8.2.4 Biodiversity areas overlay code

8.2.4.1 Application

1. This code applies to assessing development in the Biodiversity areas overlay, if:
2. assessable development where this code is an applicable code identified in the assessment benchmarks column of a table of assessment for an overlay (section 5.10); or
3. impact assessable development.
4. Land in the Biodiversity areas overlay is identified on the Biodiversity areas overlay map and is included in the following sub-categories:
5. High ecological significance sub-category;
6. General ecological significance sub-category;
7. Priority koala habitat area sub-category;
8. Koala habitat area sub-category.
9. When using this code, reference should be made to section 1.5 and section 5.3.3.
10. A neighbourhood plan code may vary the application of this code. Where that occurs, the neighbourhood plan code prevails to the extent it varies from this code.

Note—The following purpose, overall outcomes, performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes comprise the assessment benchmarks of this code.

Note—Where this code includes performance outcomes or acceptable outcomes that relate to:

* ecological assessment, koala habitat or development design, guidance is provided in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy;
* wildlife movement solutions, guidance is provided in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy;
* an environmental offset, guidance is provided in the Offsets planning scheme policy.

Note—Biodiversity areas mapping:

* The Biodiversity areas overlay mapping includes areas with both existing biodiversity values and areas of strategic biodiversity value.
* The Biodiversity areas overlay mapping has been undertaken on a city-wide scale. Ecological assessments may be appropriate in order to assess the broader impact of development on desired biodiversity values and outcomes for the locality, area or the region. Such an assessment may be considered as part of relevant information in revision and refinement of the biodiversity outcomes in the locality.
* In such cases the revision and refinement of biodiversity outcomes may be dealt with as part of the development proposal. Prior to undertaking such an assessment, discussions should be undertaken with Council to identify existing and planned biodiversity values for the site. In undertaking the assessment and proposing alternate outcomes, the existing values and planned biodiversity outcomes for the site, area, locality and region must be considered and provided for. This assessment should also address the practicality, based on the extent of existing developments, of being able to achieve the planned biodiversity values and outcomes for the site.

Note—In accordance with the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, environmental offsets as identified in performance outcome PO9 and acceptable outcome AO9 of this code will be applicable only where development will or is likely to have a significant residual impact on matters of local environmental significance or matters of State environmental significance and all reasonable on-site mitigation measures for the development have been, or will be, undertaken.

8.2.4.2 Purpose

1. The purpose of the Biodiversity areas overlay code is to:
2. Implement the policy direction in the Strategic framework, in particular:
3. Theme 3: Brisbane’s clean and green leading environmental performance and Element 3.1 – Brisbane’s environmental values;
4. Theme 5: Brisbane’s CityShape and Element 5.6 – Brisbane’s Greenspace System.
5. Provide for the assessment of the suitability of development in the Biodiversity areas overlay.
6. Provide for matters of local environmental significance and matters of State environmental significance.
7. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
8. Conservation, consolidation, connection and restoration of the network of lands with in-situ values or areas of strategic biodiversity value within Brisbane.
9. Protection and enhancement of waterways and foreshores with significant biodiversity values.
10. Protection and enhancement of wetlands with significant biodiversity values and their hydrological value and water-cleaning functions.
11. Protection, enhancement and restoration of koala habitat and the facilitation of safe koala movement to assist in the long-term retention of a viable koala population within South East Queensland.
12. Avoidance of impacts to biodiversity values, ecological features and ecological processes through the placement of development within a development footprint plan.
13. All reasonable on-site measures to avoid and mitigate impacts on biodiversity values from the development have been, or will be, undertaken.
14. Provision for environmental offsets that achieve an equivalent environmental outcome, where development will or is likely to have a significant residual impact on matters of local environmental significance or matters of State environmental significance.

8.2.4.3 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Table 8.2.4.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
| Section A—If for a dwelling house or associated filling or excavation |
| PO1Development is within a single development footprint sited to: 1. minimise the clearing and fragmentation of native vegetation, including any vegetative growth and material of vegetative origin, whether living or dead, including trunks, branches, stems, leaves, fruits and flowers, and ecological features within the Biodiversity areas overlay;
2. maximise the extent of habitat restoration of areas of strategic biodiversity value within the High ecological significance sub-category on the Biodiversity areas overlay.

Note—An ecological assessment prepared in accordance with the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome.Note—A development footprint may be used to fulfil recommendations of an ecological assessment. A development footprint plan can be shown on a plan of survey or be part of approved development. | AO1.1Development ensures that the dwelling house is contained within a single development footprint plan, that minimises the proportion of the development footprint within the High ecological significance sub-category and the General ecological significance sub-category.Note—Where there is no approved development footprint plan, a development footprint plan is to be prepared to support this acceptable outcome and this plan forms part of the approved development. |
|  | AO1.2Development ensures that the dwelling house is contained within a single development footprint plan, no greater than:1. 1000m2 where in the Low density residential zone, the Low-medium density residential zone, the Medium density residential zone, High density residential zone or the Character residential zone; or
2. 2500m2 where in the Environmental management zone, the Conservation zone, the Emerging community zone, the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone, as shown in Figure a.
 |
|  | AO1.3Development ensures that management of vegetation undertaken to reduce risk from bushfire hazard, as demonstrated through a Bushfire Management Plan, occurs within a single bushfire management footprint plan no greater than 1500m2 which adjoins the development footprint plan. Refer to Figure c. |
| PO2Development ensures that ecological features and ecological processes, koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value and wetlands are protected to ensure their long-term viability. | AO2Development ensures that the development footprint plan conserves ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value and wetlands in a spatial configuration which:1. conserves areas within the High ecological significance sub-category that connect habitat;
2. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site;
3. provides connectivity between areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site;
4. excludes filling or excavation from areas to be conserved for biodiversity, except where it is directly associated with habitat restoration.
 |
| Section B—If for filling or excavation  |
| PO3Filling or excavation protects the High ecological significance sub-category, General ecological significance sub-category, ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, areas with strategic biodiversity value, and wetlands, and mitigates the impact on ecological processes.Note—Guidance on identifying koala habitat is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome.  | AO3Development ensures that filling or excavation,other than where directly associated with habitat restoration, is contained within an area located entirely outside of:1. the High ecological significance sub-category;
2. the General ecological significance sub-category;
3. the tree protection zone of non-juvenile koala habitat trees as shown in Figure b.

Note—A tree survey prepared in accordance with the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of acceptable outcome (c). |
| Section C |
| If a site is wholly or partly in the High ecological significance sub-category  |
| PO4Development ensures that ecological features and ecological processes, koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands within the High ecological significance sub-category are protected, conserved and restored to ensure the area's long-term viability.Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome. The proposed solution must provide the same level of service without significant disruption of biodiversity values or outcomes.  | AO4.1Development: 1. ensures that the development footprint, including roads, services, stormwater management infrastructure, any associated filling or excavation works and any fire management access and buffers, are located wholly outside the High ecological significance sub-category; or
2. complies with AO4.2, AO4.3 and AO4.4.
 |
|  | AO4.2Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout are informed by an ecological assessment which:1. identifies and evaluates biodiversity values, ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands;
2. identifies the likely impacts of the development to biodiversity;
3. outlines how any potential impacts on biodiversity will be avoided and mitigated.

Note—Guidance on completing an ecological assessment, development design and identifying koala habitat are included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. |
|  | AO4.3Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout conserves ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees and wetlands in a spatial configuration which:1. conserves areas within the High ecological significance sub-category that connect habitat or areas of strategic biodiversity value which have the capacity to connect habitat upon being restored;
2. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and in combination with adjoining sites;
3. provides connectivity between areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and with adjoining sites;
4. minimises the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes to limit edge effects;
5. minimises fragmentation by infrastructure;
6. includes a single development footprint plan for each new residential lot to be created which is:
7. 1000m2 or less where on a lot in the Low density residential zone, the Low-medium density residential zone, the Medium density residential zone, the High density residential zone or the Character residential zone;
8. 2500m2 or less where on a lot in the Environmental management zone, the Conservation zone, the Emerging community zone, the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone;
9. excludes filling or excavation from areas to be conserved for biodiversity, except where it is directly associated with habitat restoration.

Note—Guidance on development design is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. |
|  | AO4.4Development is designed to minimise edge effects by locating land uses compatible with the long-term preservation of biodiversity adjacent to areas within the High ecological significance sub-category, including:1. esplanade roads and pathways;
2. landscaping or habitat restoration areas consisting of local indigenous plant species;
3. open space land uses;
4. employee or communal recreation areas;
5. stormwater management infrastructure where adopting water sensitive urban design solutions.

Note—Guidance on development design to minimise edge effects is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. |
| If a site is wholly or partly in the High ecological significance sub-category, where involving a new road |
| PO5Development for a road is designed and constructed to facilitate the safe movement of native fauna. | AO5Development incorporates location-specific wildlife movement solutions, on any roads which dissect an area within the High ecological significance sub-category.Note—Locations for wildlife movement solutions may be indicated on the Streetscape hierarchy overlay mapping. Guidance on wildlife movement infrastructure is included in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy |
| If a site is wholly or partly in the General ecological significance sub-category  |
| PO6Development ensures that ecological features and ecological processes, koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value and wetlands within the General ecological significance sub-category area are protected, conserved and restored to ensure the area's long-term viability.Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome. The proposed solution must provide the same level of service without significant disruption of biodiversity values or outcomes.  | AO6.1Development: 1. ensures that the development footprint including roads, services, stormwater management infrastructure, any associated filling or excavation works and any fire management access and buffers, are located wholly outside the General ecological significance sub-category; or
2. Complies with AO6.2 and AO6.3
 |
|  | AO6.2Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout are informed by an ecological assessment which:1. identifies and evaluates biodiversity values, ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, areas of strategic biodiversity value, waterways and wetlands;
2. identifies the likely impacts of the development to biodiversity;
3. outlines how any potential impacts on biodiversity will be avoided and mitigated.

Note—Guidance on completing an ecological assessment, development design and identifying koala habitat are included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. |
|  | AO6.3Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout conserves ecological features (including significant vegetation communities listed in Table 8.2.4.3.B, significant flora species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.C, or significant fauna species listed in Table 8.2.4.3.D), koala habitat trees, waterways and wetlands in a spatial configuration which:1. maximises the size and consolidates areas of strategic biodiversity value to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and in combination with adjoining sites;
2. maximises connectivity between areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes on site and with adjoining sites;
3. minimises the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved for biodiversity purposes to limit edge effects;
4. minimises fragmentation by infrastructure;
5. includes a single development footprint plan for each new residential lot to be created which is:
6. 1000m2 or less where on a lot in the Low density residential zone, the Low-medium density residential zone, the Medium density residential zone, or the Character residential zone; or
7. 2500m2 or less where on a lot in the Environmental management zone, the Conservation zone, the Emerging community zone, the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone;
8. excludes filling or excavation from areas to be conserved for biodiversity except where it is directly associated with habitat restoration or revegetation works.

Note—Guidance on development design is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. |
| If a site is wholly or partly in the Priority koala habitat area sub-category or Koala habitat area sub-category, where not in the High ecological significance sub-category, or General ecological significance sub-category  |
| PO7Development is located and designed to protect and enhance koala habitat by:1. reducing threats to resident and transient koalas;
2. protecting the maximum number of non-juvenile koala habitat trees in the Koala habitat area sub-category and the Priority koala habitat area sub-category;
3. consolidating and maximising the size of areas to be conserved on site and in combination with adjoining sites;
4. minimising the edge-to-area ratio of areas to be conserved, to limit edge effects;
5. providing connectivity and safe koala movement between koala habitat areas.
6. minimising fragmentation by infrastructure, particularly roads;
7. excluding filling and excavation from areas to be conserved.

Note—Guidance on identifying koala habitat is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.Note—Where proposing development within the High ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance sub-category, refer to section 8.2.4.1 Application of this code with regard to satisfying the Purpose of the code and this performance outcome. The proposed solution must provide the same level of service without significant disruption of biodiversity values or outcomes.  | AO7.1Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout, including roads, are informed by an ecological assessment which identifies koala habitat trees, movement corridors and the likely impacts to koala habitat as a result of the development.Note—Guidance on identifying koala habitat, completing an ecological assessment and designing development to protect koalas isincluded in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. |
|  | AO7.2Development ensures that the development footprint, design and layout:1. protects non-juvenile koala habitat trees;
2. maximises the size and consolidates areas to be conserved as koala habitat on site and in combination with adjoining sites;
3. maximises connectivity between non-juvenile koala habitat trees which will be conserved on site and with adjoining sites;
4. excludes filling or excavation from the tree protection zone of non-juvenile koala habitat trees. Refer to Figure b.
 |
|  | AO7.3Development ensures that landscaping and open space areas incorporate koala habitat trees. |
| PO8Development design and layout facilitates the safe movement of koalas through the landscape. | AO8.1Development ensures that fencing or other barriers are designed to allow safe koala movement, and to exclude koalas from areas containing domestic or security dogs.Note—Guidance on designing development to protect koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy. |
|  | AO8.2Development incorporates infrastructure solutions which facilitate the movement of koalas across a road which dissects bushland within the Priority koala habitat area sub-category or Koala habitat area sub-category.Note—Guidance on wildlife movement solutions suited to use by koalas is included in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy.Note—Further guidance on wildlife movement solutions is included in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy. |
| If a site is wholly or partly located in the High ecological significance sub-category or the General ecological significance sub-category, other than for a dwelling house |
| PO9Development which has or is likely to have a significant residual impact on a matter of State environmental signficance or a matter of local environmental significance, after all reasonable on-site mitigation measures have been or will be undertaken, provides an environmental offset.Note— Environmental offsets are provided in compliance with the Queensland environmental offsets framework and the Offsets planning scheme policy. | AO9No acceptable outcomes is prescribed. |







Table 8.2.4.3.B—Significant vegetation communities (regional ecosystems)

Significant vegetation communities (regional ecosystems) are:

1. those listed as endangered or of concern under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999;*
2. those listed as 'endangered' or 'of concern' under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*;
3. those identified as being of city-wide significance (less than 40% of pre-clearing area remaining) within the Brisbane local government area.

Note—Each Regional Ecosystem Code (RE Code) is derived from the Conservation Status of Queensland's Bioregional Ecosystems (Sattler and Williams, 1999).

Note—Changes to Commonwealth and State listing of vegetation communities may occur. As such, the Commonwealth and State status of vegetation communities will need to be checked by the applicant.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RE Code | South East Queensland regional ecosystem descriptions |
| 12.9-10.16 | Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.7a | Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus siderophloia and/or Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia and Lophostemon suaveolens woodland. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments in coastal areas. |
| 12.9-10.7 | Eucalyptus crebra woodland on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.4 | Eucalyptus racemosa woodland on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.3 | Eucalyptus moluccana on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.2/12.9-10.17 | Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra open forest on sedimentary rocks / Open forest complex often with Eucalyptus acmenoides, Eucalyptus major, Eucalyptus siderophloia +/- Corymbia citriodora on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.12 | Eucalyptus seeana, Corymbia intermedia, Angophora leiocarpa woodland on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.5.3a | Eucalyptus seeana +/- Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa, Corymbia intermedia, Angophora leiocarpa, Eucalyptus siderophloia, Lophostemon suaveolens open forest. Occurs on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces +/- Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments |
| 12.5.3 | Eucalyptus tindaliae and/or Eucalyptus racemosa open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces |
| 12.3.8 | Swamps with Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp. and Eleocharis spp. |
| 12.3.7 | Eucalyptus tereticornis, Melaleuca viminalis, Casuarina cunninghamiana fringing forest |
| 12.3.6 | Melaleuca quinquenervia, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Lophostemon suaveolens woodland on coastal alluvial plains |
| 12.3.5 | Melaleuca quinquenervia open-forest on coastal alluvial plains |
| 12.3.3 | Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland to open forest on alluvial plains |
| 12.3.11 | Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Corymbia intermedia open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast |
| 12.3.1 | Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains |
| 12.12.28 | Eucalyptus moluccana open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks |
| 12.12.14 | Shrubby woodland usually of rocky near coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks |
| 12.12.12 | Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus crebra or Eucalyptus siderophloia, Lophostemon suaveolens open forest on granite |
| 12.11.8 | Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus crebra woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics |
| 12.11.5j | Woodland to open forest of Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa and/or Eucalyptus seeana. Other characteristic species include Lophostemon suaveolens, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus pilularis on low-altitude coastal metamorphics around Brisbane. Melaleuca quinquenervia may be present and at times becomes locally co-dominant. Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. |
| 12.11.5a | Open forest of Eucalyptus tindaliae, Eucalyptus carnea +/- Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus major, Eucalyptus helidonica, Corymbia henryi, Angophora woodsiana, Corymbia trachyphloia (away from the coast) or Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus microcorys, Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. Racemosa, Eucalyptus propinqua (closer to the coast). Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. |
| 12.11.14 | Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on metamorphics +/-interbedded volcanics |
| 12.1.1 | Casuarina glauca open forest on margins of marine clay plains |
| 12.1.2 | Saltpan vegetation including grassland, herbland and sedgeland on marine clay plains. |
| 12.11.1 | Simple notophyll vine forest often with abundant Archontophoenix cunninghamiana(gully vine forest) on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics. |
| 12.11.10 | Notophyll vine forest +/- Arucucaria cunninghamii on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics |
| 12.11.11 | Araucarian microphyll vine forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics |
| 12.11.18 | Eucalyptus moluccana woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics. Usually higher altitudes.  |
| 12.11.9 | Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. Tereticornis subsp. basaltica open forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded vocanics. Usually higher altitudes. |
| 12.12.13 | Araucarian Complex microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. |
| 12.12.19x2 | Vegetation complex of rocky headlands on sedimentary rocks. |
| 12.12.3 | Open forest complex with Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata, Eucalyptus siderophloia or E.crebra, E.major, E.acmenoides or E. helidonica on Mesozoic to proterozoic igneous rocks. |
| 12.2.5 | Corymbia intermedia +/- Lophostemon confertus +/- Banksia spp. +/- Callitris columellaris open forest on beach ridges |
| 12.2.7 | Melaleuca quinquenervia open forest on sand plains. |
| 12.3.11a | Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or E. siderophloia open forest with vine forest understory on alluvial plains. |
| 12.3.11b | Eucalyptus tereticornis and E. racemosa subsp. racemosa open forest often with shrub layer of Melaleuca nodosa on alluvial plains. |
| 12.3.3a | Eucalyptus crebra, E. tereticornis, Corymbia tessellaris, C. citriodora subsp. variegata woodland to open forest usually on high level Quaternay alluvium. |
| 12.3.3d | Eucalyptus moluccana woodland on Quaternary alluvium |
| 12.3.5a | Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia open forest on low coastal alluvial plains |
| 12.3.7c | Billabongs and ox-bow lakes containing either permanent or periodic water bodies |
| 12.5.13a | Microphyll to notophyll vine forest +/- Araucaria cunninghamii on remnant Tertiary surfaces |
| 12.5.1g | Eucalyptus planchoniana and/or E. baileyana dominated woodland to open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces |
| 12.5.2a | Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually in coastal areas with deep red soils |
| 12.5.2b | Eucalyptus tereticornis +/- Corymbia intermedia, Lophostemon suaveolens and C. citriodora subsp. variegata open forest on sub-coastal remnant Tertiary surfaces usually with deep red soils |
| 12.5.4a | Melaleuca quinquenervia woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces and Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments |
| 12.5.6b | Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia, E. propinqua or E. major open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils |
| 12.5.7 | Corymbia citriodora subsp.variegta +/- Eucalyptus crebra, E. helidonica or E. carnea open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usally deep red soils |
| 12.5.7b | Eucalyptus moluccana open forest on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks |
| 12.5.7c | Corymbia henryi and/or Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp.fibrosa +/- C. citriodora subsp. variegata, E. major, E. carnea open forest on a complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces and Tertiary sedimentary rocks |
| 12.5.9a | Melaleuca nodosa low open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces |
| 12.8.17 | Eucalyptus melanophloia +/- E. crebra, E. tereticornis, Corymbia tessellaris woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks |
| 12.8.20 | Shrubby woodland with Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa on Cainozoic igneous rocks |
| 12.8.3 | Complex notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Altitude <600m |
| 12.9-10.17a | Lophostemon spp. dominated open forest on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.17b | Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata mixed open forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments |
| 12.9-10.17c | Eucalyptus carnea and /or E. tindaliae and/or E.helidonica open forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments |
| 12.9-10.17d | Open forest generaly containing Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua, Corymbia intermedia on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.19a | Corymbia henryi and/or Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa open forest on sedimentary rocks |
| 12.9-10.22 | Closed sedgeland/shrubland on sedimentary rocks. Generally coastal |

Table 8.2.4.3.C—Significant flora species

Significant flora species are:

1. those listed as extinct, endangered or vulnerable under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
2. those listed as extinct, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
3. those identified as being of city-wide significance within the Brisbane local government area, because they are uncommon, have restricted distribution, are in decline, at risk of local extinction, at the limit of their range or of a disjunct population.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Species name | Common name |
| Acacia attenuate | whipstick wattle |
| Acacia baueri subsp. baueri | no common name or plant group |
| Acacia hispidula | hairy wattle |
| Acacia juncifolia | rush-leaved wattle |
| Acacia quadrilateralis | wattle |
| Acacia mariae | golden-top wattle |
| Acomis acoma | daisy |
| Acrostichum aureum | leather fern |
| Adriana tomentosa var. tomentose | woolly bitterbush |
| Angophora woodsiana | smudgee |
| Astrotricha umbrosa | no common name or plant group |
| Austromyrtus glabra | no common name or plant group |
| Avicennia marina subsp.Australasica | grey mangrove |
| Baeckea diosmifolia | fringed baeckea |
| Banksia oblongifolia | dwarf banksia |
| Banksia spinulosa var. collina | golden candlesticks |
| Baumea acuta | pale twig rush |
| Boronia polygalifolia | dwarf boronia |
| Boronia rosmarinifolia | forest boronia |
| Brasenia schreberi | water shield |
| Capparis velutina | velvet-leaved caper berry |
| Cassinia compacta | tall cassinia |
| Chamaecrista concinna | no common name or plant group |
| Choricarpia leptopetala | brown myrtle |
| Choricarpia subargentea | giant ironwood |
| Corchorus cunninghamii | native jute |
| Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata | spotted gum |
| Corymbia gummifera | red bloodwood |
| Corymbia henryi | large-leaf spotted gum |
| Corymbia intermedia | pink bloodwood |
| Cupaniopsis shirleyana | wedge-leaved tuckeroo |
| Cyperus aquatilis | flat sedge |
| Cyperus semifertilis | missionary nutgrass |
| Daviesia wyattiana | long-leaved bitter pea |
| Dillwynia retorta var. phylicoides | hairy parrot pea |
| Dipodium hamiltonianum | yellow hyacinth orchid |
| Dipodium pulchellum | hyacinth orchid |
| Dissiliaria baloghioides | lancewood |
| Diuris parvipetala | no common name or plant group  |
| Dodonaea peduncularis | stalked hop bush |
| Drosera binata | fork-leaved sundew |
| Durringtonia paludosa | no common name or plant group |
| Echinostephia aculeata | prickly tape vine |
| Enydra fluctuans | enydra |
| Epacris obtusifolia | common heath |
| Eriachne rara | wanderrie grass |
| Eucalyptus baileyana | Bailey's stringybark |
| Eucalyptus bancroftii | orange gum |
| Eucalyptus biturbinata | grey gum |
| Eucalyptus curtisii | Plunkett mallee |
| Eucalyptus dura | smooth-branched ironbark |
| Eucalyptus grandis | flooded gum |
| Eucalyptus major | Queensland grey gum |
| Eucalyptus melanophloia | silver-leaf ironbark |
| Eucalyptus microcorys | tallow wood |
| Eucalyptus moluccana | gum-topped box |
| Eucalyptus pilularis | blackbutt |
| Eucalyptus planchoniana | needlebark stringybark |
| Eucalyptus propinqua | small-fruited grey gum |
| Eucalyptus psammitica | sandstone mahogony |
| Eucalyptus racemosa | scribbly gum |
| Eucalyptus resinifera | red mahogany |
| Eucalyptus robusta | swamp mahogany |
| Eucalyptus saligna | Sydney blue gum |
| Eucalyptus seeana | narrow leaf red gum |
| Eucalyptus tereticornis | forest red gum |
| Eucalyptus tindaliae | Tindale’s stringybark |
| Ficus opposita var. aculeata | sandpaper fig |
| Fimbristylis acicularis | rush |
| Flemingia parviflora | flemingia pea |
| Gahnia clarkei | tall sawsedge |
| Gossia gonoclada | angle-stemmed myrtle |
| Gossia inophloia | no common name or plant group |
| Hakea plurinervia | Queensland hakea |
| Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina | no common name or plant group |
| Hernandia bivalvis | grease nut |
| Hibbertia diffusa | wedge guinea flower |
| Homalanthus stillingiifolius | small-leaved bleeding heart |
| Hovea ramulosa | hovea |
| Hydrocharis dubia | frogbit |
| Hygrophila angustifolia | karamat |
| Hypolepis glandulifera | downy ground fern |
| Isotropis foliosa | no common name or plant group |
| Keraudrenia sp. (Chermside S.T.Blake 23068) | no common name or plant group |
| Leptospermum brachyandrum | weeping tea-tree |
| Lilaeopsis brisbanica | no common name or plant group |
| Logania pusilla | no common name or plant group |
| Lomandra obliqua | lomandra |
| Lophostemon confertus | brush box |
| Macadamia integrifolia | macadamia nut |
| Macadamia ternifolia | Maroochie nut |
| Macrozamia lucida | pineapple zamia |
| Macrozamia macleayi | zamia palm |
| Macrozamia miquelii | zamia |
| Marsdenia coronata | no common name or plant group |
| Marsdenia longiloba | slender marsdenia |
| Maundia triglochinoides | no common name or plant group |
| Melaleuca decora | decorative paperbark |
| Melaleuca irbyana | bush-house paperbark |
| Melichrus procumbens | jam tarts |
| Mentha diemenica | slender mint |
| Micrantheum ericoides | no common name or plant group |
| Myriophyllum latifolium | milfoil |
| Notelaea lloydii | narrow-leaved mock-olive |
| Nothoalsomitra suberosa | corky cucumber |
| Owenia venosa | crow’s apple |
| Pararistolochia praevenosa | Richmond birdwing vine |
| Parsonsia brisbanensis | Brisbane parsonsia |
| Parsonsia eucalyptophylla | gargaloo |
| Parsonsia lilacina | crisped silkpod |
| Passiflora herbertiana subsp. herbertiana | native passionfruit |
| Persicaria elatior | smartweed |
| Phaius australis | swamp orchid |
| Phyllanthus microcladus | small-leaved phyllanthus |
| Picris conyzoides | no common name or plant group |
| Platylobium formosum | flat pea |
| Podolobium aciculiferum | needle shaggy pea |
| Polygala linariifolia | native milkwort |
| Pomaderris lanigera | woolly pomaderris |
| Proiphys cunninghamii | Brisbane lily |
| Pseudovanilla foliata | giant climbing orchid |
| Pterostylis nigricans | no common name or plant group |
| Pterostylis scoliosa | no common name or plant group |
| Pultenaea euchila | orange pultenaea |
| Pultenaea flexilis | graceful bush-pea |
| Pultenaea spinosa | spiny bush-pea |
| Rhinerrhiza divitiflora | raspy root orchid |
| Rhodomyrtus psidioides | native guava |
| Ricinocarpos speciosus | no common name or plant group |
| Sarcochilus dilatatus | brown butterfly orchid |
| Scaevola ramosissima | purple fan-flower |
| Scleria novae-hollandiae | sedge |
| Solanum mentiens | no common name or plant group |
| Sophora fraseri | brush sophora |
| Stylidium tenerum | tiny trigger plant |
| Symplocos harroldii | hairy hazelwood |
| Thesium australe | austral toadflax |
| Triglochin microtuberosum | water ribbons |
| Viola betonicifolia subsp. betonicifolia | showy violet |
| Westringia eremicola | slender westringia |
| Xanthorrhoea fulva | swamp grass tree |
| Xylomelum salicinum | woody pear |
| Zieria furfuracea subsp. gymnocarpa | Belmont zieria |

Table 8.2.4.3.D—Significant fauna species

Significant fauna species are:

1. those listed as extinct, endangered or vulnerable under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
2. those listed as extinct, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
3. those identified as being of city-wide significance within the Brisbane local government area, because they are uncommon, have restricted distribution, are in decline, at risk of local extinction, at the limit of their range or of a disjunct population.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Species name | Common name |
| Aves (birds) |
| Accipiter fasciatus | brown goshawk |
| Accipiter novaehollandiae | grey goshawk |
| Erythrotriorchis radiatus | red goshawk |
| Circus approximans | swamp harrier |
| Aquila audax | wedge-tailed eagle |
| Haliaeetus leucogaster | white-bellied sea eagle |
| Lophoictinia isura | square-tailed kite |
| Pandion cristatus | osprey |
| Ninox connivens | barking owl |
| Ninox strenua | powerful owl |
| Tyto longimembris | grass owl |
| Tyto novaehollandiae | masked owl |
| Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa | sooty owl |
| Actitis hypoleucos | common sandpiper |
| Calidris acuminata | sharp-tailed sandpiper |
| Calidris ferruginea | curlew sandpiper |
| Calidris melanotos | pectoral sandpiper |
| Limicola falcinellus | broad-billed sandpiper |
| Ardea modesta | eastern great egret |
| Ardea ibis | cattle egret |
| Arenaria interpres | ruddy turnstone |
| Botaurus poiciloptilus | Australasian bittern |
| Ixobrychus flavicollis | black bittern |
| Ixobrychus dubius | little bittern |
| Calidris alba | sanderling |
| Calidris canutus | red knot |
| Calidris tenuirostris | great knot |
| Calidris ruficollis | red-necked stint |
| Calidris subminuta | long-toed stint |
| Calidris acuminata | sharp-tailed sandpiper |
| Charadrius bicinctus | double-banded plover |
| Charadrius leschenaultii | greater sand plover |
| Charadrius mongolus | lesser sand plover |
| Charadrius veredus | oriental plover |
| Pluvialis dominica | American golden plover |
| Pluvialis fulva | Pacific golden plover |
| Pluvialis squatarola | grey plover |
| Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus | black-necked stork |
| Erythrogonys cinctus | red-kneed dotterel |
| Grus rubicunda | brolga |
| Haematopus fuliginosus | sooty oystercatcher |
| Limnodromus semipalmatus | Asian dowitcher |
| Limosa lapponica | bar-tailed godwit |
| Limosa limosa | black-tailed godwit |
| Burhinus grallarius | bush stone-curlew |
| Numenius madagascariensis | eastern curlew |
| Numenius minutus | little curlew |
| Esacus neglectus | beach stone-curlew |
| Numenius phaeopus | whimbrel |
| Philomachus pugnax | ruff |
| Plegadis falcinellus | glossy ibis |
| Porzana fluminea | Australian spotted crake |
| Porzana pusilla | Baillon's crake |
| Porzana tabuensis | spotless crake |
| Lewinia pectoralis | Lewin's rail |
| Gallinago hardwickii | Latham's snipe |
| Rostratula australis | painted snipe |
| Chlidonias leucopterus | white-winged black tern |
| Sternula albifrons | little tern |
| Onychoprion anaethetus | bridled tern |
| Thalasseus bengalensis | lesser crested tern |
| Hydroprogne caspia | Caspian tern |
| Sterna hirundo | common tern |
| Sterna sumatrana | black-naped tern |
| Gelochelidon nilotica | gull-billed tern |
| Tringa brevipes | grey-tailed tattler |
| Tringa incana | wandering tattler |
| Tringa nebularia | common greenshank |
| Tringa glareola | wood sandpiper |
| Tringa stagnatilis | marsh sandpiper |
| Xenus cinereus | terek sandpiper |
| Zoothera lunulata | Bassian thrush |
| Anas castanea | chestnut teal |
| Anseranas semipalmata | magpie goose |
| Nettapus coromandelianus | cotton pygmy-goose |
| Tadorna radjah | radjah shelduck |
| Calyptorhynchus banksii | red-tailed black-cockatoo |
| Calyptorhynchus funereus | yellow-tailed black-cockatoo |
| Calyptorhynchus lathami | glossy black-cockatoo |
| Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni | Coxen's fig-parrot |
| Lathamus discolor | swift parrot |
| Pezoporus wallicus wallicus | ground parrot |
| Acanthiza lineata | striated thornbill |
| Acanthiza reguloides | buff-rumped thornbill |
| Ailuroedus crassirostris | green catbird |
| Amaurornis moluccana | pale-vented bush-hen |
| Apus pacificus | fork-tailed swift |
| Chthonicola sagittata | speckled warbler |
| Cinclosoma punctatum | spotted quail-thrush |
| Excalfactoria chinensis | king quail |
| Turnix maculosus | red-backed button-quail |
| Turnix melanogaster | black-breasted button-quail |
| Turnix velox | little button-quail |
| Orthonyx temminckii | logrunner |
| Pitta versicolor | noisy pitta |
| Climacteris erythrops | red-browed treecreeper |
| Cormobates leucophaea | white-throated treecreeper |
| Coracina lineata | barred cuckoo-shrike |
| Cuculus optatus | oriental cuckoo |
| Daphoenositta chrysoptera | varied sittella |
| Eurostopodus mystacalis | white-throated nightjar |
| Falcunculus frontatus | crested shrike-tit |
| Gerygone mouki | brown gerygone |
| Hirundapus caudacutus | white-throated needle-tail |
| Lichenostomus melanops | yellow-tufted honeyeater |
| Melithreptus gularis | black-chinned honeyeater |
| Phylidonyris niger | white-cheeked honeyeater |
| Lopholaimus antarcticus | topknot pigeon |
| Ptilinopus magnificus | wompoo fruit-dove |
| Ptilinopus regina | rose-crowned fruit-dove |
| Ptilinopus superbus | superb fruit-dove |
| Merops ornatus | rainbow bee-eater |
| Menura alberti | Albert’s lyrebird |
| Microeca fascinans | jacky winter |
| Carterornis leucotis | white-eared monarch |
| Monarcha melanopsis | black-faced monarch |
| Symposiarchus trivirgatus | spectacled monarch |
| Myiagra alecto | shining flycatcher |
| Myiagra cyanoleuca | satin flycatcher |
| Podargus ocellatus plumiferus | plumed frogmouth |
| Pomatostomus temporalis | grey-crowned babbler |
| Ptiloris paradiseus | paradise riflebird |
| Sericornis citreogularis | yellow-throated scrubwren |
| Sericornis magnirostra | large-billed scrubwren |
| Sericulus chrysocephalus | regent bowerbird |
| Smicrornis brevirostris | weebill |
| Struthidea cinerea | apostlebird |
| Tregellasia capito | pale-yellow robin |
| Hirundo rustica | barn swallow |
| Mammalia (mammals) |
| Phascolarctos cinereus | koala |
| Tachyglossus aculeatus | short-beaked echidna |
| Ornithorhynchus anatinus | platypus |
| Dasyurus maculatus maculatus | spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies) |
| Austronomus australis | white-striped freetail bat |
| Chalinolobus dwyeri | large-eared pied bat |
| Chalinolobus picatus | little pied bat |
| Kerivoula papuensis | golden-tipped bat |
| Miniopterus australis | little bent-wing bat |
| Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis | eastern bent-wing bat |
| Mormopterus norfolkensis | east coast freetail bat |
| Nyctimene robinsoni | eastern tube-nosed bat |
| Nyctophilus gouldi | Gould's long-eared bat |
| Nyctophilus corbeni | eastern long-eared bat |
| Rhinolophus megaphyllus | eastern horseshoe-bat |
| Saccolaimus flaviventris | yellow-bellied sheathtail bat |
| Scoteanax rueppellii | greater broad-nosed bat |
| Syconycteris australis | eastern blossom bat |
| Vespadelus pumilus | eastern forest bat |
| Falsistrellus tasmaniensis | eastern false pipistrelle |
| Myotis macropus | southern myotis |
| Pteropus alecto | black flying-fox |
| Pteropus poliocephalus | grey-headed flying-fox |
| Pteropus scapulatus | little red flying-fox |
| Trichosurus caninus | short-eared possum |
| Acrobates pygmaeus | feathertail glider |
| Petaurus australis australis | yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies) |
| Petaurus breviceps | sugar glider |
| Petaurus norfolcensis | squirrel glider |
| Petauroides volans | greater glider |
| Phascogale tapoatafa | brush-tailed phascogale |
| Antechinus flavipes | yellow-footed antechinus |
| Antechinus subtropicus | subtropical antechinus |
| Planigale maculata | common planigale |
| Macropus dorsalis | black-striped wallaby |
| Macropus parryi | whiptail wallaby |
| Wallabia bicolor | swamp wallaby |
| Macropus giganteus | eastern grey kangaroo |
| Thylogale stigmatica | red-legged pademelon |
| Thylogale thetis | red-necked pademelon |
| Melomys cervinipes | fawn-footed melomys |
| Aepyprymnus rufescens | rufous bettong |
| Sminthopsis murina | common dunnart |
| Perameles nasuta | long-nosed bandicoot |
| Potorous tridactylus tridactylus | long-nosed potoroo |
| Pseudomys gracilicaudatus | eastern chestnut mouse |
| Xeromys myoides | water mouse |
| Rattus fuscipes | bush rat |
| Rattus lutreolus | swamp rat |
| Rattus tunneyi | pale field-rat |
| Reptilia (reptiles) |
| Amphibolurus nobbi | no common name |
| Antaresia maculosa | no common name |
| Carlia munda | no common name |
| Carlia schmeltzii | no common name |
| Acanthophis antarcticus | common death adder |
| Demansia vestigiata | black whip snake |
| Hoplocephalus bitorquatus | pale-headed snake |
| Hoplocephalus stephensii | Stephen’s banded snake |
| Pseudechis guttatus | spotted black snake |
| Pseudechis porphyriacus | red-bellied black snake |
| Tropidechis carinatus | rough-scaled snake |
| Oxyuranus scutellatus | taipan |
| Vermicella annulata | bandy-bandy |
| Chelodina expansa | broad-shelled river turtle |
| Chelodina longicollis | eastern snake-necked turtle |
| Ctenotus arcanus | arcane striped skink |
| Delma plebeia | common delma |
| Delma torquata | collared delma |
| Bellatorias major | land mullet |
| Bellatorias frerei | major skink |
| Egernia striolata | tree skink |
| Eroticoscincus graciloides | elf skink |
| Eulamprus murrayi | Murray's skink |
| Lampropholis couperi | Couper's skink |
| Morethia taeniopleura | fire-tailed skink |
| Ophioscincus ophioscincus | a legless burrowing skink |
| Oedura sp. cf rhombifera | velvet gecko |
| Oedura tryoni | southern spotted velvet gecko |
| Underwoodisaurus milii | thick-tailed gecko |
| Chlamydosaurus kingii | frilled lizard |
| Pygopus lepidopodus | common scaly-foot |
| Varanus gouldii | sand monitor |
| Varanus varius | lace monitor |
| Amphibia (amphibians) |
| Adelotus brevis | tusked frog |
| Crinia tinnula | wallum froglet |
| Cyclorana alboguttata | greenstripe frog |
| Limnodynastes salmini | salmon striped frog |
| Limnodynastes tasmaniensis | spotted grassfrog |
| Litoria brevipalmata | green thighed frog |
| Litoria freycineti | wallum rocketfrog |
| Litoria olongburensis | wallum sedgefrog |
| Litoria wilcoxii | stony creek frog |
| Litoria pearsoniana | cascade treefrog |
| Litoria tyleri | southern laughing treefrog |
| Mixophyes fasciolatus | great barred frog |
| Pseudophryne major | great brown broodfrog |
| Taudactylus diurnus | southern dayfrog |
| Uperoleia laevigata | eastern gungan |
| Uperoleia rugosa | chubby gungan |
| Actinopterygii (ray-finned fish) |
| Ambassis agassizii | Agassiz's glassfish |
| Craterocephalus marjoriae | Marjorie's hardyhead |
| Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum | fly-specked hardyhead |
| Glossamia aprion | mouth almighty |
| Gobiomorphus australis | striped gudgeon |
| Hypseleotris klunzingeri | western carp gudgeon |
| Maccullochella sp. | Brisbane river cod |
| Mogurnda adspersa | purple spotted gudgeon |
| Nannoperca oxleyana | oxleyan pygmy-perch |
| Neoceratodus forsteri | Queensland lungfish |
| Philypnodon grandiceps | flathead gudgeon |
| Philypnodon macrostomus | dwarf flathead gudgeon |
| Porochilus rendahli | Rendahl's catfish |
| Pseudomugil mellis | honey blue eye |
| Retropinna semoni | Australian smelt |
| Rhadinocentrus ornatus | soft-spined sunfish |
| Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish) |
| Dasyatis fluviorum | estuary stingray |
| Malacostraca (class of crustaceans) |
| Euastacus setosus | Mt Glorious spiny crayfish |