



Biodiversity Strategy

2008–2012

Executive Summary

Redland City, situated on Moreton Bay in South-East Queensland, is an area of contrasts from sub-tropical woodland forests to coastal bay islands. It has a wealth of stunning biodiversity, with an immense array of plants and animals present in a small geographic area.

Redlands is home to many immediately recognisable animals and plants such as koalas, migratory shorebirds, scribbly gum forests and flying foxes. However, it is also the home of over 1700 other recorded native species of plants and animals, many of which are now under threat. Protection and conservation management is required immediately.

Like South-East Queensland, the area is experiencing rapid population growth, and this is predicted to continue into the future. Population growth and its associated effects such as habitat clearing and fragmentation, roads, pollution and expanding industrial development, coupled with climate change and drought, all threaten the biodiversity.

The protection against the threatening processes, effective management and rehabilitation of the environment will be a significant on-going challenge for all stakeholders of the Redlands (including Redland City Council, State and Federal Governments, private landowners and commercial industry, non-government organisations and surrounding local governments – Brisbane City Council and Logan City Council). It will require effective long-term planning and legislation, and strong commitment by council and private landowners to respond to change to reverse biodiversity loss.

The biodiversity strategy highlights the immense quantities of the local biodiversity and threatening processes, and outlines key actions to address the long-term protection and enhancement.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Redland City in South-East Queensland is made up of the mainland, North Stradbroke Island, Coochiemudlo Island and Southern Moreton Bay Islands. It is located on Moreton Bay and borders Brisbane City, Logan City and the Gold Coast. Redland City covers large areas of natural coastline, the coastal islands of Moreton Bay, remnant bushland, and developed urban and rural areas. It is well recognised as one of the most biologically diverse areas of Queensland with an abundance of sub-tropical plants and animals. The wildlife habitats are diverse – ranging from tall eucalypt forest, to fresh and saltwater wetlands and island ecosystems.

Despite the immense biodiversity, natural and man-made processes are threatening the survival of many species. Currently there are sixty-two animal species and twenty plant species that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable (Wilson, 2006). These are the known species, however many species remain undiscovered or lesser known that are fundamental to ecological processes. The major threats to the survival of these animal and plant species include land clearing, habitat alteration, introduced pest species, and on-going human activities.



Endangered Swamp Orchid *Phaius australis* on North Stradbroke Island (source: Ross Allen).

Protection and enhancement of the Redlands biodiversity will need to be a collaborative effort from all stakeholders – private, commercial, Local, State and Federal Government. All have a duty to care and responsibility to protect the environment. This strategy will highlight the immense biodiversity values within the Redlands, the threatening processes and develop an action plan to guide Council on how it can protect biodiversity.

1.2 Redland Shire Council Corporate Plan

Redland Shire Council adopted the Corporate Plan 2006 – 2010, which outlines the Council strategic direction and priorities. The strategic priority for the environment states:

Ensure the enhancement of biodiversity including koala habitat, bushland, green-scape, waterways, catchments, air and coastal ecosystems in recognition of our unique location on Moreton Bay

The biodiversity strategy supports Council's Corporate Plan 2006-2010:

- (1) Objective 1.1 "To protect, maintain and rehabilitate environmental values and biodiversity"
- (2) Objective 1.2 "To ensure the sustainability of the Shire's koala population and native wildlife"

The Council program for biodiversity outlines to plan, design, deliver and regulate activities to protect and restore the quality and quantity of our biodiversity. Long term objectives include protecting, maintaining and enhancing the health of bushland, vegetation, koalas and native wildlife.

Council strategies outlined in the Corporate Plan that contribute to protecting and managing biodiversity include:

- Manage healthy, safe and appropriate vegetation on public spaces
- Take appropriate steps to stop the decline of biodiversity and revive the health of all ecosystems
- Implement the Pest Management Plan through the pest and fire management activities
- Strengthen stewardship of the natural environment through education and promotional activities, including Land for Wildlife, Bushcare and Indigiscapes.

1.3 Vision for the Future

Council's vision for a sustainable future for biodiversity is:

To protect what we have, to rehabilitate what has been degraded and better our understanding of the unknown

To achieve the objectives stated in the Corporate Plan so that future generations can enjoy and appreciate the stunning wildlife and scenery, all stakeholders including Council, Local, State and Federal Government, and private landowners must take collective responsibility for protection and effective management. However, Council can provide direction and leadership for local biodiversity protection.

In particular, the extent of native vegetation remaining on the mainland is at an ecologically functional crossroads (at 30 percent remnant vegetation cover). Population growth has significantly reduced native vegetation and what remains is highly fragmented by roads. Council can now choose to adopt different directions for biodiversity protection and maintenance by:

- Habitat clearance and modification which will lead to inevitable biodiversity loss and possible extinctions, and to an entire City that resembles a fragmented urban landscape or

- Protect and increase extent of native vegetation, rehabilitate aquatic ecosystems, embrace the rural and peri-urban way of life, and accommodate future population growth in a sustainable and innovative manner.

Fundamental to the strategy is to prevent clearing of remnant and non-remnant vegetation immediately, and to rehabilitate degraded and disturbed terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This will ensure that biodiversity will be protected.

1.4 Key Objectives

The biodiversity strategy will address three main objectives to protect biodiversity as outlined in the Corporate Plan:

- Protection & Management** - Protect and effectively manage bushland habitat, core species and ecological communities of plants and animals native to Redlands for future generations to enjoy.
- Rehabilitate** – Regenerate and restore native vegetation, wildlife corridors, and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that have been degraded or lost ecological function back to a condition of good health.
- Research & Education** – To encourage, co-ordinate and integrate the collection, management and dissemination of information about biodiversity to provide an improved basis for planning within Redlands. Educate, promote and market biodiversity issues to facilitate community and stakeholder responsibility and support for biodiversity conservation and management.

1.5 Guiding Principles

There are nine principles that guide the development and implementation of the biodiversity strategy, and must be considered when assessing land use proposals and Council activities. They are inter-related and have equal importance:

- Precautionary principle – to ensure, where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, that lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to minimise or avoid such a threat. Decisions are to be guided by careful evaluation to avoid, wherever possible, serious or irreversible damage to biodiversity, including Indigenous Traditional Owner cultural resources.
- Conserving nature – to maintain, restore and manage the City's biodiversity values in their natural environment, and at all levels – regional, ecosystems, species and genetic – so that ecological processes, opportunities for survival, and potential for continuing evolutionary adaptation are maintained and restored.
- In-situ conservation – biodiversity is best conserved in its natural environment at the genetic, species and ecological community levels.
- Understanding threatening processes – the effective protection of biodiversity requires the identification, prevention and amelioration of threatening processes that are impacting on biodiversity. Further loss or degradation of biodiversity in areas of nature conservation significance is to be avoided.
- Sustainable human use of areas of nature conservation significance – to ensure human use of areas with high biodiversity value improves the total quality of life now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends and does not deplete natural capital. This approach recognises that much biodiversity remains within the care of private landowners and that its survival depends on their day-to-day management approaches.
- Research and information – to encourage, co-ordinate and integrate the collection, management and dissemination of information about biodiversity to provide an improved basis for planning within the region and adaptation to climate change.

- g) Collective responsibility – to achieve the conservation and management of biodiversity is everybody's responsibility.
- h) Effective community participation – to ensure the community is effectively consulted and included in the development and on-going implementation of the strategy and its actions.
- i) Transparent and equitable processes – to establish processes related to the allocation of resources (human, technical and financial), environmental management and planning, and monitoring and evaluation that are adequate, efficient, equitable and transparent.

1.6 Framework of Strategy

The framework will guide the readers through the process for developing and understanding the principles behind addressing the objectives of the strategy, including as outlined in Figure 1.

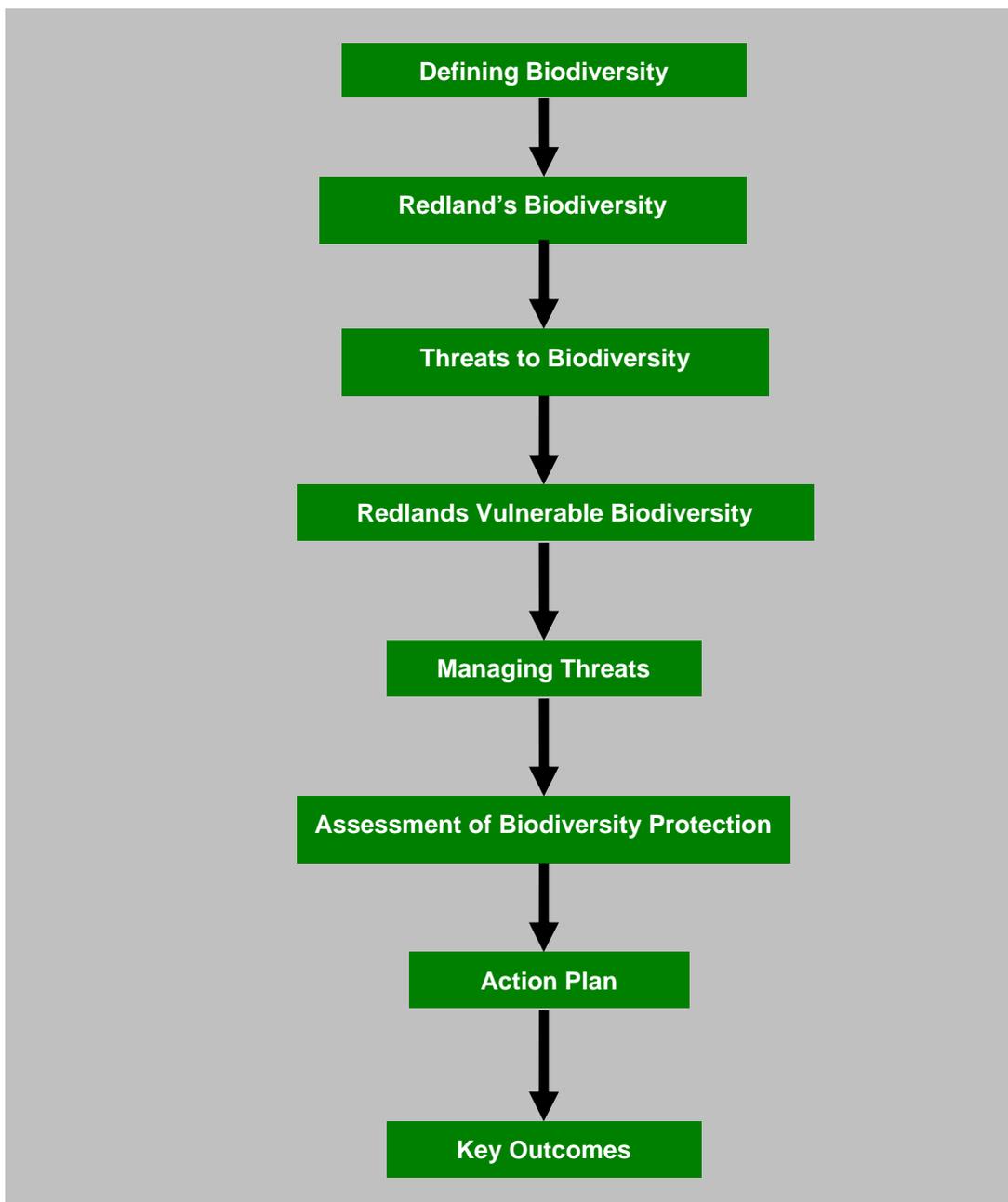


Figure 1. Outline of the process of the Redland City Council's biodiversity strategy.

2. Defining Biodiversity

2.1 What is Biodiversity?

Biodiversity is defined by the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity as the “*variety of all life forms – the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part*”(DEH, 2005).

Biodiversity is not static, but constantly changing; it is vulnerable to habitat degradation, population decline and potentially extinction from threatening processes such as development, changes in fire regimes and introduced species. It is increased by genetic change and evolutionary processes (EPA, 2004).

There are four levels of biodiversity recognised in Regional Nature Conservation Strategy for South-East Queensland 2003 – 2008:

- Regional diversity – the diversity of the landscape components of a region, and the functional relationships that affect environmental conditions within ecosystems
- Genetic diversity – the diversity of genes within each species
- Species diversity – the diversity of species (both plant and animal)
- Ecosystem diversity – the diversity of the different types of communities formed by living organisms and the relations between them.

Other important biodiversity components, which are generally less well understood, include the interactions between genes, life forms and the environment, and recognition of the biodiversity conservation at the landscape level.

In assessing biodiversity it is essential to account for the full range of living and non-living processes and ecosystem functions responsible for maintaining biodiversity. It is also important to understand what activities can lead to the losses of essential elements within the system and thus impact on biodiversity as this knowledge can help to redress the impacts before they arise.

Living and non-living processes, functions and elements that affect biodiversity include: geology / soils, landform, topography and landscapes, climate and rainfall, fire regimes, disturbances, complex biological relationships, invasions by exotic species and the range of pressures associated with human land use and settlement.

The maintenance of biodiversity relates to the sustainable use and management of biological resources such as land, air, water, which ensure that the earth's life support systems are maintained and enhanced for today's and future generations.

2.2 Why Conserve Biodiversity?

Biodiversity loss is amongst the most serious international environmental problems, and one that is accelerating at an alarming rate. Habitat modification resulting from habitat clearance and drainage of wetland systems, human disturbances associated with development, inappropriate burning frequencies, pressures from pest species and pollution all result in declines to biodiversity through loss of genes, species, habitats and ecosystems.

Biodiversity provides society with a wide range of ancillary benefits and ecosystem goods and services, of which many are difficult to value monetarily. CSIRO has calculated that ecosystems across Australia provide goods and services that equates up to \$1,300 billion per year, which is over four times our Gross National Product (Bateson, 2001).

Subsequently, losses to biodiversity can directly relate to economic losses, particularly to those industries that rely on natural resources provided by biodiversity values such as fisheries, forestry, agriculture and tourism. Biodiversity also provides a range of non-use

values, which primarily relates to value derived from knowing that a species simply exists, rather than a financial benefit obtained through their use.



Coastal melaleuca swamp wetlands (Photo: EPA)

Maintaining and restoring South-East Queensland's biodiversity is important for several reasons (EPA, 2003). All the people in the region are dependent upon the sustenance, health, well-being and enjoyment on fundamental biological systems and processes.

The values of biodiversity can be summarised as follows (EPA, 2003):

- Production services – food, pharmaceuticals, genetic sources, durable materials (timber / natural fibre), energy, ornamental plants, industrial products, ecotourism, biological control
- Ecological and ecosystem services – cycling and filtration processes (breakdown of wastes, soil formation and protection, clean air / water, nutrient storage and cycling), translocation processes (seed dispersal, pollination), stabilising processes (weather / climate, geomorphic processes, hydrologic regulation, salinity control, control pest species)
- Preservation of options – future resources (genetic and natural capital), intergenerational value and obligations, evolutionary capital
- Cultural – traditional owner values, other cultural heritage values
- Social benefits – intellectual and spiritual inspiration, ethical / existence values, aesthetic beauty, scientific value, educational value, open space, local character, lifestyle enhancement, recreation, historical.

3. Redland's Biodiversity

Redlands is part of a unique area on the eastern seaboard having tropical northern species and temperate southern species overlapping at the limit of their respective distributions. A total of 2153 known species of animals and plants (representing 335 families) have been recorded in the Redlands, including species listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). Of these, 1755 are native and 389 are introduced.

The EPBC is the Australian Government's principal piece of environmental legislation that protects native species and ecological communities by providing identification and listing of species, offers conservation advice and recovery plans and recognition of key threatening processes. The NCA is state legislation that is based on principles to conserve biological diversity, ecologically sustainable use of wildlife, ecologically sustainable development and international criteria developed by World Conservation Union for establishing and managing protected areas. The NCA's object is the conservation of nature.

Animals and plants listed are those that have been "officially" recorded within City (EPA Wildnet), but there may be many more species that have not been officially listed. Similarly, some species listed have only been sighted or confirmed once, and although listed as "present in the Redlands" they are not considered locally significant. Developing an accurate and complete database of recorded and correctly identified for the City is fundamental to understanding where and how to protect individual species and ecosystems. However, these figures indicate that the City has an extremely high biodiversity within a small geographical area, and protecting the ecosystems that these plants and animals rely upon will be a major challenge that will be addressed in the Biodiversity Strategy.

3.1 Fauna

There are 598 species of animals recorded in the Redlands, of which a breakdown is shown in Figure 2. Of this, 568 are native (130 Families) and 21 introduced. This indicates that birds are the most diverse in terms of families and species richness, whilst fish and amphibians are the least common. The majority of fish listed are freshwater species, with only three marine species listed, but many more marine species would use the mangrove inter-tidal areas as nurseries. A comprehensive list is presented in Appendix 1.

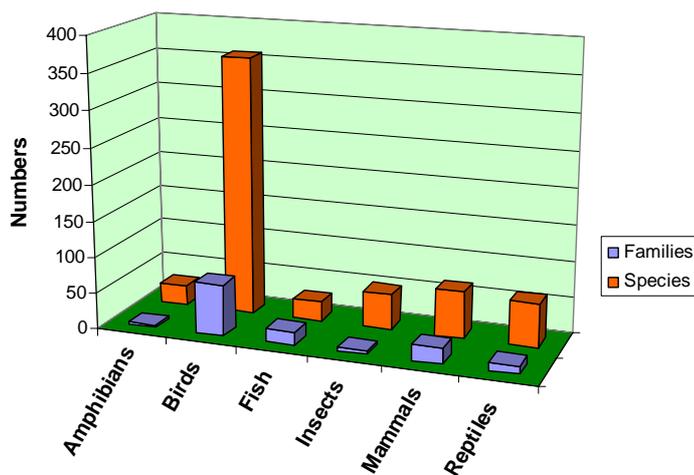


Figure 2. Number of fauna families and species listed in the Redlands.

This listing also highlights the lack of information available on the presence of aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates within the region. There are possibly thousands of unreported invertebrate species that have an extremely important ecological role as consumers,

producers and decomposers. There is also no official recordings of marine invertebrates such as prawns and crabs that are found in the estuarine reaches of the waterways.

3.2 Flora

There are 1555 species of plants (205 Families) listed in the Redlands (Figure 3). Of this, 1187 are native and 368 are introduced. Higher and lower flowering plants (dicots) have the highest species richness, whilst mosses, conifers and whisk ferns are least common in terms of species richness. A comprehensive list is presented in Appendix 2.

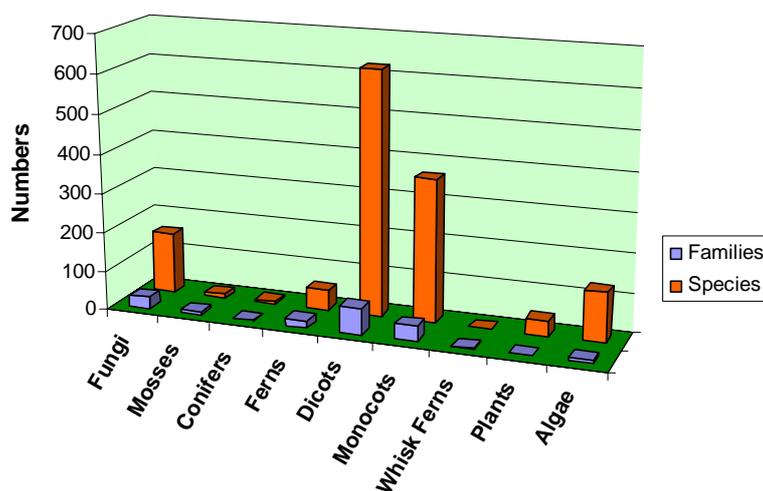


Figure 3. Number of flora families and species listed in the Redlands.

3.3 Regional Ecosystems

Regional Ecosystems (REs) are defined as “vegetation communities that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil in a bioregion” (DNR&W, 2006a). The designation of a regional ecosystem to a plant community utilises three concepts – bioregion, land zone and vegetation type (therefore three numbers are donated within the RE number i.e. 12.1.1).

Bioregion refers to a biogeographical region that the regional ecosystem is found. There are 13 bioregions recognised in Queensland, of which Redland City is in bioregion 12 (first number). A landzone refers to the geology / substrate-landform that the RE is found on. There are seven landzones in Redlands (second number). Vegetation type is usually determined by the pre-dominant species and structure of the plants composing the ecosystem (third number).

There are 39 REs and sub-groups listed in the City. Currently Redland City has approximately 29,000 ha of intact remnant vegetation, which is about 57 percent of the estimated original area and one of the highest remnant areas of any area of South East Queensland (Chenoweth, 2006). However, approximately 80 percent of the original pre-clear vegetation is on North Stradbroke Island. Overall, 43 percent of the City’s original vegetation has been lost (mostly from the mainland), and this has contributed to a number of regional ecosystems becoming endangered or of-concern locally. Redland City Council manages approximately 33 percent of all remnant vegetation communities within the City, most as part of the conservation estate (breakdown of area is shown in section 6.4.4).

3.4 Waterways

There are 22 freshwater creek catchments in the Redlands, 12 of which are on the mainland (total of 815 km) and 10 on the islands (total of 234 km). Nineteen flow directly into Moreton Bay and three (California Creek, Native Dog Creek and Serpentine Creek) reach the Bay via the Logan River. Most creeks are intermittent and receive most of their flows as rainfall in summer storm events. A few creeks such as Myora Springs on North Stradbroke Island flow permanently. Although, the waterways health have been adversely impacted by human activities and climatic conditions such as the drought, they are immensely important to the City's biodiversity.

Recent aquatic surveys have discovered unusual and rare species in both the mainland and North Stradbroke Island waterways, as well as healthy fish populations residing in very low pH waters in Serpentine Creek. The City's waterways are home to rare species such as ornate sunfish, pygmy perch, platypus and acid frogs. Many aspects of the City's waterways and their ecological interactions remain unknown, and require further research to protect and enhance.



Endangered: Oxleyan pygmy perch (*Nannoperca oxleyana*)

3.5 Wetlands

Numerous wetlands are located within Redlands, each having significant environmental, economic, cultural, historical and community importance. Moreton Bay Marine Park is a Ramsar listed wetland, and Redland City Council has responsibility of managing large portions of bordering coast-line, the Southern Moreton Bay Islands (SMBI) and North Stradbroke Island (NSI). Protection and enhancement of wetlands is extremely important to the maintenance of the high biodiversity values, and the contribution to maintaining healthy waterways. Progressive reduction in size and decline in quality of wetlands is a major threat to biodiversity that needs to be addressed. There is currently only 480 ha of wetlands remaining. Wetlands within the City can be separated into freshwater and coastal / marine habitats.

3.5.1 Freshwater Wetlands

Freshwater wetlands perform many functions, including to contribute to waterway health by naturally processing bio-available nutrients, providing habitat for aquatic fauna (including acting as a refuge during drought), providing a buffer between freshwater inflows and estuaries; recharging ground water aquifers; and contributing to flood mitigation by absorbing and dissipating flood flows.

Some significant freshwater wetlands include:

- Black Swamp Wetland, Shore Street, Cleveland
- Egret Colony Wetland, Egret Drive, Victoria Point (Ramsar)
- Tarradarrapin Wetland, Collingwood Road, Birkdale (Ramsar)
- Tim Shea's Waterhole, Macleay Island
- Eighteen Mile Swamp, NSI (Ramsar)
- Brown Lake, NSI

- Blue Lake, NSI
- The Keyholes, NSI
- Flinders Swamp, NSI (Ramsar)
- Leslie Harrison Dam, Capalaba.

A constructed wetland is located at Wellington Point and there are also other smaller water bodies throughout the City. Each of these wetlands provides a riparian habitat for a wide range of species. There are a number of unique wetlands and water bodies on North Stradbroke Island. Blue Lake (the Indigenous name is *Lake Kaboora*) and Brown Lake (Indigenous name is *Bummeira*) are east of Dunwich. Blue Lake is a 'window' in the ground water table – where the ground water surface level sits above the surrounding natural ground surface level (DNR&W, 2006b), whilst Brown Lake is perched. Eighteen Mile Swamp is located between Blue Lake and Main Beach, NSI and also supports a diverse range of flora and fauna.

3.5.2 Coastal Wetlands

The coastal fringes of the mainland and the SMBI are divided from the waters of Moreton Bay by coastal wetlands along the foreshores. They are characterised by mangrove, mudflats, rush and melaleuca vegetation associations that are home to a diverse range of terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna.

The wetlands provide a buffer between the land and Moreton Bay and its tributaries. Development along the coastal fringe has seen a decrease in wetland communities and changes to water quality from increased erosion, turbidity and sediment build-up.

Coastal wetlands of local significance include:

- Geoff Skinner Reserve, Hilliards Creek (mainland)
- Myora Fish Habitat Reserve, North Stradbroke Island
- Point Halloran Conservation Area, Erapah Creek (mainland)
- Coochiemudlo Island Reserve
- Islands within Southern Moreton Bay (Cassim, Pannikan, Lagoon and Long Islands)
- Whistling Kite, Turtle Swamp and Water Mouse wetlands, Russell Island
- Cow Bay Conservation Area and Paul Carter Wetlands, Macleay Island.
- Swan Bay, North Stradbroke Island.

3.6 Hollow Dependent / Using Fauna

Tree hollows are semi-enclosed cavities that naturally form in many species of trees – predominantly old or dead trees – and are a prominent feature of natural forests and woodlands (Gibbons & Lindenmayer, 2002). Many species of vertebrates and invertebrates use hollows as diurnal and nocturnal shelter sites, for rearing young, for feeding, for thermoregulation, and to facilitate ranging behaviour and dispersal. For many species the use of hollows is obligate – no other habitat resource represents a feasible substitute. Since hollows usually take over one hundred years to form they will continue to be a scarce habitat resource until regrowth forests adequately mature. Scarcity of hollows for native species is also compounded by competition from hollow dependent exotic species.

Some hollow dependent / using fauna will utilise constructed boxes where there are limited hollows available. It is therefore possible to commence restoring roosting and breeding habitat for hollow dependent species in forests with little or no hollow habitat. This can continue until such a time as the forest has adequately matured to the extent that it commences to produce hollows.

Figure 3 lists the percentage of hollow dependent / using fauna compared with the total listed within Redlands. This list is based upon native species that are reported as using hollows (Gibbons & Lindenmayer, 2002). A composite list is presented in Appendix 3. A large portion of mammals in particular found in Redlands are dependent or use hollows and nearly one-fifth

of all species are hollow dependent or use hollows (89 species out of total of 511 terrestrial species).

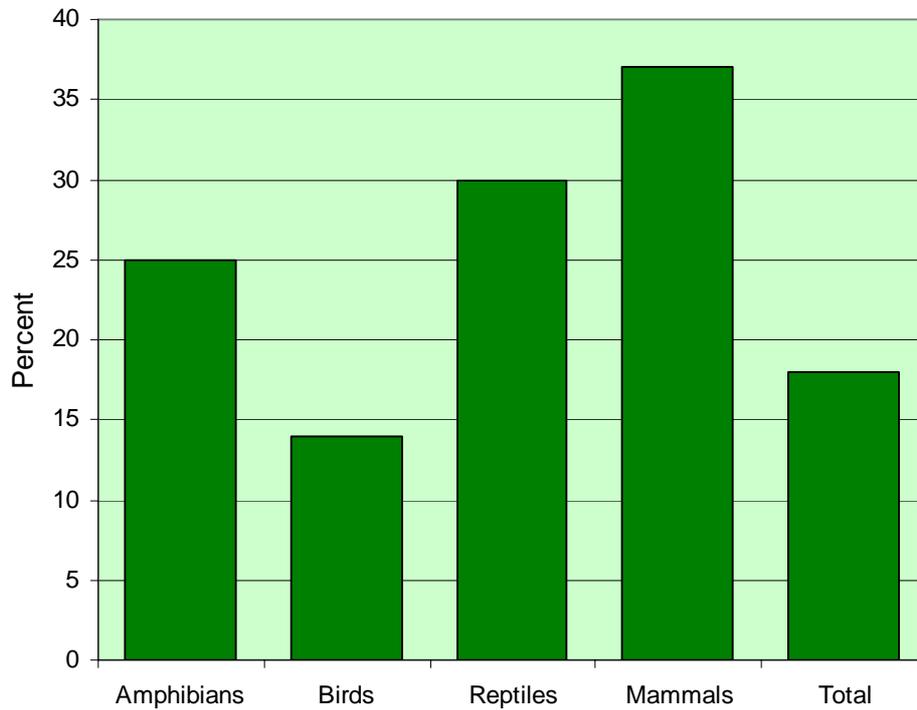


Figure 4. Percentage of hollow dependent / using fauna in Redlands.

There are numerous hollow-using species that are threatened including: Glossy Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptoryhnchus lathamii*), Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Common Dunnart (*Sminthopsis murina*), Large-footed Myotis (*Myotis macropus*), South-eastern Broad-nosed Bat (*Scotorepens orion*), Sugar Gliders (*Petaurus breviceps*), Squirrel Gliders (*Petaurus norfolcensis*), Greater Gliders (*Petauroides volans*) and Yellow bellied Gliders (*Petaurus australis australis*).

4. Threats to Biodiversity

4.1 General Threats

South-East Queensland's biodiversity is under threat from land clearing, development, pollution and increased climate variability (EPA, 2003). Like other local government regions within the south-east, impact of environmental changes and imposition of various threatening processes in the Redland City has led to a continual decline in biodiversity, contributing to species becoming threatened and locally extinct. Although the full impact of threatening processes are unknown, it is generally accepted to be significant. This is not surprising considering the amount of historical vegetation removal and habitat modification.

Biodiversity within Redlands has been subjected to a range of past and continuing threatening processes including;

(a) Population growth & development pressures such as:

- Clearing and fragmentation of native vegetation
- Residential and industrial development
- Land filling, drainage and other earthworks
- Inappropriate fire management
- Pollution and contamination (waste disposal and rubbish dumping)
- Roads, traffic and transport infrastructure
- Soil erosion, sedimentation and compaction
- Introduction and establishment of exotic species
- Sand mining, particularly North Stradbroke Island
- Extractive Industry
- Barbed wire fencing
- Deliberate vandalism / illegal activities.

(b) Agricultural / Industrial pressures such as:

- Stock grazing
- Alteration to hydrological systems, increased nutrients, salinity and acid sulphate soils
- Direct exploitation.

(c) Global climate change issues such as:

- Sea level rise
- Extreme weather events
- Drought
- Global warming.

4.2 Specific Threats

4.2.1 Habitat Removal & Fragmentation

The first non-Indigenous settlers began to impact upon the native vegetation of what was to become Redland City as early as the 1840s. Scrub was cleared for farming and trees felled for timber and fuel. The rate of clearing increased with the growth of the population particularly where the soils were suitable for commercial farming and cropping. As the population has continued to increase, development has replaced farming as the principal cause of vegetation clearing. Habitat loss and consequential fragmentation are considered by many scientists to be the largest threats to preserving the world's biodiversity and a major cause of extinction today (Hilty *et al.*, 2006).

Prior to European settlement there were approximately 51,234 ha of remnant vegetation present within the entire Redlands (Accad *et al.*, 2006). In 2005, some 29,137 ha (57 percent) of remnant vegetation remained, of which 80 percent is present on North Stradbroke Island.

The quantity of re-growth in 2005 is substantial (16 percent) and increases the areas of total mapped vegetation to 73 percent. Although the highest percentage of re-growth is mapped for SMBI, the largest area is on North Stradbroke Island. However, large quantities of vegetation are removed annually on NSI due to sand mining activities, and this remains as one of the biggest threats to biodiversity on NSI.

These statistics highlight that the mainland presently has the lowest percentage of the remnant vegetation (30 percent) and total vegetation (43 percent) remaining. Some **14,989 ha** of remnant vegetation has been cleared from the mainland, hence protection and enhancement of the remaining mainland vegetation is critical. On the mainland 25 percent of vegetation is within the urban footprint and 75 percent in rural landscape (both remnant and non-remnant). The ecologically recognised minimum percentage for sustaining viable biodiversity for total vegetation is indicated as a red line, and minimum remnant vegetation is indicated as an orange line in Figure 5.

There is approximately 1450 ha (3 percent) of unallocated vegetation mapped, mainly located on uninhabited islands in Moreton Bay.

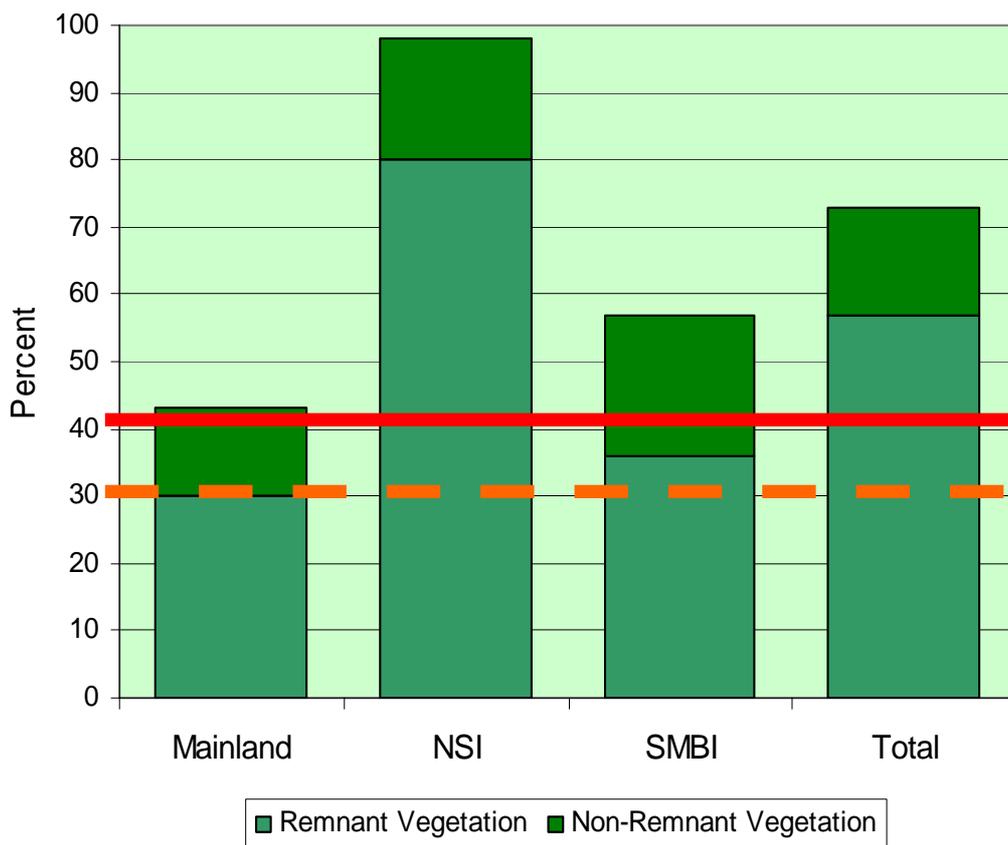


Figure 5. Percentage of remnant and non-remnant vegetation mapped in City in 2005, and breakdown for mainland, North Stradbroke Island and Southern Moreton Bay Islands (source: Accad *et al.*, 2006). Solid red line indicates minimum recommended total vegetation cover and orange dashed line indicates minimum recommended remnant vegetation cover.

The small size of Redlands is reflected in the relative small size of the vegetation remnants and, given the rate of vegetation clearing, the risk of losing one or more of the remnant communities are brought into sharp focus. Loss and fragmentation of habitat not only has direct impact on biodiversity due to mortality, but has an indirect influence by reducing the

carrying capacity. Increased habitat fragmentation and changed landscape / micro-climates / hydrology leads to reduced ecological functions resulting in increased rates of local population extinction. Between 1999 and 2005, some 1600 ha of remnant vegetation has been cleared (Chenoweth, 2006).

Habitat loss is recognised as one of the leading causes of biodiversity decline, therefore planning and design will be essential in any viable solution by directly conserving, protecting, and managing landscapes and habitats (Ahern *et al.*, 2006). Habitat destruction affects not only the quantity of species but also the quality of those species that survive. Some species are disproportionately affected depending on the size of their habitats and where their habitats exist in relation to the altered land.

Some vegetation types have been consequentially preserved due to the restricted range and inaccessibility of their environmental niche. Historically the majority of clearing has occurred in more widely spread vegetation communities such as open forest and woodland (mainly scribbly gums). Disproportionate losses of some vegetation types occur due to particular needs for certain land, such as agriculture and urban development on the mainland (Figure 6).

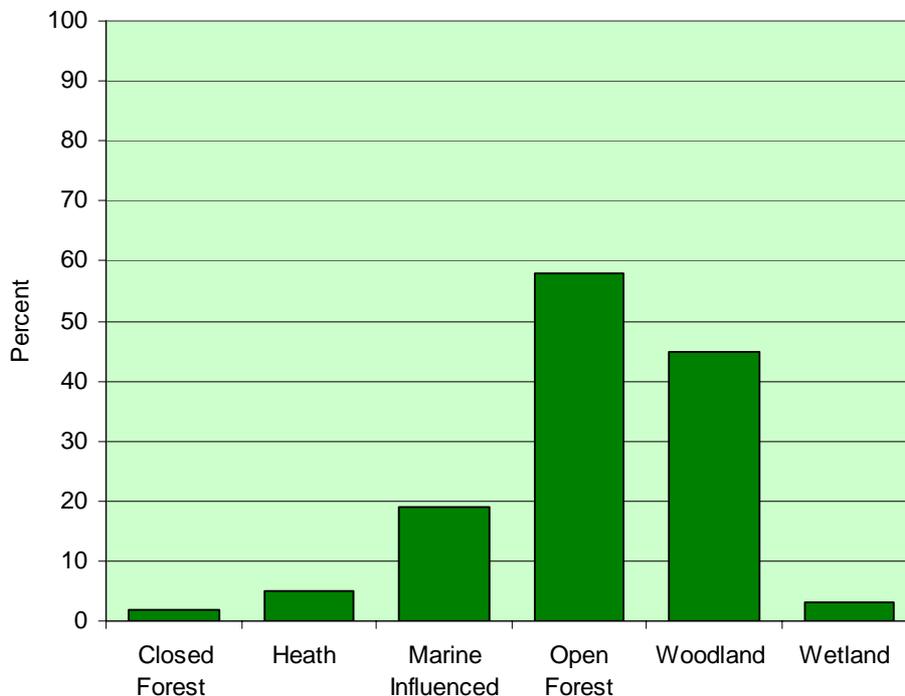


Figure 6. The percentage of vegetation types that lost since post-European settlement (Chenoweth, 2006).

Two remnant vegetation communities – shrubby woodland (12.12.14) and open forest of grey gum & grey iron bark (12.11.3a) are now listed as extinct in the Redlands. These ecosystems may still occur but may be present in a condition that is not considered to be remnant under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA).

4.2.2 Climate Change

It is recognised that human-induced climate change may result in large-scale biodiversity loss on a global scale. It could cause dramatic shifts in species distributions and species extinctions, particularly across fragmented or vulnerable ecosystems (DEH, 2004). Thomas *et al.* (2004) suggested that world-wide, between 15 and 37 percent of species could be committed to extinction by 2050. Australia would not be immune. Therefore biodiversity conservation will have to address the challenges from past environmental degradation with a new overlay of pressures from climate change. CSIRO (2001) projected that climate change

would have implications of greater warming leading to decreased annual rainfall, extreme weather events (cyclones), higher evaporation and sea level rise.

Climate change has the potential to have a significant impact upon both our terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity. Redlands has large areas of low-lying coastal habitat that maybe effected by sea-level rise. Although predicted heights of sea-level rise have not been agreed, the Council must be prepared to protect the biodiversity from future impacts. For example, many areas of crucial foreshore habitat including shorebirds roost sites, water mouse habitat, seagrasses and turtle roost sites may be lost. Sea water inundation into freshwater wetlands and waterways would have serious impacts upon the biodiversity.

The biodiversity strategy recognises that the threat from climate change is extremely important, and directs Council to supporting and developing sustainable policies such as carbon trading and habitat offset, and initiatives to encourage renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions and pollution.

4.2.3 Fire

Fire is an essential, natural force in the Australian landscape (Olsten & Weston, 2005). Fire can be detrimental or beneficial to flora and fauna. Some plant and animal species and communities such as open forests and woodlands depend on fire to assist in increasing populations and regeneration, while others such as rainforest experience a decline in biodiversity as a result of fire. Biodiversity loss is associated with high fire frequency, intense broadscale fire, and fire exclusion, all of which tend to homogenise the landscape. Increasing loss of habitat is the single most damaging effect of poor fire management.

Of importance when examining fire and the impacts on biodiversity are the appropriateness of fire use in a particular vegetation type, season, frequency and intensity of a fire. Redlands contains a significant area of natural and re-vegetated bushland which is often impacted by fire, thus fire management must be ongoing and adequately resourced. Fire management can generally be incorporated into management plans in such a way that neither biodiversity conservation nor other goals, particularly protection of human life and property, are sacrificed (Olsten & Weston, 2005).

4.2.4 Pests & Weeds

One of the most significant challenges facing the Redlands is to minimise the impact of those pest plants and animals that pose a threat to the ecosystems, and impose high annual costs on agricultural and conservation industries. Exotic organisms do represent additional species diversity, but they have been taken out of their original community and ecosystem context. Their abundance usually endangers the existence of other species and communities which may only occur in Australia (McIntyre *et al.*, 2002). Many exotic species, both fauna and flora, out-compete native species for resources such as food and space, or are aggressive or poisonous. Exotic species also adapt better and faster to modified habitats, thus leading to decline in native species abundance.

Appendix 4 (fauna) and Appendix 5 (flora) lists declared plants and animals which have been identified in Redlands and present a potential threat to biodiversity. These pest and weed species are listed under *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and Local Law No. 13 – Control of Pests.

Declared pests are listed by the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* under three categories:

- Class 1 – refers to declared pests which are not commonly present or established in the State, and if introduced would cause a serious economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests are subject to eradication. Land owners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of these pests.
- Class 2 – refers to declared pests which are established in the State and have, or could have, a substantial economic, environmental or social impact. The management of these pests requires co-ordination and they are subject to local

government, community or owner led programs. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of these pests.

- Class 3 – refers to declared pests which are established in the State and have, or could have, a substantial economic, environmental or social impact. A pest control notice can only be issued for land that is, or is adjacent to, an environmentally significant area. Thus, the impact of species in this class is primarily environmental.

Management of pest species on a regional and catchment basis offer the best solution to controlling pest species. The Redland Shire Council Pest Management Plan 2005 – 2009 recognises that there are 93 declared pest plants species (41 class 1, 28 class 2, 22 class 3 and two Local Law 13) and 14 known declared pest animals (four class 1 and 10 class 2). Two hundred and one known non-declared weeds and 15 non-declared animal pests have been identified within the Redlands (such as Kudzu vine).

Some species of pests have not yet been recorded in Redlands; but they have been identified in close proximity to the Redland's boundary, and therefore pose a potential threat. Co-ordinated management of pest species on a regional and catchment basis offers the best solution to controlling pest species.

4.2.5 Roads

The RSC Bushland and Habitat Corridor Plan 2005 reported that all roads that cross wildlife corridors present a degree of risk for animals. Wide roads with high traffic loads moving at high speed are almost universally fatal for all wildlife; therefore there is significant cause for concern regarding fauna and the interaction with traffic. In addition to this existing level of hazard, there is the possibility that additional roads may be built and existing roads may be widened to four lanes.

Animals are taking great risks to move between ever increasing fragmented habitat in an ever expanding urban landscape. Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, including koala habitat, can only be successfully achieved if one of the biggest threats is addressed as a primary issue and not a secondary consideration. The Biodiversity Strategy recommends that all infrastructure development, particularly roads, addresses environmental concerns as part of a planning process prior to any design and that these are the over-riding factors that must be addressed before any development is approved. RSC Bushland and Habitat Corridor Plan 2005 identified the need for effective fauna crossings which can be translated into a greenspace corridor plan to identify places for fauna crossings. Adoption of the Queensland Main Roads Fauna Sensitive Road Design 2000 design elements can be used to facilitate fauna movement.

5. Protecting Redland's Biodiversity

Protection and effective management of Redland's biodiversity will be achieved by the undertaking a combination of several approaches:

a) **Maintain vegetation, wetlands, waterways & corridor linkages**

This is a strategic approach that protects areas of habitat before the quality of the ecosystems and species within an area degrades. Significant habitat has been identified in the Environmental Inventory as Conservation Management Areas (CMA). CMA includes habitat that is defined as priority, major, enhancement or general, and is mapped as the Bushland Habitat overlay on the Redlands Planning Scheme.

The protection of remnant and non-remnant vegetation (including riparian vegetation), wetlands and corridor linkages will provide significant protection to many species and ecological processes, without targeting specific species. It is recognised that the protection of at least 30 percent of remnant vegetation with minimum 10 percent managed as "core conservation areas" is required to ensure that there is a significant amount present for wildlife and effective connectivity (Hobbs & Saunders, 1994; McIntyre *et al.*, 2002). Possingham & Field (2001) have indicated that at least 40 percent of vegetation is required to sustain viable ecological function.

In 2005, 30 percent of remnant vegetation remains on the mainland, with the highest clearing being the open forest and woodlands (Chenoweth, 2006). With re-growth, the total area of vegetation remaining on the mainland is approximately 9300 ha (43 percent). However, more clearing has occurred since 2005 throughout the City.

The quality of re-growth is variable, and although provides an ecological function, it is not the identical to remnant bushland. This highlights that the protection and management of the current existing mainland vegetation is crucial to protecting biodiversity where the threats are greatest.

Draft SEQ NRM Resource Condition Targets for 2008 – 2031 to address biodiversity (or Nature Conservation) objectives within the SEQ Regional Plan 2006 – 2026 include maintaining at least 35 percent extent of remnant vegetation, 22 percent of woody vegetation and non-woody ground cover.

b) **Protect threatened species & regional ecosystems**

This is a focused approach to protect specified targeted species and ecosystems. The Biodiversity Strategy recommends providing protection and management of all native species, but prioritising the targeted protection of vulnerable and iconic species. The objective should be to improve or at least maintain 2001 extent and condition of habitat for key (or surrogate) species, including "iconic" species.

Allocating resources to protect and manage threatening processes of these species will provide extended protection to migratory or fringe species. Continual improvement in our understanding of threatened biodiversity and ecological processes will be the key to refining biodiversity protection and management.

At least 4 percent of extent of each remnant vegetation type should be retained and protected (Sattler & Williams, 1999). Draft SEQ NRM Resource Condition Targets for biodiversity include that not less than 4 percent of extent of vulnerable REs are protected in reserves throughout SEQ. Vulnerable REs include those listed in VMA as endangered or of-concern, or those that are locally rare or threatened.

5.1 Legislative Protection

Commonwealth and State protection exists for many species that are present within the City. These species lists are continually updated and refined, and will provide a basis for prioritizing

research and protection. Some species listed have only been reported once, and their current presence is questionable.

5.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) (previously known as the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*) lists threatened species, ecological communities and threatening processes.

New categories have been added for listed threatened species and ecological communities. Critically endangered, conservation dependant and extinct in the wild have been added to the previous categories of endangered, vulnerable and extinct for threatened species and critically endangered and vulnerable have been added to the previous category of endangered for ecological communities. The definitions for each category are listed in Appendix 6. The definition of a species under the EPBC Act includes sub-species and distinct populations that the Federal Environment Minister has determined to be species for the purposes of the Act.

5.1.2 Nature Conservation Act 1992

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) is based on principles to conserve biological diversity, ecologically sustainable use of wildlife, ecologically sustainable development and international criteria developed by the World Conservation Union (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) for establishing and managing protected areas.

The Act's object is the conservation of nature. This is to be achieved by an integrated and comprehensive conservation strategy for the whole of Queensland involving matters including:

- Gathering, researching and disseminating information on nature, identifying critical habitats and areas of major interest, and encouraging the conservation of nature by education and co-operative involvement of the community
- Dedication and declaration of areas representative of the biological diversity, natural features and wilderness of Queensland as protected areas
- Managing protected areas
- Protecting native wildlife and its habitat
- Ecologically sustainable use of protected wildlife and areas
- Recognition of the interest of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders in nature and their co-operative involvement in its conservation
- Co-operative involvement of landholders.

The terms 'nature', 'conservation', 'biological diversity', 'ecologically sustainable use', 'threatening process' and 'critical habitat' are among many defined (Appendix 21). In this context 'animal' means any member of the animal kingdom, and 'plant' means any member of the plant or fungus kingdom. Both terms include the whole or any part of the animal or plant as well as the genetic or reproductive material. 'Wildlife' means any taxon or species of an animal, plant, protista (unicell organism other than a procaryote), procaryote (unicell organism lacking a true nucleus and including bacteria and cyanobacteria), or virus.

The NCA provides for interim conservation orders to conserve, protect or manage wildlife, habitat or areas subject to a threatening process likely to have significant detrimental effect. Definitions of the categories for threatened species and ecosystems are listed in Appendix 7.

5.2 What are Redland's Endangered Species?

In Redlands, there are currently 54 fauna and 20 flora species listed under Commonwealth and State protection (Figure 7). Endangered biodiversity are protected under Federal and State laws, and Local Governments have the responsibility to ensure effective management ensures life-long protection to these species to prevent future local extinction.

Redland City Council has limited information regarding the location of many of these species, the specific threatening processes that are impacting upon many species and limited or no management plans to protect endangered species or ecosystems. Several listed species such as the Glossy-black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latham*), koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus adustus*), grey-headed flying fox (*Pterodroma neglecta*), native jute (*Corchorus cunninghamii*) and swamp orchid (*Phaius australis*) have been investigated. However, many species still require immediate assistance to ensure protection and rehabilitation to prevent their local extinction.

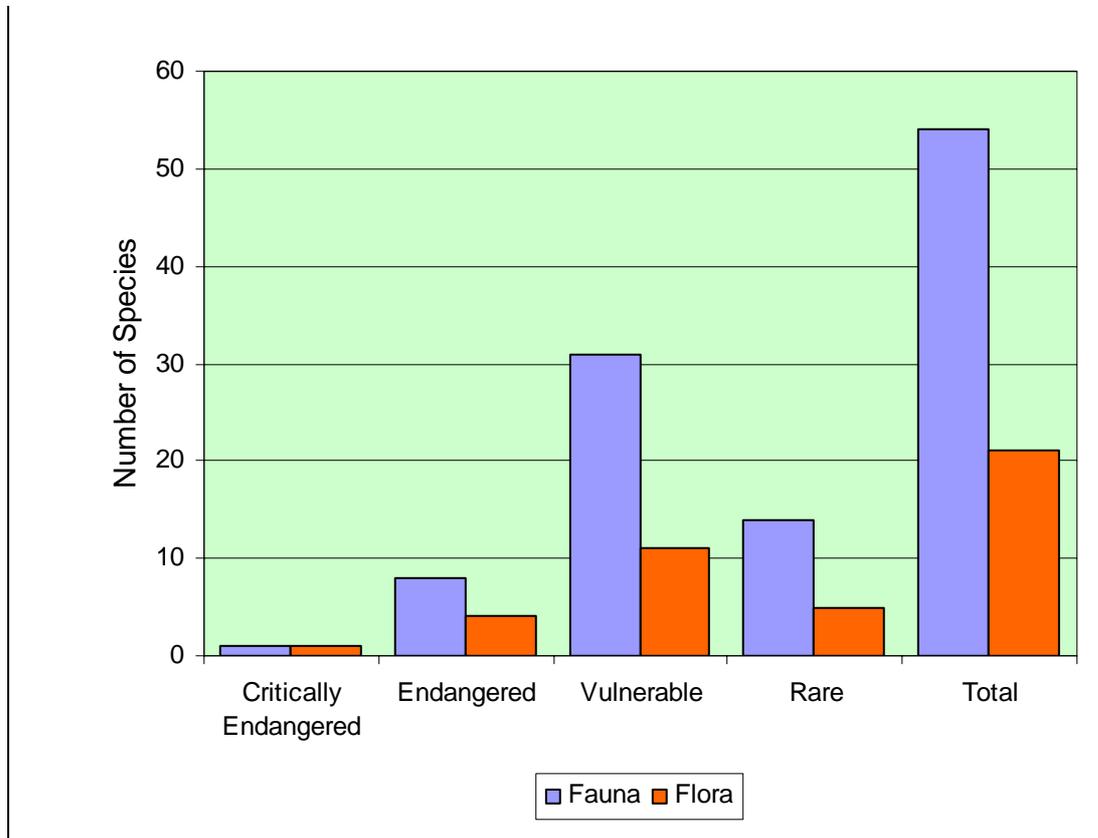


Figure 7. Number of endangered fauna and flora species listed in the Redlands under EPBC and NCA legislation.

5.2.1 Fauna

Composite lists of terrestrial and aquatic faunal species considered being Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, and Rare that occur or may occur are listed in Appendix 8 and 9. Of these, 35 are terrestrial species and 19 aquatic species.

The Grey-nurse shark (*Carcharias taurus*) is the only faunal species presently listed as Critically Endangered by the EPBC. This means that this species is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, and efforts must be made to protect this species within Moreton Bay and surrounding areas.

The protection of marine species such as the grey-nurse shark, dugong, and turtles are primarily the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, activities by all stakeholders within the City, such as pollution of waterways can contribute to the decline in marine habitat within Moreton Bay where these endangered and vulnerable species occur. Council can facilitate the survival of marine species by continuing to improve the health of our waterways.



Endangered: Wallum Froglet (*Crinia tinnula*)

Numerous high profile and well-known animals are listed, namely the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus adustus*), glossy-black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latham*), grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), water mouse (*Xeromys myoides*), wallum froglet (*Crinia tinnula*) and oxleyan pygmy perch (*Nannoperca oxleyana*).

5.2.2 Flora

Composite lists of flora species considered critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or rare under EPBC and NCA that occur or may occur are listed in Appendix 10. There are currently 20 flora species listed that require immediate protection. One of the most endangered species is the native jute, where only a few specimens remains throughout the entire city.



Endangered flora species: Native Jute (*Corchorus cunninghamii*)

5.3 Redland's "Iconic" Species

The term "iconic species" is used here to refer to a species that is widely recognised by the community and represents their connection to the nature of the Redlands (Table 1). Some of these species may not be officially recognised under State or Federal legislation as endangered or vulnerable but are locally under threat or are particularly close to the hearts of the community. As a starting point for that list, the Redlands Planning Scheme (RPS) includes in the "Ecological Impacts" policy a list of iconic species and species groups. These species and species groups were chosen by an expert panel that have excellent local knowledge.

Within the list, the koala is the most iconic species in the Redlands and its image is used as the Council symbol. It is also typical of many species that have significant cultural, historical and economic values but are under threat from development and human activity. It should be recognised that an important benefit from creating reserves to protect iconic species is that many other important flora and fauna will benefit by protection of their habitat as well. SEQ NRM Resource Condition Targets for biodiversity indicate to improve or at least maintain 2001 extent and condition of habitat for key (or surrogate) species, including "iconic" species.



Endangered Iconic Species: Koala's in Koala Coast

Table 1. List of “Iconic” faunal species recognised locally (source: Redland Planning Scheme, 2006).

Iconic species and species groups	
Terrestrial	Aquatic
Golden swamp wallaby	Wallum froglet
Koala	Green tree frog
Greater glider	Dugong
Magpie geese	Sea turtles
Glossy black-cockatoo	Platypus
Bush stone curlew	Shorebirds (waders)
Flying fox	
Small dasyurids	
Wrens and finches	
Insectivorous bats	
Goannas / Monitors	

This list is currently being updated for the planning scheme, and the amendments will be available when the RPS is reviewed. The list of locally significant species not listed under EPBC and NCA are shown in Appendix 11.

5.4 South-East Queensland Priority Taxa

A list of fauna known as “Priority Taxa” for the South East Queensland (SEQ) bioregion, including Redlands, has been collated by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These include species that are not listed under the EPBC and NCA. Many of species are located within Redlands, and it is important to provide protection for these species that are vulnerable at a regional level and are listed in Appendix 12. The numbers of each species are indicated in Figure 8.

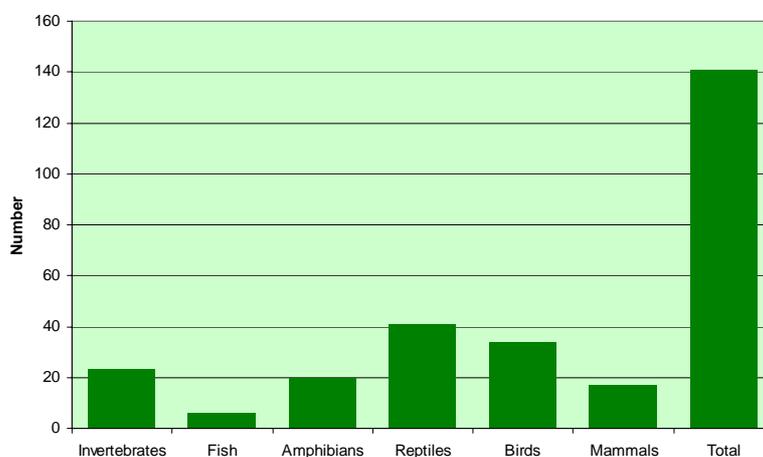


Figure 8. Numbers of species listed in SEQ Priority Taxa found in the Redlands.

The swamp crayfish (*Tenuibranchiurus glypticus*) that is listed under the SEQ Priority Taxa was thought to be locally extinct until a rare discovery in the City in 2006. One of the most significant aquatic species is the ornate sunfish (*Rhadinocentrus ornatus*), which has been located in numerous locations throughout the Redlands (including NSI), and is vulnerable due to waterway degradation.

5.5 Shorebirds (Waders)

Protection of shorebirds and wading birds has been outlined in the EPA / QPWS Shorebird Management Strategy 2005. Shorebirds are integral components of Moreton Bay’s wetland ecosystems, providing important biological, aesthetic, scientific and cultural values of both national and international significance (EPA, 2005). The international significance of Moreton

Bay for shorebirds has been recognised by its listing as a Ramsar site (international treaty dedicated to the conservation of wetlands).

There are 35 species of birds found along the shores of the Redlands area during their non-breeding season September-April. Of these, 25 species are migratory and breed in the northern hemisphere during June-August each year. Coastal intertidal areas are critical feeding areas for these species. At high tide, these birds roost on open areas above the tide. There are 25 high tide roosts in the Redlands and they support over 6,000 shorebirds. There are significant numbers of four internationally recognised species (Bar-tailed Godwit, Grey-tailed Tattler, Eastern Curlew and Pied Oystercatcher). The most important roosts for these species include Geoff Skinner Reserve at Wellington Point and Thornlands Road, Thornlands.



Moreton Bay Marine Park is a haven for shorebirds (Photo: EPA)

Numbers of most species are gradually declining in Redlands and this is due to habitat loss associated with reclamation of coastal land and habitat deterioration due to disturbance and associated water quality decline.

Protection and enhancement of shorebird habitats and protection from disturbance within Redland City area (above astronomical high tide) and assistance and co-operation with EPA / QPWS and Queensland Waders Study Group for the protection of shorebirds is crucial for biodiversity protection.

5.6 Remnant Vegetation & Regional Ecosystems (RE)

5.6.1 Vegetation Management Act 1999

Remnant vegetation is defined as “vegetation where the dominant canopy has >70 percent of the height and >50 percent of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and is dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation’s undisturbed canopy” (Nelder *et al.*, 2005). Remnant vegetation can be classified as different types of regional ecosystems (based upon vegetation type, geology and landscape). There are 39 Regional Ecosystems (REs) and sub-groups present in the Redlands. Their status is shown in Table 2.

A description of vegetation and geology associated with each Regional Ecosystem, their Vegetation Management (VM) status and Biodiversity Status under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) is shown in Appendix 13. The specific criteria used to assess the VM status and Biodiversity Status of regional ecosystems is given in Appendix 14. The locations of the Regional Ecosystems are shown as maps in Appendix 15.

Table 2. Number of each category of Regional Ecosystems and Biodiversity Status in the Redlands according to the VMA (source: Accad *et al.*, 2006).

Region	VM Status	Biodiversity Status
Endangered	4	6
Of-concern	11	13
Not of concern	24	22

Figure 9 indicates the area of endangered and of-concern RE remaining in the Redlands in 2005 since pre-clear. These figures show that some 8700 ha of endangered and 455 ha of of-concern REs have been lost (Chenoweth, 2006). These figures clearly highlight the extent of the lack of protection to endangered REs over many decades of land clearing.

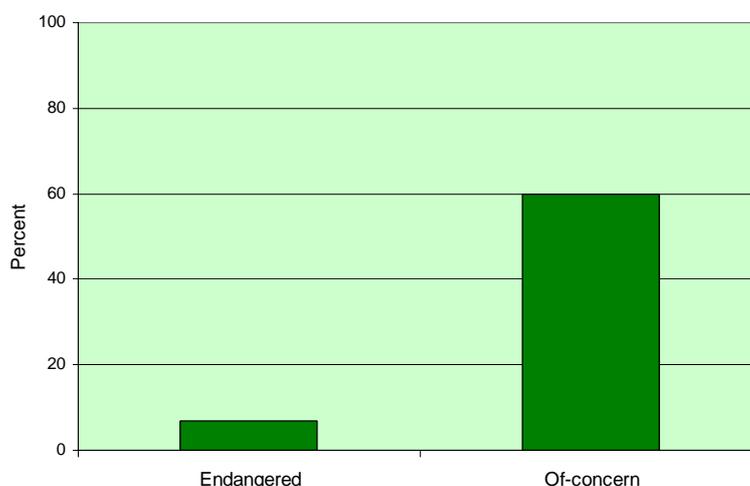


Figure 9. Percentage of Endangered and Of-concern REs listed in VMA remaining in the Redlands in 2005 compared to pre-clear quantities.

5.6.2 Locally Significant Regional Ecosystems

There are 12 REs that are naturally rare within the Redlands or have had high extent of clearing that require protection, but not listed as Endangered or Of-concern under VMA. Ten of these have a total of >50 ha remaining, some of which is highly fragmented.

Using the criteria under the VMA to define the conservation status for REs, those that are poorly conserved or critically low (less than 300 ha or less than 10 percent pre-clearing extents) can be identified (Appendix 16 and Appendix 17). Two regional ecosystems are listed as extinct at the local level (12.11.3a - open forest with ironbark and grey gums on metamorphics, 12.12.14 - shrubby woodlands on rocky coastal areas of Mesozoic and Protozoic igneous rocks).

5.6.3 Non-Remnant Vegetation & Potential Regrowth

Non-remnant vegetation is all vegetation that is not mapped as remnant vegetation, including regrowth, heavily thinned or logged and significantly disturbed vegetation that fails to meet the structural and floristic characteristics of remnant vegetation (Nelder *et al.*, 2005). In 2005, there were 8297 ha of non-remnant vegetation mapped within the Redlands, of which 2734 ha area are present on the mainland, 581 ha on SMBI, and 4934 ha on NSI.

Some areas of vegetation may become remnant in the near future, and some may even attain remnant status within the relatively short time (Appendix 18). Some other areas of regrowth are not regarded as remnant and seem unlikely to attain remnant status as they included planted vegetation or areas supporting significant weed growth.

However, their value should not be disregarded. Patches of black sheoak provide potential food trees for Glossy Black-Cockatoos (*Calyptrorhynchus lathamii*) and dense patches of wattle provide food opportunities for a diversity of fauna. Narrow bands of vegetation have been shown to be important for connectivity, for example, Sugar Gliders (*Petaurus breviceps*) have been recorded utilising roadside vegetation remnants to move up to 1.9 km between fragmented forests in Victoria (DMR, 2000).

Areas of regrowth that support a predominance of native species are regarded as the areas likely to attain remnant status given the right conditions over time. This has significant implications for future management of particular regional ecosystems as some of these patches may then be reclassified as remnant vegetation.

6. Managing Threats

6.1 Addressing Biodiversity Pressures

Current trends indicate increasing threats to SEQ biodiversity, hence proactive and effective planning and management are necessary to halt and even reverse these trends. The Regional Nature Conservation Strategy for South-East Queensland 2003-2008 identified the need to avoid or minimise the causes of threatening processes which are also relevant to addressing threats to Redlands biodiversity. This can be achieved through;

- Sustainable land-use and development such as:
 - Appropriate urban and residential developments (e.g. encourages public transport)
 - Appropriate eco-tourism development in natural areas
 - Development such as extractive activities (including sand mining) and infrastructure (including transport corridors – terrestrial and marine, utility services and dams) avoids areas of substantial biodiversity value (including coastal ecosystems)
 - Sufficient protected estate and voluntary conservation areas on private lands
 - Identification, retention and linking of natural areas across the landscape with viable corridors
 - Sustainable farming / rural activities
 - Sustainable population growth and related urban development.
- An informed community:
 - Increased awareness, knowledge and education of biodiversity values
 - Sustainable recreation activities and visitation rates in natural areas
 - Maintenance of biodiversity by committed landowners as part of their “as-of-right” uses
 - Adequate scientific information
 - Awareness and information on the economic values of ecosystems and the need for full cost accounting.
- Environmental management:
 - Improvement and maintenance of air quality
 - Improvement and maintenance of water quality (e.g. nutrients levels)
 - Improvement and maintenance of land quality (e.g. acid sulphate soils and salinity)
 - Improvement and maintenance of scenic amenity
 - Sustainable biodiversity management practices (e.g. weeds, feral animals, fire management, erosion, sedimentation and water management)
 - Management of recreation activities
 - Adequate legislation, monitoring and enforcement
 - Minimising the impacts of climate change and planning for adaptation to anticipated climate change.
- Environmental economics:
 - Recognition of the economic values of ecosystems and their services and use of full cost accounting
 - Sustainable land valuation processes for maintaining biodiversity values.

The Regional Nature Conservation Strategy recognises to achieve the outcomes, biodiversity management in the region requires an integrated approach that takes account of threatening processes and their causes, and operates with full participation of all stakeholders.

6.2 Redland City Council's Response to Protection of Biodiversity Values

The protection and management of natural areas in South-East Queensland has become a primary concern for planning and land management in the 21st century. Redland City Council has responded with vegetation protection and management measures that are similar to those of most other Councils in South-East Queensland.

Since 1989 Redland City Council has created tools to protect, manage and enhance the natural environment. The Corporate Plan (2006 to 2010) recognises that preserving the Redland's natural environment well-being continues to be a vital community outcome. The Corporate Plan outlines objectives to protect, manage and improve the rich environmental values and biodiversity, and in particular recognises the need to sustain the local koala population. There are programs which strive to protect and improve the waterways and coastal zones, manage and restore the local biodiversity and find ways to improve ecological functionality.

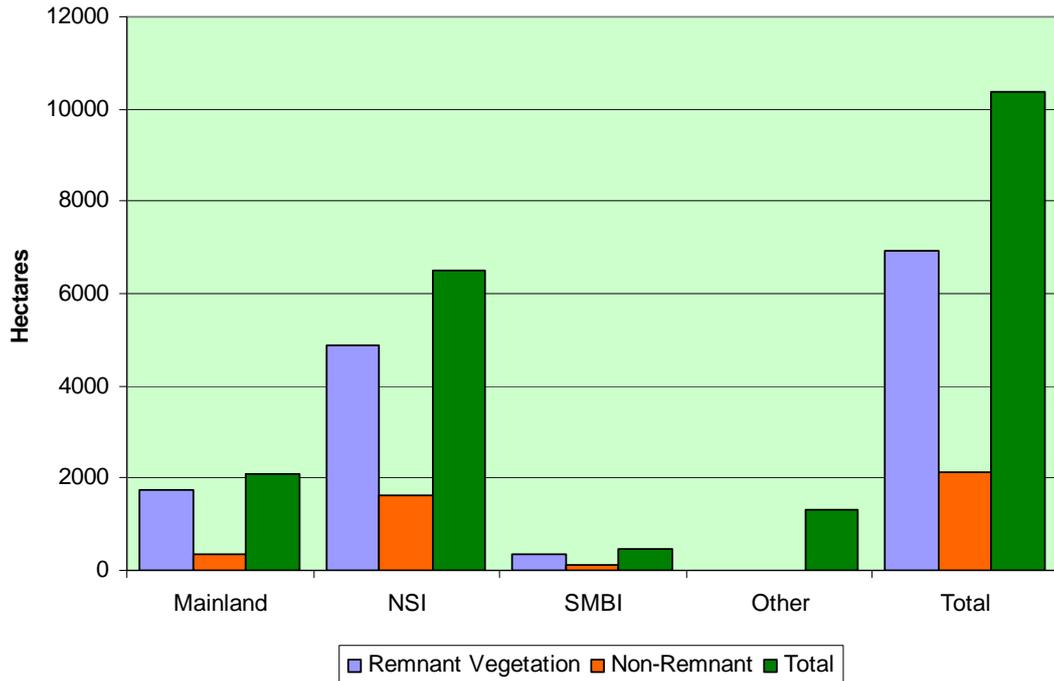
Examples of how the Corporate Plan objectives have been translated into policy and actions include:

- Use of Environment Separate Charge levy (on residents) since 1993 to purchase over 580 ha of conservation lands at an expenditure of in excess of \$18.6 million
- Development of the Environmental Inventory Stage 4 (EI4) mapping analysis that links habitat values to a planning and management response by categories listed as Conservation Management Areas (CMA). As such, it is a planning tool that focuses Council policy and actions where natural values are highest and clearly indicates areas that the Council wishes to "protect, maintain and rehabilitate environmental values and biodiversity"
- Council adopted Bushland Habitat and Corridor Plan (July 2004) with four main objectives and eleven principles to guide for achieving the above Corporate strategies
- Supporting and funding private extension programs such as Land for Wildlife Program, Voluntary Conservation Agreements Program, Your Back Yard Garden Program and the Rural Support Program
- Redland Planning Scheme and Local Laws.

The Environmental Inventory Stage 4 (EI4) mapping was used as a basis for allocation of the Conservation Zone, Environmental Protection Zone and Habitat Protection Overlay in the RPS. This mapping is an early, simpler and more robust version of the Common Nature Conservation Classification System and the SEQ Biodiversity Assessment Mapping Methodology (BAMM). Importantly, Redland City is, as far as we are aware, the only City in SEQ to have fully integrated such "conservation priority" mapping into its IPA Planning Scheme.

6.3 Land Tenure

In 2005, Redland City Council was responsible for 10,384 ha of remnant and non-remnant vegetation, representing approximately 28 percent in Redlands (Chenoweth, 2006). Of this total two-thirds of is present on NSI (6624 ha). This total includes vegetation on both freehold and leased land (Figure 9).



* includes vegetation unassigned to properties

Figure 9. Area (ha) of land under Council responsibility including freehold and leased land.

Redland City Council owns 1,379 ha of remnant vegetation and 353 ha of non-remnant vegetation (total 1,723 ha out of 37,386 ha) as freehold land. This equates to 4.7 percent of remnant vegetation and 4.3 percent of non-remnant vegetation remaining in 2005 (overall total 4.6 percent).

However, the proportion and area of each regional ecosystem under Council tenure is disproportionate, and some naturally rare vegetation communities are not represented. There are five regional ecosystems not presently represented in Council tenure which will be addressed in future acquisitions:

- 12.9-10.17 - Open forest complex with White mahogany, grey gum, broad-leaved ironbark on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.17a – Brush-box dominated open forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.19a – Red iron bark dominated open forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.11.10 – Vine forest ± hoop pine on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
- 12.3.11 - Broad-leaved ironbark dominated open forest on alluvial plains.

6.4 Statutory Protection

6.4.1 South-East Queensland Regional Plan 2005 – 2026 (Regional Plan)

The primary purpose of the Regional Plan is to provide a sustainable growth management strategy for South-East Queensland (SEQ) to the year 2026. SEQ is recognised as Australia's fastest growing region, therefore the Regional Plan provides a sustainable growth management strategy that encompasses protecting and enhancing the region's natural environment, biodiversity and natural resources.

The Regional Plan has been prepared in accordance with section 2.5A of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA). The Regional Plan is a statutory instrument under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, and is also the planning instrument under the IPA. It has a direct effect in its own right and indirect effect through the amendment and alignment of local government

planning schemes and state plans and policies. The Regional Plan outlines the desired outcomes for the natural environment including desired regional outcome 2 and principles to achieve these outcomes:

- a) 2.1 Biodiversity – Conserve and manage the region’s biodiversity values and maintain supporting ecological processes.
- b) 2.2 Koala conservation – Assist the survival of koalas in SEQ by protecting identified koala habitat areas and adopting conservation measures to reduce conflict between urban development and koalas.
- c) 2.3 Atmosphere – Manage urban settlement and the use of transport, industry, energy and natural resources to minimise adverse impacts on the atmosphere.
- d) 2.4 Managing the coast – Protect and maintain the region’s coast, including the foreshore, coastal wetlands, dunes, marine ecosystems and coastal marine waters.

The Regional Plan instructs that local government will prepare local nature conservation strategies that identify local biodiversity values, including terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, ecological corridors and threatening processes. This also instructs that local government will set local targets and performance indicators that have the capacity to be integrated with State of Region reporting.

6.4.2 Integrated Planning Act 1997 (IPA)

The IPA forms the foundation of Queensland’s planning and development assessment legislation. The purpose of IPA is to balance community well-being, economic development and the protection of the natural environment by providing a framework for managing growth and change within the State. IPA planning schemes have been prepared by local governments to manage growth and change in the Redland’s. IPA planning scheme outlines the development outcomes sought for local government area by:

- a) Allocating land for different uses.
- b) Indicating the location and nature of major infrastructure.
- c) Identifying areas or places that constrain the use of land due to environmental value or adverse effects on development.
- d) Identifying the kind of development that requires approval.

Desired Environmental Outcomes (DEOs) state what the planning scheme seeks to achieve including a broad range of issues such as community needs, economic activity and nature conservation.

6.4.3 State Coastal Management Plan – Queensland’s Coastal Policy & South-East Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan 2006

The State Coastal Management Plan (State Coastal Plan) describes how the coastal zone is to be managed. As a statutory instrument it has statutory effect under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* and guides relevant decisions by the State and local governments, and the Planning and Environment Court. The South-East Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan (SEQ Coastal Plan) describes how the coastal zone within the South-East Queensland (SEQ) region is to be managed and provides direction for implementing the State Coastal Management Plan – Queensland’s Coastal Policy and the SEQ Regional Plan.

The SEQ Coastal Plan identifies, protects and manages the important coastal resources and values through regional policies, a key coastal site, resource maps, the coastal management district and coastal building lines. State Coastal Policy 2.8 indicates policies for conserving nature, including:

- a) 2.8.1 Areas of State Significance (natural resources) - aligns with DEO2 of SEQ Regional Plan. This includes maintenance, restoration and protection of significant coastal wetlands (Moreton Bay), coastal dunes of North Stradbroke Island and endangered regional ecosystems.

- b) 2.8.2 Coastal Wetlands - outlines protection and maintenance of SEQ's coastal wetlands including Carbrook wetlands and wetland complexes within and adjacent to the southern Moreton Bay Islands.
- c) 2.8.3 Biodiversity – outlines the key issues effecting ecological and ecosystem functioning such as the loss, fragmentation and degradation of coastal resources including; riparian vegetation, coastal wetlands, shorebird habitat, fish habitat and fish migratory pathways, marine species habitat, and benthic communities.

6.4.4 Redland Planning Scheme (RPS)

The Redland Planning Scheme (enacted 30 March 2006) provides a framework for managing development in a way that advances the purpose of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA). This can be achieved by identifying exempt development, self-assessable development and assessable development (code or impact). It also identifies outcomes such as Desired Environmental Outcomes (DEO), overall outcomes for a code, specific outcomes for assessable development and acceptable solutions for self-assessable development.

The current RPS introduced significant new initiatives to improve habitat protection in planning, such as: extensive Conservation and Environmental Protection zones, habitat protection overlays and waterway protection and ecological impact policies. The RPS can achieve protection of environmental values through various mechanisms including nomination of land use through zoning. Some 8866 ha of land within the City is currently zoned as conservation, of which 70 percent is located on the foreshores (mainly NSI). Maps of zoning are shown in Appendix 19.

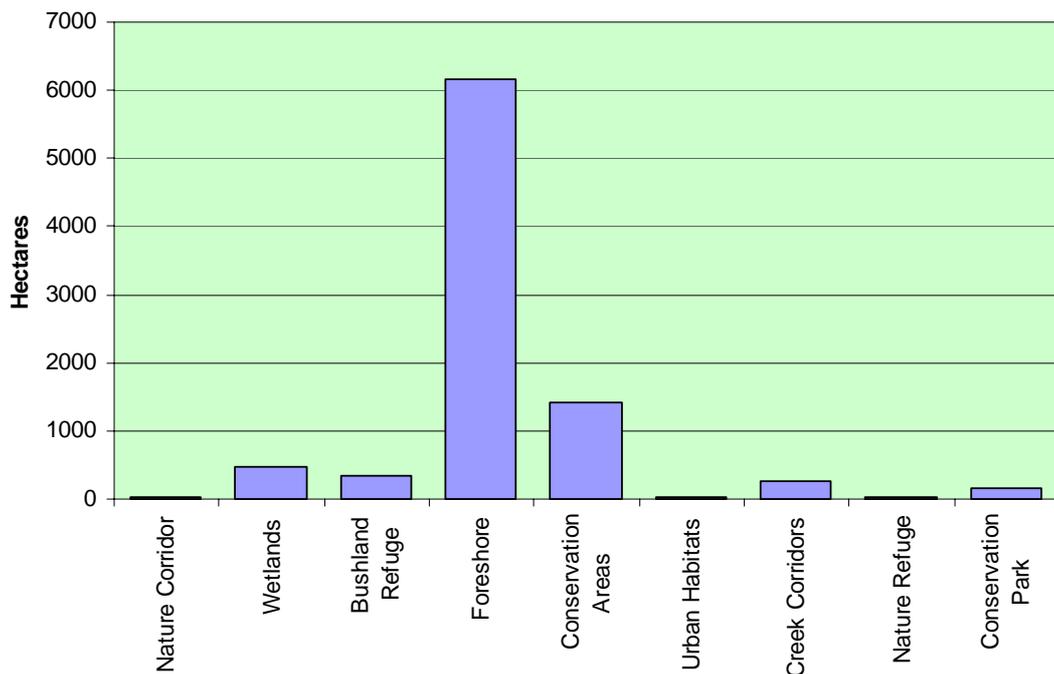


Figure 10. The area (ha) of land zoned as conservation under the current Redland Planning Scheme.

There is high percentage of remnant vegetation covered by the Conservation and Environmental Protection zoning (Figure 11), and although both Closed Forest and Wetland vegetation types are under represented within Council ownership, the zoning of these vegetation types recognises their value and gives weight to their protection (Chenoweth, 2006). Ensuring that land currently zoned as conservation and environmental protection remains protected in future years will be important to ensuring that habitat is retained.

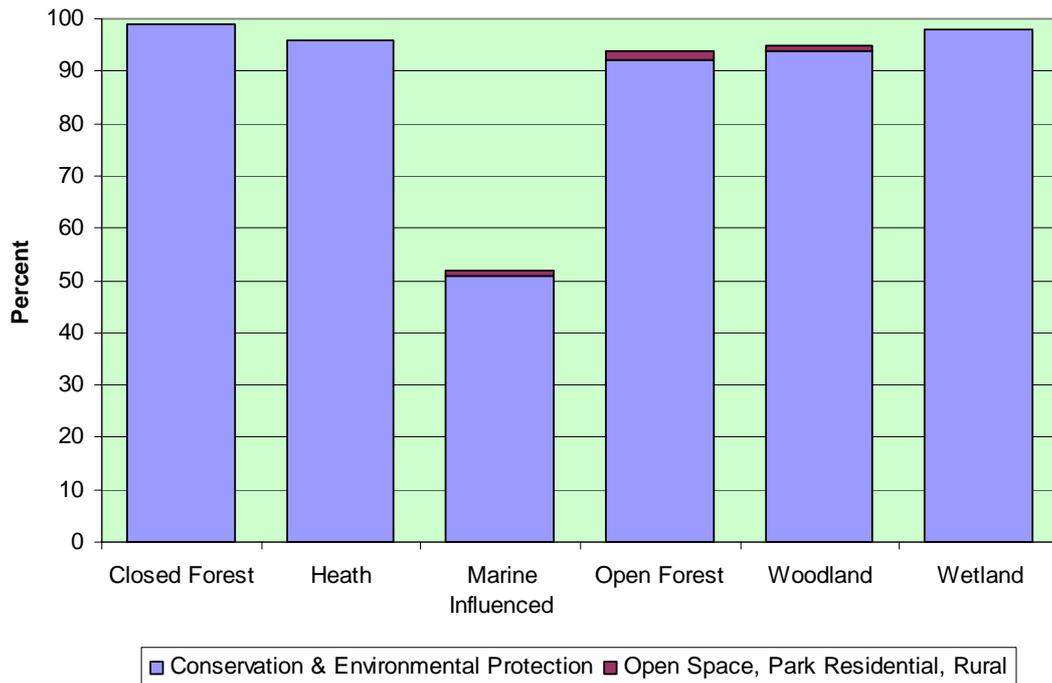


Figure 11. Proportion of existing vegetation types protected under the Redland Planning Scheme (source: Chenoweth, 2006).

The RPS underlies the principles associated with the protection of biodiversity, and forms the backbone of the Biodiversity Strategy. Section 4.8.1 Principles and Purposes of Habitat Protection, Management and Enhancement, sub-section (3) recognises eleven broad principles:

Principle 1: In order to protect biodiversity, all the important habitat types in the Shire must be protected and managed not just the ones that are easiest to protect or that we most like.

Principle 2: In Redland Shire we protect and manage habitat areas for all the species present and, where information is available, act to the benefit of individual species where possible.

Principle 3: The more like natural bush, the greater the habitat value of an area. Management should aim for complex, diverse, multi-layered bush with understorey that closely approximates that which existed prior to European settlement.

Principle 4: Our first priority is to protect and manage the habitat we have because once it is lost it is gone for good.

Principle 5: Many cleared areas provide some habitat and freedom of movement for native animals, which can be essential for their survival. These values must be recognised, managed and enhanced if wildlife is to be protected in Redlands.

Principle 6: In replacing habitat, allow the bush to regenerate naturally wherever possible and where replanting is required, provide clear guidance regarding appropriate standards for replanting work.

Principle 7: In addition to managing 'generalised' habitats for wildlife, the local government must address the specific survival needs of some species of concern and some ecosystems and some areas of concern.

Principle 8: Core habitat areas must be protected and maintained as 'reservoirs' and sanctuaries for wildlife in the network of habitat across the landscape.

Principle 9: Patches of bushland must be protected, managed and enhanced for their value as habitat, particularly those in lowland areas that function as 'nodes' in the network of habitat and corridors across the landscape.

Principle 10: A web of wildlife corridors and linkages must be maintained and established to allow wildlife to move across the landscape and in particular between habitats.

Principle 11: Barriers to wildlife movement must be identified and managed preferably removed wherever possible, to promote safe movement of animals across the landscape and in particular between habitats.

6.4.5 Local Government Act 1993 - Local Laws

The *Local Government Act 1993* provides local governments with discretionary powers to create Local Laws. Redland City Council is responsible for introducing and enforcing Local Laws covering a range of activities that are related to biodiversity protection. A summary of the Local Laws objectives include:

- a) Local Law 2: Keeping and Control of Animals – to protect the community against the risk of injury and damage, ensure that animals do not create a nuisance or hazard to health & safety, prevent pollution and other environmental damage resulting from the keeping of animals & protect amenity of the local environment, ensure keepers of animals meet their obligations regarding the keeping of their animals in a way that is consistent with the rights and expectations of the local community.
- b) Local Law 6: Protection of Vegetation – providing appropriate protection for significant vegetation, management of protected vegetation, necessary powers to enforce Vegetation Protection Orders and powers to action reinstatement of vegetation damaged in contravention of the Local Laws.
- c) Local Law 13: Control of Pests – to protect the environment against animal and plant pests for which adequate protection does not exist under other laws.
- d) Local Law 15: Parks & Reserves – provide for establishment of parks and reserves under the Council's control, provide appropriate public access to parks and reserves for active and passive recreation, protect safety of persons using parks and reserves, preserve features of the natural and built environment and other aspects of the amenity of parks and reserves, regulate activities in parks and reserves and ensure appropriate standards of conduct.

6.4.6 Redland City Council Policies

Several Redland City Council policies focus upon the protection and enhancement of vegetation, koalas and biodiversity. The Biodiversity Strategy will align with current Council environmental policies and biodiversity issues, as well addressing the aims and objectives of State and Federal policies and strategies. A list of relevant legislation including strategies, policies and plans are presented in Appendix 20.

6.4.6.1 Environment Policy

The Environmental Policy POL-2644 states that Council is committed to achieving environmentally sustainable development. It aims to manage its operations and development to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs through the protection, enhancement, management and maintenance of the Redland's natural and built environment. This policy relating to biodiversity states that Council is committed to:

1. Protecting, maintaining and enhancing the health of the Shire's public open space, bushland, vegetation and biological diversity.
2. Protecting, maintaining and enhancing the health of the Shire's waterways and coastal zones.
3. Protecting the Shire's natural ecosystems and the amenity and health of the community from the environmental nuisance.

6.4.6.2 Vegetation Enhancement Strategy and Policy (2007)

This Vegetation Enhancement Policy POL-2609 objective states “To provide clear specification for native species revegetation practices undertaken by Council, community, developers, Energex and other stakeholders to improve habitat value and management across the Shire”.

The policy statements related to biodiversity that Council is committed to includes:

1. Retaining, protecting, enhancing and linking remnant bushland areas to maximise their ecological values through improved specification of vegetation standards.
2. The use of 100 percent locally native and/or Australian native species in Council managed lands including streetscape plantings with special management for *Delonix regia* (poincianas).
3. Ensure at least 90 percent of development approvals meet the standards set in the Vegetation Enhancement Strategy through cooperative “off maintenance” assessment of properties by Parks and Conservation and Development Assessment Services.
4. Support ongoing SEQ regional initiatives for assessment and management of vegetation communities
5. Recording and reporting on all rehabilitation and revegetation in the Shire annually.

The Strategy is a Council-approved landscaping document for the Redlands. It aims to implement a co-ordinated approach to enhance corridor linkages between remnant bushland areas while providing shade, shelter and aesthetic value. It recognises three vegetation enhancement areas within the Redlands:

- Habitat Consolidation Areas – areas identified as containing major environmental and conservation values where landscaping and restoration activities areas can contribute to consolidating existing habitat.
- Habitat Linkage Areas – areas providing key linkages between areas of core habitat to promote fauna movement throughout the City.
- Balance Areas – landscaping or restoration activities mainly designed to enhance comfort and amenity of the surrounding environment.

Specifications are provided for species selection for all landscaping or restoration works conducted under the control or approval of Council to promote the proper use of indigenous species. Also weed schedules are included to control the use of weed species within landscaping or restoration projects.

6.4.6.3 Redlands Koala Policy (2008) and Redlands Koala Implementation Strategy 2008

The Koala Conservation and Management Policy and Strategy 2002 aimed to conserve and manage the Redland’s koala population and its health. The policy goal was to maintain the current population of 4000, however population counts in 2005 indicated a decline to 2900. Statement 1.1.2 of this strategy actioned that Council develop a Biodiversity Strategy which would detail the actions required to protect and manage the Redland’s flora and fauna.

Following extensive public consultation at the Koala Summit in 2007, the Redlands Koala Policy (2008) and Implementation Strategy 2008 has been released to address the continued decline in koala numbers in the Koala Coast. It recognises that the koalas within the koala coast are geographically isolated and have been declared as “endangered” by the Council. Protection of the koala and its habitat will be extremely beneficial to the protection of many other plant and animal species. The main objective of the koala policy and strategy is to stop habitat loss. This key objective is complimentary to the policy objectives of the Biodiversity Policy.

6.4.6.4 Environment Charge Acquisition and Management Policy

The Environmental Charge and Acquisition and Management Policy POL-3057 aims to protect environmentally significant land through selective acquisition as part of the broader

strategy of methods for protecting, maintaining and rehabilitating environmental values and biodiversity.

6.4.6.5 Pest Management Plan

Redland City Council has prepared a Pest Management Plan for 2006 - 2010. This plan identifies pests, their status and priority for treatment to prevent the establishment and spread of pests. It also aims to control those species which are already prevalent. Pest Management Plans have been undertaken for Kudzu vine, pig, fox, Senegal tea, feral cats and rabbits. Pests are one of the main threats to biodiversity, and the currently not enough resources are invested in preventing pest invasions.

6.5 Non-statutory Protection

6.5.1 Redland City Council Management Plans

Redland City Council has developed and implemented numerous management plans to manage biodiversity. These are often linked with other areas of environmental management, particularly waterways and land management. An outline of each of these plans is provided below.

6.5.1.1 Land Management Plans

Redland City Council prepares Land Management Plans for state land which it manages under trust and for conservation land over which it has freehold title. These plans identify the flora and fauna, waterways, fire management and heritage issues of the land, along with any other issues of community importance. The plans identify how each of the issues identified during a community consultation process will be managed. Appendix 20 lists management plans developed and implemented by the Redland City Council.

6.5.1.2 Open Space Plans

The Open Space Plan provides a framework for the planning and management of the Redland's open space network. The plan covers all recreation, sporting and conservation open space including the mainland, North Stradbroke Island, Coochiemudlo Island and the Southern Moreton Bay Islands.

6.5.2 Education & Extension Programs

Redland City Council launched the Redlands Indigiscapes Centre in October 1997. The Centre covers 14.5 ha on Runnymede Road at Capalaba and includes:

- Demonstration gardens
- Over a kilometre of walking tracks;
- An information centre and gift shop
- A nursery that provides locally native plant stock
- A meeting / training / events room
- A tea garden.

The demonstration gardens showcase the advantages of using locally native vegetation in urban and rural garden landscaping. The display gardens include: coastal garden, scribbly gum garden, formal garden, wildlife attracting garden, grey gum garden, water-wise garden, rainforest garden, wetland garden and a creek vegetation garden. All of these gardens demonstrate the use of locally indigenous species. The Redlands Indigiscapes Centre also provides office space and facilitates activities of Environmental Education Unit which delivers a number of education and extension programs as well as a number of research projects.

The Environmental Education Unit is divided into seven distinct areas, with each specialising in one of the following areas:

- School Education

- Natural Resources Education
- Wildlife
- Bushcare
- Habitat protection – Your Back Yard Garden Program, Land for Wildlife, Rural Support, Voluntary Conservation Agreements
- Water and Waste Education

6.5.2.1 Bushcare

This program is principally about environmental education and stewardship of natural areas. Apart from making on-ground advances in revegetation of sites, bushcare groups help disperse environmental knowledge and ethics into the surrounding community.

Many members of the Redlands community actively participate in the bushcare program. The bushcare program has been operating for over 10 years, and there are currently 44 bushcare groups supported by Council throughout the mainland and Bay Islands, with over 400 volunteers. Bushcare volunteers dedicate time and resources, with the assistance of Council, to managing and maintaining an area of local bushland which is important to them. This involves tree planting, weeding, rubbish removal and monitoring wildlife and waterways. The bushcare team most importantly educates the bushcare volunteers and the general public about the impacts of weed species on biodiversity and, hence, the importance of using locally native species in the bush and adjacent gardens / properties.

Bushcare Officers also develop and deliver environmental training packages to members of the public and Council. Some such packages are outlined as follows:

- Plant Morphology and Australian Plant Families - This training package was provided for Council, public and bushcare volunteers. The course included theoretical and practical instruction on vegetative and floral morphology and key identifying characteristics of several Australian plant families.
- Site Herbarium course - A program was established to train bush-carers about how to create a herbarium for their bushcare sites. The program included plant specimen selection, storage, drying & pressing, mounting procedures and identification. This was done in order to improve bush carers' knowledge of both weed and native plants.
- Weed Management - This course includes training in the theoretical and practical components of weed management practices, identifying common weeds and formulating weed management plans.

6.5.2.2 Land for Wildlife Program

The Land for Wildlife Program is a voluntary scheme operating in Redlands for the owners of properties that are vegetated with retained or replanted bushland, which is an essential home for local wildlife. It aims to encourage and assist private landholders to provide habitats for native plants and animals on their property, even though the property may be managed primarily for other purposes.

6.5.2.3 Rural Support Program

Redland City Council introduced the Rural Support Program to help landowners manage their property. This program provides education to rural landowners and facilitates access to information and services. The initiative is aimed primarily at landowners who may not consider themselves to be conservationists. In addition to on site advice, participants may receive a grant and/or materials. It supports landholders whose properties either adjoin environmentally significant reserves or are located within identified wildlife corridors. Activities supported include weed identification and control, installation of wildlife, friendly fencing, revegetation and fire management planning.

6.5.2.4 Your Backyard Garden Program

The Your Backyard Garden Program provides advice to urban householders on garden layout, species choice, weeds, pest management, water-wise gardening and the values of existing vegetation including koala food tree and habitat. The initiative targets properties that can contribute to fauna pathways via vegetation corridors. Participating householders receive vouchers for free plants which are then redeemed at Indigiscapes centre. The program commenced in January 2004 and provides urban and non-urban areas with advice on maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in backyards, retaining food and habitat trees, water-wise gardening, weeds, pest management and the use of local native plants.

6.5.2.5 Schools Program

The "Schools Program" has been under way for a number of years now and provides for education of youth through a number of forums, schools program and Indigiscapes holiday program. The number of students engaged in the ISP (Indigiscapes Schools Program) has increased steadily since 2002, with the program providing a great range of activities for students and youth. The success of this program lies in reducing intergenerational transmission of previous environmentally unsustainable ideals and practices.

6.5.2.6 Voluntary Conservation Agreements (VCA)

The Redland's Voluntary Conservation Agreement (VCA) Program offers a very good way to protect land for future generations. The Redlands VCA is being offered to a few, select properties that we have identified as critical in the conservation of habitat corridors for wildlife movement and thus survival. It offers participating land-owners the opportunity to manage their land for conservation while encouraging sustainable economic activities. In return for agreeing to place a covenant on the title of private property and changing the planning zone to conservation or environmental protection, Council will provide the property owner with an annual cash grant to assist in managing the property for conservation, for a 10 year period. Council will also provide the property owner with personal advice on possible management options for the land.

A statutory covenant is a legally binding agreement between the land-owner and Redland City Council. It is registered on the title of the property and clearly states what activities can and cannot be carried out on the land. Most importantly, the covenant is binding on all future owners and ensures that they too must continue your conservation management practices. Council extension officers work with land owners to develop a management plan, including fire and pest management, water quality, revegetation and regeneration of bushland.

6.5.2.7 Wildlife Advice (provided by extension officers)

- Provide specialist advise and direction on fauna management
- Provide specialist advise for policy development
- Provide specialist advise to Council and community on fauna identification, distribution, physiology, behaviour, threats and mitigation measures
- Provide specialist advise on Conservation issues
- Initiate practical conservation measures for wildlife on Council controlled areas
- Responsible for monitoring of conservation reserves and parklands
- Participate in collaborative surveying and monitoring projects
- Co-ordinate research projects with other local governments, universities and community groups
- Liaise and consult regularly with a wide variety of external organisations
- Facilitate the flow of information between Conservation groups, Council, State, Government Departments and wider community
- Play a pivotal role in education schools, community and Council by raising local awareness in wildlife and conservation related issues
- Have extensive local knowledge

- Have established close ties with the community which enables them to be current with emerging issues / threats
- Maintain continuous consultation and liaison with the community on environmental issues
- Co-ordinate the Redlands After-hours Wildlife Ambulance and Wildlife Care Network
 - Data from these groups have directed Council in policies, procedures and development issues
 - It has contributed to the listing of the SE Qld Bioregion koala population as Vulnerable
 - It has helped to identify trends and emerging issues and threats.

7. Assessment of Biodiversity Protection

7.1 Current Levels of Protection

The protection of biodiversity within Redlands is based upon a combination of enforcement of statutory laws (Commonwealth, State and Local), education and extension programs, Redland Planning Scheme (RPS), management plans and partnerships, and private stakeholder's initiatives.

However, threatening pressures continue, which inevitably lead to loss of biodiversity. A re-evaluation of current policies, management plans and planning processes is required to prevent further biodiversity decline. An assessment of the effectiveness of present programs related to biodiversity protection and enhancement are presented in Table 3.

The loss and fragmentation of habitat from development pressure and land use is one of the main threatening processes. This threat is on-going and biodiversity protection will require financial costs, human resources, statutory planning protection, political and public support and determination if biodiversity is to be protected for the long term. Vulnerable and endangered species are initially at most risk, and effective protection is paramount.

7.2 Analysis of Biodiversity Protection

An analysis of the most fundamental issues associated with biodiversity protection in the Redlands is presented, and suggestions of where improvements to protecting biodiversity need to be addressed is shown in Part 2 - Action Plan.

Strengths

- Beautiful coastal location with high biodiversity values despite small size
- Numerous Iconic species such as koalas present within urban environment
- Excellent tourism and recreation industry
- Bay Islands & Moreton Bay on doorstep
- Redlands Planning Scheme – conservation and environmental protection zones
- Excellent Extension and Education programs targeting private landowners
- Land acquisition strategy to protect and manage land for conservation
- Internationally recognised Ramsar wading bird sites on doorstep
- Population growth – expanding economy and prosperity
- Significant cultural heritage values
- Indigenous Traditional Owners values and knowledge of biodiversity

Weaknesses

- Lack of inter-governmental communication
- Lack of Community awareness
- Lack of local and specialised knowledge within Council
- Limited protection of habitat within urban footprint
- Lack of information on location of many threatened species

Opportunities

- Strong Council leadership to maintain existing extent of remnant vegetation throughout the City, not allow mainland to fall below recommended ecological limit of minimum 30 percent
- Increase biodiversity protection on private properties by increasing resources to existing extension programs and incentives
- Enhance habitat functionality on mainland by increasing plantings
- Embracing sustainability initiatives
- Addressing and responding to climate change
- Greater biodiversity knowledge through research for increased protection and management
- Installation of fauna habitat and movement infrastructure
- Increased protection of biodiversity by reviewing Local Laws
- Higher level of inclusion of Traditional Landowners in biodiversity protection
- Excellent eco-tourism and social values

Threats

- Continued habitat clearing and modification despite high levels of conservation and environmental zoning
- Traditional urban development practices modifying landscape and hydrology
- Pollution
- Population growth
- Existing and future roads
- Pests and Weeds
- Lack of funding
- Ability to attract external funding or collaborative research projects
- Potential Rural Precinct
- Climate change

Table 3. Assessment of present protection capacity of Redland City biodiversity values.

Program / Policy	Protection Capacity for Biodiversity Values									Comments - Effectiveness
	Habitat Corridors / Cores	Remnant Vegetation	Threatened REs	EVR Species	Waterways	Wetlands	Ramsar Sites - Waders	Riparian Corridors	Private Land / Urban	
Biodiversity Strategy	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Koala Management Policy	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	Changes required for greater protection of urban koala populations
Vegetation Enhancement Policy	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	Better protection of remnant vegetation required, particularly in urban areas
Environment Policy	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	More protection and rehabilitation of waterways required
Environment Charge Acquisition Policy	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	Excellent for purchasing and managing significant parcels of land Current levy not enough to compete with development in urban areas
Pest Management Plan	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	Too slow to implement – lack of financial and human resources
Redlands Planning Scheme	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High levels of Conservation and Environmental Protection on existing vegetation Part 11 RPS Policy 4 – Ecological Impacts comprehensive Not preventing clearing of vegetation
Local Law - 2 Keeping and Controlling Animals	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	Dogs contributing to koala mortality, dogs disturbance of shorebirds at roost areas in Ramsar sites
Local Law 6 - Protection of Vegetation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Limited powers in urban areas with application of exemptions Vegetation Protection Orders need to be extended in urban footprint to protect significant vegetation
Local Law 13 - Control of Pests	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	Potential for addressing threatening processes that effect biodiversity, presently limited resources restricting Pest Management Plan
Your Back Yard Garden program	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	Excellent program targeting education and protection of biodiversity in urban areas, this program requires increased funding to target greater number of properties
Rural Support program	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	Excellent program targeting education and protection of biodiversity in rural areas, this program requires increased funding to target greater number of properties

Program / Policy	Protection Capacity for Biodiversity Values									Comments - Effectiveness
	Habitat Corridors / Cores	Remnant Vegetation	Threatened REs	EVR Species	Waterways	Wetlands	Ramsar Sites - Waders	Riparian Corridors	Private Land / Urban	
Land for Wildlife	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	Excellent concept but current annual funding limiting project potential
Voluntary Conservation Agreements	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Slow uptake on properties in scheme to date. Property owners not prepared to commit. VCA review required.
Catchment Management Plans	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	Waterways continue to have poor ratings under EHMP, low aquatic biodiversity & poor water quality
Environmental Education - Indigiscapes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Increases biodiversity awareness to public and supports community based biodiversity protection activities and efforts
Environmental Education -Research Projects	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	More biodiversity information / mapping required prior to development
Bushcare groups	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	Excellent work and Council should continue to encourage and support
Biodiversity related Research Projects	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	Limited number of projects to date or availability of knowledge transfer is low due to staff turnover Number of projects can be increased in future by co-ordinated efforts between departments
Schools Program	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Increases biodiversity awareness to pre-school and school aged children
Wildlife	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	Excellent program targeting education, provision of technical advise and protection of wildlife diversity in the City (including Wildlife ambulance and wildlife care network)

3 = Direct contribution to protecting biodiversity values or key focus for programme; 2 = Indirect support – programme increases protection of biodiversity values; 1= Limited to no contribution to protecting biodiversity

8. Addressing relevant Biodiversity Strategies

8.1 National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)

“To protect biological diversity and maintain ecological processes and systems.”

This strategy sets out a strategic approach to improve the level of coordination of the current range of activities in this area; implementing Australia's international obligations; strengthening the practical skills and knowledge of land managers; completing strategies for the management of plant and animal pests, improving management of veterinary chemicals, and conserving native vegetation, including encouraging off-reserve conservation.

Objective 9.1 suggests to develop effective mechanisms for minimising human, pest plant and animal impacts on ecological systems, expand habitats for native species of plants and animals, while maintaining a diverse and healthy economy. The strategy outlines that Government will:

- a) Continue cooperative work, actions and initiatives contained under the Landcare, Save the Bush and Endangered Species Programs and the National Forests Policy Statement
- b) Ensure mechanisms, including legislation, for the protection, conservation and management of flora and fauna reflect ESD principles
- c) Through ANZECC, and in consultation with relevant Ministerial Councils, assess the implications of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the draft National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity
- d) On the basis of this assessment, finalize, implement, monitor, and review the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity
- e) At the Commonwealth level, and following consultation with States and Territories, work towards ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Once it comes into effect, obligations under this Convention would include:
 - Identification and monitoring important components of biological diversity
 - Measures for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation
 - Encouraging integration of the mechanisms for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into decision making processes
 - Reporting on measures taken to implement the convention and their effectiveness.

8.2 National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity (1996)

The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity to which the Queensland Government is a signatory, defines a set of key components that can be used to identify priority areas for biodiversity conservation, including social, economic or scientific importance, and those components of biodiversity not adequately protected in reserves.

The Strategy recognises that:

- a) The conservation of biological diversity provides significant cultural, economic, educational, environmental, scientific and social benefits for all Australians
- b) There is a need for more knowledge and better understanding of Australia's biological diversity
- c) There is a pressing need to strengthen current activities and improve policies, practices and attitudes to achieve conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
- d) We share the earth with many other life forms that have intrinsic value and warrant our respect, whether or not they are of benefit to us

- e) It acknowledges the core objectives of the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development:
 - o To enhance individual and community wellbeing and welfare by following a path of economic development that safeguards the welfare of future generations
 - o To provide for equity within and between generations
 - o To protect biological diversity and maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems.
- f) It accepts the guiding principles of the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development
- g) Decision making processes should effectively integrate both long and short-term economic, environmental, social and equity considerations
- h) Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation
- i) The global dimension of environmental impacts of actions and policies should be recognised and considered
- j) The need to develop a strong, growing and diversified economy which can enhance the capacity for environmental protection should be recognised
- k) The need to maintain and enhance international competitiveness in an environmentally sound manner should be recognised
- l) Cost effective and flexible policy instruments should be adopted, such as improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms
- m) Decisions and actions should provide for broad community involvement on issues which affect them.

The following principles have been adopted as a basis for the Strategy's objectives and actions and should be used as a guide for implementation:

- a) Biological diversity is best conserved in-situ
- b) Although all levels of government have clear responsibility, the cooperation of conservation groups, resource users, indigenous peoples, and the community in general is critical to the conservation of biological diversity
- c) It is vital to anticipate, prevent and attack at source the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity
- d) Processes for and decisions about the allocation and use of Australia's resources should be efficient, equitable and transparent
- e) Lack of full knowledge should not be an excuse for postponing action to conserve biological diversity
- f) The conservation of Australia's biological diversity is affected by international activities and requires actions extending beyond Australia's national jurisdiction
- g) Australians operating beyond our national jurisdiction should respect the principles of conservation and ecologically sustainable use of biological diversity and act in accordance with any relevant national or international laws
- h) Central to the conservation of Australia's biological diversity is the establishment of a comprehensive, representative and adequate system of ecologically viable protected areas integrated with the sympathetic management of all other areas, including agricultural and other resource production systems
- i) The close, traditional association of Australia's indigenous peoples with components of biological diversity should be recognised, as should the desirability of sharing equitably benefits arising from the innovative use of traditional knowledge of biological diversity.

8.3 Regional Nature Conservation Strategy for SEQ 2003 – 2008

Vision for region is:

South-East Queensland's rich biodiversity is better understood, valued and conserved through co-operative processes, so that it thrives and continues to underpin improved ecological, economic, social and cultural well-being, and allows the Indigenous Traditional Owners to continue their living culture until the end of time.

Objectives

The Strategy's objectives are to:

- a) Identify and conserve areas of nature conservation significance within the region, using a consistent methodology
- b) Raise levels of awareness, understanding and commitment to conserving the region's biodiversity
- c) Involve all stakeholders and Indigenous Traditional Owner in co-ordinating, implementing and monitoring the conservation and management of the biodiversity values in areas of nature conservation significance.

Outcomes

Primary outcomes to be achieved by the Strategy include:

- a) Common understanding of the nature and extent of nature conservation significance and biodiversity values
- b) Conservation of biodiversity values in areas of nature conservation significance and in Indigenous Traditional Owner ancestral homeland estates
- c) Improved or maintained conservation status of threatened species and endangered and of-concern ecosystems in the regions
- d) Minimisation of climate change impacts and establishment of a base for adapting to anticipated climate change
- e) Actions to protect, maintain and rehabilitate areas of nature conservation significance area identified, formulated and advanced by stakeholder partnerships involving Indigenous Traditional Owners, individuals, communities, government and non-governmental agencies
- f) Continuing refinement and up-dating of the identification, conservation and management of areas of nature conservation significance
- g) Improved capacity of all land managers to make informed and high-quality decisions about the biodiversity in the region, and thus to reconcile the potential conflict between development and conservation
- h) A comprehensive, adequate and representative system of areas (including parks, reserves and lands under voluntary conservation mechanisms), co-operatively established and managed by local and State land management agencies, Indigenous Traditional Owners and other interested groups
- i) A higher level of community commitment to achieving on-ground results for nature conservation (e.g. through voluntary conservation agreements and the Land for Wildlife program)
- j) A clear strategic direction and strong commitment to identified conservation priorities in the region.

This strategy is currently being reviewed in conjunction with representatives from State agencies, Regional NRM stakeholder groups, Traditional Indigenous Landowners and Local Government Authorities.

Part 2 - Action Plan

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1. Implementation

The Action Plan directs how Council will implement processes to address objectives for the biodiversity strategy. It provides an implementation schedule by providing a range of actions that will work towards addressing many issues impacting on biodiversity.

The action plan identifies a number of key themes within each objective, the actions required to address these themes and the desired outcomes. A timescale and level of priority has been assigned to each action so that issues requiring urgent attention are prioritised. The Council department responsible for implementing the action is listed first, but will consult and involve the other departments listed. An indicative cost provides estimation of the annual or on-going costs associated with implementing the objectives in the action plan.

Three levels of priority have been assigned dependent upon the urgency, current levels of understanding and protection, and Council's ability to address the actions.

Essential - These have been identified as actions that should be **immediately** addressed to protect biodiversity and reverse current trends (within 1 to 3 years). Some issues may have been partially addressed in the past but have been neglected or over-looked, but by not instigating actions will result in short term loss of biodiversity. This includes endangered species and regional ecosystems, several vulnerable iconic species (such as koala, glossy back cockatoo, greater gliders, *Corchorus cunninghamii*); Ramsar listed shorebirds and threatened wetlands. Several locally significant regional ecosystems are so close to extinction within the City that these could be permanently lost immediately unless adequately protected. Sufficient Council resources (staff and finances), Council determination, legislative protection, high levels of stakeholder participation and education will be required if any difference is to be protecting these values.

Highly Desirable - These have been identified as actions that require addressing secondary to high priority actions or on medium timescale (over period of 3 to 5 years). However, some of these actions will be partially addressed as a result of the high priority. This includes management actions of vulnerable and rare species, and of-concern regional ecosystems. This also includes addressing issues such as climate change, sea-level rise, sustainability, offsets and carbon trading, and longer term enhancement activities.

Desirable - These are actions that require addressing when high and medium priority actions have been implemented or over a longer timescale (>5 years). Some of these actions will be influenced by addressing the above actions. This includes management actions of all listed fauna and flora terrestrial and aquatic species and not-of-concern regional ecosystems. It also represents actions that occur over longer periods of time such as re-assessing non-remnant vegetation which may take decades.

It is recognised that the levels of priority assigned to these issues and actions may change over time by changes in factors such as:

- Commonwealth, State and Local species designation
- Commonwealth, State and Local Policy and Legislation
- Regional Ecosystem status
- Redland Planning Scheme zoning and overlays
- Development Applications
- Natural and man-made causes.

2. Monitor & Review

Monitoring the effectiveness of the actions outlined in the strategy is important to gauge the success or failure of the key outcomes of each objective. One of the prime indicators of success will be the review of the indicators of biodiversity within the State of Environment report. The ultimate indicators of success will be no reduction of existing extent of remnant or non-remnant vegetation, loss of regional ecosystems or core species, and rehabilitation of habitat associated with wildlife corridors and aquatic ecosystems.

Monitoring of the Redland's biodiversity status will involve:

- a) Assessment on performance of environmental projects and surveys associated with endangered and vulnerable biodiversity – increased levels of knowledge and management of threatening processes
- b) Increased levels of conservation protection of endangered / vulnerable biodiversity – management strategies, land acquisition, extension and education, planning scheme protection and local laws
- c) Monitoring effectiveness of the Redlands Planning Scheme
- d) Improvement in key indicators outlined in State of Environment report
- e) Assessment of biodiversity condition and effectiveness of management plans, with the opportunity to implement changes on regular basis.

Outcomes that can measure the implementation of the biodiversity strategy include:

- a) Annual progress reports of fauna / flora and regional ecosystems targeted from priority lists
- b) Number of completed faunal / floral surveys and management plans to address threatening processes
- c) Annual calculation of areas under environmental protection from extension programs and land acquisition
- d) Annual updates of the extent of remnant and non-remnant vegetation.

3. Financial Implications

The Council has and continues to contribute substantial funding to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, as outlined on pages 41 & 42. Additional to existing commitments, there are proposed costs relating to specific projects and objectives that require funding or budgetary allocation through capital works as shown in Table 4. Initial costs for 2008/09 budget is \$50,000, whilst on-going additional funding for achieving biodiversity objectives is estimated at \$80,000 per annum.

Indicative financial costs associated with completing the objectives and actions are outlined in the action plan. Most of the objectives outlined in the action plan will be completed in-house by Council Officers at no additional cost.

Table 4. Indicative costs associated with achieving the objectives outlined in the action plan.

Objective	Action	2008/09 Costs	On-going Annual Costs
1.6 Protection of shorebirds roost and feeding sites	Increased public awareness and protection by installation of additional signage and fencing and / or other infrastructure for Ramsar sites	\$50,000	
2.1 Increase extent of remnant vegetation	Annual mapping of non-remnant vegetation to confirm status		\$10,000
2.7 Waterways ecological restoration	Increase aquatic research for in-creek ecological restoration		\$30,000
3.1 Develop a greater understanding of biodiversity issues, values and solutions	Annual funding for biodiversity related projects		\$50,000
Total =		\$50,000	\$80,000

OBJECTIVE 1 - PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT

Protect and effectively manage remnant and non-remnant vegetation (bushland habitat), significant urban vegetation, core species and ecological communities of plants and animals native to Redlands for future generations to enjoy.

The main goal of this objective is the protection and management of remnant and non-remnant vegetation (bushland habitat), significant urban vegetation, core species and ecological communities of fauna and flora native to Redlands. Bushland habitat and wildlife corridors have been identified and mapped as Conservation Management Areas (CMA) in the Environmental Inventory that forms the basis for the Redland's Planning Scheme Bushland Habitat Overlay. This must be protected and managed to retain the large areas of relatively "undisturbed" habitat and the associated species and regional ecosystems, and the movement of fauna throughout Redlands. Protection of bushland habitats will reduce the decline of biodiversity, but management for conservation purposes will be required to prevent habitat degradation.

Significant urban vegetation need to be adequately protected and maintained under Local Law 6 with Vegetation Protection Orders (VPO). In 2005, 24 percent (2100 ha) of vegetation was located within the urban footprint on the mainland, with only 219 ha having VPO and 349 ha with Tree Protection. This vegetation provides important habitat for many core or 'iconic' species (particularly urban koala, flying foxes and gliders). Many areas within the urban footprint are too small or fragmented to be mapped as remnant vegetation (or have no protection under VMA), but protection and re-linking fragmented patches is crucial.

Protection of high conservation value and endangered biodiversity (fauna, flora, regional ecosystems) is fundamental to maintaining biodiversity; however Council resources must be directed at realistic and achievable targets for protecting biodiversity. Conservation of all species, may not be realistic or achievable, Council recognises that protection of locally "significant" and / or "iconic" species, their habitats and corridors, will be most effective in preventing biodiversity decline. Protection of these habitats will ensure the survival of associated species that co-exist in these areas.

Identification and management of threatening processes is fundamental to preventing loss. On-going research and education is important to understanding the geographic range and demographics of biodiversity ie. we must understand where it is and how many there are in order to better protect and manage.

Key Themes

- Maintain or improve existing extent of remnant and non-remnant vegetation
- Protect all aquatic habitats, wetlands and coastal environment
- Minimise loss of core species
- Identify and manage the processes that threaten core fauna and flora
- Identify and protect Indigenous Traditional Landowner's cultural and biodiversity values
- Disseminate information and provide advice to Council, landholders & developers on biodiversity protection and management.

Key Actions

- Identify extent, condition, threatening processes and pressures on Critically Endangered / Endangered / Vulnerable / Rare fauna and flora species, Endangered / Of-concern Regional Ecosystems and land zones, Iconic Species, Wetlands / Waterways / Foreshores and Locally Significant Priority Taxa
- Develop management plans to protect against threatening processes

- Prioritise strategies for land acquisition, urban and rural extension projects
- Ensure implementation of Commonwealth and State legislation
- Ensure Redland Planning Scheme adequately protects identified species and ecosystems, through the assessment of development proposals
- Ensure Local Laws adequately protect biodiversity
- Regular update of Environmental Inventory and Vegetation Mapping as new information is obtained
- Ensure development assessment adequately protects endangered / vulnerable species and endangered / of-concern regional ecosystems highlighted from research to ensure future protection, and prioritise biodiversity and greenspace values as top priority during development assessments
- Ensure “biodiversity aware” and sustainable development through the development assessment process
- Using information from research and surveying that confirm biodiversity values for endangered / iconic species, these areas are given Conservation Zoning and / or Environmental Protection zoning, and environmental inventory up-dated
- Ensure current and future faunal infrastructure is compatible with biodiversity conservation and management, and increase budget for fauna infrastructure in capital works projects
- Overlay Bushland and Habitat Corridor Plan 2004 mapping over current infrastructure planning to identify future conflicts between habitat crossings and developments – develop greenspace corridor plan
- Ensure adequate environmental assessments and consultation with Environmental Management during assessment process prior to commencement of works
- Ensure vegetation is considered as long-term environmental assets and protected for long-term, particularly tree-hollows
- Assessment of the functionality of waterways to ensure correct and appropriate aquatic infrastructure is used i.e. fishways / culverts – ensure prior environmental assessments and consultation
- Develop long-term management strategies to ensure protection and survival, and to reduce local extinctions (100 years +).

Key Outcomes

- Maintain all remaining remnant vegetation (30 percent) on the mainland
- Maintain all existing remnant and non-remnant vegetation on North Stradbroke Island
- Maintain all existing conservation and environmental protection zoned vegetation on Southern Moreton Bay Islands
- Maintain all 39 regional ecosystems
- Effective faunal movements by protection of wildlife corridors
- Threatening processes to core species are identified and managed
- Keeping animals and plants, and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems viable for future generations to enjoy.

Objective 1	Action	Outcome	Time Scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
1.1 Maintain and protect existing extent of vegetation (including each remnant / non-remnant, riparian, wetlands and non-woody groundcover)	1.1.1 Prevent clearing of remnant or non-remnant habitat by implementing the existing provisions of the RPS	Retention of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining 30 percent of remnant vegetation on the mainland All vegetation on North Stradbroke Island All conservation zoned habitat on SMBI 	Immediate	Planning & Policy Development Assessment	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.1.2 Development to occur only within current Urban Footprint or previously cleared rural landscape that has been appropriately zoned	Balance future residential or industrial development without preventing development	On-going		
1.2 Co-ordinated response and increased awareness of threatened biodiversity within Council	1.2.1 Establish Biodiversity Working Group within Council	Tasked with ensuring actions of biodiversity strategy are completed Lists of fauna / flora and regional ecosystems prioritised for research for protection and management	1-3 years	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.2.2 Conduct regular meetings within Council to disseminate information & exchange ideas	Formalise survey techniques & information collation	1-3 years		
		Formalise responsibilities & timeframe for implementing action plan	1-3 years		
	1.2.3 Locate, ground truth and map Endangered / Vulnerable fauna & flora	Updated Flora / Fauna listing and mapping that can be used to assist EM with Management Plans for biodiversity protection	On-going		
	1.2.4 Identify areas of threatened biodiversity ecosystems including wetlands	Priority ecosystems list on public and private land	On-going		
1.2.5 Prioritise and develop management plans to ensure long-term survival of Iconic Species	Management plans for the protection and conservation of Redlands Iconic Species	On-going			
1.3 Improve or at least maintain existing extent of vulnerable Regional Ecosystems	1.3.1 Update and refine mapping of Endangered / Of-concern and locally vulnerable regional ecosystems	Priority Endangered / Of-concern Regional Ecosystems property list for protection of at least 4 percent of pre-clear extant	1-3 years	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.3.2 Ecological surveys of properties mapped as endangered / of-concern Regional Ecosystem to assess level accuracy	Ground truthing of properties – report to Queensland Herbarium if amendments are required	On-going	Land Use Planning	
	1.3.3 Using Prioritised Regional Ecosystem property list ensure conservation protection on these properties using extension programs, land acquisition, planning scheme, research projects	Increased area of endangered / of-concern RE & associated biodiversity having conservation and environmental protection zoning	On-going		

Objective 1	Action	Outcome	Time Scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
1.4 Increase levels of future biodiversity protection	Identify and prioritise threatening processes and develop local management plans for endangered & vulnerable species	Develop management action plan that will prevent the further degradation of biodiversity values	On-going	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
1.5 Recognise Indigenous Traditional Landowners cultural and biodiversity values	Consultation with Indigenous Traditional Landowners for input into protection of Redland's biodiversity	Incorporate Indigenous Traditional Landowners knowledge into biodiversity management	On-going	Environmental Management Social Planning	Absorbed in existing positions
1.6 Increases public awareness and protection of Ramsar listed shorebirds roost and feeding sites	1.6.1 Collaborative effort between EPA and Council to map roost and feeding sites & identification of specific threatening processes	Local Shorebird Management Plan to address issues to protect shorebird roost sites	1-3 years	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.6.2 Identify areas along shoreline for creation of artificial roost sites	Creation of artificial roost sites & enhancement of eco-tourism industry by ensuring long-term protection Compensatory shorebird habitat provided prior to loss or degradation of existing shorebird habitat where development and activities have the potential to adversely impact on critical shorebird roost sites	> 5 years	EPA / QPWS Qld Wader Studies Group	
	1.6.3 Installation of signage and fencing and / or other infrastructure for site protection and / or facilitation of visitor access	Increased level of protection through environmental education and public awareness, prevention of public access to most sensitive areas	3-5 years		2008/09 \$50,000
	1.6.4 Assist Qld Waders Study Group in GIS mapping of Ramsar sites along Redland's coastline	Data incorporated in RSC fauna database – used to assess changes in shorebird populations and amend RPS as required	3-5 years		2008/09 \$2,000
1.7 Protection of wetlands	Identify and prioritise threatening processes and develop long term management plans for wetlands not previously investigated	Long term protection of wetlands and associated biodiversity by effective management of threatening processes	3-5 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
		Increased area and effectiveness of buffer zones around wetlands using Waterway & Wetland Code in RPS	3-5 years		
		Increased buffering area for protection of foreshores, including sand dunes, mangroves using Waterway & Wetland Code in RPS	3-5 years		
1.8 Protection of waterways	1.8.1 Establish an annual local monitoring program of freshwater waterways health	Local waterways health monitoring annual assessment to compliment and expand Ecosystem Health Monitoring Program	On-going	Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.8.2 Increase public awareness and participation in protecting waterways on private land	Waterways extension program to provide advise and assistance for private landowners			

Objective 1	Action	Outcome	Time Scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
	1.8.3 Increase number of automatic water testing equipment	All major creek systems monitored for water quality, particularly to ensure rehabilitation works are effective at improving water quality Water quality data acquired to check compliance with ANZECC guidelines	5-10 years		
	1.8.4 Use of artificial wetlands for nutrient removal from treatment plants	Increased area of wetlands to improve water quality, flood prevention, habitat refuge	>5 years		
1.9 Update vegetation & wildlife corridors	Review Environmental Inventory for Redland Planning Scheme	Updated vegetation mapping, environmental inventory and biodiversity assessment including NSI, SMBI Areas of high biodiversity that are not presently endangered identified for future protection	Every 5 years Within 5 years	Environmental Management Land Use Planning	Absorbed in existing positions
1.10 Protection of habitat hollows	Mapping of hollows and species identification that use the hollows and develop as overlay for Red-e-map	Protection of individual trees that provide critical roost sites and nesting habitat for hollow dependent fauna – listed as significant vegetation	On-going	Environmental Management Environmental Education IT	Absorbed in existing positions
1.11 Collection & dissemination of biodiversity information	Establish internet site for biodiversity related database for surveys and GIS products	Surveying information & data collation Information exchange – biodiversity advise, weed / pest advise Provision of up-to-date ecological and planning scheme mapping	1-3 years 1-3 years 1-3 years	Environmental Management Environmental Education Communication	Absorbed in existing positions
1.12 Increased level of co-operation and information exchange between Council departments	Monthly information exchange between Council departments to ensure best environmental outcomes	Increased level of communications between Land Use Planning, Development Assessment, Environmental Management, Infrastructure, Project Delivery Group, Redland Waste & Water, Environmental Education Unit and Conservation	On-going	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
1.13 Increased level of co-operation and information exchange between Local Governments and State departments	Meetings between Local Governments and State Government on biodiversity related issues	Increased level of co-operation and communication between Local Governments and State Agencies for biodiversity and conservation related issues	On-going	Environmental Management Government Departments Local Councils	Absorbed in existing positions
1.14 Updated land purchase for conservation purposes	1.14.1 Continual review of Land Acquisition watchlist	Updated land acquisition watchlist with properties identified from updated City vegetation & biodiversity assessment including NSI & SMBI	On-going	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.14.2 Develop priority watchlist of	List of properties identified that have Endangered &	On-going		

Objective 1	Action	Outcome	Time Scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
	properties with Regional Ecosystems	Of-concern Regional Ecosystem status			
1.15 Increased levels of biodiversity protection on private land	1.15.1 Expand existing Environmental Extension programs	More private properties within Urban and Rural footprint targeted for assistance with environmental conservation – increased area under protection	1-3 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
		Property based biodiversity assessments – surveying information collated in database & monitored over time	1-3 years	Environmental Education	
	1.15.2 More flexible financial incentives for private land owners that wish to protect biodiversity values on their properties	Promote VCA Financial reward scheme for private land owners to retain, protect and enhance biodiversity on their properties – properties audited and offered Council rebate	On-going		
1.16 Increase levels of biodiversity protection through Council Policy and Local Laws	1.16.1 Review current Local Laws relevant to biodiversity values	Ensure adequate level of legislative protection and enforcement on public land and private properties	Within 3 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
		Increase quantity of urban vegetation protection using Vegetation Protection Orders on private and freehold land		Land Use Planning	
	1.16.2 Ensure adequate biodiversity protection in Sustainable Policy	Legislation to protect local endangered biodiversity values i.e. Endangered / Of-concern RE or presence of E / V / R / iconic species	Within 3 years		
		Ensure Council legislation addresses State and Commonwealth legislation for biodiversity protection	Within 3 years		
1.17 Update and refine Redland Planning Scheme to protect biodiversity	Review Redland Planning Scheme as new biodiversity information becomes available	More accurate conservation and environmental protection from surveying and research projects	On-going	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
		Amendments to Planning Scheme on regular basis to protect biodiversity – conservation zoning to be placed upon areas identified as 'high biodiversity value'	On-going	Land Use Planning	
		Strengthen protection of koala habitat trees by adopting State Koala Policy Criteria 1 & 2 for uncommitted development	On-going		
1.18 Increased external funding for biodiversity protection	Seek external / in-kind funding for biodiversity projects	Increased number and scope of biodiversity related projects	On-going	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
1.19 Review of fauna infrastructure	Assess effectiveness of fauna infrastructure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fauna Overpasses / Underpasses ▪ Fish ways ▪ Roost sites ▪ Signage ▪ Speed restrictions 	Develop a "Green Corridor" plan for the upgrade and installation of fauna infrastructure in prioritised areas such as road crossings to facilitate koala and other animal movements	3-5 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
				Environmental Education	

Objective 1	Action	Outcome	Time Scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
	▪ Lighting				
1.20 Implement recommendations of under-grounding powerlines study	1.20.1 Develop exotic streetscape tree planting replacement scheme	Increase proportion of native streetscape trees for native biodiversity, particularly koala feed / living trees in urban areas	3-5 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.20.2 Consultation with Energex for co-ordinated approach to replacement and future planting, and management of individual trees as per MOU	Ensure footpaths wide enough to accommodate native tree species – future growth an root systems	3-5 years		
1.21 Mandatory fauna infrastructure	1.21.1 Service Level Agreements (SLA) between Infrastructure Planning, Land Use Planning & Environmental Management to ensure infrastructure planning takes into consideration biodiversity values	Ensure fauna infrastructure is mandatory planning requirement for all new developments, expansions, road works	1-3 years	Environmental Management Infrastructure Planning Project Delivery	Absorbed in existing positions
	1.21.2 Increase Council awareness of ecological implications of development and construction activities	More eco-friendly development designs and construction techniques	1-3 years		

OBJECTIVE 2 - REHABILITATION

Regenerate and restore native vegetation, wildlife corridors, and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that have been degraded or lost ecological function back to a condition of good health.

A range of land uses has degraded ecosystems and has left many habitats in the Redlands at threat from impacts associated with isolation and fragmentation, weed and pest invasion, adverse land uses, altered nutrient and hydraulic cycles, inappropriate fire regimes, loss of species and subsequent losses of symbiotic relationships. Targeted ecological rehabilitation actions are required to reverse threatening impacts. Ecological rehabilitation actions will promote the recovery of ecologically sustainable landscapes and healthy waterways, which ultimately benefits commercial land users, rural industries and recreational activities by buffering ecosystems against threatening processes. Rehabilitation will serve to repair wildlife habitats and corridors, improve aesthetic qualities and provide employment opportunities.

One main target is to increase the amount of remnant vegetation on the mainland to at least the quantity present in 2001 by 2031. This means that approximately 1600 ha of existing non-remnant vegetation requires protection to allow to achieve remnant status and new plantings on public and private land are identified for revegetation and appropriately protected (total of 8% of mainland to be re-classified as remnant vegetation by 2031). This would address the SEQ NRM Resource Condition Target to address the SEQ Regional Plan's desired regional outcome for at least 35 percent remnant vegetation cover.

Key Themes

- To reverse biodiversity decline in core species, bushland habitats and the restoration of wildlife corridors
- To prevent decline in koala population, promote restoration of koala habitat, health and increase numbers
- To reduce threatening processes and improve biodiversity health
- To respond to potential climate change for core species
- To implement sustainable management practises.

Key Actions

- Rehabilitation of corridors, riparian vegetation, wetlands and Endangered / Of-concern Regional Ecosystems
- Identify and prioritise threatening processes to waterways, riparian areas, wetlands and coastal areas and undertake appropriate rehabilitation projects
- Five yearly confirmation of non-remnant ecosystems to check status, re-classify to remnant if eligible and protect under RPS
- Regular review and update of RPS to include new areas for Conservation zoning from surveying and research on "significant" species and ecosystems
- Increase co-operation between Council Departments through Service Level Agreements (SLA)
- Support and encourage Sustainability Strategy
- Support and encourage offset & carbon trading initiatives
- Improved infrastructure and design to protect and enhance biodiversity

- Increased biodiversity awareness by educating engineers, infrastructure planners
- Assess current effectiveness of fauna infrastructure and implement corrective actions to prevent further decline in biodiversity from anthropogenic threats such as vehicles, boats, walkways
- Increase proportion of native trees in Council ownership and implement tree replacement, including koala habitat trees native to Redlands
- Enhance the condition of ecosystems and increase the extent of native vegetation cover through targeted ecological restoration works and development of appropriate planning controls
- Ensure development approved conditions require rehabilitation where appropriate
- Encourage appropriate ecologically sensitive development
- Achieve appropriate domestic and pest animal management which is compatible with biodiversity conservation and management
- Enhance effectiveness of existing programs directed at private property stakeholders by supporting extension programs such as Your Backyard Garden, Rural Support and Land for Wildlife
- Develop new initiatives to target biodiversity on properties in urban areas, particularly to assist urban koala populations – network connection plan to link fragmented vegetation in urban areas and increase levels of native vegetation
- Lobby State and Federal Governments to increase levels of legislative protection for urban koala populations
- Address long-term issues such as climate change and sea-level rise, which will potentially result in loss of habitat including shorebird roost & feeding sites, coastal wetlands and land zones, and biodiversity associated with habitat loss.

Key Outcomes

- Increased extent of remnant vegetation on mainland by at least 1600 ha by 2031 (by protection of existing non-remnant vegetation, re-growth and new plantings)
- Ensure wildlife corridors are effective
- Improve and maintain waterway health
- Address future global impacts such as climate change on biodiversity
- Increase private stake-holders responsibility in restoration of functional ecosystems.

Objective 2	Action	Outcome	Time scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
2.1 Increase protection of existing non-remnant re-growth vegetation by 2026	2.1.1 Annual mapping of non-remnant vegetation to confirm status	Contributes towards increasing the extent of remnant vegetation by at least 1600 ha	2026	RSC	Absorbed in existing positions
	2.1.2 Ensure budgetary process allows for expenditure for annual mapping	Adequate consultant fees for mapping	On-going	Environmental Management	Consultant costs \$10,000 / annum
	2.1.3 Rezoning of non-remnant RE as conservation or environmental protection that has minimal protection and under potential threat	Higher protection of non-remnant vegetation that will achieve RE status in future	On-going	Land Use Planning	Absorbed in existing positions
2.1 Identify specific threats to E/V/R species	Risk assessment of threatening processes to prioritise actions required to protect biodiversity as outlined in fauna / flora management plans	Recommendations to address specific threatening processes for E/V/R, iconic species, locally significant species and endangered regional ecosystems	Ongoing	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
2.2 Reduce threatening processes due to pests	2.2.1 Implement Pest Management Plan (PMP)	Reduction in effects of pest species on native biodiversity	Ongoing	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	2.2.2 Review PMP success	Implement any changes required to ensure PMP is working properly	On-going		
	2.2.3 Expand PMP to incorporate more species as more information becomes available	Expanded PMP to include waterways exotic fish & aquatic plants	On-going		
2.4 Implement recommendations for improved habitat	Implement guidelines for improvement in vegetation outlined in Vegetation Enhancement Policy and Strategy 2007	Increased areas of native habitat, and removal of exotic species	Every 5 years	Environmental Management Environmental Education Parks and Conservation	Absorbed in existing positions
2.5 Increase habitat by re-vegetation programs	2.5.1 Re-vegetate previously cleared habitat via development approval conditions where necessary and appropriate	No net loss of vegetation during development	Immediate	Environmental Management	Annual Maintenance and Waterway contributions from Environment Acquisition Charge
	2.5.2 Re-vegetate targeted endangered Regional Ecosystems – identify vegetation required / propagate at nursery / re-plant	No net loss of endangered and locally significant REs leading to eventual increase in remnant vegetation	Immediate	Environmental Education Land Use Planning	
	2.5.3 Re-vegetation of identified cleared wildlife corridors	Increase effectiveness of habitat corridors as outlined in Vegetation Enhancement Policy POL-2609	Immediate		
	2.5.4 Explore options to re-vegetate brown field sites (land fill sites) to previous ecosystem by identifying landzone and pre-clear vegetation	Long-term re-establishment of previous Regional Ecosystems	5–10 years		

Objective 2	Action	Outcome	Time scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
	2.5.5 Explore options to re-soil and re-vegetate unused public & private quarries to previous regional ecosystem	Long-term re-establishment of vegetation to original Regional Ecosystems – eventual increased area of remnant vegetation	10-100 years		
	2.5.6 Targeted extension programs to assist restoration of private properties identified in regional ecosystem restoration program	Increased area of protection of remnant vegetation	On-going		
	2.5.7 Provide training in native plant and animal identification, weed control, bush regeneration, and habitat and threatened species management to bushcare volunteers and private stakeholders	Increased levels of understanding of stakeholders knowledge in protecting and enhancing biodiversity	On-going		Absorbed in existing positions
	2.5.8 Bushcare groups to provide detailed mapping and annual assessment of sites to Council	Area of land revegetated and quantity of weed removal known – effectiveness of bushcare assessed	On-going		Absorbed in existing positions
2.6 Restoration of hollow dependent / using species habitats	2.6.1 Identify areas where natural hollows have been removed by development on Council land	Replacement by using constructed boxes where natural hollows have been removed – no net loss of critical habitat	On-going	Environmental Management	Minor costs dependent upon numbers
	2.6.2 Development Approval process ensures that development on private land must identify hollows (environmental assessment), take actions to not disturb habitat hollows or replace with constructed boxes	Protection of hollow dependent / using species	On-going	Environmental Education Development Assessment	
2.7 Waterways ecological restoration	2.7.1 Identification and removal of anthropogenic fish barriers & restrictions	Effective migration of fish along waterways	On-going	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	2.7.2 Review of effectiveness of fish-ways / ladders / culverts	Effective migration of fish along waterways	On-going		
	2.7.3 Continued support of riparian restoration programs	Enhanced waterway health	On-going		
	2.7.4 Increase aquatic research for in-creek ecological restoration	Increased understanding of waterways ecology and enhanced management options	On-going		In-creek ecological restoration research \$30,000 per annum
	2.7.5 Establish buffer zones for minor drainage lines in Redland Planning Scheme	Increased waterway protection by increasing areas of buffering around minor drainage lines that lead into creeks	3-5 years	Land Use Planning	
2.8 Reduce impacts of pollution on biodiversity values	2.8.1 Support initiatives for reduction in pollution - target public & private industry with educational information	Lowered impacts of air, water, noise pollution upon biodiversity both in short and long-term	3-5 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	2.8.2 Continued support for local	Increased education of protecting biodiversity by	3-5 years	Environmental Education	

Objective 2	Action	Outcome	Time scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
	environmental awards	reducing impacts of environmental pollution		Pollution Prevention	
2.9 Enhancement of koala habitat	Replacement of exotic streetscape trees with appropriate natives, particularly in urban suburbs	Increase streetscape native trees to levels recommended in Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 and Management Program 2006-2016, and Redland Planning Scheme	3-5 years	Environmental Management	Annual levy from Environment Acquisition Charge
2.10 Increased community awareness along Council walking and bike tracks	Increase signage along Council owned lands to increase levels of biodiversity education and awareness	Increase community awareness of biodiversity within conservation areas including walking tracks and bikeways	3-5 years	Environmental Management Infrastructure Planning	Minor annual budget
2.11 Support Sustainability Strategy & Policy	2.11.1 Implement actions to ensure the long-term survival of species against sea-level rises, global warming, ozone depletion	Council environmental policies and management decisions to address issues of sustainability to reduce impacts of anthropogenic affects on biodiversity	3-5 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	2.11.2 Support private & public sustainable development initiatives	Increased awareness of sustainability and environmental issues surrounding global environmental issues	3-5 years		
2.12 Support Habitat / Biodiversity Offset & Carbon Trading Strategy	2.12.1 Support habitat or biodiversity off-set & carbon trading initiatives to encourage Council & private development to invest in carbon trading and offsets for environmental purposes	Council set targets to become carbon neutral – offset planting against Council carbon emissions. Carbon audit of Council related activities.	3-5 years	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	2.12.2 Purchase cleared land with presently low environmental value (at low costs using existing environmental levy funds) and revegetate as off-sets for development or for carbon trading	Revegetation and Restoration of regional ecosystems paid by development	3-5 years		
	2.12.3 Market habitat offset properties as a unique “product” i.e. Koala friendly offset	Habitat offsets from development within / out-with City to enhance Koala habitats	3-5 years		

OBJECTIVE 3 - RESEARCH & EDUCATION

To encourage, co-ordinate and integrate the collection, management and dissemination of information about biodiversity to provide an improved basis for planning within Redlands. Educate, promote and market biodiversity issues to facilitate community and stakeholder responsibility and support for biodiversity conservation and management.

Successful delivery of actions outlined in the Biodiversity Strategy requires support and involvement of the wider community. Community support and involvement requires the delivery of education, training, and incentives, which improve the community's knowledge of relevant issues and empowers them to deliver outcomes. Relevant training and education opportunities need to be tailored to target the community and meet the needs of Council staff.

Research is fundamental to continuously improve our understanding of the ecological processes associated with biodiversity, and to assist Council with making informed management decisions regarding protection and restoration. Focus and prioritisation for research will be on core and iconic species, threatened species and regional ecosystems. Groups such as aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates which are extremely important in ecosystem processes have largely been overlooked, and warrant investigation. Collaborative research projects should be co-ordinated through one department to ensure continuity.

Key Themes

- Education and extension are delivered to Council staff and the wider community
- Increased RSC involvement and support in biodiversity projects
- Improved understanding of biodiversity values
- Implementation of priority biodiversity actions.

Key Actions

- Property based biodiversity assessments
- Advise on threatened species management and provision of background information
- Advise on weed management, habitat protection / revegetation, animal pest control
- Property planning advice
- Advise to landowners to manage biodiversity values
- Offer workshops on environmental repair and enhancement and biodiversity management to encourage greater community involvement in restoration actions on Council land
- Develop and encourage public use of Council database to conduct biodiversity surveys and for information exchange
- Council to support inducements to entice private landowners to remove weeds and plant native trees
- On-going database to record presence of species, threatening processes and responses
- Continued support for Bushcare groups.

Key Outcomes

- Better understanding of biodiversity to ensure effective management decisions are made
- Higher level of biodiversity understanding within Council and Public
- Increased collaborative research and education projects.

Objective 3	Action	Outcome	Time Scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
3.1 Develop a greater understanding of biodiversity issues, values and solutions	3.1.1 Increased local knowledge of specialist biodiversity through research projects	Increase ecological knowledge to allow informative management decisions and guidance in policy making	On-going	External Consultants	Annual Budget \$50,000
	3.1.2 Formalise generic research agreements between Natural Area Management & Environmental Education	Fauna & Flora surveying program	Immediate	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
	3.2.3 Support work with community based groups such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qld Wader Studies Group ▪ Koala Action Group ▪ Australian Koala Foundation ▪ Wildlife Preservation Society Queensland 	Survey information fed to Environmental Education to enhance RCC Biodiversity database	Immediate	Government Agencies	
	3.2.4 Support and expand public education programs	Offer training workshops on environmental restoration and enhancement, and biodiversity management to encourage greater community involvement in restoration actions of Council and private land. Advise on but no limited to ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Threatened species management ▪ Weed / pest identification and management ▪ Habitat protection & regeneration ▪ Management of all biodiversity values 	On-going		
	3.2.5 Develop private property biodiversity focused extension programs	Property based biodiversity assessments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Support • Land for Wildlife • Your Back Yard • Voluntary Conservation Agreements 	Immediate		
3.2 Expand education extension	3.2.1 Develop priority property watchlist to include high environmental values & potential enhancement programs	Increase number of targeted properties for inclusion into extension programs for assistance and education. Targets include Koala conservation / significance, endangered / of-concern RE, high BPA properties, wetlands, fore-shore, linkages / corridors	Immediate	Environmental Management Environmental Education	Absorbed in existing positions
	3.2.2 Develop a Council biodiversity website / database	Provide information to community on threatened species, endangered regional ecosystems, pests, weed management, fauna / flora surveying Links to other relevant websites	Immediate		
	3.2.3 Foster information exchange with State /	Information exchange with agencies such as	On-going		

Objective 3	Action	Outcome	Time Scale	Responsible	Indicative Costs
	Local Government Agencies	State – EPA, DPIF, NR&W			
		Local Councils – BCC, Logan CC, GCCC			
3.3 Develop collaborative links with tertiary institutions	3.3.1 Seek opportunities and encourage biodiversity related research projects, and support student projects	Increased awareness of biodiversity values and management issues	On-going	Environmental Management	Absorbed in existing positions
	3.3.2 Bushcare groups linked to tertiary institutions for partnership schemes			Environmental Education	

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Appendix 1. Fauna species recorded in Redlands (source: EPA Wildnet).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Amphibians		
Bufo	<i>Bufo marinus</i>	cane toad
Hylidae	<i>Litoria sp. cf. cooloolensis (North Stradbroke Is population)</i>	
Hylidae	<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	Cooloola sedgefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	emerald spotted treefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	southern laughing treefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	wallum sedgefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	wallum rocketfrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	broad palmed rocketfrog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria lesueuri sensu lato</i>	stony creek frog
Hylidae	<i>Litoria dentata</i>	bleating treefrog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	clicking froglet
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet
Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes ornatus</i>	ornate burrowing frog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	scarlet sided pobblebonk
Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	dusky gungan
Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	great brown broodfrog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	red backed broodfrog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	great barred frog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog
Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog
Birds		
Accipitridae	<i>Elanus notatus</i>	Black shouldered kite
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk
Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk
Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite
Accipitridae	<i>Circus approximans</i>	swamp harrier
Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	brahmny kite
Accipitridae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey
Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	whistling kite
Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	little eagle
Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite
Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	black kite
Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle
Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza
Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	spotted harrier
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar
Alaudidae	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	singing bushlark
Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	azure kingfisher
Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan
Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead
Anatidae	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	musk duck
Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck
Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck
Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal
Anatidae	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	freckled duck
Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	wandering whistling-duck
Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	plumed whistling-duck
Anatidae	<i>Anas castanea</i>	chestnut teal
Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	darter
Anseranatidae	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	magpie goose
Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail
Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	eastern reef egret
Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	black bittern
Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	little bittern
Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	nankeen night heron
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron
Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	white-necked heron
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	intermediate egret
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret
Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	striated heron
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret
Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	piebald butcherbird
Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird
Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow
Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow
Artamidae	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	masked woodswallow
Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	piebald currawong
Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie
Burhinidae	<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	beach stone-curlew
Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	bush stone-curlew
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	galah
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	red-tailed black-cockatoo
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	long-billed corella
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo
Campephagidae	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	white-winged triller
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina lineata</i>	barred cuckoo-shrike
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike
Campephagidae	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	varied triller
Caprimulgidae	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	white-throated nightjar
Centropodidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing
Charadriidae	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	hooded plover
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	greater sand plover
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius australis</i>	inland dotterel
Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American golden plover
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	double-banded plover
Charadriidae	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	red-kneed dotterel
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	red-capped plover
Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	grey plover
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	masked lapwing (northern subspecies)
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	lesser sand plover
Charadriidae	<i>Elseya melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel
Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover
Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork
Cinclosomatidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whipbird
Cinclosomatidae	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	spotted quail-thrush
Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaeus metastasis</i>	white-throated treecreeper (southern)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	brown treecreeper
Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	white-throated treecreeper
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	red-browed treecreeper
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	diamond dove
Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	emerald dove
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove
Columbidae	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	white-headed pigeon
Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove
Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing
Columbidae	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	brown cuckoo-dove
Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	wompoo fruit-dove
Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	rose-crowned fruit-dove
Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	superb fruit-dove
Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	spotted turtle-dove
Columbidae	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	brush bronzewing
Columbidae	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	wonga pigeon
Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon
Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird
Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow
Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian raven
Corvidae	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	little crow
Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	common koel
Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	oriental cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	little bronze-cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	pallid cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	black-eared cuckoo
Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx russatus</i>	Gould's bronze-cuckoo
Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird
Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo (eastern Australia)
Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail (southern)
Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo
Dicruridae	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	shining flycatcher
Dicruridae	<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch
Dicruridae	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher
Dicruridae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	restless flycatcher
Dicruridae	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch
Dicruridae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark
Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	grey fantail
Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail
Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail
Dicruridae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher
Dicruridae	<i>Monarcha leucotis</i>	white-eared monarch
Diomedeidae	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	wandering albatross
Diomedeidae	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	shy albatross
Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon
Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel
Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon
Fregatidae	<i>Fregata minor</i>	great frigatebird
Fregatidae	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	lesser frigatebird
Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European goldfinch
Glareolidae	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Australian pratincole
Gruidae	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	brlolga
Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	pied oystercatcher
Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	sooty oystercatcher

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra
Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher
Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	collared kingfisher
Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	forest kingfisher
Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>	fairy martin
Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow
Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow
Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosternus</i>	white-backed swallow
Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	tree martin
Hydrobatidae	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	white-faced storm-petrel
Hydrobatidae	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	black-bellied storm-petrel
Jacanidae	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	comb-crested jacana
Laridae	<i>Anous minutus</i>	black noddy
Laridae	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	common noddy
Laridae	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific gull
Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	whiskered tern
Laridae	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	white-winged black tern
Laridae	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	silver gull
Laridae	<i>Gygis alba</i>	white tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna striata</i>	white-fronted tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	crested tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	roseate tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	sooty tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern
Laridae	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic jaeger
Laridae	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	lesser crested tern
Laridae	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	gull-billed tern
Laridae	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	kelp gull
Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren
Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren
Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren
Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian brush-turkey
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	singing honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird
Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird
Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	dusky honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner
Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	fuscous honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus fasciocularis</i>	mangrove honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	white-fronted chat
Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	red wattlebird
Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	little wattlebird
Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	spiny-cheeked honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill
Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	striped honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>	white-cheeked honeyeater
Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	white-naped honeyeater
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's pipit
Muscicapidae	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian thrush
Muscicapidae	<i>Zoothera heinei</i>	russet-tailed thrush

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella
Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>	figbird
Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>	golden whistler (south-eastern Australia)
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler
Pachycephalidae	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	crested bellbird
Pachycephalidae	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	crested shrike-tit
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	olive whistler
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush
Pardalotidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill
Pardalotidae	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	brown gerygone
Pardalotidae	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	western gerygone
Pardalotidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone
Pardalotidae	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	weebill
Pardalotidae	<i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	yellow-throated scrubwren
Pardalotidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren
Pardalotidae	<i>Sericornis magnirostris</i>	large-billed scrubwren
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote
Pardalotidae	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	speckled warbler
Pardalotidae	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>	mangrove gerygone
Pardalotidae	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	inland thornbill
Pardalotidae	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	yellow thornbill
Pardalotidae	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	striated thornbill
Pardalotidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill
Pardalotidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill
Passeridae	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	plum-headed finch
Passeridae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	nutmeg mannikin
Passeridae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin
Passeridae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch
Passeridae	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	zebra finch
Passeridae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch
Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican
Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin
Petroicidae	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	hooded robin
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	flame robin
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	red-capped robin
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin
Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	jacky winter
Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	white-tailed tropicbird
Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	red-tailed tropicbird
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	piebald cormorant
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant
Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	stubble quail
Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	brown quail
Phasianidae	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian peafowl
Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	king quail
Pittidae	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	noisy pitta
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth
Podicipedidae	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	hoary-headed grebe
Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe
Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler
Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Gould's petrel
Procellariidae	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant-petrel
Procellariidae	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	northern giant-petrel
Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	white-necked petrel

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	black-winged petrel
Procellariidae	<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	short-tailed shearwater
Procellariidae	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	wedge-tailed shearwater
Procellariidae	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	fluttering shearwater
Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	providence petrel
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus palliceps</i>	pale-headed rosella (southern form)
Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot
Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella
Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet
Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	crimson rosella
Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	musk lorikeet
Psittacidae	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot
Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	satin bowerbird
Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	regent bowerbird
Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot
Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen
Rallidae	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's crake
Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	purple swamphen
Rallidae	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian spotted crake
Rallidae	<i>Rallus pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail
Rallidae	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	buff-banded rail
Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis olivaceus</i>	bush-hen
Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	black-winged stilt
Recurvirostridae	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	red-necked avocet
Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	painted snipe
Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	great knot
Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe
Scolopacidae	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler
Scolopacidae	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	wandering tattler
Scolopacidae	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	broad-billed sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian dowitcher
Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	bar-tailed godwit
Scolopacidae	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	sharp-tailed sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	sanderling
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	red knot
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	pectoral sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint
Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	terek sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	little curlew
Scolopacidae	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	red-necked phalarope
Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl
Strigidae	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	southern boobook
Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	barking owl
Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna
Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling
Sulidae	<i>Sula sula</i>	red-footed booby
Sulidae	<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian gannet
Sulidae	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	masked booby
Sulidae	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	brown booby

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	clamorous reed-warbler
Sylviidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola
Sylviidae	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	little grassbird
Sylviidae	<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird
Threskiornithidae	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis
Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill
Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis
Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis
Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill
Turnicidae	<i>Turnix pyrrhorthorax</i>	red-chested button-quail
Turnicidae	<i>Turnix varia</i>	painted button-quail
Turnicidae	<i>Turnix maculosa</i>	red-backed button-quail
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	grass owl
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl
Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	silveryeye (eastern)
Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye
Fish		
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	short-finned eel
Atherinidae	<i>Craterocephalus majoriae</i>	Marjorie's Hardyhead
Atherinidae	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum</i>	fly-specked hardyhead
	<i>Arius graeffi</i>	Salmon catfish
Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon
Eleotridae	<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	flathead gudgeon
Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	western carp gudgeon
Eleotidae	<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	striped gudgeon
Eleotidae	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	purple-spotted gudgeon
Gobiidae	<i>Redigobius bikolanus</i>	speckled goby
Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	mangrove jack
Melanotaeniidae	<i>Rhadinocentrus ornatus</i>	ornate sunfish
Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimson-spotted rainbowfish
Mugilidae	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	sea mullet
	<i>Myxus petardi</i>	Freshwater mullet
Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Mosquitofish
Poeciliidae	<i>Xiphophorus helleri</i>	swordtail
Poeciliidae	<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	platy
Pseudomugilidae	<i>Pseudomugil signifier</i>	Pacific blue eye
Dasyatidae	<i>Dasyatis fluviorum</i>	estuary stingray
Galaxiidae	<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	common galaxias
Synbranchidae	<i>Ophisternon gutterale</i>	swamp eel
Terapontidae	<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	spangled perch
Percichthyidae	<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i>	Australian bass
Cichlidae	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	tilapia
Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish
Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	common carp
Nannopercaidae	<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i>	oxleyan pygmy perch
Ceratodontidae	<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Queensland lungfish
	<i>Glossamia aprion gillii</i>	Mouth almighty
	<i>Ambassis agassizi</i>	Agassiz's glassfish
	<i>Notesthese robusta</i>	Bullrout
	<i>Ambassis marinus</i>	Yellow perchlet
Insects		
Hesperiidae	<i>Cephrenes augiades sperthias</i>	orange palm-dart
Hesperiidae	<i>Cephrenes trichopepla</i>	yellow palm-dart
Hesperiidae	<i>Ocybadistes walkeri sothis</i>	green grass-dart (Bassian subspecies)
Hesperiidae	<i>Suniana sunias nola</i>	wide-brand grass-dart (southern subspecies)
Hesperiidae	<i>Taractrocera dolon dolon</i>	sandy grass-dart
Hesperiidae	<i>Hesperilla donnysa icaria</i>	varied sedge-skipper
Hesperiidae	<i>Taractrocera ina</i>	no-brand grass-dart

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Lycaenidae	<i>Nacaduba berenice berenice</i>	large purple line-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Candalides hyacinthina hyacinthina</i>	varied dusky-blue (southern subspecies)
Lycaenidae	<i>Candalides acasta</i>	blotched dusky-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i>	two-spotted line-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Prosotas dubiosa dubiosa</i>	small purple line-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Theclinesstes sulphitius sulphitius</i>	saltpan blue (southern subspecies)
Lycaenidae	<i>Neolucia agricola Agricola</i>	fringed heath-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	long-tailed pea-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Zizina labradus labradus</i>	common grass-blue (Australian subspecies)
Lycaenidae	<i>Candalides erinus erinus</i>	small dusky-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Candalides absimilis</i>	common pencilled-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Ogyris amaryllis amaryllis</i>	satin azure (Bassian subspecies)
Lycaenidae	<i>Hypochrysops apelles apelles</i>	copper jewel
Lycaenidae	<i>Hypochrysops epicurus</i>	mangrove jewel
Lycaenidae	<i>Acrodipsas illidgei Illidge's</i>	ant-blue
Lycaenidae	<i>Nesolycaena albosericea</i>	satin opal
Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea core corinna</i>	common crow
Nymphalidae	<i>Doleschallia bisaltide australis</i>	leafwing
Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas bolina nerin</i>	a varied eggfly
Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa kershawi</i>	Australian painted lady
Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia villida calybe</i>	meadow argus
Nymphalidae	<i>Tirumala hamata hamata</i>	blue tiger
Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	monarch
Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus affinis affinis</i>	marsh tiger
Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus chrysippus petilia</i>	lesser wanderer
Papilionidae	<i>Cressida cressida cressida</i>	greasy swallowtail
Papilionidae	<i>Papilio demoleus sthenelus</i>	chequered swallowtail
Papilionidae	<i>Papilio aegaeus aegaeus</i>	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)
Papilionidae	<i>Papilio anactus</i>	dingy swallowtail
Papilionidae	<i>Graphium eurypylus lycaon</i>	pale-blue triangle (eastern subspecies)
Papilionidae	<i>Graphium sarpedon choredon</i>	blue triangle
Papilionidae	<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing
Pieridae	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	cabbage white
Pieridae	<i>Cepora perimale scyllara</i>	caper gull (Australian subspecies)
Pieridae	<i>Belenois java teutonia</i>	caper white
Pieridae	<i>Delias nysa nysa</i>	yellow-spotted jezebel (Australian subspecies)
Pieridae	<i>Delias nigrina</i>	black jezebel
Pieridae	<i>Delias aganippe</i>	red-spotted jezebel
Pieridae	<i>Delias argenthona argenthona</i>	scarlet jezebel
Pieridae	<i>Elodina parthia</i>	striated pearl-white
Pieridae	<i>Eurema hecabe phoebus</i>	large grass-yellow
Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pomona pomona</i>	lemon migrant
Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe crokera</i>	white migrant
Mammals		
Acrobatidae	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	feathertail glider
Balaenidae	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	southern right whale
Balaenopteridae	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale
Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox
Canidae	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	dingo
Canidae	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	dog
Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis murina murina</i>	common dunnart (SE mainland)
Dasyuridae	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	yellow-footed antechinus
Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	common dunnart
Dasyuridae	<i>Planigale maculata</i>	common planigale
Delphinidae	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Spotted bootlenose dolphin
Delphinidae	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	common dolphin
Delphinidae	<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphin

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Delphinidae	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	bottlenose dolphin
Delphinidae	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	long-snouted spinner dolphin
Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong
Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	cat
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit
Leporidae	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	brown hare
Macropodidae	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	agile wallaby
Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo
Macropodidae	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	red-necked wallaby
Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	swamp wallaby
Molossidae	<i>Nyctinomus australis</i>	White-striped freetail bat
Molossidae	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	white-striped freetail bat
Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus beccarii</i>	Beccari's freetail bat
Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	east coast freetail bat
Muridae	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	grassland melomys
Muridae	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat
Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse
Muridae	<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	fawn-footed melomys
Muridae	<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	false water-rat
Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat
Muridae	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	pale field-rat
Muridae	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	bush rat
Muridae	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat
Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus
Peramelidae	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	long-nosed bandicoot
Peramelidae	<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot
Petauridae	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	sugar glider
Petauridae	<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)
Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider
Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecular</i>	common brushtail possum
Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	short-eared possum
Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus (southeast Queensland bioregion)</i>	koala (southeast Queensland bioregion)
Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala
Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	greater glider
Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	common ringtail possum
Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	black flying-fox
Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox
Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	little red flying-fox
Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig
Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna
Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	large-footed myotis
Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	south-eastern broad-nosed bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	chocolate wattled bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	eastern bent-wing bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	large forest bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	southern forest bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	little broad-nosed bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's long-eared bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	little bent-wing bat
Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	hoary wattled bat
Reptiles		
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	two lined dragon
Agamidae	<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon
Agamidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	bearded dragon
Boidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python
Chelidae	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	eastern snake-necked turtle
Chelidae	<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	broad-shelled river turtle
Chelidae	<i>Eseya latisternum</i>	saw-shelled turtle
Chelidae	<i>Emydura macquarii signata</i>	Brisbane short-necked turtle

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cheloniidae	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill turtle
Cheloniidae	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle
Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle
Cheloniidae	<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle
Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake
Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulata</i>	common tree snake
Colubridae	<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	freshwater snake
Elapidae	<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder
Elapidae	<i>Cacophis harriettae</i>	white-crowned snake
Elapidae	<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephens' banded snake
Elapidae	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	eastern tiger snake
Elapidae	<i>Rhinoplocephalus nigrescens</i>	eastern small-eyed snake
Elapidae	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	bandy-bandy
Elapidae	<i>Astrotia stokesii</i>	Stokes' sea snake
Elapidae	<i>Tropidechis carinatus</i>	rough-scaled snake
Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	eastern brown snake
Elapidae	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	red-bellied black snake
Elapidae	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	black-bellied swamp snake
Elapidae	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	yellow-faced whip snake
Elapidae	<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	dwarf crowned snake
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	House gecko
Gekkonidae	<i>Oedura robusta</i>	robust velvet gecko
Gekkonidae	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's gecko
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	house gecko
Pygopodidae	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless lizard
Scincidae	<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	scute-nosed skink
Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus arcanus</i>	
Scincidae	<i>Anomalopus verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's skink
Scincidae	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	lively skink
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	wall skink
Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus tenuis</i>	rainforest skink
Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis amicula</i>	secretive skink
Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	grass skink
Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus martini</i>	Martin's skink
Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus murrayi</i>	Murray's skink
Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	eastern water skink
Scincidae	<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	pink-tongued lizard
Scincidae	<i>Egernia frerei</i>	major skink
Scincidae	<i>Egernia major</i>	land mullet
Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	striped skink
Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	eastern blue-tongued lizard
Scincidae	<i>Ophioscincus truncatus</i>	short limbed snake-skink
Scincidae	<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	fire-tailed skink
Scincidae	<i>Carlia foliorum</i>	rainbow skink
Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	garden skink
Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Proximus blindsnake
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops ligatus</i>	robust blindsnake
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops wiedii</i>	brown snouted blindsnake
Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	sand monitor
Varanidae	<i>Varanus sp.</i>	goanna
Varanidae	<i>Varanus varius</i>	lace monitor

Appendix 2. Flora species recorded in Redlands (source: EPA Wildnet).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Fungi		
Acarosporaceae	<i>Acarospora</i>	
Arthoniaceae	<i>Arthonia</i> spp.	
Bacidiaceae	<i>Bacidia multiseptata</i>	
Brigantiaeaceae	<i>Brigantiaea tricolor</i>	
Caliciaceae	<i>Calicium</i> spp.	
Caliciaceae	<i>Calicium robustellum</i>	
Candelariaceae	<i>Candelaria concolor</i>	concolor lemon lichen
Cladiaceae	<i>Cladia aggregata</i>	
Cladoniaceae	<i>Thysanothecium scutellatum</i>	
Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia</i> spp.	
Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia rigida</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	
Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	
Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia corymbescens</i>	
Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia floerkeana</i>	Florke's cup lichen
Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Coccocarpia</i> spp.	
Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Coccocarpia erythroxyli</i>	
Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Coccocarpia palmicola</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Leptogium isidiosellum</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Leptogium coralloideum</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Collema rugosum</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Collema implicatum</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Collema glaucophthalmum</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Collema laeve</i>	
Collemataceae	<i>Collema</i> spp.	
Collemataceae	<i>Physma</i> spp.	
Collemataceae	<i>Physma byrsaeum</i>	
Graphidaceae	<i>Phaeographina</i>	
Graphidaceae	<i>Graphis librata</i>	
Graphidaceae	<i>Graphis</i> spp.	
Graphidaceae	<i>Thalloloma subvelata</i>	
Graphidaceae	<i>Graphis duplicata</i>	
Haematommaceae	<i>Haematomma persoonii</i>	bloodstain lichen
Lecanoraceae	<i>Pyrrhospora queenslandica</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora subumbrina</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora leprosa</i>	rim lichen
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora helva</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora austrotropica</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	rim lichen
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora achroa</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora alba</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora arthothelinella</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora caesiorubella</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora interjecta</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Maronina australiensis</i>	
Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora</i> spp.	
Lecideaceae	<i>Malcolmiella</i> spp.	
Lecideaceae	<i>Lecidea terrena</i>	
Letrouitaceae	<i>Letrouitia flavocrocea</i>	
Lichen	<i>Lichen</i> spp.	
Lichen	<i>Lepraria</i> spp.	
Lichen	<i>Graphia</i> spp.	
Micareaceae	<i>Micareea prasine</i>	
Opegraphaceae	<i>Opegrapha</i> spp.	
Pannariaceae	<i>Parmeliella mariana</i>	
Pannariaceae	<i>Pannaria lurida</i>	
Pannariaceae	<i>Pannaria</i> spp.	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema austrocetratum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Relicina sydneyensis</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Parmeliaceae	<i>Canoparmelia texana</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Canoparmelia</i> spp.	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema tinctorum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema saccatilobum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema robustum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema dilatatum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmelia erumpens</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmelia tenuirima</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmelia</i> spp.	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmelina conlabrosa</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmelinopsis neodamaziana</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmelinopsis spumosa</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema austrosinense</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema cristiferum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Bulbothrix apophystata</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Bulbothrix goebelii</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Bulbothrix queenslandica</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Bulbothrix</i> spp.	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Bulbothrix tabacina</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Flavoparmelia euplecta</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Hypotrachyna immaculate</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema parahypotropum</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Myelochroa aurulenta</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema subtinctorium</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Punctelia subflava</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Canoparmelia aptata</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema judithae</i>	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema reticulatum</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria clarkeana</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Ochrolechia subpallescens</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Ochrolechia</i> spp.	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria pustulata</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria undulata</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria leioplacella</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria elliptica</i> var. <i>elliptica</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria thiospoda</i>	
Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria</i> spp.	
Phylloporaceae	<i>Phyllopsora</i> spp.	
Physciaceae	<i>Buellia gerontoides</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Pyxine</i> spp.	
Physciaceae	<i>Pyxine berteriana</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Pyxine subcinerea</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Physcia</i> spp.	
Physciaceae	<i>Phaeophyscia hispidula</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Heterodermia</i> spp.	
Physciaceae	<i>Heterodermia obscurata</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria picta</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Buellia subcallispora</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Buellia placodiomorpha</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Buellia sanguinariella</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Physcia tribacoides</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Amandinea punctata</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Amandinea efflorescens</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Amandinea turgescens</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Hafellia curatellae</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Hafellia demutans</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Hafellia bahiana</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Hafellia dissa</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Hafellia parastata</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Physcia poncinsii</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Buellia lauricassiae</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Physciaceae	<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria aegialita</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria applanata</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria aspera</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria confluens</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria melanoclina</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria spp.</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Hyperphyscia adglutinata</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Buellia spp.</i>	
Physciaceae	<i>Physcia minor</i>	
Pyrenulaceae	<i>Pyrenula spp.</i>	
Pyrenulaceae	<i>Pyrenula nitida</i>	
Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina confirmata</i>	
Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina exiguella</i>	
Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina pacifica</i>	
Ramalinaceae	<i>Ramalina nervulosa</i>	
Teloschistaceae	<i>Caloplaca sp. (Mud Island C. Scarlett 3995)</i>	
Teloschistaceae	<i>Caloplaca byrsonimae</i>	
Thelotremataceae	<i>Thelotrema spp.</i>	
Trichotheliaceae	<i>Porina spp.</i>	
Usneaceae	<i>Eumitria baileyi</i>	
Usneaceae	<i>Usnea ramulosissima</i>	
Usneaceae	<i>Usnea spp.</i>	
Verrucariaceae	<i>Verrucaria spp.</i>	
Verrucariaceae	<i>Polyblastia spp.</i>	
Ascomycota	<i>Plectania campylospora</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Melanoleuca spp.</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Amanita spp.</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Rubinoboletus spp.</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Boletellus ananiceps</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Macrocybe crassa</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Armillaria fumosa</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Hexagonia decipiens</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Amanita sp. 09/8</i>	
Basidiomycota	<i>Amanita sp. 09/4</i>	
Mosses		
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>	slender clubmoss
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiella serpentine</i>	bog clubmoss
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiella cernua</i>	scrambling clubmoss
Conifers		
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	coastal cypress pine
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	dune cypress pine
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	slash pine
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus spinulosus</i>	dwarf plum-pine
Ferns		
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	
Adiantaceae	<i>Pellaea viridis var. viridis</i>	
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i>	rock fern
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi</i>	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium difforme</i>	shore asplenium
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum indicum</i>	swamp water fern
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum camfieldii</i>	
Blechnaceae	<i>Doodia caudata</i>	
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	gristle fern
Cyatheaaceae	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw treefern
Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium spp.</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	bats-wing fern
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	swamp bracken
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	common bracken
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Histiopteris</i> spp.	
Dicksoniaceae	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	mountain bracken
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>	trim shield fern
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i>	
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia rupestris</i>	
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	scrambling coral fern
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia</i> spp.	
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia mendellii</i>	
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i> var. <i>flabellatus</i>	
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	pouched coral fern
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea incise</i>	
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i> subsp. <i>agatii</i>	
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	screw fern
Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis hirsutula</i>	
Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	fishbone fern
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Botrychium australe</i>	parsley fern
Osmundaceae	<i>Todea barbara</i>	king fern
Polypodiaceae	<i>Phlebodium aureum</i> cv. <i>mandaianum</i>	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	basket fern
Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i>	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platycerium</i> spp.	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>	elkhorn
Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium grossum</i>	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia</i> spp.	
Pteridaceae	<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	mangrove fern
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	
Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	salvinia
Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea</i> spp.	
Schizaeaceae	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	snake fern
Schizaeaceae	<i>Lygodium</i> spp.	
Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>	branched comb fern
Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	forked comb fern
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i>	creek fern
Higher Dicots		
Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i>	
Acanthaceae	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i>	
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	blue trumpet
Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i>	
Acanthaceae	<i>Odontonema tubaeforme</i>	
Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	black-eyed Susan
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia betonica</i>	
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	pastel flower
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	pigface
Aizoaceae	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	sea purslane
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus aequilaterus</i>	
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulate</i>	lesser joyweed
Amaranthaceae	<i>Guilleminea densa</i>	small matweed
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>	hairy joyweed
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i> cv. <i>rubiginosa</i>	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	gomphrena weed
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	green amaranth
Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	mango
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle paludosa</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Xanthosia</i> spp.	
Apiaceae	<i>Platysace</i> spp.	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	stinking pennywort
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Trachymene incisa</i> subsp. <i>incisa</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	woolly xanthosia
Apiaceae	<i>Platysace ericoides</i>	heath platysace
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle tripartite</i>	
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	shield pennywort
Apiaceae	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	
Apocynaceae	<i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i>	bushman's poison
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia eucalyptophylla</i>	gargaloo
Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander
Apocynaceae	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	monkey rope
Apocynaceae	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	pink periwinkle
Apocynaceae	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	yellow oleander
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>	hairy silkpod
Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha longifolia</i>	star hair bush
Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>	
Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha</i> spp.	
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celery wood
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	umbrella tree
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	red-head cottonbush
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia fraseri</i>	narrow-leaved milk vine
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Sarcostemma viminalis</i> subsp. <i>brunonianum</i>	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia</i> spp.	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum carnosum</i>	
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	balloon cottonbush
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia laevis</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	cosmos
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>pusilla</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	thickhead
Asteraceae	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> var. <i>picta</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	blue billygoat weed
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Ditrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	stinking roger
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia</i> spp.	
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> subsp. <i>conyzoides</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>pinnatifolius</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta coarctata</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris microcephala</i> var. <i>albiflora</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	catsear
Asteraceae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> var. <i>javanica</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Epaltes australis</i>	spreading nutheads
Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	white eclipta
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	tall fleabane
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	wild aster
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Youngia japonica</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	tridax
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sowthistle
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis longipedata</i>	tall copper-wire daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia nernstii</i>	Ipswich daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	creeping cinderella weed
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	groundsel bush
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual ragweed
Asteraceae	<i>Acmella grandiflora</i> var. <i>brachyglossa</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Erechtites valerianifolius</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda minima</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza</i> spp.	
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania</i> spp.	
Asteraceae	Asteraceae spp.	
Asteraceae	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	yellow wee
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed
Asteraceae	<i>Enydra fluctuans</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Blumea lacera</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i>	common cotula
Asteraceae	<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	niger seed
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis neglecta</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Zinnia peruviana</i>	wild zinnia
Asteraceae	<i>Montanoa hibiscifolia</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Acanthospermum australe</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia hygrophila</i>	swamp daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Centratherum punctatum</i> subsp. <i>punctatum</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	native cobbler's pegs
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta calviceps</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta americana</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	yellow buttons
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>carolorum-henricorum</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Erechtites valerianifolius</i> forma <i>valerianifolius</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	mistflower
Asteraceae	<i>Wollastonia biflora</i>	
Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	balsam
Basellaceae	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw creeper
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	tecoma
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda
Boraginaceae	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia wallichii</i>	
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	blue heliotrope
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian hedge mustard
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Virginian peppergrass
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>	Argentine peppergrass
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica x juncea</i>	Indian mustard
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	common peppergrass
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursapastoris</i>	shepherd's purse
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	wood bittergrass

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Brassicaceae	<i>Cakile edentula</i>	sea rocket
Buddlejaceae	<i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i>	buddleia
Cactaceae	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	night blooming cactus
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	nicker bean
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Indian laburnum
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Senna alata</i>	
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	Easter cassia
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Senna x floribunda</i>	
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia var. rotundifolia</i>	
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Chamaecrista nomame var. nomame</i>	
Caesalpinaceae	<i>Chamaecrista maritima</i>	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	white root
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia membranacea</i>	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	native lobelia
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia alata</i>	angled lobelia
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	sprawling bluebell
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia stenophylla</i>	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta</i>	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i>	pawpaw
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	mouse ear chickweed
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria cordata subsp. cordata</i>	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina spp.</i>	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina spp.</i>	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	swamp she-oak
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia subsp. incana</i>	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron melanocarpum</i>	
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>	broad-leaved boxwood
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Mexican tea
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Halosarcia pergranulata subsp. queenslandica</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda australis</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola kali</i>	soft roly-poly
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Halosarcia halocnemoides subsp. tenuis</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda arbusculoides</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora subsp. quinqueflora</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia trigonos subsp. stellulata</i>	
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	
Combretaceae	<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	dodder
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	sweet potato
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulaceae spp.</i>	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	blue morning-glory
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	moon flower
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	pink bindweed
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis</i>	goatsfoot
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum fedtschenkoi</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula ovata</i>	
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	resurrection plant
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbitaceae spp.</i>	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	
Cunoniaceae	<i>Bauera capitata</i>	clustered bauera
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia acicularis</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia spp.</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia linearis var. floribunda</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia linearis var. obtusifolia</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia salicifolia</i>	
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera binata</i>	forked sundew
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera spatulata</i>	
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera peltata</i>	pale sundew
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera spp.</i>	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	scaly ebony
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	persimmon
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros spp.</i>	
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpaceae</i>	
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	ash quandong
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	blueberry ash
Epacridaceae	<i>Agiortia pedicellata</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Brachyloma scortechinii</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	wallum heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Monotoca sp.</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Styphelia viridis subsp. breviflora</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Epacris microphylla var. microphylla</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Epacridaceae spp.</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon leptospermoides</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon margarodes</i>	pearl beard heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon pimeleoides</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	common beard heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon biflorus</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon deformis</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	prickly heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Epacris obtusifolia</i>	common heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Monotoca spp.</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Melichrus procumbens</i>	jam tarts
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon pedicellatus</i>	wallum beard heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Woolisia pungens</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Styphelia viridis</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Sprengelia sprengelioides</i>	sprengelia
Epacridaceae	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	prickly broom heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>	red cluster heath
Epacridaceae	<i>Woolisia spp.</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Styphelia spp.</i>	
Epacridaceae	<i>Brachyloma spp.</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adriana urticoides var. urticoides</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Amperea xiphioclada var. xiphioclada</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion perakense var. supra-axillare</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce psammogeton</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aleurites moluccanus</i>	candlenut tree
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	quinine tree
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	macaranga
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga spp.</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	umbrella cheese tree
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	dwarf poinsettia
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	milky mangrove
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpos spp.</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Synadenium grantii</i>	African milk bush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>	asthma plant
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor oil bush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sauropus hirtellus</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus nutans</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia var. oblongifolia</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton acronychioides</i>	thick-leaved croton
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Petalostigma triloculare</i>	forest quinine
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus discolor</i>	white kamala
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	wedding bush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Pseudanthus orientalis</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	small poranthera
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus gasstroemii</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	native holly
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Amperea spp.</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus spp.</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce maculate</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	slender tick trefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea euchila</i>	orange pultenaea
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia villifera</i>	prickly daviesia
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria incana subsp. incana</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	pigeon pea
Fabaceae	<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa var. dyctiocarpa</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	clustered clover
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens var. repens</i>	white clover
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora tomentosa subsp. australis</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania cannabina var. cannabina</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea myrtoides</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea paleacea var. paleacea</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea petiolaris</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	hairy bush pea
Fabaceae	<i>Rhynchosia minima var. minima</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	yellow peabush
Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna gigantea</i>	burny bean
Fabaceae	<i>Lotononis bainesii</i>	lotononis
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	siratro
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medic
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia stackhousii</i>	wallum dogwood
Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	red Kennedy pea
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	hairy indigo
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium pinnatum</i>	poor mans gold

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea linearis</i>	erect hovea
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i> var. <i>clandestina</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine cyrtoloba</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	glycine pea
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	woolly glycine
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium latifolium</i>	broad wedge pea
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i> var. <i>retorta</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	native gorse
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia umbellulata</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia wyattiana</i>	long-leaved bitter pea
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium intortum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria montana</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria goreensis</i>	gambia pea
Fabaceae	<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i>	eastern flame pea
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea ensata</i>	leafless bossiaea
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	variable bossiaea
Fabaceae	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	common aotus
Fabaceae	<i>Aotus lanigera</i>	pointed aotus
Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	crabs-eye vine
Fabaceae	<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	coastal jack bean
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i> var. <i>stenocarpum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Macrotyloma axillare</i> var. <i>axillare</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium virgatum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea</i> spp.	
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia</i> spp.	
Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia</i> spp.	
Fabaceae	<i>Vigna caracalla</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i> var. <i>uniflorum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> subsp. <i>africanus</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> var. <i>obovata</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestine</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea paleacea</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>	sandplain lupin
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria linifolia</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burr medic
Fabaceae	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> subsp. <i>unguiculata</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	flat pea
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i> spp.	
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera spicata</i>	creeping indigo
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia floribunda</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium virgatum</i> var. <i>virgatum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	slender vetch
Fabaceae	<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i> var. <i>wightii</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Tephrosia glomeruliflora</i>	pink tephrosia
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	Florida beggar-weed

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	common centaurium
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera sylvestris</i>	blue dampiera
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia stelligera</i>	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola calendulacea</i>	dune fan flower
Goodeniaceae	<i>Velleia spathulata</i>	wild pansies
Goodeniaceae	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i> spp.	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera</i> spp.	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>	purple fan flower
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i> subsp. <i>argentea</i>	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum gracile</i>	
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum gracile</i> var. <i>gracile</i>	
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>ramosissimus</i>	
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus chinensis</i> subsp. <i>verrucosus</i>	
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>micranthus</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus caninus</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> var. <i>bicolour</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	allspice
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	red salvia
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	stagger weed
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus verticillatus</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina leichardtii</i>	white beech
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia eremicola</i>	slender westringia
Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> var. <i>trifolia</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	coastal lolly bush
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex triflora</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum heterophyllum</i>	
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia uliginosa</i>	asian bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia caerulea</i>	blue bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia aurea</i>	golden bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	floating bladderwort
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme paludosa</i>	
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme alsinoides</i>	
Loganiaceae	<i>Logania pusilla</i>	
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema bifurcate</i>	
Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i>	long-flowered mistletoe
Loranthaceae	<i>Lysiana subfalcata</i>	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema congener</i> subsp. <i>congener</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> subsp. <i>coromandelianum</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	small-flowered mallow
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rosinensis</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	rosella
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i>	urena weed
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i>	swamp hibiscus
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum arboreus</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	cotton tree

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	
Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> subsp. <i>malabathricum</i>	
Melastomataceae	<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>	
Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma affine</i>	black-mouth bush
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar
Mimosaceae	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	sickle wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Calliandra surinamensis</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> subsp. <i>leiocalyx</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	golden wreath wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia perangusta</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	coastal wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	sweet wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia hispidula</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney golden wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> subsp. <i>leucocephala</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> subsp. <i>glabrata</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> subsp. <i>indica</i>	prickly acacia
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> var. <i>longiracemosa</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Queensland silver wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Brisbane golden wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia flavescens</i>	toothed wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	zig-zag wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>baueri</i>	
Molluginaceae	<i>Macarthuria neocambrica</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	cockspur thorn
Moraceae	<i>Cudrania cochinchinensis</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> var. <i>benjamina</i>	weeping fig
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry
Moraceae	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig
Moraceae	<i>Ficus platypoda</i> var. <i>platypoda</i>	
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	coastal boobialla
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum boninense</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>	
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	
Myrsinaceae	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	river mangrove
Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	muttonwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	coast tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix</i> spp.	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	thyme honeymyrtle
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	tantoon
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum speciosum</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus interstans</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	blue cherry

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	native guava
Myrtaceae	<i>Ochrosperma lineare</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	prickly tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa</i>	scribbly gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon spp.</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora costata</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon pachyphyllus</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Brazilian cherry tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea stenophylla</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea spp.</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	midgen berry
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	rusty gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	smudgee
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena hemilampra subsp. hemilampra</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena hemilampra</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	lillypilly satinash
Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea omisssa</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	gum-topped box
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilligaensis</i>	narrow-leaved grey box
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	blackbutt
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	weeping bottlebrush
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon spp.</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix tetragonal</i>	fringe myrtle
Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea frutescens</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum semibaccatum</i>	wallum tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	woolly tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Homoranthus virgatus</i>	twiggy homoranthus
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	small-fruited grey gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	red mahogany
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	swamp mahogany
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	narrow-leaved red gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia blakei</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Homoranthus spp.</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. tereticornis</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca pachyphylla</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	red bloodwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora spp.</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guineense</i>	cherry guava
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum spp.</i>	
Myrtaceae	<i>Syncarpia hillii</i>	Fraser Island satinay
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	four o'clock
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	ochna
Olacaceae	<i>Olax spp.</i>	
Olacaceae	<i>Olax stricta</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Oleaceae	<i>Olax retusa</i>	
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus ramiflora</i>	northern olive
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>didymum</i>	
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> forma <i>glabra</i>	
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea ovata</i>	forest olive
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum suavissimum</i>	forest jasmine
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>didymum</i> - <i>J. didymum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i>	
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	small-leaved privet
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum</i>	
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>	
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera indecora</i> subsp. <i>bonariensis</i>	
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera mollissima</i>	
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera affinis</i>	long-flowered evening primrose
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	willow primrose
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	pink shamrock
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis rubens</i>	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis thompsoniae</i>	
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	white passion flower
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passion flower
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora aurantia</i>	
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	
Pedaliaceae	<i>Ibicella lutea</i>	
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	inkweed
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	yellow pittosporum
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i>	greater plantain
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma retusum</i>	
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma hispidulum</i>	
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala paniculata</i>	
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	love creeper
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala linariifolia</i>	
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala virgata</i>	
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i>	leafless milkwort
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curled dock
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i>	princes feathers
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria attenuate</i>	
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria barbata</i>	
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender knotweed
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria strigosa</i>	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownie</i>	swamp dock
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	blue pimpernel
Proteaceae	<i>Strangea</i> spp.	
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i> spp.	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	red honeysuckle
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	dwarf banksia
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea plurinervia</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	macadamia nut
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia tenuifolia</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Proteaceae	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	crinkle bush
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	willow-leaved hakea
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Strangea linearis</i>	strangea
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea leiophylla</i>	wallum grevillea
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	three-nerved willow hakea
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	devil's rice
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea actites</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia</i> sp. (Plunkett G. Leiper AQ568385)	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>compar</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia stradbrogensis</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia aemula</i>	wallum banksia
Proteaceae	<i>Xylomelum salicinum</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia cornifolia</i>	broad-leaved geebung
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia sericea</i>	silky geebung
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	small-leaved geebung
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia</i> spp.	
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile canescens</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile shirleyae</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia robur</i>	broad-leaved banksia
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>collina</i>	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra longistaminea</i>	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	large-fruited orange mangrove
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>	spotted mangrove
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Ceriops tagal</i>	yellow mangrove
Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i> spp.	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>	
Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat
Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian hawthorn
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i>	yellow raspberry
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>persica</i>	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	pink-flowered native raspberry
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce brachystema</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Durringtonia paludosa</i>	durringtonia
Rubiaceae	<i>Pomax</i> spp.	
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	white eye
Rubiaceae	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	morinda
Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius timon</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Oldenlandia galioides</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	hairy psychotria
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> cv. <i>exotica</i>	
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Wide Bay boronia
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia falcifolia</i>	wallum boronia
Rutaceae	<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	
Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	glossy acronychia
Rutaceae	<i>Euodia</i> spp.	
Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i> subsp. <i>smithii</i>	
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia saffrolifera</i>	safrole boronia
Rutaceae	<i>Zieria laxiflora</i>	wallum zieria
Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia imperforata</i>	beach acronychia
Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	
Rutaceae	<i>Melicope vitiflora</i>	northern evodia
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia polygalifolia</i>	dwarf boronia
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rosmarinifolia</i>	forest boronia
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus x limon</i>	
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia spp.</i>	
Salicaceae	<i>Salix nigra</i>	
Santalaceae	<i>Leptomeria spp.</i>	
Santalaceae	<i>Leptomeria acida</i>	sour currant bush
Santalaceae	<i>Choretrum candollei</i>	white sour bush
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	native cherry
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon coriaceus</i>	beach alectryon
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. burmanniana</i>	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triangularis</i>	
Sapindaceae	<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	guioa
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea spp.</i>	
Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus forma pseudorhus</i>	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea lanceolata var. subsessilifolia</i>	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	large-leaved hop bush
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	grey birds-eye
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria chartacea</i>	thin-leaved coondoo
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buchnera urticifolia</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Scoparia
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Calceolaria tripartite</i>	lady's slipper
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Kickxia elatine subsp. crinita</i>	pointed toadflax
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lycopersicum var. cerasiforme</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	wild tobacco
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	devil's fig
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum subsp. nodiflorum</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Petunia axillaris</i>	petunia
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	potato creeper
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>	devil's apple
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum annuum var. glabriusculum</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum subsp. nutans</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	devil's needles
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	
Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	slender stackhousia
Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia spathulata</i>	coast stackhousia
Sterculiaceae	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	brown kurrajong
Sterculiaceae	<i>Rulingia dasyphylla</i>	kerrawang
Sterculiaceae	<i>Seringia arborescens</i>	
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	grassy-leaved trigger-flower
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium ornatum</i>	
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	tie bush
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia</i>	
Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	dysentery plant
Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	chinese burr

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Tremandraceae	<i>Tetradlea</i> spp.	
Tremandraceae	<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>	
Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	garden nasturtium
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese elm
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena litoralis</i> var. <i>litoralis</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	carpetweed
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> cv. <i>Gol Gol</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena incompta</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla canescens</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	creeping lantana
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena litoralis</i>	verbena
Verbenaceae	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	duranta
Verbenaceae	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Jamaica snakeweed
Verbenaceae	<i>Stachytarpheta mutabilis</i>	pink snakeweed
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana</i> spp.	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena litoralis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena gaudichaudii</i>	
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>	
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus monopetalus</i>	
Viscaceae	<i>Viscum articulatum</i>	flat mistletoe
Viscaceae	<i>Notothixos subaureus</i>	golden mistletoe
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	slender grape
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus sterculiifolia</i>	
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus opaca</i>	
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus</i> spp.	
Lower Dicots		
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia nitidissima</i>	polyalthia
Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	
Avicenniaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i>	
Avicenniaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i> subsp. <i>australasica</i>	
Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i>	
Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	bastard fumitory
Lauraceae	<i>Cassythia glabella</i>	
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor laurel
Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>	hard corkwood
Lauraceae	<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>	murrogun
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	white bolly gum
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	
Lauraceae	<i>Cassythia filiformis</i>	dodder laurel
Lauraceae	<i>Cassythia glabella</i> forma <i>glabella</i>	
Lauraceae	<i>Cassythia pubescens</i>	downy devil's twine
Lauraceae	<i>Cassythia</i> spp.	
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	
Menispermaceae	<i>Echinostephia aculeata</i>	prickly snake vine
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	
Monimiaceae	<i>Austromatthaea</i> spp.	
Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>	large-leaved wilkiea
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i>	
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone</i> spp.	
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	mexican poppy
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia leptostachya</i>	
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia blanda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>	
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> subsp. <i>sceleratus</i>	
Monocots		
Agavaceae	<i>Agave</i> spp.	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Agavaceae	<i>Agave americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	
Agavaceae	<i>Agave vivipara</i> var. <i>vivipara</i>	
Agavaceae	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	sisal hemp
Alliaceae	<i>Nothoscordum borbonicum</i>	
Alstroemeriaceae	<i>Alstroemeria psittacina</i>	
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	river lily
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Zephyranthes grandiflora</i>	rain lily
Anthericaceae	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	
Araceae	<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>	
Araceae	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	
Araceae	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	
Araceae	<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	settler's flax
Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen palm
Arecaceae	<i>Livistona australis</i>	cabbage tree palm
Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	piccabeen palm
Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix</i> spp.	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	asparagus
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	climbing asparagus fern
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	
Asparagaceae	<i>Protasparagus densiflorus</i>	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> cv. <i>sprengeri</i>	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe maculata</i>	
Blandfordiaceae	<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	christmas bells
Burmanniaceae	<i>Burmannia disticha</i>	
Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i>	Indian shot
Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	
Colchicaceae	<i>Tripladenia cunninghamii</i>	
Colchicaceae	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	glory lily
Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia elegans</i>	
Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia graminea</i>	murdannia
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina lanceolata</i>	
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	
Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia repens</i>	
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	wandering jew
Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	
Cymodoceaceae	<i>Cymodocea serrulata</i>	
Cymodoceaceae	<i>Syringodium isoetifolium</i>	
Cymodoceaceae	<i>Halodule uninervis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis recurvata</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus javanicus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus enervis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus aquatilis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	nutgrass
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Fuirena ciliaris</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis nutans</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus litoralis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus apogon</i> var. <i>apogon</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus calostachyus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus falcatus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria sphacelata</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>laterale</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	pithy swordsgedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis blakei</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	soft twigrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>blakei</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Abildgaardia vaginata</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eglobosus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex maculata</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Abildgaardia ovata</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis difformis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus albostriatus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis</i> spp.	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	tassel sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	papyrus
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis velata</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus ornithopodioides</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus scabripes</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus yarrabensis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus erectus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus unioloides</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia</i> spp.	
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	nodding club rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	tall sawsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus ericetorum</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	shiny bogrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis minuta</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus stradbrogensis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus flavidus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus scaber</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sphacelatus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pumila</i>	strand sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea articulata</i>	jointed twigrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	bare twigrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Trachystylis stradbrogensis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	swamp club rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	knobby club rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	sword grass
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis cinnamometorum</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	common fringe-rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis polytrichoides</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	tall spikerush
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> var. <i>polystachyos</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus trinervis</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Mullumbimby couch
Cyperaceae	<i>Chorizandra cymbaria</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cladium procerum</i>	leafy twigrush
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	native yam
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	greater yam

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Dracaenaceae	<i>Dracaena bicolor</i>	
Dracaenaceae	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	
Dracaenaceae	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	mother-in-law's tongue
Dracaenaceae	<i>Dracaena sanderiana</i>	
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon scariosum</i>	
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon australe</i>	
Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	whip vine
Haemodoraceae	<i>Haemodorum austroqueenslandicum</i>	
Haemodoraceae	<i>Haemodorum</i>	
Haemodoraceae	<i>Haemodorum tenuifolium</i>	
Hyacinthaceae	<i>Ledebouria petiolata</i>	
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Halophila ovalis</i> subsp. <i>ovalis</i>	
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Halophila spinulosa</i>	
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis pratensis</i> var. <i>pratensis</i>	
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> var. <i>villosisepala</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Freesia laxa</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia sericea</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus x gandavensis</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus continuus</i>	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	sea rush
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i> spp.	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus polyanthemus</i>	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	toad rush
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	streaked arrowgrass
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin procerum</i>	
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin multifructum</i>	
Musaceae	<i>Musa</i> spp.	
Najadaceae	<i>Najas tenuifolia</i>	water nymph
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Glossodia minor</i>	small wax lip orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	bonnet orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	large tounge orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia catenata</i> var. <i>catenata</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caleana major</i>	flying duck orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	pixie caps
Orchidaceae	<i>Calochilus grandiflorus</i>	giant beard orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra ixiooides</i> var. <i>ixiooides</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Geodorum neocaledonicum</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i>	tongue orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Genoplesium psammophilum</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i>	pink nodding orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Prasophyllum fuscum</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris alba</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Epidendrum x obrienianum</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>	austral ladies tresses
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	slender sun orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius australis</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius bernaysii</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Orchidaceae	<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	brown beaks
Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas</i> spp.	
Orchidaceae	<i>Prasophyllum brevilibre</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	common onion orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium hamiltonianum</i>	yellow hyacinth orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Zeuxine oblonga</i>	hairy jewel orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Prasophyllum patens</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	slender onion orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris aurea</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum minutissimum</i>	grain-of-wheat orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra x truncata</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Geodorum</i> spp.	
Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis</i> spp.	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia catenata</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius</i> spp.	
Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	
Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i> var. <i>stradbrokeensis</i>	
Philydraceae	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	frogsmouth
Poaceae	<i>Aristida warburgii</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Elymus multiflorus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland blue couch
Poaceae	<i>Chrysopogon sylvaticus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria violascens</i>	bastard summergrass
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	pearl millet
Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis atrovirens</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i>	annual poa
Poaceae	<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	pademelon grass
Poaceae	<i>Panicum maximum</i> var. <i>coloratum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne pallescens</i> var. <i>pallescens</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	sourgrass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	bahia grass
Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Zoysia macrantha</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>pubiglumis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida calycina</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus natalensis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	sugarcane
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyu grass
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	giant Parramatta grass
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta grass
Poaceae	<i>Schizachyrium microstachyum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	tall speargrass
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum australe</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	tall chloris
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River grass
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	rhodes grass
Poaceae	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	reedgrass
Poaceae	<i>Aristida benthamii</i> var. <i>benthamii</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i> var. <i>jerichoensis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>	cockatoo grass
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	whiskey grass
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne pallescens</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne</i> spp.	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's lovegrass
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	crowsfoot grass
Poaceae	<i>Elionurus citreus</i>	lemon-scented grass
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	bordered panic
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	wiry panic
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia whiteana</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria breviglumis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i> var. <i>simile</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium disjunctum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium gausum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Lepturus repens</i>	stalky grass
Poaceae	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molasses grass
Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum triticeum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	blady grass
Poaceae	<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> var. <i>spathacea</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	shivery grass
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> subsp. <i>imbecillis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	shotgrass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium albobillosum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	swamp rice grass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis pubescens</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne insularis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	shorthair plumegrass
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria leucostachya</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>	spicytop
Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	prairie grass
Poaceae	<i>Aristida</i> spp.	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	sand couch
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	buffalo grass
Poaceae	<i>Setaria pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum x almum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	forage sorghum
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass
Poaceae	<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	beach spinifex
Poaceae	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i>	firegrass
Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Indian cupscale grass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	paspalum
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	ditch millet
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	vasey grass
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	elephant grass
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	creeping shade grass
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i> var. <i>effusum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa crebra</i>	spring grass
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa procera</i>	slender cupgrass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis elongata</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis interrupta</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis spartinooides</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>	elastic grass
Poaceae	<i>Eremochloa bimaculata</i>	poverty grass
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	summer grass
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria longiflora</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ramularis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa telmatophila</i>	swamp barnyard grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbed-wire grass
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon spp.</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Imperata spp.</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus spp.</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys spp.1</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda spp.</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus laxus</i>	
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel pondweed
Restionaceae	<i>Sporadanthus caudatus</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion pallens</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum subsp. meioistachyum</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Sporadanthus interruptus</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Empodisma spp.</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Restio tetraphyllum</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Lepyrodia interrupta</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Restio pallens</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel rope rush
Restionaceae	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Spreading rope rush
Restionaceae	<i>Coleocarya gracilis</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Coleocarya spp.</i>	
Restionaceae	<i>Restio spp.</i>	
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Sweet sarsaparilla
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Barbed-wire vine
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow leaf cumbungi
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia</i>	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea fulva</i>	Swamp grasstree
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea spp.</i>	Grass tree
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea macronema</i>	
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris operculata</i>	Tall yellow eye
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris complanata</i>	Yellow-eye
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris spp.</i>	
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	Shell ginger
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Wild ginger
Zosteraceae	<i>Zostera muelleri subsp. capricorni</i>	
Mosses		
Amblystegiaceae	<i>Leptodictyum spp.</i>	
Hypopterygiaceae	<i>Hypopterygium tamarisci</i>	
Neckeraceae	<i>Thamnobryum pandum1</i>	
Orthotrichaceae	<i>Macromitrium spp.</i>	
Sphagnaceae	<i>Sphagnum falcatulum1</i>	
Sphagnaceae	<i>Sphagnum spp.</i>	
Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Swamp selaginella
Whisk Ferns		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Pislotaceae	<i>Pislotum</i> spp.	
Plants		
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella crinoides</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella congesta</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>protensa</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Tricoryne anceps</i> subsp. <i>pterochaulon</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella</i> spp.	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> x <i>D.congesta</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>assera</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>stenophylla</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Tricoryne</i> spp.	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Blue flax lilly
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	scrambling lily
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	yellow autumn lily
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo lilly
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Smooyh flax lilly
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long leaved mat rush
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Slender mat rush
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra</i> spp.	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Mat rush
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra elongata</i>	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	red-fruited palm lily
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Eustrephus</i> spp.	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	vanilla plant
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle mat rush
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra laxa</i>	Delicate mat rush
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common fringe lilly
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Twisted mat rush
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	slender wire lily
Algae		
Cyanophyceae	<i>Blennothrix lyngbyacea</i>	
Cyanophyceae	<i>Nodularia harveyana</i>	
Cyanophyceae	<i>Lyngbya majuscula</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sporochnus pedunculatus</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Scytosiphon lomentaria</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sargassum</i> sp. (<i>Myora</i> A.E.Bird AQ707362)	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Hinckesia sordida</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sporochnus comosus</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Zonaria diesingiana</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Dictyota acutiloba</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Stytopodium flabelliforme</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Spatoglossum macrodontum</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sargassum flavicans</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sargassum parvifolium</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Padina gymnospora</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sargassum lophocarpum</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sargassum</i> spp.	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Hydroclathrus clathratus</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Lobophora variegata</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Padina australis</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Phaeophyceae	<i>Petalonia fascia</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Rosenvingea orientalis</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Dictyota dichotoma var. intricata</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Dictyota furcellata</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Dictyopteris australis</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Dictyota bartayresiana</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Cystoseira trinodis</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Colpomenia spp.</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Colpomenia sinuosa</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sporochmus bolleanus</i>	
Phaeophyceae	<i>Bachelotia antillarum</i>	
Bacillariophyceae	<i>Surirella spiralis</i>	
Dinophyceae	<i>Peridinium spp.</i>	
Euglenophyceae	<i>Euglena spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Codium duthiae</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Cladophoropsis herpestica</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Cladophorella calcicola</i> C. 3	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Enteromorpha spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Chaetomorpha spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Caulerpa racemosa var. laetevirens</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Bryopsis spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Caulerpa cupressoides</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Caulerpa lentillifera</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Ulvaria oxysperma</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Trentepohlia odorata</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Trentepohlia odorata var. umbrina</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Rhizoclonium spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Staurastrum spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Phaeophila dendroides</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Ostreobium spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Nitella tasmanica spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Pseudocodium spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Oocystis spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Sphaerocystis spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Spongocladia vaucheriaeformis</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Udotea argentea</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Ulva spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Microdictyon umbilicatum</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Enteromorpha prolifera</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Gongrosira spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Halimeda macroloba</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Codium spongiosum</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Codium spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Derbesia spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Cladophora spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Acetabularia calyculus</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Avrainvillea spp.</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Avrainvillea erecta</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Caulerpa racemosa</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Apatococcus lobatus</i>	
Chlorophyceae	<i>Codium platyclados</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Laurencia papillosa</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Laurencia obtusa</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Martensia spp.</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Lophosiphonia prostrata</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Lophocladia spp.</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Polysiphonia opaca</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Polysiphonia infestans</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Rhodophyceae	<i>Peyssonnelia</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Polysiphonia</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Laurencia brongniartii</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Laurencia cartilaginea</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Gracilaria verrucosa</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Laurencia rigida</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Laurencia</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Herposiphonia</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Hypnea musciformis</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Hypnea spinella</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Griffithsia</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Haloplegma duperreyi</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Gracilaria edulis</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Gracilaria textorii</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Tolypocladia glomerulata</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Dasya iyengarii</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Chondria</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Ceramium</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Champia parvula</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Bostrychia moritziana</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Bostrychia tenella</i> subsp. <i>flagellifera</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Callithamnion</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Caloglossa</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Catenella nipae</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Asparagopsis</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Audouinella microscopica</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Acanthophora muscoides</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Acanthophora spicifera</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Acanthophora</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Spyridia filamentosa</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Hypnea</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Acrochaetium pulvinatum</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Polysiphonia atlantica</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Gracilaria cylindrica</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Gracilaria foliifera</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Gracilaria compressa</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Solieria</i> spp.	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Solieria robusta</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Heterosiphonia crispella</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Polysiphonia sertularioides</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Dasya stanleyi</i>	
Rhodophyceae	<i>Audouinella hermannii</i>	
No Family	<i>Vaucheria</i> spp.	

Appendix 3. List of hollow dependent / using species in Redlands (source: Gibbons & Lindenmayer, 2002).

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	NCA	Iconic	SEQ Priority Taxa
Amphibians					
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Common greenfrog				
<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	Graceful treefrog				
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern sedgefrog				
<i>Litoria peroni</i>	Emerald spotted treefrog				✓
<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	Southern laughing treefrog				✓
<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Ruddy treefrog				
<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating treefrog				✓
Birds					
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar				
<i>Chenoonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck				
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck				
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey teal				
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut teal				
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard				
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky woodswallow				
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted woodswallow				
<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked woodswallow				
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy black-cockatoo		V		
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little corella				
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah				
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested cockatoo				
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Long-billed corella				
<i>Cormobates leucophaesus metastasis</i>	White-throated treecreeper (southern)				
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown treecreeper				
<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated treecreeper				
<i>Climacteris erythroptus</i>	Red-browed treecreeper		R		
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond dove				
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen kestrel				
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon				
<i>Daecelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra				
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred kingfisher				
<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Collared kingfisher				
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest kingfisher				
<i>Hirundo ariel</i>	Fairy martin				
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian thrush				
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote				
<i>Melanodryes cucullata</i>	Hooded robin				
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame robin				
<i>Platycercus adscitus palliceps</i>	Pale-headed rosella				
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot				
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little lorikeet				
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern rosella				
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaley-breasted lorikeet				
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet				
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed rosella				
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson rosella				

<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk lorikeet	
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded rail	
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common myna	
<i>Stumus vulgaris</i>	Common starling	
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty owl	R
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl	
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V
Mammals		
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail glider	
<i>Sminthopsis murina murina</i>	Common dunnart (SE mainland)	
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed antechinus	
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common dunnart	✓
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat	
<i>Nyctinomus australis</i>	White-striped freetail bat	
<i>Mormopterus beccani</i>	Beccari's freetail bat	
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	East coast freetail bat	
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush rat	
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar glider	
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel glider	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecular</i>	Common brushtail possum	
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Short-eared possum (mountain possum)	
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater glider	
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow bellied glider	
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Large-footed myotis	✓
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	South-eastern broad-nosed bat	✓
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate wattled bat	
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat	
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large forest bat	
<i>Scotoerpens greyii</i>	Little broad-nosed bat	
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's long-eared bat	
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	Hoary wattled bat	
Reptiles		
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet python	
<i>Bioga irregularis</i>	Brown tree snake	
<i>Dendrelaphis punctulata</i>	Common tree snake	
<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephen's banded snake	R
<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	House gecko	
<i>Oedura robusta</i>	Robust velvet gecko	
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	House gecko	
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Wall skink	
<i>Eulamprus tenuis</i>	Rainforest skink	
<i>Eulamprus martini</i>	Martin's skinks	
<i>Varanus sp</i>	Goanna	
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace monitor	

Appendix 4. State and Locally Declared Animal Pests Extant in Redlands listed under *Land Protection (Pest and Stock route Management) Act 2002* and Local Law No. 13 – Control of Pests.

Common name	Scientific name	Class
Ferret	<i>Mustela furo</i>	1
Red ear slider turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	1
Red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	1
Yellow crazy ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	1
Australian Plague locust	<i>Chortoicetus erminifera</i>	2
Cat (other than domestic)	<i>Felis catus</i>	2
Dingo	<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>	2
Dog (other than domestic)	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	2
European fox	<i>Vulpes vulpe</i>	2
European rabbit (domestic and wild)	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	2
Goat (other than domestic)	<i>Capra hircus</i>	2
Migratory locust	<i>Locusta migratoria</i>	2
Pig (feral)	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	2
Spur throated locust	<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>	2

Appendix 5. State and Locally Declared Pest Plants Extant in Redlands listed under *Land Protection (Pest and Stock route Management) Act 2002* and Local Law No. 13 – Control of Pests (LL13).

Common name	Botanical name	Class
Acacia's non-indigenous to Australia	<i>Acacia spp</i> (other than <i>Acacia nilotica</i> and <i>A. farnesiana</i>)	1
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	2
African fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	3
African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulate</i>	3
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	1
American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	2
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	1
Annual ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2
Asparagus fern	<i>Protasparagus africanus</i>	3
Asparagus fern	<i>Protoasparagus aethiopicus</i>	3
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	3
Badhara bush	<i>Gmelina asiatica</i>	1
Barner grass / cow cane	<i>Pennisetum purpurem</i>	LL13
Bitou Bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i>	1
Blackberry	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	3
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	3
Bolivian wattle	<i>Acacia boliviana</i>	1
Bridal creeper	<i>Protasparagus asprasagoides</i>	1
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba sp.</i>	2
Camphor laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	3
Cats claw creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	3
Chilean needle grass	<i>Naselle neessiana</i>	1
Chinee apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	2
Chinese celtis	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	3
Christ thorn	<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>	1
Climbing asparagus	<i>Protasparagus plumosus</i>	3
Cotton-leaf physic nut, bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	2
Creeping lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	3
Cutch tree	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	1
Dutchman's pipe	<i>Aristolochia spp</i>	3
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	1
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	2
Giant Rats Tail Grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	2
Glush weed	<i>Hydrophilia costata</i>	1
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	1
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	LL13
Groundsel Bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	2
Harrisia cactus	<i>Eriocereus spp</i>	2
Harungana	<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	3
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia spp</i>	1
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum spp</i>	1
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicualis</i>	2
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karoo</i>	1
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1
Koster's curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	1
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	1
Lantana	<i>Lantana spp</i>	3
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	3
Madras thorn	<i>Pithecellobium dulce (Syn mimosa dulcis)</i>	1

Common name	Botanical name	Class
Mesquites	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	2
Mesquites	<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	1
Mesquites	<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	1
Miconia	<i>Miconia spp</i>	1
Mikania vine	<i>Mikania spp</i>	1
Mimosa bush	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	1
Mimosa pigra	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	1
Mother of millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense and B. daigremontanum X B. delagoense</i>	2
Myrica	<i>Myrica faya</i>	1
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i>	2
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus, S. fertilis</i>	2
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	2
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	2
Pencil willow	<i>Salix chilensis syn. S. humboldtiana</i>	3
Pepper tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	3
Peruvian primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	1
Piper, spiked pepper	<i>Piper aduncum</i>	1
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	2
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	2
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia spp (other than O. ficus-indica)</i>	2
Privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum and sinense</i>	3
Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	3
Purple Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	3
Red sesbania	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	1
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	2
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	2
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia spp other than s. molesta</i>	1
Senegal Tea Plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoide</i>	1
Serrated tussock	<i>Naselle trichotoma</i>	1
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	1
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	2
Sicklepod	<i>Senna tora</i>	2
Sicklepod	<i>Senna hirsute</i>	2
Singapore Daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	3
Tobacco weed	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	2
Water caltrops, floating chestnuts	<i>Trapa spp</i>	1
Thunbergia, blue trumpet vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	1
Thunbergia, Laurel clock vine	<i>Thunbergia annua</i>	1
Thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i>	1
Thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>	1
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	2
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	2
Willows	<i>Salix spp. Other than S. babylonica, S. xcalodendron, S. x reichardtii and S. chilensis</i>	1
Witch weeds	<i>Stringa spp</i>	1
Yellow Bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	3
Yellow oleander (Captain Cook tree)	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	2

LL13 = Local Law 13 - Control of Pests

Appendix 6. List of definitions of species listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Category	Definition
Extinct	A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct category at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
Extinct in wild	A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct in the wild category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or • it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
Critically Endangered	A native species is eligible to be included in the critically endangered category at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
Endangered	A native species is eligible to be included in the endangered category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is not critically endangered; and • it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
Vulnerable	A native species is eligible to be included in the vulnerable category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is not critically endangered or endangered; and • it is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
Conservation dependent	A native species is eligible to be included in the conservation dependent category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the species is the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or • the following subparagraphs are satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for management actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

Appendix 7. List of definitions of threatened species and ecosystems under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Category	Definition
Extinct in the Wild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if there have been thorough searches conducted for the wildlife; and • it has not been seen in the wild over a period that is appropriate for the life cycle or form of the wildlife.
Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there have not been thorough searches conducted for the wildlife and the wildlife has not been seen in the wild over a period that is appropriate for the life cycle or form of the wildlife; or • the habitat or distribution of the wildlife has been reduced to an extent that the wildlife may be in danger of extinction; or • the population size of the wildlife has declined, or is likely to decline, to an extent that the wildlife may be in danger of extinction; or • the survival of the wildlife in the wild is unlikely if a threatening process continues.
Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its population is decreasing because of threatening processes, or • its population has been seriously depleted and its protection is not secured, or • its population, while abundant, is at risk because of threatening processes, or • its population is low or localised or depends on limited habitat that is at risk because of threatening processes.
Rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population of wildlife is represented by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a relatively large population in a restricted range; or ○ relatively small populations thinly spread over a wide range. • the survival of the wildlife is affected to an extent that the wildlife is in danger of becoming vulnerable; and • native wildlife may be prescribed as rare wildlife even if the wildlife is subject of a threatening process.
Near threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the population size or distribution of the wildlife is small and may become smaller; or • the population size of the wildlife has declined, or is likely to decline, at a rate higher than the usual rate for population changes for the wildlife; or • the survival of the wildlife in the wild is affected to an extent that the wildlife is in danger of becoming vulnerable.
Least concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the wildlife is common or abundant and is likely to survive in the wild. • Native wildlife may be prescribed as least concern wildlife even if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the wildlife is the subject of a threatening process; or ○ the population size or distribution of the wildlife has declined; or ○ there is insufficient information about the wildlife to conclude whether the wildlife is common or abundant or likely to survive in the wild. • All animals previously listed as Common are now listed as Least Concern

Appendix 8. List of terrestrial faunal species listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC	NCA
Endangered			
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little tern		✓
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent honeyeater	✓	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern giant petrel	✓	
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed quoll (SE mainland population)	✓	
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	✓	✓
Vulnerable			
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	✓	
<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	Beach stone-curlew		✓
<i>Calyptorhynchus latham</i>	Glossy black-cockatoo		✓
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying-fox	✓	
<i>Acrodipsas illidge</i>	Illidge's ant-blue		✓
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	Kermadec petrel	✓	
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala (SE bioregion)		✓
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large pied bat	✓	
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed potoroo	✓	
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern giant-petrel	✓	
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted snipe		✓
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful owl		✓
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed tropicbird		✓
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing butterfly		✓
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed snake toothed skink	✓	
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water mouse (false water rat)	✓	✓
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	✓	
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	✓	
Rare			
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned honey eater		✓
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked stork		✓
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Common death adder		✓
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern curlew		✓
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey goshawk		✓
<i>Rallus pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail		✓
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive whistler		✓
<i>Ophioscincus truncates</i>	Skink		✓
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty owl		✓
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty oystercatcher		✓
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed kite		✓
<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephen's banded snake		✓

Appendix 9. List of aquatic fauna species listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC	NCA
Critically Endangered			
<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	Grey-nurse shark	✓	
Endangered			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	✓	
<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i>	Oxleyan pygmy perch	✓	
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern right whale	✓	
Vulnerable			
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong		✓
<i>Natator depressus</i>	Flatback turtle	✓	✓
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	✓	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	✓	✓
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle		✓
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	✓	✓
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle	✓	
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked frog		✓
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum froglet		✓
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Wallum rocketfrog		✓
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	Wallum sedgefrog	✓	✓
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	✓	
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Queensland lungfish	✓	✓
Rare			
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin		✓
<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	Cooloola Sedgefrog		✓

Appendix 10. List of flora species listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC	NCA
Endangered			
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	Native jute	✓	
<i>Olearia hygrophila</i>	Swamp daisy	✓	✓
<i>Phaius australis</i>	Lesser swamp orchid	✓	✓
<i>Phaius bernaysii</i>	Yellow swamp orchid	✓	✓
Vulnerable			
<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp <i>baueri</i>	Tiny wattle		✓
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	Marbled baloghia	✓	
<i>Bosistoa selwynii</i>	Heart leaved bosistoa	✓	
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three leaved bosistoa	✓	
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless tongue-orchid	✓	
<i>Hydrocharis dubia</i>	Frogbit	✓	
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Small fruit Queensland nut	✓	✓
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Macadamia nut	✓	
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	Slender milkvine	✓	✓
<i>Marsdenia logilobia</i>	Clear milkvine	✓	
<i>Prasophyllum fuscum</i>		✓	
Rare			
<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>			✓
<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	Christmas bells		✓
<i>Durringtonia paludosa</i>	Durringtonia		✓
<i>Leptospermum purpurascens</i>	Purple stemmed turkey bush		✓
<i>Schoenus scabripes</i>			✓

Appendix 11. Additional locally significant fauna and flora species to be added to the Redlands Planning Scheme that are not listed under *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Scientific name	Common name
Fauna	
Invertebrates	
<i>Tenuibranchiurus gypticus</i>	Swamp crayfish
Freshwater Fish	
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Tarpon
<i>Porochilichthys renddahl</i>	Catfish
<i>Rhadinocentrus ornatus</i>	Ornate sunfish
<i>Ophistermon</i> sp	Swamp Eel
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Lungfish
Frogs	
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked frog
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Clicking froglet
<i>Limnodynastes convexiusculus</i>	Marbled frog
<i>Limnodynastes salmini</i>	Salmon-striped frog
<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Great Barred-frog
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed broodfrog
<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	Great brown broodfrog
<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	Copper-backed broodfrog
<i>Uperoleia laevigata</i>	Eastern gungan
<i>Cyclorama brevipes</i>	Superb collared-frog
<i>Cyclorama novaehollandiae</i>	Eastern snapping-frog
<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating treefrog
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Emerald-spotted treefrog
<i>Litoria</i> sp. Cf. <i>cooloolensis</i>	Stradbroke sedgefrog
<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	Southern Laughing treefrog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Whistling treefrog
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Treefrog
Reptiles	
<i>Emydura signata</i>	Shortneck turtle
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy roundhead
<i>Hypsilurus spinipes</i>	Southern angle-headed dragon
<i>Oedura lesueurii</i>	Lesueur's velvet gecko
<i>Saltuarius swaini</i>	Gecko
<i>Delma plebeia</i>	Legless lizard
<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>	Skink
<i>Calyptotis lepidorostrum</i>	Skink
<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	Skink
<i>Coggeria naufragus</i>	Satinay sand skink
<i>Ctenotus arcanus</i>	Skink
<i>Ctenotus eurydice</i>	Skink
<i>Ctenotus strauchii</i>	Skink

<i>Egernia major</i>	Land mullet
<i>Egernia mcphreei</i>	Skink
<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Broad-banded sand swimmer
<i>Eulamprus murrayi</i>	Skink
<i>Eulamprus tryoni</i>	Skink
<i>Glaphyromorphus punctulatus</i>	Skink
<i>Lampropholis amricula</i>	Skink
<i>Lampropholis couperi</i>	Skink
<i>Lamprophilus guichenoti</i>	Grass skink
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Skink
<i>Menetia timlowi</i>	Skink
<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	Skink
<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	Fire-tailed skink
<i>Ophioscincus ophioscincus</i>	Skink
<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Skink
<i>Saproscincus challengerii</i>	Skink
<i>Saproscincus oriarus</i>	Skink
<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	Dwarf crowned snake
<i>Demansia atra</i>	Black whip snake
<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	Pale headed snake
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Eastern tiger snake
<i>Simoselaps australis</i>	Coral snake
<i>Simoselaps warro</i>	Snake
<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>	Blindsnake
<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Gould's Goanna
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor

Birds

<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue billed duck
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk duck
<i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	Green pygmy goose
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little curlew
<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	Wandering tattler
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush stone-curlew
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush bronzewing
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb fruit-dove
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned fruit-dove
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk lorikeet
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking owl
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked owl
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red wattlebird
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little wattlebird
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland honeyeater
<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	Dusky honeyeater
<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Scarlet robin
<i>Mjiagra alecto</i>	Shining flycatcher

<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced woodswallow
<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green catbird
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie geese
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Varigated fairy-wren
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed fairy-wren
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb fairy wren
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred finch
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed finch
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied sea-eagle
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking owl
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled warbler
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square tailed kite
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	Chestnut breasted mannikin

Mammals

<i>Ornithorynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Echidna
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater glider
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel glider
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar glider
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail glider
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied glider
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common dunnart
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Large footed myotis
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater broad-nosed bat
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	South-eastern broad nosed bat
<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>	Eastern cave bat
<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	Eastern forest bat
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Golden Swamp wallaby
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black flying fox
<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little red flying fox
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water rat
<i>Trichosaurus caninus</i>	Short-eared possum (mountain possum)

Flora

<i>Todea barbara</i>	King Fern
<i>Bulbophyllum minutissimum</i>	
<i>Calanthe triplicate</i>	Christmas orchid
<i>Caleana major</i>	Flying duck orchid
<i>Dockrillia schoeninum</i>	Pencil orchid
<i>Dockrillia linguiforme</i>	Tick or tongue orchid
<i>Erythrorchis cassythoides</i>	Small climbing orchid
<i>Pseudovanilla foliata</i>	Giant Climbing orchid
<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>	Dotted sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra nuda</i>	Scented sun orchid
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender sun orchid

<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	
<i>Acacia hispidula</i>	
<i>Bauera capitata</i>	
<i>Boronia saffrolifera</i>	Safrole boronia
<i>Hakea actites</i>	
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Swamp tea tree
<i>Oxylobium aciculiferum</i>	
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	Flat pea
<i>Prostanthera ovalifolia</i>	Mint bush
<i>Pultenaea cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	
<i>Acacia bakeri</i>	
<i>Acacia perangusta</i>	Eprapah Wattle
<i>Acmena hemilampra</i>	Broad-leafed lilypilly
<i>Acronychia imperforata</i>	
<i>Acronychia pauciflora</i>	Few flowered aspen
<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	White bean
<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Hairy birds eye
<i>Argyrodendron trifoliatum</i>	White booyong
<i>Arytera divaricate</i>	Coogera
<i>Arytera foveolata</i>	Pitted coogera
<i>Australorchis monophylla</i>	Lily of the valley
<i>Baloghia lucida</i>	Scrub bloodwood
<i>Beilschmiedia elliptica</i>	Brown walnut
<i>Beilschmiedia obtusifolia</i>	Hard bolly gum
<i>Canthium coprosmoides</i>	
<i>Capparis arborea</i>	Native pomegranate
<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>	Scrambling caper
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Black bean
<i>Cayratia eury nema</i>	Slender grape
<i>Clayoxylon australe</i>	Brittle wood
<i>Cleistanthus cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Clerodendron floribundum</i>	Lolly bush
<i>Croton acronychioides</i>	Thick leafed croton
<i>Croton insulare</i>	Qld cascarilla bark
<i>Cryptocarya glaucesens</i>	Jackwood
<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya macdonaldii</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya sclerophylla</i>	Totem pole tree
<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small leafed tuckeroo
<i>Cyanthillium cinerium</i>	
<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i>	Coastal canthium
<i>Cyclophyllum longipetalum</i>	Coastal coffee
<i>Diploglottis cunninghamii</i>	Native tamarind

<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	Yellow tulip
<i>Dysoxylon rufum</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus eumundi</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	Blue quandong
<i>Ellatostachys nervosa</i>	
<i>Endiandra discolour</i>	Rose walnut
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>	Corkwood
<i>Eucalyptus tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash
<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>	Ribbonwood
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Ficus virens</i>	White fig
<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	Bumpy ash
<i>Flindersia xanthostyla</i>	Yellow wood
<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>	Python tree
<i>Gossia punctata</i>	Myrtle
<i>Gmelina leichardtii</i>	White beech
<i>Hippocrates barbata</i>	Knot vine
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native frangipanni
<i>Ixora beckleri</i>	Brown coffeewood
<i>Litsea leefeana</i>	Brown bolly gum
<i>Litsea reticulata</i>	Bolly gum
<i>Livistonia australis</i>	Cabbage tree palm
<i>Mallotus discolor</i>	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Flax Leaf Paperbark
<i>Morinda canthoides</i>	Morinda vine
<i>Pararchidendron pruinatum</i>	Snow wood
<i>Parsonsia lanceolata</i>	Scrub silk pod vine
<i>Parsonsia ventricosa</i>	Hairy silk pod vine
<i>Pipterus argenteus</i>	Native mulberry
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>	Orange thorn
<i>Polyalthia nitidissima</i>	
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	
<i>Pouteria australis</i>	Black apple
<i>Pouteria myrsinifolia</i>	Hairy Coondoo
<i>Pouteria pohlmaniana</i>	Yellow boxwood
<i>Sarcomelicope simplicifolia</i>	Bauerella
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>	White cherry
<i>Sloana woollsii</i>	Yellow carrabeen
<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	
<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut tree
<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	Whalebone tree
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Scentless rosewood
<i>Syzygium leuhmanii</i>	Small leafed lilypilly
<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	Tinospora
<i>Toechima tenax</i>	
<i>Xylomelum salicinum</i>	Woody pear

<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	River Mangrove
<i>Avicennia marina var australasica</i>	Grey mangrove
<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	Orange mangrove
<i>Ceriops tagal var australis</i>	Yellow mangrove
<i>Exocoecaria agallocha</i>	Milky mangrove
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	Black mangrove
<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>	Red mangrove
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Saltwater couch
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp she-oak
<i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i>	Cotton tree
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Coastal she-oak
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leafed paper bark

Appendix 12. SEQ Bioregion Priority Taxa listed under Environmental Protection Agency BAMB (2002) that are not listed *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Scientific name	Common name
Invertebrates	
<i>Euastacus hystricosus</i>	Giant spiny crayfish
<i>Euastacus jagara</i>	Freshwater crayfish
<i>Euastacus madae</i>	Freshwater crayfish
<i>Euastacus monitithorum</i>	Freshwater crayfish
<i>Euastacus setosus</i>	Mount Glorious spiny crayfish
<i>Euastacus sulcatus</i>	Freshwater crayfish
<i>Euastacus urospinosus</i>	Freshwater crayfish
<i>Euastacus valentulus</i>	Freshwater crayfish
<i>Cherax punctatus</i>	Land yabby
<i>Cherax robustus</i>	Sand yabby
<i>Tenuibranchiurus gypticus</i>	Swamp crayfish
<i>Uca longidigita</i>	Grey-clawed fiddler crab
<i>Uca signata</i>	Fiddler crab
<i>Nameria insularis</i>	Burleigh Heads spider
<i>Argiolestis albescens</i>	Dragonfly
<i>Petalura littorea</i>	Dragonfly
<i>Petalura gigantea</i>	Dragonfly
<i>Neogeoscapheus barbarae</i>	Giant burrowing cockroach
<i>Sphaenognathus spp</i>	Stag beetle
<i>Lissapterus spp</i>	Stag beetle
<i>Junonia hedonia zelima</i>	Brown spider
<i>Telicota eurychlora</i>	Dingy darter
<i>Tisiphone abeona morrisoni</i>	Swordgrass brown
Freshwater Fish	
<i>Neoceratotodus forsteri</i>	Queensland lungfish
<i>Galaxias olidus</i>	Mountain galaxias
<i>Porochilichthys renddahlia</i>	Catfish
<i>Rhadinocentrus ornatus</i>	Ornate sunfish
<i>Kuhlia rupestris</i>	Jungle perch
<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>	River blackfish
Frogs	
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked frog
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Clicking froglet
<i>Limnodynastes convexiusculus</i>	Marbled frog
<i>Limnodynastes salmini</i>	Salmon-striped frog
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed broodfrog
<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	Great brown broodfrog
<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	Copper-backed broodfrog
<i>Uperoleia laevigata</i>	Eastern gungan
<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating treefrog
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Emerald-spotted treefrog
<i>Litoria sp. Cf. cooloolensis</i>	Stradbroke sedgefrog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Whistling treefrog
Reptiles	
<i>Elseya sp. Cf. dentata</i>	Burnett River snapping turtle
<i>Emydura signata</i>	Shortneck turtle
<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Filled lizard

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy roundhead
<i>Hypsilurus spinipes</i>	Southern angle-headed dragon
<i>Oedura lesueurii</i>	Lesueur's velvet gecko
<i>Saltuarius swaini</i>	Gecko
<i>Delma plebeia</i>	Legless lizard
<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>	Skink
<i>Calyptotis lepidorostrum</i>	Skink
<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	Skink
<i>Coggeria naufragus</i>	Satinay sand skink
<i>Ctenotus arcanus</i>	Skink
<i>Ctenotus eurydice</i>	Skink
<i>Ctenotus strauchii</i>	Skink
<i>Egernia major</i>	Land mullet
<i>Egernia mcphreei</i>	Skink
<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Broad-banded sand swimmer
<i>Eulamprus murrayi</i>	Skink
<i>Eulamprus tryoni</i>	Skink
<i>Glaphyromorphus punctulatus</i>	Skink
<i>Lampropholis amicula</i>	Skink
<i>Lampropholis couperi</i>	Skink
<i>Lamprophilus guichenoti</i>	Grass skink
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Skink
<i>Menetia timlowi</i>	Skink
<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	Skink
<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	Fire-tailed skink
<i>Ophioscincus ophioscincus</i>	Skink
<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Skink
<i>Saproscincus challengeri</i>	Skink
<i>Saproscincus oriarus</i>	Skink
<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	Dwarf crowned snake
<i>Demansia atra</i>	Black whip snake
<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	Pale headed snake
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Eastern tiger snake
<i>Pseudodechis guttatus</i>	Spotted black snake
<i>Rhinoplocephalus nigrostriatus</i>	Black-striped snake
<i>Simoselaps australis</i>	Coral snake
<i>Simoselaps warro</i>	Snake
<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>	Blindsnake
Birds	
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue billed duck
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk duck
<i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	Green pygmy goose
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little curlew
<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	Wandering tattler
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush stone-curlew
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush bronzewing
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb fruit-dove
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned fruit-dove
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk lorikeet
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern rosella
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking owl
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked owl

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red wattlebird
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little wattlebird
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell miner
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland honeyeater
<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	Dusky honeyeater
<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Scarlet robin
<i>Mjiagra alecto</i>	Shining flycatcher
<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Blac-faced woodswallow
<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green catbird
Mammals	
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common dunnart
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Large footed myotis
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater broad-nosed bat
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	South-eastern broad nosed bat
<i>Scotorepens sp.</i>	Central-eastern broad nosed bat
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern cave bat
<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Little forest bat

Appendix 13. Regional Ecosystems, description of Vegetation types and status, and Biodiversity Status under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (EPA 2007).

RE	Description	Type	VM Status	Biodiversity Status
12.1.1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> open forest on margins of marine clay plains	Wetland	Of concern	Endangered
12.1.2	Saltpan vegetation including grassland and herbland on marine clay plains	Wetland	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.1.3	Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries	Wetland	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.1	Notophyll vine forest on parabolic high dunes	Closed Forest	Of concern	Of concern
12.2.2	Microphyll / notophyll vine forest on beach ridges	Closed Forest	Of concern	Endangered
12.2.5	<i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , <i>Callitris columellaris</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp. open forest to low closed forest on beach ridges usually in southern half of bioregion	Closed Forest	Not of concern	Of concern
12.2.5a	Swales dominated by <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> often with <i>Livistona</i> spp. Occurs on Quaternary coastal dune swales.	Wetland	Not of concern	Of concern
12.2.6	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> woodland on dunes and sand plains. Usually deeply leached soils	Wetland	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.7	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or <i>M. viridiflora</i> open forest to woodland on sand plains	Wetland	Not of concern	Of concern
12.2.8	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on parabolic high dunes	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.9	<i>Banksia aemula</i> woodland on dunes and sand plains. Usually deeply leached soils	Wetland	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.10	Mallee <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia</i> spp. low woodland on dunes and sand plains, especially southern sand mass islands. Usually deeply leached soils	Wetland	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.12	Closed heath on seasonally waterlogged sand plains	Wetland	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.13	Open heath on dunes and beaches	Heath	Of concern	Of concern
12.2.14	Foredune complex of grassland and open forest	Marine	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.15	Swamps with <i>Baumea</i> spp., <i>Juncus</i> spp. and <i>Lepironia articulata</i>	Wetland	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.2.16	Sand blows largely devoid of vegetation	Sand	Of concern	Of concern
12.3.1	Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains	Closed Forest	Endangered	Endangered
12.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvium	Wetland	Not of concern	Of concern
12.3.6	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Wetland	Not of	No concern

RE	Description	Type	VM Status	Biodiversity Status
	woodland on coastal alluvial plains		concern	at present
12.3.8	Swamps with <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. and <i>Eleocharis</i> spp.	Wetland	Of concern	Of concern
12.3.11	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast	Open Forest	Of concern	Of concern
12.3.13	Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains usually near coast	Heath	Of concern	Of concern
12.5.2	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils	Open Forest	Endangered	Endangered
12.5.3	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> and/or <i>E. racemosa</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	Open Forest	Endangered	Endangered
12.5.9	Sedgeland to heathland in low-lying areas on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	Wetland	Of concern	Of concern
12.9-10.4	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.9-10.17	Open forest complex often with <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> on sedimentary rocks	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.9-10.17a	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> dominated open-forest. Occurs in gullies and southern slopes on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.9-10.19a	Open-forest of <i>Corymbia henryi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> . Occurs in coastal areas on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.3a	Open forest generally with <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.5	Open forest complex with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. major</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.5a	12.11.5a: Open forest of <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> , <i>Eucalyptus carnea</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Eucalyptus major</i> , <i>Corymbia henryi</i> , <i>Angophora woodsiana</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> (away from the coast) or <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> (closer to the coast). Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.5e	Open-forest complex in which spotted gum	Open	Not of	No concern at

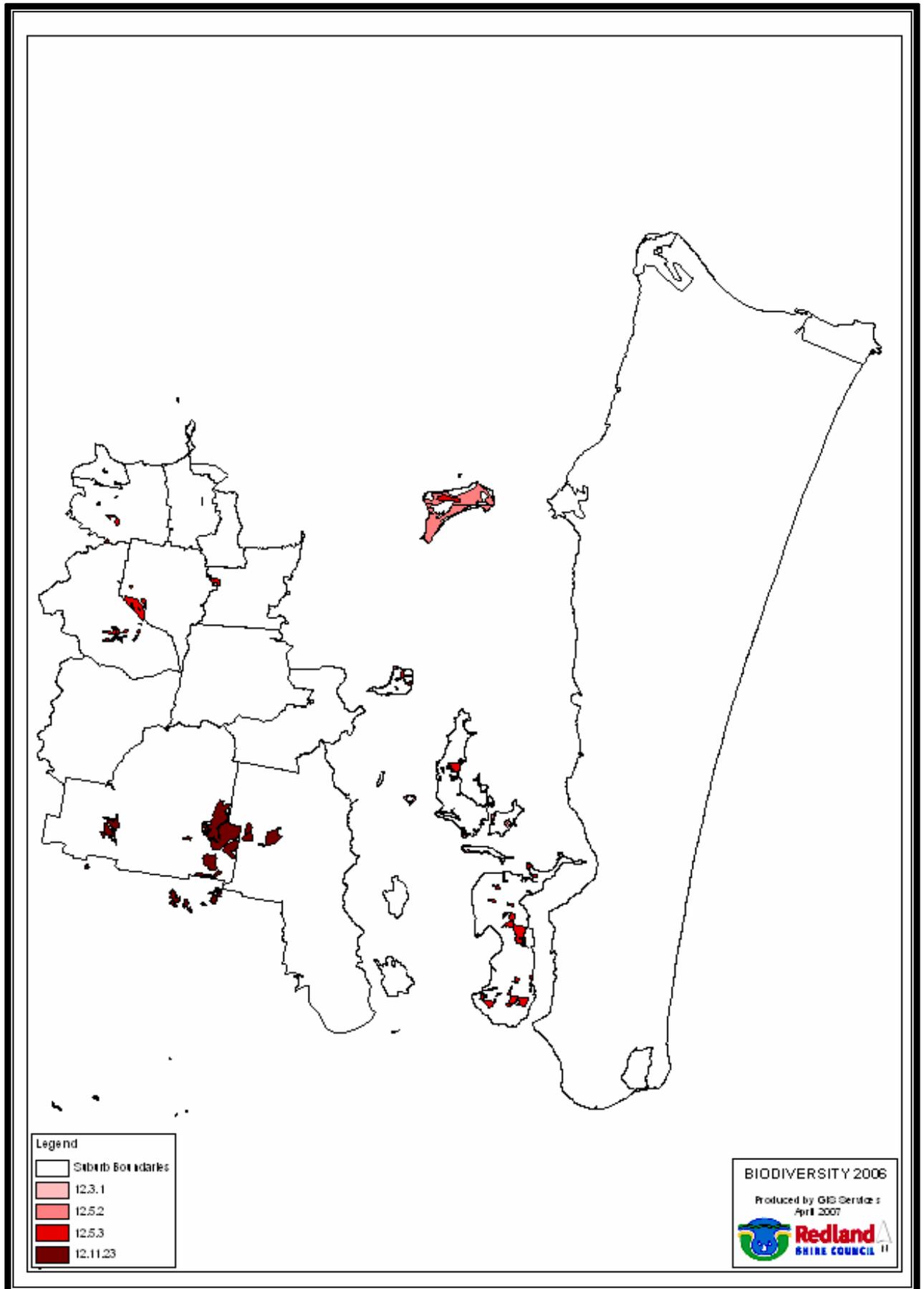
RE	Description	Type	VM Status	Biodiversity Status
	is a relatively common species. Canopy trees include <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> (sub coastal ranges), <i>E. major</i> and/or <i>E. longirostrata</i> and <i>E. acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. carnea</i> and/or <i>E. eugenioides</i> . Other species that may be present and abundant locally include <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> and <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> . <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> often present in gullies and as a sub canopy or understorey tree. Mixed understorey of grasses, shrubs and ferns. Occurs on hills and ranges of Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics.	Forest	concern	present
12.11.5h	Woodland to open forest of <i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i> , <i>E. carnea</i> and <i>Angophora woodsiana</i> ± <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>E. tindaliae</i> , <i>E. resinifera</i> . Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.5j	Open forest of <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>E. seeana</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> , <i>E. pilularis</i> on low-altitude coastal metamorphics around Brisbane. <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> is often present and at times becomes locally co-dominant. Occurs on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.5k	12.11.5k: Open forest of <i>Corymbia henryi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> ± <i>C. citriodora</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>E. carnea</i> , <i>E. tindaliae</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> . Occurs on drier ridges and slopes on Palaeozoic and older moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics.	Open Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.10	Notophyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	Closed Forest	Not of concern	No concern at present
12.11.23	Tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on metamorphics and interbedded volcanics	Open Forest	Endangered	Endangered
12.12.14	Shrubby woodland usually of rocky near coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Open Forest	Of concern	Of concern

RE	Description	Type	VM Status	Biodiversity Status
12.12.19	Vegetation complex of rocky headlands, predominantly but not exclusively on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Marine	Of concern	Of concern

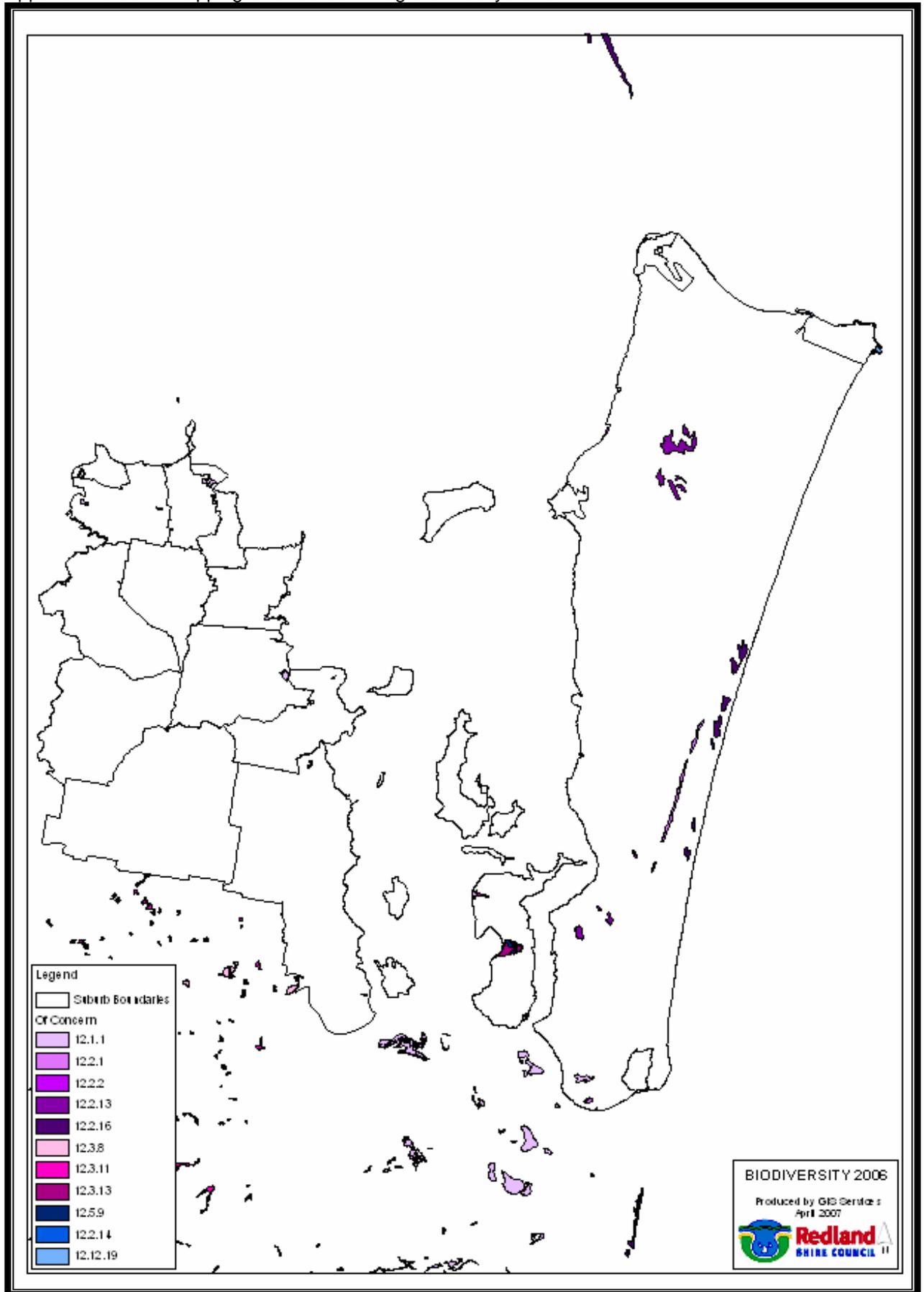
Appendix 14. The specific criteria used to assess the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* Regional Ecosystem (REs) and Biodiversity Status.

Category	Definition
Endangered	<p>Remnant vegetation is less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or 10-30percent of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 ha.</p> <p>In addition to the criteria listed for an endangered regional ecosystems under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>, for biodiversity planning purposes the Environmental Protection Agency also classifies a regional ecosystem as endangered if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • less than 10 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss; or • 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 ha; or • it is a rare regional ecosystem subject to a threatening process.
Of-concern	<p>Remnant vegetation is 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or more than 30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant extent is less than 10,000 ha.</p> <p>In addition to the criteria listed for an of concern regional ecosystems under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>, for biodiversity planning purposes the Environmental Protection Agency also classifies a regional ecosystem as of concern if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss.
Not of concern	<p>Remnant vegetation is over 30 per cent of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion, and the remnant area is greater than 10,000 ha.</p> <p>In addition to the criteria listed for Not of concern regional ecosystems under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>, for biodiversity planning purposes the Environmental Protection Agency also classifies a regional ecosystem as No concern at present if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the degradation criteria listed above for endangered or of concern regional ecosystems are not met.

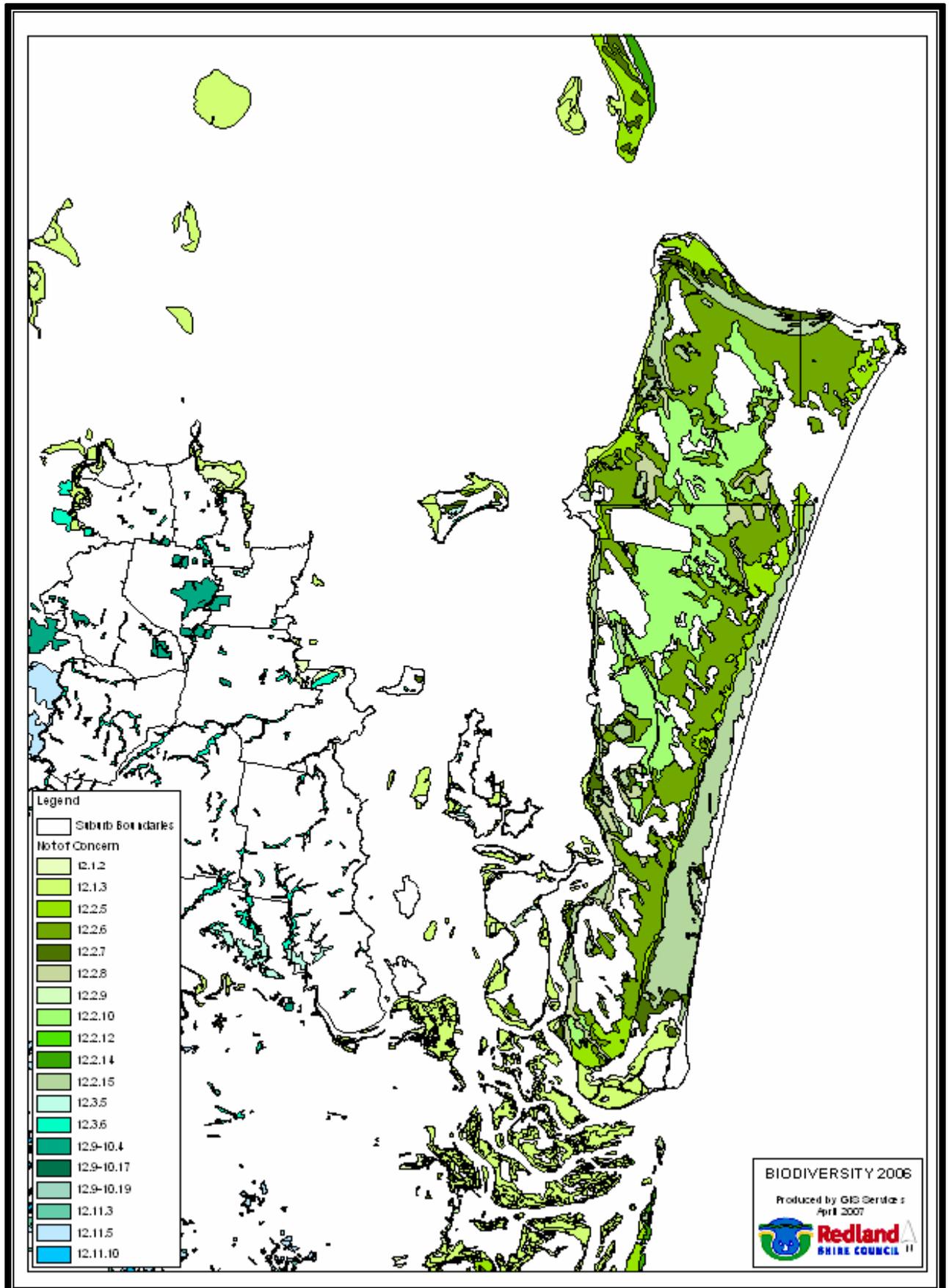
Appendix 15. Mapping of Endangered Regional Ecosystems.



Appendix 15 con't. Mapping of Of-concern Regional Ecosystems.



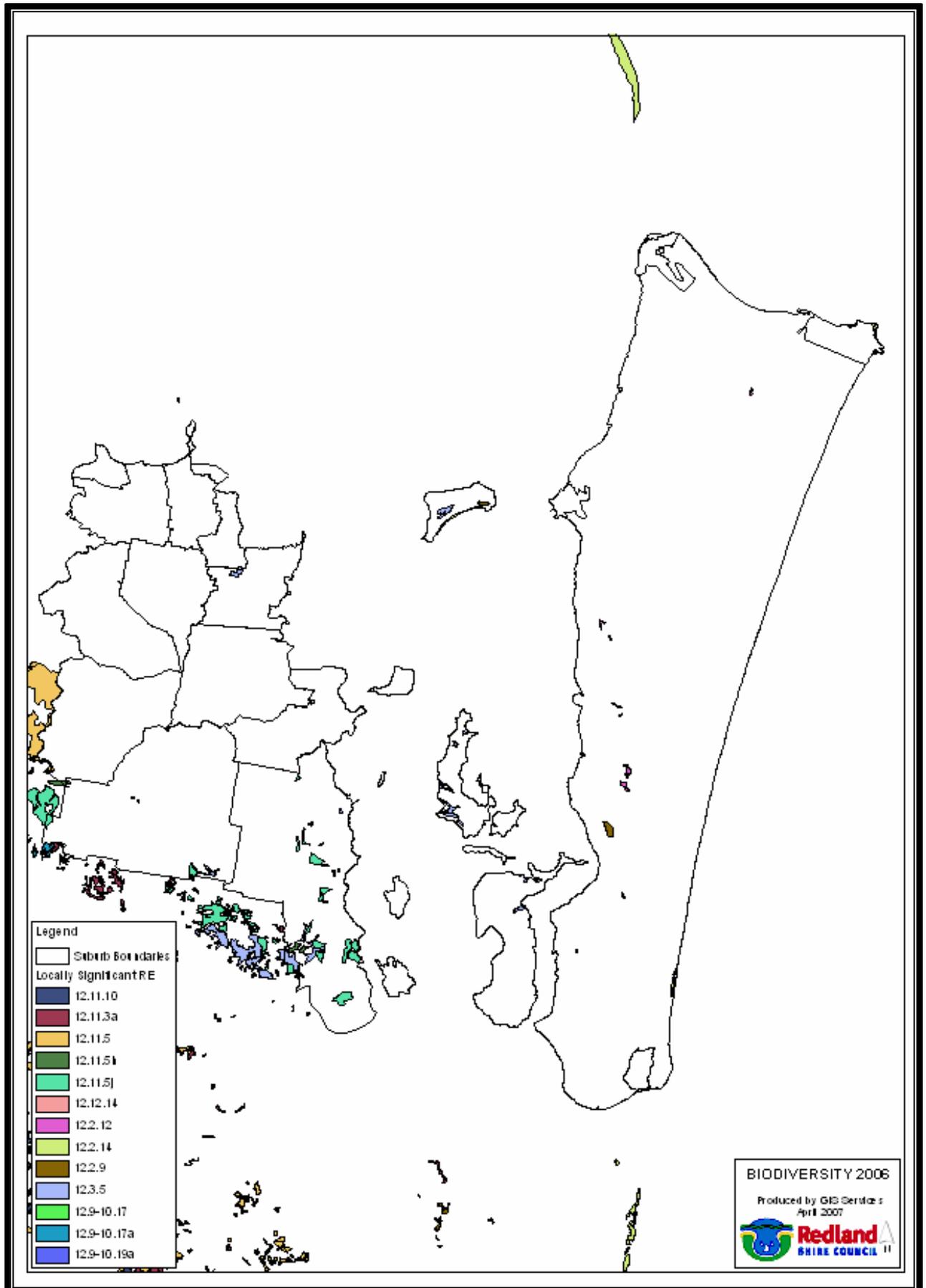
Appendix 15 con't. Mapping of Not-of-concern Regional Ecosystems.



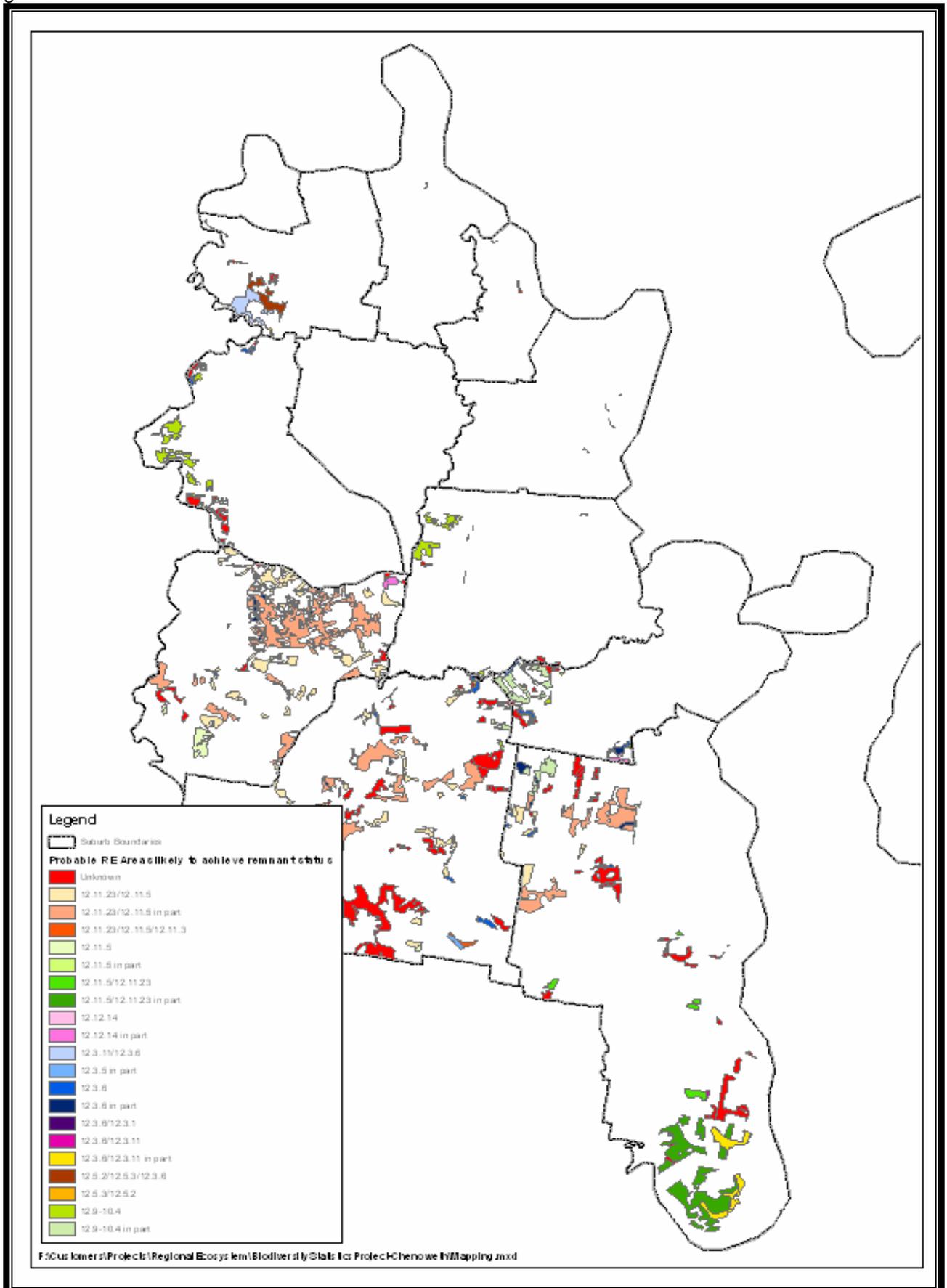
Appendix 16. List of locally significant Regional Ecosystems that are naturally rare or poorly conserved in Redlands that are not listed as endangered or of-concern under *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (source: Chenoweth 2006).

RE	Area Pre-clear (ha)	Area 2005 (ha)	Remaining 2005 (percent)
12.2.9	324.5	226.65	70
12.2.12	28.12	28.12	100
12.2.14	776.06	35.56	4.58
12.3.5	423.81	183.31	43.25
12.9-10.17	7.1	13.42	188.92
12.9-10.17a	0.07	0.07	100
12.9-10.19a	2.37	2.37	100
12.11.3a	7.2	0.3	0
12.11.5	4.44	4.41	99
12.11.5h	195.47	50.49	25.83
12.11.10	1.9	1.3	69
12.12.14	250	0	0

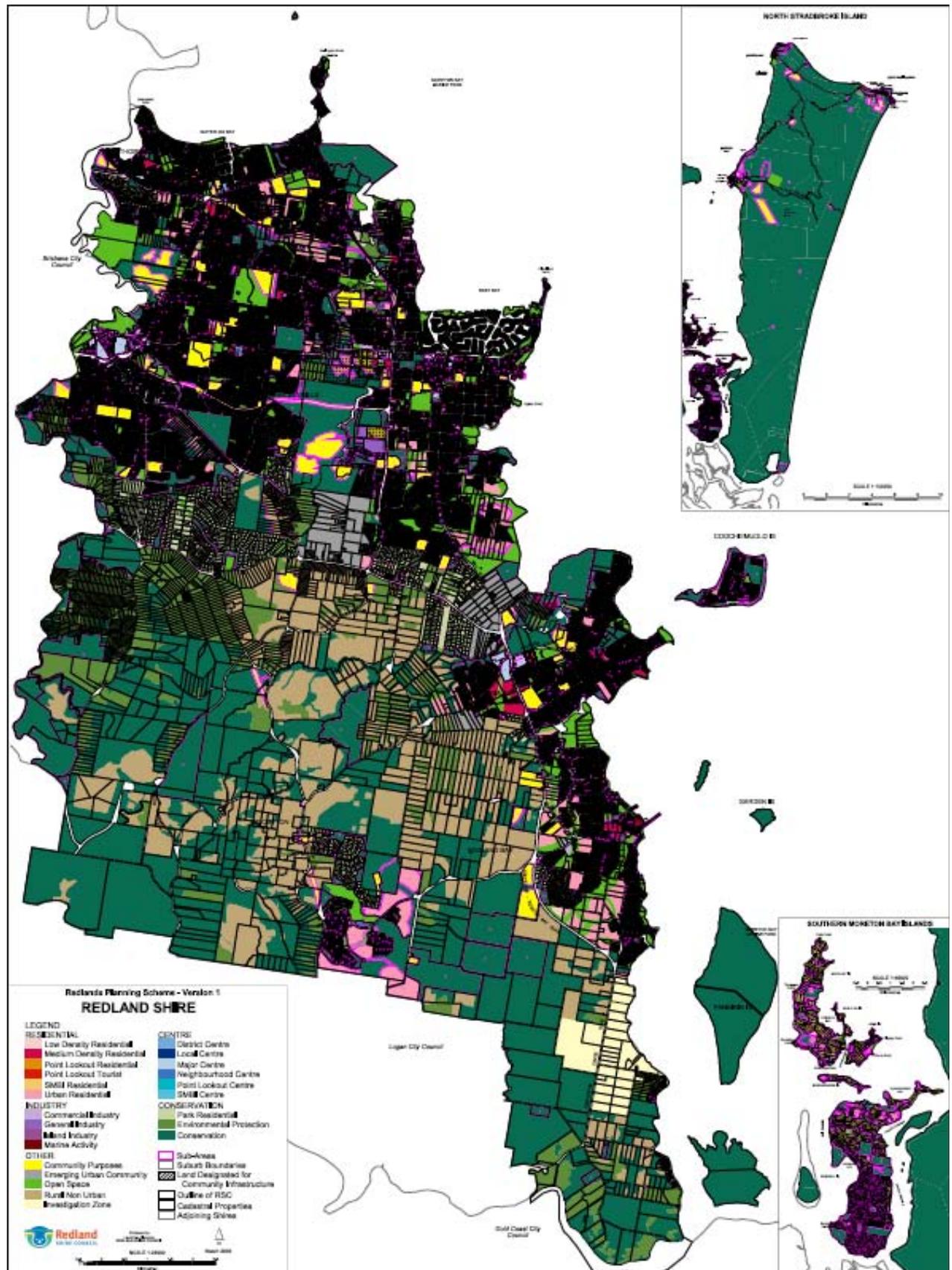
Appendix 17. Mapping of Locally Significant Regional Ecosystems.



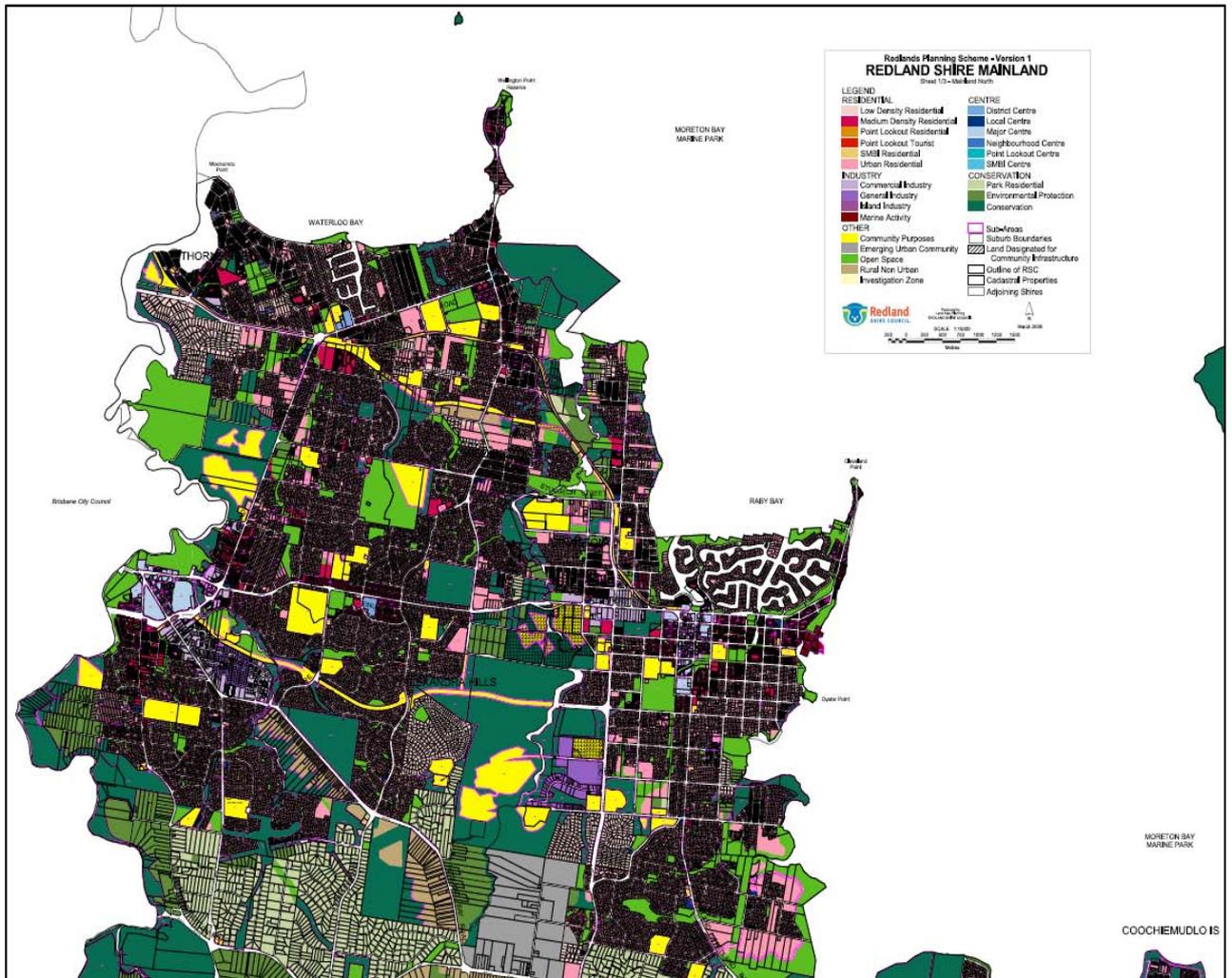
Appendix 18. Mapping of areas of potential Re-growth.



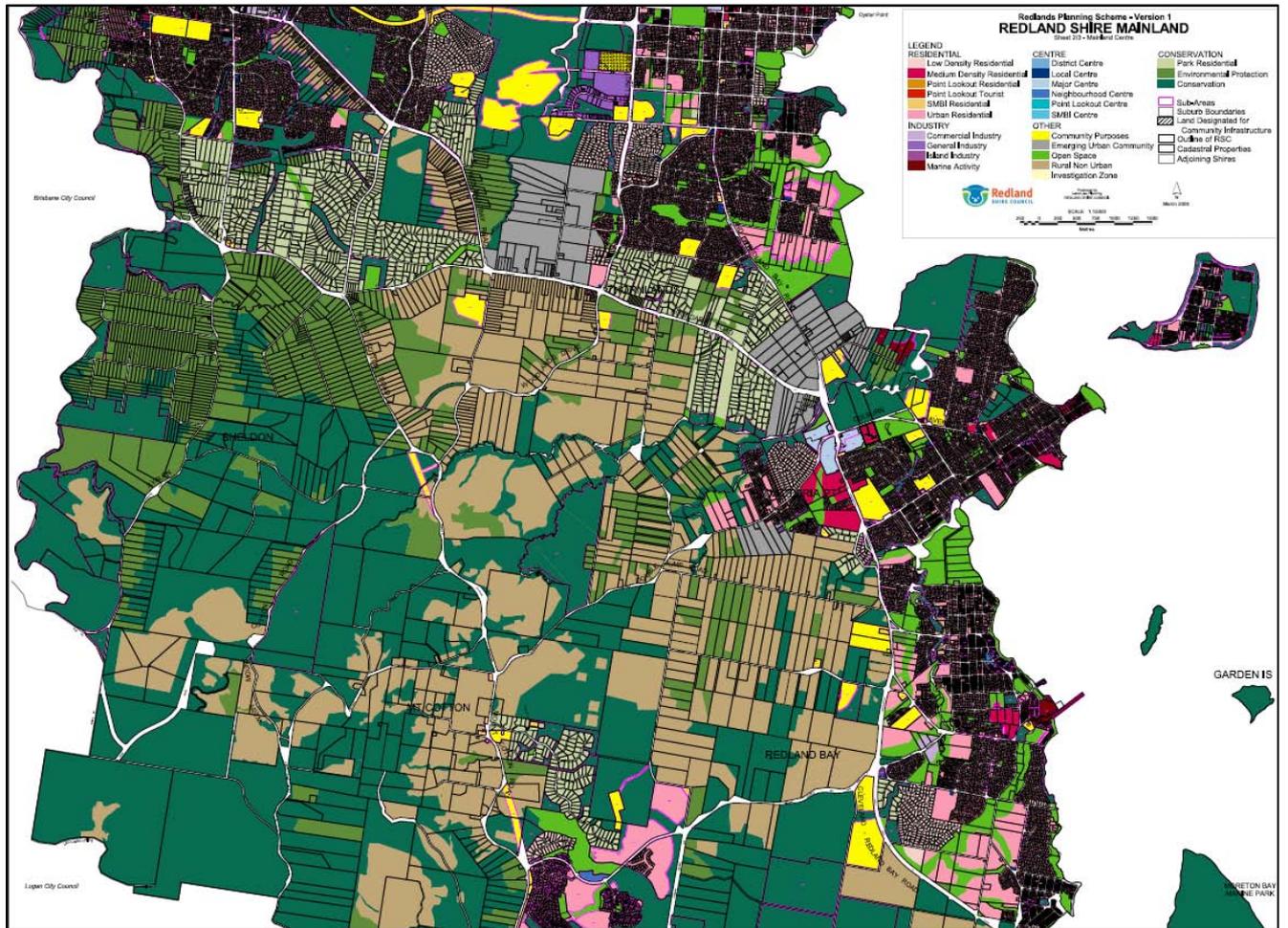
Appendix 19. Map of zoning (source: Redlands Planning Scheme).



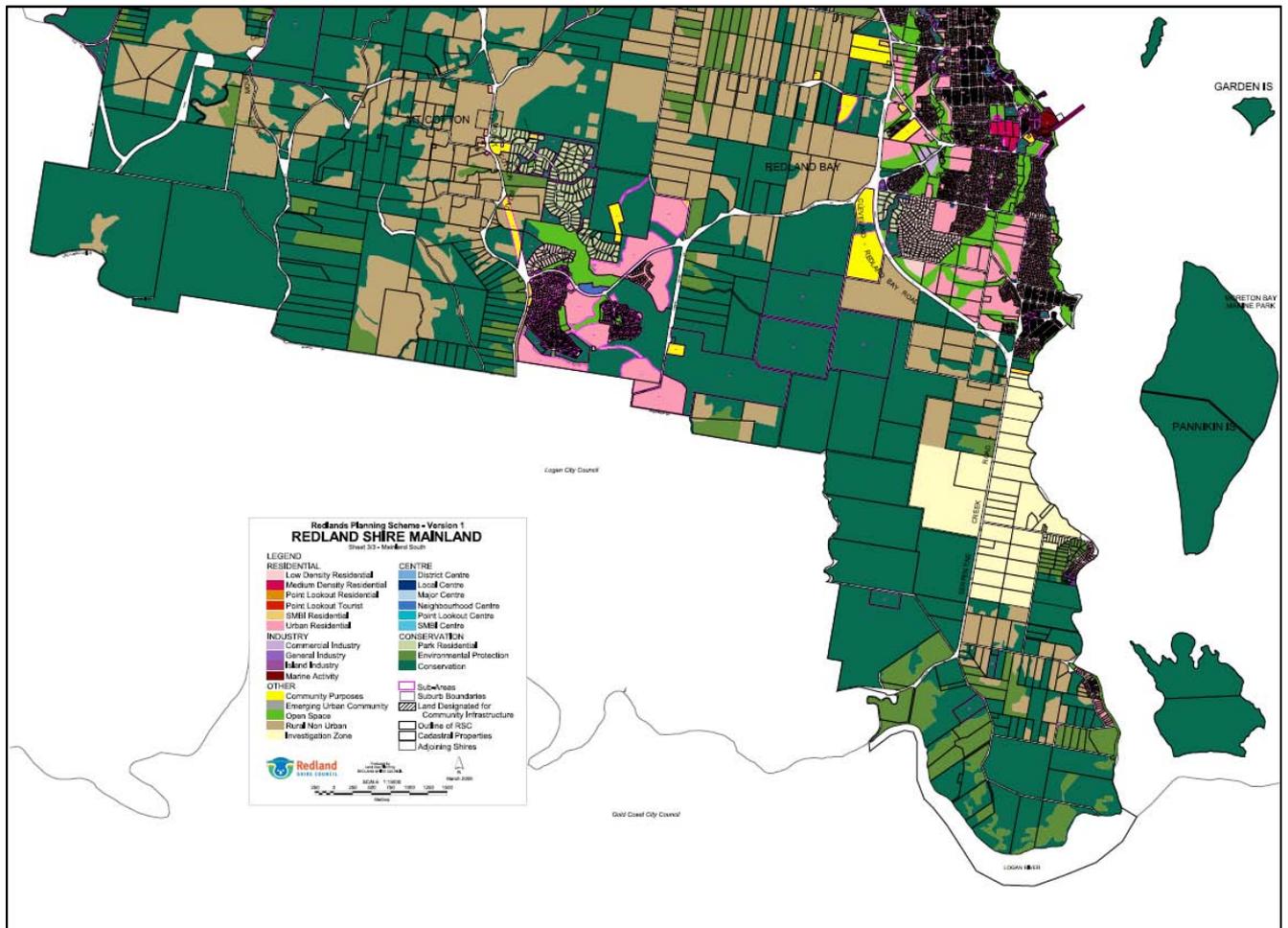
Appendix 19 con't. Detail map of North Mainland zoning (source: Redlands Planning Scheme).



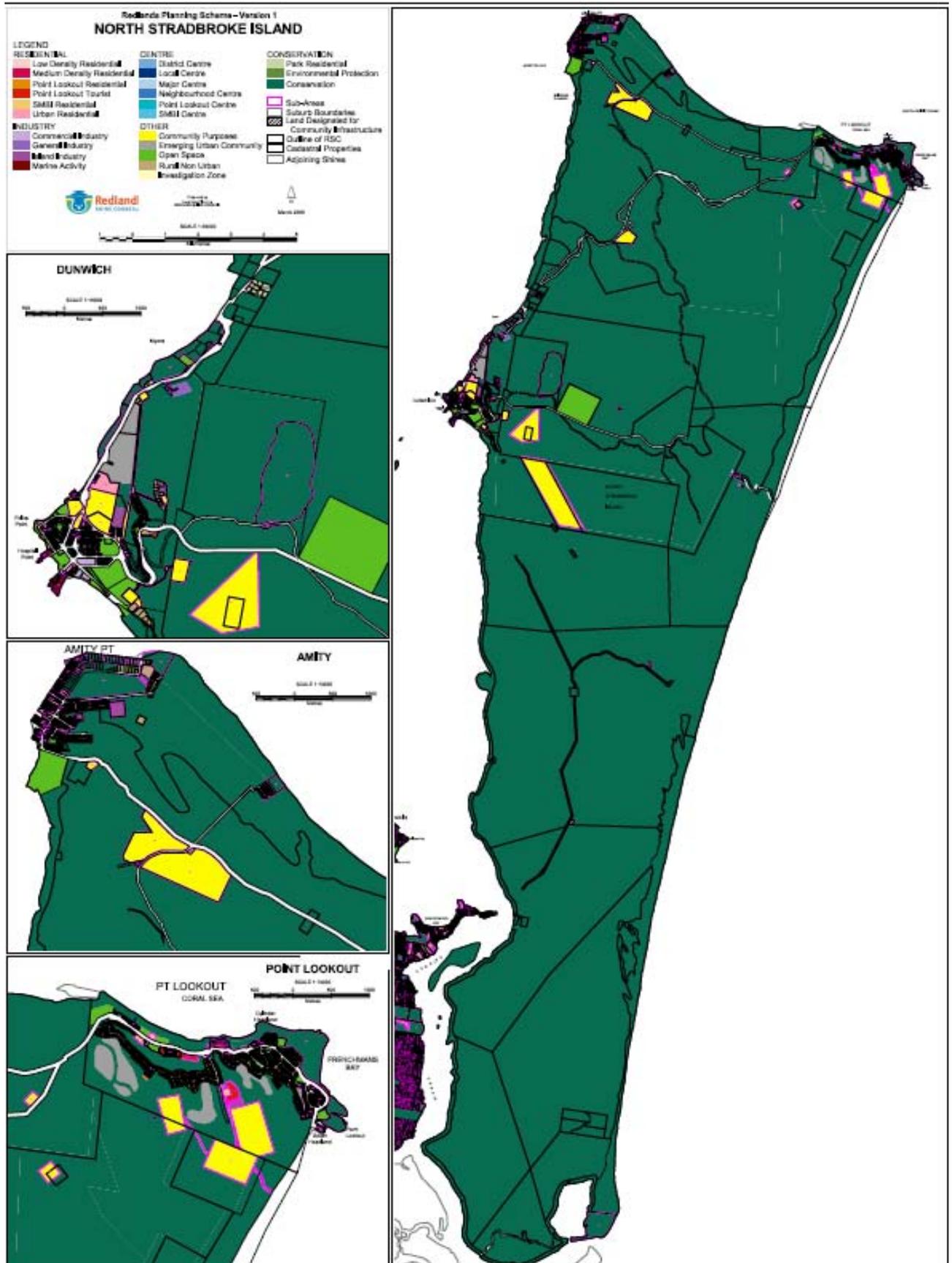
Appendix 19 con't. Detail map of central mainland zoning (source: Redlands Planning Scheme).



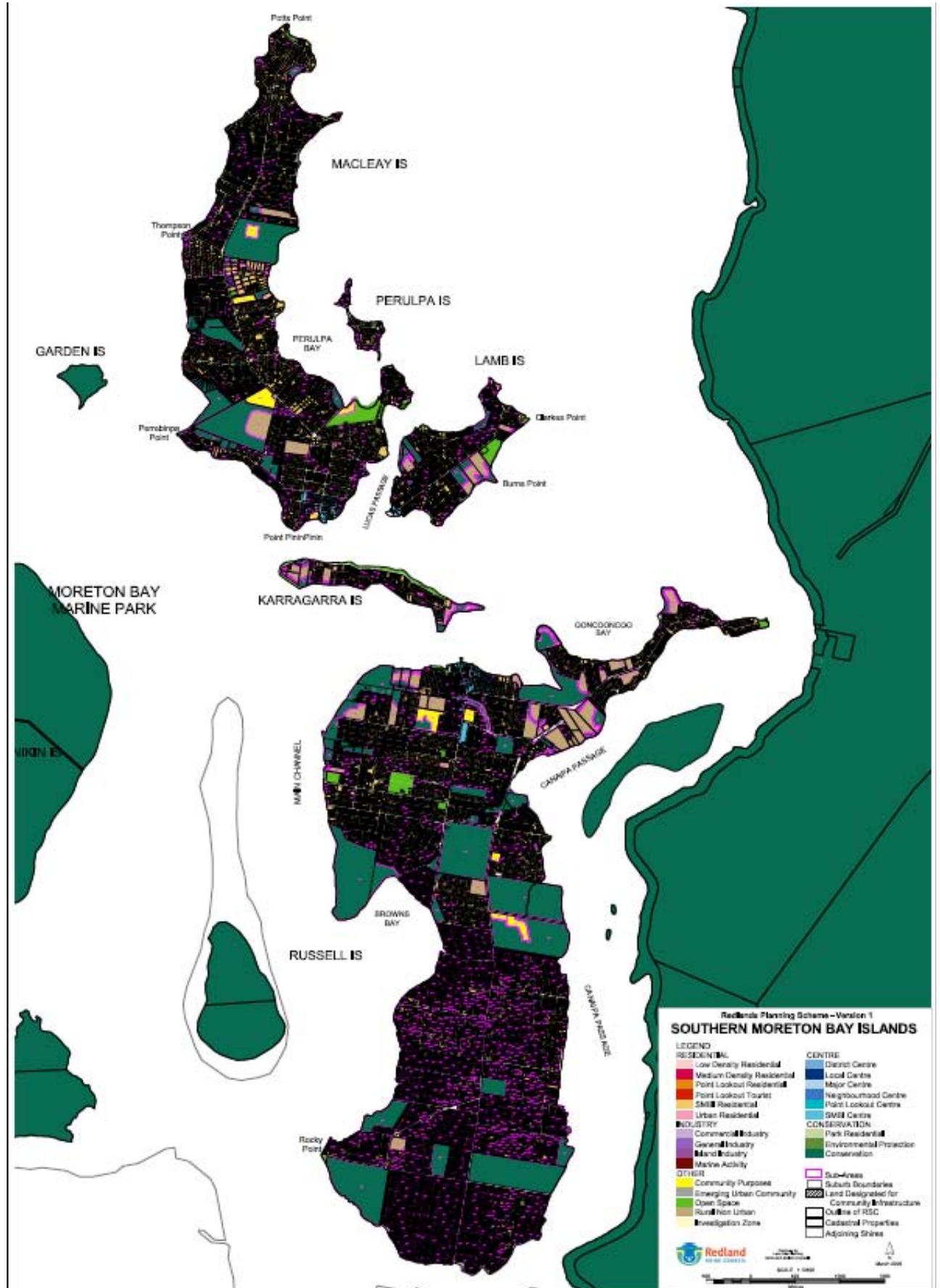
Appendix 19 con't. Detail map of southern mainland zoning (source: Redlands Planning Scheme).



Appendix 19 con't. Detail map of North Stradbroke Island zoning (source: Redlands Planning Scheme).



Appendix 19 con't. Detail map of Southern Moreton Bay Islands zoning (source: Redlands Planning Scheme).



Appendix 20. List of Management Plans developed and implemented by Redland City Council.

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- Cylinder Beach Master Plan
 - Greater Glider Land Management Plan
 - McMillan Road (Squirrel Glider) Conservation Area LMP
 - NSI Fire Management Plan
 - Orchard Beach Wetland
 - Scribbly Gums Conservation Area LMP
 - Sleath St Foreshore Rehabilitation Plan
 - Terra Bulla Leumeah Management Plan
 - Flinders Beach Land Management Plan
 - Serpentine Creek Cemetery Land Management Plan
 - Coochiemudlo Island Land Management Plan
 - SMBI Fire Management Plan
 - Mainland Fire Management Plan
 - 1996 Firebreak assessment report for Redland Shire Council
 - Firebreak assessment report 2000
 - SMBI Fire Access Report 2005.
 - Cleveland Showgrounds
 - Don and Christine Burnett Conservation Area
 - Ford Rd Conservation area
 - Eastern Escarpment Conservation area
 - Wellington Point Master Plan
 - Judy Holt Master Plan
 - Victoria Point Master Plan
-

Appendix 21. Listed are legislation, policies, guidelines and strategies that are relevant at International, National, State and Local level to biodiversity.

International

- Ramsar 1971
- CAMBA 1976
- JAMBA 1974
- Convention on Biological Diversity 1992

Commonwealth

- *World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983*
- *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*
- *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*
- *Native Title Act 1993*
- *National Biodiversity and Climate Change Action Plan 2004-2007*

National

- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) 1999*
- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000
- National Strategy for Ecological Sustainable Development (1992)
- National Water Quality Strategy
- National Heritage Trust & Envirofund
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- Environment Protection (Water) Policy 1997

State

- *Qld Aboriginal & Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- *Integrated Planning Act 1997*
- Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 & Management Program 2006 – 2016
- *Land Protection (Pest & Stock Route Management) Act 2002*
- *Local Government Act 1993*
- *Marine Parks Act 2004*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Fisheries Act 1994*
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
- *Water Act 2000*
- South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005 – 2026
- Draft South East Queensland NRM Regional Plan 2008 - 2026
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Nature Conservation Act Amendments 2004*
- *Mineral Resources Act 1989*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- Shorebird Management Strategy Moreton Bay 2005
- Regional Nature Conservation Strategy for South-East Queensland 2003-2008
- *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*
- State Coastal Management Plan – Queensland's Coastal Policy
- South-East Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan 2006

Local

- Corporate Plan 2006-2010
- Koala Conservation and Management Policy and Strategy 2002 POL-362
- Vegetation Enhancement Policy POL-2609
- Vegetation Enhancement Strategy 2004

-
- Environment Charge Acquisition & Management Policy POL-3057
 - Environment Policy POL-2644
 - Local Law 2 – Keeping and Controlling Animals
 - Local Law 6 – Protection of Vegetation
 - Local Law 13 – Control of Pests
 - Local Law 15 – Parks and Reserves
 - Redlands Planning Scheme 2006
 - Redland Shire Pest Management Plan 2005 – 2009
 - Redland Shire Council Urban Stormwater Management Plan 2002
 - Redland Shire Council Litter Prevention Strategy 2005 – 2009
 - Redlands Transport Plan 2016
 - Redlands Cycling & Pedestrian Strategy
 - Redland Shire Council Bushland and Corridor Plan 2005
 - Redland Shire Council Open Space Plan 2004 – 2016
-

Glossary

abiotic – inanimate, non-living, not of a biological nature

AKF – Australian Koala Foundation

anthropogenic – man made

aquatic – growing or living in or near water

artificial – man-made (not natural)

association (vegetation) is defined as a vegetation community where the predominant stratum has 'a qualitatively uniform floristic composition and which exhibits a uniform structure as a whole'

BAMM – Biodiversity Assessment and Mapping Methodology

biodiversity (biological diversity) – the different communities, native plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form

biotic - relating to life or living things

bioregion – an area of land that is dominated by similar broad landscape patterns that reflect major geologies and climate, as well as major changes in floristic and faunal assemblages

BCC – Brisbane City Council

brownfield – areas of land previously used for industrial or other purposes available to be redeveloped for alternative purposes

coastal – the border of the land near the sea

community – a group of species occurring in a defined area

CMA - Conservation Management Areas outlined in Redlands Environmental Inventory

conservation – all the processes and actions of looking after a place so as to retain its natural significance and always includes protection, maintenance and monitoring

corridors (wildlife corridors) – areas, both vegetated and non-vegetated, where fauna can move or disperse between patches of vegetation, the width and condition of corridors can vary immensely

critical habitat – habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable population of protected wildlife, or community of native wildlife, regardless of whether special management considerations and protection is required

decomposer – heterotrophs that obtain energy from dead organic matter

degradation – any decline in the quality of natural resources or the viability of ecosystems, caused directly or indirectly by human activities

DEO – Desired Environmental Outcomes

dicots (higher and lower) – flowering plants characterised by having two cotyledons (seed leaves), examples include most fruiting and flowering trees, and most annual and perennial flowering plants

disturbance – accelerated change caused by human activity or extreme natural events

diurnal – during the day

DMR – Queensland Department of Main Roads

DNR&W – Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Water

DPI&F – Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

ecologically sustainable use (eco-friendly) – using, conserving and enhancing the communities resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be improved

ecosystems – the most inclusive ecological level, the sum of the abiotic and biotic components of a defined system or region

endangered – placed in danger (of extinction)

enhance – improve qualities and values

enhancement – the introduction to a place of additional individuals of one or more organisms, species or elements of habitat or geodiversity that naturally exist there

EI – Redland City Council Environmental Inventory mapping layer in RPS

EPA – Queensland Environmental Protection Agency

EPBC – *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

extinct - a species or ecosystem that has died out

fauna – animals

flora – plants

freshwater – not of the sea

GCCC – Gold Coast City Council

habitat – the physical location of an organism in the environment, the type of environment – vegetation and climate inhabited by an organism

habitat fragmentation – habitat becomes isolated from other habitat due to separation by roads, railways and clearing, leading to loss of ecological function

habitat loss – removal or clearance of habitat, also infers to loss of ecological functionality and modification

hollows – semi-enclosed cavities that naturally form in many species of trees (predominantly old or dead trees), and are a prominent feature of natural forests and woodlands

iconic species – a species that is widely recognised by the community and represents their connection to the nature of the Redlands

Indigenous Traditional Owners – Aboriginal peoples who are members of a group that has a particular relationship with land or water under Aboriginal tradition

IPA – *Integrated Planning Act 1997*

KAG – koala Action Group

land zone – represents major differences in geology and in the associated landforms, soils, and physical processes that give rise to distinctive landforms or continue to shape them

LCC – Logan City Council

LFW – Redland City Council Land for Wildlife

LGA – *Local Government Act 1993*

LGAQ – Local Government Association of Queensland

LGMS – Local Growth Management Strategy is prepared by local government to demonstrate how Regional Plan policies will be implemented as the local level

mainland – area of Redland City found on mainland and not associated with land on NSI or SMBI

maintain – preserve or continue to keep in good condition

marine – found in or produced by the sea

modification – altering a place to suit proposed uses which are compatible with the natural significance of the place

monitoring – on-going review, evaluation and assessment to detect changes in condition of the natural integrity of a place, with reference to a baseline condition

monocots - Flowering plants characterised by having a single cotyledon (seed leaf) including grasses, orchids and palms

native – plant taxa that have evolved in Queensland unaided by human intervention, or have migrated to and persist in Queensland unaided by human intervention

nature – all aspects of nature, including but not limited to: ecosystems and their constituent parts; all natural and physical resources; natural dynamic processes; the characteristics of places, however large or small, that contribute to their biological diversity and integrity, or their intrinsic or scientific value

NCA – *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

niche – the ecological role of the species in the community, including the interactions in which it participates

nocturnal – during the night

non-remnant vegetation – all vegetation that is not mapped as remnant vegetation. May include regrowth, heavily thinned or logged and significantly disturbed vegetation that fails to meet the structural and / or floristic characteristics of remnant vegetation. It also includes urban and cropping land. Non-remnant vegetation may retain significant biodiversity values

NSI – North Stradbroke Island

pest species – plant and animal species that have established in areas outside their naturally occurring distribution

PMP – Pest Management Plan

preservation – maintaining the biodiversity and / or an ecosystem of a place at the existing stage of succession, or maintaining existing geodiversity

protect – to keep safe or defend against threats at all levels including species, communities and ecosystems

protection - taking care of a place by maintenance and by managing impacts to ensure that natural significance is retained

QPWS – Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

Ramsar – International treaty for the protection of migratory birds that inhabit the wetlands in Moreton Bay

rare – species or taxa that are not at present endangered or vulnerable but are at risk because of small population size

RCT – SEQ NRM Regional Resource Condition Targets 2008-2026

regional ecosystems (remnant vegetation) - vegetation communities that are consistently associated with a particularly combination of geology, landform and soil in a bioregion

re-growth – vegetation communities that have not obtained remnant status

regeneration – the recovery of natural integrity following disturbance or degradation

rehabilitate – restore to effectiveness or normality

reinstatement – to introduce to a place one or more species or elements of habitat or geodiversity that are known to have existed there naturally at a previous time but that can no longer be found at that place

restoration – return to existing habitats to a known past state or to an approximation of the natural condition by repairing degradation, by removing introduced species, or by reinstatement

riparian – on the banks of and adjacent to a waterway or wetland

RPS – Redlands Planning Scheme, enacted March 2006

rural – land uses including primary industries, within non-urban areas

RS – Redland City Council Rural Support extension program

RSC – Redland Shire Council

RCC – Redland City Council

SoE – Redland Shire Council State of Environment Report 2007

SEQ – South East Queensland

SMBI – Southern Moreton Bay Islands

species – a group of actually or potentially interbreeding individuals, reproductively isolated from other such groups

sub-region (province) – a subdivision of a bioregion that delineate the major geomorphic patterns within bioregions

terrestrial – living on or in the ground

threatening processes – any process that is capable of threatening the survival of any protected area, area of major interest, protected wildlife, community of native wildlife or native wildlife habitat, or any of these to sustain natural processes

threatened species – wildlife prescribed under NCA and EPBC as presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, rare

urban area – an area identified on a map in a planning scheme as an area for urban purposes, including residential, industrial, commercial, rural residential, major tourist developments, ports and future urban purposes

VCA – Redland City Council Voluntary Conservation Agreement

vegetation – the entirety of the plant cover at a point on the Earth's surface at a particular time. It is the spatial and temporal expression of the flora of an area, as expressed in plant assemblages (communities) which consist of individual species with varied lifeforms

vegetation community – a component of a regional ecosystem that has similar structure and floristics and generally occurs within the same land zone

VMA – *Vegetation Management Act 1999* – an act about the management of vegetation on freehold land in Queensland

vegetation type – a plant community, described by grouping field sites that have relatively closely overlapping composition of predominant species in the predominant stratum with similar structure and geology

vulnerable – population is decreasing or has been seriously depleted because of threatening processes

water quality – the ecosystem health of aquatic systems (including surface, soil and underground waters), including processes affecting or involving the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water

waterway – includes a river, creek, stream, watercourse or inlet of the sea

WCU – World Conservation Union

wetlands – habitats that are perpetually or periodically flooded (both freshwater, estuarine and marine)

YBYP – Redland City Council Your Back Yard Program

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