450	141	22.0	12.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
924	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	420		420	132	22.0	10.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
925	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	610		610	192	22.0	10.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Remove	
926	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	710		710	223	24.0	14.0	8.5	2.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
927	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	16.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
928	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
929	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	220		220	69	10.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
930	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
931	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
932	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
933	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
934	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
935	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
936	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
937	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200	160	256	80	12.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
938	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
939	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
940	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
941	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
942	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
943	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
944	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
945	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
946	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
947	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	12.0	8.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
948	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
949	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
950	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
951	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190	130	230	72	18.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
952	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
953	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
954	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	440		440	138	20.0	8.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
955	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
956	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	160	340	107	20.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
957	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
958	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	450		450	141	24.0	14.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
959	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	410		410	129	26.0	14.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
960	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	24.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
961	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	450		450	141	26.0	14.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
962	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	420		420	132	26.0	14.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
963	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	380	200	429	135	20.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
964	*DEAD/STAG*		300		300	94	18.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
965	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	420		420	132	22.0	12.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
966	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	610		610	192	26.0	16.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
967	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	430		430	135	24.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
968	**Corymbia citriodora**	Lemon-scented Gum	470		470	148	26.0	14.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
969	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	420		420	132	26.0	14.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
970	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	780		780	245	26.0	18.0	9.4	3.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
971	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	460		460	145	24.0	12.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
972	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
973	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
974	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160		160	50	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
975	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
976	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
977	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
978	*DEAD/STAG*		480		480	151	10.0	6.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove	
979	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130	130	184	58	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
980	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130	120	177	56	8.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
981	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
982	**Corymbia intermedia**	Pink Bloodwood	280		280	88	18.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
983	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	70	130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
984	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	22.0	12.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
985	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
986	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
987	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
988	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	18.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
989	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	22.0	10.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
990	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	16.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
991	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
992	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200	180, 160	313	98	10.0	6.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
993	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
994	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150	130	198	62	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
995	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Loppec	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
996	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
997	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
998	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
999	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1000	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1001	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1002	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1003	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1004	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1005	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1006	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1007	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1008	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1009	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1010	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	210		210	66	7.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1011	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1012	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine	140		140	44	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1013	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150	130	198	62	7.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1014	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1015	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	7.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1016	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1017	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1018	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1019	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1020	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1021	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1022	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1023	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1024	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1025	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1026	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1027	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1028	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1029	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1030	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1031	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1032	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1033	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1034	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110	110	156	49	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1035	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1036	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	130, 130, 100	252	79	8.0	5.0	3.0	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1037	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1038	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250		250	79	23.0	14.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1039	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1040	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1041	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1042	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1043	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1044	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1045	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1046	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1047	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1048	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1049	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1050	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160	120	200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1051	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1052	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	200		200	63	10.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1053	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1054	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130	100	164	52	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1055	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1056	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1057	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1058	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1059	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150	130	198	62	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1060	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	12.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1061	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150		150	47	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1062	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1063	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	20.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1064	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1065	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1066	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1067	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1068	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1069	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1070	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1071	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1072	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Loppec	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1073	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1074	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1075	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1076	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1077	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1078	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1079	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1080	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1081	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1082	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	100	172	54	7.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1083	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1084	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	280	130	309	97	23.0	14.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1085	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1086	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140	100	172	54	12.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
1087	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1088	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170	170, 120	269	84	10.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1089	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1090	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1091	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1092	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1093	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1094	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1095	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1096	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1097	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1098	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1099	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1100	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1101	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	240		240	75	8.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1102	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	350	230	419	132	22.0	15.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1103	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1104	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	20.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1105	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	260	140	295	93	16.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1106	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	16.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1107	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	180		180	57	16.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1108	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170	90	192	60	10.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1109	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	460		460	145	26.0	16.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1110	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1111	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	18.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1112	*DEAD/STAG*		610		610	192	32.0	18.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1113	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260	170	311	98	18.0	12.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1114	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1115	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	18.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1116	**Lophostemon suaveolens**	Swamp Mahogany	220		220	69	12.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1117	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1118	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1119	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1120	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1121	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1122	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	18.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1123	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1124	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	300		300	94	22.0	12.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1125	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1126	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1127	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	14.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Irregular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1128	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1129	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	22.0	12.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1130	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280	280	396	124	23.0	11.0	4.8	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1131	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1132	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160		160	50	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1133	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Irregular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1134	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	25.0	12.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1135	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	250		250	79	12.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1136	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	170		170	53	18.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1137	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	20.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1138	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	480		480	151	26.0	15.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1139	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	420		420	132	28.0	14.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1140	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	610		610	192	26.0	16.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1141	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	410		410	129	23.0	12.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1142	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	510		510	160	20.0	10.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1143	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	390		390	123	20.0	10.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1144	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	410		410	129	22.0	12.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1145	*Corymbia trachyphloia*	Moreton Bay Ash	590		590	185	18.0	10.0	7.1	2.7	Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	Large	-	-	-	Remove	
1146	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	730		730	229	28.0	18.0	8.8	2.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1147	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	430		430	135	25.0	18.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1148	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	590		590	185	26.0	16.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1149	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	21.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1150	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	450		450	141	20.0	14.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1151	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	480		480	151	23.0	12.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1152	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	470	100	481	151	25.0	14.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1153	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	450		450	141	22.0	10.0	5.4	2.4	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1154	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	415		415	130	20.0	8.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1155	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	420		420	132	23.0	10.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1156	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310		310	97	15.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1157	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1158	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1159	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1160	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120	80	144	45	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1161	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1162	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1163	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1164	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	14.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1165	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1166	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1167	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	14.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1168	*DEAD/STAG*		530		530	167	16.0	9.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1169	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1170	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	790		790	248	19.0	16.0	9.5	3.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1171	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1172	**Angophora leiocarpa**	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1173	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	7.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1174	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	13.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1175	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310		310	97	17.0	10.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1176	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	9.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1177	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1178	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1179	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1180	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1181	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250		250	79	12.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1182	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	210		210	66	10.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1183	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1184	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1185	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1186	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100	90	135	42	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1187	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1188	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240		240	75	9.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1189	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	14.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1190	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1191	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1192	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1193	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1194	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1195	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1196	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1197	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150		150	47	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1198	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1199	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1200	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1201	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1202	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1203	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1204	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	10.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1205	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150	90	175	55	9.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1206	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150	90	175	55	8.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1207	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1208	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1209	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	6.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1210	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1211	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1212	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1213	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300		300	94	16.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1214	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1215	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1216	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100	90	135	42	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1217	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	190		190	60	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1218	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210		210	66	9.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1219	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1220	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1221	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1222	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1223	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	230		230	72	10.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1224	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1225	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1226	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1227	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330		330	104	13.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1228	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1229	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1230	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1231	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	7.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1232	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1233	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180		180	57	9.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1234	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	220		220	69	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1235	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1236	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1237	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	250		250	79	11.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1238	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	10.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1239	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200		200	63	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1240	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	11.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1241	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	12.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1242	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1243	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1244	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1245	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1246	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1247	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1248	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1249	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1250	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100	70, 70	141	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1251	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	17.0	9.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1252	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1253	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	180		180	57	12.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1254	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	680		680	214	18.0	12.0	8.2	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1255	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	400		400	126	17.0	9.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1256	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	400		400	126	16.0	11.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1257	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	16.0	10.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1258	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	520		520	163	17.0	11.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1259	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	450		450	141	16.0	10.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1260	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	440		440	138	17.0	12.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1261	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260	240, 220, 200	462	145	13.0	7.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1262	*DEAD/STAG*		460		460	145	15.0	7.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Small	-	-	-	Remove	
1263	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	690		690	217	21.0	15.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1264	*DEAD/STAG*		530		530	167	18.0	7.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1265	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	470		470	148	13.0	10.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1266	**Corymbia intermedia**	Pink Bloodwood	430		430	135	15.0	9.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1267	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	580		580	182	15.0	10.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1268	**Angophora leiocarpa**	Rusty Gum	540		540	170	16.0	7.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1271	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	410		410	129	16.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	Minor	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1273	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	600		600	188	17.0	13.0	7.2	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1276	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	430	390, 380, 270	745	234	18.0	13.0	8.9	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1277	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	670		670	210	18.0	12.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1278	**Eucalyptus tereticornis**	Forest Red Gum	590		590	185	15.0	8.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1279	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	520		520	163	15.0	7.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1280	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	510		510	160	17.0	11.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1281	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	580		580	182	18.0	12.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1282	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	480		480	151	13.0	8.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1283	**Angophora leiocarpa**	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1284	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1285	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130	90	158	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1286	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1287	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	220		220	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1288	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Loppec	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1289	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1290	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	350		350	110	15.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1291	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1292	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1293	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	510		510	160	17.0	9.0	6.1	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1294	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1295	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1296	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	230		230	72	7.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1297	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1298	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1299	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1300	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1301	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1302	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1303	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1304	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1305	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1306	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1307	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1308	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1309	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1310	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1311	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1312	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1313	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	320		320	101	16.0	9.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
1314	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	15.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1315	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1316	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	14.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1317	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	610		610	192	7.0	3.0	7.3	2.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	regrowth on stump
1318	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	400		400	126	16.0	9.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1319	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	520		520	163	16.0	12.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1320	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	15.0	10.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1321	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	410		410	129	17.0	10.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1322	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	460	280, 230	586	184	16.0	10.0	7.0	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1323	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	440		440	138	16.0	9.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1324	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	370	270	458	144	17.0	12.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1325	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	380	130	402	126	18.0	11.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1326	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	500		500	157	20.0	14.0	6.0	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1327	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	17.0	8.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1328	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	410		410	129	17.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1329	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	17.0	11.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1330	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	440		440	138	18.0	11.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1331	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	430		430	135	18.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1332	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	400		400	126	14.0	6.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1333	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	470		470	148	17.0	9.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1334	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240	230, 210	393	124	17.0	8.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1335	*DEAD/STAG*		560		560	176	22.0	12.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1336	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	16.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1337	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Northern Grey Ironbark	170		170	53	13.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1338	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	230	130	264	83	17.0	9.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1339	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1340	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110	90	142	45	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1341	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1342	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1343	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1344	**Angophora leiocarpa**	Rusty Gum	320	190	372	117	16.0	7.0	4.5	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1345	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	11.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1346	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1347	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1348	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1349	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1350	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	380		380	119	15.0	8.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1351	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140	80	161	51	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1352	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	310		310	97	17.0	9.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1353	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	13.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1354	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	280		280	88	17.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1355	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280		280	88	8.0	3.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1356	*DEAD/STAG*		380		380	119	16.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
1357	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1358	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	13.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1359	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	290		290	91	17.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1360	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1361	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1362	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1363	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	390		390	123	22.0	12.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1364	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1365	**Lophostemon suaveolens**	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1366	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1367	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1368	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1369	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	11.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1370	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1371	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	17.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1372	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1373	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200		200	63	8.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1374	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1375	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	15.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1376	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Northern Grey Ironbark	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1377	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	280		280	88	14.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1378	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	16.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1379	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*	Northern Grey Ironbark	210		210	66	16.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1380	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1381	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1382	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	4.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1383	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	15.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1384	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1385	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1386	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	330		330	104	16.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1387	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1388	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1389	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	240		240	75	14.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1390	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	18.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1391	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	18.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1392	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1393	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1394	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1395	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	160		160	50	14.0	7.0	2.0	1.5	Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1396	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	450		450	141	23.0	14.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1397	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Native	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1398	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160		160	50	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1399	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1400	*Allocasuarina torulosa*	She-oak	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1401	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	280		280	88	16.0	8.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1402	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	485		485	152	20.0	12.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1403	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Grey Box	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1404	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1405	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1406	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1407	*Eucalyptus major*	Blue Gum	340		340	107	18.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1408	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1409	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1410	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1411	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	18.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1412	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1413	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1414	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220	210	304	96	16.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1415	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1416	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	250		250	79	18.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	Old	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1417	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	220		220	69	20.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1418	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1419	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1420	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	14.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1421	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	16.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1422	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	16.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1423	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	18.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1424	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1425	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	220		220	69	12.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1426	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1427	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1428	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	400		400	126	23.0	12.0	4.8	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1429	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1430	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	Thinning	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1431	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1432	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1433	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1434	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	18.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1435	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1436	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1437	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150	90	175	55	14.0	6.0	2.1	1.6	Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1438	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	18.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1439	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	18.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1440	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130	120	177	56	16.0	6.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1441	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Irregular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1442	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	Lopped	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1443	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	210		210	66	12.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1444	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	300		300	94	25.0	12.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1445	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	560		560	176	30.0	20.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1446	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1447	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	20.0	8.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1448	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1449	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1450	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1451	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1452	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	18.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1453	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160		160	50	20.0	7.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1454	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1455	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1456	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1457	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	18.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1458	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1459	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1460	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1461	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1462	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	380		380	119	23.0	14.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1463	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	22.0	10.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1464	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	One-sided	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1465	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1466	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	18.0	7.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1467	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	280	160	322	101	24.0	14.0	3.9	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1468	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1469	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1470	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	16.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1471	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	16.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1472	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1473	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	330		330	104	26.0	14.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1474	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	10.0	6.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1475	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	18.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1476	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1477	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1478	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	90	175	55	14.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1479	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	24.0	12.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1480	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1481	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	420		420	132	30.0	18.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1482	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1483	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1484	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	350	260	436	137	28.0	16.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1485	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190	160	248	78	10.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1486	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1487	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310		310	97	22.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1488	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	480		480	151	26.0	18.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1489	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250		250	79	20.0	10.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1490	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1491	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	350		350	110	18.0	12.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1492	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	16.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1493	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190	80	206	65	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1494	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120	100	156	49	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1495	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1496	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	270	220	348	109	8.0	4.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1497	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	18.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1498	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	270		270	85	22.0	12.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1499	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	250		250	79	20.0	10.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1500	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	310	250	398	125	22.0	14.0	4.8	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1501	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	280		280	88	16.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1502	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270	240	361	113	16.0	8.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1503	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250	230	340	107	20.0	12.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1504	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1505	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260	230	347	109	18.0	10.0	4.2	2.1	Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1506	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1507	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1508	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	18.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1509	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1510	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1511	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1512	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1513	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150	150, 140, 130, 120	310	97	6.0	3.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1514	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1515	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110	100	149	47	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1516	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230	200	305	96	16.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
1517	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140	100	172	54	8.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1518	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1519	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100	90	135	42	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1520	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1521	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1522	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1523	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	530		530	167	26.0	12.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1524	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190	130	230	72	7.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1525	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1636	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1637	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1638	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1639	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160	150	219	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1640	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1641	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130	120	177	56	10.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1642	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1643	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	18.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1644	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	480		480	151	23.0	8.0	5.8	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1645	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1646	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	380		380	119	22.0	7.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1647	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	340		340	107	20.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1648	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	12.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1649	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	260		260	82	14.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1650	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1651	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1652	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1653	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	14.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1654	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1655	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1656	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1657	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	80	144	45	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1658	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1659	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180	150	234	74	22.0	10.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1660	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1661	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1662	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1663	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	16.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1664	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	12.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1665	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1666	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1667	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1668	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1669	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130	100	164	52	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1670	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130	100	164	52	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1671	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1672	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	10.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1673	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	270		270	85	22.0	12.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1674	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1675	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1676	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1677	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	18.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1678	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1679	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1680	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1681	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1682	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1683	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1684	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	145		145	46	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1685	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1686	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	Loppec	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1687	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1688	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1689	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1690	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1691	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	14.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1692	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1693	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	18.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1694	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1695	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1696	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	270		270	85	12.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1697	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1698	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1699	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1700	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1701	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1702	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1703	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1704	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1705	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1706	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1707	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1708	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1709	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1710	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1711	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1712	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1713	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1714	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	12.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1715	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1716	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1717	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1718	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1719	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1720	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1721	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1722	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1723	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1724	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1725	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1726	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1727	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1728	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1729	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	140	198	62	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1730	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1731	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1732	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1733	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1780	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1781	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	16.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1782	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1783	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	15.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1784	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	200	180	269	85	15.0	4.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1785	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1786	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1787	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1788	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	Minor	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1789	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	16.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1790	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1791	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1792	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	14.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1793	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	16.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1794	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	16.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1795	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	270		270	85	22.0	12.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1796	**Eucalyptus tereticornis**	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1797	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1798	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	340		340	107	24.0	14.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1799	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	220		220	69	16.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1800	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	300		300	94	20.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1801	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1802	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1803	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	300		300	94	24.0	12.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1804	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1805	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	670	290	730	229	28.0	14.0	8.8	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	ire Dm	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1806	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
1807	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	270		270	85	26.0	12.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1808	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	12.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1809	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	18.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1810	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	14.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1811	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1812	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1813	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	190		190	60	16.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1814	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1815	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	Thinning	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1816	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1817	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	20.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1818	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1819	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	25.0	12.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1820	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1821	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	720		720	226	34.0	20.0	8.6	2.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	Old	Old	Small	-	-	-	Remove	
1822	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1823	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1824	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	16.0	7.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1825	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1826	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1827	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1828	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1829	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	700		700	220	32.0	18.0	8.4	2.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1830	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	18.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1831	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	210		210	66	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	One-sided	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1832	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1833	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1834	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	280		280	88	12.0	6.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1835	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1836	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1837	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1838	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1839	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1840	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1841	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	240	140	278	87	10.0	5.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1842	*DEAD/STAG*		520		520	163	16.0	7.0	6.2	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1843	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1844	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1845	*DEAD/STAG*		230		230	72	7.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1846	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	12.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1847	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160	150	219	69	11.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1848	*DEAD/STAG*		190		190	60	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1849	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	12.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1850	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210		210	66	12.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1851	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1852	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	13.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1853	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1854	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1855	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1856	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1857	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140	110	178	56	11.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1858	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	390		390	123	15.0	7.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Subject to future applications	
1859	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240		240	75	12.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1860	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180	90	201	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1861	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230		230	72	11.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1862	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110	100	149	47	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1863	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1864	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1865	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1866	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	11.0	4.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1867	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	11.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1868	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	240	190	306	96	16.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1869	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	13.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1870	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1871	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1872	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1873	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1874	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1875	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	11.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1876	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1877	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	250		250	79	12.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1878	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1879	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150	130	198	62	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1880	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1881	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1882	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1883	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1884	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	14.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1885	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160		160	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1886	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1887	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	370		370	116	16.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1888	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1889	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	9.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1890	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1891	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1892	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1893	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	10.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1894	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1895	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	290		290	91	13.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1896	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	340		340	107	16.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1897	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	340		340	107	11.0	6.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1898	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1899	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	320		320	101	15.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1900	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	13.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1901	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	14.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1902	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1903	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250		250	79	15.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1904	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	260		260	82	16.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1905	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	9.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1906	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	360		360	113	17.0	9.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1907	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1908	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	290		290	91	15.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1909	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	9.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1910	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190	170	255	80	9.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1911	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	9.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1912	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1913	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	13.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1914	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1915	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	15.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1916	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	12.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1917	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	13.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1918	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1919	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1920	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1921	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1922	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1923	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1924	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1925	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1926	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	220		220	69	17.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1927	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1928	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1929	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1930	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1931	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1932	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	17.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1933	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1934	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1935	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190	180	262	82	10.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1936	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1937	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130	80	153	48	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1938	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1939	*DEAD/STAG*		300		300	94	18.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1940	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	450		450	141	18.0	13.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1941	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	12.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1942	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1943	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1944	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140	90	166	52	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1945	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	590		590	185	20.0	14.0	7.1	2.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1946	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1947	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1948	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1949	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1950	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	160		160	50	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1951	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	270		270	85	15.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1952	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1953	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1954	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1955	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1956	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	410		410	129	18.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1957	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1958	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250		250	79	14.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1959	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1960	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1961	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1962	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	16.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1963	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1964	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1965	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120	90	150	47	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1966	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120	90	150	47	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1967	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1968	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	250		250	79	15.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1969	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1970	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1971	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1972	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1973	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1974	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1975	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1976	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	300		300	94	16.0	7.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1977	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	16.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
1978	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1979	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130	110	170	53	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1980	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1981	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200		200	63	7.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1982	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1983	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1984	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1985	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1986	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1987	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100	90	135	42	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1988	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1989	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1990	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150	130, 120, 100	253	79	6.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1991	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1992	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1993	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	13.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1994	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180	110, 100	233	73	7.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1995	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	15.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
1996	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130	70	148	46	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1997	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110	100	149	47	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1998	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	8.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
1999	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120	120, 70	184	58	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2000	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	240	170, 70	302	95	16.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2001	*DEAD/STAG*		320		320	101	16.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2002	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	15.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2134	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	240		240	75	16.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2135	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2136	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	210		210	66	16.0	7.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2137	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	210		210	66	14.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2138	**Corymbia citriodora**	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2139	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2140	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2141	**Corymbia citriodora**	Lemon-scented Gum	230		230	72	17.0	12.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2142	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	13.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2143	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	16.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2144	**Corymbia citriodora**	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2145	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	290	130	318	100	19.0	12.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2146	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160		160	50	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2147	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	12.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2148	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2149	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	16.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2150	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2151	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	13.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2152	*DEAD/STAG*		110		110	35	11.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2153	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2154	*DEAD/STAG*		420		420	132	25.0	11.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2155	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170	170, 130	273	86	13.0	4.0	3.3	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2156	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2157	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2158	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2159	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2160	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2161	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	8.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2162	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	16.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2163	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	16.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2164	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170	160	233	73	13.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2165	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2166	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2167	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	11.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2168	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	14.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2169	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	13.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2170	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	13.0	5.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2171	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2172	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2173	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2174	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2175	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2176	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	160		160	50	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2177	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	660		660	207	18.0	15.0	7.9	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2178	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2179	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2180	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2181	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	15.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2182	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2183	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2184	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2185	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2186	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2187	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2188	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2189	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2190	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2191	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2192	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2193	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2194	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2195	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	12.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2196	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2197	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2198	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2199	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100	90	135	42	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2200	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	14.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2201	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2202	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	15.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2203	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	13.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2204	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	240	160	288	91	15.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2205	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	90	166	52	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2206	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2207	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2208	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130	120	177	56	8.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2209	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2210	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150	130	198	62	8.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2211	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2212	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2213	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2214	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2215	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Retain	
2270	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	15.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2271	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	15.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2272	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2273	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	310		310	97	18.0	10.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2274	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310		310	97	14.0	8.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2275	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2276	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	210		210	66	9.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2277	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2278	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2279	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	14.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2280	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2281	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2282	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2283	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2284	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2285	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2286	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130	130	184	58	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2287	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120	120	170	53	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2288	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2289	**Eucalyptus tereticornis**	Forest Red Gum	590	560	813	256	18.0	13.0	9.8	3.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2290	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2291	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	690		690	217	22.0	16.0	8.3	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2292	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2293	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	14.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2294	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	210		210	66	17.0	8.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2295	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2296	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	320		320	101	21.0	10.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2297	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	340		340	107	20.0	10.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2298	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	15.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2299	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	17.0	9.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2300	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2301	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	210		210	66	17.0	8.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2302	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2303	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	820		820	258	23.0	16.0	9.8	3.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2304	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2305	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	16.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2306	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2307	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	15.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2308	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	560		560	176	24.0	10.0	6.7	2.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2309	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2310	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2311	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230		230	72	16.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2312	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2313	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2314	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2315	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220		220	69	13.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2316	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2317	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2318	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	14.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2319	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
2320	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	10.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2321	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2322	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2323	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	7.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2324	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	330		330	104	15.0	7.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2325	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	10.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2326	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2327	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2328	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Grey Box	160		160	50	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2329	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2330	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	14.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2331	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2332	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2333	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2334	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Grey Box	130		130	41	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2335	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2336	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2337	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250	140	287	90	13.0	5.0	3.4	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2338	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	15.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2339	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	16.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2340	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	16.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2341	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180	110	211	66	13.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2342	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	16.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2343	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2344	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	15.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2345	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2346	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	15.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2347	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	17.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2348	*Acacia disparrima*	Southern Salwood	130		130	41	4.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2349	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	11.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2350	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	14.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2351	**Eucalyptus tereticornis**	Forest Red Gum	330		330	104	17.0	8.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2352	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2353	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	16.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2354	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310		310	97	16.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2355	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	15.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2356	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	320		320	101	19.0	8.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2357	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2358	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2359	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2360	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130	100	164	52	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2361	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2362	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2363	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	13.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2364	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2365	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	13.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2366	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	15.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2367	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2368	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	360		360	113	16.0	7.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2369	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	810		810	254	18.0	9.0	9.7	3.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2370	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2371	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	13.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2372	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2373	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2374	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230		230	72	16.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2375	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2376	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	350		350	110	18.0	7.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2377	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	18.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2378	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	17.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2379	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2380	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	12.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
2381	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	15.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2382	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	340	230	410	129	15.0	7.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2383	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2384	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	17.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2385	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	17.0	6.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2386	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	12.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2387	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	16.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2388	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	350		350	110	18.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2389	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	15.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2390	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	420		420	132	16.0	10.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2391	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	12.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2392	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	440		440	138	17.0	7.0	5.3	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2393	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	17.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2394	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2395	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2396	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2397	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2398	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	360		360	113	15.0	6.0	4.3	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2399	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	8.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2400	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2401	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	180		180	57	13.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2402	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	100	172	54	10.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2403	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	340		340	107	17.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2404	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	340		340	107	16.0	8.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2405	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2406	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2407	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2408	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	14.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2409	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2410	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2411	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2412	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	14.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2413	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2414	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2415	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	14.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2416	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130	100	164	52	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2417	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	12.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2418	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2419	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	230		230	72	14.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2420	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2421	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2422	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	110		110	35	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2423	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2424	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	220		220	69	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2425	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	10.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2426	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2427	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	120		120	38	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2428	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	370		370	116	18.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2429	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	15.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2430	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	290		290	91	16.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2431	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	14.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2432	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110	100	149	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2433	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2434	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2435	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2436	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	460		460	145	22.0	9.0	5.5	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2437	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2438	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	310		310	97	18.0	8.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	Thinning	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2439	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2440	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	140		140	44	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2441	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2442	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2443	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2444	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	420		420	132	18.0	7.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2445	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2446	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2447	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2448	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2449	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2450	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170	130	214	67	12.0	5.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2451	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	110	178	56	6.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2452	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2453	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160		160	50	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2454	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230		230	72	14.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2455	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2456	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2457	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	310		310	97	15.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2458	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	320		320	101	16.0	5.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2459	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320		320	101	16.0	7.0	3.8	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2460	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	10.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2461	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2462	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	530		530	167	24.0	14.0	6.4	2.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2463	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110	90	142	45	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2464	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2465	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2466	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2467	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	16.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2468	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	395		395	124	10.0	7.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2469	**Corymbia intermedia**	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	13.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2470	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2471	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	14.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2472	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	13.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2473	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	14.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2474	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2475	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	370		370	116	17.0	8.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2476	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2477	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	350		350	110	17.0	6.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2478	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2479	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	260		260	82	15.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2480	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	200		200	63	10.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2481	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2482	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	100	172	54	9.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2483	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	210		210	66	14.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2484	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2485	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	190		190	60	13.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2486	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2487	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2488	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2489	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2490	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2491	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	210		210	66	17.0	6.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2492	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2493	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2494	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2495	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	16.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2496	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2497	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2498	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2499	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	240		240	75	15.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2500	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	250		250	79	12.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2501	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2502	**Corymbia citriodora**	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2503	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2504	**Corymbia citriodora**	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	14.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2505	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2506	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	290		290	91	17.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2507	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240	190	306	96	15.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2508	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	14.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2509	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	390		390	123	23.0	6.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2510	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240	240, 240	416	131	17.0	7.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2511	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190	130	230	72	15.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2512	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2513	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	160	100	189	59	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2514	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	390		390	123	24.0	11.0	4.7	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2515	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2516	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2517	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	16.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2518	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2519	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	230		230	72	12.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2520	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	15.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2521	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	450		450	141	18.0	9.0	5.4	2.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2522	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	6.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2523	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	340		340	107	20.0	7.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2524	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2525	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	170		170	53	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2526	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2527	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	190		190	60	15.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2528	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2529	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2530	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2531	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2532	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	230		230	72	13.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Termite nest	-	Remove	
2533	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	310		310	97	16.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2534	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	17.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2535	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2536	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	200		200	63	14.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2537	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	13.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2538	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	16.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2539	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	12.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2540	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2541	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	210		210	66	16.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2542	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	470		470	148	23.0	14.0	5.6	2.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2543	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	200		200	63	12.0	5.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2544	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2545	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110		110	35	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2546	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200		200	63	13.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2547	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	10.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2548	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190		190	60	15.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2549	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270		270	85	18.0	9.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2550	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	16.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2551	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260		260	82	19.0	8.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2552	*DEAD/STAG*		540		540	170	20.0	10.0	6.5	2.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2553	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90, 90	162	51	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2554	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	250		250	79	18.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2555	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2556	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2557	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2558	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310	160	349	110	22.0	12.0	4.2	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2559	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	17.0	9.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2560	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2561	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2562	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	15.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2563	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	370		370	116	21.0	10.0	4.4	2.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2564	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	380		380	119	18.0	12.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2565	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2566	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	12.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2567	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	90	135	42	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2568	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	14.0	10.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2569	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Broad-leaved Paperbark	270		270	85	8.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2570	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	18.0	9.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2571	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2572	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140	120	184	58	13.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2573	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	19.0	10.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2574	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	14.0	10.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2575	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	210		210	66	16.0	8.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2576	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150		150	47	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2577	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2578	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	15.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2579	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230		230	72	16.0	9.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2580	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2581	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130	100	164	52	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2582	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	270		270	85	19.0	10.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2583	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	8.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2584	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	17.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2585	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2586	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	13.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2587	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2588	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2589	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	230		230	72	15.0	7.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2590	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230		230	72	15.0	8.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2591	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	170		170	53	11.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2592	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120		120	38	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2593	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	190		190	60	13.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2594	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2595	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	12.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2596	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160		160	50	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2597	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	14.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2598	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	140		140	44	15.0	7.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2599	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150		150	47	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2600	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	17.0	10.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2601	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	12.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2602	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240		240	75	10.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2603	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2604	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2605	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100		100	31	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2606	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170		170	53	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2607	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	8.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2608	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	260		260	82	14.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2609	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180		180	57	8.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2610	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	10.0	8.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2611	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	240		240	75	13.0	7.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2612	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2613	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290		290	91	14.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2614	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	11.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2615	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	9.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2616	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	380		380	119	15.0	9.0	4.6	2.2	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2617	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	290		290	91	14.0	8.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2618	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210	100	233	73	10.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2619	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	270		270	85	14.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2620	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130	110	170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2621	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	120	120	170	53	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2622	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	15.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2623	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2624	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	310		310	97	21.0	12.0	3.7	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2625	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2626	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	14.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2627	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	17.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2628	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	290		290	91	15.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2629	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	220		220	69	10.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2630	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	200		200	63	16.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2631	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2632	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	250		250	79	14.0	7.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2633	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220	130	256	80	14.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2634	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	300		300	94	17.0	9.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2635	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2636	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150	100	180	57	14.0	7.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2637	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2638	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2639	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	17.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2640	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	220		220	69	16.0	9.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2641	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	430		430	135	17.0	10.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2642	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100	70	122	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2643	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	270		270	85	19.0	19.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2644	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160	140	213	67	8.0	5.0	2.6	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2645	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	16.0	7.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2646	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	16.0	8.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2647	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	430		430	135	19.0	12.0	5.2	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2648	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	12.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2649	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260		260	82	13.0	7.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2650	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	16.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2651	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	10.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2652	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	210	140	252	79	16.0	8.0	3.0	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2653	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2654	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	10.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2655	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	340		340	107	16.0	9.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2656	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	17.0	8.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2657	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2658	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	240		240	75	21.0	12.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2659	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2660	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	240		240	75	19.0	8.0	2.9	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2661	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	300		300	94	24.0	13.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2662	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	420		420	132	22.0	14.0	5.0	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2663	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2664	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2665	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	150		150	47	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2666	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	120		120	38	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2667	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	15.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2668	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2669	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2670	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110	100	149	47	11.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2671	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	100		100	31	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2672	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	13.0	6.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2673	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2674	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	180		180	57	8.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2675	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	360	190	407	128	19.0	10.0	4.9	2.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2676	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2677	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	18.0	8.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2678	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	260	180	316	99	13.0	10.0	3.8	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2679	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	340		340	107	16.0	10.0	4.1	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2680	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2681	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2682	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	300		300	94	17.0	10.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2683	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	300		300	94	19.0	13.0	3.6	2.0	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2684	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2685	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	330		330	104	16.0	9.0	4.0	2.1	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2686	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	670		670	210	25.0	15.0	8.0	2.8	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2687	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	9.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2688	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2689	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	190		190	60	14.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2690	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2691	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2692	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	130		130	41	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2693	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	130		130	41	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2694	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	270		270	85	15.0	7.0	3.2	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2695	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	Trunk Dmg.	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2696	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	890		890	280	19.0	16.0	10.7	3.2	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2697	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	9.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2698	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	200		200	63	14.0	6.0	2.4	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2699	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	180		180	57	15.0	6.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2700	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110	110, 60	167	52	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2701	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2702	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2703	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110	90	142	45	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2704	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2705	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2706	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2707	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2708	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	Die-back	Epicormic	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2709	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2710	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2711	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	7.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2712	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	110		110	35	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2713	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	190		190	60	13.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2714	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2715	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2716	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	160		160	50	13.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2717	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2718	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2719	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2720	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2721	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2722	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2723	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	250		250	79	15.0	8.0	3.0	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2724	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	100		100	31	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2725	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2726	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2727	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2728	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	100		100	31	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	Die-back	-	-	Poor	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2729	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2730	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	13.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2731	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2732	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	7.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2733	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	220		220	69	12.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2734	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2735	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	9.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2736	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	10.0	5.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2737	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2738	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	170		170	53	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2739	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140	100	172	54	8.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2740	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	190		190	60	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2741	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	120		120	38	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2742	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2743	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	150		150	47	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2744	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Remove	
2745	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	110		110	35	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2746	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	190		190	60	9.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2747	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	210		210	66	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.7	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2748	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2749	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2750	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	170		170	53	7.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2751	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130		130	41	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	Loppec	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2752	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	220		220	69	14.0	6.0	2.6	1.8	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2753	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2754	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	8.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2755	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	140		140	44	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2756	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp Mahogany	180		180	57	10.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2757	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2758	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	110		110	35	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2759	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2760	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	120		120	38	12.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2761	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	140		140	44	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2762	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	10.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2763	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	10.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2764	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	160		160	50	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2765	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	170		170	53	16.0	6.0	2.0	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2766	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	120		120	38	11.0	5.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2767	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	150		150	47	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Specimen Details											Canopy Condition Details							Trunk Condition Details					Fauna Details and Habitat Value						Other	
Tree ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Trunk DBH (mm)	Additional Trunks DBH (mm)	Total DBH (mm) [AS 4970-2009]	Trunk Circumference (cm) [AS 4970-2009]	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Canopy Form	Spreading	Thinning	Die-Back	Epicormic Growth	Lopped	Canopy Health	Leaning	Vines	Trunk Damage	Fire Damage	Trunk Health	Scats	Scratches	Hollows	Nest	Termite Nest	Habitat Value	Retention	Additional Notes
2768	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	260		260	82	18.0	12.0	3.1	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2769	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	280		280	88	16.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2770	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	130		130	41	8.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2771	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	190		190	60	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2772	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	100		100	31	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2773	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	150		150	47	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2774	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	110		110	35	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2775	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Forest Red Gum	160		160	50	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2776	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	180		180	57	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.6	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2777	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty Gum	150		150	47	14.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2778	*Corymbia citriodora*	Lemon-scented Gum	140		140	44	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2779	*Corymbia intermedia*	Pink Bloodwood	160		160	50	12.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	
2780	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay Ash	100		100	31	9.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	Regular	-	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	Typical	-	-	-	-	-	-	Subject to future applications	

Appendix B

Spoil Area Pre-clearing Reports

December 2021

Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey

Hayfield Estate
352 Ripley Road, Ripley, Queensland
Report prepared for CCA Winslow

Report prepared by

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Date:	03/12/21
Title:	Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey Hayfield Estate – 352 Ripley Road, Ripley, Queensland
Author/s:	Bryan Robinson, Jasmine Zeleny, Rebecca Everett
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Field personnel:	Rebecca Turk
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Contents

1. Introduction 4

1.1 Project Background 4

1.2 Current Permits and Authorities 5

2. Methodology 5

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus* 6

3. Findings 7

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features 7

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features 12

3.3 Aquatic Habitat Features 18

3.4 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) Species 19

4. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations 20

4.1 EVNT Fauna 20

4.2 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna 23

4.3 Aquatic Fauna 23

4.4 Felling Procedures 23

5. References 24

6. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values 25

7. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report 27

8. Appendix C: Wildlife Online Extract 39

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by CCA Winslow to conduct a Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey and present a subsequent report for the Hayfield Estate at 352 Ripley Road, Ripley. The site location is presented in Map 1.

The objective of this report is to summarise the existing fauna values present and assign mitigatory strategies applicable to probable species likely to be encountered during the clearing of identified habitats throughout or within specific localities of the site. Fauna species both common and of elevated conservation value have been considered within the parameters of onsite investigations and, where provided to QFC, include review of current fauna and floristic reports that may influence the assemblages expected to utilise the micro habitats evident within the site.

This review encompasses species identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Further consideration is given, where applicable, to species of iconic, cultural and/or regional significance identified under commonwealth, state or local planning instruments aimed at the persistence of biodiversity values within the area.

Map 1: **Locality Plan**

Source: Queensland Globe (2021)

1.2 Current Permits and Authorities

All activities conducted during the site investigations were implemented under the provisions of several permits issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment and Science (DES), formerly the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP), and the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI). These permits and additional authorities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: **Current Permits and authorities issued to QFC**

Permit/Authorisation	Permit Number	Expiry Date
Damage Mitigation Permit	WA0018804	10th November 2022
Rehabilitation Permit	WA0026789	16th September 2023
Scientific Purposes Permit	WA0032325	3rd March 2026
Scientific User Registration	Registration Number 589	27th February 2022
Animal Ethics	CA 2019/02/1259	27th February 2022
General Fisheries Permit	207015	16th April 2023

These permits and approvals enable QFC to conduct the investigation, observation and relocation of protected animals exposed to disturbance due to infrastructure expansion resulting in the destruction of natural and artificial habitats.

2. Methodology

A site inspection was carried out on 2nd December 2021 by Qld Fauna Consultancy. A standard set of observational techniques aimed at maximising the detection of fauna and the probable habitats they may occupy were employed to ascertain and identify the current fauna values throughout the project area. Where species of elevated conservation significance where foreseen as potentially present targeted searches were instigated to further evaluate individual species habitat.

Due to the habitat variability expressed across the development site the composition of investigations may include a range of features that entail specific components indicative of the presence of particular species or faunal groups. This may include where evident, observation of activity or signs of both historical and current use.

These may include but are not limited to the following:

- Identification of terrestrial microhabitats such as ground hollows, rock, burrows, leaf litter, stands of heavy vegetation, fallen branches and bark exfoliations;
- Identification of arboreal micro habitats including basal, trunk and limb hollows, tree fissures, bark exfoliates and arboreal termitaria;
- Identification of constructed arboreal micro habitats including bird nests and Ringtail Possum dreys;
- Artificial habitats including but not limited to ornamental gardens, discarded rubbish, human dwellings and other infrastructure;
- Observation and investigation of aquatic habitats including dams, soaks, creeks, rivers and seasonally inundated vegetation communities. Artificial aquatic habitats may include constructed drains and culverts. Further components of interest include bank profiles and undercuts, submerged and/or exposed timber and rock, immediate aquatic and riparian vegetation, surfacing animals, nesting and/or feeding birds;
- Direct observation of active or exposed fauna within terrestrial, aquatic and arboreal habitats;
- Identification of scats, tracks and scratchings to determine fauna potentially present or to have historically utilised the site for either transient or longer-term life history purposes.

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Due to specific requirements and the cryptic nature of the Koala the following techniques were employed to assist in ascertaining the current and historical presence/absence status of the species at the site:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas.

3. Findings

The findings endeavor to demarcate the existing habitat profiles and the features present into three distinct groups: terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic. All habitat features present onsite are noted, however it is probable additional features will be present with these being accounted for during the Fauna Spotter Catcher process to be applied to all vegetation clearing across the site.

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features

The terrestrial fauna values of the site consist of a variety of different components and microhabitat features. This included an open low-level understorey of Eucalypt, Acacia, and Soap Tree *Alphitonia excelsa* regrowth (Figure 1 and Figure 2), with sections exhibiting dense cover provided by dense grass (Figure 3 and Figure 4), native Desert Flame *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (Figure 5) and weed species such as Lantana *Lantana camara* (Figure 6), and Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis* (Figure 7). These features represent a moderate terrestrial fauna habitat value for numerous common reptile, amphibian and small mammal species.

Dense leaf litter and bark exfoliations also feature on site being present in abundance and at variable depths (Figure 9 to Figure 10), providing both refugial opportunities and microhabitat connectivity that can be exploited by a number of different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species.

Further the site exhibits woody debris (Figure 11 and Figure 12) and hollow logs (Figure 13 and Figure 14) that may provide habitat opportunities for reptiles and small mammals. Some artificial debris is also present in the locality adding to its potential habitat value for resident and transient fauna (Figure 15).

Terrestrial termite mounds also feature on site, however no mounds exhibited excavations at the time of the inspection. Mulch piles present on site may provide refugial and egg deposition opportunities for a number of common reptile species (Figure 16).

A native stingless bee hive *Tetragonula sp.* that was salvaged during clearing of previous stages was found within the new clearing extent and will need relocation prior to clearing activities.

Mammal assemblages may comprise both native and introduced species. Native mammals occurring on site include Macropod species such as the Red-necked Wallaby *Notamacropus rufogriseus* which may be present in localities with significant vegetative ground cover. Macropod scats and track marks were also observed in several localities indicating Macropod presence (Figure 17 and Figure 18).

These features collectively contribute to the potential presence of a wide variety of native fauna species utilising the area for refugial, foraging and other resources. Probable species include the Wall Skink *Cryptoblepharus pulcher*, Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis delicata*, Dubious Dtella *Gehyra dubia,* Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua scincoides*, Eastern Bearded Dragon *Pogona barbata,* Lace Monitor *Varanus varius,* Common Tree Snake *Dendrelaphis punctulatus,* Eastern Brown Snake *Pseudonaja textilis*, Yellow-faced Whip Snake *Morelia spilota mcdowelli,* and

the Coastal Carpet Python *Morelia spilota mcdowelli*.

GPS coordinates for identified terrestrial habitat features are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: **Localities for identified terrestrial habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Woody Debris	-27.6583867,152.7885035
2	Woody Debris	-27.6575082,152.7878288
3	Artificial Debris	-27.6562273,152.7857261
4	Native Stingless Beehive *Tetragonula sp*.	-27.6565712,152.7854824

Figure 1*: Eucalypt* and *Acacia* understorey

Figure 2: *Eucalypt* and *Acacia* understorey

Figure 3: Dense grass

Figure 4: Dense grass

Figure 5: Desert Flame *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*

Figure 6: Lantana *Lantana camara*

Figure 7: Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis*

Figure 8: Dense leaf litter

Figure 9: Bark exfoliations

Figure 10: Bark exfoliations

Figure 11: Woody debris

Figure 12: Woody debris

Figure 13: Hollow log

Figure 14: Hollow log

Figure 15: Artificial debris

Figure 16: Mulch stockpiles

Figure 17: Macropod scat

Figure 18: Macropod tracks

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features

The clearance site consists predominantly of regrowth Eucalypt woodland (Figure 19 to Figure 22). Onsite trees exhibit potential feeding and nesting resources for a number of bird and mammal species. The intermittent contiguous canopy structure (Figure 23) within some of the vegetation represented may be facilitative of arboreal progression for species such as Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*, Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus,* and Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis.*

A number of hollow-bearing trees, stags, tree stumps, and fissures are present in the clearance area (Figure 24 to Figure 29) which may provide habitat opportunities for arboreal mammals, reptiles and parrots. Exfoliating bark on tree trunks (Figure 30 to Figure 32) may provide refugial opportunities for reptile species including skinks and geckos.

Arboreal termite mounds are also common across the site, with numerous mounds exhibiting excavations (Figure 33 to Figure 35). A number of suitable mounds were located with the potential for use as egg deposition and incubation sites by species such as the Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae,* Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus* and Lace Monitor *Varanus varius.* A termite mound with an excavation was found to have five Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus* eggs inside during the inspection and will require mitigation during clearing activities (Figure 36). Common Brushtail Possums *Trichosurus vulpecula* have also been known to utilise these features for shelter where hollows are not readily available.

An active Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides* nest was identified during the inspection and will require mitigation during clearing activities (Figure 37). Inspections for additional nests are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. A number of avian species were observed utilising the site at the time of the inspection (foraging or perching) these species are presented in Table 4.

No possum dreys were located during the inspection, however the dense vegetation structure in some areas may have concealed visibility and further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement.

Koala food trees located in the clearance area include *Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia, E. crebra, Corymbia intermedia, C. tesselaris, Angophora leiocarpa* and *Lophostemon suaveolens.* However, no evidence was observed to indicate recent use of these trees by koalas. No koala scats were found during 'drip zone' searches and characteristic scratchings were not found during trunk investigations. A Koala habitat values map for the clearance area is presented in Appendix A.

GPS coordinates for identified arboreal habitat features are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: **Localities for identified arboreal habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6557055,152.7871369
2	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6564278,152.7855249
3	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6572529,152.7852489
4	Arboreal Termitaria (with excavation)	-27.6594993,152.7844815
5	Dead Stag	-27.6559643,152.7859238
6	Dead Stag	-27.6581326,152.7848116
7	Dead Stag	-27.6589091,152.7847585
8	Dead Stag	-27.6599797,152.7842866
9	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6574076,152.7852761
10	Hollow Bearing Tree	-27.6580971,152.7848582
11	Bird Nest	-27.6598265,152.7843097

Figure 19: Site overview

Figure 20: Site overview

Figure 21: Site overview

Figure 22: Site overview

Figure 23: Intermittent contiguous canopy structure

Figure 24: Hollow-bearing tree

Figure 25: Stag

Figure 26: Stag

Figure 27: Stag

Figure 28: Stag

Figure 29: Stump

Figure 30: Exfoliating bark

Figure 31: Exfoliating bark

Figure 32: Exfoliating bark

Figure 33: Arboreal termitaria with excavations

Figure 34: Arboreal termitaria with excavations

Figure 35: Arboreal termitaria with excavations

Figure 36: Arboreal termitaria with five Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus* eggs

Figure 37: Nesting Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*

***Table 4:* Arboreal Fauna Species Observed**

Number	Common Name and *Scientific Name*
1	Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*
2	Torresian Crow *Corvus orru*
3	Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*
4	Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*
5	Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae*
6	Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*

3.3 Aquatic Habitat Features

An area of pooled water is present within the clearance area due to recent rain events (Figure 38). A drainage retaining a small amount of water is also present within the clearing area. Native species may exploit the various microhabitats present by such an environmental feature, particularly during times of rainfall, including the Striped Marsh Frog *Limnodynsates peronii,* Striped Rocket Frog *Litoria nasuta*, Eastern Sedgefrog *Litoria Fallax*, Graceful Treefrog *Litoria gracilenta,* Green Tree Frog *Litoria caerulea,* Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis,* and various mammals and birds as a water resource.

GPS coordinates for identified aquatic habitat features are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: **Localities for identified aquatic habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Ephemeral Pool	-27.6570107,152.7852683

Figure 38: Ephemeral pool

3.4 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) Species

It is not envisaged that any EVNT fauna species will be detrimentally impacted by the proposed works. However, five species identified within the Online EPBC Protected Matters Report (Appendix B) and the Queensland Government Wildlife Online Search Tool (Appendix C) were considered possible to occur within the site and will require further mitigation during clearing activities.

Although evidence was not found during the site inspection of recent Koala use, the species has previously been recorded in the area. The site contains habitat identified as Core Koala Habitat under the Koala Habitat in South East Queensland mapping sourced from the Queensland Globe online search tool (see Appendix A).

It is advised that dedicated methodologies be employed by a qualified Fauna Spotter specific to the detection of these identified species prior to vegetation clearing activities.

Table 6: **Significant species deemed possible to occur within the clearance survey area**

Common Name **Scientific Name**	**Species Information**	**Likelihood of Occurrence within the Clearance Survey area**
Mammals		
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Vulnerable	Inhabits a range of open forest and woodland communities which may include any of the following noted food trees: *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Melaleuca*, *Angophora* and *Lophostemon*.	***Possible*** Known food trees for the transient Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus)* occur on the clearance site and the species is well documented within the area.
Greater Glider *Petauroides volans* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Endangered	The Greater Glider lives in a variety of Eucalypt-dominated habitats, feeding almost exclusively on eucalypt leaves. Dens are constructed in suitable hollow-bearing trees with the breeding season occurring from March to June (Strahan R (ed) 1995).	***Possible*** Suitable vegetation communities containing both feeding and nesting resources occur on and adjacent to the clearance site.
Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Least Concern	The Grey-headed Flying-Fox roosts in aggregations of various sizes on exposed branches, commonly of emergent trees. Roost sites are typically located near water, such as lakes, rivers or the coast. Habitat includes open forests, woodlands, urban parks and gardens.	***Possible*** Suitable vegetation communities containing both feeding and roosting resources occur on and adjacent to the clearance site.

Birds		
Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* **EPBC:** Migratory **NCA:** Special Least Concern	Breeds from August to January (Higgins 1999; Boland 2004). The nest is located in an enlarged chamber at the end of long burrow or tunnel (Comrie-Smith 1930; Morris 1977), in flat or sloping ground, in the banks of rivers, creeks or dams, in roadside cuttings, in the walls of gravel pits or quarries, in mounds of gravel, or in cliff faces (Forshaw and Cooper 1987; Lill 1993; Higgins 1999; Boland 2004).	***Present*** Habitat conducive to this species is found within the survey area and the species was sighted during previous pre-clearance inspection.
Amphibians		
Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis* **EPBC:** Not Listed **NCA:** Vulnerable	Inhabits permanent ponds and streams within rainforests, wet to dry forests and farmland areas (Anstis 2013). Nests are constructed under leaf litter, vegetation or logs at the edge of ponds or stream pools in concealed locations (Anstis 2013).	***Possible*** Habitat conducive to this species is found within the survey area.

4. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations

A number of conclusions and recommendations are presented, with the specific intention of providing a comprehensive management structure to facilitate minimal impact to fauna during the clearing of vegetation and subsequent disturbance of habitats. The directives given by Fauna Spotter Catchers should embrace a “best practice” approach which includes implementation of proven specific management techniques for identified habitat types and compliance with legislation relevant to the activity.

Fauna management is presented here specific to EVNT fauna, general terrestrial and arboreal fauna and aquatic fauna. Although each is treated separately, overlap does occur within target techniques providing a comprehensive approach for target species of all conservation significance.

4.1 EVNT Fauna

It is not envisaged that any species, listed under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, other than those listed in Table 6, will require specific management during vegetation clearing activities.

However, specific management for those identified EVNT species will include targeted investigations immediately prior to vegetation removal activities on each day of clearing and subsequently whilst clearing takes place. Preliminary investigations will be supported by additional monitoring applied during clearing activities with a designated fauna spotter operating with each machine actively involved in vegetation or identified habitat disturbance. These should include the following:

Koala:

As favoured Koala food trees on site exceed a diameter of 100mm at 1.3 metres from the ground, requirements under the Koala Plan's 'Koala Habitat Area' provisions trigger the need for inspection and monitoring during vegetation clearing by a qualified Fauna Spotter.

Historically known to occur within the area the Koala will feature highly in daily search efforts with a dedicated and detailed methodology employed.

Direct observational methodology will include the following components:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas;
- Repeat observations made of single trees from numerous angles at repeated times throughout the clearing activities by the assigned fauna spotter.

In the event a Koala is detected; the Fauna Spotter will determine the appropriate course of action with exclusion zones implemented and alterations to the clearing plan discussed with the Site Supervisor. Once defined, these directions will be communicated to the plant operators and clearing will proceed in accordance with the recommendations made.

Changes to Koala management strategies highlighted in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* have resulted in particular conditions placed on vegetation clearance involving the removal of Koala food trees. These provisions entail an increased responsibility by developers and land clearance operators alike to ensure the welfare of potentially present Koalas in areas identified as having significance for the persistence of this species.

Where significance under planning instruments is assigned provisions may include the restriction of all clearance that directly interferes with any tree a Koala is residing in or surrounding trees that, when felled, may impact on the crown of the host tree. Koalas are to leave via their own volition through a corridor designated by the Fauna Spotter to the closest remaining suitable habitat.

Throughout this time, the Koala may not be interfered with by any means unless special dispensation has been sought through the appropriate government body or where the Koala is evidently in a state of compromised health. Only when Koalas have vacated a tree can clearance operations include the identified host tree and surrounding vegetation which composes the established exclusion zone. Recommendations made by the Fauna Spotter on site will embrace these provisions.

Greater Glider:

Although no Greater Gliders or dens were noted during the site survey, the cryptic nature of this species and the abundance of available feeding resources and suitable habitat trees would see probability for the species to utilise the site.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Greater Glider:

- Daily Inspection of hollow-bearing trees assigned for removal be conducted to detect potential nesting Gliders; involving 'Drip zone' searches at the base of suitable trees for the presence of Glider scat and inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Gliders;
- Trees found to contain or considered probable for nesting Greater Gliders are to be felled in a manner directed at minimising potential risk of injury to fauna, and hollows to be 'plugged' to prevent animals from escaping during the soft felling procedure.

Grey-headed Flying Fox:

Although no Flying Fox camps or roosts were noted during the site survey, the transient nature of this species and the abundance of available feeding resources would see probability for the species to intermittently utilise the site.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Grey-headed Flying Fox:

- Daily Inspection of trees assigned for removal be conducted to detect potential roosting Flying Foxes;
- Trees found to contain roosting Flying Foxes to be left standing and re assessed at the end of each days clearing. Being a transient species, the disturbance associated by the surrounding clearing is likely to see individuals fly off via its own volition come nightfall and not return the following morning, thus negating the need for direct disturbance.

Rainbow Bee-eater:

The site contains preferred habitat types with the potential to support nesting localities for the Rainbow Bee-eater.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Rainbow Bee-eater:

- Inspection daily of trees assigned for removal in areas of likely occurrence to detect potentially roosting birds;
- Observation of mature birds to ensure individuals are out of immediate felling zones;
- Inspection of potential burrows for nesting activity

Tusked Frog:

Habitats conducive to the presence of these amphibians are noted at several localities throughout the site. Subsequently, it is recommended that Inspection of these microhabitats be conducted prior to the disturbance of microhabitat to detect potentially occupant frogs.

A DES approved Fauna Spotter should be in attendance throughout all disturbance of vegetation associated with identified EVNT habitats. No clearing is to commence prior to the Fauna Spotter being satisfied all required investigations have been undertaken within the designated areas to be cleared.

4.2 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna

Overall the site contains medium value refugial opportunities for arboreal and terrestrial fauna species (see Section 3.1 and 3.2). The species expected within the site are likely to primarily reflect common fauna assemblages for the region however provisions are proposed directly for common fauna and species of conservation significance.

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a DES approved Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process. Terrestrial load reduction activities will be conducted ahead of the clearing front where possible. Fauna captured will be relocated to adjacent habitat consistent with the life history requirements of the species requiring translocation.

4.3 Aquatic Fauna

In the event dewatering is required the following recommendations are made to mitigate impacts to potentially occupant fauna:

- Inspection of banks, peripheral vegetation and other immediate terrestrial microhabitats;
- Identification of potential fauna values including: aquatic and sub-aquatic vegetation peripheral vegetation, logs, rocks, artificial structures, discarded rubbish and burrows;
- Targeted searched for frog egg deposition sites on debris, bank edges, water surface and vegetation.

4.4 Felling Procedures

Trees identified as having potential fauna values (such as hollows, fissures and exfoliating bark) will be clearly identified and subsequently marked for supervision during felling and inspected once felled. Efforts will be made to determine potentially occupant species by way of investigations for indicative signs (scats, scratchings and tracks) on the day(s) of clearing. Where no signs are found or potentially occupant species are undeterminable, machinery operators will be instructed to fell trees in a manner directed at minimising the potential risk of injury to fauna.

All identified micro habitats will be inspected via ground based observation and the direction of felling will be determined considering the safety of personnel, machinery and potentially occupant fauna. Felling procedures will see implementation of a soft felling technique specifically constructed by QFC to achieve minimal deceleration and impact upon felling. This will be achieved under direction of the Fauna Spotter present directly communicating with the plant operator(s).

5. References

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6. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values

Legend

Koala priority area

Core koala habitat area

Identified koala broad-hectare area

Locally refined koala habitat area

Road Crossing

Bridge

Tunnel

Road

Highway

Main

Local

Private

Railway

Cities and Towns

Attribution

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7. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

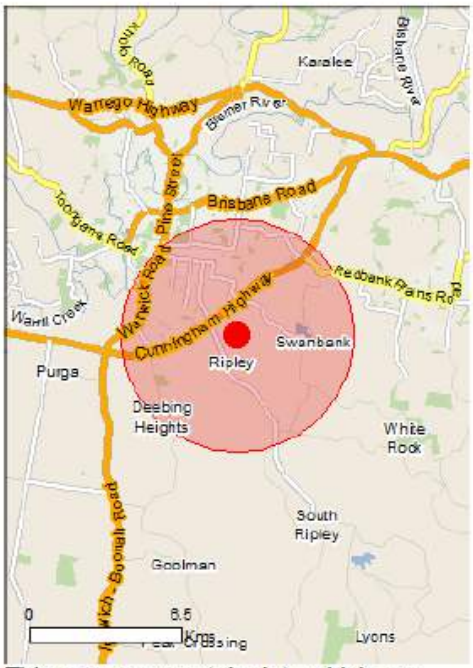
Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about Environment Assessments and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 03/12/21 14:53:52

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

Caveat
Acknowledgements



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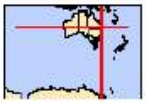

Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	38
Listed Migratory Species:	16

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	40
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar) [Resource Information]

Name	Proximity
Moreton bay	30 - 40km upstream

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Insects		
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Plants		
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [81858]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [Resource Information]

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

Name
Defence - IPSWICH TRAINING DEPOT

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat known to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus caballus Horse [5]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Feral deer Feral deer species in Australia [85733]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Anredera cordifolia Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine [2643]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus africanus Climbing Asparagus, Climbing Asparagus Fern [66907]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cabomba caroliniana Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dolichandra unguis-cati Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper [85119]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eichhornia crassipes Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily [13466]		Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lantana camara Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lycium ferocissimum African Boxthorn, Boxthorn [19235]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Opuntia spp. Prickly Pears [82753]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sagittaria platyphylla Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead [68483]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Senecio madagascariensis Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Solanum elaeagnifolium Silver Nightshade, Silver-leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Silver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf-nettle, Trompillo [12323]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ramphotyphlops braminus Flowerpot Blind Snake, Brahminy Blind Snake, Cacing Besi [1258]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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

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

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Coordinates

-27.6583 152.7885

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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8. Appendix C: Wildlife Online Extract

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: Animals
Type: Native
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -27.6570
Longitude: 152.7852
Distance: 5
Email: projects@qfc.com.au
Date submitted: Friday 03 Dec 2021 13:59:41
Date extracted: Friday 03 Dec 2021 14:00:05

The number of records retrieved = 373

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating tree frog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		19
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		23
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		10
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	emerald spotted treefrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Adelotus brevis*	tusked frog		V		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		36
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		7
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne coriacea*	red backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne raveni*	copper backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		14
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	yellow thornbill		C		3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza reguloides*	buff-rumped thornbill		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone mouki*	brown gerygone		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		18
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		12
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis citreogularis*	yellow-throated scrubwren		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		17
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		15
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		10
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	grey goshawk		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		11
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		8
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		11
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Pandion cristatus*	eastern osprey		SL		1
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		14
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		6
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal		C		5
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		14

Page 1 of 9
Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 03/12/2021 at 14:00:05

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		30
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		18
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		41
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		13
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	plumed whistling-duck		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	pink-eared duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Nettapus coromandelianus*	cotton pygmy-goose		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Spatula rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Tadorna tadornoides*	Australian shelduck		C		1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		18
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		3
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		8
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		8
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		6
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	Australasian bittern		E	E	1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		23
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Butorides striata*	striated heron		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		24
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		2
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	dusky woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		6
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus superciliosus*	white-browed woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		58
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		41
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		92
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		16
animals	birds	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	bush stone-curlew		C		2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		24
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella		C		3
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		32
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		76
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina tenuirostris*	cicadabird		C		5
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller		C		3
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		12
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing		C		5
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		28
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		8
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		39
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		6

Page 2 of 9
Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 03/12/2021 at 14:00:05

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Columba leucomela*	white-headed pigeon		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		14
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia striata*	peaceful dove		C		8
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia amboinensis*	brown cuckoo-dove		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		35
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		5
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		20
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		108
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		15
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		12
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		6
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cuculus optatus*	oriental cuckoo		SL		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		20
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		18
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		24
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		16
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia modesta*	plum-headed finch		C		2
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		12
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		34
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		2
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		3
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		12
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		5
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus*	peregrine falcon		C		4
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Dacelo leachii*	blue-winged kookaburra		C		5
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		57
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		4
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	red-backed kingfisher		C		2
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		21
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	white-backed swallow		C		2
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		35
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		13
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		5
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		9
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		1
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		56
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		23
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		34
animals	birds	Megaluridae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Megaluridae	*Megalurus gramineus*	little grassbird		C		5

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Megaluridae	*Megalurus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		13
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	eastern spinebill		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	little wattlebird		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		22
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		23
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		48
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		56
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		19
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		32
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		19
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		61
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater		C		9
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		25
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		65
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch		SL		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	restless flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		6
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch		SL		1
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		5
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		32
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		8
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		9
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		49
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		12
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		22
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		28
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	spotted pardalote		C		6
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		52/2
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		22
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		12
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		6
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica boodang*	scarlet robin		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica goodenovii*	red-capped robin		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		11
animals	birds	Phaethontidae	*Phaethon lepturus*	white-tailed tropicbird		SL		1/1
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		25
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		8
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		25
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		13
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix ypsilophora*	brown quail		C		9
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		18
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe		C		9
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		22
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		8
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		6
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian ringneck		C		5
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Glossopsitta concinna*	musk lorikeet		C		2
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	budgerigar		C		2
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Parvipsitta porphyrocephala*	purple-crowned lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		19
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		48
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Platycercus adscitus palliceps*	pale-headed rosella (southern form)		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella		C		2
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Psephotus pulcherrimus*	paradise parrot		PE	EX	1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		71
animals	birds	Psittacidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		40
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Cinclosoma punctatum*	spotted quail-thrush		C		3
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		10
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Amaurornis moluccana*	pale-vented bush-hen		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		19
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		28
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		6
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		17
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana fluminea*	Australian spotted crake		C		6
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana pusilla*	Baillon's crake		C		13
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana tabuensis*	spotless crake		C		6
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus himantopus*	black-winged stilt		C		11
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		35
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		60
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		SL		5
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted snipe		E	E	7
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		SL		9
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris melanotos*	pectoral sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		SL		6
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		SL		4
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		9
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox connivens*	barking owl		C		2
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		8
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		12
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		2
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		9

Page 5 of 9
Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 03/12/2021 at 14:00:05

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		20
animals	birds	Timaliidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		78
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix maculosus*	red-backed button-quail		C		2
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	painted button-quail		C		2
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto delicatula*	eastern barn owl		C		2
animals	insects	Aeshnidae	*Adversaeschna brevistyla*	blue-spotted hawker				1
animals	insects	Aeshnidae	*Anax papuensis*	Australian Emperor				1
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura heterosticta heterosticta*	common bluetail				1
animals	insects	Corduliidae	*Hemicordulia australiae*	Australian emerald				1
animals	insects	Corduliidae	*Hemicordulia continentalis*	fat-bellied emerald				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Ocybadistes walkeri sothis*	green grass-dart				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Suniana sunias rectivitta*	wide-brand grass-dart				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Toxidia peron*	dingy grass-skipper				1
animals	insects	Lestidae	*Austrolestes leda*	wandering ringtail				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Crocothemis nigrifrons*	black-headed skimmer				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Diplacodes bipunctata*	wandering percher				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Diplacodes haematodes*	scarlet percher				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Macrodiplax cora*	wandering pennant				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum caledonicum*	blue skimmer				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum sabina*	slender skimmer				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum villosovittatum*	fiery skimmer				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Pantala flavescens*	wandering glider				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Tramea loewii*	common glider				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Catopyrops florinda*					1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Prosotas dubiosa dubiosa*	purple line-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Psychonotis caelius taygetus*	small green-banded blue				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Zizina otis labradus*	common grass-blue (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Acraea andromacha andromacha*	glasswing				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				5
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus petilia*	lesser wanderer				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus sp.*					1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	common crow				8
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypocysta adiante adiante*	orange ringlet				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	meadow argus				3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	evening brown				8
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Phaedyma shepherdi shepherdi*	white-banded plane (southern subspecies)				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala hamata hamata*	blue tiger				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa kershawi*	Australian painted lady				2
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Cressida cressida cressida*	clearwing swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium choredon*	blue triangle				6
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium eurypylus lycaon*	pale triangle				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus*					1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				3

Page 6 of 9
Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 03/12/2021 at 14:00:05

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio anactus*	dainty swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio demoleus sthenelus*	chequered swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Belenois java teutonia*	caper white				5
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia gorgophone gorgophone*	yellow migrant				3
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona*	lemon migrant				9
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pyranthe crokera*	white migrant				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Cepora perimale scyllara*	caper gull (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias argenthona argenthona*	scarlet jezebel				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias nigrina*	black jezebel				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias nysa nysa*	yellow-spotted jezebel (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe*	large grass-yellow				5
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema smilax*	small grass-yellow				1
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus flavipes flavipes*	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)		C		2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale		C		1
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	yellow-bellied sheathtail bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		5
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus sp.*			C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		9
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		3
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*	eastern bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	white-striped freetail bat		C		8
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus lumsdenae*	northern free-tailed bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		3
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps sensu lato*	sugar glider		C		4
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		6
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus sp.*			C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		12
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		V	V	212
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Petauroides armillatus*	central greater glider		E	V	1/1
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	common ringtail possum		C		2
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox		C		21
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	20
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		8
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus morio*	chocolate wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Myotis macropus*	large-footed myotis		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus gouldi*	Gould's long-eared bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens sp. (Parnaby)*	central-eastern broad-nosed bat		C		1

Page 7 of 9
Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 03/12/2021 at 14:00:05

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus troughtoni*	eastern cave bat		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis agassizii*	Agassiz's glassfish				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla australis*	southern shortfin eel				9
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel				16
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus marjoriae*	silverstreak hardyhead				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*	flyspecked hardyhead				4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Clupeidae	*Nematalosa erebi*	bony bream				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Gobiomorphus australis*	striped gudgeon				10
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris compressa*	empire gudgeon				11
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				13
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris klunzingeri*	western carp gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris sp.*					1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon grandiceps*	flathead gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia duboulayi*	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Mugilidae	*Mugil cephalus*	sea mullet				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Tandanus tandanus*	freshwater catfish				4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Pseudomugilidae	*Pseudomugil signifer*	Pacific blue eye				5
animals	ray-finned fishes	Retropinnidae	*Retropinna semoni*	Australian smelt				5
animals	ray-finned fishes	Scorpaenidae	*Notesthes robusta*	bullrout				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	spangled perch				8
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		8
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		15
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		6
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina expansa*	broad-shelled river turtle		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		3
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		11
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Diplodactylus vittatus*	wood gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Brachyurophis australis*	coral snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake		C		3
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis krefftii*	dwarf crowned snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia psammophis*	yellow-faced whipsnake		C		3
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		6
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Hemiaspis signata*	black-bellied swamp snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		9
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra dubia*	dubious dtella		C		4
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Delma plebeia*	common delma		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		6/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis*	open-litter rainbow skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis sensu lato*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia martini*	dark bar-sided skink		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		10
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus		C		8
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis amicula*	friendly sunskink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		10
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides*	eastern blue-tongued lizard		C		6
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		3
animals	uncertain	Indeterminate	*Indeterminate*	Unknown or Code Pending				3

CODES

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

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

October 2021

Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey

Hayfield Estate (Stages 6-9)
352 Ripley Road, Ripley, Queensland

Report prepared for CCA Winslow

Report prepared by

QLD Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd

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Title:	Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey Hayfield Estate (Stages 6-9) – 352 Ripley Road, Ripley Queensland
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Contents

1. Introduction 4

1.1 Project Background 4

1.2 Current Permits and Authorities 5

2. Methodology 5

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus* 6

3. Findings 7

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features 7

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features 14

3.3 Aquatic Habitat Features 21

3.4 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) Species 22

4. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations 23

4.1 EVNT Fauna 23

4.2 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna 26

4.3 Aquatic Fauna 26

4.4 Felling Procedures 26

5. References 27

6. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values 28

7. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report 30

8. Appendix C: Wildlife Online Extract 42

1. Introduction

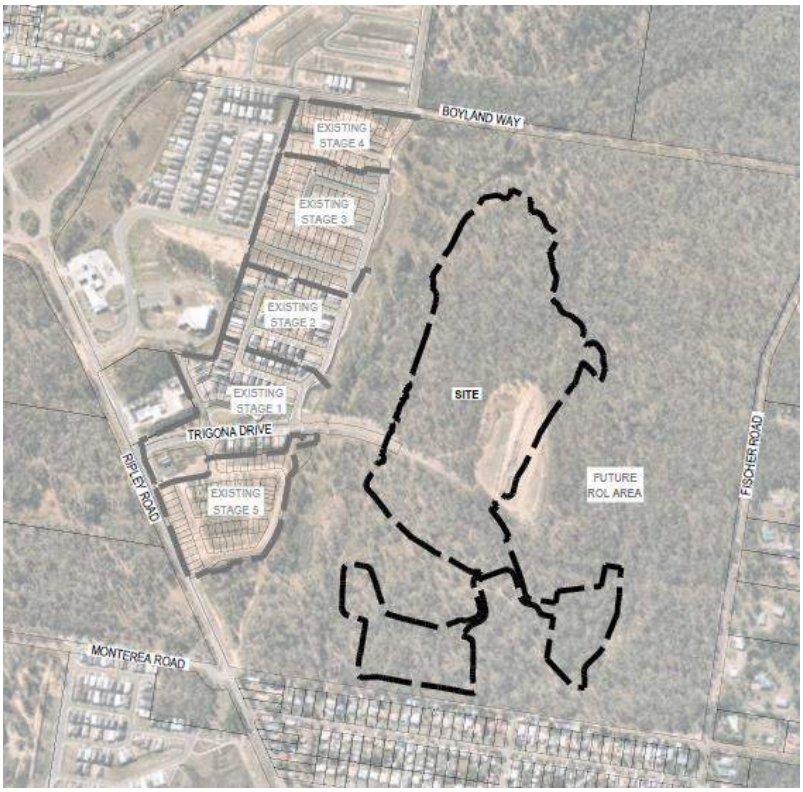
1.1 Project Background

Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by CCA Winslow to conduct a Fauna Spotter Catcher Pre-clearance and Habitat Values Survey and present a subsequent report for Hayfield Estate Stages 6-9 at 352 Ripley Road, Ripley, Queensland. The site location is presented in Map 1.

The objective of this report is to summarise the existing fauna values present and assign mitigatory strategies applicable to probable species likely to be encountered during the clearing of identified habitats throughout or within specific localities of the site. Fauna species both common and of elevated conservation value have been considered within the parameters of onsite investigations and, where provided to QFC, include review of current fauna and floristic reports that may influence the assemblages expected to utilise the micro habitats evident within the site.

This review encompasses species identified under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Further consideration is given, where applicable, to species of iconic, cultural and/or regional significance identified under commonwealth, state or local planning instruments aimed at the persistence of biodiversity values within the area.

Map 1: **Locality Plan**



Source: Extracted from Proposed Residential Development: Bulk Earthworks 'Hayfield' future stages 6-9 352 Ripley Road, Ripley - Cover Plan (PeakUrban Pty Ltd, 2021)

1.2 Current Permits and Authorities

All activities conducted during the site investigations were implemented under the provisions of several permits issued to Queensland Fauna Consultancy Pty Ltd by the Department of Environment and Science (DES), formerly the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP), and the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI). These permits and additional authorities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: **Current Permits and authorities issued to QFC**

Permit/Authorisation	Permit Number	Expiry Date
Damage Mitigation Permit	WA0018804	10th November 2022
Rehabilitation Permit	WA0026789	16th September 2023
Scientific Purposes Permit	WA0032325	3rd March 2026
Scientific User Registration	Registration Number 589	27th February 2022
Animal Ethics	CA 2019/02/1259	27th February 2022
General Fisheries Permit	207015	16th April 2023

These permits and approvals enable QFC to conduct the investigation, observation and relocation of protected animals exposed to disturbance due to infrastructure expansion resulting in the destruction of natural and artificial habitats.

2. Methodology

A site inspection was carried out on 21st October 2021 by Qld Fauna Consultancy. A standard set of observational techniques aimed at maximising the detection of fauna and the probable habitats they may occupy were employed to ascertain and identify the current fauna values throughout the project area. Where species of elevated conservation significance where foreseen as potentially present targeted searches were instigated to further evaluate individual species habitat.

Due to the habitat variability expressed across the development site the composition of investigations may include a range of features that entail specific components indicative of the presence of particular species or faunal groups. This may include where evident, observation of activity or signs of both historical and current use.

These may include but are not limited to the following:

- Identification of terrestrial microhabitats such as ground hollows, rock, burrows, leaf litter, stands of heavy vegetation, fallen branches and bark exfoliations;
- Identification of arboreal micro habitats including basal, trunk and limb hollows, tree fissures, bark exfoliates and arboreal termitaria;
- Identification of constructed arboreal micro habitats including bird nests and Ringtail Possum dreys;
- Artificial habitats including but not limited to ornamental gardens, discarded rubbish, human dwellings and other infrastructure;
- Observation and investigation of aquatic habitats including dams, soaks, creeks, rivers and seasonally inundated vegetation communities. Artificial aquatic habitats may include constructed drains and culverts. Further components of interest include bank profiles and undercuts, submerged and/or exposed timber and rock, immediate aquatic and riparian vegetation, surfacing animals, nesting and/or feeding birds;
- Direct observation of active or exposed fauna within terrestrial, aquatic and arboreal habitats;
- Identification of scats, tracks and scratchings to determine fauna potentially present or to have historically utilised the site for either transient or longer-term life history purposes.

2.1 Specific methodology for Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Due to specific requirements and the cryptic nature of the Koala the following techniques were employed to assist in ascertaining the current and historical presence/absence status of the species at the site:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas.

3. Findings

The findings endeavor to demarcate the existing habitat profiles and the features present into three distinct groups: terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic. All habitat features present onsite are noted, however it is probable additional features will be present with these being accounted for during the Fauna Spotter Catcher process to be applied to all vegetation clearing across the site.

3.1 Terrestrial Habitat Features

The terrestrial fauna values of the site consist of a variety of different components and microhabitat features. This included an open low-level understorey of Eucalypt, Acacia, and Soap Tree *Alphitonia excelsa* regrowth (Figure 1), with sections exhibiting dense cover provided by dense grass (Figure 2) and weed species such as Lantana *Lantana camara* (Figure 3), Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis* (Figure 4), and Blue Heliotrope *Heliotropium amplexicaule* (Figure 5). Dense leaf litter and basal bark exfoliations (Figure 6 to Figure 8) also feature on site, being present in abundance and at variable depths, providing refugial opportunities and microhabitat connectivity that can be exploited by many different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species.

The site is also exhibitive of scattered woody debris (Figure 9 and Figure 10), vegetative debris (Figure 11), hollow logs (Figure 12 and Figure 13), timber stockpiles (Figure 14), scattered rocks and rock piles (Figure 15 and Figure 16), providing refugial and foraging opportunities, and a contributory factor to the provision of a variety of thermal and moisture gradients that can be exploited by a number of different native terrestrial vertebrate and invertebrate species. Artificial debris is also present in the locality, adding to its potential habitat value for resident and transient fauna (Figure 17 to Figure 19).

Terrestrial termite mounds also feature on site (Figure 20 to Figure 22), however no mounds exhibited excavations at the time of the inspection. Mulch piles present on site may provide refugial and egg deposition opportunities for a number of common reptile species (Figure 23 to Figure 24).

Several burrows were identified during the inspection (Figure 25 to Figure 27). The burrows did not appear active at the time of the inspection, however further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. Burrow constructing species likely to occur on site include the Striated Pardalote *Striatus pardalotus*, Spotted Pardalote *Striatus punctatus,* and Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (sighted during the inspection). Soil stockpiles present on site also provide burrowing opportunities for such species.

A pair of White-throated Nightjars *Eurostopodus mystacalis* were flushed from an open area of dense leaf litter and ground timber during the inspection. Upon further inspection of the area, a chick was located (Figure 28). The chick was taken to RSPCA Wildlife Hospital in Wacol as clearing activities are due to commence in the coming week and the chick would not be flying by this time. Due to the cryptic nature of the species, and inability to relocate and reunite due to their nocturnal habits, the decision was made to remove the chick during the pre-clearance inspection while it was visible.

Mammal assemblages may comprise both native and introduced species. The Red-necked Wallaby *Notamacropus rufogriseus* was sighted during the inspection, and macropod scat was present throughout the site (Figure 29). Other native mammals which may occur on site include the Northern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon macrourus,* which may be present in localities with significant vegetative ground cover.

These features collectively contribute to the potential presence of a wide variety of native fauna species utilising the area for refugial, foraging and other resource. Probable species include the Wall Skink *Cryptoblepharus pulcher*, Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis delicata*, Dubious dtella *Gehyra dubia*, Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua scincoides*, Eastern Bearded Dragon *Pogona barbata*, Lace Monitor *Varanus varius,* Common Tree Snake *Dendrelaphis punctulata,* Eastern Brown Snake *Pseudonaja textilis*, Yellow-faced Whip Snake *Demansia psammophis*, Coastal Carpet Python *Morelia spilota mcdowelli*.

GPS coordinates for identified terrestrial habitat features of interest are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: **Localities for identified terrestrial habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Burrows	-27.660829, 152.787324
2	Roosting White-throated Nightjar pair with chick	-27.6628829, 152.7878731

Figure 1: Acacia, Eucalypt and Soap Tree regrowth

Figure 2: Dense grass

Figure 3: Lantana *Lantana camara*

Figure 4: Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis*

Figure 5: Blue Heliotrope *Heliotropium amplexicaule*

Figure 6: Dense leaf litter

Figure 7: Bark exfoliations

Figure 8: Bark exfoliations

Figure 9: Woody debris

Figure 10: Woody debris

Figure 11: Vegetative debris

Figure 12: Hollow log

Figure 13: Hollow log

Figure 14: Timber stockpile

Figure 15: Artificial debris

Figure 16: Artificial debris

Figure 17: Artificial debris

Figure 18: Rock pile

Figure 19: Rock pile

Figure 20: Terrestrial termite mound

Figure 21: Terrestrial termite mound

Figure 22: Terrestrial termite mound

Figure 23: Mulch piles

Figure 24: Mulch piles

Figure 25: Burrows

Figure 26: Burrows

Figure 27: Burrows

Figure 28: White-throated Nightjar chick *Eurostopodus mystacalis*

Figure 29: Macropod scat

3.2 Arboreal Habitat Features

The clearance site consists predominantly of regrowth Eucalypt woodland (Figure 30 to Figure 34). Onsite trees exhibit potential feeding and nesting resources for a number of bird and mammal species. The intermittent contiguous canopy structure (Figure 35) within some of the vegetation represented may be facilitative of arboreal progression for species such as Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*, Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus,* and Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis.*

A number of hollow-bearing trees, stags, hollow stumps, and fissures are present in the clearance area (Figure 36 to Figure 43) which may provide habitat opportunities for arboreal mammals, reptiles and parrots. Exfoliating bark on tree trunks (Figure 44 and Figure 45) may provide refugial opportunities for reptile species including skinks and geckos.

Arboreal termite mounds are also common across the site (Figure 46 and Figure 47), with numerous mounds exhibiting excavations (Figure 48 to Figure 50). A number of suitable mounds were located with the potential for use as egg deposition and incubation sites by species such as the Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae,* Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus* and Lace Monitor *Varanus varius.* Common Brushtail Possums *Trichosurus vulpecula* have also been known to utilise these features for shelter where hollows are not readily available.

A native stingless bee hive *Tetragonula sp.* was identified within a tree trunk (Figure 51), with recommendations made to salvage and relocate the hive during the clearing process where practicable.

No avian nests or Possum dreys were located during the inspection however the dense vegetation structure in some areas may have concealed visibility and further inspections are recommended immediately prior to clearing commencement. Possum activity was evident in the form of scat at the base of a hollow-bearing tree (Figure 52). A number of avian species were observed utilising the site at the time of the inspection (foraging or perching) these species are presented in Table 4.

Suitable vegetation communities containing both feeding and roosting resources for the Grey-headed Flying-Fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* occur on and adjacent to the clearance site.

Koala food trees located in the clearance area include *Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia, E. crebra, Corymbia intermedia, C. tesselaris, Angophora leiocarpa* and *Lophostemon suaveolens.* However, no evidence was observed to indicate recent use of these trees by koalas. No koala scats were found during 'drip zone' searches and characteristic scratchings were not found during trunk investigations. A Koala habitat values map for the clearance area is presented in Appendix A.

GPS coordinates for identified arboreal habitat features of interest are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Localities for identified arboreal habitat features

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Native Stingless Bee Hive (*Tetragonula sp.*)	-27.6585888, 152.7870834

Figure 30: Site overview

Figure 31: Site overview

Figure 32: Site overview

Figure 33: Site overview

Figure 34: Site overview

Figure 35: Contiguous canopy structure

Figure 36: Hollow-bearing tree

Figure 37: Hollow-bearing tree

Figure 38: Hollow-bearing tree

Figure 39: Stag tree

Figure 40: Stag tree

Figure 41: Hollow stump

Figure 42: Hollow stump

Figure 43: Fissure

Figure 44: Exfoliating bark

Figure 45: Exfoliating bark

Figure 46: Arboreal termite mound

Figure 47: Arboreal termite mound

Figure 48: Arboreal termite mound with excavations

Figure 49: Arboreal termite mound with excavation

Figure 50: Arboreal termite mound with excavations

Figure 51: Native stingless bee hive *Tetragonula sp.*

Figure 52: Possum scat

Table 4: **Arboreal Fauna Species Observed**

Number	Common Name and *Scientific Name*
1	Australian Magpie *Carticus tibicen*
2	Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*
3	Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus*
4	Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*
5	Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae*
6	Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*
7	Torresian Crow *Corvus orru*
8	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*
9	Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*
10	Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus*
11	Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*
12	Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*
13	Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae*
14	Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*
15	Red-backed Fairy-wren *Malurus melanocephalus*
16	Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*
17	Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus*
18	Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*
19	Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora*
20	Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*
21	Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatas*
22	Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis*
23	White-throated Nightjar *Eurostopodus mystacalis*

3.3 Aquatic Habitat Features

An area with large pools of water is present within the clearance area due to recent rain events (Figure 53 and Figure 54). Native species may exploit the various microhabitats present by such an environmental feature, particularly during times of rainfall, including the Striped Marsh Frog *Limnodynsates peronii,* Striped Rocket Frog *Litoria nasuta*, Eastern Sedgefrog *Litoria Fallax*, Graceful Treefrog *Litoria gracilenta,* Green Tree Frog *Litoria caerulea,* Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis,* and various mammals and birds as a water resource.

GPS coordinates for identified aquatic habitat features are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: **Localities for identified aquatic habitat features**

Number	Habitat Feature	GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
1	Pooled Water	-27.658834, 152.7870648

Figure 53: Pooled water

Figure 54: Pooled water

3.4 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) Species

It is not envisaged that any EVNT fauna species will be detrimentally impacted by the proposed works. However, five species identified within the Online EPBC Protected Matters Report (Appendix B) and the Queensland Government Wildlife Online Search Tool (Appendix C) were considered possible to occur within the site and will require further mitigation during clearing activities.

Although evidence was not found during the site inspection of recent Koala use, the species has previously been recorded in the area. The site contains habitat identified as Core Koala Habitat under the Koala Habitat in South East Queensland mapping sourced from the Queensland Globe online search tool (see Appendix A).

It is advised that dedicated methodologies be employed by a qualified Fauna Spotter specific to the detection of these identified species prior to vegetation clearing activities.

Table 6: **Significant species deemed possible to occur within the clearance survey area**

Common Name **Scientific Name**	**Species Information**	**Likelihood of Occurrence within the Clearance Survey area**
Mammals		
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Vulnerable	Inhabits a range of open forest and woodland communities which may include any of the following noted food trees: *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Melaleuca*, *Angophora* and *Lophostemon*.	***Possible*** Known food trees for the transient Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus)* occur on the clearance site and the species is well documented within the area.
Greater Glider *Petauroides volans* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Least Concern	The Greater Glider lives in a variety of Eucalypt-dominated habitats, feeding almost exclusively on eucalypt leaves. Dens are constructed in suitable hollow-bearing trees with the breeding season occurring from March to June (Strahan R (ed) 1995).	***Possible*** Suitable vegetation communities containing both feeding and nesting resources occur on and adjacent to the clearance site.
Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* **EPBC:** Vulnerable **NCA:** Least Concern	The Grey-headed Flying-Fox roosts in aggregations of various sizes on exposed branches, commonly of emergent trees. Roost sites are typically located near water, such as lakes, rivers or the coast. Habitat includes open forests, woodlands, urban parks and gardens.	***Possible*** Suitable vegetation communities containing both feeding and roosting resources occur on and adjacent to the clearance site.

Birds		
Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* **EPBC:** Migratory **NCA:** Special Least Concern	Breeds from August to January (Higgins 1999; Boland 2004). The nest is located in an enlarged chamber at the end of long burrow or tunnel (Comrie-Smith 1930; Morris 1977), in flat or sloping ground, in the banks of rivers, creeks or dams, in roadside cuttings, in the walls of gravel pits or quarries, in mounds of gravel, or in cliff faces (Forshaw and Cooper 1987; Lill 1993; Higgins 1999; Boland 2004).	***Present*** Habitat conducive to this species is found within the survey area and the species was sighted during the inspection.
Amphibians		
Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis* **EPBC:** Not Listed **NCA:** Vulnerable	Inhabits permanent ponds and streams within rainforests, wet to dry forests and farmland areas (Anstis 2013). Nests are constructed under leaf litter, vegetation or logs at the edge of ponds or stream pools in concealed locations (Anstis 2013).	***Possible*** Habitat conducive to this species is found within the survey area.

4. Assessment, Conclusion and Fauna Management Recommendations

A number of conclusions and recommendations are presented, with the specific intention of providing a comprehensive management structure to facilitate minimal impact to fauna during the clearing of vegetation and subsequent disturbance of habitats. The directives given by Fauna Spotter Catchers should embrace a “best practice” approach which includes implementation of proven specific management techniques for identified habitat types and compliance with legislation relevant to the activity.

Fauna management is presented here specific to EVNT fauna, general terrestrial and arboreal fauna and aquatic fauna. Although each is treated separately, overlap does occur within target techniques providing a comprehensive approach for target species of all conservation significance.

4.1 EVNT Fauna

It is not envisaged that any species, listed under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, other than those listed in Table 6, will require specific management during vegetation clearing activities.

However, specific management for those identified EVNT species will include targeted investigations immediately prior to vegetation removal activities on each day of clearing and subsequently whilst clearing takes place. Preliminary investigations will be supported by additional monitoring applied during clearing activities with a designated fauna spotter operating with each machine actively involved in vegetation or identified habitat disturbance. These should include the following:

Koala:

As favoured Koala food trees on site exceed a diameter of 100mm at 1.3 metres from the ground, requirements under the Koala Plan's 'Koala Habitat Area' provisions trigger the need for inspection and monitoring during vegetation clearing by a qualified Fauna Spotter.

Historically known to occur within the area the Koala will feature highly in daily search efforts with a dedicated and detailed methodology employed.

Direct observational methodology will include the following components:

- Use of binoculars to inspect the crown, forks and trunk of trees for individuals currently occupying the site;
- 'Drip zone' searches at the base of known food trees for the presence of scats to a radius equal to that of the crown of individual trees;
- Inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Koalas;
- Repeat observations made of single trees from numerous angles at repeated times throughout the clearing activities by the assigned fauna spotter.

In the event a Koala is detected; the Fauna Spotter will determine the appropriate course of action with exclusion zones implemented and alterations to the clearing plan discussed with the Site Supervisor. Once defined, these directions will be communicated to the plant operators and clearing will proceed in accordance with the recommendations made.

Changes to Koala management strategies highlighted in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* have resulted in particular conditions placed on vegetation clearance involving the removal of Koala food trees. These provisions entail an increased responsibility by developers and land clearance operators alike to ensure the welfare of potentially present Koalas in areas identified as having significance for the persistence of this species.

Where significance under planning instruments is assigned provisions may include the restriction of all clearance that directly interferes with any tree a Koala is residing in or surrounding trees that, when felled, may impact on the crown of the host tree. Koalas are to leave via their own volition through a corridor designated by the Fauna Spotter to the closest remaining suitable habitat.

Throughout this time, the Koala may not be interfered with by any means unless special dispensation has been sought through the appropriate government body or where the Koala is evidently in a state of compromised health. Only when Koalas have vacated a tree can clearance operations include the identified host tree and surrounding vegetation which composes the established exclusion zone. Recommendations made by the Fauna Spotter on site will embrace these provisions.

Greater Glider:

Although no Greater Gliders or dens were noted during the site survey, the cryptic nature of this species and the abundance of available feeding resources and suitable habitat trees would see probability for the species to utilise the site.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Greater Glider:

- Daily Inspection of hollow-bearing trees assigned for removal be conducted to detect potential nesting Gliders; involving 'Drip zone' searches at the base of suitable trees for the presence of Glider scat and inspection of trunks for scratchings indicative of use by Gliders;
- Trees found to contain or considered probable for nesting Greater Gliders are to be felled in a manner directed at minimising potential risk of injury to fauna, and hollows to be 'plugged' to prevent animals from escaping during the soft felling procedure.

Grey-headed Flying Fox:

Although no Flying Fox camps or roosts were noted during the site survey, the transient nature of this species and the abundance of available feeding resources would see probability for the species to intermittently utilise the site.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Grey-headed Flying Fox:

- Daily Inspection of trees assigned for removal be conducted to detect potential roosting Flying Foxes;
- Trees found to contain roosting Flying Foxes to be left standing and re assessed at the end of each days clearing. Being a transient species, the disturbance associated by the surrounding clearing is likely to see individuals fly off via its own volition come nightfall and not return the following morning, thus negating the need for direct disturbance.

Rainbow Bee-eater:

The site contains preferred habitat types with the potential to support nesting localities for the Rainbow Bee-eater.

The following recommendations are made for management of potentially occurring Rainbow Bee-eater:

- Inspection daily of trees assigned for removal in areas of likely occurrence to detect potentially roosting birds;
- Observation of mature birds to ensure individuals are out of immediate felling zones;
- Inspection of potential burrows for nesting activity

Tusked Frog:

Habitats conducive to the presence of these amphibians are noted at several localities throughout the site. Subsequently, it is recommended that Inspection of these microhabitats be conducted prior to the disturbance of microhabitat to detect potentially occupant frogs.

A DES approved Fauna Spotter should be in attendance throughout all disturbance of vegetation associated with identified EVNT habitats. No clearing is to commence prior to the Fauna Spotter being satisfied all required investigations have been undertaken within the designated areas to be cleared.

4.2 General Terrestrial and Arboreal Fauna

Overall the site contains medium-high value refugial opportunities for arboreal and terrestrial fauna species (see Section 3.1 and 3.2). The species expected within the site are likely to primarily reflect common fauna assemblages for the region however provisions are proposed directly for common fauna and species of conservation significance.

It is advised that all identified fauna habitats onsite be inspected by a DES approved Fauna Spotter prior to vegetation clearing and all vegetation removal activities be supervised during the clearing process. Terrestrial load reduction activities will be conducted ahead of the clearing front where possible. Fauna captured will be relocated to adjacent habitat consistent with the life history requirements of the species requiring translocation.

4.3 Aquatic Fauna

In the event dewatering is required the following recommendations are made to mitigate impacts to potentially occupant fauna:

- Inspection of banks, peripheral vegetation and other immediate terrestrial microhabitats;
- Identification of potential fauna values including: aquatic and sub-aquatic vegetation peripheral vegetation, logs, rocks, artificial structures, discarded rubbish and burrows;
- Targeted searched for frog egg deposition sites on debris, bank edges, water surface and vegetation.

4.4 Felling Procedures

Trees identified as having potential fauna values (such as hollows, fissures and exfoliating bark) will be clearly identified and subsequently marked for supervision during felling and inspected once felled. Efforts will be made to determine potentially occupant species by way of investigations for indicative signs (scats, scratchings and tracks) on the day(s) of clearing. Where no signs are found or potentially occupant species are undeterminable, machinery operators will be instructed to fell trees in a manner directed at minimising the potential risk of injury to fauna.

All identified micro habitats will be inspected via ground-based observation and the direction of felling will be determined considering the safety of personnel, machinery and potentially occupant fauna. Felling procedures will see implementation of a soft felling technique specifically constructed by QFC to achieve minimal deceleration and impact upon felling. This will be achieved under direction of the Fauna Spotter present directly communicating with the plant operator(s).

5. References

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6. Appendix A: Koala Habitat Values

Legend

Koala priority area

Core koala habitat area

Identified koala broad-hectare area

Locally refined koala habitat area

Road crossing

Bridge

Tunnel

Road

Highway

Main

Local

Private

Cities and Towns

Railway

Road Crossing

Bridge

Tunnel

Road

Highway

Main

Local

Private

Attribution

Maxar

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7. Appendix B: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

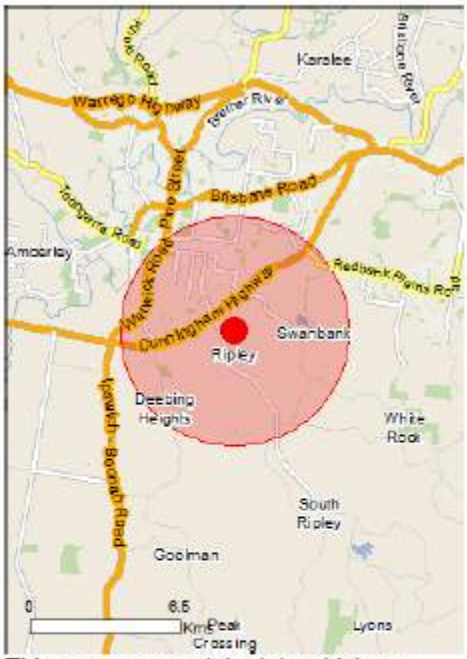
Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about Environment Assessments and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 22/10/21 15:25:59

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

Caveat
Acknowledgements



This map may contain data which are ©Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2015

Coordinates
Buffer: 5.0Km

Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	38
Listed Migratory Species:	16

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	34
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar) [Resource Information]

Name	Proximity
Moreton bay	30 - 40km upstream

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Swamp Tea-tree (Melaleuca irbyana) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Insects		
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Plants		
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [81858]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [Resource Information]

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

Name
Defence - IPSWICH TRAINING DEPOT

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species

[Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat known to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Feral deer Feral deer species in Australia [85733]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Cabomba caroliniana Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eichhornia crassipes Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily [13466]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lantana camara Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Opuntia spp. Prickly Pears [82753]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Parkinsonia aculeata Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Senecio madagascariensis Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Solanum elaeagnifolium Silver Nightshade, Silver-leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Silver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf-nettle, Trompillo [12323]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ramphotyphlops braminus Flowerpot Blind Snake, Brahminy Blind Snake, Cacing Besi [1258]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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

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

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Coordinates

-27.6595 152.7866

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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Canberra City ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

8. Appendix C: Wildlife Online Extract

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: Animals
Type: Native
Queensland status: Rare and threatened species
Records: All
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.6595
Longitude: 152.7866
Distance: 5
Email: jasmine@qfc.com.au
Date submitted: Friday 22 Oct 2021 14:26:02
Date extracted: Friday 22 Oct 2021 14:30:04

The number of records retrieved = 4

Disclaimer
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The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility for information contained in this product and all liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you may incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way for any reason.
Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.
The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted snipe		E	E	7
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		V	V	192

CODES

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

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

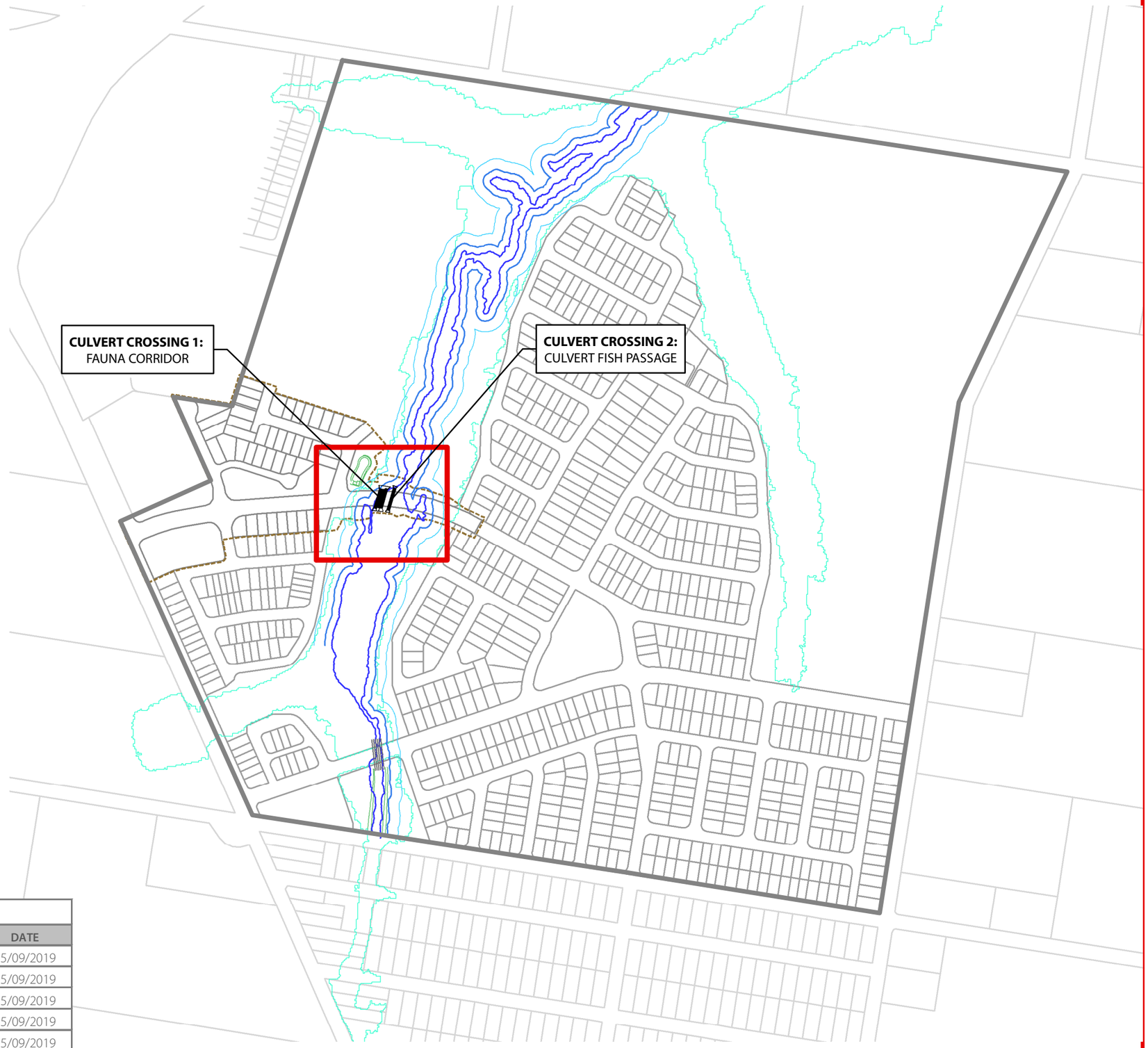
Page 1 of 1
Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 22/10/2021 at 14:30:04

Appendix C

Fauna Movement Plan

RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

FAUNA MOVEMENT PLAN



PLAN SET				
SHEET NO.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE	DATE
1	8844 E 01 FMP D	Cover sheet	D	25/09/2019
2	8844 E 02 FMP D	Culvert (1) and (2) context	D	25/09/2019
3	8844 E 03 FMP D	Fauna movement details (Culvert 1)	D	25/09/2019
4	8844 E 04 FMP D	Fauna movement details (Planting)	D	25/09/2019
5	8844 E 05 FMP D	Fauna movement details (Culvert 2)	D	25/09/2019

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phone 1300 123 SHG web www.saundershavill.com

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REFERENCES:

Engineering drawings (PEAKURBAN 2018)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	26/10/2018	Client Draft	MS
B	31/10/2018	Client edits	JG
C	29/11/2018	IR Response	JG
D	25/09/2019	IR Response	AH

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters 1:6,000 @ A3

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS

PROJECT: 352 - 396 Ripley Road Ripley (3/SP237241)

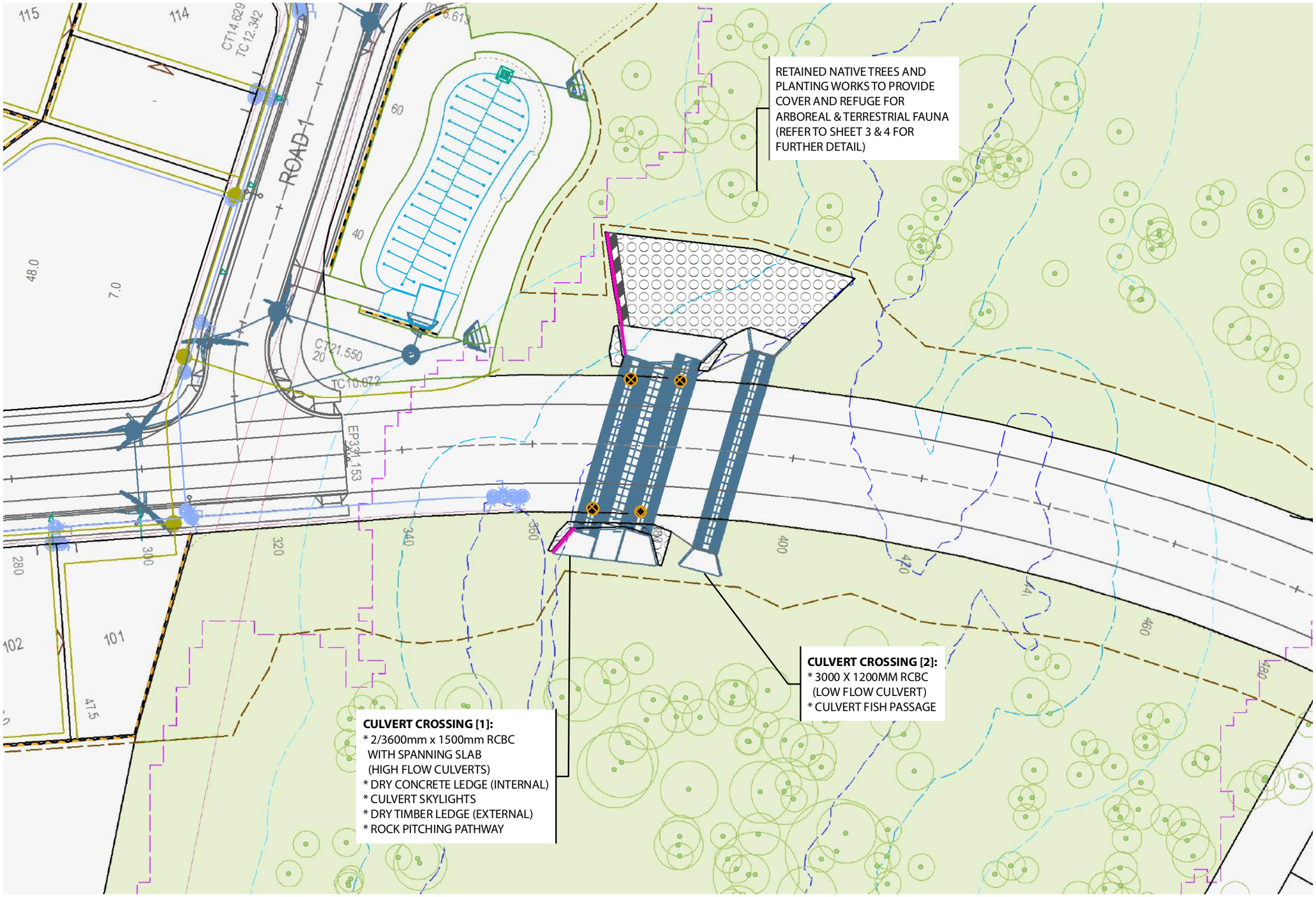
environmental management

PLAN OF: COVER SHEET

DATE:	25/09/2019	CHECKED:	AH
CLIENT REF.:	8844	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No.:	8844 E 01 FMP D		

RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

FAUNA MOVEMENT PLAN - DESIGN LAYOUT



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Legend

- Design lots
- Road / footpath
- Drainage basin
- Drainage - stormwater
- Drainage - rainwater
- Services - sewer
- Services - water
- Services - Electrical
- Landscaping
- Works boundary
- Earthwork / batter
- Retaining wall
- Dry ledge
- Top of bank (ground-truthed)
- 10m buffer
- 25m buffer
- Q100 boundary line
- Pedestrian links
- Development footprint
- Stormwater rock protection
- Rock pitching pathway
- Culvert skylight
- Tree to be retained (w/TPZ)

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C	29/11/2018	IR Response	JG
D	25/09/2019	IR Response	AH

0 5 10 20 30 40 m
1:600 @ A3

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS

PROJECT: 352 - 396 Ripley Road Ripley (3/SP237241)

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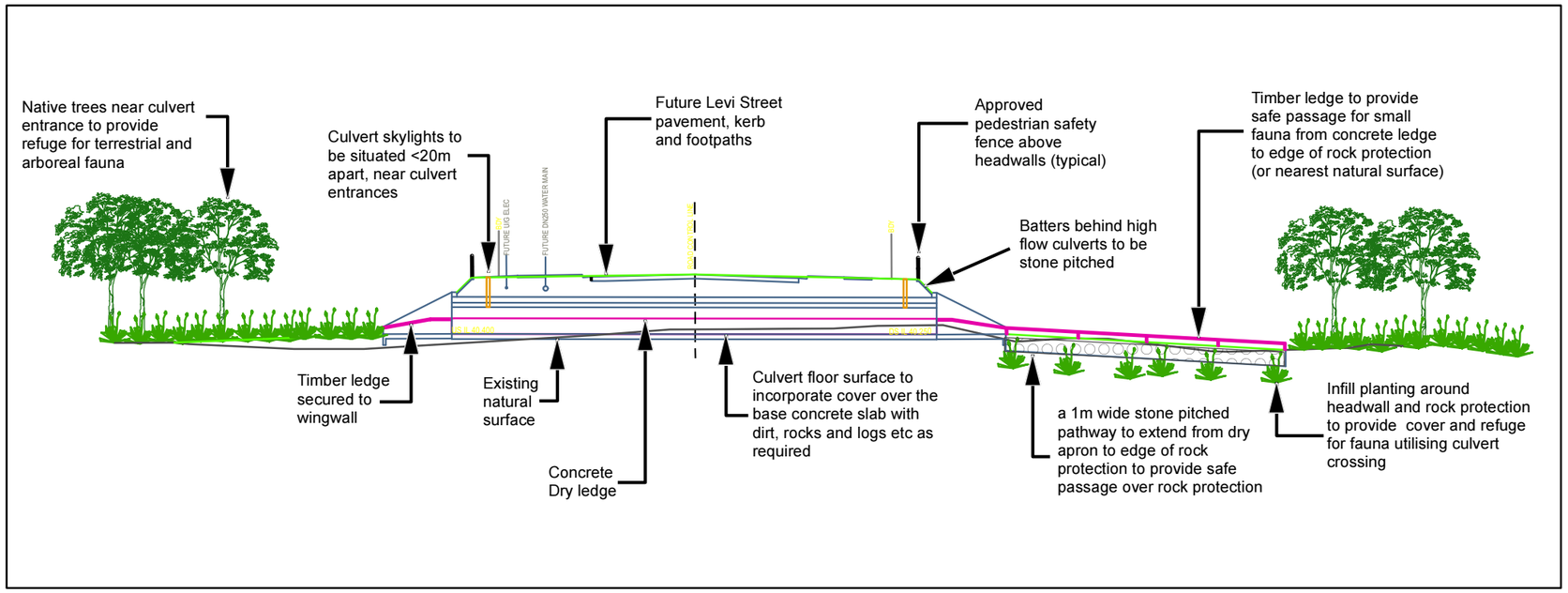
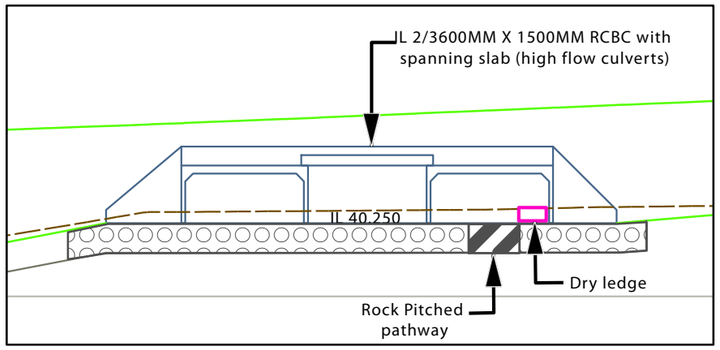
PLAN OF: DESIGN LAYOUT

DATE: 25/09/2019 CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844 DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E 02 FMP D

RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

FAUNA MOVEMENT PLAN - CULVERT (1) FAUNA CORRIDOR

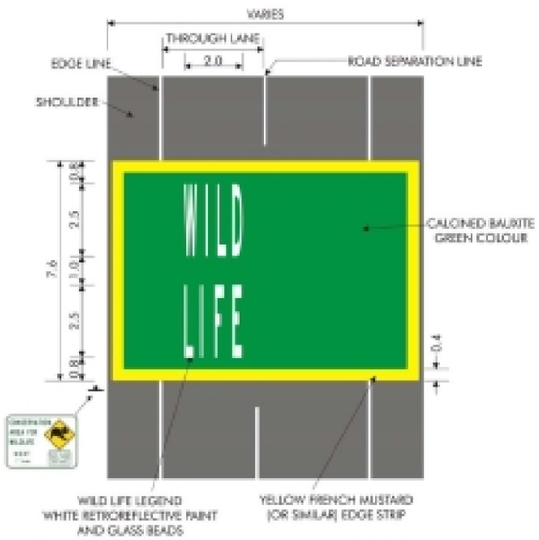


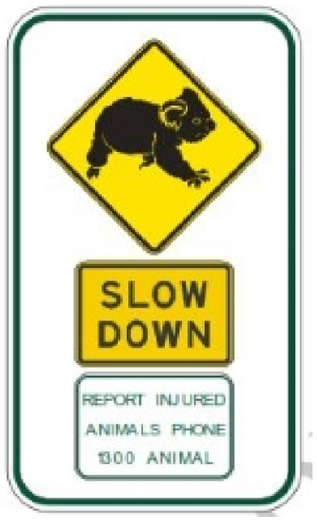


The fauna movement culverts consist of two (2) high flow culverts that are 3600mm wide by 1500mm high with a spanning slab. The fauna movement culverts include the following fauna movement infrastructure:

- Concrete ledge to facilitate dry crossing by small fauna within culvert
- Culvert floor surface to incorporate cover over the base concrete slab with dirt, rocks and logs etc. as required
- Skylights to be situated <20m apart at either ends of culverts to provide adequate lighting for fauna usage
- Timber ledge to facilitate dry crossing by small fauna from concrete ledge to edge of rock protection; and
- 1m wide rock pitched pathway to facilitate dry crossing by large fauna from edge of rock protection to apron
- Infill native planting around rock protection to be undertaken as part of Stage 1 rehabilitation works (refer to approved Concept Rehabilitation Plan dated 24 June 2019) and as part of future rehabilitation works to the south of Trigona Drive. Pocket planting within rock protection to be reviewed 6-12 months after establishment planting.

Due to flood engineering constraints and compromised flood immunity on-site and downstream, the fauna movement culverts are restricted to a maximum size of 3600mm wide by 1500mm high. The construction of fauna exclusion fencing further compromises the flood immunity of the site and is therefore unable to be installed. To compensate for the compromised culvert sizing and the inability to erect fauna exclusion fencing, driver awareness signage and threshold marking is to be installed.





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REFERENCES:

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Fuana Sensitive Road Design (Qld Dept of Main Roads 2000)

AMENDMENTS:

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A	26/10/2018	Client Draft	MS
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C	29/11/2018	IR Response	JG
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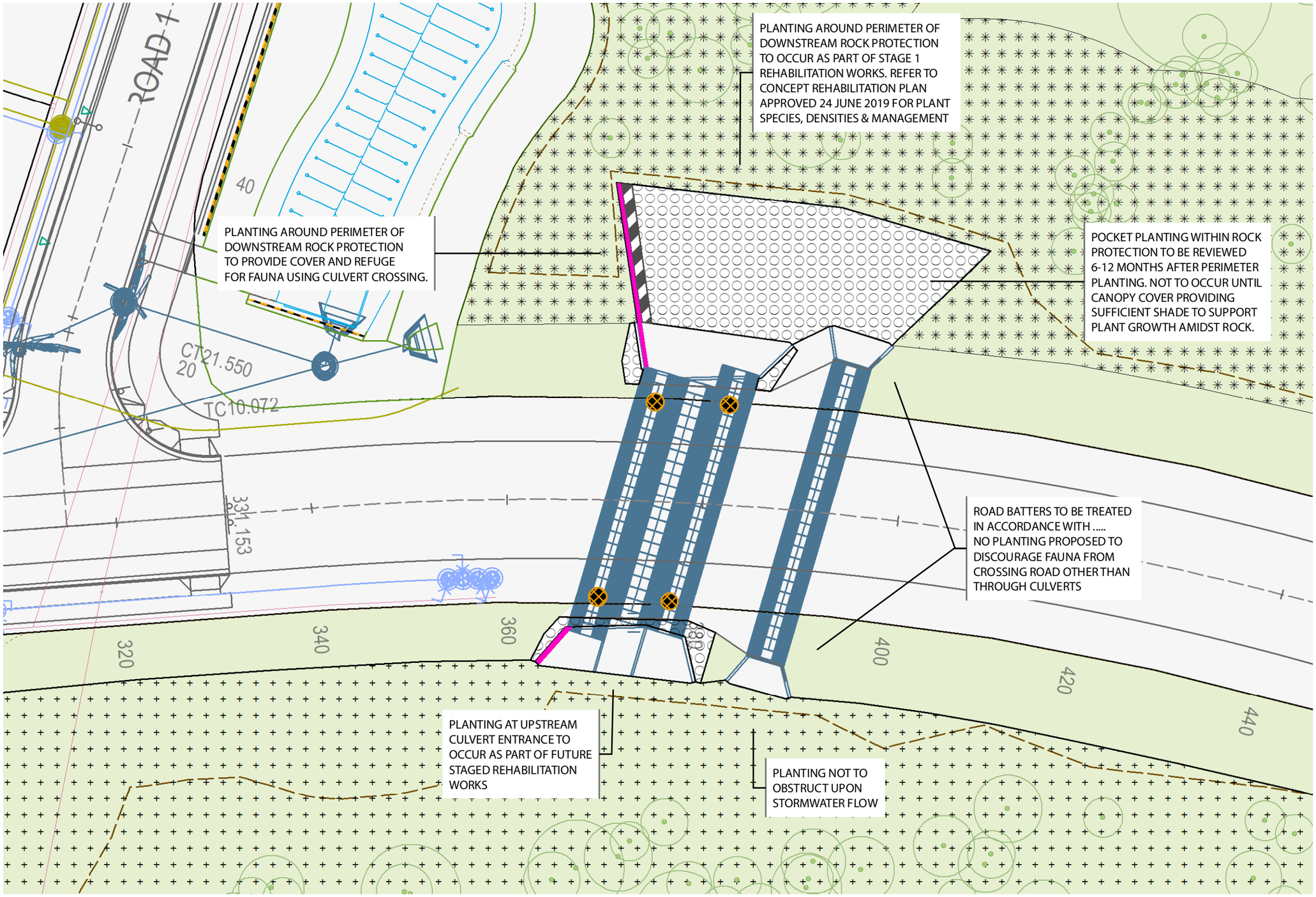
PLAN OF: CULVERT 1 DETAIL

DATE:	25/09/2019	CHECKED:	AH
CLIENT REF.:	8844	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No.:	8844 E 03 FMP D		

RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

FAUNA MOVEMENT PLAN - PLANTING



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Legend

- Design lots
- Road / footpath
- Drainage basin
- Drainage - stormwater
- Drainage - rainwater
- Services - sewer
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- Services - Electrical
- Landscaping
- Works boundary
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- Retaining wall
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- Development footprint
- Stormwater rock protection
- Rock pitching pathway
- Planting north of Trigona Drive to be undertaken in accordance with approved Concept Rehabilitation Plan
- Planting to south of Trigona Drive to be undertaken as part of future rehabilitation works
- Culvert skylight
- Tree to be retained (w/TPZ)

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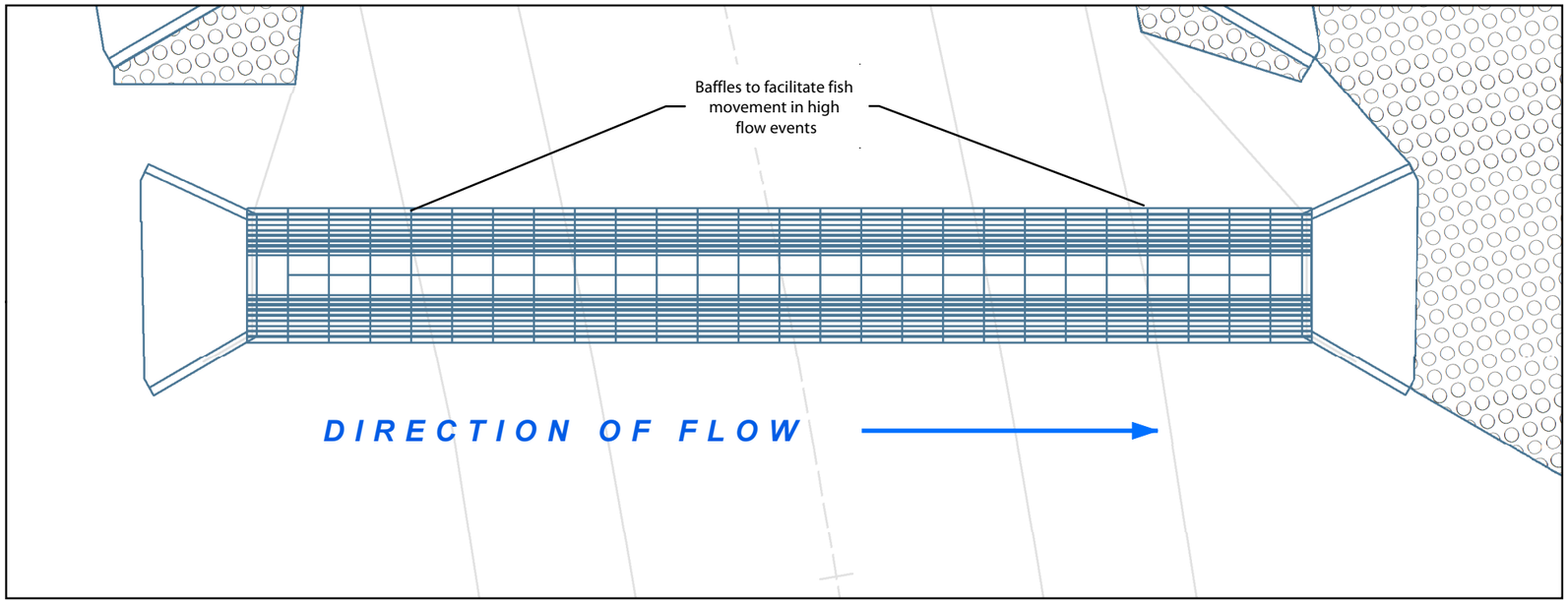
PLAN OF: PLANTING DETAIL

DATE: 25/09/2019 | CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844 | DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E 04 FMP D

RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

FAUNA MOVEMENT PLAN - CULVERT (2) FISH PASSAGE



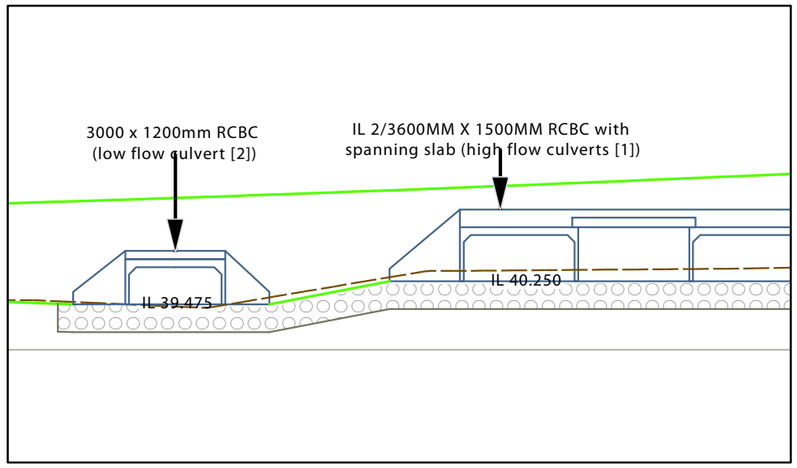


Photo supplied by Catchments & Creeks Pty Ltd

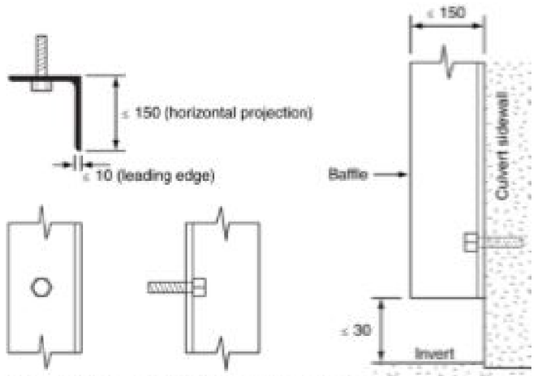


Diagram supplied by Catchments & Creeks Pty Ltd

1.2 Construction of new or replacement of existing culvert crossing on a moderate (amber) waterway

Duration

Works must commence and finish within a maximum time of 360 calendar days. Instream temporary waterway barriers (which may include sediment control measures) must meet the requirements of section 7 of the accepted development requirements.

Culvert crossing dimensions and design

The culvert crossing must meet the following:

- Have a minimum (combined) culvert aperture width of 2.4m and be placed within the low flow channel; or
- Have a combined culvert aperture width that spans 100% of the main channel width.
- All new or replacement culvert cells must be installed at or below bed level.
- The obvert (internal roof) of the culvert cell(s) must be a minimum of 300 mm above the commence to flow water level (or bed level, for ephemeral waterways).
- Where the cell is installed at less than 300 mm below bed level, the culvert floor must be roughened throughout to approximately simulate natural bed conditions, unless installed on bedrock where the natural bed surface is maintained. Where the cell is installed 300 mm or more below bed level, no roughening is required on the culvert floor.
- The culvert must be installed at no steeper gradient than the waterway bed gradient.
- New culvert cells must be aligned parallel (within 10°) to the direction of water flow to minimise turbulence.

All culvert crossings are to be regularly inspected and kept clear of blockages in order to retain fish passage.

For the life of the culvert crossing, relative levels of the culvert invert, apron and scour protection and the stream bed must be kept so that there are no drops in elevation at their respective joins.

1.4 Aprons and stream bed scour protection on high impact (red), moderate impact (amber) and low impact (green) waterways

Where aprons are incorporated, they must:

- Not be steeper than the waterway bed gradient
- Abut culvert inverts (including buried culverts) at the same level to ensure that there is no drop in elevation at the join
- Where aprons are at bed level, they are roughened throughout to approximately simulate natural bed conditions (desirable but not mandatory for green waterways).

Where stream bed scour protection is incorporated, it must:

- Not be steeper than a 1 in 20 gradient or the natural channel gradient, whichever is steeper

(**Source:** Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2018)

Baffle Design

Baffles must:

- Protrude (horizontally) a maximum of 150mm into the flow
- Maximum 10mm thick (leading edge)
- Spaced at 2 x width (horizontal protrusion) of baffle (max 300mm) within 1.2m (upstream and downstream) of the culvert inlet/outlet)
- Spaced at 4 x width (horizontal protrusion) of baffle (max 600mm) through the rest of the structure)

Roughening elements must be installed on the upstream wing walls on both banks to the height of the upstream obvert or the full height of the wing wall. The intent of the roughening elements is to achieve a contiguous lower velocity zone (no greater than 0.3m/sec) for at least 100mm width adjacent to the sidewall, over a wide range of flows, through the full length of the culvert extending past the wing walls to the natural bank roughness.

(**Source:** Catchments and Creeks Pty Ltd https://www.catchmentsandcreeks.com.au/)

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PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR FURTHER UNDER-GROUND SERVICES AND DETAILD LOCATIONS OF ALL SERVICES.

REFERENCES:

Engineering drawings (PEAKURBAN 2018)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	26/10/2018	Client Draft	MS
B	31/10/2018	Client edits	JG
C	29/11/2018	IR Response	JG
D	25/09/2019	IR Response	AH

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS

PROJECT: 352 - 396 Ripley Road Ripley (3/SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: CULVERT 2 DETAIL

DATE: 25/09/2019	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E 05 FMP D	

Appendix D

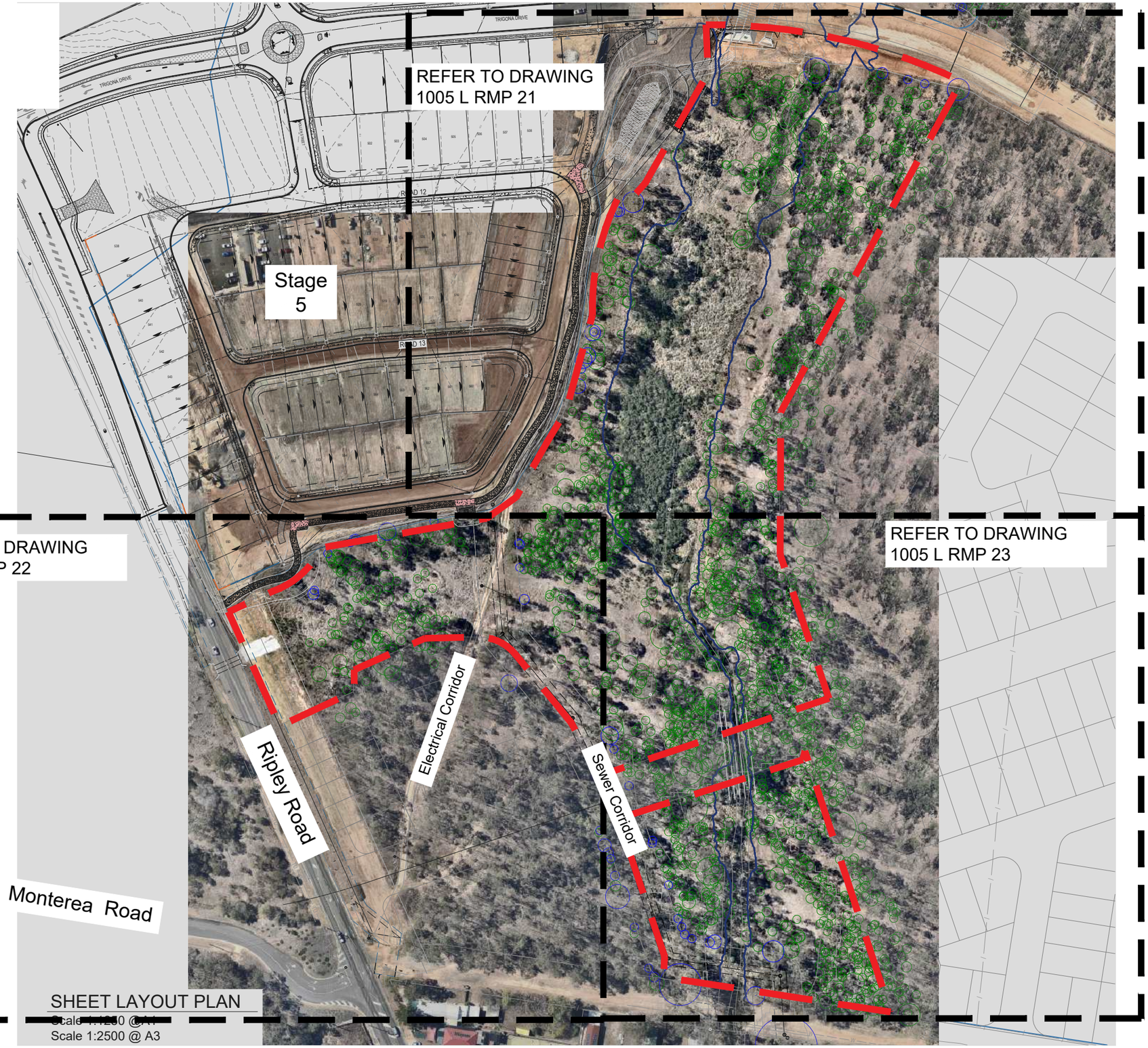
Stage 5 Sewer Rehabilitation Management Plan Works for Hayfield Estate

RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE
STAGE 5 SEWER REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKS

ISSUE C 18/09/2020
SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL ISSUE

DRAWING SCHEDULE

DWG NO.	DRAWING TITLE	ISSUE	DATE
10005 L RMP 20	Stage 5 RMP Works Cover Sheet	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 21	Stage 5 RMP Works - Sheet 1	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 22	Stage 5 RMP Works - Sheet 2	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 23	Stage 5 RMP Works - Sheet 3	C	18/09/2020
~~10005 L RMP 24~~	~~Stage 5 RMP Site Condition~~		
10005 L RMP 25	Stage 5 RMP Concept Rehabilitation Notes - Sheet 1	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 26	Stage 5 RMP Concept Rehabilitation Notes - Sheet 2	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 27	Stage 5 RMP Concept Rehabilitation Notes - Planting	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 28	Stage 5 RMP Plant Species Schedule	C	18/09/2020
~~10005 L RMP 29~~	~~Stage 5 RMP Concept Rehabilitation Notes~~		
10005 L RMP 30	Stage 5 RMP Weed Treatment Removal - Sheet 1	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 31	Stage 5 RMP Weed Treatment Removal - Sheet 2	C	18/09/2020
10005 L RMP 32	Stage 5 RMP Weed Treatment Removal - Sheet 3	C	18/09/2020



SHEET LAYOUT PLAN
Scale 1:1250 @ A1
Scale 1:2500 @ A3

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SCALE:
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AMENDMENTS:

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A	10/08/2020	CLIENT ISSUE	GC
B	21/08/2020	COUNCIL ISSUE	GC
C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD
Goldfields

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
Hayfield.

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 SEWER RMP WORKS COVER SHEET**

DRAWN: GC | CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 20 C**

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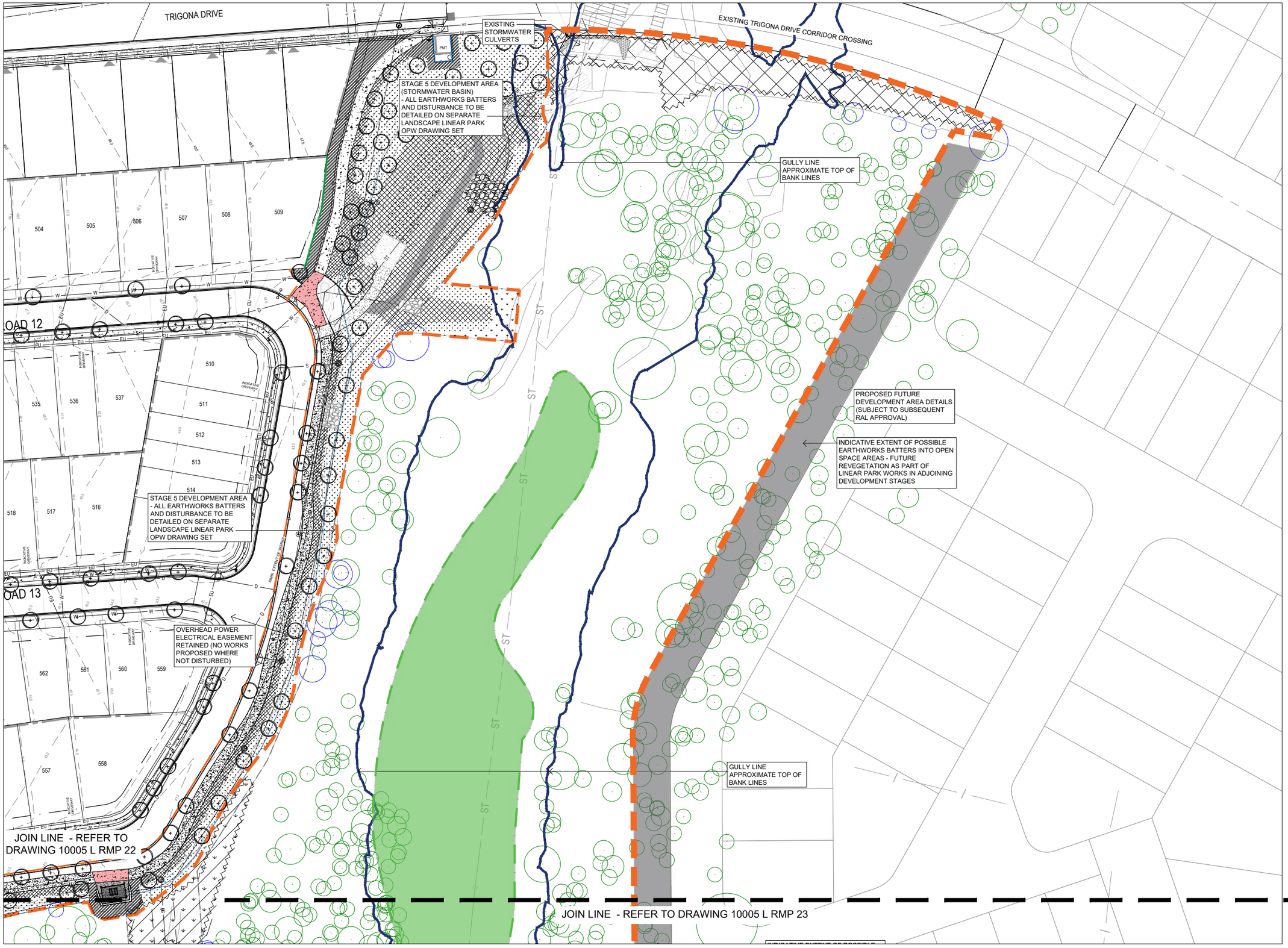

LEGEND:

to be read in conjunction with full SHG detailed landscape documents: Detail Drawings, Specifications and Schedules.

RETAINED TREES: Trees to be retained and protected within open space area

EXISTING TREES TO BE INVESTIGATED FOR RETENTION: Trees to be retained, subject to final civil works review on site. Refer VCMP for additional notes

STAGE 5 REHABILITATION AREA: Ultimate Site Extent (Approximate) at time of dedication with future development works east of corridor is subject to future ROI approvals. Landscape treatment to all disturbed areas in this zone to be documented in detail as part of future Rehabilitation Management Plan OPW applications.

SPECIFIC SPECIES WEED MANAGEMENT AREA (GROUNDSEL BUSH SP.): Approximate areas of higher intensity weed infestation. Note: treatment not limited only to areas shown - remove from whole of site.

ZONE 1 - SEWER REHABILITATION MULCH (ULTIMATE): Disturbed earthworks areas generally outside of proposed future development footprint. Proposed Ultimate Treatment - Mulched Revegetation areas to disturbed areas (Tiered Open Forest planting structure with trees setback from Sewer alignment).

ZONE 2 - SEWER REHABILITATION (INTERIM - FUTURE DEVELOPMENT): Disturbed earthworks areas subject to proposed future development footprint. Proposed Interim Treatment - grass seeding or temporary spreading of site mulch only to disturbed areas (no plants).

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ZONE 4 - CULVERT BATTERS REHABILITATION: Disturbed earthworks areas within future environmental corridor. Proposed Ultimate Treatment - Mulch previously spread to all disturbed areas (Tiered Open Forest planting structure with trees setback from culverts and property boundary).

ZONE 5- SEWER REHABILITATION MATTED (ULTIMATE): Disturbed earthworks areas generally outside of proposed future development footprint. Proposed Ultimate Treatment - Coirmatting Revegetation areas to disturbed areas between top of banks (Tiered Open Forest planting structure with trees setback from Sewer alignment).

NOTES:

Refer to plant schedules and specifications.

Confirm locations on site to avoid disturbance to existing native vegetation and grass cover.

No additional plantings proposed where natural regeneration is already occurring.

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SCALE: 1:500@A1 1:1000@A3 0 5 10 25m

AMENDMENTS:

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A	10/08/2020	CLIENT ISSUE	GC
B	21/08/2020	COUNCIL ISSUE	GC
C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

Goldfields

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Hayfield.

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 SEWER RMP WORKS SHEET 1**

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 21 C**

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C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

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PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Hayfield.

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 SEWER RMP WORKS SHEET 2**

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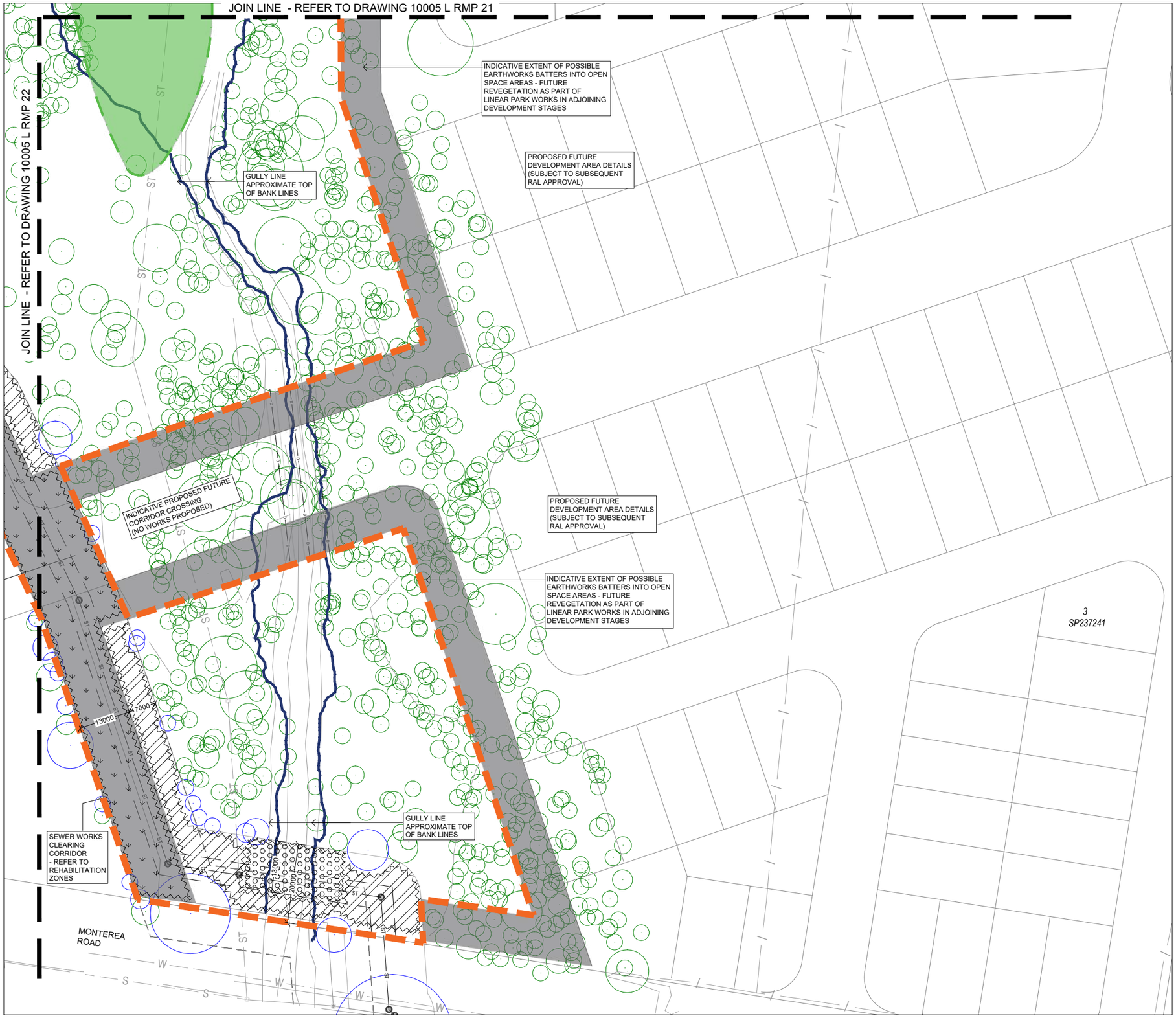

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NOTES:

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C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

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PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Hayfield.

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 CONCEPT RMP WORKS SHEET 3**

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RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE

STAGE 5 SEWER REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKS

BACKGROUND

This Rehabilitation and Maintenance Plan (RMP) has been prepared by Saunders Havill Group (SHG) for Ripley Project Pty. Ltd. to provide a formal response to the Further information Request recieved by Peak Urban Civil Engineers in relation to Stage 5.

The Primary objective of this RMP is to provide details for proposed rehabilitation works following the construction of the sewer line through the future environmental corridor in conjunction with Stage 5. The RMP has been designed in accordance with the previously approved Natural Environmental Site Strategy.

It is understood that a future additional detailed RMP will be prepared and submitted for approval in conjunction with future development stages to the east of the corridor and subject to subsequent development layouts being approved. The environmental corridor will not be dedicated to Council as on open space lot until these future development stages to the east are constructed.

REHABILITATION INTRODUCTION

A substantial amount of rehabilitation research has been conducted and compiled as part of the "South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (SEQERF)" and subsequently endorsed by the majority of South East Queensland councils. Given this, information provided within this Rehabilitation document will largely utilize information derived from this framework.

Rehabilitation or "Ecological Restoration" can be described as "the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed" (source: Society for Ecological Restoration International).

A key aspect of ecological restoration is that structure and function are returned to site, improving site stability, and improved habitat for fauna and flora. Structure includes vegetation height and density, canopy cover and appropriate species, as well as habitat features such as fallen logs and site rock. Function refers to the natural and self-sustaining processes occurring within the site including regeneration capacity, succession and cycling of nutrients. Activities required to achieve these objectives may include controlling environmental weeds, re-establishment of wildlife corridors and/ or stabilisation of creek banks or stormwater devices.

In accordance with the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework, four ecological restoration approaches are generally applicable to rehabilitation works:

- Natural Regeneration
- Assisted Natural Regeneration
- Reconstruction
- Fabrication

It is worth noting as restoration work progresses on a site, ongoing changes to the structure and diversity of the vegetation will become apparent. These changes tend to occur in a cyclical manner, with the initial disturbance to the vegetation (either natural or man-made) being the trigger for changes. It is important to recognise that the vegetation will have to pass through a variety of stages of succession first, often over a period of years.

Disturbance as part of restoration works often has a negative connotation, however can often be useful for site restoration. Regeneration of native plant species is stimulated by mimicking natural disturbances. The techniques used will depend on the individual species and vegetation community, as they have evolved to respond to disturbances in different ways. Some examples of these techniques are:

- Control of competing vegetation, especially environmental weeds;
- Controlled burns or burn piles in vegetation communities adapted to fire;
- Soil disturbances such as ripping or raking; and/or
- Alterations to hydrology in wetlands to reinstate natural movement.

The SEQERF also highlights that consistent follow up is critical for success of ecological restoration. This ensures that beneficial, permanent changes can occur within the vegetation community benefiting both fauna and flora. In order to be able to confirm these changes are occurring, ongoing site monitoring may also be required.

Ecological restoration is a complicated and evolving field. It requires careful consideration for all ecosystem aspects to try in minimize any unexpected interactions, although is generally accepted that not all can be fully known about each complex ecosystem. Given this, it is necessary to remain flexible throughout this process to adapt to site and natural changes.

REHABILITATION APPROACHES

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION APPROACHES	
NATURAL REGENERATION	
Applies:	To relatively large, intact and weed-free areas of native vegetation.
	Where native plants are healthy and capable of regenerating without human intervention.
	When native plant seed is stored in the soil or will be able to reach the site from nearby natural areas, by birds or other animals, wind or water.
	Where the plant community has a high potential for recovery after any short-live disturbance such as a fire or cyclonic winds.
	When preventative action is all that is required to avert on-going disturbances e.g. erection of fencing to prevent instruction by cattle.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION	
Applies:	To natural areas where the native plant community is largely healthy and functioning.
	When native plant seed is still stored in the soil or will be able to reach the site from nearby natural areas, by birds or other animals, wind or water.
	Where the natural regeneration processes (seedling germination, root suckering, etc.) are being inhibited by external factors, such as weed invasion, soil compaction, cattle grazing, mechanical slashing, etc.
	When limited human intervention, such as weed control, minor amelioration of soil conditions, erection of fencing, cessation of slashing, etc. will be enough to trigger the recovery processes through natural regeneration.
	When the main management issue is weed infestation and/or current land use practices.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration except where species cannot return to site without direct intervention.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be substantially similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
RECONSTRUCTION	
Applies:	Where the site is highly degraded or altered.
	When the degree of disturbance has been so great and long-standing that the pre-existing native plant community cannot recover by natural means.
	To sites such as areas of fill, sites affected by stormwater flow, areas that have been drastically cleared, even though there may be a few remaining native trees or shrubs.
	When a greater degree of human intervention is required, such as weed control, cessation of grazing and/or slashing, amelioration of soil conditions such as importation of soils, drainage works or re-shaping of the landscape.
Role of planting:	Importation of native species to the area is required, either through planting or direct seeding (in some situations). natural regeneration and recruitment is insufficient to initially re-establish the original vegetation. Depending on the prevailing circumstances, the planting of a broad diversity of species from the target ecosystem may be unnecessary and the use of pioneers may be sufficient to re-establish ecological processes.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to the original vegetation in structure, composition and diversity.
FABRICATION (TYPE CONVERSION)	
Applies:	Where site conditions have been irreversibly changed.
	When it is not possible to restore the original native plant community.
	Where a better-adapted local plant community can be planted that will function within the changed conditions.
	In situations such as the construction of a wetland plant community to mitigate increased urban storm-water run-off.
Role of planting:	Revegetation (planting) is the major component in a fabrication program.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to a naturally occurring plant community of the same type (e.g. a constructed freshwater wetland should resemble a natural system in terms of structure, composition and diversity).

Note: Table adapted from a table in the Gold Coast City Council's "Guideline for the preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan"

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY

As part of most rehabilitation scopes, it is worth considering an appropriate methodology for both compiling documentation and site works. This can be broken down into the following items:

- Site assessment
- Rehabilitation Design / Documentation (this plan)
- Site Works
- Maintenance and monitoring

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE ASSESSMENT

Detailed assessment of site conditions prior to commencement of documentation is essential in the establishment of a site specific ecological restoration methodology. In accordance with the SEQERF the following checklist will form part of the site assessment process:

- Describe the history and background of the site;
- Describe the soil, drainage, topography and aspect;
- Describe the native vegetation on the site and along site boundaries;
- Describe the weeds on site;
- Describe the vegetation dispersal and structure;
- Describe the fauna use on site; and
- Describe estimated native regeneration response.

The responses to the above check list will provide the basis of the proposed restoration approach from Natural Regeneration to Fabrication for each treatment area within this Rehabilitation Plan.

Consideration should be made in the importance of integrating site specific measures for fauna habitat and movement. With many fauna species having specific habitat requirements, foraging patterns and movement patterns. During the site assessment process the following provisions should be taken into consideration:

- Fauna movement opportunities via easements, tracks, utility corridors and / or infrastructure pathways;
- Diversity and type of fauna and distribution on site;
- Habitat opportunities eg. dense foliage, roosting areas, log hollows and potential nesting boxes;
- Fauna disturbance and vicinity of works to significant nesting areas and / or fauna movement;
- Distribution of significant specialised food resources eg. Koala trees; and
- Stage weed removal and / or altering of weed control technique if the weeds are currently forming a significant fauna habitat.

For the sake of keeping this Rehabilitation document concise, site analysis results are compiled under a separate template and may or may not be included in this set, however the analysis outcomes derive the Rehabiltiation design methodology.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - MANAGEMENT ZONES

This documentation has been compiled through processes outlined in the SEQERF, site analysis and previous rehabilitation project experiences. The primary aims of this documentation is to provide assessment managers, clients and contractors a clear methodology to assist the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers are to be protected and retained in accordance with the an ICC approved VMP.

Weed management will be carried out to the entire zone up front to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimize any native vegetation damage / losses.

Upon site analysis, the following management zones are applicable to the rehabilitation site at this stage:

Management Zone 1
SEWER REHABILITATION (MULCHED) - ULTIMATE LOCATION
(Reconstruction to disturbed earthworks generally outside of future development footprint)
MULCHED REHABILITATION PLANTING:
TIERED OPEN FOREST STRUCTURE, TREES SETBACK FROM SEWER

Management Zone 2
SEWER REHABILITATION - INTERIM / FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
(Reconstruction to disturbed earthworks areas subject to proposed future development footprint.)
PROPOSED TREATMENT - GRASS SEEDING OR TEMPORARY SPREADING OF SITE MULCH ONLY TO DISTURBED AREAS (NO PLANTS).

Management Zone 3
SEWER REHABILITATION ELECTRICAL CORRIDOR - ULTIMATE LOCATION
(Reconstruction to disturbed earthworks subject to planting restrictions under overhead powerlines.)
MULCHED REHABILITATION PLANTING - LOW SHRUBS & GROUNDCOVERS ONLY

Management Zone 4
CULVERT BATTERS REHABILITATION - ULTIMATE LOCATION
(Reconstruction to disturbed earthworks within future environmental corridor)
MULCHED REHABILITATION PLANTING:
TIERED OPEN FOREST STRUCTURE, TREES AND SHRUBS SETBACK FROM PROPERTY BOUNDARY

Management Zone 5
SEWER REHABILITATION (MATTING) - ULTIMATE LOCATION
(Reconstruction to disturbed earthworks between top of banks and generally outside of future development footprint)
COIR-MATTED REHABILITATION PLANTING:
TIERED OPEN FOREST STRUCTURE, TREES SETBACK FROM SEWER

Future Rehabilitation Management Zones to be detailed in subsequent applications will include but not be limited to:

Future Management Zone 6
ZONE 6 - INDIVIDUAL TREES (ASSISTED REGENERATION)
Infill planting to open canopy areas where natural regeneration is not successful following ongoing weed management.

Should there be evidence of a lack of a native seed bank, blanket mulch (100mm depth) or jutenetting (1:3 batters and locations prone to erosion) to be installed to bare areas. All jutenetting to be installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Assisted natural regeneration to occur with infill tubestock canopy species to match regional ecosystem mapping for site at the discretion of rehabilitation superintendent.

Future Management Zone 7
ZONE 7 - EXISTING NATIVE SPECIES VEGETATION (NATURAL REGENERATION)
Ongoing weed management to promote native species regeneration from existing seedbank.

Any significant bare / denuded areas as a result of weed management or natural disturbance are to be reviewed on site. Minor cultivation (minor 'ripping or raking disturbance' as per SEQERF) within bare areas and external to canopy drip lines to be utilised to encourage native seed germination.

Where required, bushfire considerations should be reviewed by specialist bushfire consultant and species adjusted to minimize risks under their direction. Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

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CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 RMP CONCEPT REHABILITATION WORKS**

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 25 C**

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RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE

STAGE 5 SEWER REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKS

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS

Following resolution of the site analysis and management areas as part of rehabilitation design, prioritising site works should be considered. Prior to site works commencing, the site should be secured from degrading impacts such as grazing by stock, unauthorised access and rubbish. Some factors that may require immediate attention include;

- The presence of highly invasive weed species which may disperse further prior to substantial site works commencing.
- The presence of weed species which may have a long term impact on ecological communities such as exotic and weed varieties of vines.
- Flammable materials (including weed thickets, grasses and vines).
- Damaging and easy access by 4WD, motorbikes and pedestrians into core retained vegetation and ecological restoration areas. This may require installation of temporary fencing if deemed appropriate.

Site works can be typically broken down into the following categories:

- Primary Works
- Follow-up Works
- Maintenance Works

Primary Works

Primary works or initial works within the site or a section of the site involves a sequence of activities such as the control of all groundcover weeds, woody weeds in the understorey and exotic vines prior to the control of weed trees. Primary work has the effect of creating a large degree of disturbance which will stimulate the germination of native and exotic species. Therefore, continuing works should be scheduled shortly after the initial visit to allow for timely control of the newly regenerating weeds. Highly invasive weeds should be treated as a priority during primary work in order to avoid invasion of newly disturbed areas. Some weeds will need to be treated in steps e.g. where areas of weed is being used by nesting birds or where the staged removal of canopy weed trees is required. Techniques used during primary work commonly involve spot spray, cut-scrape-paint, cut-paint, scrape-paint, roll-hang and over spraying (source: SEQERF). Refer to Weed Management notes for additional details.

Following completion of weed management, rehabilitation (such as assisted natural regeneration, construction and fabrication planting) to occur in areas unaffected by weed management activities or areas that primary weed management activities have concluded. Refer to Rehabilitation Works notes for additional details.

At the end of primary work, the zone will have been comprehensively and systematically worked, ready for follow up works.

Follow-up Works

At intervals, which will vary according to the type of weed impacting the site and growing conditions, follow-up work will be necessary. This generally involves the spot-spraying of newly germinating weeds and resprouting sections of woody weeds and vines. It is at this stage that observational visits should be made to the site to determine what progress the vegetation is making, and decide when to implement further follow-up work. A site that receives badly-timed, too frequent or too little follow-up will rapidly experience setbacks, as weed propagules will quickly become established in the newly disturbed areas. Germinating native seedlings may be swamped by weeds or damaged by inexperienced operators thereby exhausting the seedbank. Unless adequate follow-up can be ensured when planning restoration works, there is little point in commencing primary work, as time and resources are consumed with no substantial gain achieved (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance Works

By the maintenance stage, the vegetation community is at a point where native plant species are germinating and establishing, and canopy formation is occurring. Weed density is starting to decrease as the native plants which have been encouraged during the previous restoration works are able to out-compete the weeds. One of the fundamental principles of ecological restoration is that it attempts to create or re-establish an ecosystem that is self-sustaining. Therefore, it is the underlying goal that maintenance will eventually be decreased to a minimum. While this is not always possible, due to factors such as the continual reintroduction of weed propagules to the site from nearby residential areas; unfavourable seasons or weather event; persistent weed species; or global influences such as the enhanced greenhouse effect, it should always be strived for (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance works may include minor ongoing weed management and infill planting depending on site conditions.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

Weed management typically comprises a major part of rehabilitation site works. Weed management provides the basis of aiding natural regeneration and assisted natural regeneration. It also forms part of the preliminary work required for reconstruction and fabrication scopes. Weed Management to be undertaken in accordance with SEQERF Primary, Follow-up and Maintenance works notes (adjacent).

Critical skills for Weed Management include:

- Identification Skills
- Knowledge of different techniques
- Knowledge of relevant legislation

Identification Skills

Both native and weed species should be identified prior to primary weed removal works and ongoing throughout the follow-up and maintenance periods. This is to maximise natural regeneration and reducing likelihood of accidental weed spraying to native vegetation. Regenerating species to be treated and maintained in a similar manner to newly planted revegetation tubestock. If contractor is unsure of species, advice should be sought by botanist, specialist contractor or confirmed with Queensland Herbarium. Refer to indicative Weed Treatment schedules derived from Queensland Herbarium for an indication of weed species and treatments.

Knowledge of Different Techniques

A range of weed management techniques are available to combat varying weed species and scenarios. Refer to adjacent schedules for an indication of weed management techniques.

Knowledge of Relevant Legislation

It is expected contractors have a depth of knowledge of relevant legislation to complete site rehabilitation works.

This may include occupational Health and Safety laws as well as environmental and heritage protection legislation. Bush regenerators must comply with the requirements of the Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011 or, when working on Commonwealth lands, the Commonwealth's Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991. Contractors should also obtain all relevant permits required under State and Commonwealth legislation (e.g. Nature Conservation Act 1992, Fisheries Act 1994, Vegetation Management Act 1999, Biosecurity Act 2014- including Fire Ant Movement Controls). Contractors must also be aware of and adhere to cultural heritage protection obligations under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and where chemicals are in use, the Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966.

In addition to the above, contractors should also be familiar with local government body requirements (e.g. Pest Management Plans, Local Codes, Policies and Guidelines) and Classifications of weeds. Refer to adjacent schedules for classification of weeds under the Land Protection Act (superseded by the Biosecurity Act 2014).

Under the Biosecurity Act 2014, landowners are responsible for taking all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. This is known as the general biosecurity obligation (GBO). The act categorises restricted matter (restricted plants and animals) into the following:

- Category 1: must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours (includes Red Imported Fire Ants, amongst others).
- Category 2: must be reported within 24 hours to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.
- Category 3: must not be distributed either by sale or first, or released into the environment.
- Category 4: must not be moved.
- Category 5: must not be kept.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES	
METHOD	DESCRIPTION
Herbicide	**The herbicide weed control techniques described below provide a range of proven methods that can be used on a restoration site.**
Cut - Scrape-Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to the ground (approximately 1-2cm) ensuring that soil does not come in contact with the cut surface. The cut can be made at a slight angle in order to increase the surface area that is exposed to the chemical. Apply herbicide immediately to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. Using a knife, scrape the sides of the stump thoroughly to expose the green tissue. Apply herbicide to the scraped stump. The chemical must be applied within 10 seconds of the cut or scrape being made in order for it to be fully effective.
Cut - Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to ground level. Apply herbicide to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. This method is best suited to easy-to-treat weeds such as small-leaved privet (Ligustrum sinense), provided that the diameter of the stem at ground level is less than approximately three centimetres. If a glyphosate-/ metsulfuron methyl herbicide mix is being used in the poison pot, a greater range of weeds can be controlled using this method e.g. Easter cassia.
Scrape - Paint	Scrape as much of the stem as possible (one side of the stem) using a knife and apply herbicide to the scrape. Leave a small section of the vine unscraped, and then twist the vine so that the next scrape is made on the opposite side of the stem to the preceding scrape. Continue along the length of the vine, scraping and painting as much of the stem as possible, with scraping to be concentrated along the thicker stems close to the root of the plant. This is the best method to use for madeira vine, as it allows the chemical to translocate to the underground storage organs and aerial tubers which may be hanging in large clusters above head height. This avoids the potential problem of tubers from cut stems left hanging in the trees from dropping to the ground and sprouting. When scraping madeira vine stems a deep scrape is advisable – scrape right through to the fibrous, stringy section of the stem, taking care not to sever the vine. This method is also suitable for treatment of ochna.
Over-spraying	Over-spraying involves the use of knapsacks or power sprayers to treat large expanses of weed such as lantana thickets. The foliage must be covered with herbicide but not to the point of running off the plant. The dead plants remain in place and can be cut down at a later stage. Prior to over-spraying, any weeds that are growing closely around established native plants must be hand removed or treated by cut-scrape-paint.
Splatter Gun	This small gas-powered injector kit is fitted into a knapsack for easy carrying and delivers large droplets in a stream over the weed. The gun is used to deliver a concentrated herbicide (glyphosate or metsulfuron methyl) across large dense expanses of weed. The method is used for species such as lantana. Splatter gun involves spraying strips at one to two metre intervals over the thicket. The herbicide is then translocated throughout the entire plant. The method does not require the whole plant to be covered as in over-spray.
Spot-spraying	A knapsack filled with an appropriate herbicide mix is used by the operator to selectively control environmental weeds. A keen eye and an ability to distinguish between the native and weed species likely to be present, especially at seedling stage, is essential. Marker dye is added to the chemical mix to allow the operator to see what has already been sprayed, thus covering the ground weeds comprehensively and thoroughly Glyphosate and metsulfuron methyl are the main herbicides used for spot-spraying in ecological restoration, together with the addition of a penetrant and/or surfactant and marker dye.
Roll-hang	Vines such as mile-a-minute (Ipomoea cairica) which produce long stolons extending many metres along the surface of the ground, are suited to the roll-hang method. Locate the base of the plant and carefully pull up the runners and roll them up. The resulting roll of vine is then hung in the fork of a tree to dry out as if it is left on the ground it is likely to re-shoot. Where runners are climbing up into a tree they are cut off at head height prior to the runner being rolled up – there is no need to pull cut vines down from trees as this action is likely to damage the tree. The base of the vine is treated using the cutscrape-paint method.
Gouge-paint	This method applies to plant species that have a fleshy underground storage organ, such as the large tuber that is often found at the base of madeira vine. It is also particularly appropriate for the treatment of climbing asparagus (Protasparagus plumosus). If using this technique on climbing asparagus, first cut the stems that are growing into the canopy at head height and also at the base. The fleshy rhizome can then be gouged, or alternatively in the case of climbing asparagus, it may be struck several times firmly with the head of a pair of loppers, allowing the brown outer covering of the crown to peel away exposing the white fleshy inner section of the rhizome for application of herbicide. Gouge out sections of the fleshy base with a knife and apply herbicide using a paint pot and brush or dripper bottle within 10 seconds.

Note: Table adapted from a table in the SEQERF

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES	
METHOD	DESCRIPTION
Basal Barking	This method involves mixing an oil-soluble herbicide in diesel/kerosene and painting or spraying the full circumference of the trunk or stem of the plant from ground level to a height of approximately 45cm. Basal bark application is suitable for thin-barked woody weeds including saplings, regrowth and multi-stemmed shrubs. The method will usually result in the mortality of difficult-to-control woody weeds at any time of the year, provided the bark is not wet or too thick to enable the herbicide to penetrate. The method should not be used in wet weather, adjacent to waterways or in areas where native trees and shrubs are located. The use should be restricted to situations where a weed is particularly difficult to control e.g. cherry guava and where other methods have been unsuccessful.
Wick Wiping	Wick wipers can be manually used with a sponge or wick applicator, attached to a container filled with herbicide or as an attachment towed by a tractor. The manual method can be used to selectively apply herbicide to the leaves of weeds growing in sensitive situations. The hand held container can leak and generally spot spraying would be recommended. The use of a tractor drawn wick wiper is used to control taller growing species such as introduced grasses and to encourage the growth of lower growing species. This method could be used in preparation for planting.
Stem Injection	Large woody weeds such as camphor laurel, coral trees (Erythrina spp, Privet Ligustrum spp) and umbrella trees are generally treated by stem-injection. Holes are drilled at regular intervals around the base of the tree and exposed roots using a drill. A tree injection syringe attached to a small capacity knapsack is used to fill the holes with the herbicide. Stem-injection of trees can also be undertaken using a hatchet to create cuts in a "brickwork pattern" in trunks of trees for the application of herbicide (known as tree frilling). Frilling is more labour intensive than drilling. The greatest benefit of steminjection is that the trees can be left standing in situ as they die, provided there is no risk to humans or infrastructure from falling limbs. This creates convenient roosts for birds and other animals, and prevents the formation of large amounts of debris on the ground and damage to understorey plants which would result if the trees were to be cut down using a chainsaw.
Mechanical	**Mechanical weed control involves the use of powered and non-powered equipment such as brushcutters, chainsaws, slashers, shovels, pruners, saws, etc. These methods are best used in situations where there is a large, uninterrupted stand of weeds.**
Dig and Bag	Dig and remove tuberous/ rhizomatous root systems. Remove roots or whole plant in hard/ compacted soils. Place in suitable container and remove from site, dispose of by deep burial, burn or burial at a land fill, must not place declared weed species in recycling (mulch).
Hand-Pull	Remove totally from ground by hand (human). Perform when soil is moist. Applicable to small infestations or areas of environmental sensitivity (including sensitive watercrouses, when frogs are breeding, or presence of threatened species).
General Mechanical	May involve use of machinery (e.g. brushcutter, chainsaw, slasher, dozer, excavator). Suitable for lage infestations and weed trees. Initially cost-effective, but requires immediate revegetation of site or matting/ mulch application and extensive maintenance periods. Generates excessive soil and vegetation disturbance.

Note: Table adapted from a table in the SEQERF

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PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING: STAGE 5 RMP SEWER REHABILITATION WORKS

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: 10005 L RMP 26 C

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RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE
STAGE 5 SEWER REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKS

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANTING NOTES

Following Primary weed management works, areas requiring infill planting (assisted natural regeneration), and larger scale planting (reconstruction and fabrication) can be undertaken. Prior to installation, the following items should be considered:

- Species selection
- Sourcing plant material
- Timing of planting
- Site preparation
- Planting density
- Planting installation

Species Selection

Species selection is critical in achieving the desired ecological restoration outcomes for rehabilitation sites. Planting is typically derived from:

- Local Regional Ecosystem (RE) descriptions.
- Observed site native vegetation.
- Bioretention guideline requirements.
- Climatic and weather conditions observed on site (frost, salt-spray, etc.).
- 'Pioneer' species are useful in site stablisation and encouraging native regeneration.
- Utilising flowering and fruiting species are useful to attract wildlife and result in introduction of seeds.
- Diverse vegetation layers (trees, shrubs, groundcovers).
- Species availability from seed propagation and/ or local nurseries.

Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

Sourcing Plant Material

There are a number of options for sourcing plant material for revegetation purposes. Propagation from site seed is a good outcome however is often limited by required timing of works. Sourcing planting from local nurseries is the commonly-chosen option and has the following benefits:

- Awareness of genetic considerations when collecting seed.
- Experience with breaking dormancy mechanisms in hard to germinate seeds.
- Highly successful propagation techniques.
- Ability to provide high quality stock to order
- Draw on industry resources.

Timing of Planting

The timing of planting should ideally be aligned with the wet season in SEQ (summer and autumn). This minimises the need for intensive watering to establishment planting. Planting between February to May is the most beneficial as it also seeks to avoid intense heat periods of summer. Despite this, it is understood planting may occur at various times within rehabilitation areas due to development timing needs.

Site Preparation

Site or planting preparation includes:

- Fencing to exclude grazing animals and people (if required).
- Pre-spraying of exotic grasses and other weeds to planting areas.
- Consideration of source of water for new planting (access tracks, temporary irrigation).
- Arranging delivery of mulch, jutenetting and tree guards (if required).
- Treatment of heavily compacted soils by ripping and/or application of gypsum.
- Soil amelioration as required

Planting Density

Plant density is calculated on a zone by zone basis. This allows planting to cater for various requirements including standard revegetation, infill only requirements such as canopy trees at low densities, as well dense bioretention plantings as per Bioretention Technical Guidelines (where/ if applicable). Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

Planting Installation

The following outlines the preferred installation methodology for revegetation works within the rehabilitation areas. It has been designed to maximise plant establishment success rates and minimise plant mortality. Revegetation works shall be either undertaken or directly supervised by an experienced and qualified contractor. All works shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Rehabilitation Plan, and local government policies and Australian Standards.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANTING NOTES

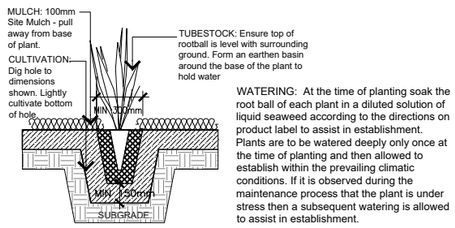
Plant installation methods shall include:

- Plants are to be vigorous, well established, hardened off, consistent with species or variety, free from disease and insect pests, with large root systems and no evidence of having been restricted or damaged. The landscape coordinator has the right to inspect and reject stock prior to planting.
- Tubestock is to be disease and pest free and purchased from local nurseries within 10kms of subject sites where possible.
- Plants are to be planted immediately after delivery to the planting site.
- Planting is to be undertaken in accordance with the planting module contained within this drawing sheet.
- Excavate planting medium to a depth suitable for the installation of tube or pot specimens. In areas where planting substrate is deemed to be very poor (compacted, nutrient deficient, hydrophobic, etc.) and above areas of potential frequent inundation and water flow, topsoil may be used.
- Pre-water plant hole, if soil is dry, to decrease root stress upon planting and assess the infiltration of water through the soil.
- Incorporate into the planting substrate the appropriate quantity of prepared water crystals or other suitable hydrating product such as Hortex 'Rainsaver' or 'Moisturaid'.
- Place plant into hole and backfill ensuring that the plant is upright and the stem is not covered in any less than 10mm or any more than 20mm of planting medium.
- Plants are to be watered thoroughly immediately after planting (ensure deep irrigation) and thereafter as required during the construction phase of the development depending on climatic conditions. Creation of a concave hollow around the base of each plant will aid water infiltration to the plant roots.
- A complete, slow release fertiliser is recommended, and is to be administered appropriately during planting. Top dressing with slow release fertiliser is preferred to avoid toxic levels of fertiliser accumulating in the plant hole around the plant roots.
- To ensure successful establishment, all planting surfaces must be covered in:
  a 100mm layer of high quality weed-free composted chip mulch (site mulch) - Note: to avoid possible stem rot in some 'drier' species ensure mulch is 'dished' and not covering plant stem by more than 20mm. Where available mulch material to be sourced from cleared vegetation material if adequately seasoned (12 weeks minimum).
  •• suitable individual anchored natural fibre weed mat (jutenetting); or
- A long term slow release fertiliser, such as Nutricote or similar product should be used for all plantings after initial plant establishment.
- A minimum 90% survival rate should be achieved.
- Any planting substitutions to be approved by Superintendent and Assessment Manager where applicable.
- Any wheel ruts from site works within rehabilitation areas to be rectified to minimise risk of erosion and use as conduits for introduced species (such as cane toads).
- Consideration for requirements under "Hygiene protocol for handling amphibians" by the Qld Government should be also given including washdown requirements and handling on site as required.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - PLANTING NOTES

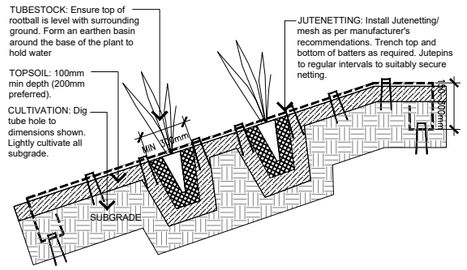
Typical planting details as below for standard medium/ mulch installation and jutenetting. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for detailed jutenetting installation including pinning, etc.

Each individual planting location should be spot cultivated to at least 2 times the depth and twice the width of the plant stock size.



WATERING: At the time of planting soak the root ball of each plant in a diluted solution of liquid seaweed according to the directions on product label to assist in establishment. Plants are to be watered deeply only once at the time of planting and then allowed to establish within the prevailing climatic conditions. If it is observed during the maintenance process that the plant is under stress then a subsequent watering is allowed to assist in establishment.

Where evidence of plant damage is occuring, tree guards/ growtubes to be installed as required.



In Areas of regular innundation and steep batters greater than 1:3 typicaly, Coirmatting or Jutenetting/ mesh to be installed as per manufacturer's recommendations. Indicative detail shown only.

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DRAWING: STAGE 5 RMP CONCEPT REHABILITATION WORKS - PLANTING

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

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RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE

STAGE 5 SEWER REHABILITATION PLANTING SPECIES SCHEDULES

10004 HAYFIELDS ESTATE - RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY
ZONE 1 PLANT SCHEDULES
SEWER REHABILITATION - ULTIMATE LOCATION
(Disturbed earthworks generally outside of future development footprint)
MULCHED REHABILITATION PLANTING - TIERED OPEN FOREST STRUCTURE, TRE
Recommended Species List Total. Approximate Area = 1830 m2

NOTES - CONFIRM PLANTING LOCATIONS ON SITE WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	PLANTING DENSITY APPROX. OVERALL @ 1.5 PER 1M²	QUANTITY
LARGE TREES (Locate at lower portion of batter, min. 6m from sewer line)					
				1/10m2	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Tree	Tube	1/70m2	26
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	Tree	Tube	1/30m2	61
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Tree	Tube	1/30m2	61
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	Tree	Tube	1/70m2	26
				SUBTOTAL	**174**
LARGER SHRUBS & SMALL TREES (Locate min. 4m from sewer)					
				1/4m2	
ACACIA concurrens	Black Wattle	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	92
ACACIA disparrima	Hickory Wattle	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	92
CALLISTEMON viminalis	Red Bottlebrush	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	92
ALPHITONIA excelsa	Soap Tree	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	92
				SUBTOTAL	**366**
SMALLER SHRUBS (Locate min. 3m from sewer)					
				1 per 6.0m2	
HOVEA acutifolia	Purple Pea Bush	Shrub	Tube	1/10m2	183
LEPTOSPERMUM polygafolium	Wid May	Shrub	Tube	1/10m2	183
				SUBTOTAL	**366**
GROUNDCOVERS					
				1 per 6.0m2	
DIANELLA brevipedunculata	Flax Lilly	Ground	Tube	1/10m2	183
IMPERATA cylindrica	Blady Grass	Ground	Tube	1/2.5m2	732
LOMANDRA hystrix	Creek Matrush	Ground	Tube	1/2.5m2	732
THEMEDA triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Ground	Tube	1/8m2	229
				SUBTOTAL	**1876**
				OVERALL TOTAL	**2782**

10004 HAYFIELDS ESTATE - RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY
ZONE 3 PLANT SCHEDULES
SEWER REHABILITATION - ELECTRICAL CORRIDOR
(Disturbed earthworks with planting restrictions under overhead powerlines.)
MULCHED REHABILITATION PLANTING
LOW SHRUBS & GROUNDCOVERS O
Recommended Species List Total. Approximate Area = 900 m2

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	PLANTING DENSITY APPROX. OVERALL @ 1.5 PER 1M²	QUANTITY
SMALLER SHRUBS				1 per 5.0m2	
CASSINIA subtropica	"Cough bush"	Shrub	Tube	1/50m2	18
CRYPTOCARYA triplinervis	"Three-veined Cryptocarya"	Shrub	Tube	1/50m2	18
DAVIESIA villifera	Prickly Pea	Shrub	Tube	1/50m2	18
DODONAEA triquetra	Forest Hop Bush	Shrub	Tube	1/50m2	18
HOVEA acutifolia	Purple Pea Bush	Shrub	Tube	1/30m2	30
JACKSONIA scoparia	Dogwood	Shrub	Tube	1/50m2	18
LEPTOSPERMUM	Wid May	Shrub	Tube	1/30m2	30
LOMATIA siliafolia	Crinkle Bush	Shrub	Tube	1/50m2	18
PILIDIOSTIGMA glabrum	Plum Myrtle	Shrub	Tube	1/50m2	18
				SUBTOTAL	**186**
GROUNDCOVERS				1 per 0.75m2	
HARDENBERGIA violaceae	Native Sarsparilla	Scrambling	Tube	1/10m2	90
CYMOBOPOGON refractus	Barb-wire Grass	Ground	Tube	1/10m2	90
DIANELLA brevipedunculata	Flax Lilly	Ground	Tube	1/10m2	90
EUSTREPHUS latifolius	Wombat Berry	Scrambling	Tube	1/10m2	90
IMPERATA cylindrica	Blady Grass	Ground	Tube	1/2.5m2	360
LOMANDRA hystrix	Creek Matrush	Ground	Tube	1/2.5m2	360
THEMEDA triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Ground	Tube	1/10m2	90
				SUBTOTAL	**1170**
				TOTAL	**1356**

10004 HAYFIELDS ESTATE - RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY
ZONE 4 PLANT SCHEDULES
CULVERT BATTERS
(Disturbed earthworks within future environmental corridor)
MULCHED REHABILITATION PLANTING - TIERED OPEN FOREST STRUCTURE
Recommended Species List Total. Approximate Area = 1,250 m2

NOTES - CONFIRM PLANTING LOCATIONS ON SITE WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	PLANTING DENSITY OVERALL @ 2.0 PER M² MINIMUM	QUANTITY
LARGE TREES (Locate at lower portion of batter, min. 6m from property boundary and culve					
				1/10m2	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Tree	Tube	1/70m2	18
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	Tree	Tube	1/30m2	42
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Tree	Tube	1/30m2	42
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	Tree	Tube	1/70m2	18
				SUBTOTAL	**119**
LARGER SHRUBS & SMALL TREES (Locate at middle of batter, min. 4m from property bou					
				1/4m2	
ACACIA concurrens	Black Wattle	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	63
ACACIA disparrima	Hickory Wattle	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	63
ALPHITONIA excelsa	Soap Tree	Small Tree	Tube	1/20m2	63
CALLISTEMON viminalis	Red Bottlebrush	Shrub	Tube	1/10m2	125
				SUBTOTAL	**313**
SMALLER SHRUBS					
HOVEA acutifolia	Purple Pea Bush	Shrub	Tube	1/10m2	125
LEPTOSPERMUM polygafolium	Wid May	Shrub	Tube	1/15m2	83
				SUBTOTAL	**208**
GROUNDCOVERS					
EUSTREPHUS latifolius	Wombat Berry	Scramblin	Tube	1/10m2	75
IMPERATA cylindrica	Blady Grass	Ground	Tube	1/2.5m2	500
LOMANDRA hystrix	Creek Matrush	Ground	Tube	1/2m2	625
MYOPORUM ellipticum	Creeping Boobiala	Creeper	Tube	1/3m2	417
THEMEDA triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Ground	Tube	1/5m2	250
				SUBTOTAL	**1867**
				OVERALL TOTAL	**2507**

10004 HAYFIELDS ESTATE - RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY
ZONE 5 PLANT SCHEDULES
SEWER REHABILITATION - ULTIMATE LOCATION
(Disturbed earthworks generally outside of future development footprint)
COIR-MATTING REHABILITATION PLANTING BETWEEN TOP OF BANKS TIERED OP
Recommended Species List Total. Approximate Area = 350 m2

NOTES - CONFIRM PLANTING LOCATIONS ON SITE WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	PLANTING DENSITY APPROX. OVERALL @ 3.0 PER 1M²	QUANTITY
LARGE TREES (Locate at lower portion of batter, min. 6m from sewer line)					
				1/6m2	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Tree	Tube	1/30m2	12
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	Tree	Tube	1/30m2	12
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Tree	Tube	1/10m2	35
				SUBTOTAL	**58**
LARGER SHRUBS & SMALL TREES (Locate min. 4m from sewer)					
				1/4m2	
ACACIA concurrens	Black Wattle	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	18
ACACIA disparrima	Hickory Wattle	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	18
CALLISTEMON viminalis	Red Bottlebrush	Shrub	Tube	1/10m2	35
ALPHITONIA excelsa	Soap Tree	Shrub	Tube	1/20m2	18
				SUBTOTAL	**88**
SMALLER SHRUBS (Locate min. 3m from sewer)					
				1 per 3.0m2	
HOVEA acutifolia	Purple Pea Bush	Shrub	Tube	1/8m2	44
LEPTOSPERMUM polygafolium	Wid May	Shrub	Tube	1/5m2	70
				SUBTOTAL	**114**
GROUNDCOVERS					
				1 per 6.0m2	
CAREX sp	Carex	Sedge	Tube	1/4m2	88
DIANELLA brevipedunculata	Flax Lilly	Ground	Tube	1/4m2	88
GAHNIA aspera	Saw Sedge	Ground	Tube	1/5m2	70
IMPERATA cylindrica	Blady Grass	Ground	Tube	1/1.5m2	233
JUNCUS usitatus	Common Rush	Sedge	Tube	1/4m2	88
LOMANDRA hystrix	Creek Matrush	Ground	Tube	1/1.5m2	233
				SUBTOTAL	**799**
				OVERALL TOTAL	**1059**

J:\10005 Ripley Road (Hayfield Estate - Stage 5), Ripley (Ripley Projects)\Working Files\AutoCAD\L - Landscape\10005 L RMP 28 Stage 5 RMP Planting Species Schedule.dwg

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Australian Institute of Landscape Architects

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

AMENDMENTS:

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A	10/08/2020	CLIENT ISSUE	GC
B	21/08/2020	COUNCIL ISSUE	GC
C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 SEWER RMP SPECIES SCHEDULE**

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 28 C**

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RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE

STAGE 5 SEWER - WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL (1)

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUB-REGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
1	Verbenaceae	Lantana camara var. camara (lantana)	10	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5); Shrubs: blanket spray G100 or cut down and spray regrowth G100 or splatter gun using 1 part G to 9 parts water - apply only when plant is growing, not dormant (ref 1).
2	Asteraceae	Baccharis halimifolia (groundsel bush)	10	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1); Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200 (ref 1).
3	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum delagoense (mother of millions)	8	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	Plantlets: spray G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
4	Bignoniaceae	Macfadyena unguis-cati (cat's claw creeper)	5	V/O	Tubers: crown or dig up, bag and remove.	Regrowth and tuberlings: spray G100 + MM or F100 (ref 1).
5	Basellaceae	Anredera cordifolia (madeira vine)	8	V/O	Small Vines & Tubers: Hand pull. Bag and dispose.	Ascending Stems: S&P (GU); Tubers: gouge, scrape and paint (GU); Ground infestations: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
6	Asparagaceae	Asparagus africanus (ornamental asparagus, asparagus fern)	7	V/O	dig out roots and dispose of at local council landfill site. remove entire crown and underground stem to prevent regrowth	fluroxypyr (200 g/L) @ 35 mL per 1 L diesel/kerosene
7	Ulmaceae	Celtis sinensis (Chinese celtis)	8	T/O	remove when small .hand pull or dig out small seedlings. combine dozing, burning and controlled grazing for large infestations	Stem injection, glyphosate (360 g/L) @ Undiluted at 1 mL per 2 cm of hole or cut
8	Lauraceae	Cinnamomum camphora (camphor laurel)	7	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1 or G1.5) or C&P (G1.5 or GU for stems up to 8 diameter); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
9	Anacardiaceae	Schinus terebinthifolius (broad-leaf pepper tree)	6	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
10	Salviniaceae	Salvinia molesta (salvinia)	8	Ha/F	Mechanical removal of small infestations: Salvinia weevil (Biological control)	Aquatic areas: calcium dodecylbenzene sulphanate (AF-100) @ 1 part to 19 parts kerosene; diquat (vegetrol) 50-100L/ha or 4L/100L water; diquat (watrol) 50-100L/Ha or 4L/100L water; diquat (reglone) 5-10L/Ha or 400mL + 150mL Agral / 100L water (see ref 2.
11	Cabombaceae	Cabomba caroliniana (cabomba, fanwort)	4	Ha/F	Mechanical removal of small infestations	2, 4-D N-Butyl Ester (Rubber Vine Spray) @ 12.5L/ML water (see ref 2. for application guide).
12	Asteraceae	Chrysanthemoides monillifera subsp. rotundata (bitou bush)	3	S/OA	N/A	Stems: C&P or F/I (G1.5); Bushes: spray or cut down and spray regrowth G100 or MM (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
13	Pontederiaceae	Eichhornia crassipes (water hyacinth)	4	Ha/OF	Mechanical removal of small infestations	Waterways: 2, 4-D acid ('AF 300') @ 1:200 with water; Aquatic Areas: glyphosate @ 1-1.3L/100L water (see ref 2. for application guide).
14	Acanthaceae	Hygrophila costata (Glush weed)	3	Ha/F	Hand pull smal infestations. Can be controlled by planting competitive native species.	Glyphosate known to be effective.Species known to occur in waterways so EPA should be contacted before spraying (ref 4).
15	Oleaceae	Ligustrum lucidum (tree privet)	5	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P or C&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1 or G1.5) or C&P GU for stems up to 8cm diameter; Seedlings: spray MM or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
16	Asteraceae	Sphagneticola trilobata (Singapore daisy)	6	H/O	Hand pull	Hand pull and/or spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
17	Asteraceae	Ageratina adenophora (crofton weed)	6	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray MM or G200 or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
18	Verbenaceae	Lantana montevidensis (creeping lantana)	8	S/O	Fire and/or mechanical control	Spray (march to may): glyphosate 1L/100L water; metsulfuron methyl 10g/100L water; metsulfuron methyls + glyphosate 173g/100L water; Basal bark (anytime): triclopyr 1L/60L Diesel, picloram + triclopyr @ 1L/60L Diesel, Glyphosate, neat application; Splatt
19	Fabaceae	Neonotonia wightii (glycine)	5	H/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
20	Poaceae	Panicum maximum (green panic and guinea grass)	8	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Spray: glyphosate @ 13mL/1L water (ref 2.)
21	Oleaceae	Ligustrum sinense (Chinese privet)	4	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P or C&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray MM or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
22	Ochnaceae	Ochna serrulata (ochna)	7	S/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P or S&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings and Regrowth: spray G200 + MM or MM. Trial basal bark F100 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
23	Asparagaceae	Asparagus aethiopicus cv. Sprengeri (asparagus ground fern)	5	H/O	dig out unwanted plants and dispose of at the appropriate council landfill. remove the entire crown of underground stem of plant to prevent regrowth	Spot spray - metsulfuronmethyl (600 g/L) @ 10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent or 100 g/ha plus wetting agent. Cut stump, spot spray, Apply neat Diesel

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
24	Poaceae	Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis (giant rat's tail grasses)	8	H/U?	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Small infestations: spray glyphosate @ 15mL/L water, flupropanate @ 2mL/L water + ionic wetter @ 1mL/Lwater; Dense Infestations: blanket spraying glyphosate 3L/ha, flupropanate 2L/ha (ref 2).
25	Asteraceae	Ageratina riparia (mistflower)	5	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray G100 or MM (ref 1).
26	Asclepiadaceae	Araujia sericifera (mothvine)	9	V/O	Seedlings & Vines: Hand pull. Bag and remove fruit.	Vines: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
27	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum daigremontianum x B. delagoense (hybrid mother-of millions)	6	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	Plantlets: spray G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
28	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea cairica (mile-a-minute)	7	V/O	Vines & Runners: hand pull, roll up and hand up to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM (ref 1).
29	Sapindaceae	Cardiospermum grandiflorum (balloon vine)	7	V/O	Seedlings & Small Vines: Hand Pull	Stems: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings or Small vines: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
30	Asclepiadaceae	Cryptostegia grandiflora (rubber vine)	6	V/O	Scattereded or medium-density infestations: Where possible, repeated slashing close to ground level is recommended.	Foliar spray - Follow-up basal bark/cut stump/foliar spray as necessary with Triclopyr + picloram (Grazon DS, Grass-up, etc.) @ 0.35–0.5 L /100 L water
31	Phytolaccaceae	Rivina humilis (baby pepper)	8	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray G100 (ref 1).
32	Poaceae	Sporobolus africanus (Parramatta grass)	8	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Small infestations: spray glyphosate @ 15mL/L water, flupropanate @ 2mL/L water + ionic wetter @ 1mL/Lwater; Dense Infestations: blanket spraying glyphosate 3L/ha, flupropanate 2L/ha (ref 2).
33	Poaceae	Sporobolus fertilis (giant Parramatta grass)	9	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Small infestations: spray glyphosate @ 15mL/L water, flupropanate @ 2mL/L water + ionic wetter @ 1mL/Lwater; Dense Infestations: blanket spraying glyphosate 3L/ha, flupropanate 2L/ha (ref 2).
34	Poaceae	Eragrostis curvula (African lovegrass)	7	H/U	Chipped out before they flower. When chipping out the plant ensure that the tussock crowns are removed, as this will prevent regrowth. If in seed, the stems must be cut and bagged first.	Glyphosate (360 g/L) (e.g. Weedmaster® Duo) @ 10 ml/1 L water
35	Asteraceae	Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (Senegal tea)	3	Ha/F	place plant material in a sealed plastic bag, leave in sunlight to rot then burn or dispose of at a council-approved land fill tip	Glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl @ 15mL/L water

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
36	Amaranthaceae	Alternanthera philoxeroides (alligator weed)	1?	Ha/U	physical removal of plant should not be attempted	Terrerstrial plants use Metsulfuron methyl (Brushoff®) + 1mL/L non-ionic wetter @ 80g/ha + 1mL/L non-ionic wetter or 10g/100L water + 1mL/L non-ionic wetter. Free floating plants Glyphosate (Roundup Biactive®) 10 mL/L
37	Passifloraceae	Passiflora suberosa (cork passionflower)	8	V/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P; Seedlings & Regrowth: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
38	Poaceae	Melinis minutiflora (molasses grass)	5	H/A	Grazing or mowing	Spray: Fluazifop-P 212g/L @ 2L/Ha, Glyphosate 360g/L @ 1L/100L water (ref 2).
39	Aristolochiaceae	Aristolochia elegans (Dutchman's pipe)	8	V/O	Stems: Hand pull; Fruit: Bag and remove.	Stems: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
40	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea indica (blue morning glory)	5	V/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM or F150 (ref 1).
41	Mimosaceae	Leucaena leucocephala (leucaena)	6	ST/A	Small plants: Hand pull or mechanical removal	Herbicide Control - Basal Bark application: triclopyr 240g/L + picloram 120g/L @ 1L/60L diesel; C&P: triclopyr 240g/L + picloram 120g/L @ 1L per 60L diesel; spray triclopyr 300g/l + picloram 120g/L @ 350mL per 100L water. Combination of chemical and mecha
42	Poaceae	Brachiaria mutica (para grass)	6	Ha/A	Grazing	Herbicide Control - Foliar application (Knapsack): glyphosate 360g/L @ 200mL/15L water; Foliar: glyphosate 360g/L @ 9L/Ha; Handgun: glyphosate 360g/L @ 1.3L/100L water (ref 2).
43	Hydrocharitacea e	Egeria densa (egeria waterweed)	2	Ha/F	hand pulling, cutting and digging with machines effective	N/A
44	Pinaceae	Pinus elliottii (slash pine)	4	T/A	Seedlings: Hand pull; Saplings and Trees: cut close to ground or ring-bark	Saplings and Trees: F/I (G1.5) ensuring thick bark is penetrated (ref 1).
45	Caesalpiniaceae	Senna pendula var. glabrata (Easter cassia)	7	ST/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
46	Poaceae	Chloris gayana (Rhodes grass)	9	H/A	Hand pulling and removal and digging of larger clumps	Spray: glyphosate @ 1l/100L water
47	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum pinnatum (resurrection plant)	6	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	Plantlets: spray G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
48	Asteraceae	Parthenium hysterophorus (parthenium weed)	6	H/U	hand pulling of small areas is not recommended	Spot spray 2,4-D amine 500 g/L @ 0.4 L/100 L
49	Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle)	3	V/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
50	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia alata (black eyed susan)	5	H/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).

Note: Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/ supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered products (such rates supersede those noted in above tables), or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable.

Note: Source for information contained on this page from Queensland Herbarium (Qld Gov't).

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CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 RMP WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL SHEET 1**

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 30 C**

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(Ripley Road (Hayfield Estate - Stage 5), Ripley (Ripley Projects)\Working Files\AutoCAD\L - Landscape\10005 L RMP 30 Stage 5 RMP Weed Treatment & Removal (1).dwg

RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE

STAGE 5 SEWER - WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL (2)

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
51	Fabaceae	Macroptilium atropurpureum (siratro)	8	V/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
52	Rosaceae	Rubus ellipticus (yellowberry)	4	S/O	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	Grazon DS picloram/triclopyr 1:200 parts water + wetting agent
53	Colchicaceae	Gloriosa superba (glory lily)	3	V/O	N/A	Young Shoots: spray G200 or G200 + MM. Best results in Oct-Nov and by using 'Pulse' as surfucant (ref 1).
54	Verbenaceae	Phyla canescens (lippia, Condamine couch)	3	Ha/O	a combined approach of different control methods including chemical and mechanical with land management practices is most effective	Foliar spray 600 g/L Dichlorprop @ 5 ml /1 L water or 2,4-Damine (500 g/L) + 1% crop oil @ 2-4 L/ha + 1% crop oil
55	Solanaceae	Solanum seaforthianum (Brazilian nightshade)	8	V/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
56	Araceae	Pistia stratiotes (water lettuce)	3	Ha/OF	Mechanical removal of small infestations	Glyphosate 360g/L @ 1-1.3L/100L water or 6.9L/Ha; diquat 20g/L @ 4L/100L water or 50-100L/Ha (see ref 2. for application guide).
57	Asparagaceae	Asparagus plumosus (asparagus fern)	4	V/O	Rhizomes: crown and hang to dry.	Rhizomes: gouge and paint (G1.5); Stems: wind up and spray or cut high and low and spray regrowth G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
58	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia fluminensis (Qld use T. albiflora) (wandering jew)	5	H/O	N/A	Spray F150 (as per label) or G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bag or roll and rake carefully. Dispose (ref 1).
59	Solanaceae	Cestrum parqui (green cestrum)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G100 (ref 1).
60	Caesalpiniaceae	Senna septemtrionalis (arsenic bush, was S. floribunda)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
61	Solanaceae	Solanum mauritianum (wild tobacco tree)	8	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P (G1.5) or F/I (G1:1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
62	Apocynaceae	Catharanthus roseus (pink periwinkle)	5	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
63	Passifloraceae	Passiflora subpeltata (white passion flower)	10	V/O	Stems: Hand pull	Stems: CS&P; Seedlings & Regrowth: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
64	Fabaceae	Desmodium uncinatum (silverleaf desmodium)	5	H/A	Hand pull or crown and dispose	CS&P tuberous roots (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
65	Poaceae	Melinis repens (red Natal grass)	10	H/A	Grazing or mowing	Spray: Fluazifop-P 212g/L @ 2L/Ha, Glyphosate 360g/L @ 1L/100L water (ref 2).
66	Nymphaeaceae	Nymphaea caerulea subsp. zanzibarensis (blue lotus)	4	Ha/OF	Hand pull small infestations.	Spray with or Diquat Glyphosate. Occurs in waterways, thus EPA should be notified before any herbicide use (ref 5).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
67	Onagraceae	Oenothera drummondii subsp. drummondii (beach evening primrose)	3	H/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
68	Tiliaceae	Triumfetta rhomboidea (Chinese burr)	7	H/U	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
69	Haloragaceae	Myriophyllum aquaticum (parrot's feather)	3	Ha/F	N/A	Spray: glyphosate 360g/L @ 100mL/10L water (ref 1).
70	Passifloraceae	Passiflora foetida (stinking passion flower)	7	V/O	Hand Pull	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
71	Asteraceae	Verbesina encelioides (crownbeard)	7	H/U	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	Stems: S&P (GU); Regrowth and seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
72	Poaceae	Paspalum mandiocanum (broad leaf paspalum)	3	H/A	N/A	Spray G200 - resistant to weaker strength (ref 1).
73	Poaceae	Paspalum dilatatum (paspalum grass)	10	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
74	Ruppiaceae	Ruppia maritima (sea tassel)	2	Ha/F	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
75	Arecaceae	Syagrus romanzoffiana (queen palm)	4?	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull or crown; Trees: cut below growing point	Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
76	Poaceae	Hymenachne amplexicaulis cv. Olive (hymenachne)	1?	Ha/A	a combined approach of different control methods including mechanical, chemical and biological with land management practices is most effective	360 g/L Glyphosate (includes Roundup Biactive & Weedmaster Duo) – 1 L/100L water or 10 L/ha delivered by boom
77	Asteraceae	Senecio tamoides (Canary creeper)	3	V/O	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	Stems: S&P (GU); Regrowth and seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
78	Poaceae	Cenchrus ciliaris (buffel grass)	4	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of young plants	Herbicide Control - Glyphosate 7mL/L water; Dichlobenil 600g/100m2; Fluazifop 50-100mL/10L water (ref 2).
79	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia grandiflora (thunbergia, blue thunbergia)	2	V/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 (ref 1).
80	Cactaceae	Opuntia tomentosa (velvet tree pear)	8	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
81	Euphorbiaceae	Ricinus communis (castor oil plant)	7	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: S: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
82	Asteraceae	Senecio madagascariensis (fire weed)	6	H/U	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	Stems: S&P (GU); Regrowth and seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
83	Cyperaceae	Cyperus involucratus (African sedge)	6	Ha/OF	Each has to be dug out with a spade and the entire plant turned over, exposing the root system while making sure all aerial parts of the plant are completely covered.	Aquatic areas - Glyphosate ipa Land—commercial/Industrial, rights of way - Glyphosate-ipa, glyphosate-mas, imazapyr
84	Asteraceae	Tithonia diversifolia (Mexican sunflower)	5	H/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or cut and spray regrowth and seedlings (G100 or MM) (ref 1).
85	Poaceae	Setaria sphacelata (South African pigeon grass)	9	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
86	Asclepiadaceae	Gomphocarpus physocarpus (balloon cotton bush)	10	S/OU	Slash in winter and burn cuttings. Wanderer Butterfly can also be used as biological control.	Spray: glyphosate @ 1:1000 with water, in spring before seeding (ref 3).
87	Poaceae	Digitaria didactyla (Queensland blue couch)	9	H/A	Hand pull or cultivation	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
88	Caesalpiniaceae	Gleditsia triacanthos (honey locust)	7	T/O	For the control of dense infestations on grazing land, burning followed by spot spraying is an economical control method.	pastures non-agricultural land fluroxpyr1 (Starane 200®) @ 1.5 L - 75ml/100 L diesel
89	Poaceae	Paspalum notatum (bahia grass)	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
90	Cactaceae	Opuntia monacantha (drooping tree pear, syn. O. vulgaris)	2	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
91	Poaceae	Paspalum conjugatum (paspalum grass)	7	H/A	Cut below crown.	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
92	Malpighiaceae	Hiptage benghalensis (hiptage)	3	S,V/O	Hand pull small infestations.	Seedlings: Foliar spray of dicamba, fluroxypyr, and triclopyr/picloram. Larger plants cut stump application of fluroxypyr and triclopyr/picloram with diesel, glyphosate with water and picloram undiluted (ref 7).
93	Solanaceae	Solanum torvum (devil's fig)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P (G1.5) or F/I (G1:1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
94	Caesalpiniaceae	Caesalpinia decapetala (thorny poinciana)	4	S,V/O	Seed-heads: Bag and remove.	Stems: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
95	Poaceae	Pennisetum alopecuroides (swamp foxtail)	7	H/O	Hand Pull	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
96	Verbenaceae	Duranta erecta (duranta)	6	ST/O	Shrubs: CS&P (1:1.5)	Spray G100 (ref 1).
97	Brassicaceae	Nasturtium officinale (Qld use Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum) (watercress)	7	Ha/FU	Manually grub and destroy.	Spray G100 and replace with local species (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
98	Polygonaceae	Acetosa sagittata (rambling dock)	4	V/U	Tubers: Dig up, bag and remove.	Tubers: Spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
99	Poaceae	Cynodon dactylon (couch, Bahama grass introduced cultivars)	10	H/OA	Hand pull small infestations, removing all roots or smother with mulch.	Spray: glyphosate @ 200mL/15L water. Follow up spray (ref 3).
100	Bignoniaceae	Tecoma stans (yellow bells)	4	ST/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200; Seeds: collect, bag and remove (ref 1).
101	Rosaceae	Rhaphiolepis indica (Indian hawthorn)	3	ST/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
102	Mimosaceae	Mimosa pudica (common sensitive plant)	4	S/A	N/A	Pastures - Fluroxypyr/Starane 200 @ 1.5 L/ha Between cropping applications (conservation tillage) - Dicamba/Banvel 200 @ 0.8-1.4 L/ha
103	Commelinaceae	Callisia fragrans (purple succulent)	3	H/O	N/A	Spray F100 or G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bag or roll and rake carefully. Dispose (ref 1).
104	Scrophulariaceae	Paulownia tomentosa (paulownia)	3	T/AO	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
105	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia zebrina (zebrina)	3	H/O	N/A	Spray F100 or G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bag or roll and rake carefully. Dispose (ref 1).
106	Acanthaceae	Ruellia malacosperma (ruellia)	5	H/O	N/A	Spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
107	Poaceae	Pennisetum clandestinum (kikuyu grass)	4	H/A	Hand Pull	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
108	Liliaceae	Lilium formosanum (Taiwan lily)	5	H/O	Hand pull or crown and dispose	Spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
109	Asteraceae	Sigesbeckia orientalis (Indian weed)	10	H/U	Hand pull or cultivation.	Spray with 2,4-D amine or sodium, pr MCPA + dicamba (ref 3).
110	Asteraceae	Bidens pilosa (cobbler's pegs)	10	H/U	Hand pull or cultivation.	Spray with 2,4-D amine or sodium, pr MCPA + dicamba (ref 3).
111	Cactaceae	Opuntia stricta (common prickly pear)	7	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
112	Poaceae	Eleusine indica (crowsfoot grass)	8	H/A	Pull and chip. Replant with native couch.	Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
113	Poaceae	Axonopus compressus (broad leaved carpet grass)	5	H/AO	Cut stems from roos.	Spot spray with Glyphosate (ref 3).
114	Lamiaceae	Salvia coccinea (red salvia)	9	H/O	remove small areas by hand or machine	Aquatic areas (drains, channels, margins of streams, lakes and dams) - calcium dodecylbenzene sulphonate (AF-100) @ 1 part in 19 parts kerosene
115	Asteraceae	Ageratum houstonianum (blue billygoat weed)	8	H/UO	N/A	Spray G100 or hand pull and spray regrowth G100 (ref 1).

Note: Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/ supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered products (such rates supersede those noted in above tables), or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable.

J:\Ripley Road (Hayfield Estate - Stage 5), Ripley (Ripley Projects)\Working Files\AutoCAD\L - Landscape\10005 L RMP 31 Stage 5 RMP Weed Treatment & Removal (2).dwg

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Australian Institute of Landscape Architects

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

AMENDMENTS:

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED
A	10/08/2020	CLIENT ISSUE	GC
B	21/08/2020	COUNCIL ISSUE	GC
C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 RMP WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL SHEET 2**

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 31 C**

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RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE

STAGE 5 SEWER - WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL (3)

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
116	Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava and P. guineense (yellow guava and West Indes guava)	4	ST/AO	N/A	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5) or spray G200 + MM or MM. Trial basal bark F100 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
117	Rosaceae	Rubus bellobatus (kittatinny blackberry)	5	S/O	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	Grazon DS picloram/triclopyr 1:200 parts water + wetting agent
118	Myrtaceae	Eugenia uniflora (Brazilian cherry)	4	ST/O	N/A	Stems: C&P or F/I (G1.5); Bushes: spray or cut down and spray regrowth G100 or MM (ref 1).
119	Oleaceae	Olea europaea (olive)	2	T/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
120	Poaceae	Brachiaria decumbens (signal grass)	4	H/A	Grazing	Herbicide Control - Foliar application (Knapsack): glyphosate 360g/L @ 200mL/15L water; Foliar: glyphosate 360g/L @ 9L/Ha; Handgun: glyphosate 360g/L @ 1.3L/100L water (ref 2).
121	Fabaceae	Stylosanthes scabra (shrubby stylo)	4	H/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
122	Commelinaceae	Commelina benghalensis (hairy wandering jew)	4	H/O	Collect and Bag	Spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
123	Poaceae	Pennisetum purpureum (elephant grass)	2	H/O	Grazing or mechanical removal	N/A (ref 2).
124	Zingiberaceae	Hedychium coronarium (wild ginger)	2	H/O	Small Plants: Hand pull and dispose	Small Plants: spray G200 or G200 + MM; Large Plants: cut and spray regrowth. If rhizomes are at ground level, cut stem and gouge rhizome - fill hole with G1.5 with injector kit or similar (ref 1).
125	Phytolaccaceae	Phytolacca octandra (inkweed)	10	H/O	Hand pull or crown	CS&P (G1.5) or C&P (G1.5); spray G100 (ref 1).
126	Asclepiadaceae	Asclepias curassavica (red cotton bush)	9	S/O	Hand pull; Slash	Slash and/or spray G100 (ref 1).
127	Solanaceae	Lycium ferocissimum (African boxthorn)	1?	S/O	N/A	Stems: C&P (G1.5); Regrowth: spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
128	Mimosaceae	Prosopis pallida (algaroba)	2	ST/O	When using mechanical control methods, it is important to remove the bud zone of the root system (about 30 cm below the ground surface). If this is not removed, re-shooting can occur.	Basal bark - triclopyr + picloram Access® @ 1L/60L diesel. Cut stump - triclopyr + picloram Access® @ 1L/60L diesel. Overall spray - triclopyr + picloram Grazon DS® @ 350ml/100L water plus a wetting agent if plant is growing actively
129	Juncaceae	Juncus articulatus (jointed rush)	1	Ha/FO	Hand pull.	Spot spray with Glyphosate, 2,2-DPA or MCPA + dicamba (ref 3).
130	Cactaceae	Opuntia aurantiaca (tiger pear)	1	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).

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Note: Source for information contained on this page from Queensland Herbarium (Qld Gov't).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
131	Poaceae	Arundo donax (giant reed)	1	H/O	Physical removal of small infestations.	Spot spray or cut stump and spray with Glyphosate (ref 5).
132	Cactaceae	Opuntia imbricata (rope pear)	1	H/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
133	Bignoniaceae	Pyrostegia venusta (flame vine)	1	V/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 (ref 1).
134	Poaceae	Cortaderia selloana (pampas grass)	2	H/O	Small Plants: dig out by hand or machine	Stems: C&P (G1.5) or cut back and slash and spray regrowth G100 (ref 1).
135	Solanaceae	Solanum hispidum (giant devil's fig)	5	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
136	Agavaceae	Furcraea foetida (Cuban hemp)	3	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
137	Agavaceae	Furcraea selloa (hemp)	1	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
138	Agavaceae	Agave americana (century plant)	4	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
139	Rutaceae	Murraya paniculata cv. Exotica (murraya)	6	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
140	Rosaceae	Rubus discolor (R. fruticosus complex, a blakberry)	4	S/OA	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	Grazon DS picloram/triclopyr 1:200 parts water + wetting agent. A variety of herbicides may be used to control this species including (ref 5).
141	Brassicaceae	Cakile edentula (American sea rocket)	4	H/U	Manually grub and destroy.	Spray G100 and replace with local species (ref 1).
142	Balsaminaceae	Impatiens walleriana (balsam)	2	H/O	N/A	Spray G100 (ref 1).
143	Agavaceae	Agave sisalana (sisal)	2	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
144	Agavaceae	Agave vivipara var. vivipara (sisal)	2	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	CS& P near ground or spray MM (ref 1).
145	Rosaceae	Prunus munsoniana (wild goose plum)	7	ST/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
146	Poaceae	Echinochloa crus-galli (barnyard grass)	6	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	Spot spraying with Glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
147	Asteraceae	Solidago canadensis var. scabra (Canadian goldenrod)	7	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray MM or G200 or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
148	Fabaceae	Pueraria lobata (kudzu)	3	V,S/O	Slash; Diminish by shading site	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or MM (ref 1).
149	Alismataceae	Sagittaria graminea var. platyphylla (sagittaria arrowhead)	3	Ha/FO	Physical removal of small infestations.	Spot Spray with Glyphosate at 1.0L:100L water (ref 5).
150	Nymphaeaceae	Nymphaea mexicana (yellow waterlily)	2	Ha/OF	Hand pull small infestations.	Spray with or Diquat Glyphosate. Occurs in waterways, thus EPA should be notified before any herbicide use (ref 5).
151	Poaceae	Phyllostachys aurea (fishpole bamboo)	1	S/O	N/A	Stems: cut and fill segment (G1.5); Regrowth: spray G100 (ref 1).
152	Euphorbiaceae	Jatropha gossypiifolia (cotton-leaf physic nut, bellyache bush)	1	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
153	Malvaceae	Sida rhombifolia (Paddy's lucerne)	9	S/U	Hand pull or dig out.	Spray with 2,4-D amine or fluoxypyr (ref 3).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
154	Poaceae	Themeda quadrivalvis (grader grass)	8	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	Spot spraying with Glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
155	Poaceae	Andropogon virginicus (whisky grass)	6	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	Spot spraying with Glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3).
156	Bignoniaceae	Jacaranda mimosifolia (jacaranda)	4	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
157	Acanthaceae	Justicia betonica (squirreltail)	2	S/O	Hand pull smal infestations. Can be controlled by planting competitive native species.	Glyphosate known to be effective.Species known to occur in waterways, DERM should be contacted before spraying in waterways (ref 4).
158	Mimosaceae	Acacia boliviana (Bolivian wattle)	1	T/O	Mechanical or chain removal.	Basal Bark or cut stump application. Triclopyr 600g/L at 1.0L:120L diesel, Triclopyr + Picloram 240 g/l + 120 g/l at 1.0L:60L diesel, Picloram 45 g/kg undiluted (ref 5).
159	Simaroubaceae	Ailanthus altissima (tree of heaven)	1?	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or MM (ref 1).
160	Poaceae	Echinochloa colona (awnless barnyard grass)	9	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Spray: glyphosate @ 13mL/1L water (ref 2.)
161	Cyperaceae	Cyperus brevifolius (Mullumbimby couch)	8	H/O	Each has to be dug out with a spade and the entire plant turned over, exposing the root system while making sure all aerial parts of the plant are completely covered.	Aquatic areas - Glyphosate-ipa Land—commercial/industrial, rights of way - Glyphosate-ipa, glyphosate-mas, imazapyr
162	Moraceae	Morus alba (white mulberry)	3	T/O	N/A	Trees: F/I (G1.5), stack cut branches above the ground to dry; Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
163	Arecaceae	Colocasia esculenta (taro)	3	H/AO	Hand pull.	Cut at base and apply glyphosate or metsulfuron methyl. Plant often occurs in waterways so consult DERM prior to application (ref 6).
164	Cannaceae	Canna indica (canna lily)	3	H/O	Dig out entire plant	Cut/Slash and spay regrowth G200 or G200 + MM; Collect and bad seeds. Resistant to herbicide (ref 1).
165	Buddlejaceae	Buddleja madagascariensis (buddleja)	5	S,V/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (1:1.5); Vines: spray or cut down and spray regrowth G200 (ref 1).
166	Bignoniaceae	Tecoma capensis (Cape honeysuckle)	3	ST/O	N/A	Stems: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200; Seeds: collect, bag and remove (ref 1).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
167	Cactaceae	Harrisia martinii (harrisia cactus)	2?	S/O	The use of the biological mealy-bug agent is recommended	Triclopyr + picloram at 1.0L:60L diesel, Dichlorprop 600 g/l at 1.0L/60L water, metsulfuron methyl 600 g/l at 2.0L:100L water Ref 5).
168	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia laurifolia (laurel clock vine)	1	V/O	N/A	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 (ref 1).
169	Fabaceae	Erythrina crista-galli (cockspur coral tree)	2?	T/O	N/A	F/I (G1.5) or C&P stumps. Cut and stack branches above ground to dry to prevent resprouting. F/I sprouted branches (G1.5) or spray regrowth G200 + MM or MM. Trial Tordon (ref 1).
170	Sapindaceae	Koelreuteria elegans (Chinese rain tree)	1?	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Trees: F/I (G1.5) or C&P stumps (G1.5); Saplings: CS&P (G1); stack cut branches above ground to dry; Seedlings: spray (G200) (ref 1).
171	Zingiberaceae	Hedychium gardnerianum (ginger lily)	1?	H/O	Small Plants: Hand pull and dispose	Small Plants: spray G200 or G200 + MM; Large Plants: cut and spray regrowth. If rhizomes are at ground level, cut stem and gouge rhizome - fill hole with G1.5 with injector kit or similar (ref 1).
172	Acanthaceae	Hypoestes phyllostachya (polka-dot plant	3	H/O	Hand pull or crown and dispose	Spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
173	Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus canadensis (American elder)	3	ST/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	Vines and Runners: CS&P (G1.5); Larger Stems, Roots and Nodes: spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
174	Asteraceae	Conyza sumatrensis (tall fleabane)	9	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Seedlings: Altrazine or Chlorosulfuron in combination with competitive native species; Plants: Glyphosate and Tordon 75-D mix. Glyphosate ration depends on other weeds present (ref 2).
175	Fabaceae	Tipuana tipu (tipuana)	2	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
176	Asteraceae	Tagetes minuta (stinking roger)	8	H/U	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Spray MM or G200 or G200 + MM if other weeds such as Lantana or Camphor Laurel are present (ref 1).
177	Caesalpiniaceae	Chamaecrista rotundifolia (round-leaf cassia)	6	ST/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds (ref 1).
178	Poaceae	Cenchrus echinatus (Mossman river grass)	8	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of young plants	Herbicide Control - Glyphosate 7mL/L water; Dichlobenil 600g/100m2; Fluazifop 50-100mL/10L water (ref 2).

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AS 4801 OHS Management System SOUTHPAC certifications
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AMENDMENTS:

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED
A	10/08/2020	CLIENT ISSUE	GC
B	21/08/2020	COUNCIL ISSUE	GC
C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 RMP WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL SHEET 3**

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 32 C**

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Ripley Road (Hayfield Estate - Stage 5), Ripley (Ripley Projects)\Working Files\AutoCAD\L - Landscape\10005 L RMP 32 Stage 5 RMP Weed Treatment & Removal (3).dwg

RIPLEY ROAD - HAYFIELD ESTATE

STAGE 5 SEWER - WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL (4)

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
179	Asteraceae	Conyza canadensis (Canadian fleabane)	10	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Seedlings: Altrazine or Chlorosulfuron in combination with competitive native species; Plants: Glyphosate and Tordon 75-D mix. Glyphosate ration depends on other weeds present (ref 2).
180	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia cyathophora (painted spuge)	8	H/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
181	Poaceae	Setaria palmifolia (palm leaf setaria)	5	H/O	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 (ref 1).
182	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia heterophylla (milk weed)	5	H/O?	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
183	Fabaceae	Desmodium intortum (greenleaf desmodium)	4	H/A	Hand pull or crown and dispose	CS&P tuberous roots (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM; collect and bag seeds. Monitor regrowth over 2 - 3 years (ref 1).
184	Poaceae	Pennisetum setaceum (fountain grass)	3	H/O	Hand Pull	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
185	Asteraceae	Conyza bonariensis (flax-leaf fleabane)	7	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Seedlings: Altrazine or Chlorosulfuron in combination with competitive native species; Plants: Glyphosate and Tordon 75-D mix. Glyphosate ration depends on other weeds present (ref 2).
186	Solanaceae	Solanum erianthum (a tobacco bush)	7	S/O	Hand pull	Spray G100 (ref 1).
187	Poaceae	Stenotaphrum secundatum (buffalo grass)	3	H/AO	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	Spray: glyphosate @ 13mL/1L water (ref 2.)
188	Apocynaceae	Cascabela thevetia (syn. Thevetia peruviana) (yellow oleander)	5	ST/O	Hand pull small infesttions. Slashing can be used but should be followed up by herbicide application.	Basal bark application of fluroxypyr (35mL:1L Diesel); Stem injection Glyphosate (1L:2L Water); Cut stump application of fluroxypyr (1L:55L Diesel; Foliar Spray of fluroxypyr 1:100 for larger plants. 1:200 for seedlings (ref 2).
189	Rubiaceae	Coffea arabica (coffee)	3	ST/A	Saplings: Hand pull	Shrubs: F/I (G1) between flower and fruit set; Saplings: CS&P (G1); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
190	Bignoniaceae	Spathodea campanulata (African tulip tree)	1?	T/O	N/A	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 (ref 1).
191	Fabaceae	Macrotyloma axillare (perennial horse gram)	4	V,H/A	N/A	Vines: CS&P (1:1.5) or spray G100 + MM or MM (ref 1).
192	Iridaceae	Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera (bulbil watsonia)	2	H/O	Dig up, bag and remove	Spray G200 + MM (ref 1).
193	Passifloraceae	Passiflora edulis (passion fruit)	6	V/AO	Hand Pull	CS&P (G1.5); spray G200 or G200 + MM (ref 1).
194	Asteraceae	Zinnia peruviana (wild zinnia)	6	H/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Shrubs: CS&P or F/I (G1); Seedlings: CS&P (G1.5) or spray G200 (ref 1).

Note: Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified/ supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered products (such rates supersede those noted in above tables), or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable.
Note: Source for information contained on this page from Queensland Herbarium (Qld Gov't).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

RANK	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC & COMMON NAME	SUBREGION	LIFE FORM & SOURCE	NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL	CHEMICAL CONTROL
195	Dracaenaceae	Sansevieria trifasciata (sansevieria)	2?	H/O	Hand pull or dig up	Spray G100 + MM (ref 1).
196	Poaceae	Digitaria eriantha (pangola grass)	5	H/A	Hand pull or cultivation	Spot Spray: glyphosate or 2,2-DPA (ref 3)
197	Rosaceae	Eriobotrya japonica (loquat)	3	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Saplings: CS&P (G1.5); Trees: F/I (G1.5); Seedlings: spray G200 or G200 + MM or MM (ref 1).
198	Cactaceae	Acanthocereus tetragonus (sword pear)	1	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	Spray; Basal Bark application; Injection: Triclopyr: .8L/60L diesel. Picloram + Triclopyr: 1L/60L diesel. Amitrole: 1mL/3cm (ref 3).
199	Mimosaceae	Acacia nilotica subsp. indica (prickly acacia)	3	T/A	Mechanical or chain removal.	Basal Bark or cut stump application. Triclopyr 600g/L at 1.0L:120L diesel, Triclopyr + Picloram 240 g/l + 120 g/l at 1.0L:60L diesel, Picloram 45 g/kg undiluted (ref 5).
200	Mimosaceae	Acacia farnesiana (mimosa bush)	6	T/A	Mechanical removal of small plants.	Basal Bark or cut stump application of Triclopyr + Picloram 240 g/l + 120 g/l at 1.0L:60L diesel. Foliar application of Clopyralid 300g/L at 500mL:1L water ref 5).

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

Explanatory notes:

Sub-region: Number of the ten sub-regions of the Southeast Queensland bioregion (Young and Dillewaard 1999) within which species recorded (Queensland Herbarium data).

Rec no.: Total number of records for species within study area, Queensland Herbarium CORVEG and HERBRECS data.

Scores: Based on panel data of invasiveness, 5 (highest) to 3 (moderate). ? indicate doubtful scores.

Life forms: T-tree (woody plant >5m), ST-small tree (2-5m), S-shrub (woody <2m), H-herb (grasses & forbes), Ha-aquatic herbs.

Source: A-agriculture, O-ornamental and landscaping, F-fish aquarium, U-unintentional introduction and/or contaminant.

REHABILITATION METHODOLOGY - SITE WORKS - WEED NOTES

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

Abbreviations: Control Methods

CS&P = cut scrape and paint
S&P = scrape and paint
C&P = cut and paint
F/I = frill or inject stem

Abbreviations: Herbicides

G = Glyphosate, eg. Roundup Biactive, Weedmaster Duo
MM = Metsulfuron methyl, eg. Brushoff
F = Fluroxypyr, eg. Starane

Abbreviations: Herbicide Dilution Rates for High Concentration Applications

G U = Glyphosate undiluted
G 1 = 1 part water to 1 part glyphosate
G 1.5 = 1.5 parts water to 1 part glyphosate
G 4 = 4 parts water to 1 part glyphosate

Abbreviations: Herbicide Spray Concentrations

G 100 = 100mL glyphosate per 10L of water + surfuctant, eg 20mL LI 700 per 10L
G 200 = 200mL glyphosate per 10L of water + surfuctant, eg 50mL LI 700 per 10L
G 100 + MM = 100mL glyphosate + 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L of water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water
G 200 + MM = 200mL glyphosate + 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L of water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water
MM = 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water
F 100 = 100mL fluroxypyr per 10L water
F 150 = 150mL fluroxypyr per 10L water

Other Abbreviations

= Locally non-indigenous native species

Ref. 1. Big Scrub Rainforest Landcare Group (2008), 'Common Weeds of Subtropical Rainforests of Eastern Australia: A practical manual on their identification and control'
Ref. 2. Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (QLD), 'Weeds and pest animals and ants'.
Ref. 3. Holland et al. (1996), 'Suburban Weeds', DPI QLD.
Ref 4. Port Stephens Council (NSW), 'Weed Busters'.
Ref 5. Department of Primary Industries (NSW), 'Noxious and Environmental Weed Handbook, 3rd Edition'.
Ref 6. Department of Environment and Conservation, 'Florabase', (DEC- WA)
Ref 7. Vitelli, J.S. and Madigan, B.A. and Van Haaren, P.E. and Setter, S. and Logan, P. (2009) Control of the invasive liana, Hiptage benghalensis. Weed Biology and Management, 9 (1). pp. 54-62.

Ripley Road (Hayfield Estate - Stage 5), Ripley (Ripley Projects)\Working Files\AutoCAD\L - Landscape\10005 L RMP 33 Stage 5 RMP Weed Treatment & Removal (4).dwg

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AMENDMENTS:

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED
A	10/08/2020	CLIENT ISSUE	GC
B	21/08/2020	COUNCIL ISSUE	GC
C	18/09/2020	SEWER CHANGE / COUNCIL	GC

CLIENT: GOLDFIELDS RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

PROJECT: STAGE 5 REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING: **STAGE 5 RMP WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL SHEET 4**

DRAWN: GC CHECKED: KG

DRAWING #: **10005 L RMP 33 C**

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Appendix E

Endorsed Concept Rehabilitation Plan

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLAN

Natural Environment Overarching Site Strategy supporting information

Further details will be required with future RAL applications

Infrastructure Master Plan/Overarching Site Strategy Endorsed by Ipswich City Council for

Approval No: 1141/2018/PDACA

Date: 22 August 2018

Signed:

PLAN SET				
SHEET NO.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE	DATE
1	8844 E 01 CRMP A	Cover sheet	A	01/06/2018
2	8844 E 02 CRMP A	Site Assessment	A	01/06/2018
3	8844 E 03 CRMP A	Management Zones	A	01/06/2018
4-5	8844 E 04-05 CRMP A	Rehabilitation Notes - Various	A	01/06/2018
6	8844 E 06 CRMP A	Rehabilitation Notes – Planting Notes	A	01/06/2018
7	8844 E 07 CRMP A	Planting Species Schedule	A	01/06/2018
8	XXXX E 08 CRMP A	Rehabilitation Notes – Maintenance & monitoring	A	01/06/2018
9-11	8844 E A01-A03 CRMP A	Appendix A - Weed treatment & Removal	A	01/06/2018

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	XX

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: CONCEPT REHABILITATION COVER SHEET

DATE:	1/06/2018	CHECKED:	AH
CLIENT REF.:	8844	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No.:	8844 E 01 RMP Title A		

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLAN - SITE ASSESSMENT

Further details will be required with future RAL applications

LEGEND

- Subject site
- Rehabilitation area
- Qld DCDB
- Design layout
- Stage boundary
- Retaining wall
- Batter toe
- Batter top
- Drainage basin
- Stormwater
- Extent of earthworks
- Not part of this application

Lidar contours (0.5m)

- 33 m (minimum)
- 42.5 m (maximum)

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REFERENCES:

Proposed layout
(Place Design Group 2018)

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

1:2,757 @ A3

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	AH

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

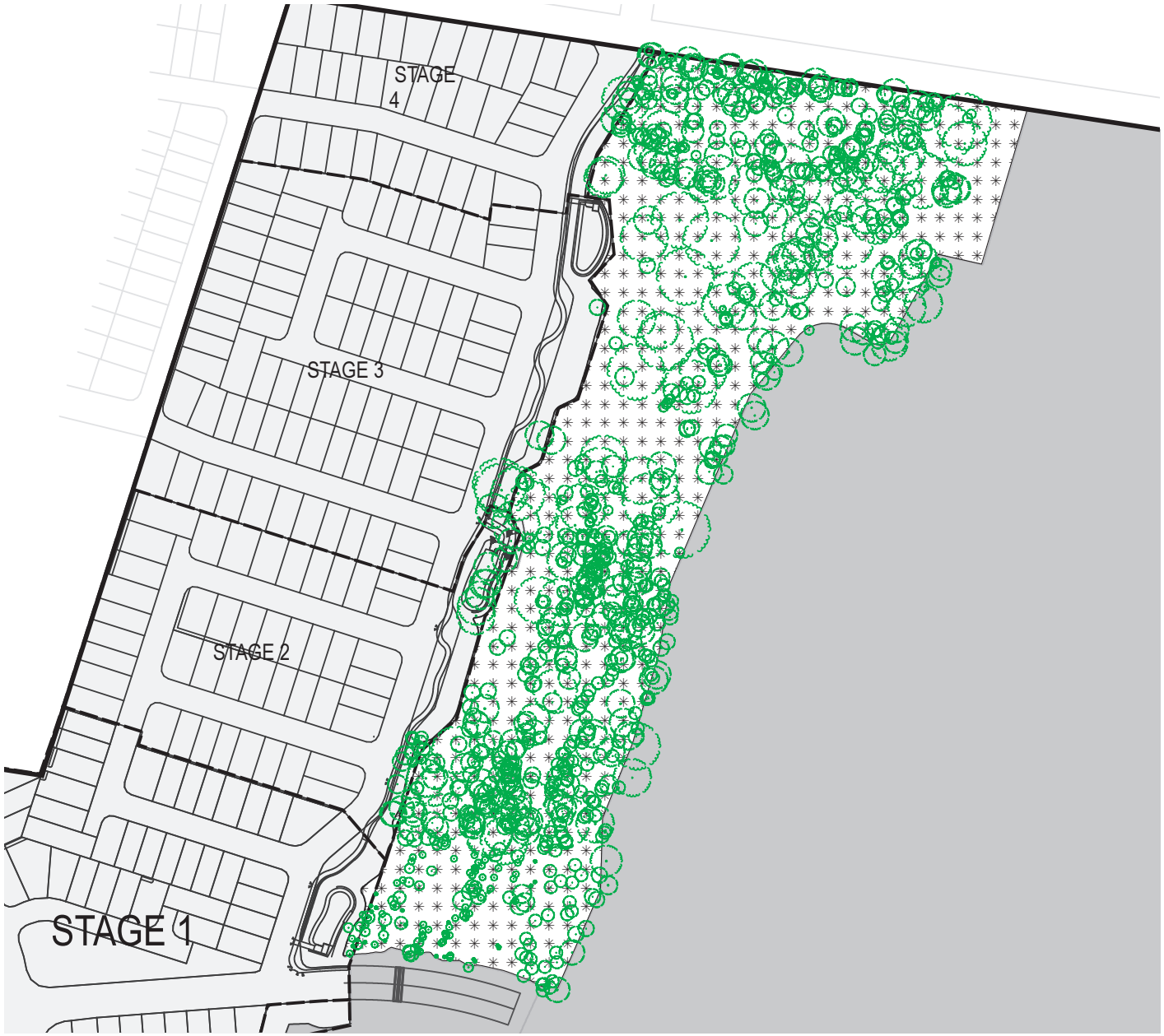
PLAN OF: SITE ASSESSMENT

DATE:	1/06/2018	CHECKED:	AH
CLIENT REF.:	8844	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No.:	8844 E 02 RMP Site Context A		

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

CONCEPT REHABILITATION PLAN - MANAGEMENT ZONES

Further details will be required with future RAL applications



LEGEND

Management Zone 1 – Waterway corridor

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained where possible.

Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimise native vegetation damage losses and impacts associated with soil destabilisation.

For disturbed in situ subsoils and reinstated subsoils, apply gypsum at a rate of 2 kg/m2 and mature compost at 0.5 kg/m2 and incorporate to 500 mm depth; and reinstate topsoil and hydro mulch or apply mulch to a depth of 100 mm, secure mulch in place with coir netting.

Planting of tubestock to occur in disturbed areas, including a mixture of grass, shrub and tree species. Tree species to be planted only where canopy gaps occur. Lower slopes and floodplain to be treated with species consistent with pre-clear Regional Ecosystem 12.3.3. Mid slopes to be treated with species consistent with pre-clear Regional Ecosystems 12.9-10.3 and 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7.

Refer to Rehabilitation Notes for additional details, plant species and densities.

Earthworks extent

Not part of this application

Detailed tree survey (20160725)

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REFERENCES:

Proposed layout
(Place Design Group 2018)

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

1:2,746 @ A3

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	AH

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: MANAGEMENT ZONES

DATE:	1/06/2018	CHECKED:	AH
CLIENT REF.:	8844	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No.:	8844 E 03 RMP MZs A		

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

Further details will be required with future RAL applications

CONCEPT REHABILITATION NOTES

BACKGROUND

This Concept Rehabilitation and Maintenance Plan (CRMP) has been prepared by Saunders Havill Group (SHG) for Ripley Project Pty. Ltd. to provide a formal response to the Further information Request (8736/2017/PDA) Dated 22 May 2018. This CRMP has been produced in particular to address item 5 of the request for further information - Retained Vegetation

The Primary objective of this CRMP is to provide a conceptual assessment of how the Waterway area of the subject site is to be rehabilitated. This CRMP has been designed in accordance with the submitted Natural Environmental Site Strategy.

REHABILITATION - INTRODUCTION

A substantial amount of rehabilitation research has been conducted and compiled as part of the "South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework (SEQERF)" and subsequently endorsed by the majority of South East Queensland councils. Given this, information provided within this RMP will largely utilize information derived from this framework.

Rehabilitation or "Ecological Restoration" can be described as "the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed" (source: Society for Ecological Restoration International).

A key aspect of ecological restoration is that structure and function are returned to site, improving site stability, and improved habitat for fauna and flora. Structure includes vegetation height and density, canopy cover and appropriate species, as well as habitat features such as fallen logs and site rock. Function refers to the natural and self-sustaining processes occurring within the site including regeneration capacity, succession and cycling of nutrients. Activities required to achieve these objectives may include controlling environmental weeds, re-establishment of wildlife corridors and or stabilisation of creek banks or stormwater devices.

In accordance with the SEQERF, four ecological restoration approaches are generally applicable to rehabilitation works:

- Natural Regeneration
- Assisted Natural Regeneration
- Reconstruction
- Fabrication

It is worth noting as restoration work progresses on a site, ongoing changes to the structure and diversity of the vegetation will become apparent. These changes tend to occur in a cyclical manner, with the initial disturbance to the vegetation (either natural or man-made) being the trigger for changes. It is important to recognize that the vegetation will have to pass through a variety of stages of succession first, often over a period of years.

Disturbance as part of restoration works often has a negative connotation however can often be useful for site restoration. Regeneration of native plant species is stimulated by mimicking natural disturbances. The techniques used will depend on the individual species and vegetation community, as they have evolved to respond to disturbances in different ways. Some examples of these techniques are:

- Control of competing vegetation, especially environmental weeds;
- Controlled burns or burn piles in vegetation communities adapted to fire;
- Soil disturbances such as ripping or raking; and or
- Alterations to hydrology in wetlands to reinstate natural movement.

The SEQERF also highlights that consistent follow up is critical for success of ecological restoration. This ensures that beneficial, permanent changes can occur within the vegetation community benefiting both fauna and flora. In order to be able to confirm these changes are occurring, ongoing site monitoring may also be required.

Ecological restoration is a complicated and evolving field. It requires careful consideration for all ecosystem aspects to try and minimise any unexpected interactions, although is generally accepted that not all can be fully known about each complex ecosystem. Given this, it is necessary to remain flexible throughout this process to adapt to site and natural changes.

REHABILITATION - APPROACHES

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION APPROACHES	
NATURAL REGENERATION	
Applies:	To relatively large, intact and weed-free areas of native vegetation. Where native plants are healthy and capable of regenerating without human intervention. When native plant seed is stored in the soil or will be able to reach the site from nearby natural areas, by birds or other animals, wind or water. Where the plant community has a high potential for recovery after any short-live disturbance such as a fire or cyclonic winds. When preventative action is all that is required to avert on-going disturbances e.g. erection of fencing to prevent instruction by cattle.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION	
Applies:	To natural areas where the native plant community is largely healthy and functioning. When native plant seed is still stored in the soil or will be able to reach the site from nearby natural areas, by birds or other animals, wind or water. Where the natural regeneration processes (seedling germination, root suckering, etc.) are being inhibited by external factors, such as weed invasion, soil compaction, cattle grazing, mechanical slashing, etc. When limited human intervention, such as weed control, minor amelioration of soil conditions, erection of fencing, cessation of slashing, etc. will be enough to trigger the recovery processes through natural regeneration. When the main management issue is weed infestation and/or current land use practices.
Role of planting:	Planting in such areas can work against the aims of restoration by interfering with natural regeneration except where species cannot return to site without direct intervention.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing plant community will be substantially similar in structure, composition and diversity to the original vegetation.
RECONSTRUCTION	
Applies:	Where the site is highly degraded or altered. When the degree of disturbance has been so great and long-standing that the pre-existing native plant community cannot recover by natural means. To sites such as areas of fill, sites affected by stormwater flow, areas that have been drastically cleared, even though there may be a few remaining native trees or shrubs. When a greater degree of human intervention is required, such as weed control, cessation of grazing and/or slashing, amelioration of soil conditions such as importation of soils, drainage works or re-shaping of the landscape.
Role of planting:	Importation of native species to the area is required, either through planting or direct seeding (in some situations). natural regeneration and recruitment is insufficient to initially re-establish the original vegetation. Depending on the prevailing circumstances, the planting of a broad diversity of species from the target ecosystem may be unnecessary and the use of pioneers may be sufficient to re-establish ecological processes.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to the original vegetation in structure, composition and diversity.
FABRICATION (TYPE CONVERSION)	
Applies:	Where site conditions have been irreversibly changed. When it is not possible to restore the original native plant community. Where a better-adapted local plant community can be planted that will function within the changed conditions. In situations such as the construction of a wetland plant community to mitigate increased urban storm-water run-off.
Role of planting:	Revegetation (planting) is the major component in a fabrication program.
Goal vegetation community:	The re-establishing planted community should be similar to a naturally occurring plant community of the same type (e.g. a constructed freshwater wetland should resemble a natural system in terms of structure, composition and diversity).

REHABILITATION - METHODOLOGY

Detailed assessment of site conditions prior to commencement of documentation is essential. As part of most rehabilitation scopes, it is worth considering an appropriate methodology for both compiling documentation and site works. This can be broken down into the following items:

- Site assessment
- Rehabilitation Design Documentation (this plan)
- Site Works
- Maintenance and monitoring

METHODOLOGY – SITE ASSESSMENT

Detailed assessment of site conditions prior to commencement of documentation is essential in the establishment of a site-specific ecological restoration methodology. In accordance with the SEQERF. The following checklist will for part of the site assessment process:

- Describe the history and background of the site
- Describe the soil, drainage, topography and aspect
- Describe the native vegetation on the site and along site boundaries
- Describe the weeds on site
- Describe the vegetation dispersal and structure
- Describe the fauna use onsite
- Describe estimated native regeneration response.

The responses to the above checklist will provide the basis of the proposed restoration approach from Natural Regeneration to Fabrication for each treatment area within this Rehabilitation Plan.

Consideration should be made in the importance of integrating site-specific measures for fauna habitat and movement. With many fauna species having specific habitat requirements, foraging patterns and movement patterns. During the site assessment process, the following provisions should be taken into consideration:

- Fauna movement opportunities via easements, tracts, utility corridors and or infrastructure pathways;
- Diversity and type of fauna and distribution on site;
- Habitat opportunities e.g. Dense foliage, roosting areas, log hollows and potential nesting boxes;
- Fauna disturbance and vicinity of works to significant nesting areas and or fauna movement;
- Distribution of significant specialized food resources e.g. Koala trees; and
- Stage weed removal and or altering of weed control technique if the weeds are currently forming a significant fauna habitat.

For the sake of keeping this RMP concise, site analysis results are compiled under a separate template, and may or may not be included in this set, however the analysis outcomes derive the Rehabilitation design methodology.

METHODOLOGY – REHABILITATION DESIGN

This documentation has been compiled through processes outlined in the SEQERF, site analysis and previous rehabilitation project experiences. The primary aims of this CRMP is to provide assessment managers, clients and contractors a clear methodology to assist the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.

Upon site analysis, the following management zones are applicable to the rehabilitation site:

Management Zone 1 – Waterway corridor

Existing native trees, shrubs and groundcovers to be protected and retained where possible.

Weed management to entire zone to encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition. Appropriate (sensitive) weed management methodology within this zone to minimise native vegetation damage losses and impacts associated with soil destabilisation.

For disturbed in situ subsoils and reinstated subsoils, apply gypsum at a rate of 2 kg/m2 and mature compost at 0.5 kg/m2 and incorporate to 500 mm depth; and reinstate topsoil and hydro mulch or apply mulch to a depth of 100 mm, secure mulch in place with coir netting.

Planting of tubestock to occur in disturbed areas, including a mixture of grass, shrub and tree species. Tree species to be planted only where canopy gaps occur. Lower slopes and floodplain to be treated with species consistent with pre-clear Regional Ecosystem 12.3.3. Mid slopes to be treated with species consistent with pre-clear Regional Ecosystems 12.9-10.3 and 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7.

Refer to **SHEET 7** for plant species and densities.

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Issue	Date	Description	Checked
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PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: CONCEPT REHABILITATION NOTES

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352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

CONCEPT REHABILITATION NOTES

METHODOLOGY – SITE WORKS

Following resolution of the site analysis and management areas as part of rehabilitation design, prioritising site works should be considered. Prior to site works commencing, the site should be secured from degrading impacts such as grazing by stock, unauthorised access and rubbish. Some factors that may require immediate attention include:

- The presence of highly invasive weed species which may disperse further prior to substantial site works commencing
- The presence of weed species which may have a long term impact on ecological communities such as exotic and weed varieties of vines
- Flammable materials (including weed thickets, grasses and vines)
- Damaging and easy access by 4WD, motorbikes and pedestrians into core retained vegetation and ecological restoration areas. This may require installation of temporary fencing if deemed appropriate

Site works can be typically broken down into the following categories:

- Primary Works
- Follow-up Works
- Maintenance Works

Primary Works

Primary works or initial works within the site or a section of the site will commonly involve a sequence of activities such as the control of all groundcover weeds, woody weeds in the understorey and exotic vines prior to the control of weed trees. Primary work has the effect of creating a large degree of disturbance which will stimulate the germination of native and exotic species. Therefore, continuing works should be scheduled shortly after the initial visit to allow for timely control of the newly regenerating weeds. Highly invasive weeds should be treated as a priority during primary work in order to avoid invasion of newly disturbed areas. Some weeds will need to be treated in steps e.g. where areas of weed is being used by nesting birds or where the staged removal of canopy weed trees is required. Techniques used during primary work commonly involve spot spray, cut-scrape paint, cut-paint, scrape-paint, roll-hang and over spraying (source: SEQERF). Refer to Weed Management notes for additional details.

Following completion of weed management, rehabilitation (such as assisted natural regeneration, construction and fabrication planting) can occur in areas unaffected by weed management activities or areas that primary weed management activities have concluded. Refer to Rehabilitation Works notes for additional details.

At the end of primary work, the zone will have been comprehensively and systematically worked, ready for follow-up works.

Follow-up Works

At intervals, which will vary according to the type of weed impacting the site and growing conditions, follow-up work will be necessary. This generally involves the spot-spraying of newly germinating weeds and resprouting sections of woody weeds and vines. It is at this stage that observational visits should be made to the site to determine what progress the vegetation is making, and decide when to implement further follow-up work. A site that receives badly-timed, too frequent or too little follow-up will rapidly experience setbacks, as weed propagules will quickly become established in the newly disturbed areas. Germinating native seedlings may be swamped by weeds or damaged by inexperienced operators thereby exhausting the seed bank. Unless adequate follow-up can be ensured when planning restoration works, there is little point in commencing primary work, as time and resources are consumed with no substantial gain achieved (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance Works

By the maintenance stage, the vegetation community is at a point where native plant species are germinating and establishing, and canopy formation is occurring. Weed density is starting to decrease as the native plants which have been encouraged during the previous restoration works are able to out-compete the weeds. One of the fundamental principles of ecological restoration is that it attempts to create or re-establish an ecosystem that is self-sustaining. Therefore, it is the underlying goal that maintenance will eventually be decreased to a minimum. While this is not always possible, due to factors such as the continual reintroduction of weed propagules to the site from nearby residential areas; unfavourable seasons or weather event; persistent weed species; or global influences such as the enhanced greenhouse effect, it should always be strived for (source: SEQERF).

Maintenance works may include minor ongoing weed management and infill planting depending on site conditions.

METHODOLOGY – WEED NOTES

Weed management typically comprises a major part of rehabilitation site works. Weed management provides the basis of aiding natural regeneration and assisted natural regeneration. It also forms part of the preliminary work required for reconstruction and fabrication scopes. Weed Management to be undertaken in accordance with SEQERF Primary, Follow-up and Maintenance works notes (adjacent).

Critical skills for Weed Management include:

- Knowledge of relevant legislation
- Plant Identification skills
- Knowledge of different weed management techniques

Knowledge of Relevant Legislation

It is expected contractors have a depth of knowledge of relevant legislation to complete site rehabilitation works.

This may include occupational Health and Safety laws as well as environmental and heritage protection legislation. Bush regenerators must comply with the requirements of the Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011 or, when working on Commonwealth lands, the Commonwealth's Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991. Contractors should also obtain all relevant permits required under State and Commonwealth legislation (e.g.Nature Conservation Act 1992, Fisheries Act 1994, Vegetation Management Act 1999, Biosecurity Act 2014). Contractors must also be aware of and adhere to cultural heritage protection obligations under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and where chemicals are in use, the Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966.

In addition to the above, contractors should also be familiar with local government body requirements (e.g. Pest Management Plans, Local Codes, Policies and Guidelines) and Classifications of weeds. Refer to adjacent schedules for classification of weeds under the Biosecurity Act 2014).

RESTRICTED MATTERS (*BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*)	
Category	**Description**
1	must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours if it is present in, or on, something in your possession or under your control or at a place where you are the occupier, unless an appropriately authorised officer has already been advised or you possess a permit for the restricted matter. Includes red imported fire ants, electric ants, Asian honey bees, and certain animal diseases, aquatic diseases and pathogens.
2	must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours if it is present in, or on, something in your possession or under your control or at a place where you are the occupier, unless an appropriately authorised officer has already been advised or you possess a permit for the restricted matter. includes certain noxious fish, weeds and pest animals
3	You must not distribute this restricted matter. It must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in a regulation or under a permit. Deliberate human distribution or disposal contrary to the legislation is a key source of spread into other areas. includes weeds, pest animals and noxious fish
4	You must not move this restricted matter to ensure that it does not spread into other areas of the state. includes specific weeds, pest animals and noxious fish
5	You must not possess or keep this restricted matter under your control. These pests have a high risk of negatively impacting on the environment. You may only keep this restricted matter under a permit of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or another Act. includes weeds, pest animals and noxious fish
6	You must not feed this category of restricted matter. Feeding this restricted matter may cause their numbers to increase and negatively impact the economy or the environment. Feeding for the purpose of preparing for or undertaking a control program is exempted. Includes invasive animals such as feral deer, foxes, rabbits and wild dogs and noxious fish such as carp, gambusia and tilapia.
7	If you have these noxious fish in your possession you must kill the restricted matter and dispose of the carcass by burying the whole carcass in the ground above the high tide water mark or placing it in a waste disposal receptacle. Includes noxious fish such as carp, weatherloach, climbing perch and gambusia

Plant Identification Skills

Both native and weed species should be identified prior to primary weed removal works and ongoing throughout the follow-up and maintenance periods. This is to maximise natural regeneration and reducing likelihood of accidental weed spraying to native vegetation. Regenerating species to be treated and maintained in a similar manner to newly planted revegetation tubestock. If contractor is unsure of species, advise should be sought by botanist, specialist contractor or confirmed with Queensland Herbarium. Refer to indicative Weed Treatment schedules derived from Queensland Herbarium for an indication of weed species and treatments.

Knowledge of Different Weed Management Techniques

A range of weed management techniques are available to combat varying weed species and scenarios. Refer to adjacent schedules and Appendix A for an indication of weed management techniques.

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES	
METHOD	**DESCRIPTION**
Herbicide	**The herbicide weed control techniques described below provide a range of proven methods that can be used on a restoration site.**
Cut - Scrape-Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to the ground (approximately 1-2cm) ensuring that soil does not come in contact with the cut surface. The cut can be made at a slight angle in order to increase the surface area that is exposed to the chemical. Apply herbicide immediately to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. Using a knife, scrape the sides of the stump thoroughly to expose the green tissue. Apply herbicide to the scraped stump. The chemical must be applied within 10 seconds of the cut or scrape being made in order for it to be fully effective.
Cut - Paint	Cut the stem of the plant close to ground level. Apply herbicide to the cut stump using poison pot and brush or dripper bottle. This method is best suited to easy-to-treat weeds such as small-leaved privet (Ligustrum sinense), provided that the diameter of the stem at ground level is less than approximately three centimetres. If a glyphosate-/ metsulfuron methyl herbicide mix is being used in the poison pot, a greater range of weeds can be controlled using this method e.g. Easter cassia.
Scrape - Paint	Scrape as much of the stem as possible (one side of the stem) using a knife and apply herbicide to the scrape. Leave a small section of the vine unscraped, and then twist the vine so that the next scrape is made on the opposite side of the stem to the preceding scrape. Continue along the length of the vine, scraping and painting as much of the stem as possible, with scraping to be concentrated along the thicker stems close to the root of the plant. This is the best method to use for madeira vine, as it allows the chemical to translocate to the underground storage organs and aerial tubers which may be hanging in large clusters above head height. This avoids the potential problem of tubers from cut stems left hanging in the trees from dropping to the ground and sprouting. When scraping madeira vine stems a deep scrape is advisable – scrape right through to the fibrous, stringy section of the stem, taking care not to sever the vine. This method is also suitable for treatment of ochna.
Over-spraying	Over-spraying involves the use of knapsacks or power sprayers to treat large expanses of weed such as lantana thickets. The foliage must be covered with herbicide but not to the point of running off the plant. The dead plants remain in place and can be cut down at a later stage. Prior to over-spraying, any weeds that are growing closely around established native plants must be hand removed or treated by cut-scrape-paint.
oll-hang	Vines such as mile-a-minute (Ipomoea cairica) which produce long stolons extending many metres along the surface of the ground, are suited to the roll-hang method. Locate the base of the plant and carefully pull up the runners and roll them up. The resulting roll of vine is then hung in the fork of a tree to dry out as if it is left on the ground it is likely to re-shoot. Where runners are climbing up into a tree they are cut off at head height prior to the runner being rolled up – there is no need to pull cut vines down from trees as this action is likely to damage the tree. The base of the vine is treated using the cutscrape-paint method.
Gouge-paint	This method applies to plant species that have a fleshy underground storage organ, such as the large tuber that is often found at the base of madeira vine. It is also particularly appropriate for the treatment of climbing asparagus (Protasparagus plumosus). If using this technique on climbing asparagus, first cut the stems that are growing into the canopy at head height and also at the base. The fleshy rhizome can then be gouged, or alternatively in the case of climbing asparagus, it may be struck several times firmly with the head of a pair of loppers, allowing the brown outer covering of the crown to peel away exposing the white fleshy inner section of the rhizome for application of herbicide. Gouge out sections of the fleshy base with a knife and apply herbicide using a paint pot and brush or dripper bottle within 10 seconds.

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES	
METHOD	**DESCRIPTION**
Wick Wiping	Wick wipers can be manually used with a sponge or wick applicator, attached to a container filled with herbicide or as an attachment towed by a tractor. The manual method can be used to selectively apply herbicide to the leaves of weeds growing in sensitive situations. The hand held container can leak and generally spot spraying would be recommended. The use of a tractor drawn wick wiper is used to control taller growing species such as introduced grasses and to encourage the growth of lower growing species. This method could be used in preparation for planting.
Splatter Gun	This small gas-powered injector kit is fitted into a knapsack for easy carrying and delivers large droplets in a stream over the weed. The gun is used to deliver a concentrated herbicide (glyphosate or metsulfuron methyl) across large dense expanses of weed. The method is used for species such as lantana (ratio of 1:9 of glyphosate:water). Splatter gun involves spraying strips at one to two metre intervals over the thicket. The herbicide is then translocated throughout the entire plant. The method does not require the whole plant to be covered as in over-spray.
Spot-spraying	A knapsack filled with an appropriate herbicide mix is used by the operator to selectively control environmental weeds. A keen eye and an ability to distinguish between the native and weed species likely to be present, especially at seedling stage, is essential. Marker dye is added to the chemical mix to allow the operator to see what has already been sprayed, thus covering the ground weeds comprehensively and thoroughly Glyphosate and metsulfuron methyl are the main herbicides used for spot-spraying in ecological restoration, together with the addition of a penetrant and/or surfactant and marker dye.
Basal Barking	This method involves mixing an oil-soluble herbicide in diesel/kerosene and painting or spraying the full circumference of the trunk or stem of the plant from ground level to a height of approximately 45cm. Basal bark application is suitable for thin-barked woody weeds including saplings, regrowth and multi-stemmed shrubs. The method will usually result in the mortality of difficult-to-control woody weeds at any time of the year, provided the bark is not wet or too thick to enable the herbicide to penetrate. The method should not be used in wet weather, adjacent to waterways or in areas where native trees and shrubs are located. The use should be restricted to situations where a weed is particularly difficult to control e.g. cherry guava and where other methods have been unsuccessful.
Wick Wiping	Wick wipers can be manually used with a sponge or wick applicator, attached to a container filled with herbicide or as an attachment towed by a tractor. The manual method can be used to selectively apply herbicide to the leaves of weeds growing in sensitive situations. The hand held container can leak and generally spot spraying would be recommended. The use of a tractor drawn wick wiper is used to control taller growing species such as introduced grasses and to encourage the growth of lower growing species. This method could be used in preparation for planting.
Stem Injection	Large woody weeds such as camphor laurel, coral trees (Erythrina spp, Privet Ligustrum spp) and umbrella trees are generally treated by stem-injection. Holes are drilled at regular intervals around the base of the tree and exposed roots using a drill. A tree injection syringe attached to a small capacity knapsack is used to fill the holes with the herbicide. Stem-injection of trees can also be undertaken using a hatchet to create cuts in a 'brickwork pattern' in trunks of trees for the application of herbicide (known as tree frilling). Frilling is more labour intensive than drilling. The greatest benefit of steminjection is that the trees can be left standing in situ as they die, provided there is no risk to humans or infrastructure from falling limbs. This creates convenient roosts for birds and other animals, and prevents the formation of large amounts of debris on the ground and damage to understorey plants which would result if the trees were to be cut down using a chainsaw.
Mechanical	**Mechanical weed control involves the use of powered and non-powered equipment such as brushcutters, chainsaws, slashers, shovels, pruners, saws, etc. These methods are best used in situations where there is a large, uninterrupted stand of weeds.**
Dig and Bag	Dig and remove tuberous/ rhizomatous root systems. Remove roots or whole plant in hard/ compacted soils. Place in suitable container and remove from site, dispose of by deep burial, burn or burial at a land fill, must not place declared weed species in recycling (mulch).
Hand-Pull	Remove totally from ground by hand (human). Perform when soil is moist. Applicable to small infestations or areas of environmental sensitivity (including sensitive watercrouses, when frogs are breeding, or presence of threatened species).
General Mechanical	May involve use of machinery (e.g. brushcutter, chainsaw, slasher, dozer, excavator). Suitable for lage infestations and weed trees. Initially cost-effective, but requires immediate revegetation of site or matting/ mulch application and extensive maintenance periods. Generates excessive soil and vegetation disturbance.

Note: Table adapted from a table in SEQERF

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CONCEPT REHABILITATION NOTES - PLANTING

METHODOLOGY – PLANTING NOTES

Primary weed management works, areas requiring infill planting (assisted natural regeneration), and larger scale planting (reconstruction and fabrication) can be undertaken. Prior to installation, the following items should be considered:

- Species selection
- Sourcing plant material
- Timing of planting
- Site preparation
- Planting density
- Planting installation

Species Selection

Species selection is critical in achieving the desired ecological restoration outcomes for rehabilitation sites. Planting is typically derived from:

- Local Regional Ecosystem (RE) descriptions.
- Observed site native vegetation.
- Bioretention guideline requirements.
- Climatic and weather conditions observed on site (frost, salt-spray, etc.
- 'Pioneer' species are useful in site stabilisation and encouraging native regeneration.
- Utilising flowering and fruiting species are useful to attract wildlife and result in introduction of seeds.
- Diverse vegetation layers (trees, shrubs, groundcovers)
- Species availability from seed propagation and or local nurseries

Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

Sourcing Plant Material

There are a number of options for sourcing plant material for revegetation purposes. Propagation from site seed is a good outcome however is often limited by required timing of works. Sourcing planting from local nurseries is the commonly chosen option and has the following benefits:

- Awareness of genetic considerations when collecting seed.
- Experience with breaking dormancy mechanisms in hard to germinate seeds.
- Highly successful propagation techniques.
- Ability to provide high quality stock to order
- Draw on industry resources.

Timing of Planting

The timing of planting should ideally be aligned with the wet season in SEQ (summer and autumn). This minimises the need for intensive watering to establishment planting. Planting between February to May is the most beneficial as it also seeks to avoid intense heat periods of summer. Despite this, it is understood planting may occur at various times within rehabilitation areas due to development timing needs.

Site Preparation

Site or planting preparation includes:

- Fencing to exclude grazing animals and people (if required)
- Pre-spraying of exotic grasses and other weeds to planting areas
- Consideration of source of water for new planting (access tracks, temporary irrigation)
- Arranging delivery of mulch, jute netting and treeguards (if required)
- Treatment of heavily compacted soils by ripping and or application of gypsum
- Soil amelioration as required

Planting Density

Plant density is calculated on a zone by zone basis. This allows planting to cater for various requirements including standard revegetation, infill only requirements such as canopy trees at low densities, as well as dense bioretention plantings as per Bioretention Technical Guidelines. Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.

Planting Installation

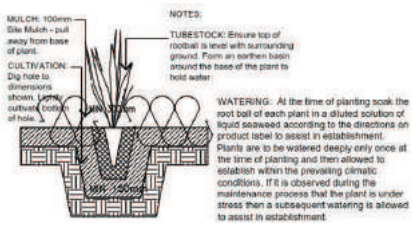
The following outlines the preferred installation methodology for revegetation works within the rehabilitation areas. It has been designed to maximise plant establishment success rates and minimize plant mortality. Revegetation works shall be either undertaken or directly supervised by an experienced and qualified contractor. All works shall be in accordance with the provisions of this CRMP, and local government policies and Australian Standards.

Plant installation methods shall include:

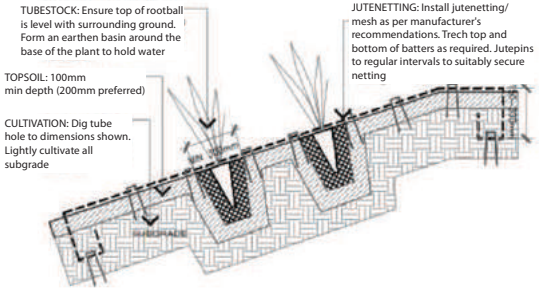
- Plants are to be vigorous, well established, hardened off, consistent with species or variety, free from disease and insect pests, with large root systems and no evidence of having been restricted or damaged. The landscape coordinator has the right to inspect and reject stock prior to planting
- Plants are to be planted immediately after delivery to the planting site.
- Planting is to be undertaken in accordance with the planting module contained within this drawing sheet.
- Excavate planting medium to a depth suitable for the installation of tube or pot specimens. In areas where planting substrate is deemed to be very poor (compacted, nutrient deficient, hydrophobic etc.) and above areas of potential frequent inundation and waterflow, topsoil may be used.
- Pre-water plant hole, if soil is dry, to decrease root stress upon planting and assess the infiltration of water through the soil.
- Incorporate into the planting substrate the appropriate quantity of prepared water crystals or other
- Suitable hydrating product such as Hortex 'Rainsaver' or 'Moisturaid'.
- Place plant into hole and backfill ensuring that the plant is upright and the stem is not covered in any less than 10mm or anymore than 20mm of planting medium.
- Plants are to be watered thoroughly immediately after planting (ensure deep irrigation) and thereafter as required during the construction phase of the development depending on climatic conditions. Creation of a concave hollow around the base of each plant will aid water infiltration to the plant roots.
- A complete, slow release fertiliser is recommended, and is to be administered appropriately during
- planting. Topdressing with slow release fertiliser is preferred to avoid toxic levels of fertiliser
- accumulating in the plant hole around the plant roots.
- To ensure successful establishment, all planting surfaces must be covered in:
    - a 100mm layer of high quality weed-free composted chip mulch (site mulch)- Note: to avoid possiblestem rot in some 'drier' species ensure mulch is 'dished' and not covering plant stem by more than 20mm. Where available, mulch material to be sourced from cleared vegetation material if adequately seasoned, or
    - Suitable individual anchored natural fibre weed mat (jute netting); or
- A long term slow release fertiliser, such as Nutricote or similar product should be used for all plantings after initial plant establishment.
- A minimum 90% survival rate should be achieved.

Typical planting details as below for standard medium mulch installation and jutenetting. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for detailed jute netting installation including pinning, etc.

Each individual planting location should be spot cultivated to at least 2 times the depth and twice the width of the plant stock size. Refer detail for more specifications:

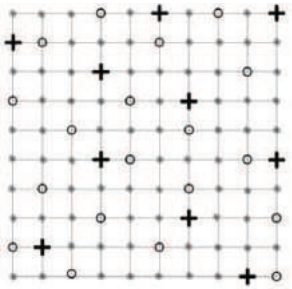


Where evidence of plant damage is occuring, tree guards grow tubes to be installed as required.

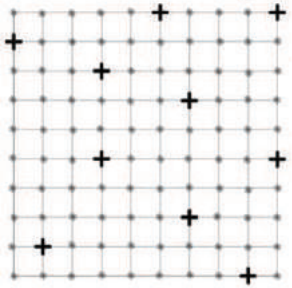


Jute netting mesh to be installed as per manufacturer's recommendations. Indicative detail shown only.

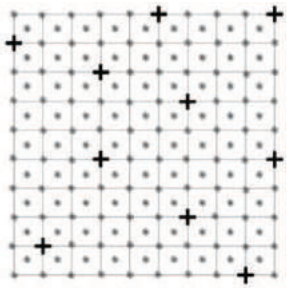
Revegetation planting locations shall be generally set out in accordance with a typical random grid pattern as shown below. Various typical densities shown. Refer to plant schedule for species and planting densities.



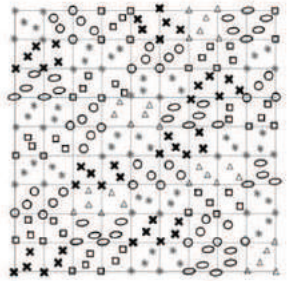
Typical 3 Tiered Revegetation Grid



Typical 2 Tiered Revegetation Grid



Typical 2 Tiered (Dense Groundcovers) Revegetation Grid



Typical Stormwater/ Biobasin Revegetation Grid

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REFERENCES:

Reference (DATE)

AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	AH

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: REHABILITATION PLAN NOTES

DATE:	1/06/2018	CHECKED:	AH
CLIENT REF.:	8844	DRAWN:	MC
DRAWING No.:	8844 E 06 RMP Notes A		

Further details will be required with future RAL applications

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

PLANTING SPECIES SCHEDULES

RECOMMENDED SPECIES LIST FOR MANAGEMENT ZONE 1 – LOWER SLOPES AND FLOODPLAIN
TOTAL APPROXIMATE AREA = AREA 85,000 m2 (Overall minimum density approximately 1 plants per 1 m2)

Notes:
1) Existing canopy species on lower slopes are consistent with RE12.3.3
2) Setback trees 3 metres minimum from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments
3) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement - to be confirmed with super intendant on site
4) All species selected from 'Technical Descriptions of Regional Ecosystems of Southeast Queensland (Ryan, TS 2018, and / or occur on site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	OVERALL PLANTING DENSITY @ 1 PER m²
TREES				**1 PER 10 m²**
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	T1/T2	Tubestock	
Angophora subvelutina	Broad-leaved Apple	T1/T2	Tubestock	
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp Box	T1/T2	Tubestock	
Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth Bark Apple	T1/T2	Tubestock	
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	T1/T2	Tubestock	
Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	T1/T2	Tubestock	
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	T1/T2	Tubestock	
Banksia integrifolia	Coastal Banksia	T2	Tubestock	
*Melaleuca quinquenervia**	Broad-leaved Paperbark	T2	Tubestock	
SHRUBS				**1 PER 5 m²**
Acacia spp. (A. disparrima, A. Concurrens, A. fimbriata)	Wattle	Shrub/ Sml tree	Tubestock	
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree	Shrub/ Sml tree	Tubestock	
Exocarpus cupressiformis / Jacksonia scoparia / Choretrum candollea	Dogwood	Shrub	Tubestock	
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	Shrub	Tubestock	
Leucopogon trichostylus		Shrub	Tubestock	
Trema tomentosa	Poison Peach	Shrub	Tubestock	
Glochidion spp.	Cheese Tree	Shrub/ Sml tree	Tubestock	
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Sarsaparilla	Vine		
GROUND COVERS				**1 PER 1 m²**
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	Grass	Tubestock	
Heteropogon contortus	Black Speargrass	Grass	Tubestock	
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Grass	Tubestock	
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed-wire Grass	Grass	Tubestock	
Cyperus spp. *	Sedge	Sedge	Tubestock	
Eremophila debilis	Winter Apple	Mat	Tubestock	
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	Ground cover	Tubestock	
*Lomandra longifolia, L. filiformis, L.multiflora, L.confertifolia L.hystrix**)	Rush	Forb	Tubestock	
Dianella longifolia / D. revoluta	Blueberry Lily	Forb	Tubestock	
*Juncus continuus, J. usitatus**	Juncus	Sedge	Tubestock	
Ottochloa gracillima	Pademelon Grass	Grass	Tubestock	
*Philydrum lanuginosum**	Woolly Frogmouth	Forb	Tubestock	

* Species is adapted to moist environments

RECOMMENDED SPECIES LIST FOR MANAGEMENT ZONE 1 – MID SLOPES
TOTAL APPROXIMATE AREA = AREA 85,000 m² (Overall minimum density approximately 1 plants per 1 m²)

Notes:
1) Existing canopy species on mid slopes are consistent with RE12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7
2) Setback trees 3 metres minimum from all property boundaries, sewer and service alignments
3) Distribute plants in groups on site in random arrangement - to be confirmed with super intendant on site
4) All species selected from 'Technical Descriptions of Regional Ecosystems of Southeast Queensland (Ryan, TS 2018, and / or occur on site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLANT FORM	POT SIZE	OVERALL PLANTING DENSITY @ 1 PER m²
TREES				**1 PER 10 m²**
Eucalyptus crebra / E. siderophloia	Ironbark	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Angophora leiocarpa	Smooth Bark Apple	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Corymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	T2	Tubestock	
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	TI/T2	Tubestock	
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	TI/T2	Tubestock	
SHRUBS				**1 PER 5 m²**
Acacia spp. (A. disparrima, A. Concurrens, A. fimbriata)	Wattle	Shrub/ Sml tree	Tubestock	
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap Tree	Shrub/ Sml tree	Tubestock	
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	Shrub	Tubestock	
Dodonaea viscosa	Hop Bush	Shrub	Tubestock	
Exocarpus cupressiformis / Jacksonia scoparia / Choretrum candollea		Shrub	Tubestock	
Trema tomentosa	Poison Peach	Shrub	Tubestock	
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Sarsaparilla	Vine	Tubestock	
Petalostigma pubescens	Quinine Bush	Shrub	Tubestock	
Pittosporum angustifolium	Weeping Pittosporum	Shrub	Tubestock	
Leucopogon juniperinus / Astrotricha latifolia	Prickly Heath	Sml Shrub	Tubestock	
Ozothamnus diosmifolius / Canninia laevis	Sago flower / Cough Bush	Shrub	Tubestock	
Daviesia ulicilolia	Native Gorse	Shrub	Tubestock	
Hovea acultifolia	Purple Pea Bush	Shrub	Tubestock	
GROUND COVERS				**1 PER 1 m²**
Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	Grass	Tubestock	
Heteropogon contortus	Black Speargrass	Grass	Tubestock	
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Grass	Tubestock	
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed-wire Grass	Grass	Tubestock	
Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	Grass	Tubestock	
Aristida spp. / Eragrostis spp. / Panicum spp.		Grass	Tubestock	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Yellow Buttons	Herb	Tubestock	
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry	Ground cover	Tubestock	
Gahnia aspera	Saw Sedge	Forb	Tubestock	
Dianella Caerulea, D. longifolia	Blueberry Lily	Forb	Tubestock	
Lomandra longifolia, L. filiformis, L.multiflora, L.confertifolia)	Rush	Forb	Tubestock	

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Reference (date)

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Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	AH

PROJECT:
352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF:
SPECIES SCHEDULE

DATE: 1/06/2018	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E 07 RMP sp. sched A	

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

Further details will be required with future RAL applications

CONCEPT REHABILITATION NOTES

METHODOLOGY – FAUNA NOTES

Consideration for fauna habitat and values should be given during rehabilitation site works and should seek to enhance and restore the existing native vegetation areas and promote safe fauna movement throughout the site and into the larger greenspace corridors where possible. It is assumed properties adjacent to the rehabilitation scope of works will undertake individual site analysis, fauna investigations, and implement future measures as required.

As part of these rehabilitation works, basic fauna works will be undertaken. These treatments will primarily involve:

- Fauna Habitat Value and Protection
- Increased fauna habitat value within the rehabilitation areas.
- Fauna Habitat Value and Protection

Fauna habitat value and protection

Rehabilitation Areas to include reuse of site fallen hollow logs and site rock to create fauna safe havens and cover from predators for small fauna. This approach coupled with additional revegetation works allows greater fauna security and movement within the rehabilitation areas. Consideration for bushfire requirements should be reviewed to confirm no conflict in both the fauna and rehabilitation approaches. Refer indicative images below.

METHODOLOGY – MAINTENANCE & MONITORING

Maintenance, as with all ecological restoration work, is fundamental in ensuring project success. Maintenance of the planting includes tasks such as:

- Herbicide spraying to control competing weeds.
- Watering while plants are establishing. This is often highly variable and depends on the suite of species planted, weather conditions and time of year when planted. A watering schedule may consist of watering every day for week 1, twice per week for weeks 2-6 and then weekly from weeks 6-12.
- Repair of tree guards if they become damaged.
- Replenishment of mulch.
- Maintaining exclusion fencing; and
- Additional planting if required.

Additional planting may be required to replace plants that do not survive (e.g.to meet survival rate requirements, or to fill gaps), but it may also be necessary to introduce new species at different stages of vegetation succession. An adaptive management approach should be utilised, if one plant species consistently dies on a site, consider using in its place a species that is performing well.

Maintenance is required following installation of the plants, although if maintenance is regular and thorough during the first year, maintenance requirements are likely to taper off significantly in the following years.

The utilisation of benchmark criteria helps to determine rehabilitation success during the maintenance period and assists in prompting when additional maintenance activities are required. Typically accepted benchmarks or performance indicators for dedicated or open space rehabilitation works include:

- Compliance 'On Maintenance' requirements:
  - All required planting completed.
  - 90% plant survival.
  - 100% kill rate of declared environmental weeds.
- Ongoing 'Off Maintenance' requirements:
  - 80% plant survival.
  - Tree guards, stakes and general rubbish removed.
  - No remaining eroded or degraded areas.
  - 100% kill rate of declared environmental weeds.

The desired end-product is a fully-functioning system that can support itself in perpetuity, with minimal maintenance and input required.

It is also critical for all parties to understand their responsibilities as part of the overall rehabilitation 'team'.

REHABILITATION TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES	
PARTY	**DESCRIPTION**
Proponent	Ensure all consultants, contractors, sub contractors or others utilizing the area are aware of the Rehabilitation Plan. Appoint appropriate consultants and contractors to undertake works as prescribed on the drawings and conditioned by the Assessment Manager. Provide security via an uncompleted works bond and maintenance bond for the cost of works if required. Cover the costs of all necessary resources to ensure works are completed as per the approved documents.
Consultants	Brief proponent on their requirements in implementing and maintaining works as per the Rehabilitation Plan. Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections. Undertake monitoring and reporting to the Assessment Manager as set up by this document. Be available to respond to technical queries to the approved documentation when on-site conditions require changes. Liaise with the Assessment Manager throughout all stages of approval, initial works and maintenance of works.
Assessment Manager	Provide technical expertise via commentary on the approval of documentation. Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections. Reduce and release securities held against works at the completion of successful milestone inspections. Be available to respond to technical queries to the approved documentation when on-site conditions require changes. Accept and review maintenance reports as dictated (if required) in this document.
Contractor	Complete works in strict accordance with the documentation. Attend pre-start and compliance (on and off maintenance) inspections. Hold relevant licenses in applicable weed management/ revegetation/ fauna management, any required insurances for scope of works and an understanding of required Laws, Act, Policies and Guidelines. Recommend changes to the documentation when specific experience or on-site conditions require so.

Informal Monitoring of rehabilitation works is another method of determining ecological restoration success in conjunction with the adjacent benchmarks. Informal monitoring may occur through ongoing site inspections and note taking. Notes to be distributed to the rehabilitation team and rectification works completed against notes.

Additionally, informal monitoring may require photo-monitoring locations if deemed necessary during the approval process by the assessment manager. A permanent or semi-permanent photo point can be set up using a star picket marked with fluorescent yellow safety cap or painted timber stakes, so that a photograph may be taken of the site at regular (quarterly) intervals as it is being restored. A time series of photographs from a degraded state prior to the commencement of restoration, through the transition stages and into the maintenance stage will assist in assessing the success of the ecological restoration process. Collected site data and photos should be compiled in a 'master' monitoring report for proper record keeping.

Monitoring of the weed management and revegetation works allows for:

- Review of the pre-established performance indicators for measuring the success of the weed removal and control.
- Ensure level of protection for existing identified native vegetation inclusive of that which has naturally regenerated
- Review the rate of spread or contraction of weed infestation within the control program.
- Monitor the rate of assisted regeneration and revegetation of desirable native species promoted in areas where weeds have been removed.
- Identification of new weed threats or other factors that may be effecting areas designated for rehabilitation.

Monitoring timeframes may involve a series of key milestones:

- Prestart Inspection - On site meeting prior to the initial commencement of work. Typically involves Consultant, Contractor and Assessment Manager to work through rehabilitation areas and clarify any adjustments to scope against approved works.
- Compliance Inspections - At the completion of the Primary Site Works, a compliance inspection meeting will be held with the Consultant, Contractor and Assessment Manager to inspect the works on-site in relation to the approved plans and previously agreed benchmarks performance indicators. Should the rehabilitation be a dedicated asset (open space) to the assessment manager, this inspection is commonly referred to as 'on maintenance'. For dedicated assets, a secondary compliance inspection will be required (off maintenance).
- Ongoing Monitoring Inspections- Informal monitoring to occur on a regular basis as highlighted above. These inspections will generally occur throughout the process, specifically before, during and after relevant compliance inspections.

REHABILITATION WORKS - INDICATIVE SCHEDULE OF WORK ITEMS AND MAINTENANCE SEQUENCING (NOTE MAINTENANCE PERIOD TO BE CONFIRMED BY ASSESSMENT MANAGER)

TIMING	SPRING				SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER			SPRING			
	PRIMARY WORKS				FOLLOW-UP WORKS			FOLLOW-UP / MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			MAINTENANCE WORKS			
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	MILESTONE: COMPLIANCE / "ON MAINTENANCE"	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	MILESTONE: COMPLIANCE / "OFF MAINTENANCE"
WEEK 1	Pre-start meeting Council, Contractor and Superintendent	Weed management - "knockdown spray"	Mulch spreading and Jute-mat installation		Watering and Monitoring and reporting (throughout establishment)	Watering and Monitoring and reporting (throughout establishment)	Watering and Monitoring and reporting (throughout establishment)	Monitoring and reporting (watering to replacement plants only)	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring (watering to replacement plants only). Photomonitoring as required		Informal monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting as required.		Informal monitoring and reporting	Monitoring (watering to replacement plants only). Photomonitoring as required		Informal monitoring and reporting	Informal monitoring and reporting. Photomonitoring as required.		Monitoring and reporting	Informal monitoring and reporting. Photomonitoring as required.		Informal monitoring and reporting	Mulch - top up depths to 100mm and replace / repair Jutemattinq as required	Informal monitoring and reporting. Photomonitoring as required.	Monitoring (watering to replacement plants only)	
WEEK 2	Initial weed management works - wood weed removal /"knockdown" spray	Soil Preparation and cultivation	Natural regeneration plants staking for identification		Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - "knockdown spray" re-apply woody weeds	Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas		Weed management - rotation "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Weed management - "knockdown spray" re-apply woody weeds	Weed management - "knockdown spray" in mulched areas	
WEEK 3	Weed management works - removal by hand	Soil Preparation and modification	Planting and Watering		Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Replacement of Failed Plants	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management		Trees formative pruning			Replacement of Failed Plants				Natural regeneration plants - weed management		Trees formative pruning				Trees formative pruning	Replacement of Failed Plants	Natural regeneration plants - weed management	
WEEK 4	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Mulch - stockpiled on site	Planting and Watering		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths		Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Replacement of Failed Plants	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	Weed Management - slashing of maintenance access paths	

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Reference (DATE)

AMENDMENTS:

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A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	XXI

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: CONCEPT REHABILITATION NOTES

DATE: 1/06/2018	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E 08 RMP Notes A	

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

Further details will be required with future RAL applications

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL (1)

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
1	Verbenaceae	Lantana camara var. camara (lantana)	10	455	5	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.
2	Asteraceae	Baccharis halimifolia (groundsel bush)	10	168	5	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
3	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum delagoense (mother of millions)	8	38	5	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	
4	Bignoniaceae	Macfadyena unguis-cati (cat's claw creeper)	5	36	5	V/O	Tubers: crown or dig up, bag and remove.	
	Basellaceae	Anredera cordifolia (madeira vine)	8	16	5	V/O	Small Vines & Tubers: Hand pull. Bag and dispose.	
6	Asparagaceae	Asparagus africanus (ornamental asparagus, asparagus fern)	7	26	5	V/O	dig out roots and dispose of at local council landfill site. remove entire crown and underground stem to prevent regrowth	
7	Ulmaceae	Celtis sinensis (Chinese celtis)	8	19	5	T/O	remove when small .hand pull or dig out small seedlings. combine dozing, burning and controlled grazing for large infestations	
8	Lauraceae	Cinnamomum camphora (camphor laurel)	7	25	5	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
9	Anacardiaceae	Schinus terebinthifolius (broad-leaf pepper tree)	6	49	5	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
	Salviniaceae	Salvinia molesta (salvinia)	8	57	5	Ha/F	Mechanical removal of small infestations; Salvinia weevil (Biological control)	
11	Cabombaceae	Cabomba caroliniana (cabomba, fanwort)	4	12	5	Ha/F	Mechanical removal of small infestations	
12	Asteraceae	Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata (bitou bush)	3	23	5	S/OA	N/A	
13	Pontederiaceae	Eichhornia crassipes (water hyacinth)	4	8	5	Ha/OF	Mechanical removal of small infestations	
14	Acanthaceae	Hygrophila costata (Glush weed)	3	7	5	Ha/F	Hand pull small infestations. Can be controlled by planting competitive native species.	
	Oleaceae	Ligustrum lucidum (tree privet)	5	9	5	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
16	Asteraceae	Sphagneticola trilobata (Singapore daisy)	6	34	5	H/O	Hand pull	
17	Asteraceae	Ageratina adenophora (crofton weed)	6	38	5	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	
18	Verbenaceae	Lantana montevidensis (creeping lantana)	8	62	5	S/O	Fire and/or mechanical control	
19	Fabaceae	Neonotonia wightii (glycine)	5	16	5	H/A	N/A	
	Poaceae	Panicum maximum (green panic and guinea grass)	8	78	5	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
21	Oleaceae	Ligustrum sinense (Chinese privet)	4	11	5	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
22	Ochnaceae	Ochna serrulata (ochna)	7	33	5	S/O	N/A	
23	Asparagaceae	Asparagus aethiopicus cv. Sprengeri (asparagus ground fern)	5	35	5	H/O	dig out unwanted plants and dispose of at the appropriate council landfill. remove the entire crown of underground stem of plant to prevent regrowth	
24	Poaceae	Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis (giant rat's tail grasses)	8	72	5	H/U?	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
25	Asteraceae	Ageratina riparia (mistflower)	5	38	5	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.
26	Asclepiadaceae	Araujia sericifera (mothvine)	9	38	4	V/O	Seedlings & Vines: Hand pull. Bag and remove fruit.	
27	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum daigremontianum x B. delagoense (hybrid mother-of millions)	6	15	5	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	
28	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea cairica (mile-a-minute)	7	56	4	V/O	Vines & Runners: hand pull, roll up and hand up to dry.	
29	Sapindaceae	Cardiospermum grandiflorum (balloon vine)	7	31	4	V/O	Seedlings & Small Vines: Hand Pull	
30	Asclepiadaceae	Cryptostegia grandiflora (rubber vine)	6	19	4	V/O	Scattereded or medium-density infestations: Where possible, repeated slashing close to ground level is recommended.	
31	Phytolaccaceae	Rivina humilis (baby pepper)	8	61	4	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	
32	Poaceae	Sporobolus africanus (Parramatta grass)	8	48	5	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
33	Poaceae	Sporobolus fertilis (giant Parramatta grass)	9	27	5	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
34	Poaceae	Eragrostis curvula (African lovegrass)	7	29	4	H/U	Chipped out before they flower. When chipping out the plant ensure that the tussock crowns are removed, as this will prevent regrowth. If in seed, the stems must be cut and bagged first.	
35	Asteraceae	Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (Senegal tea)	3	4	5	Ha/F	place plant material in a sealed plastic bag, leave in sunlight to rot then burn or dispose of at a council-approved land fill tip	
36	Amaranthaceae	Alternanthera philoxeroides (alligator weed)	1?	3	5	Ha/U	physical removal of plant should not be attempted	
37	Passifloraceae	Passiflora suberosa (cork passionflower)	8	166	4	V/O	N/A	
38	Poaceae	Melinis minutiflora (molasses grass)	5	17	5	H/A	Grazing or mowing	
39	Aristolochiaceae	Aristolochia elegans (Dutchman's pipe)	8	30	4	V/O	Stems: Hand pull; Fruit: Bag and remove.	
40	Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea indica (blue morning glory)	5	24	4	V/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	
41	Mimosaceae	Leucaena leucocephala (leucaena)	6	14	4	ST/A	Small plants: Hand pull or mechanical removal	
42	Poaceae	Brachiaria mutica (para grass)	6	18	4	Ha/A	Grazing	
43	Hydrocharitaceae	Egeria densa (egeria waterweed)	2	7	4	Ha/F	hand pulling, cutting and digging with machines effective	
44	Pinaceae	Pinus elliottii (slash pine)	4	22	4	T/A	Seedlings: Hand pull; Saplings and Trees: cut close to ground or ring-bark	
41	Mimosaceae	Leucaena leucocephala (leucaena)	6	14	4	ST/A	Small plants: Hand pull or mechanical removal	
42	Poaceae	Brachiaria mutica (para grass)	6	18	4	Ha/A	Grazing	
43	Hydrocharitaceae	Egeria densa (egeria waterweed)	2	7	4	Ha/F	hand pulling, cutting and digging with machines effective	
44	Pinaceae	Pinus elliottii (slash pine)	4	22	4	T/A	Seedlings: Hand pull; Saplings and Trees: cut close to ground or ring-bark	
45	Caesalpiniaceae	Senna pendula var. glabrata (Easter cassia)	7	33	4	ST/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
46	Poaceae	Chloris gayana (Rhodes grass)	9	55	4	H/A	Hand pulling and removal and digging of larger clumps	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.
47	Crassulaceae	Bryophyllum pinnatum (resurrection plant)	6	17	4	H/O	Hand pull and dispose	
48	Asteraceae	Parthenium hysterophorus (parthenium weed)	6	14	4	H/U	hand pulling of small areas is not recommended	
49	Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle)	3	6	4	V/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	
50	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia alata (black eyed susan)	5	22	4	H/O	N/A	
51	Fabaceae	Macroptilium atropurpureum (siratro)	8	39	4	V/A	N/A	
52	Rosaceae	Rubus ellipticus (yellowberry)	4	26	4	S/O	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	
53	Colchicaceae	Gloriosa superba (glory lily)	3	26	4	V/O	N/A	
54	Verbenaceae	Phyla canescens (lippia, Condamine couch)	3	4	4	Ha/O	a combined approach of different control methods including chemical and mechanical with land management practices is most effective	
55	Solanaceae	Solanum seaforthianum (Brazilian nightshade)	8	78	4	V/O	Hand pull	
56	Araceae	Pistia stratiotes (water lettuce)	3	8	4	Ha/OF	Mechanical removal of small infestations	
57	Asparagaceae	Asparagus plumosus (asparagus fern)	4	8	4	V/O	Rhizomes: crown and hang to dry.	
58	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia fluminensis (Qld use T. albiflora) (wandering jew)	5	9	4	H/O	N/A	
59	Solanaceae	Cestrum parqui (green cestrum)	6	36	4	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
60	Caesalpiniaceae	Senna septemtrionalis (arsenic bush, was S. floribunda)	6	25	4	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
61	Solanaceae	Solanum mauritianum (wild tobacco tree)	8	30	4	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
62	Apocynaceae	Catharanthus roseus (pink periwinkle)	5	22	4	S/O	Hand pull	
63	Passifloraceae	Passiflora subpeltata (white passion flower)	10	60	4	V/O	Stems: Hand pull	
64	Fabaceae	Desmodium uncinatum (silverleaf desmodium)	5	14	4	H/A	Hand pull or crown and dispose	
65	Poaceae	Melinis repens (red Natal grass)	10	134	4	H/A	Grazing or mowing	
66	Nymphaeaceae	Nymphaea caerulea subsp. zanzibarensis (blue lotus)	4	17	4	Ha/OF	Hand pull small infestations.	
67	Onagraceae	Oenothera drummondii subsp. drummondii (beach evening primrose)	3	17	4	H/O	Hand pull	
68	Tiliaceae	Triumfetta rhomboidea (Chinese burr)	7	44	4	H/U	Hand pull	
69	Haloragaceae	Myriophyllum aquaticum (parrot's feather)	3	15	4	Ha/F	N/A	
70	Passifloraceae	Passiflora foetida (stinking passion flower)	7	50	4	V/O	Hand Pull	
71	Asteraceae	Verbesina enceloides (crownbeard)	7	34	4	H/U	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	
72	Poaceae	Paspalum mandiocanum (broad leaf paspalum)	3	6	4	H/A	N/A	
73	Poaceae	Paspalum dilatatum (paspalum grass)	10	30	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	AH

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL SHEET 1

DATE: 1/06/2018	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E A01 RMP Weed A	

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL (2)

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
73	Poaceae	Paspalum dilatatum (paspalum grass)	10	30	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.
74	Ruppiaceae	Ruppia maritima (sea tassel)	2	8	4	Ha/F	Hand pull or dig up	
75	Arecaceae	Syagrus romanzoffiana (queen palm)	4?	10	4	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull or crown; Trees: cut below growing point	
76	Poaceae	Hymenachne amplexicaulis cv. Olive (hymenachne)	1?	1	4	Ha/A	a combined approach of different control methods including mechanical, chemical and biological with land management practices is most effective	
77	Asteraceae	Senecio tamoides (Canary creeper)	3	8	4	V/O	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	
78	Poaceae	Cenchrus ciliaris (buffel grass)	4	15	4	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of young plants	
79	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia grandiflora (thunbergia, blue thunbergia)	2	3	5?	V/O	N/A	
80	Cactaceae	Opuntia tomentosa (velvet tree pear)	8	46	4	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	
81	Euphorbiaceae	Ricinus communis (castor oil plant)	7	20	4	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
82	Asteraceae	Senecio madagascariensis (fire weed)	6	28	4	H/U	Vines: Hand pull and remove; Runners: Roll up and hang to dry.	
83	Cyperaceae	Cyperus involucratus (African sedge)	6	15	4	Ha/OF	Each has to be dug out with a spade and the entire plant turned over, exposing the root system while making sure all aerial parts of the plant are completely covered.	
84	Asteraceae	Tithonia diversifolia (Mexican sunflower)	5	11	4	H/O	N/A	
85	Poaceae	Setaria sphacelata (South African pigeon grass)	9	41	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	
86	Asclepiadaceae	Gomphocarpus physocarpus (balloon cotton bush)	10	132	4	S/OU	Slash in winter and burn cuttings. Wanderer Butterfly can also be used as biological control.	
87	Poaceae	Digitaria didactyla (Queensland blue couch)	9	70	4	H/A	Hand pull or cultivation	
88	Caesalpiniaceae	Gleditsia triacanthos (honey locust)	7	12	4	T/O	For the control of dense infestations on grazing land, burning followed by spot spraying is an economical control method.	
89	Poaceae	Paspalum notatum (bahia grass)	4	10	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig up	
90	Cactaceae	Opuntia monacantha (drooping tree pear, syn. O. vulgaris)	2	3	4	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	
91	Poaceae	Paspalum conjugatum (paspalum grass)	7	38	4	H/A	Cut below crown.	
92	Malpighiaceae	Hiptage benghalensis (hiptage)	3	5	4	S,V/O	Hand pull small infestations.	

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
93	Solanaceae	Solanum torvum (devil's fig)	6	39	4	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.
94	Caesalpiniaceae	Caesalpinia decapetala (thorny poinciana)	4	20	4	S,V/O	Seed-heads: Bag and remove.	
95	Poaceae	Pennisetum alopecuroides (swamp foxtail)	7	29	4	H/O	Hand Pull	
96	Verbenaceae	Duranta erecta (duranta)	6	14	4	ST/O	Shrubs: CS&P (1:1.5)	
97	Brassicaceae	Nasturtium officinale (Qld use Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum) (watercress)	7	19	4	Ha/FU	Manually grub and destroy.	
98	Polygonaceae	Acetosa sagittata (rambling dock)	4	18	4	V/U	Tubers: Dig up, bag and remove.	
99	Poaceae	Cynodon dactylon (couch, Bahama grass introduced cultivars)	10	45	4	H/OA	Hand pull small infestations, removing all roots or smother with mulch.	
100	Bignoniaceae	Tecoma stans (yellow bells)	4	16	4	ST/O	N/A	
101	Rosaceae	Rhaphiolepis indica (Indian hawthorn)	3	10	4	ST/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
102	Mimosaceae	Mimosa pudica (common sensitive plant)	4	12	4	S/A	N/A	
103	Commelinaceae	Callisia fragrans (purple succulent)	3	9	4	H/O	N/A	
104	Scrophulariaceae	Paulownia tomentosa (paulownia)	3	5	4	T/AO	Seedlings: Hand pull	
105	Commelinaceae	Tradescantia zebrina (zebrina)	3	12	4	H/O	N/A	
106	Acanthaceae	Ruellia malacosperma (ruellia)	5	16	4	H/O	N/A	
107	Poaceae	Pennisetum clandestinum (kikuyu grass)	4	12	4	H/A	Hand Pull	
108	Liliaceae	Lilium formosanum (Taiwan lily)	5	10	4	H/O	Hand pull or crown and dispose	
109	Asteraceae	Sigesbeckia orientalis (Indian weed)	10	148	4	H/U	Hand pull or cultivation.	
110	Asteraceae	Bidens pilosa (cobbler's pegs)	10	110	4	H/U	Hand pull or cultivation.	
111	Cactaceae	Opuntia stricta (common prickly pear)	7	67	4	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	
112	Poaceae	Eleusine indica (crowsfoot grass)	8	55	4	H/A	Pull and chip. Replant with native couch.	
113	Poaceae	Axonopus compressus (broad leaved carpet grass)	5	23	4	H/AO	Cut stems from roos.	
114	Lamiaceae	Salvia coccinea (red salvia)	9	46	4	H/O	remove small areas by hand or machine	
115	Asteraceae	Ageratum houstonianum (blue billygoat weed)	8	81	4	H/UO	N/A	
116	Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava and P. guineense (yellow guava and West Indes guava)	4	7	4	ST/AO	N/A	
117	Rosaceae	Rubus bellobatus (kittatinny blackberry)	5	22	4	S/O	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	
118	Myrtaceae	Eugenia uniflora (Brazilian cherry)	4	19	4	ST/O	N/A	
119	Oleaceae	Olea europaea (olive)	2	6	4?	T/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	
120	Poaceae	Brachiaria decumbens (signal grass)	4	14	4	H/A	Grazing	
121	Fabaceae	Stylosanthes scabra (shrubby stylo)	4	4	4.3?	H/A	N/A	

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
122	Commelinaceae	Commelina benghalensis (hairy wandering jew)	4	7	4	H/O	Collect and Bag	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance.
123	Poaceae	Pennisetum purpureum (elephant grass)	2	9	4	H/O	Grazing or mechanical removal	
124	Zingiberaceae	Hedychium coronarium (wild ginger)	2	2	4	H/O	Small Plants: Hand pull and dispose	
125	Phytolaccaceae	Phytolacca octandra (inkweed)	10	50	3	H/O	Hand pull or crown	
126	Asclepiadaceae	Asclepias curassavica (red cotton bush)	9	43	3	S/O	Hand pull; Slash	
127	Solanaceae	Lycium ferocissimum (African boxthorn)	1?	5	4.4?	S/O	N/A	
128	Mimosaceae	Prosopis pallida (algaroba)	2	2	4	ST/O	When using mechanical control methods, it is important to remove the bud zone of the root system (about 30 cm below the ground surface). If this is not removed, re-shooting can occur.	
129	Juncaceae	Juncus articulatus (jointed rush)	1	2	4	Ha/FO	Hand pull.	
130	Cactaceae	Opuntia aurantiaca (tiger pear)	1	2	4	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	
131	Poaceae	Arundo donax (giant reed)	1	4	4	H/O	Physical removal of small infestations.	
132	Cactaceae	Opuntia imbricata (rope pear)	1	1	4	H/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	
133	Bignoniaceae	Pyrostegia venusta (flame vine)	1	1	4	V/O	N/A	
134	Poaceae	Cortaderia selloana (pampas grass)	2	1	4	H/O	Small Plants: dig out by hand or machine	
135	Solanaceae	Solanum hispidum (giant devil's fig)	5	23	4	S/O	Hand pull	
136	Agavaceae	Furcraea foetida (Cuban hemp)	3	4	4.3?	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	
137	Agavaceae	Furcraea selloa (hemp)	1	2	4?	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	
138	Agavaceae	Agave americana (century plant)	4	9	4	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	
139	Rutaceae	Murraya paniculata cv. Exotica (murraya)	6	26	4	S/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
140	Rosaceae	Rubus discolor (R. fruticosus complex, a blakberry)	4	10	4	S/OA	slashing hinders growth, giving some control if plants are slashed before they seed	
141	Brassicaceae	Cakile edentula (American sea rocket)	4	24	4	H/U	Manually grub and destroy.	
142	Balsaminaceae	Impatiens walleriana (balsam)	2	6	4	H/O	N/A	
143	Agavaceae	Agave sisalana (sisal)	2	4	4	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	
144	Agavaceae	Agave vivipara var. vivipara (sisal)	2	3	4	S/OA	Dig out by hand or machine	
145	Rosaceae	Prunus munsoniana (wild goose plum)	7	31	4	ST/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	
146	Poaceae	Echinochloa crus-galli (barnyard grass)	6	34	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	AH

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL SHEET 2

DATE: 1/06/2018	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E A02 RMP Weed A	

352-396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY

Further details will be required with future RAL applications

CONCEPT REHABILITATION - WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL (3)

QUEENSLAND HERBARIUM INVASIVE NATURALISED PLANTS IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
147	Asteraceae	Solidago canadensis var. scabra (Canadian goldenrod)	7	15	4?	H/O	Hand pull and hang to dry.	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance
148	Fabaceae	Pueraria lobata (kudzu)	3	4	4	V,S/O	Slash; Diminish by shading site	
149	Alismataceae	Sagittaria graminea var. platyphylla (sagittaria arrowhead)	3	7	4	Ha/FO	Physical removal of small infestations.	
150	Nymphaeaceae	Nymphaea mexicana (yellow waterlily)	2	4	4	Ha/OF	Hand pull small infestations.	
151	Poaceae	Phyllostachys aurea (fishpole bamboo)	1	2	4	S/O	N/A	
152	Euphorbiaceae	Jatropha gossypiifolia (cotton-leaf physic nut, bellyache bush)	1	1	4	S/O	Hand pull	
153	Malvaceae	Sida rhombifolia (Paddy`s lucerne)	9	69	4	S/U	Hand pull or dig out.	
154	Poaceae	Themeda quadrivalvis (grader grass)	8	25	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	
155	Poaceae	Andropogon virginicus (whisky grass)	6	14	4	H/A	Hand pull or dig out small infestations.	
156	Bignoniaceae	Jacaranda mimosifolia (jacaranda)	4	12	3	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
157	Acanthaceae	Justicia betonica (squirreltail)	2	4	4	S/O	Hand pull smal infestations. Can be controlled by planting competitive native species.	
158	Mimosaceae	Acacia boliviana (Bolivian wattle)	1	1	4	T/O	Mechanical or chain removal.	
159	Simaroubaceae	Ailanthus altissima (tree of heaven)	1?	3	4	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
160	Poaceae	Echinochloa colona (awnless barnyard grass)	9	44	3	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
161	Cyperaceae	Cyperus brevifolius (Mullumbimby couch)	8	53	3	H/O	Each has to be dug out with a spade and the entire plant turned over, exposing the root system while making sure all aerial parts of the plant are completely covered.	

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
162	Moraceae	Morus alba (white mulberry)	3	10	3	T/O	N/A	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance
163	Arecaceae	Colocasia esculenta (taro)	3	4	3	H/AO	Hand pull.	
164	Cannaceae	Canna indica (canna lily)	3	9	3	H/O	Dig out entire plant	
165	Buddlejaceae	Buddleja madagascariensis (buddleja)	5	6	3	S,V/O	N/A	
166	Bignoniaceae	Tecoma capensis (Cape honeysuckle)	3	8	4	ST/O	N/A	
167	Cactaceae	Harrisia martinii (harrisia cactus)	2?	4	4	S/O	The use of the biological mealy-bug agent is recommended	
168	Acanthaceae	Thunbergia laurifolia (laurel clock vine)	1	1	4	V/O	N/A	
169	Fabaceae	Erythrina crista-galli (cockspur coral tree)	2?	4	4	T/O	N/A	
170	Sapindaceae	Koelreuteria elegans (Chinese rain tree)	1?	1	3.6?	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
171	Zingiberaceae	Hedychium gardnerianum (ginger lily)	1?	3	4	H/O	Small Plants: Hand pull and dispose	
172	Acanthaceae	Hypoestes phyllostachya (polka-dot plant	3	5	4	H/O	Hand pull or crown and dispose	
173	Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus canadensis (American elder)	3	7	3	ST/O	Vines and Runners: hand pull, roll up and hang to dry.	
174	Asteraceae	Conyza sumatrensis (tall fleabane)	9	45	3	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
175	Fabaceae	Tipuana tipu (tipuana)	2	5	3	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
176	Asteraceae	Tagetes minuta (stinking roger)	8	32	3	H/U	Hand pull and hang to dry.	
177	Caesalpiniaceae	Chamaecrista rotundifolia (round-leaf cassia)	6	14	3	ST/A	Seedlings: Hand pull	
178	Poaceae	Cenchrus echinatus (Mossman river grass)	8	43	3	H/A	Hand or mechanical removal of young plants	
179	Asteraceae	Conyza canadensis (Canadian fleabane)	10	55	3	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
180	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia cyathophora (painted spuge)	8	20	3	H/O	Hand pull	
181	Poaceae	Setaria palmifolia (palm leaf setaria)	5	13	3	H/O	Hand pull or dig up	

Rk	Family	Scientific and common names	Sr	R	S	LFS	Non-Chemical Control	Chemical Control
182	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia heterophylla (milk weed)	5	12	3	H/O?	Hand pull	Herbicides must be applied by appropriately qualified / supervised persons in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals and Distribution Control Act 1966 at rates identified on registered product labels, or on an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) issued off-label permit where applicable. Refer to South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework for additional guidance
183	Fabaceae	Desmodium intortum (greenleaf desmodium)	4	11	3	H/A	Hand pull or crown and dispose	
184	Poaceae	Pennisetum setaceum (fountain grass)	3	11	3	H/O	Hand Pull	
185	Asteraceae	Conyza bonariensis (flax-leaf fleabane)	7	38	3	H/U	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
186	Solanaceae	Solanum erianthum (a tobacco bush)	7	19	3	S/O	Hand pull	
187	Poaceae	Stenotaphrum secundatum (buffalo grass)	3	23	3	H/AO	Hand or mechanical removal of small infestations	
188	Apocynaceae	Cascabela thevetia (syn. Thevetia peruviana) (yellow oleander)	5	9	3	ST/O	Hand pull small infestions. Slashing can be used but should be followed up by herbicide application.	
189	Rubiaceae	Coffea arabica (coffee)	3	7	3	ST/A	Saplings: Hand pull	
190	Bignoniaceae	Spathodea campanulata (African tulip tree)	1?	1	3	T/O	N/A	
191	Fabaceae	Macrotyloma axillare (perennial horse gram)	4	12	3	V,H/A	N/A	
192	Iridaceae	Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera (bulbil watsonia)	2	3	3	H/O	Dig up, bag and remove	
193	Passifloraceae	Passiflora edulis (passion fruit)	6	12	3	V/AO	Hand Pull	
194	Asteraceae	Zinnia peruviana (wild zinnia)	6	33	3	H/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
195	Dracaenaceae	Sansevieria trifasciata (sansevieria)	2?	7	3	H/O	Hand pull or dig up	
196	Poaceae	Digitaria eriantha (pangola grass)	5	20	3	H/A	Hand pull or cultivation	
197	Rosaceae	Eriobotrya japonica (loquat)	3	5	3	T/O	Seedlings: Hand pull	
198	Cactaceae	Acanthocereus tetragonus (sword pear)	1	1	3	S/O	Biological controls available: cactoblastis cactorum successful. Mechanical control difficult. Fire can be used.	
199	Mimosaceae	Acacia nilotica subsp. indica (prickly acacia)	3	3	4.4?	T/A	Mechanical or chain removal.	
200	Mimosaceae	Acacia farnesiana (mimosa bush)	6	15	3	T/A	Mechanical removal of small plants.	

Explanatory notes.

Sub-region (Sr): Number of the ten sub-regions of the Southeast Queensland bioregion (Young and Dillewaard 1999) within which species recorded (Queensland Herbarium data).
Rec no. (R): Total number of records for species within study area, Queensland Herbarium CORVEG and HERBRECS data.
Scores (S): Based on panel data of invasiveness, 5 (highest) to 3 (moderate). ? indicate doubtful scores.

Life forms (LFS): T-tree (woody plant >5m), ST-small tree (2-5m), S-shrub (woody <2m), H-herb (grasses & forbes), Ha-aquatic herbs.
Source: A-agriculture, O-ornamental and landscaping, F-fish aquarium, U-unintentional introduction and/or contaminant.

Abbreviations: Control Methods

CS&P = cut scrape and paint

S&P = scrape and paint

C&P = cut and paint

F/I = frill or inject stem

Abbreviations: Herbicides

G = Glyphosate, eg. Roundup Biactive, Weedmaster Duo

MM = Metsulfuron methyl, eg, Brushoff

F = Fluroxypyr, eg. Starane

Abbreviations: Herbicide Dilution Rates for High Concentration Applications

GU = Glyphosate undiluted

G1 = 1 part water to 1 part glyhphosate

G1.5 = 1.5 parts water to 1 part glyphosate

G4 = 4 parts water to 1 part glyphosate

Abbreviations: Herbicide Spray Concentrations

G100 = 100mL glyphosate per 10L of water + surfuctant, eg 20mL LI 700 per 10L
G200 = 200mL glyphosate per 10L of water + surfuctant, eg 50mL LI 700 per 10L

G100 + MM = 100mL glyphosate + 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L of water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water
G200 + MM = 200mL glyphosate + 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L of water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water

MM = 1.5g metsulfuron methyl per 10L water + wetting agent, eg. 2mL Agral per 10L water

F100 = 100mL fluroxypyr per 10L water

F150 = 150mL fluroxypyr per 10L water

Other Abbreviations

= Locally non-indigenous native species

Ref. 1. Big Scrub Rainforest Landcare Group (2008), 'Common Weeds of Subtropical Rainforests of Eastern Australia: A practical manual on their identification and control'

Ref. 2. Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (QLD), 'Weeds and pest animals and ants'.

Ref. 3. Holland et al. (1996), 'Suburban Weeds', DPI QLD.

Ref 4. Port Stephens Council (NSW), 'Weed Busters'.
Ref 5. Depertment of Primary Industries (NSW), 'Noxious and Environmental Weed Handbook, 3rd Edition'.

Ref 6. Department of Environment and Conservation, 'Florabase', (DEC- WA)

Ref 7. Vitelli, J.S. and Madigan, B.A. and Van Haaren, P.E. and Setter, S. and Logan, P. (2009) Control of the invasive liana, Hiptage benghalensis. Weed Biology and Management, 9 (1). pp. 54-62.

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RIPLEY PROJECTS PTY LTD

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AMENDMENTS:

Issue	Date	Description	Checked
A	1/06/2018	Client Draft	XXI

PROJECT:

352 - 396 RIPLEY ROAD, RIPLEY (3SP237241)

environmental management

PLAN OF: WEED TREATMENT & REMOVAL SHEET 3

DATE: 1/06/2018	CHECKED: AH
CLIENT REF.: 8844	DRAWN: MC
DRAWING No.: 8844 E A03 RMP Weed A	