

APPENDIX P – ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Saunders Havill Group



Ecological Assessment Report

Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton
Prepared for Toowoomba Regional Council
6 December 2021

Job 10766 E

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
EAR	Ecological Assessment Report
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
ha	hectares
KHA	Koala Habitat Area
KPA	Koala Priority Area
km	kilometres
m	metres
MCU	Material Change of Use
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
PMR	Protected Matters Report
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PR	<i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> (Qld)
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SEQ	South East Queensland
SHG	Saunders Havill Group
SPP	<i>State Planning Policy 2017</i> (Qld)
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
TRC	Toowoomba Regional Council
VMA	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (Qld)

1. Introduction

Saunders Havill Group (SHG) was engaged by Toowoomba Regional Council to prepare an Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) for a sports precinct located in Charlton, intended to support the requirements of a development application to Toowoomba Regional Council (TRC). This EAR provides an assessment of ecological values in accordance with Commonwealth, State and Local legislation within land located along the Toowoomba Connection Road and Toowoomba Bypass in Charlton.

Contextually, the site is approximately 126.9 hectares (ha) in size and is located approximately 9 kilometres (km) north-west of Toowoomba town centre (refer **Figure 1**). The site is bound by Toowoomba Bypass to the west and north, Toowoomba Connection Road to the south and open paddock areas to the east (refer **Figure 2**). The site consists of 12 rural lots with Toowoomba Clay Target Club at the southern extent. The majority of the site is utilised for cattle grazing and is zoned for Sport and Recreation purposes. Surrounding land uses include predominantly rural and community facilities. Remnant vegetation and waterways exist on-site (refer **Table 1**).

The proposed development is for a major sport facility consisting of indoor and outdoor facilities and associated infrastructure. The development is intended to proceed through a Local Government Infrastructure Designation (LGID) in accordance with Chapter 2 Part 5 of the Planning Act 2016 (PA 2016). The Local Government Infrastructure Designation will enable the use of the facility as '*Sporting facilities*' as defined under Schedule 5 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

The proposed Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct is intended for 12 rural lots. Due to access limitations only the southern 7 lots were able to be assessed on-ground. As such, this EAR is intended to present the outcomes of desktop assessments and ecological field results for the southern extent only (hereby referred to as the investigation area), refer **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** for extent. A brief summary of a desktop assessment for the northern extent of the site has been presented in Section 5 defined as 'Desktop Assessment Only'. Additional ecological field surveys of the northern extent of the site will be carried out in the future, details of which to be presented in a separate EAR.

1.1. Property summary

Key details of the property (investigation area) are provided in **Table 1**.

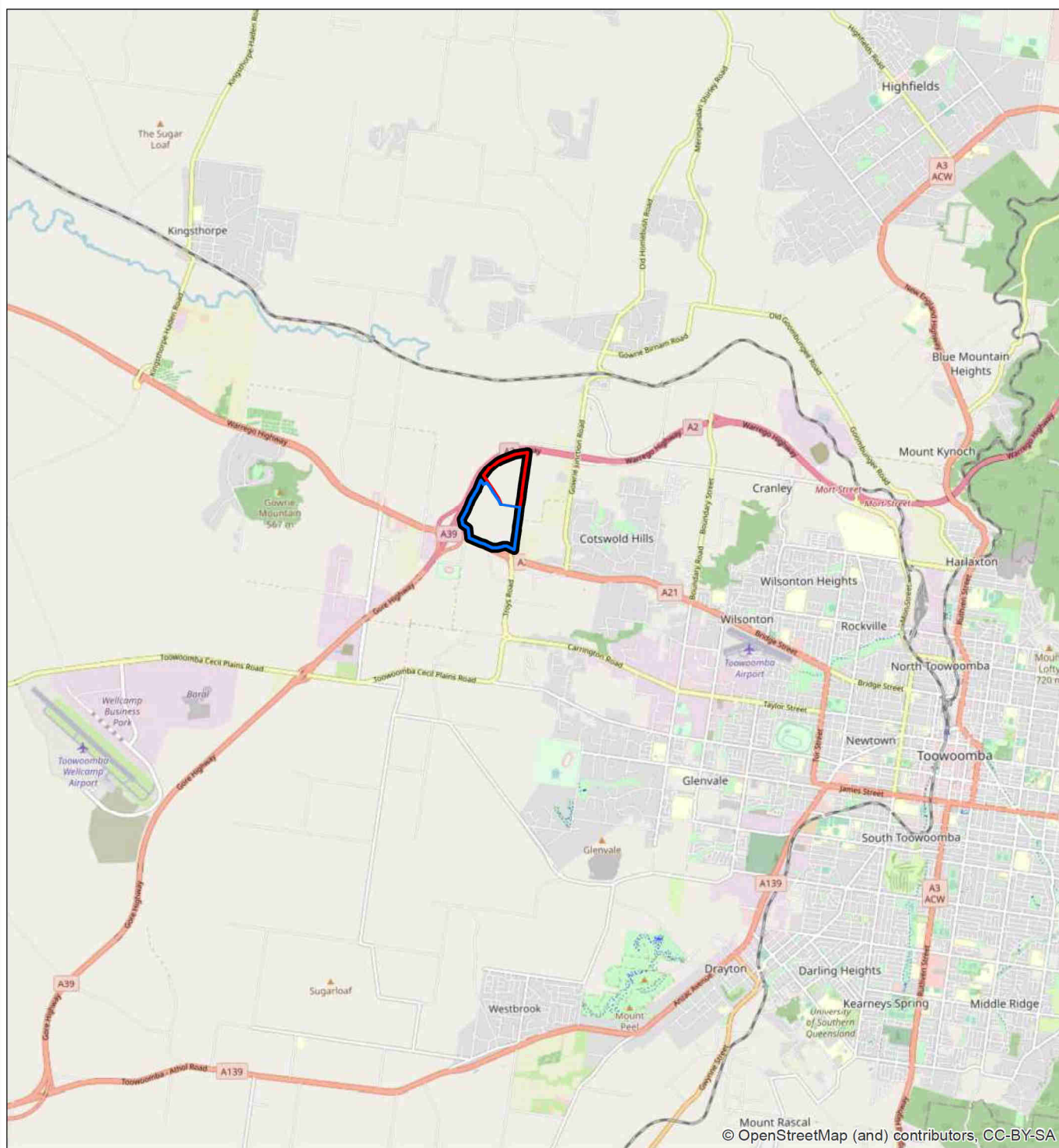
Table 1: Property summary

Address	Charlton	
Lot/plan	Lot 114 on A345	Lot 110 on SP272107
	Lot 113 on A345	Lot 276 on SP268921
	Lot 112 on A345	Lot 24 on SP214746
	Lot 111 on SP272107	
Area	77.32 ha	
NCA Protected Plants	Outside high-risk area for protected plants	

Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA)	Category X (non-remnant) Category B (Least Concern) - RE11.8.5
Fisheries Act 1994	Low risk waterway for waterway barrier works (WWBW)
Local Government Area (LGA)	Toowoomba Regional Council
Planning scheme	Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme 2019 (Version 26.0)
Zoning	Sport and Recreation
Environmental overlays	Environmental significance (Areas of Ecological Significance and Areas of Ecological Significance Buffer)
Existing land use	Vacant/grazing land/ sporting facilities
Proposed land use	Sport Facility

1.2. Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this EAR is to present the outcomes of field surveys, identify environmental site constraints, assess the potential of the project to impact on ecological features and respond to relevant Toowoomba Regional Council Planning Scheme Policies and Codes. This report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Development Application Requirements.



Legend

- Site DCDB
- Investigation Area
- Desktop Assessment Only

Figure 1
Site Context

File ref. 10766 E Figure 1 Site Context A
Date 23/11/2021
Project Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

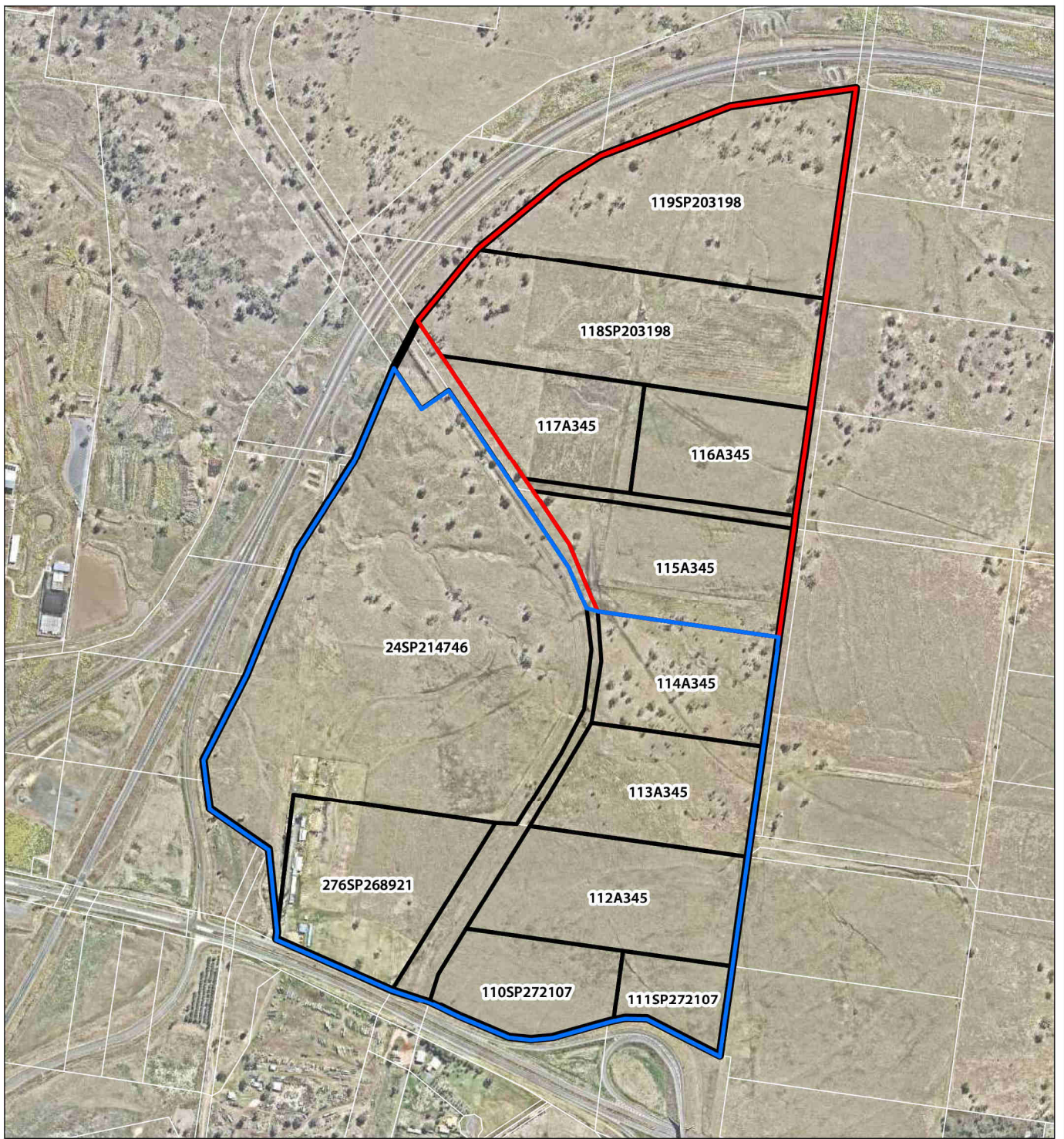
0 1 2 3 4 km
Scale (A4): 1:100,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]



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Legend

- Site DCDB
- Qld DCDB
- Investigation Area
- Desktop Assessment Only

Figure 2

Site Aerial

File ref. 10766 E Figure 2 Site Aerial A
Date 23/11/2021
Project Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

0 100 200 300 400 m

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]



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2. Ecological assessment methodology and process

The following steps were undertaken in the preparation of this ecological assessment:

1. desktop analysis;
2. legislation and policy review;
3. field survey;
4. impact assessment and development analysis; and
5. conclusion and recommendations.

Details of the desktop analysis and field survey methodologies is provided in **Sections 2.1** and **2.2**, respectively.

2.1. Desktop analysis methodology

Prior to the commencement of field surveys, a desktop analysis of Commonwealth, State and Local environmental databases and overlay mapping was completed. This analysis captured the following:

- Commonwealth Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) on and around the site using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST);
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) listed threatened species on and around the site using the Wildlife Online database;
- Publicly available information from environmental databases including Atlas of Living Australia;
- State Government environmental overlay mapping, including:
 - Koala habitat areas and values under the *Planning Regulation 2017* (PR);
 - Regulated Vegetation Maps under the VMA;
 - Flora Survey Trigger Areas under the NCA;
 - Fish habitat under the *Fisheries Act 1994*;
 - Watercourses under the *Water Act 2000*;
 - Weeds under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*; and
 - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) under the *State Planning Policy 2017* (SPP) (*i.e.*, wetland protection areas, koala habitat, etc.); and
- Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme documents and maps.

2.2. Field survey methodology

Ecological field surveys were conducted on the development site to ascertain the presence and absence of any potential matters of ecological significance. The methods utilised are described in the following sections.

2.2.1 Observational survey for significant flora and fauna, habitat trees and biodiversity values

The development site was walked (where accessible) to observe and record all flora and fauna species. Particular attention was paid to any threatened species or suitable habitat with potential to occur within or proximal to the site. This survey included observations for vertebrate fauna present within or proximal to the study area, faunal lists and significant species under the Commonwealth's EPBC Act and Queensland's NCA.

The observational survey included identification of ecological features and values such as broad vegetation communities, fauna habitats, and ecological corridors. Recording fauna habitat features within the project area included habitat trees bearing features such as hollows, arboreal termitaria, nests and scratches. Specific attention was paid to EPBC listed significant flora and fauna species.

2.2.2 GPS tree plot

A tree plot survey was conducted across areas of the development site (where accessible) to locate and describe vegetation values. Specific attention was paid to native mature tree specimens providing potential habitat features (i.e., hollows, nests). A handheld GPS device (Trimble) was used to record locations (accuracy ± 1 m), and the following parameters of tree specimens located were recorded:

- tree species, via a combination of observations of the gum nuts, buds, leaves, bark and growth form;
- diameter of the trunk of the tree measured using the standard method of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH);
- height of the tree measured using a laser rangefinder with three-point measurement capability (inclinometer);
- canopy spread;
- health assessment (canopy, trunk); and
- habitat values (for example, presence and/or number of hollows, nests, termites, scratches and scats).

The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of the tree was calculated using the formula outlined in *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites* ($TPZ = DBH \times 12$). A TPZ should not be less than 2 metres (m) and no greater than 15 m (except where crown protection is required). Additionally, the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) was calculated for each plotted specimen using the measured DBH and the following formula:

$$SRZ \text{ radius} = (DBH \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64.$$

2.2.3 Diurnal bird surveys

This technique is a non-intrusive active search that provides an estimate of diurnal bird species occurrence. Inclement weather was avoided as this greatly reduces the detection of bird species. Only birds seen or heard

within the site were recorded. Bird species hunting, feeding or searching directly over the site were included, and birds flying overhead were recorded as 'off-site' and included with incidental records for survey area.

2.2.4 Ground-truthing of vegetation communities

Vegetation was ground-truthed and assessed against current VMA regional ecosystem (RE) mapping and pre-clear mapping. This included reviewing the accuracy and extent of mapped RE types in addition to the broad condition. Particular attention was made in identifying whether threatened ecological communities (TECs) identified as having the potential to occur on or proximal to the site were present during field survey.

2.2.5 Motion sensor camera trap

Camera trapping involves setting up a fixed digital camera to capture images or video of animals that pass in front of a camera with an infrared trigger. It is a non-invasive technique designed to detect medium to large sized animals as they pass, although it is possible to detect smaller animals depending on the set-up. This method identifies fauna activity beyond the scope of direct observational studies and with the absence of potential observer impacts.

Infrared sensing cameras with an infrared flash that use motion to trigger were deployed. Two (2) cameras were installed across the investigation area. Cameras were attached 30-100 cm from the ground on a tree or post and directed towards a bait station. The cameras were left to record for two (2) weeks, installed on the 9 September and removed on 23 September 2021.

2.2.6 Waterway Assessment

Waterway surveys were completed with the following information collected:

- general description;
- channel shape and modifications;
- in-stream habitat;
- vegetation quality and cover (embankments, channel and overall corridor);
- bed, bank and bar conditions (erosion, scouring, sediment); and
- weed cover.

3. Legislation, policy and planning instruments

3.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation is the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act aims to protect and manage Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) which include nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places.

An EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (PMR) was obtained using the Commonwealth's PMST. The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), threatened species and other MNES which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 km search radius from the central point of the development site. **Table 2** lists a summary of these results relevant to the site. The complete PMR is included in **Appendix A**.

Table 2: EPBC Act PMST PMR summary

Wetlands of international importance		
Banrock Station Wetland Complex – 1300-1400km		
Narran Lake Nature Reserve – 400-500km upstream		
Riverland – 1200-1300km		
The Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland – 1400-1500km		
Threatened ecological communities		
Coolibah-Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions – Endangered (Community may occur within area)		
Natural Grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains on northern New South Wales and southern Queensland – Critically Endangered (Community likely to occur within area)		
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains – Endangered (Community may occur within area)		
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions – Endangered (Community likely to occur within area)		
Weeping Myall Woodlands – Endangered (Community may occur within area)		
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland – Critically Endangered (Community likely to occur within area)		
Threatened species		
Scientific name	Common name	Status
Birds		
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered

Threatened species		
Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i> *	Red Goshawk	Vulnerable
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i> *	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable
<i>Grantiella picta</i> *	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> *	White-throated Needle-tail	Vulnerable
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered
<i>Rostratula australis</i> *	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable
Mammals		
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	Vulnerable
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	Endangered
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll	Endangered
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	Vulnerable
<i>Petauroides volans</i> *	Greater Glider	Vulnerable
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-Wallaby	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> *	Koala	Vulnerable
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	Vulnerable
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-Fox	Vulnerable
Plants		
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint Grass	Vulnerable
<i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i> *	Satin-top Grass	Vulnerable
<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	Ooline	Vulnerable
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	Stream Clematis	Vulnerable
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	King Blue-grass	Endangered
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	Vulnerable
<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i> *	Wandering Pepper-cress	Endangered
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	Austral Cornflower	Vulnerable
<i>Sarcocylus weinthalii</i>	Blotched Sarcocylus	Vulnerable
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	-	Vulnerable
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	Five-clawed Worm-skink	Vulnerable

Threatened species		
Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Delma torquata</i> *	Adorned Delma	Vulnerable
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	Yakka Skink	Vulnerable
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable
<i>Tympanocryptis condaminensis</i>	Condamine Earless Dragon	Endangered

* Identifies where species or species habitat is known to occur within the area.

3.2. Nature Conservation Act 1992

The NCA classifies and protects significant areas (protected areas) and protects threatened plant and animal species. The *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (the Animals Regulation) and the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* (the Plants Regulation) (previously combined as the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*) lists animal and plant species, respectively, presumed extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, international or prohibited. The schedules of this regulation were considered in this assessment using a wildlife online database extract with a 5 km radius from the central point of the subject site. The list of threatened species under the Animals Regulation and the Plants Regulation with the potential to occur on or near the project are presented in **Table 3** (refer to **Appendix B** for complete Wildlife Online search results).

Table 3: NCA wildlife online search results

Scientific name	Common name	Status
Birds		
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button Quail	Vulnerable
Mammals		
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Vulnerable
Plants		
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	Vulnerable
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	Austral Cornflower	Vulnerable
<i>Cyperus clarus</i>	-	Vulnerable
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	Brush Sophora	Vulnerable
<i>Digitaria porrecta</i>	Finger Panic Grass	Near Threatened

The protected plants regulatory framework under the NCA commenced on 31 March 2014, establishing survey and approval triggers, and processes for clearing protected plants. The protected plant definition includes all presumed extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and/or near threatened plant species listed

by name in the Plants Regulation and least concern wildlife, not listed by name but identified as a plant indigenous to Australia. Furthermore, the plant must be considered *in the wild* in order to be a protected plant.

The NCA identifies *in the wild* as 'in an independent state of natural liberty'. Several factors influence whether a protected plant is *in the wild*:

- the process by which the plant has become established, *i.e.*, either initiated through human intervention or naturally occurring;
- the natural range of the plant species; and/or
- the ecological situation in which the plant is found.

Typically, planted specimens are not considered *in the wild* and an authority or permission is not necessary for the taking of such specimens. The *Operational Policy Wildlife Management*¹ provides further information on this definition.

If a specimen is confirmed as *in the wild*, the plant must not be 'taken'—which includes being cleared—unless the taking is under:

- a conservation plan applicable to the plant;
- a license, permit or other authority under a regulation; or
- an exemption under a regulation.

A search of the protected plants flora survey trigger map identified that the investigation area is outside a 'high risk' area for protected plants. Consequently, a flora survey and liaison with the administering authority in accordance with the protected plants guidelines is not required prior to the clearing of vegetation. If *in the wild* protected plants are present on-site that will be cleared, the person / entity completing the clearing will need a clearing permit unless an exemption applies. Notably, no protected plants were recorded within the investigation area during the field survey.

3.3. Vegetation Management Act 1999

The Vegetation Management Act (VMA) is the key mechanism by which the Queensland Government protects the state's environmental resources pertaining to vegetation. Under the VMA, a series of maps delineate vegetation features across the landscape and features are assigned a conservation value directly related to the extent remaining in the landscape. The VMA also protects other natural resource elements associated with the protected vegetation such as essential habitat (where listed threatened species have been known to occur), wetlands and watercourses.

The Regulated Vegetation Management Map (RVMM) shows vegetation categories used to determine clearing requirements. While areas shown on the map as *Category X* are not regulated under the VMA, those shown as *Category A, B, C or R* are subject to clearing requirements. The latter vegetation categories can only

¹ Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2015. *When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild' Operational policy.*

be cleared in accordance with an exemption, self-assessable vegetation clearing code, area management plan or development approval. A Supporting Map defining REs, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat, accompanies the Regulated Vegetation Management Map. Approval to clear native vegetation that is identified as *Category A, B, C or R* is required under the *Planning Act 2016* unless an exemption applies.

A property search of the Regulated Vegetation Management Map identified the investigation area is mapped predominantly as non-regulated *Category X* vegetation, with a polygon of remnant *Category B* vegetation the centre of the site (**Figure 3**). Clearing of *Category X (non-remnant)* vegetation is exempt from assessment under the *Planning Act 2016*. The Supporting Vegetation Management Map shows the mapped *Category B* vegetation is Least Concern RE11.8.5 (**Figure 4**). **Table 4** provides vegetation descriptions of the mapped regional ecosystems on-site.

Table 4: Regional ecosystem descriptions

Status	Code	Description
Least Concern	11.8.5	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> open woodland. <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> predominates and forms a distinct but discontinuous canopy sometimes with other sub-dominant species such as <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> and occasionally <i>E. crebra</i> . Shrubs are usually scarce and scattered although a well-defined shrubby layer does develop in some areas. On the lower slopes at better sites, softwood scrub species may form tall and low shrub layers under the canopy of <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> . The ground layer is moderately dense to dense, and dominated by species that include the grasses <i>Aristida lazardis</i> , <i>A. ramosa</i> , <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> , <i>Enneapogon gracilis</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Tragus australianus</i> and the herbs <i>Brunoniella australis</i> , <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , <i>Galactia tenuiflora</i> and <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> . Occurs on undulating plains, rises, low hills or sometimes flat tablelands on top of mountains, formed from basalt. Generally soils are shallow to moderately shallow, often rocky or stony clays. (BVG1M: 11a)

3.4. Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* commenced on 1 July 2016 and established a framework to regulate and control invasive plants and animals. Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, land owners are responsible for taking all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. This obligation is known as the general biosecurity obligation.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* categorises restricted matters (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 gift, or released into the environment.
- Category 4: must not be moved.
- Category 5: must not be kept.

- Category 6: must not be fed (animals).
- Category 7: must be euthanised (animals).

Restricted matters observed on-site are listed in **Section 4**.

3.5. Fisheries Act 1994

The *Fisheries Act 1994* deals with the use, conservation and improvement of Queensland's fisheries resources and fish habitats. The legislation deals with the impact from coastal development on marine fish habitat, including protected marine plants, and declared fish habitat areas. Development proposals that modify, or have a temporary or permanent loss of fish habitat are assessed by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF).

The investigation area is mapped with two low-risk waterways for WWBW traversing the site from east to west (**Figure 5**). Should any operational work be undertaken within the mapped waterway that does not meet Accepted Development Requirements, a referral and response to SDAP State Code 18: Waterway Barrier Works is generally required. As this development is intended to proceed under the LGID process, any works within mapped WWBW do not require assessment against SDAP State Code 18: Waterway Barrier Works. However, it is recommended this assessment is still carried out and consultation with DAF to discuss their support of the proposed works occurs prior to detailed design.

3.6. Water Act 2000

The *Water Act 2000* provides a framework for sustainable management of Queensland's water resources and quarry material. Under the *Water Act 2000*, a riverine protection permit is required to be obtained if works within a waterway result in filling or excavation unless these works meet an exemption.

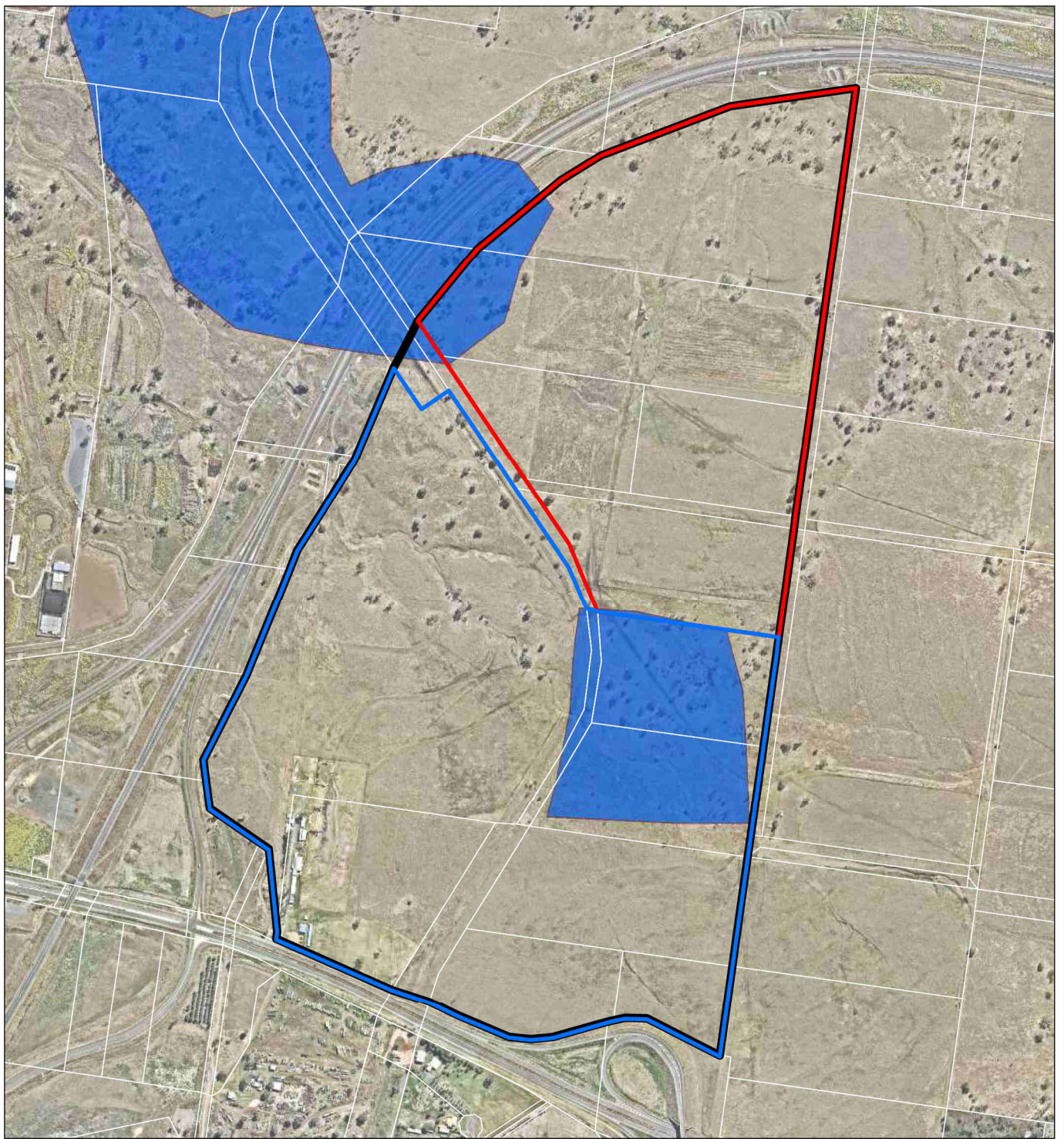
A review of Queensland Globe indicates that mapped waterways traversing the investigation area have not been defined under the *Water Act 2000*. A request for a watercourse determination should be made to Water Services South, who will make a decision regarding the status of water features onsite, to determine requirements for completing work within the water features onsite. Operational work within a watercourse as defined under the *Water Act 2000* may trigger the requirement for a riverine protection permit if exemption requirements cannot be met.

3.7. Koala habitat assessment

South East Queensland koala habitat protection mechanisms are incorporated into the PR. Schedule 11 of the PR details specific assessment benchmarks where development is proposed within mapped Koala habitat and/or Koala Priority Areas (KPA). It regulates the clearing of mapped Koala habitat, stipulating clearing mandates (e.g., staging, presence of a Koala spotter, etc.) when a development approval is sought for a material change of use, operational work, or reconfiguring a lot to create an additional lot. Schedule 10, Part 10, Division 2 of the PR outlines what is and is not prohibited development interfering with a Koala Habitat Area (KHA) within and outside of a KPA. This legislation was enforced in February 2020.

The KPA and KHA map administered by DES identifies the investigation area as occurring outside a Koala Priority Area (KPA) with no Koala Habitat Areas existing within site boundaries. As no Koala habitat is mapped on-site, no response to assessable development provisions is required (i.e. SDAP Code 25).

The investigation area is mapped within Koala District A on the Koala Conservation Plan Map, under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan (2017) (Koala Conservation Plan), This affords requirements regarding sequential clearing under Division 3, Part 3, s10 of the Koala Conservation Plan to any vegetation clearing onsite.



Legend

	Site DCDB		Category C area - High value regrowth vegetation
	Investigation Area		Category R area - Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation
	Desktop Assessment Only		Category X area - Vegetation not regulated under the VMA
	Qld DCDB		Water
	Category A area - Vegetation Offset/Compliance notices/VDecs		Area not categorised
	Category B area - Remnant vegetation		

Figure 3

Regulated Vegetation Management Map

File ref. 10766 E Figure 3 RVMM A
 Date 23/11/2021
 Project Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

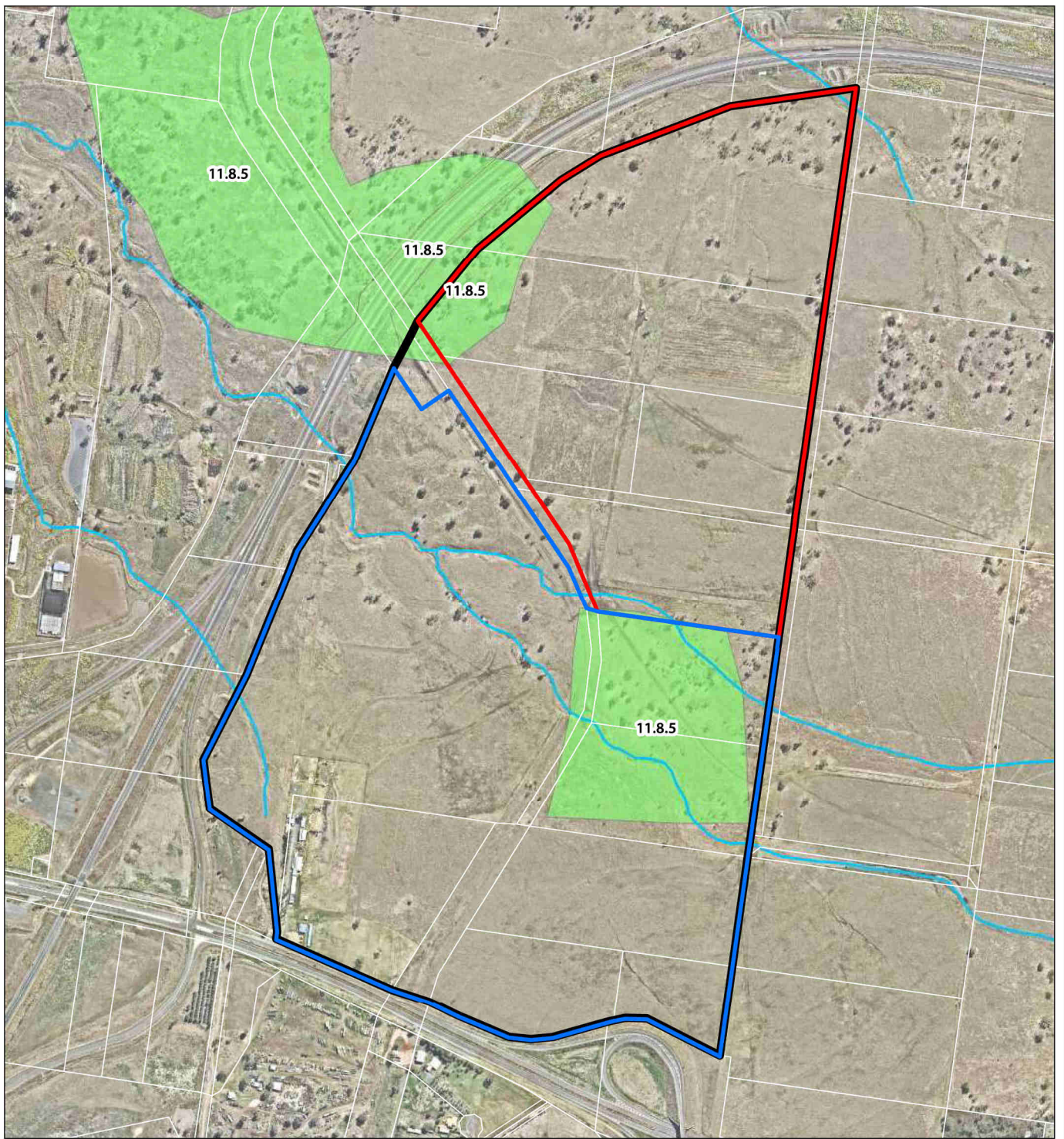
0 100 200 300 400 m
 Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]



Toowoomba Regional Council

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Legend

-  Site DCDB
-  Investigation Area
-  Desktop Assessment Only
-  Qld DCDB
-  VM Watercourses
-  VM Essential Habitat
-  VM Wetland

Regional Ecosystems mapping







-  Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
-  Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
-  Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
-  Category C area containing endangered regional ecosystems
-  Category C area containing of concern regional ecosystems
-  Category C area that is a least concern regional ecosystem

Figure 4

*Regulated Vegetation
Supporting Map*

File ref. 10766 E Figure 4 RVSM A

Date 23/11/2021

Project Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

0 100 200 300 400 m

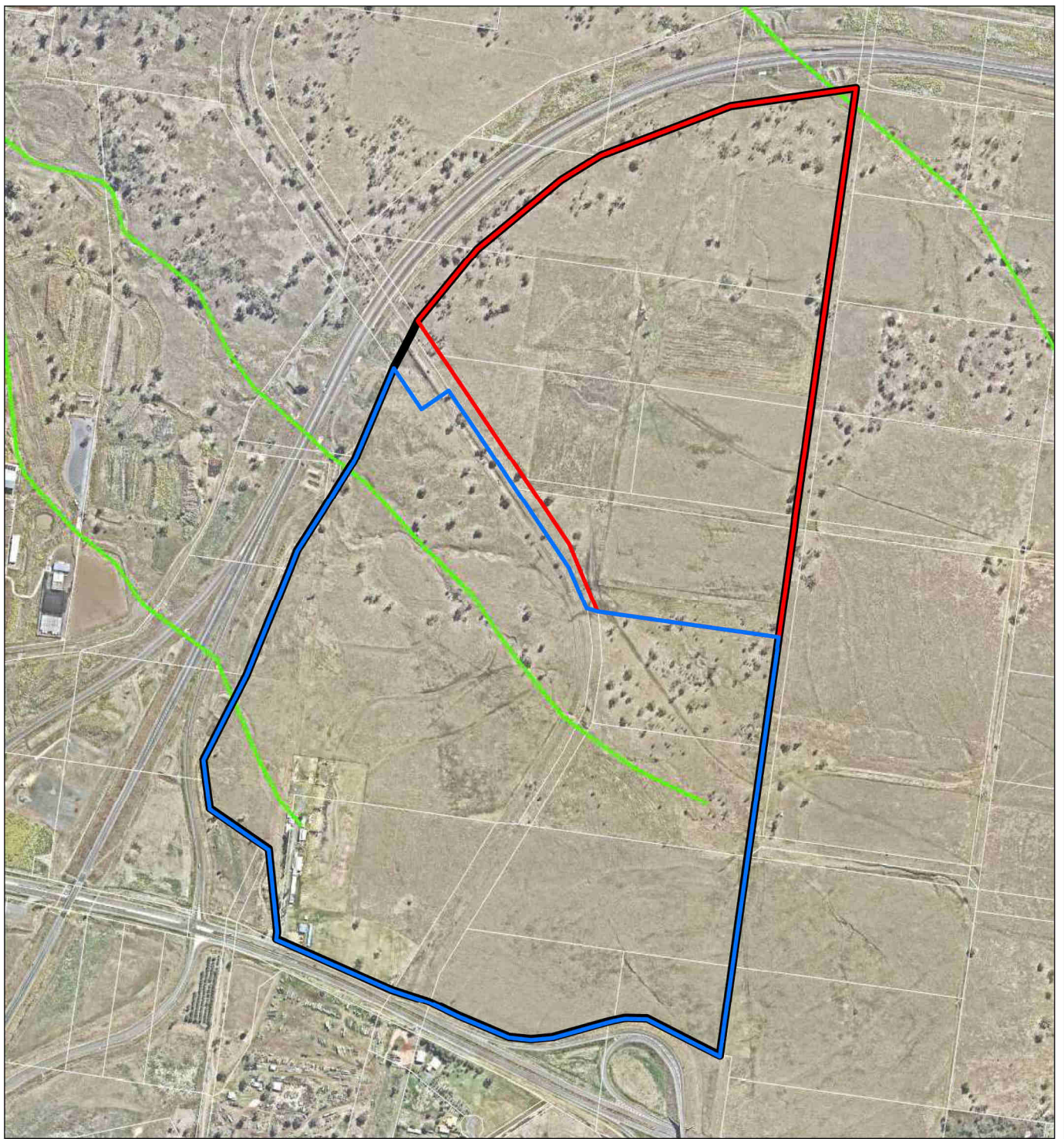
Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]



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Legend

Site DCDB

Investigation Area

Desktop Assessment Only

Qld DCDB

Waterways

Risk of Impact

1 - Low

2 - Moderate

3 - High

4 - Major

Tidal waterway

Fish habitat area

Figure 5

*Fisheries - Waterways for
Waterway Barrier Works*

File ref. 10766 E Figure 5 Fisheries A

Date 23/11/2021

Project Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

0 100 200 300 400 m

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]



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3.8. Other Queensland environmental legislation

Other Queensland environmental legislation has been reviewed in the context of the proposed development. **Table 5** lists other relevant Queensland legislation that is not triggered by the proposed development, the purpose of the legislation, and its relevance to the proposed development site.

Table 5: Site relevant to other Queensland environmental legislation

Legislation	Purpose	Relevance to Development Site
Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995	Seeks to protect the coastal resources of the coastal zone.	The site does not contain any coastal areas. Therefore, a response to State Code 8 is not required.
State Planning Policy 2017	The SPP provides interim development assessment requirements which ensures that state interests are considered by local government when assessing development applications where the local government planning scheme does not yet integrate the State interests in the planning scheme. MSES are categorised under Biodiversity, Coastal Environment or Water Quality.	The site is mapped as containing MSES – Regulated Vegetation Intersecting a Watercourse. Compliance with the SPP is addressed through the provisions of the planning scheme.

3.9. Town planning instruments

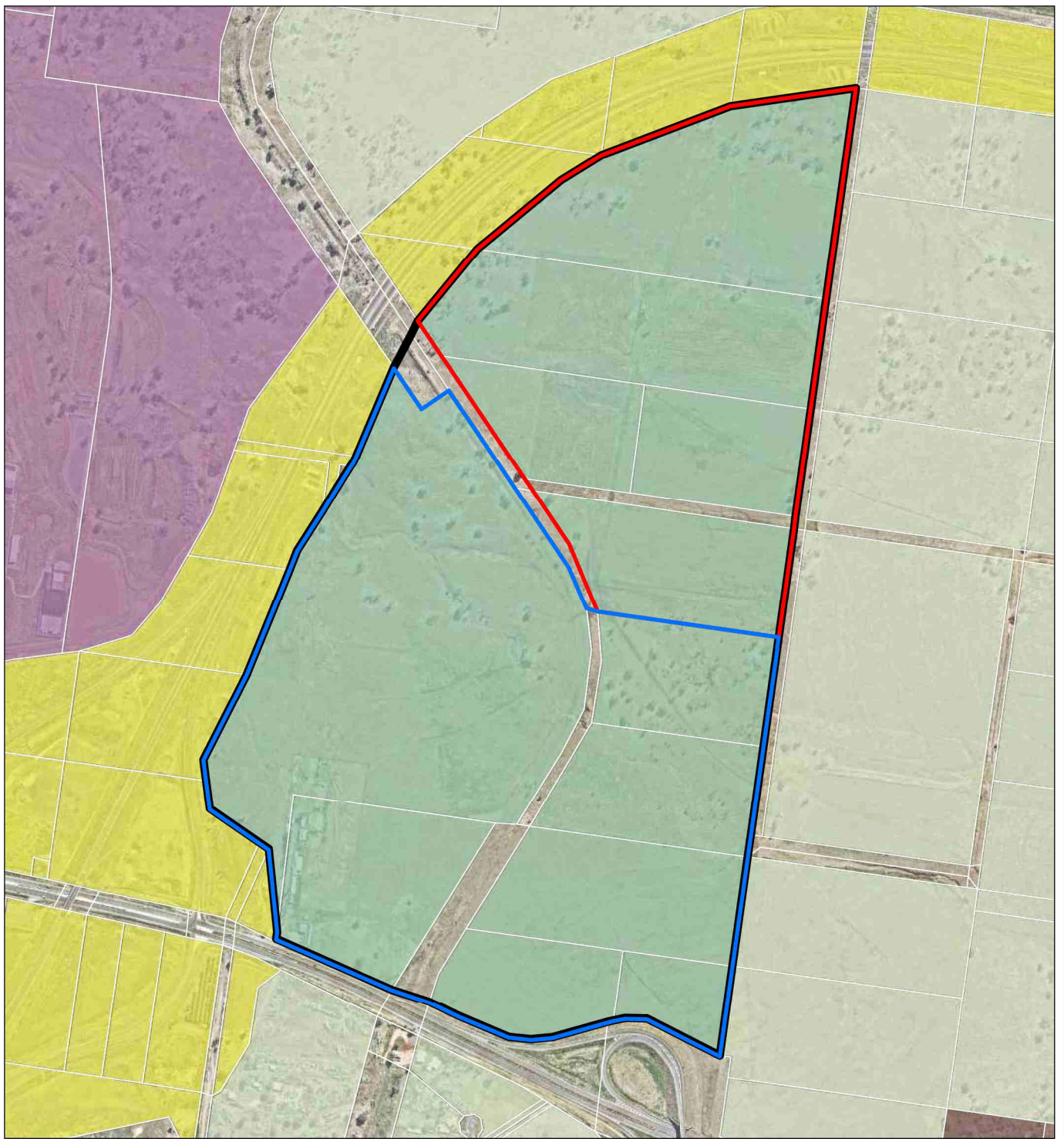
The site is located within the jurisdiction of Toowoomba Regional Council and is subject to the provisions of the TRC planning scheme.

3.9.1 Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme

Under the Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme the application area is zoned as sport and recreation (**Figure 6**),

- Environmental significance overlay: The site is mapped as containing areas of ecological significance including an associated buffer area (**Figure 7**).

A response to the Environmental Significance Overlay Code is located in **Appendix C**.



Legend



Site DCDB



Investigation Area



Desktop Assessment Only



Qld DCDB

Land Use Zones



Community Facilities



Medium Impact Industry



Rural



Rural Residential



Sport and Recreation

Figure 6

*Toowoomba Regional Council
Land Use Zoning*

File ref. 10766 E Figure 6 TRC Zoning A

Date 23/11/2021

Project Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

0 100 200 300 400 m

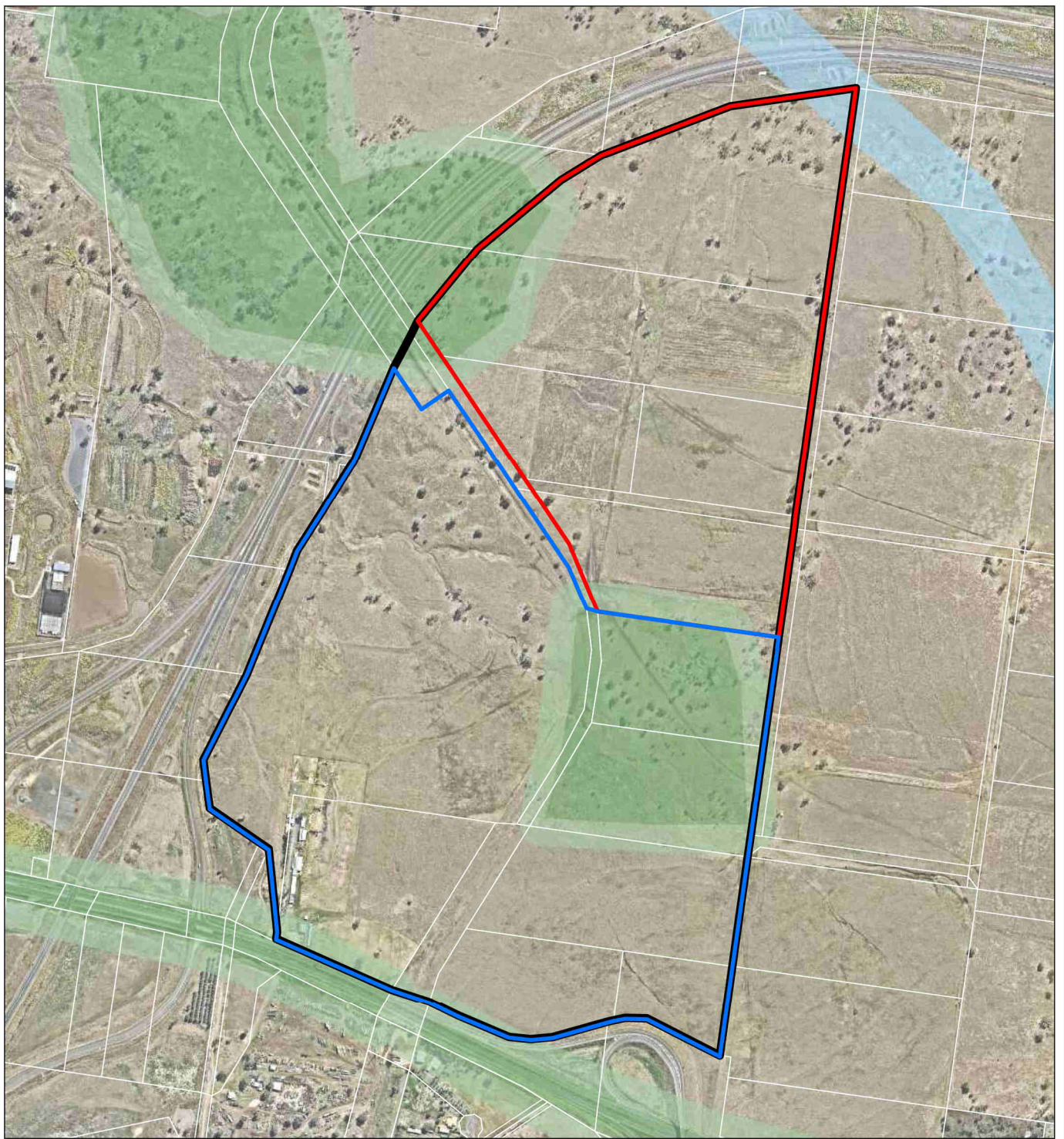
Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]






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Legend

-  Site DCDB
-  Investigation Area
-  Desktop Assessment Only
-  Qld DCDB

Environmental Significance Overlay

-  Areas of Ecological Significance
-  Areas of Ecological Significance Buffers
-  Waterways and Wetlands

Figure 7

*Toowoomba Regional Council
Environmental Significance Overlay*

File ref. 10766 E Figure 7 TRC Env Sig A
Date 23/11/2021
Project Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

0 100 200 300 400 m

Scale (A4): 1:10,000 [GDA 2020 MGA Z56]



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4. Desktop Assessment of Northern Extent

A desktop assessment of the northern extent (refer **Figures 1 - 7**) of the site was carried out with field surveys and subsequent EAR to be completed in the future. **Table 6** outlines the results of the desktop assessment for the northern extent of the site. Refer **Section 3** for details of relevant environmental legislation and requirements

Table 6: Outcomes of desktop assessment for the northern extent of the site.

Legislation	Relevance to development site (northern extent)
Federal	
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (1999)</i>	An EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (PMR) was obtained using the Commonwealth's PMST. The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, TECs, threatened species and other MNES which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 km search radius from the central point of the development site. Table 2 lists a summary of these results relevant to the site. The complete PMR is included in Appendix A .
State	
<i>Nature Conservation Act (1992)</i>	<p>The list of threatened species under the Animals Regulation and the Plants Regulation with the potential to occur on or near the project are presented in Table 3 (refer to Appendix B for complete Wildlife Online search results).</p> <p><u>Protected Plants</u></p> <p>A search of the protected plants flora survey trigger map identified that this area is located partially within a 'high risk' area for protected plants. Consequently, a flora survey conducted by a suitably qualified person and liaison with the administering authority in accordance with the protected plants guidelines is required prior to the clearing of vegetation. <i>If in the wild</i> protected plants are present on-site that will be cleared, the person / entity completing the clearing will need a clearing permit unless an exemption applies. Where no protected plants are detected onsite or within the protected plants buffer area, an exemption to clear must be obtained from DES.</p>
<i>Vegetation Management Act (1999)</i>	A property search of the Regulated Vegetation Management Map identified this area as mapped predominantly as non-regulated <i>Category X</i> vegetation, with a small polygon of remnant <i>Category B</i> vegetation (Figure 3). Clearing of <i>Category X (non-remnant)</i> vegetation is exempt from

	assessment under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> . The Supporting Vegetation Management Map shows the mapped <i>Category B</i> vegetation is Least Concern RE11.8.5 (Figure 4)
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	This area is mapped with a small section of a low-risk waterway for WWBW in the far northern corner (Figure 5).
<i>Water Act 2000</i>	A review of Queensland Globe indicates that mapped waterway in the northern corner of the site has not been defined under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .
<i>Koala habitat assessment</i>	The Koala priority and koala habitat area map administered by DES does not identify this area as inside a Koala Priority Area (KPA). No Koala Habitat is mapped therefore no response to assessable development provisions is required (i.e. SDAP Code 25). Sequential clearing requirements under the Koala Conservation Plan will apply to vegetation clearing onsite.
<i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>	This area does not contain any coastal areas. Therefore, a response to State Code 8 is not required.
<i>State Planning Policy 2017</i>	This area is mapped as containing MSES –Regulated Vegetation Intersecting a Watercourse. Compliance with the SPP is addressed through the provisions of the planning scheme.
Local	
<i>Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme</i>	Under the Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme, the application area is zoned as sport and recreation (Figure 6). <u>Overlays</u> Environmental significance overlay: The site is mapped as containing areas of ecological significance including an associated buffer area (Figure 7).

5. Ecological survey results

The site has been assessed by Ecologists from the SHG as part of a detailed ecological assessment. Site assessments were undertaken on the following dates: 9, 20, 21 and 23 September 2021. Refer to **Table 7** below for summary of weather during the survey period. This assessment included recording ecological values within the application area in accordance with Commonwealth and State ecological survey guidelines and identifying environmental constraints to development. Refer **Plan 1** for field survey effort.

Table 7: Survey weather data

Date	Min Temp (°C)	Max Temp (°C)	Rainfall (mm)
9 September 2021	10.6	22	0
20 September 2021	13	27	0
21 September 2021	9.4	15.3	4.2
23 September 2021	4.5	21.8	0

Bureau of Meteorology: Station 041529

5.1. General site observation

The following observations have been made based on detailed field surveys:

- The investigation area incorporates 7 lots totalling approximately 77 ha. Access is via Toowoomba Connection Road to the south and Gowrie Junction Road, through neighbouring properties, to the east. The site is bound by Toowoomba Bypass to the west and Toowoomba Connection Road to the south with large rural properties to the north and east.
- The investigation area is mapped as containing primarily Category X (non-remnant) vegetation with Category B (remnant) vegetation within Lot 114 and 113 on A345 and partially on Lot 24 on SP214746.
- Two waterways are mapped across the site traversing from west to east.

5.2. Mapped Category B (remnant)

An area of approximately 12 hectares of Category B (remnant) vegetation is mapped within Lot 114 and 113 on A345 and partially on Lot 24 on SP214746 consisting of 'Least Concern' RE11.8.5. Vegetation within this area was dominated by *Eucalyptus orgadophila* (Mountain Coolibah) with scattered *Eucalyptus tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum). Retained large mature trees were present within this area as well as small specimens consistent with regrowth vegetation. The shrub layer was sparse and the ground layer dominated by a combination of native and non-native pastoral grasses. Species observed within this area are indicative of the RE mapping of 11.8.5.

Within the remnant polygon, an access track and an eroded drainage channel were present. Exotic species at the ground level exist in varying densities, predominantly *Chamaenerion angustifolium* (Fireweed) and

Glandularia aristigera (Mayne's Curse). Field surveys identified the extent of the remnant polygon to be mapped incorrectly, particularly in the southern and western extent, where mapping overlays identified areas confirmed to be devoid of trees. Refer **Plan 1** for rectified Category B area.



Photo set 1: Category B (remnant) vegetation.

5.3. Waterways

Two waterways are mapped across the site. The southern mapped waterway begins at the Toowoomba Gun Club in the southern extent of the site, continues north-west to the western boundary of the site and under the Toowoomba Bypass. The northern waterway extends across the centre of the site from east to west through mapped Category B (remnant vegetation). Detailed waterway assessments were completed for both waterways:

5.3.1 Mapped Waterway (North)

- Mapped as Stream Order 2 and Stream Order 1 under the Vegetation Management Act as well as Low value waterway for waterway barrier works (under the Fisheries Act). Lies within the central portion of Lot 24 on SP214746 and extends across an old disused rail corridor into Lot 113 on A345.
- Approximately 260 meters from the northern extent of the mapped waterway is an old railway corridor which has funnelled the overland flow between an old railway timber bridge. The Vegetation Management Act 1999 has mapped the waterway and part of the site as containing Least Concern Regional Ecosystem 11.8.5 described as *Eucalyptus orgadophila* open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Detailed site assessment identified that the upper portion of the mapped waterway is incorrectly mapped as remnant vegetation.

Table 8: Mapped waterway (north) observed attributes

Physical and Hydrological Attributes of a Waterway (Northern Waterway)	
1. Defined bed and banks	The mapped waterway contained a small, constructed dam adjacent to the western property boundary as well as a small section containing minor discontinuous bed and bank features identified throughout the central portion of the mapped waterway. All other features were minor erosion points because of a lack of native vegetation and historical cattle grazing. Bed and bank features are therefore isolated and broken sections of depression areas.
2. An extended, if non-permanent, period of flow.	There is no evidence of flow beyond the duration of major rain events with the flow path identified as discontinuous. The central portion of the mapped waterway which contained some minor waterway features in the form of deposited material, bed and bank features, also contained a single area of potential pooling water. Although dry at the time of the assessment, this is the last feature along the waterway that fish, if in the event of migration could survive if rainfall was consistent enough to retain pooled water. This was not the case at the time of the assessment.
3. Flow adequacy.	Basic ecological waterway processes and habitats are not identified throughout the mapped waterway. A constructed dam adjacent to the western property boundary was the only feature identified that retained some water at the time of the assessment. The dam is highly disturbed from cattle trampling and only contained small, scattered clumps of <i>Juncus usitatus</i> (Common Juncus). No obvious channel or flow path is identified directly upstream of this constructed dam.
4. Fish habitat at, or upstream of, the site.	No fish habitat is identified upstream of the constructed dam. Downstream of the mapped waterway is a culvert which is approximately sixty (60) metres in length under the Toowoomba Bypass. No habitat is identified between the dam and the culvert with access maintenance tracks constructed across the mapped waterway.



Photo set 2: General observations of the mapped waterway (north), minor bed and bank features and a discontinuous channel.

5.3.2 Mapped Waterway (South)

- Mapped as Stream Order 1 under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* as well as Low value waterway for waterway barrier works within the southern portion of Lot 24 on SP214746 with the upper portion mapped within the northwest section of Lot 276 on SP268921.
- This mapped waterway does not retain any fish habitat for breeding or rearing of young and the mapped waterway does not provide access to any critical habitat for food and protection for fish species.
- The waterway is also mapped as containing non-remnant vegetation. No canopy trees, sub-canopy trees or shrubs were identified within proximity to the mapped waterway. Two *Eucalyptus orgadophila* (Mountain Coolibah) trees were recorded within the southern portion of the Lot adjacent to the property boundary and away from the mapped waterway. Exotic *Chamaenerion angustifolium* (Fireweed) was present throughout this area.

Table 9: Mapped waterway (south) observed attributes

Physical and Hydrological Attributes of a Waterway (Southern Waterway)	
1. Defined bed and banks	Both bed and banks were absent throughout the mapped waterway with only one small area containing some minor erosion. The erosion appeared to be a result of a lack of any native vegetation and historical cattle grazing.
2. An extended, if non-permanent, period of flow.	No attributes throughout the mapped waterway would provide any opportunity for an extended period of flow or potential pooling. The lower catchment area includes a stormwater detention basin which manages water flow from the Toowoomba Bypass. Water flows are directed through a seventy-five (75) meter length of pipe beneath the arterial road, opening into an uncovered area of approximately ten (10) meters before entering an additional forty (40) meter-long pipe, directed under the Toowoomba Bypass access ramp.
3. Flow adequacy.	No in-stream habitat, riparian vegetation (which is dependent upon significant water availability), or damp areas/features capable of sustaining ecological processes representative of a waterway, was identified throughout the mapped waterway. Connectivity along the mapped waterway is discontinuous, as is the connectivity both downstream and upstream of the currently mapped waterway. It is also note that the upstream portion of the waterway is mapped across the carpark of the local clay-target shooting club.
4. Fish habitat at, or upstream of, the site.	No in-stream habitat is identified throughout the mapped waterway. Water pooling and fish movement opportunities are non-existent with no obvious flow path identified in any portion of the mapped waterway. No overhanging embankments, flow path, wood debris, or wetland-dependant flora or fauna was identified throughout the mapped waterway.

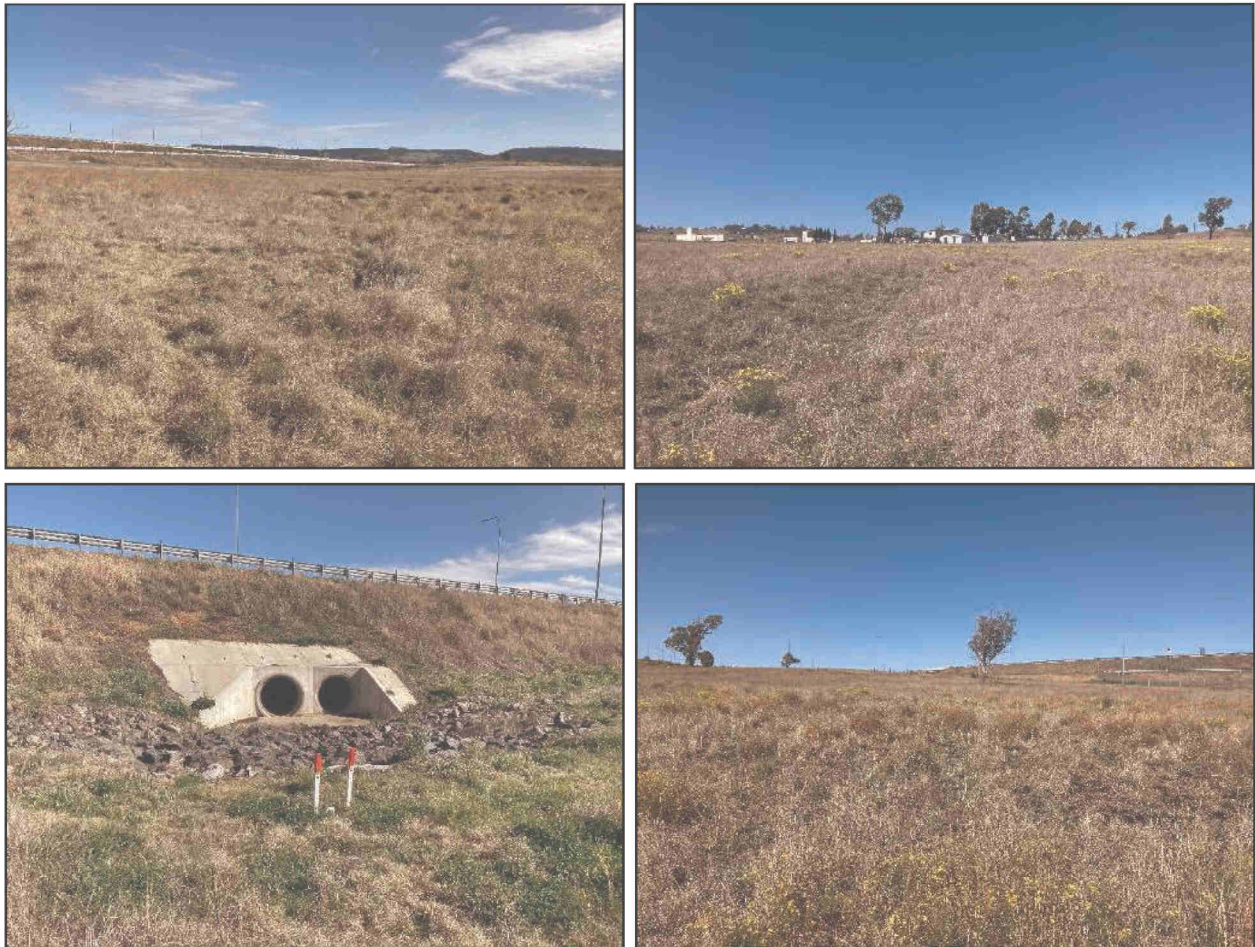


Photo set 3: General observations of the mapped waterway (south), no waterway features present on-site. Culverts leading under Toowoomba Bypass to the west.

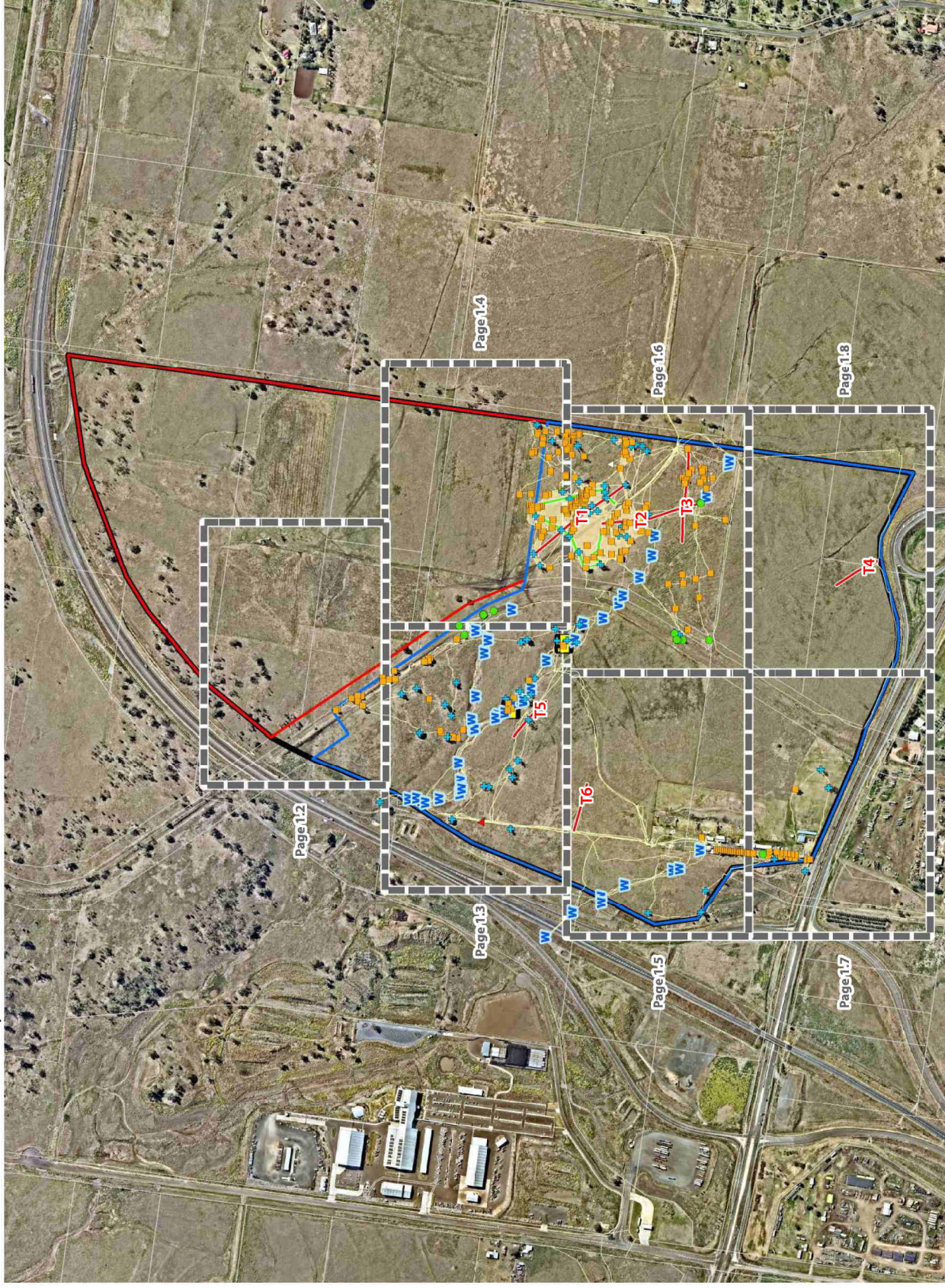
5.3.3 Non-remnant vegetation (balance)

The balance of the site consists of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation supporting open paddocks with pasture grasses and limited scattered, mature trees, predominantly *Eucalyptus orgadophila* (Mountain Coolibah) with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Angophora woodsiana* (Rough-barked Apple). Planted native species were recorded along the access road to the Toowoomba Gun Club in the southern extent of the site consisting predominantly of *Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box). Exotic ground cover species are present in varying densities across the site primarily *Chamaenerion angustifolium* (Fireweed) and *Glandularia aristigera* (Mayne's Curse).



Photo set 4: Balance of the site, Category X (non-remnant).

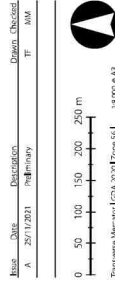
1.1. Field Survey Effort



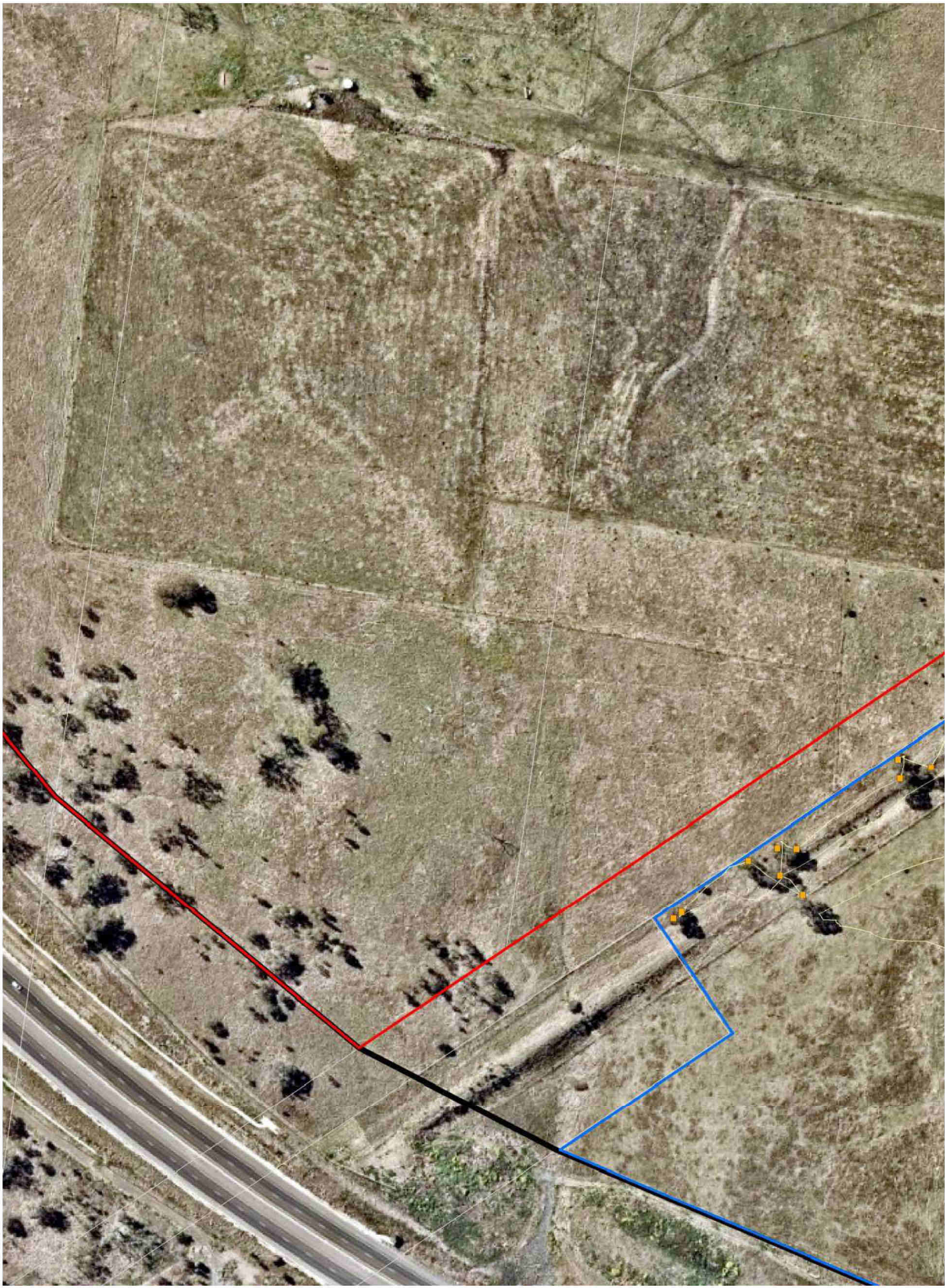
Notes:
This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been derived from the cadastral records and may not reflect the actual situation on the ground. The information on this plan is not to be used for any other purpose. The information on this plan is not to be used for any other purpose. The information on this plan is not to be used for any other purpose.

Legend

- Site DCD8
- Investigation Area
- Desktop Assessment Only
- Qld DCD8
- Rectified Remnant Vegetation
- Track Log
- Habitat Quality Transects
- Scat Meander
- W Waterway Observation Point
- Fauna Camera Locations
- GPS Tree Plot**
 - + Habitat Tree
 - Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
 - Native Tree
 - ▲ Introduced Species
 - △ Dead/Stag Tree



1.1. Field Survey Effort



Notes:
This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment. 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 derived from a desktop assessment and are not intended to be used by field survey. These may need verification if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change where a full survey is undertaken or in order to comply with development conditions. This plan is for information only and does not constitute a site plan or any other type of plan for any financial dealing involving the land. Saunders Havill Group therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage arising from the use of 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 Saunders Havill Group. This plan is not intended to be used for any other purpose, and its use for any other purpose is at the user's risk. Development, approved or otherwise, must be in accordance with the relevant planning instrument.

Legend

- Site DCD8
- Investigation Area
- Desktop Assessment Only
- Old DCD8
- Rectified Remnant Vegetation
- Track Log
- Habitat Quality Transects
- Scat Meander
- Waterway Observation Point
- Fauna Camera Locations
- GPS Tree Plot
- Habitat Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Native Tree
- Introduced Species
- Dead/Stag Tree

Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50 m

North Arrow

1.1. Field Survey Effort



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Legend

- Site DCD8
- Investigation Area
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- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Native Tree
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- Dead/Stag Tree

Scale

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

North Arrow

1.1. Field Survey Effort



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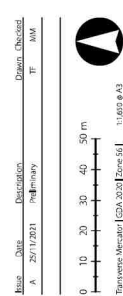
Legend

- Site DCD8
- Investigation Area
- Desktop Assessment Only
- Old DCD8
- Rectified Remnant Vegetation
- Track Log
- Habitat Quality Transects
- Scat Meander

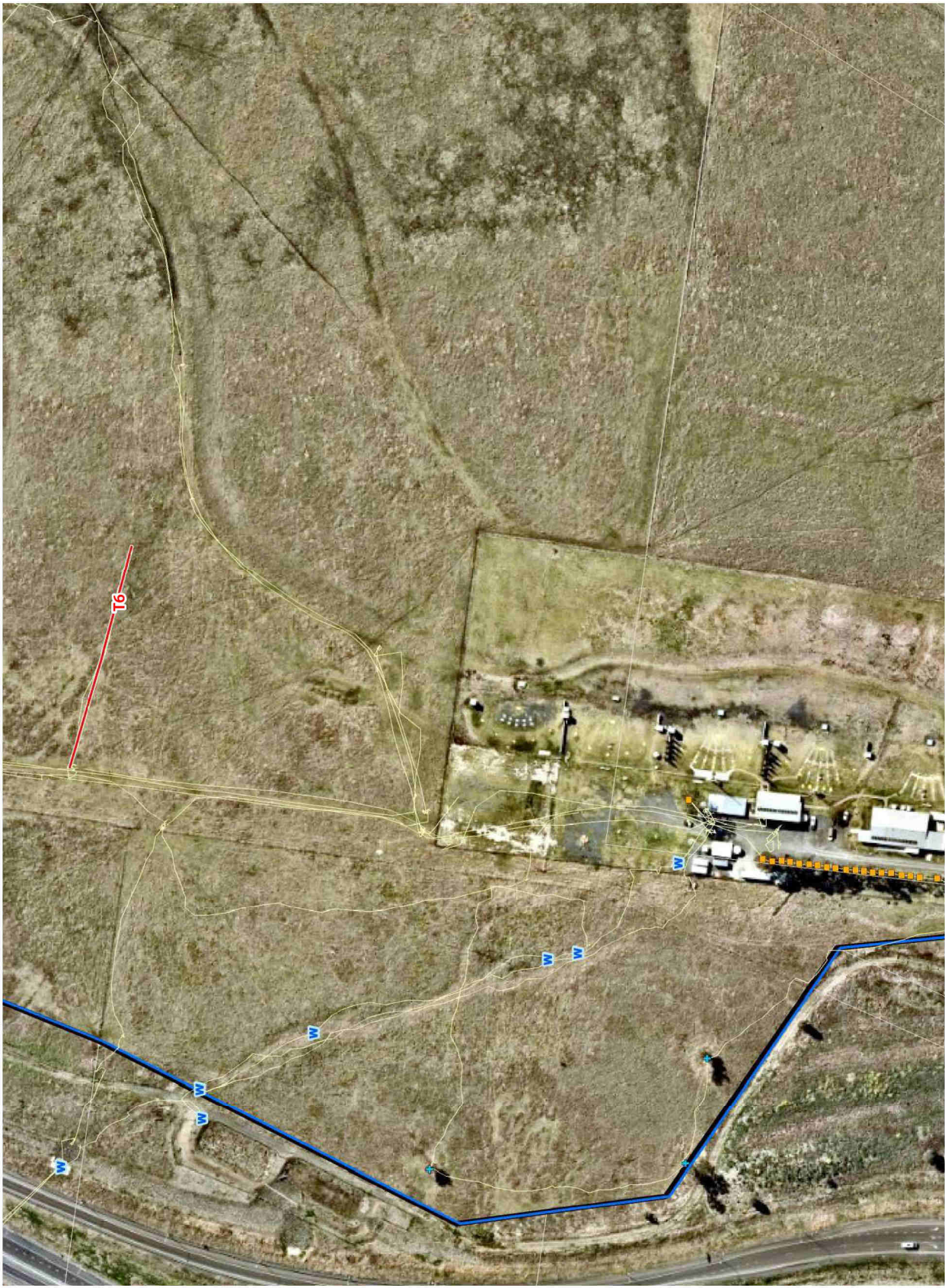
- Waterway Observation Point
- Fauna Camera Locations

GPS Tree Plot

- Habitat Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Native Tree
- Introduced Species
- Dead/Stag Tree



1.1. Field Survey Effort



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 derived from aerial photography and other sources. They may not be accurate. The plan is not a legal document. It is not a substitute for a field survey. These may need verification. If the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full range of information is used to comply with development requirements. This plan is for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill Group therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage, whether direct or indirect, arising from the use of this plan 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 Saunders Havill Group. This plan is not a legal document. It is not a substitute for a field survey. These may need verification. If the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change when a full range of information is used to comply with development requirements. This plan is for detailed design or for any financial dealings involving the land. Saunders Havill Group therefore disclaims any liability for any loss or damage, whether direct or indirect, arising from the use of this plan 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 Saunders Havill Group.

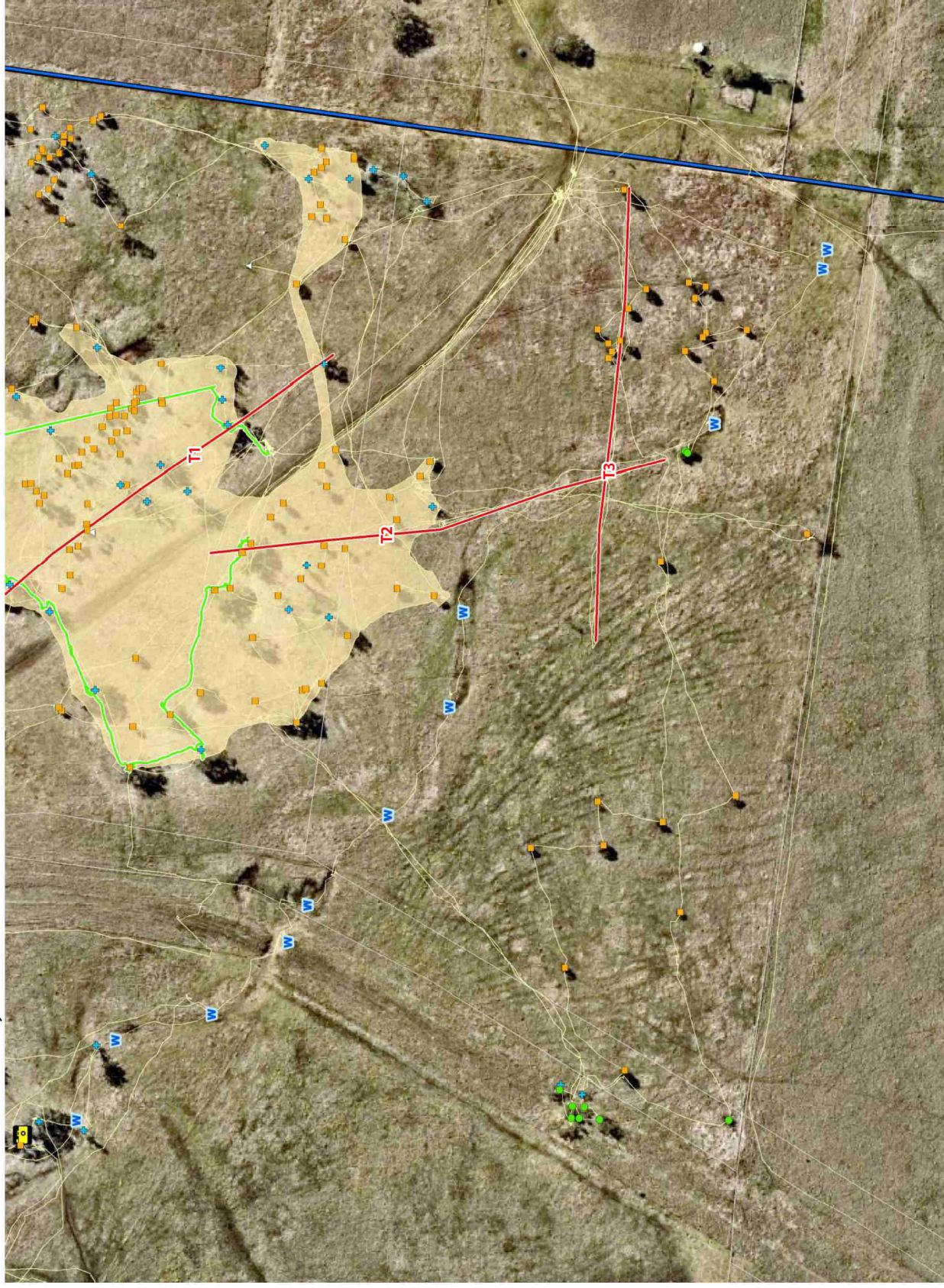
Legend

- Site DCD8
- Investigation Area
- Desktop Assessment Only
- Old DCD8
- Rectified Remnant Vegetation
- Track Log
- Habitat Quality Transects
- Scat Meander
- Waterway Observation Point
- Fauna Camera Locations
- GPS Tree Plot
- Habitat Tree
- Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
- Native Tree
- Introduced Species
- Dead/Stag Tree

Scale:
0 10 20 30 40 50 m

North Arrow

1.1. Field Survey Effort

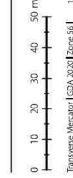


Notes:
This plan was prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is not suitable for any other purpose. Property dimensions, areas, numbers of lots and contours and other physical features shown have been derived from a cadastral map and are not intended to be used for field survey. These may need verification, if the development application is approved and development proceeds, and may change where a full scope is undertaken or in order to comply with development conditions. This plan is not intended to be used for any other purpose, including 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, whether direct or indirect, arising from the use of this plan 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 Saunders Havill Group. The information on this plan is not intended to be used for any other purpose, including 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, whether direct or indirect, arising from the use of this plan 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 Saunders Havill Group. The information on this plan is not intended to be used for any other purpose, including 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, whether direct or indirect, arising from the use of this plan 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 Saunders Havill Group.

Legend

- Site DCD8
- Investigation Area
- Desktop Assessment Only
- Old DCD8
- Rectified Remnant Vegetation
- Track Log
- Habitat Quality Transects
- Scat Meander
- W Waterway Observation Point
- Fauna Camera Locations
- GPS Tree Plot**
 - + Habitat Tree
 - Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree
 - Native Tree
 - ▲ Introduced Species
 - △ Dead/Stag Tree

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	25/1/2021	Field survey	WT	MM



• This note is an integral part of this plan or any part of it; without this note being included in full will render the information shown on such reproduction invalid and not suitable for use.

1

Investigation Area

Desktop Assessment Only

Old DCDE


Rectified Remnant Vegetation

Track Log

— Habitat Quality Transsects

Scat Meander

Waterway Observation Point

 Falina Camera Locations

+ Habitat Tree

+ Habitat Tree

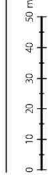
Non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree

Native Tree

▲ Introduced Species

A Dead/Star Tree

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
A	25/11/2021	Preliminary	TF	MM



TRANSFORMATIONS | 1700056

Toowoomba Region Sports Precinct, Charlton

Address / RPD: Charleston, Too woomh

25/11/2021 | 10766 EA1 - 2 Field Survey Effort A

5.4. Flora Survey Results

A total of 72 flora species were identified across the investigation area (refer to **Table 10** Error! Reference source not found.), made up of 45 natives and 32 introduced weeds. Five (5) of these species are listed as restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. The native and introduced flora composition is typical of a highly disturbed environment.

No flora species listed as threatened under state or federal legislation were detected onsite.

Table 10: Flora species list

Scientific name	Common name	Native introduced	or Restricted matter listing under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	Native	
<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Sally Wattle	Native	
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billy Goat Weed	Introduced	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	Native	
<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitterbark	Native	
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Whiskey Grass	Introduced	
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	Native	
<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	Rough-barked Apple	Native	
<i>Aristida latifolia</i>	Feathertop Wiregrass	Native	
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Threeawn Speargrass	Native	
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood	Native	
<i>Bidens Pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	Introduced	
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottle Tree	Native	
<i>Brachyscome microcarpa</i>	Forest Daisy	Native	
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Canola Crop	Introduced	
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-of-Millions	Introduced	Restricted – Category 3
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Black Thorn	Native	
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush	Native	
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Elm	Introduced	Restricted – Category 3
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristle Cloak Fern	Native	
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	Introduced	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons	Native	
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	Native	

<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	Native
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	Introduced
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Green Couch	Introduced
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender Sedge	Native
<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Creeping Beggar Weed	Introduced
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	Native
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse	Introduced
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Berry Saltbush	Native
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crows Foot Grass	Introduced
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	Native
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter Apple	Native
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Emu Bush	Native
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box	Native
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	Native
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	Native
<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i>	Mountain Coolibah	Native
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	Native
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	Native
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	Native
<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	Mayne's Curse	Introduced
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush	Introduced
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Star Goodenia	Native
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope	Introduced
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	Native
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>	Pennywort	Introduced
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed	Introduced
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	Native
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush	Native
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Guinea Grass	Introduced
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar	Native
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	Introduced

<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Green Glycine	Introduced	
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle	Introduced	
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Pest Pear	Introduced	Restricted – Category 3
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety Tree Pear	Introduced	Restricted – Category 3
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Common Wood Sorrel	Introduced	
<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Native Millet	Native	
<i>Rumex brownie</i>	Swamp Dock	Native	
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	Introduced	Restricted – Category 3
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	South African Pigeon Grass	Introduced	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common Sida	Introduced	
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	Carrot Top	Introduced	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	Introduced	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	Native	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Introduced	
<i>Trophis scandens</i>	Burny Vine	Native	
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple-top Verbena	Introduced	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Introduced	
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell	Native	