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Appendix 1: Statutory framework for biodiversity conservation

The following provides a brief discussion of the more important pieces of legislation affecting nature conservation.

Commonwealth legislation:

Australian Heritage Commission Act 1974

Established by the Australian Heritage Commission to identify, conserve, improve and present the national estate.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

This Act, which commenced in July 2000, establishes Commonwealth heads of power for World Heritage Properties; Ramsar Wetlands; nationally threatened species and ecological communities; migratory species; Commonwealth marine areas; and nuclear actions. Broadly, its objectives are to promote conservation of biodiversity, ecologically sustainable development and the protection of the environment. The objects of this Act give significant emphasis to the role of Indigenous people in the conservation of biodiversity. The Act is to be implemented through bilateral agreements with the States and Territories.

National Environment Protection Measures (Implementation) Act 1998

Provides for the implementation of national environment protection measures in respect of certain activities carried on, by, or on behalf of, the Commonwealth and Commonwealth authorities.

Native Title Act 1993

Provides for the recognition and protection of native title (including a native title right for Traditional Owners to hunt, fish and gather).

Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1997

Establishes the Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Reserve to conserve, repair and replenish Australia's natural capital infrastructure.

Natural Resources Management (Financial Assistance) Act 1992

Provides for the funding and administrative arrangements relating to natural resources management in Australia.

Quarantine Act 1908

Provides for the primary control over the importation of live organisms to Australia for the prevention of the introduction, establishment or spread of diseases or pests affecting human beings, animals or plants.

States Grants (Nature Conservation) Act 1974

Provides for financial assistance to the States for purposes connected with nature conservation.

Queensland legislation:

Aboriginal Land Act 1991

Provides for the grant, and claim of grant, of land as Aboriginal land (includes provisions for native title interests of hunting, gathering and fishing).

Biological Control Act 1987

Provides for the biological control of pests.

Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995

The object of the legislation is to protect and manage Queensland's coastal zone while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life, now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends. This is to be achieved by an integrated approach to coastal planning, and development control consistent with the principles of ecological sustainable development. The Act provides for the development of coastal management plans, both statewide and regional (State Coastal Management Plan [SCMP], Regional Coastal Management Plan [RCMP]).

The plans will be statutory instruments under the Act and will be incorporated into IPA as State Planning Policies. These plans will identify places of significant coastal values and seek to manage and protect these values through the development of a co-ordinated management framework and mechanisms for policy application in the coastal zone.

The South-east Queensland Coastal Management Plan will identify areas that will be subject to varying degrees of coastal development controls, including Key Coastal Sites and Control Districts. The legislation provides for extensive development controls within Control Districts with these areas becoming a spatial trigger for Environmental Protection Agency concurrence powers through IPA and for the establishment of regulatory controls. Areas outside of control districts will be subject to the principles and policies of the SCMP and RCMP.

Environment Protection Act 1994

This Act provides the means and mechanisms for the prevention, control and reduction of environmental degradation and contamination. It includes provisions for prosecution for contamination of land.

Fisheries Act 1994

Provides for the management, use, development and protection of fisheries resources and fish habitats and the management of aquaculture activities. In particular, the Act protects all marine plants and allows for the management of fish habitats. A permit is required to disturb marine plants (including seagrass, mangroves, saltmarsh and other littoral vegetation) or to undertake work in a declared fish habitat area.

Forestry Act 1959

Provides for forest reservations, the management, silvicultural treatment and protection of State forests and the sale and disposal of forest products and quarry material and the property of the Crown on State forests and timber reserves and on other lands. The Act provides for special leases for broadscale tree clearing in forest reserves.

Integrated Planning Act 1997

Land-use planning has a crucial role to play in the protection of areas of biodiversity, particularly through minimising the impacts of development. The legislative framework for land-use planning is provided by the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA) which seeks to achieve ecological sustainability by: co-ordinating and integrating planning at local, regional and State levels; managing the process by which development occurs; and managing the effects of development on the environment (including managing the use of premises).

Local governments are primarily responsible for land-use decision making and planning scheme preparation. Planning schemes are statutory instruments that interpret ecological sustainability in the local context and identify local environmental outcomes and ways to achieve those outcomes. They play a crucial role in protecting and managing areas of biodiversity value, as they are instruments for the establishment of policy and procedure to guide the way land, buildings and structures are used and developed. IPA provides the legislative framework for making, amending and reviewing planning schemes and facilitates and encourages the use of planning schemes to integrate, resolve and express regional and State level policy.

IPA requires planning schemes to achieve outcomes and focuses on planning scheme function rather than form. Planning schemes must however identify broad desired environmental outcomes and contain measures to achieve those outcomes. Planning scheme measures may include:

- broad and specific allocations of land for particular purposes;
- statements of desired physical outcomes (in relation to land use, works or lots) within specified localities;
- statements of desired qualitative outcomes;
- statements of specific development standards or criteria to achieve particular outcomes;
- code provisions (performance-based or prescriptive) applicable to certain development;
- statements about the nature of information desired for the assessment of particular forms of development; and
- assignment of assessability (i.e. self assessable, code assessable and impact assessable).

IPA recognises that planning is a broad concept best implemented through a wide range of mechanisms and instruments. While planning schemes are important tools for users outside of local government, they are just one mechanism for planning. The regional planning mechanism is one of the most important planning mechanisms recognised by IPA. There are opportunities for regional planning outcomes to inform the planning scheme process. The RNCS for example, is a regional planning tool that has direct application for local government planning schemes. The RNCS provides a framework to help local governments identify areas of biodiversity significance and ensure that these areas are sustainably managed through a range of strategies and actions.

In addition to planning schemes, there are opportunities for regional planning to inform a range of other complementary planning processes and activities, such as community biodiversity programs.

Land Act 1994

Provides for the administration and management of non-freehold land and deeds of grant in trust and the creation of freehold land. Clearing on leasehold requires a permit. The "Broadscale Tree Clearing Policy for State Lands (September 2000)" — where a tree-clearing permit is required under Part 6 of the *Land Act 1994* — is used to assess applications to clear leasehold land. Local Guidelines for broadscale tree clearing set out detailed criteria for assessment of tree-clearing applications for each local area.

Local Government Act 1993

Provides for the establishment of an effective, efficient and accountable system of local government. It provides local governments with discretionary powers to make by-laws in relation to the maintenance, management, control and regulation of many matters including the environment (s30). By-law regulations have been used to control land-use activities and tree-preservation orders have been enacted by several local governments in the region.

Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993

Recognizes and protects native title in Queensland.

Nature Conservation Act 1992

The object of the Act is to conserve nature, through the protection of native wildlife and its habitat, the ecologically sustainable use of wildlife or an area, ecologically sustainable development and the application of internationally accepted criteria relating to the establishment and management of protected areas. There is presently no Queensland biodiversity strategy providing an overall framework for integrating and co-ordinating government and community efforts. Rare and threatened species are afforded protection under the Act, although there are no provisions for the listing of threatened ecosystems under the Act.

QPWS co-ordinates statewide programs for the protection and recovery of threatened species, including programs to protect their habitats. The recovery plan process aims to establish a community-based approach to conserving threatened species and ecosystems. This process is constrained by the absence of a detailed understanding of the habitat and other requirements of many threatened species, while resource constraints limit their development and implementation. Conservation plans are also used to protect and manage selected species and ensure sustainable use of wildlife, by regulations under the Act.

The Act also provides for an improved planning and management framework for nature conservation within and outside the reserve system. The Act establishes 11 classes of protected areas including nature refuges, co-ordinated conservation areas and wilderness areas to enable private landholders and other Crown landholders to provide protection and management of their land for nature conservation and wilderness purposes. To date, few of the region's national parks and conservation parks have approved management plans. The Act also identifies that nature conservation is to be achieved by recognising the interests of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders in nature and through their co-operative involvement in its conservation.

Recreation Areas Management Act 1988

Provides for the setting apart of land and waters throughout Queensland as, and for management of recreation activities in, recreation areas.

Rural Lands Protection Act 1985

Provides for the management and control of certain plants and animals; the prohibition and regulation of the introduction of and spread of certain plants; the prohibition and regulation of the introduction, and spread and keeping of, certain animals; the establishment of sufficient fences for the purposes of preventing the ingress into the pastoral and agricultural areas of the State of certain animals; and laws for the management and control of stock routes and reserves for travelling stock.

Soil Conservation Act 1986

Provides for the conservation of soil resources and the implementation of soil conservation measures by landholders for the mitigation of soil erosion.

Vegetation Management Act 1999

The objectives of the Vegetation Management Act (VMA) are to: preserve remnant endangered regional ecosystems and areas declared to be of high nature conservation value; ensure that clearing does not cause land degradation; maintain biodiversity and ecological processes; and allow for the sustainable use of land. These objectives are intended to be achieved by: giving the State the power to regulate the clearing of vegetation on freehold land; requiring the development of a State vegetation management policy, which will include criteria for assessing development applications involving clearing; providing for the development of regional vegetation management plans, to be approved by the Minister following public consultation, which will set out detailed assessment criteria for each region; establishing penalties for illegal clearing, plus the power for Courts to order restoration of damage caused by the illegal clearing; and establishing provisions for enforcement and compliance.

The integrated development assessment process of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* will be used to assess applications for clearing and development applications that involve clearing. IPA now includes clearing vegetation on freehold land as assessable development. A development approval is required in order to undertake vegetation clearing which is assessable development under the Act.

The VMA is supported by the State Policy for Vegetation Management on Freehold Land (September 2000), which includes a Code for the clearing of vegetation. The Act also provides for the establishment of Regional Vegetation Management Committees and for the development of Regional Vegetation Management Plans (RVMPs). The Code for the clearing of vegetation will be used to assess vegetation-clearing applications until the RVMPs are available. The RVMPs will include Regional Assessment Codes and Local Guidelines, validating the state code at a regional level.

Water Act 2000

Provides for rights in water, the measurement and management of water, the construction, control and management of works with respect to water conservation and protection, irrigation and water supply, drainage, flood control and prevention, improvement of the flow in or changes to the courses of watercourses, lakes and springs; and protecting and improving the physical integrity of watercourses, lakes and springs. The Act controls the removal of native vegetation in creeks and rivers (non-tidal watercourses) across all tenures, through a permit system administered by NR&M.

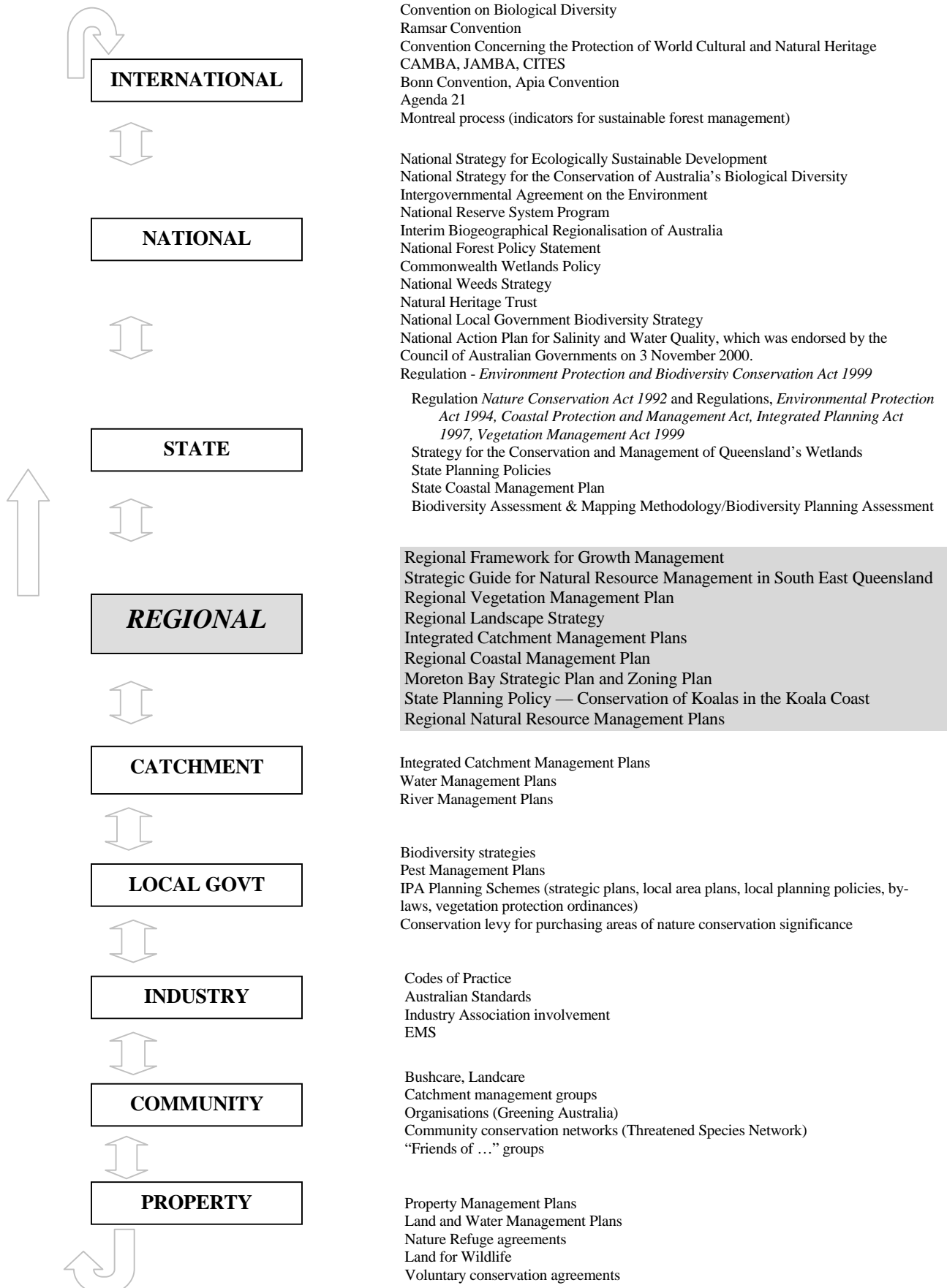
Other relevant State legislation (impact assessment)

State Development and Public Works Organisation Act (s 29); *Mineral Resources Act* (s 7.21); *Canals Act* (s7 xii); *Integrated Resort Development Act*; and *Electricity Act* (s36 (h), (I) and s254).

Under the provisions of these Acts, an impact assessment study (IAS) or environmental impact statement (EIS) must be produced if the development proposal or public works is likely to have an effect on the environment. Provisions are included for developments in areas of high conservation such as wetlands, coastlands, estuaries, conservation reserves and native vegetation communities identified as of restricted occurrence and/or containing uncommon or protected species.

Appendix 2: Links between regional planning and other levels of planning

(Note: Selected nature conservation and biodiversity strategies/initiatives are indicated.)



Within the region, the RNCS has been informed by and will link with several strategies and programs. The South-east Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan (RCMP) under the *State Coastal Management Plan – Queensland’s Coastal Policy 2001* is being developed. It will focus on protection and ecologically sustainable development of valuable coastal resources and develop co-ordinated frameworks for managing the coastal zone. Three SEQ Regional Vegetation Management Plans (RVMPs) are being developed to assist in the protection of vegetation and biodiversity and prevent land degradation. They will establish regional assessment codes for the clearing of vegetation in the region and may protect areas additional to the legislative requirements. These plans have the capacity to extend a legislative component to the RNCS within the region. The State Policy for Vegetation Management on Freehold Land states that the RVMP assessment code should be based on mapping of natural resource values and criteria that identify matters of state, regional and local interest. The output from the CNCCS could be adopted in the RVMPs as the relevant biodiversity value mapping layer, and the assessment codes could be used to address the values.

The RNCS has enhanced strategies and actions identified in the biodiversity theme of the *Strategic Guide for Natural Resource Management in South East Queensland* (SEQ RSG 2000) that involved extensive community consultation through the Landcare and Catchment Management Committees to identify regionally significant land management (e.g. revegetation, feral animal and weed control) issues. The primary role of the guidelines was to guide applicants for funding under previous Natural Heritage Trust arrangements. The enhanced strategies and actions will provide a basis for biodiversity conservation objectives under NAPSQ and any NHT arrangements, including bilateral and regional partnership agreements and investment against accredited regional plans.

The *Regional Landscape Strategy* forms an important link to the RNCS at the regional level. The intention of the *Regional Landscape Strategy* is to foster co-ordination of all spheres of government and relevant land management agencies in identifying and protecting South East Queensland’s open space areas. Sections 1 and 5 of the RFGM (RCC 1998) complement each other in working towards achieving sustainable biodiversity conservation outcomes. The RNCS will provide significant direction to the *Regional Landscape Strategy’s* biodiversity policies.

The RNCS will also aid biodiversity planning at the local level. The RNCS helps local governments address biodiversity conservation requirements under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA). The IPA’s purpose is to seek to achieve ecological sustainability. One way IPA does this is through co-ordinating and integrating planning at the local, regional and state levels. This is intended to occur primarily through local government planning schemes. These advance ecological sustainability by identifying and integrating a “balance” involving: protecting ecological processes and natural systems at local, regional, state and wider levels; and economic development; and maintaining the cultural, economic, physical and social well-being of people and communities. IPA (s2.1.4 (3)) makes specific mention of the “regional dimensions” of planning matters and the need to integrate these into local government planning schemes. The primary regional planning strategy for South East Queensland, the RFGM, is endorsed by the RCC, a Regional Planning Advisory Committee under IPA. The RNCS is a sectoral strategy under the RFGM and thus constitutes a “regional dimension” to a planning scheme for the purposes of IPA. Local governments will use the RNCS as a guide to inform the process of addressing biodiversity issues at the state, regional and local levels, when preparing planning schemes in accordance with IPA.

The *Regional Landscape Strategy* also recognises IPA planning schemes as being an important mechanism for protecting regional landscape values in South East Queensland. Principle 5.5 of the RFGM (RCC 1998) states that local government planning schemes will incorporate the regional landscape strategy lands (as listed in principle 5.1), and protect land having a range of regionally significant values, including “broad nature conservation”. The *Regional Landscape Strategy* works in partnership with state and local governments and community groups. To help in these partnerships, the *Guidelines on protecting regional landscape values in planning schemes for Local Governments in South East Queensland* (2001) have been prepared.

The RNCS also helps to identify a range of biodiversity conservation issues to be considered by local government when formulating a “balanced” ecologically sustainable position. The RNCS advances this process by identifying criteria for determining areas of nature conservation significance at state, regional, and local scales, providing strategic directions, identifying gaps in existing data / knowledge about biodiversity planning and recommending specific actions to be undertaken by responsible agencies and groups to conserve biodiversity.

Appendix 3: Common Nature Conservation Classification System¹ (CNCCS)

Summary of the CNCCS

The CNCCS has four important features:

- (a) a standard set of criteria called Diagnostic Criteria and Other Desirable Criteria (Table A1) which reflect elements of biodiversity that are very important in terms of contemporary thinking among scientists and planners. The criteria are also practical in terms of available data and information. Areas are given a rating of Low, Medium, High or Very High for each criterion based on the values present and their relative importance;
- (b) a set of rules for assessing the overall significance (State, regional or local) of an area based on each criterion and the rating;
- (c) outputs that include maps and supporting summary tables; and
- (d) flexibility about data in recognition of data gaps and acknowledgement that new data will become available in the future.

Table A1
Diagnostic criteria used in the Common Nature Conservation Classification System to define conservation significance

Diagnostic Criteria		Other Desirable Criteria	
Criteria	Description	Criteria	Description
A	Significant habitat for "at risk" species	H	Other habitat for "at risk" species
B	Ecosystem value	I	Habitat for other species
C	Remnant size	J	Localised contribution to biodiversity
D	Relative size of ecosystems	K	Corridor links
E	Condition	L	Geomorphological variation
F	Ecosystem diversity	M	Other ecosystem values
G	Context and connection		

The rationale for the criteria and the way they are applied are described in detail in Chenoweth EPLA (2001).

A basic requirement of the CNCCS is a map that divides a region into small units (known as Remnant Units) that can be assessed for each criterion. For the purposes of applying the CNCCS to the RNCS, regional ecosystem (RE) mapping produced by the Queensland Herbarium has been used in the analyses to date, with each separate mapping unit forming the basis of each Remnant Unit.

The analysis is carried out in two stages. In the first stage, Diagnostic Criteria A-G (outlined above) are assessed using an automated process. In the second stage, the output from the automated analysis is reviewed by expert panels, and Other Desirable Criteria H-M (outlined above) are added to the assessment.

Criterion A: Significant habitat for "at risk" species

Lists of endangered, vulnerable and rare species, based upon a standard set of criteria, are maintained under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. This criterion aims to define the habitat required to maintain these species (significant habitat) and assess each Remnant Unit based on the presence or absence of significant habitat. Because knowledge about significant habitat is limited for most taxa, the CNCCS uses formal records of endangered, vulnerable and rare plant and animal species (e.g.

¹ Available from South East Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils or Chenoweth EPLA.

Museum records and Herbarium records). A small area containing each reliable record is then defined as being significant habitat and used in the assessment.

Criterion B: Ecosystem value (including wetlands)

Regional Ecosystems (RE) and important wetlands have been defined and mapped across the Southeast Queensland bioregion. An RE is a mappable vegetation community consistently found to be associated with geology, soils and topography attributes². An indication of conservation status of an ecosystem is based on how much remains in the bioregion relative to its initial distribution, together with its condition and the presence of threatening processes (JANIS 1996, Sattler & Williams 1999). Based on this information, a conservation status of "endangered", "of concern", or "no concern at present" is assigned to each ecosystem. The CNCCS assesses remnants on the basis of bioregional conservation status and sub-regional or province conservation status.

The RE conservation status applied in analysis is based upon the status recognised by the EPA (the Biodiversity Status – EPA website, available at www.env.qld.gov.au.)

Criterion C: Remnant size

The size of any discrete area of mapped remnant vegetation is a major indicator of ecological significance in a region such as Southeast Queensland, where over half the native vegetation cover has been removed leading to fragmentation and isolation of remnants. Under this criterion, each remnant is assessed in terms of its relative area. (Note that a vegetation remnant could be made up of one or many Remnant Units.)

Criterion D: Relative size of regional ecosystems

Remnant units are assessed on the relative size of the RE they contain relative to the size of other examples of the same RE elsewhere. This identifies the largest representative patches (i.e. those considered to be of high quality from a size perspective). The RE data layer has been analysed to define and map the biggest patches based upon this criterion.

Criterion E: Condition

Condition, like size, is an indicator of the quality of a Remnant Unit. There is no comprehensive evaluation of condition available for South East Queensland, so Herbarium RE mapping is used as a default (the Herbarium use rules which are taken to be a broad surrogate of condition). Mapped areas that are known to be in poor condition can also be deleted from the assessment during part of the process of checking the output of the analysis.

Criterion F: Ecosystem diversity

This part of the analysis enables identification of remnants containing high levels of RE diversity and ecotones (boundaries/transition areas).

Criterion G: Context and connection

Provision is made in the CNCCS for consideration of spatial context (e.g. buffering) and the importance of connectivity.

Other Desirable Criteria

The CNCCS allows for consideration of some additional criteria to refine the assessment. Six additional parameters (Table A1) require expert interpretation of non-uniform data to extend, and if necessary, modify the mapped output based upon the Diagnostic Criteria. Flora and fauna values including habitat important for at risk taxa, local species richness and the presence of endemic and disjunct species are included in this context.

Data limitations

² For a full description and an account of the derivation of Res, refer to Sattler and Williams (1999).

Information used by the CNCCS to define conservation significance has some limitations that restrict the spatial precision and level of detail in the mapped output. These include:

- (a) the RE mapping used to define remnant vegetation in the region generally does not identify remnant patches smaller than 5ha because of constraints imposed by the mapping scale (1:100 000), although smaller remnants are gradually being incorporated in conjunction with mapping by Local Governments;
- (b) the mapping scale (1:100 000) imposes limitations on the level of detail that can be presented on maps (e.g. where there is high habitat diversity within small areas); and
- (c) there is a lack of accurate records for "at risk" animals and plants, particularly on private lands.

The RNCS recognises that the level of information is incomplete for the region and allows for ongoing analysis to identify nature conservation significance and produce further iterations of the maps when and where data are available. For example, the following will be updated in subsequent analyses:

- (a) more detailed information for some of the more complex parts of the region (e.g. coastal lowlands);
- (b) more detailed mapping of small remnants, which will be undertaken by the Queensland Herbarium or local governments for parts of the region; and
- (c) more detailed aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants information involving the identification of important habitat areas, based on expert knowledge, extrapolation from accurate point records and species habitat modelling.

Appendix 4: Roles of advisory and technical working groups

Moreton Bay Waterways and Catchments Partnership SEQ Traditional Owner Advisory Group

The MBWCP SEQ TOAG will:

- (a) have broad representation from the region's Indigenous Traditional Owners and will increase this by establishing a number of local area committees and supplementary mechanisms to fully involve each Indigenous Traditional Owner Group;
- (b) include Indigenous representative(s) on the Non-government Sector Committee of the RFGM and male and female representation;
- (c) support and not duplicate institutional arrangements under the RFGM for Indigenous involvement (section 13) and as required for the Ten Year Partnership;
- (d) continue to meet to provide a forum to collaboratively progress the implementation of the objectives of the Strategy;
- (e) oversee the implementation of actions for which the SEQ TOAG is identified as a lead agent;
- (f) promote the use of recommended decision support processes;
- (g) guide the incorporation of Indigenous Traditional Owner biodiversity into other regional strategies;
- (h) audit, annually, the implementation of the Strategy's Indigenous Traditional Owner actions;
- (i) report on Indigenous Traditional Owner issues;
- (j) monitor, on a bi-annual basis, the performance of the Strategy in relation to its identified Indigenous Traditional Owner indicators; and
- (k) provide an Indigenous supplement to the RCC on the success of the Strategy in achieving its objectives in relation to Indigenous issues.

Common Nature Conservation Classification System (CNCCS) Technical Working Group (TWG)

The CNCCS TWG will:

- (a) be comprised of representatives from the following: EPA, NR&M, Brisbane City Council; NORSROC; SouthRoc; WESROC and community groups;
- (b) be managed co-operatively by the representatives on the committee;
- (c) continue to refine the CNCCS;
- (c) provide advice on the application of the CNCCS;
- (d) assess recommendations for changes to the CNCCS and updated versions of the SEQ2021 Biodiversity Planning Assessment; and
- (e) maintain updated versions of the CNCCS and make these available to stakeholders.

Appendix 5: Composite landuse allocations

Local Government Planning Schemes Used

Brisbane - 1999	Esk - June 1992	Kilcoy - September 1990	Pine Rivers - August 1988
Beaudesert - July 1996	Gatton - December 1995	Laidley - December 1996	Redcliffe - December 1996
Boonah - June 1995	Gold Coast - 1999	Logan - December 1994	Redland - February 1998
Caboolture - December 1993	Ipswich/Moreton - February 1999	Maroochy - May 1996	Toowoomba - June 1989
Caloundra - December 1993		Noosa - September 1997	

Composite landuse allocation listing

Special Uses/ Facilities/Purposes	Rural Residential	Future Urban	Open Space
Airport Special Facilities Special Planning Area Special Purpose Special Purpose - Airport Special Purpose - University Special Purposes Special Use Special Use Area State Forest	Bushland Residential Large Allotment Areas Non-Urban Residential Park Residential Park Residential Development Rural Residential A Rural Residential Rural Residential B Low Density Residential	Long Term Future Urban Rural - Possible Future Settlement Area Urban Expansion	Green Link Major Open Space Open Space Open Space Recreation Public Open Space Restricted Open Space
Conservation	Dam	Industry	Other
Conservation A Conservation B Conservation Reserve National Parks and State Forests Open Space Conservation Special Escarpment Special Protection	Catchment Area Dam Water Body Catchment Area Water Storage Water Storage Area	Major Industry Area Possible Industrial Area after 2011 Potential Industrial Area Service Industry Water Based Industry	Investigation Area Not Committed Preferred Stables Area Private Road Reserve Road Reserve Transitional Areas
Urban	Main/Central - Business/Commercial	Rural	Agricultural Land
Community Focus Community Services Detached Housing Future High Rise Historical Mixed Use Low Density Residential Settlement Medium Density Residential Mixed Low Density Residential Mixed Resident and Tourist Accommodation Multi Unit Development Possible Residential Area after 2011 Potential Residential Area Residential Residential and Ancillary Uses Residential Development Residential Low Density Rural Settlement Semi Detached and Attached Semi Detached Housing Tourist Accommodation Town Urban Urban Renewal Area Urban Residential Village	Business Business Activity Business Centre Business, Industry and Commercial Commercial Private Recreation/Tourism Special Business City Centre District Centre Local Centre Major Suburban Centre Mixed Industry and Commercial Neighbourhood Centre Primary Regional Centre Regional Centre Shire Business Centre Urban Centre	Rural Rural - Associated with Arable Resource Rural - Flood Constrained Area Rural Activities Rural and Valued Habitat Rural Area Rural Conservation Rural Landscape Rural Non-Urban Special Rural	Agricultural Protection Arable Resource Good Quality Agricultural Land Rural Agriculture
Fish Habitat	Extractive Resources		
Fish Habitat	Extractive Industry Extractive Resources Mining Industry		

Appendix 6: Existing major initiatives

Theme 1: To improve the integration of biodiversity planning and management mechanisms, including biodiversity information management, regional partnerships, decision support processes and actions for biodiversity conservation in the region.

National

National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy (Thorman 1999)
National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biodiversity (Commonwealth of Australia 1996)
National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (Council of Australian Governments 2000)
National Weeds Strategy and National Strategies for Weeds of National Significance
National Ecotourism Accreditation Program
Natural Heritage Trust funded programs
National Framework for the Management and Monitoring of Australia's Native Vegetation (ANZECC)

State

Nature refuges (under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*)
Land for Wildlife (QPWS)
Co-ordinated conservation areas (under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*). There is one co-ordinated conservation area in the region
Trust for Nature (proposed)
State Interest Planning Policies (SIPP) (EPA). The SIPP for nature conservation is a policy on how planning schemes can be shown to not adversely affect the State interests of the Agency in nature conservation. The policy provides direction on what the EPA State interest is for nature conservation, as well as a framework for Agency involvement in planning scheme making.
Biodiversity Assessment and Mapping Methodology (EPA website at www.env.qld.gov.au)
State Coastal Management Plan (EPA)
State Planning Policy - Conservation of Koalas in the Koala Coast
State Policy for Vegetation Management on Freehold Land (Queensland Government 2000)
Broadscale Tree Clearing Policy for State Lands (Queensland Government 2000)
Approved management plans for national parks and conservation parks: Buckleys Hole C.P., D'Aguuilar N.P., Dwyers Scrub C.P., Glass House Mountains N.P., Kondalilla N.P., Mt.Coolum N.P., Nicoll Scrub N.P., Sheep Station Creek C.P., Triunia N.P., Venman Bushland N.P.
Strategy for the Conservation of Flora, Fauna and Natural Communities within Moreton Shire (Catterall, Kingston & Kordas 1993)
Recovery teams and plans (final and in prep.): *Ornithoptera richmondia*; Richmond birdwing butterfly; *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* red goshawk; *Dasyornis brachypterus* eastern bristlebird; declining frogs of southeast Queensland, *Austromyrtus gonoclada*, *Pseudomys oralis* Hastings River mouse; *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* Coxen's fig-parrot/double-eyed fig-parrot, *Austromyrtus gonoclada* rainforest plant, *Delma torquata* collared delma, *Corchorus cunninghamii* native jute, rainforest recovery plan (WWF), dry rainforest
Community Nature Conservation Program (QPWS) - aims to develop a land ethic that promotes the integration of nature conservation considerations into the management of land across all tenures
Declared pests under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*
Feral animal control programs within national parks (QPWS)
Nature conservation extension service (NR&M)
River Facts (NR&M)
Vegetation Facts (NR&M)
Weed management and control studies (DPI, NR&M, universities etc.)
Weed Management Policy (DMR)
Main Roads Fauna Sensitive Road Design (DMR)
Road Corridor Environmental Assessment (RCAE) database and management guidelines (DMR)
DMR Conservation Policy
Managing your Urban Bushland – A Guide for Urban Councils (Mather & Laurence 1993)
PestInfo (NR&M)
PestFacts (NR&M)
Weedbuster Week
Queensland Weed and Pest Animal strategies (NR&M)
Nature Conservation (Protected Plants in Trade) Conservation Plan
Draft *Guidelines for model provisions for biological diversity* (EPA in prep.)
Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Queensland's Wetlands
Codes of Practice: *Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber Production* (DNR 1998); *The Environmental Code of Practice for Agriculture* (QFF)
Draft *Private Forestry Model Planning Framework* (LGAQ 2001). This is a planning tool that local governments may use when developing IPA planning schemes.

Queensland Forest Practices System for Private Forests (DSD, in prep.) This system aims to improve environmental outcomes from private forestry, increase harvest security, develop codes of practice for native forests (plantation and native forests), and identify the private and public rights and responsibilities related to private forest lands and forestry operations. It will encourage the maintenance and establishment of timber resources and promote forestry as a preferred option for sustainable land management. It will address extension of information to landholders and harvesters.

Draft best-practice manual for plantation management (Greening Australia, in prep.)

Draft best-practice manual for native forest management (Queensland Forest Resources Institute, Mary Valley)

Queensland Forestry Network News (DPI)

Queensland Local Government and Private Forestry (LGAQ 2000) - Documents local government's views on the current and future status of private forestry from a planning perspective.

Queensland Local Government and Natural Resource Management (LGAQ 2000) - Highlights 31 case studies of NRM including 10 on private forestry.

Transport Portfolio Environmental Framework (the aim is to work towards a more ecologically sustainable transport system for Queensland. This includes: the Portfolio Environmental Policy providing strategic direction in tackling the Transport Portfolio's major environmental issues; and the Portfolio Environmental Report, which illustrates the performance in addressing environmental impacts by developing and implementing EMS); and implementation of an EMS specific to each transport portfolio partner.

Roadside conservation policy (DMR, South East) - Management plans are to be developed as an outcome of the Road Corridor Environmental Assessment for maintenance activities.

DMR (Southern) - conservation agreements and management plans. The region is also working with organisations such as Greenfleet to restore biodiversity and establish markets in seed collection.

Regional

Draft Regional Coastal Management Plan (EPA)

Corridor Guidelines for Nature Conservation (Chenoweth & Assoc.)

Draft Guidelines on protecting Regional Landscape Values in planning schemes for Local Governments in South East Queensland (DNR, 1999)

Common Nature Conservation Classification System (Chenoweth EPLA 2001)

Strategy for the Conservation of Flora, Fauna and Natural Communities within Moreton Shire (Catterall, Kingston & Kordas 1993)

Management of River and Creek Bank Plantings in Sub-tropical Coastal Riparian Rainforest (NR&M)

Draft South East Queensland Environmental Weeds Strategy (1998)

Draft Flinders Peak/Goolman Conservation Estate Management Plan (1999)

Draft Flinders Peak/Goolman Conservation Estate Fire Management Plan (1999)

Draft Spring Mountain/White Rock Conservation Estate Management Plan (1999)

Draft Spring Mountain/White Rock Conservation Estate Fire Management Plan (1999)

Draft Strategic Bushland Fire Management Plan (1999)

South-east Queensland Environmental Weeds Strategy (Environmental Weeds Working Group 2000)

The role and use of fire for biodiversity conservation in Southeast Queensland: Fire management guidelines derived from ecological research (SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium 2001)

Guidelines and model IPA Planning Scheme Code/Policy for planning and development in bushfire prone areas (SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium, in prep.)

Manual(s) dealing with operational aspects of planned burns and the construction and placement of firelines (SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium, in prep.)

Mary Valley & Sunshine Coast Farm Forestry Association NHT project

Farm Forestry Support Project (Gympie and Brisbane) (Australian Farm Forestry Association)

Noosa Landcare Farm Forestry Project

SEQ Rural Futures Strategy (DPI)

Local government / Catchment

Beaudesert: Tamborine Mountain DCP No7; Beechmont DCP No4; Beaudesert Shire Council Strategic Plan 1995 - Nature Conservation and Landscape Strategy; member of SEQ Fire & Biodiversity Consortium; Land for Wildlife; Pest Management Plan

Boonah: Boonah Bush, Vegetation and Management Information for Boonah Shire 2002 (compact disk).

Brisbane: Brisbane City Council - higher voluntary conservation agreements; draft IPA planning scheme.; Management Plans for: Tinchi Tamba Wetlands Reserve (Chenoweth & Assoc. 1996); Brisbane Koala Park (Chenoweth & Assoc 1997); Bayside Parklands (1997); Raven Street Reserve (Greening Australia & Bcc 1998); Deagon Wetlands (BCC 1998); Brisbane Forest Park-Mt Coot-tha (BCC 1998); Karawath Forest; Toohey Forest; Boondall Wetlands (EDAW 1991); Pest Management Plan (BCC).

Caboolture: Caboolture Shire Fuel Maintenance Schedule for Parks and Reserves (Caboolture SC, Friend & Assoc. & Phoenix 1999).

Caloundra: Caloundra Open Space Plan (Clouston 1999); Mary Cairncross Reserve Management Plan (Caloundra CC).

Crows Nest: Draft *Remnant Vegetation Corridor Management Strategy* (Campbell & Galbraith 2000); Draft *Natural Resource Management Strategy for Crows Nest Shire* (Boyes, in prep.); 1:25 000 Regional Ecosystem mapping (in

prep.); Recovery Plan for Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (in prep.); IPA Planning Scheme Biodiversity Code and Policy (in prep.); conservation agreements and incentives (in prep.).

Esk: Remnant Vegetation in the Lockyer Valley - the Conservation of Dry Rainforest (Brassington).

Gatton: Remnant Vegetation in the Lockyer Valley - the Conservation of Dry Rainforest (Brassington); *Sustainable Management of the Helidon Hills Draft Management Plan* (Boyes et al 1998); *Caring for our Lockyer Catchment – A Natural Resource Management Strategy* (in prep.); *Gatton Shire Biodiversity Strategy* (Boyes 2000), *Draft Recovery Plan for the Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Gatton and Laidley Shires 2001-2006* (Boyes, in prep.); Draft IPA Planning Scheme Biodiversity Code and Policy; private forestry projects.

Gold Coast: Local Law No.6 (Vegetation Management) including provisions for Vegetation Protection Orders; Gold Coast City Nature Conservation Strategy (GCCC, Mary Maher & Assoc. 1998); Gold Coast City Bushfire Management Strategy (1998); Voluntary Conservation Agreement Scheme – higher VCAs; active membership of the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium; statements of management intent and management plans for various conservation areas; Gold Coast City Draft Planning Scheme, including Codes relating to biodiversity protection, a Conservation Domain and Ecological Assessment Guidelines; use of the Open Space Preservation Levy to acquire land that has significant nature conservation value.

Ipswich: Vegetation Management Local Law No.49; Rural Conservation Agreement and Nature Conservation Agreement; planning scheme provision through appropriate zoning (e.g. rural conservation zone; conservation acquisition program); Management Plans for: Allaway Island (Sinclair Knight Merz), Pilney Reserve (ICC 1999), Haig St. Bushland Reserve (ICC 1998); Moodai Reserve (ICC 1998); Woodend Nature Reserve (ICC 1998); Blackstone Hill (ICC 1998); Walter Zimmerman Park (ICC 1998); Kupa Park (ICC 1998), Purga Nature Reserve (ICC 1998), Denman Park (Sinclair Knight Merz 1998), Denmark Hill (Mary Maher & Assoc. 1998), Pine Mountain Bush Reserve (Sinclair Knight Merz 1998).

Kilcoy: Kilcoy Shire Pest Management Plan (Kilcoy SC 1999).

Laidley: Laidley Shire Open Space Strategy and Recreation Development Plan (Carter & Assoc. 1996); Restoration and Management Plan for Laidley Creek West Remnant Softwood Scrub (Gordon's Scrub) (Tracey et al. 1996); Restoration Plan for the Welk Remnant (Breaden et al. 1996); Remnant Vegetation in the Lockyer Valley - the Conservation of Dry Rainforest (Brassington); *Caring for our Lockyer Catchment – A Natural Resource Management Strategy* (in prep.); *Draft Recovery Plan for the Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Gatton and Laidley Shires 2001-2006* (Boyes, in prep.).

Logan: Residential Conservation Zone; Local Law No. 8 (Environmental Management); Landscape Strategy; Parkland Strategy; Waterways Strategy; *Mangroves to Mountains*, (Society for Growing Australian Plants, Logan River Branch 2002).

Maroochy: Local law 19 (Protection of Vegetation); Local Law for Bushland conservation reserves; Maroochy 2000 IPA planning scheme, with recognized DEOs for conservation; Conservation Assessment and Management Plans for Remnant Vegetation in Maroochy Shire (Mary Maher & Assoc., Ecograph, LAMR & Low 1998); Koala Park Management (MSC 1998); Land for Wildlife; Vegetation Conservation Agreements; Vegetation Conservation Levy; Integrated Catchment Management Plans; Pest Management Plan and Initiatives; Greenhouse Program, Bushland Conservation Reserve Management Plans, Bushland Conservation Reserve inventory, bushfire management planning process.

Noosa: 3000 free trees for farm foresters.

Pine Rivers: Pine Rivers Green Plan (Chenoweth & Assoc. 1994).

Redcliffe: Redcliffe DCP No2; Management Plans for: Nathan Road Wetland Reserve (Chenoweth & Assoc. 1996); Hayes Inlet Conservation Park (Chenoweth & Assoc. 1995).

Redland: Local Law No.6 (Protection of Vegetation) and Local Law Policy No.6 (Protection of Vegetation); DCP No3 - Point Lookout (1995); DCP No5 - East Thornlands Local Area Plan (1998); "purchase and resale" strategies with conservation conditions in place; ACI Operations P/L North Stradbroke Island Project - Environmental Management Overview Strategy (Mining Lease Nos. 1132 & 1124 (1995); Pest Management Plan; Community Bushcare Program; Bushland Tool Kit (community based kit designed to monitor the effectiveness of volunteer bushland management practices); Reserve Management Framework; Management Plans for McMillan Road Conservation Area (RSC 1998), Glider Reserve R250 (RSC 1999), Flinders Beach, Bushland of the Coolwynpin Creek Catchment (Dart 1999), Point Lookout Reserve R1781 (Stock, Olsen, Wilson, Brouwer 1998); Coolwynpin Creek Restoration Plan; The Black Swamp Wetlands Integrated Community Management Plan (Maher & Cooper 1999); Land Management Plan for Water Reserve R884, North Stradbroke Island (RSC 1999); Southern Moreton Bay Islands Planning Study (Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1998); North Stradbroke Island Fire Management Plan; Redland Shire Open Space, Recreation, Conservation and Tourism Strategy (Wood, Thompson, Erickson & Bramley 1992).

Conservation agreements

Fish/Fish habitat studies (DPI, EPA)

Property

Individual Property Fire Management Planning Kit (SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium 2001)

Theme 2: To improve understanding, awareness and capacity within the community, government and industry of the status and values of biodiversity, threatening processes and sustainable land management practices.

National

National Weeds Strategy

National threat abatement plans for foxes, cats in accordance with the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (C'with)

State

Queensland Museum programs

Community Nature Conservation (EPA, NR&M)

Biodiversity Status of Queensland Regional Ecosystems (EPA website at www.env.qld.gov.au)

Balancing Production with Nature (EPA, 2000) - a multimedia CD Rom and information kiosk that gives landholders information on what is happening in their industry, success stories, advice and assistance, bioregional information and general vegetation management issues and principles.

Strategic Weed Education and Eradication Program (NR&M)

Access to learning opportunities for Landcare Projects (Professional Partnerships and NRM education) (NR&M)

Education on Resource Net (NR&M)

NRM Education Forum (NR&M)

Publications e.g. Waterwise, Fact Sheets, Landcare case studies, natural resource monitoring guide, catchment care education kit) (NR&M)

Videos - group and catchment approaches to Landcare (NR&M, local government, Greening Australia)

School projects and publications (NR&M)

Workshops in Forest Management Education (EPA)

Land for Wildlife, Bushcare (EPA)

Building Rural Leaders Training (DPI)

Best Practice Management groups for landholders (DPI)

UQ Rural Extension centre training facility

Regional

Case studies (EPA) and field days

Exhibition displays (EPA, QPWS)

Brisbane Forest Park: field studies, publications, brochures, interpretive walks, school education program, junior ranger program

Brisbane River Management Group: Healthy Waterways Program and Coastcare

Greening Australia: accelerated on-farm nature conservation project; save our waterways now; bush regeneration series, booklets and publication on extension.

SEQ Rural Futures Strategy (DPI)

Local Government / Catchment

Beaudesert: free trees available for rate payers; active member Logan & Albert Rivers Catchment Association; LandCare; BushCare. Free trees to schools annually for National Tree Day

Boonah: Boonah Ecotourism Strategy 2000" - sustainable eco-tourism for Shire, issues concerning nature conservation and private property usage prepared with grant from Dept. Employment Workplace Relations and Small Business. 2002

Brisbane: Brisbane City Biodiversity Strategy; Conservation Action Statements; Natural Area Management Plans (involve community consultation); education and awareness activities in natural areas and bushland acquisitions publications - *City in the bush* and *Brisbane's Green Spaces*; Land for Wildlife; voluntary conservation agreements; flora and fauna information systems; Bushland, Wetlands and Waterways Advisory Committee; Local Area Plan process; Habitat Brisbane Groups; Naturesearch; environmental grants program; proposed council garden guide; Nationwide Biodiversity Survey which is being funded and promoted in Queensland through the LGAQ.

Caboolture: Council coastcare and waterwise involving schools and wider community; Land for Wildlife; Caboolture Region Environment Education (training volunteers, wildlife preservation, friends of the environment centre), Greening Australia officer contracted to council, waste management, recycling programs in schools, Clean up Australia Day activities, recycling kits and brochures, workshop co-ordination, Adopt a Waterway.

Esk: *Principles and Guidelines for Land Use Planning in the Lockyer* (Lockyer Resource Management Group 1994); *Land Use Planning Handbook for the Lockyer Catchment* (LCC, in prep.); *Living in the Lockyer – A Landholder's Guide to Land, Water, Wildlife and Vegetation Management in the Lockyer Catchment and Surrounds* (LCC 2000); Landcare and catchment management demonstration sites and technical advice – vegetation management.

Gatton: Partial funding of Lockyer Catchment Centre, which plays a role in community education; *Gatton Shire Biodiversity Strategy* (Boyes 2000); *Draft Recovery Plan for the Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Gatton and Laidley Shires 2001-2006* (Boyes, in prep.); *A landholder's guide to the Rare and Threatened Species of the Helidon Hills* (Lockyer Catchment Centre 2000); *Principles and Guidelines for Land Use Planning in the Lockyer* (Lockyer Resource Management Group 1994); *Land Use Planning Handbook for the Lockyer Catchment* (LCC in prep.); *Living in the Lockyer – A Landholder's Guide to Land, Water, Wildlife and Vegetation Management*

in the *Lockyer Catchment and Surrounds* (LCC 2000); Landcare and catchment management demonstration sites and technical advice – vegetation management.

Gold Coast: Gold Coast City Nature Conservation Strategy (1998); statements of management intent and management plans for various conservation areas; Land for Wildlife Scheme; Plants for Wildlife Scheme; Free Koala Food Tree Project; Beach to Bushland Bushcare and Parkcare Program; Catchment Management Groups; Local Area Plan Program; Gold Coast City Draft Planning Scheme; Greening Australia Officer contracted to Council; education programs; various projects in conjunction with other agencies (e.g. species recovery plans, SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium); conservation related field-days and workshops; distribution of fact sheets (e.g. *Nature of the Gold Coast*; fire preparedness brochures, etc.); co-ordination and facilitation of various stakeholder groups (e.g. Environment Advisory Committee; Nature Conservation Stakeholder Group; Bushfire Management Co-ordination Group).

Ipswich: Demonstration sites - weed control; land management seminars; environmental consultative committee; Land Management surveys 1996; Enviroplan 1997; Information Distribution e.g. fact sheets and brochures on urban bushland, erosion/sediment control; technical advice available to landholders and community groups; Parkland care program, Bushland care program; Honorary park rangers; financial incentives; Streambank Restoration Program; Environmental weed control rebate; Traineeships; planning mechanisms (management plans and statements of intent for reserve estates); Vegetation mapping and ecological assessment.

Laidley: Partial funding of Lockyer Catchment Centre (LCC) which plays a role in community education; Atlas of Natural Assets (Loose 1994); Atlas of Natural Assets- Riparian & Reserve Vegetation (Burgess, Tapsall, Juniper, Martin 1998); Atlas of Natural Assets - Fauna Species of Conservation significance within the Shire (Martin, Richardson, Reis 1998); Draft *Recovery Plan for the Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Gatton and Laidley Shires 2001-2006* (Boyes, in prep.); *Principles and Guidelines for Land Use Planning in the Lockyer* (Lockyer Resource Management Group 1994); *Land Use Planning Handbook for the Lockyer Catchment* (LCC, in prep.); *Living in the Lockyer - A Landholders Guide to Land, Water, Wildlife and Vegetation Management in the Lockyer Catchment and Surrounds* (LCC 2000); Landcare & catchment management demonstration sites and technical advice - vegetation management.

Logan: 2 environmental education officers; Logan Schools Environment Educators' Network (provides educators with a forum for the development of environmental education in Logan; public displays in libraries; park activities); biodiversity month; World Environment Day activities (e.g. 'poster and poem', calenders); Environmental Education Program (resources for teachers, moving toward further development of adult/ community based education in future); Catchment Congress; Logan Environment Action Grants (LEAGUE) \$30 000 to fund community conservation projects; presentations and tours of the materials recovery facility and Logan recycling market; waste awareness poster and multimedia competition; recycling schemes; Clean up Australia 2001 project; Bushcare groups.

Maroochy: brochures (for community and development industry); Harper House; Land for Wildlife; Greening Australia Adopt-A-Park program; Integrated Catchment management organisations; presentations at local and regional conferences; school program; weed awareness extension; media releases; and fortnightly columns in local newspapers on environmental issues.

Noosa: Land for Wildlife; Catchment, community and council - property management days; Landcare involvement; annual timberfest activities (promoting sustainable use of resources and native forest harvesting); press releases; library displays; school talks; community, tourist involvement; 2000 State of the Environment Report.

Pine Rivers: wildlife school talks; award winning "Living with the Environment in Pine River Shire"; Environment Centre, Osprey House (brochures, guided tours); "Lowlands Festival" (Greening Australia, council displays); brochures for new developments eg. native planting; environment website.

Redland: community Bushcare program (public reserve adoption; Council supply materials and training; provides public education on value of reserves and protects biodiversity); Redland's Indigiscape Centre (encourage planting of native species, visitor centre, education, events, workshops); suburban demonstration gardens; Land for Wildlife.

Property

Living in the Lockyer Property Management Planning Kit (LCC 2000).

Theme 3: To expand biodiversity research and monitoring effort.

State

Conservation Status of Queensland's Regional Ecosystems (Sattler & Williams 1999) and mapping the extent of remnant ecosystems and pre-clearing extent (EPA)

Biodiversity Planning Assessments for Queensland Bioregions (EPA website at www.env.qld.gov.au)

NatureSearch /WildNet

Comprehensive Regional Forest Assessment

Statewide Landcover and Trees Study (SLATS) monitors land clearing, tree growth and regrowth (DNR 1999)

Monitoring of and research on threatened ecosystems, rare and threatened species and protected area management issues (EPA, QPWS)

Assessment of wetlands (Queensland Wetland Inventory Program)

Documentation of plants and plant communities including identification of plants, vegetation surveys and mapping, taxonomic and ecological research (Herbarium)

Assessment of old growth forests in Southeast Queensland bioregion (NR&M)

Queensland Fisheries Habitats - Current Conditions and Recent Trends (DPI Fisheries); monitoring of the condition and trend in Queensland fisheries habitats and reports on the status of and trends in fisheries resources (DPI Fisheries)

PestInfo (NR&M)

Species profiles (NR&M)

Queensland Museum - taxonomic and ecological research on fauna

The Ecology Centre (UQ) - major collaborative conservation research centre

State of the Environment Reporting – State Government

Waterwatch (NR&M, DPI, local governments)

Saltwatch

Pasturewatch (EPA)

Herbarium mapping

State Coastal Management Plan (EPA)

Multiple Use Management Planning System (MUMPS) applied to State Forest management in Queensland and the Glen Rock Regional Park

Regional

Assessment and Analysis of Deforestation Patterns in the SEQ2001 Area 1820-1987-1994 (Catterall, Storey & Kingston 1996)

Remnant Bushland of South East Queensland in the 1990s (Catterall and Kingston, 1993)

Regional Ecosystems "At Risk" Mapping Project (Department of Environment 1997)

Common Nature Conservation Classification System (Chenoweth 2001)

Ecological assessment of significance, threats, and conservation priorities relating to remnant vegetation in the Greenbank to Flinders Peak region of South East Queensland (Catterall & Roberts 1994)

Greenbank-Flinders Peak Vegetation Study and Ecological Assessment (Kinhill 1998)

SEQ Environmental Weeds Strategy (NR&M)

Rocky Reef Study

Wetlands Significance Study

Wader bird Study

Manual(s) dealing with fire management monitoring (SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium, in prep.)

Local Government / Catchment

Beaudesert: Beaudesert Shire Council Environmental Inventory (Chenoweth & Assoc. 1993); Beaudesert Shire: Member of the *Melaleuca irbyana* recovery programme; and Tamborine Mountain Escarpment Project - Flora and Fauna report with maps at 1:25 000 and Escarpment Management Plan 2001–2021

Boonah: The Remnant Native Vegetation Mosaics of Lands within Boonah Shire (Landscape Assessment, Management & Rehabilitation P/L 1999)

Brisbane: Mountains to Mangroves Strategic Study (Mary Maher & Associates 1998); Fauna and Flora Information System; Brisbane City Vegetation Mapping (Kordas & BCC 1993); conservation action statements; State of the Environment Report.

Caboolture: Atlas of Natural Assets (Loose 1994); Atlas of Natural Assets - Riparian & Reserve Vegetation (Burgess, Tapsall, Juniper, Martin 1998); Atlas of Natural Assets - Fauna species of conservation significance within the Shire (Martin, Richardson, Reis 1998).

Caloundra: The Vegetation Mosaic of Lands within the Boundaries of Caloundra Shire (Olsen 1993).

Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Strategy

Esk: Assessment of vegetation and nature conservation values of Esk Shire (Johnson, Sullivan & Lawson 1998); Brisbane Valley Aerial photography (in prep.); An Assessment of the Natural Resources of the Lockyer Catchment (Davidson, Hempseed, Green 1999); Pinecliffs Nature Sanctuary Flora and Bird list (McDonald & Clarson 1998); Lockyer Catchment Wetlands Project.

Gatton: *Gatton Biodiversity Strategy* (Boyes 2000), Gatton Shire Vegetation Survey (Grimshaw in prep.); Assessment of the vegetation and nature conservation requirements of Gatton Shire (Wilkinson & Grimshaw 1992); An Assessment of the Natural Resources of the Lockyer Catchment (Davidson, Hempseed, Green 1999); *Sustainable Management of the Helidon Hills Draft Management Plan* (Boyes *et al.* 1998); Lockyer Catchment Wetlands Project.

Gold Coast: Environmental Atlas for Gold Coast City Council; Gold Coast City Nature Conservation Strategy (1998), including the Remnant Vegetation and Other Natural System Map series; Nature Conservation Strategy Flora and Fauna Database; State of the Environment Report; Statements of Management Intent and Management Plans for Conservation Areas; Aquatic and Riparian Assessments for each major catchment; Coombabah Kangaroo Management Strategy; research partnerships with Griffith University (topics include glossy black cockatoos and the viability of vegetation remnants); studies in association with other agencies (topics include platypus health and abundance, fire and biodiversity conservation and various species recovery plans); funding of the Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management.

Ipswich: Ipswich Planning Scheme Studies/Conservation Assessment; Conservation survey, status and management of *Melaleuca irbyana* and freshwater wetland communities for Ipswich City Council (Cooper, Mary Maher & Assoc., Walker, Landcare Management Services, Low 1995), Riparian Environmental Weeds of the Bremer River

catchment within the City of Ipswich (Weed Science Consultancy 1995), Bremer Basin Vegetation Study (Boulton, Kingston, Turnbull 1998); Ipswich City Council Flora and Fauna Database (Ipswich CC 1999); Ipswich City Council Natural Systems Inventory (Storey, Kingston 1997); Rosewood Scrub Vegetation Complexes Study (PPK 1998); White Rock/Spring Mountain Conservation Scoping Report (Mary Maher & Assoc. & Olsen 1999); Gum-topped Box Complexes (Kinhill 1998); Pine Mountain - Ipswich City - Moist Forest Complexes Study (Boulton, Kingston, Storey & Turnbull 1997); Ipswich City - Wetlands and Riparian Vegetation Study (Boulton, Kingston, Kordas, Storey & Turnbull 1997); Survey of Remnant Bushland Areas in the City of Ipswich (Hanger, Bird & Boyes 1993).

Laidley: An Assessment of Native Vegetation Areas within Laidley Shire (Fox, Johnson, Murphy & Patmore 1997); An Assessment of the Natural Resources of the Lockyer Catchment (Davidson, Hempseed, Green 1999); Lockyer Catchment Wetlands Project.

Logan: Logan City Remnant Vegetation Inventory and Ecological Assessment (Kingston, Schenk, Dean & Storey 1996).

Maroochy: Conservation Assessment and Management Plans for Remnant Vegetation in Maroochy Shire (Mary Maher & Assoc., Ecograph, LAMR & Low 1998); Vegetation Surveys - Maroochy Shire and Noosa City (Olsen 1995); Maroochy Shire Biomap (MSC & Qld. Biodiversity Network 1998); State of the Environment Report; shire-wide monitoring initiative to address DEOs of IPA plan and State of Environment reporting; Bushland Conservation Reserve Inventory; and plan to identify significant vegetation throughout the shire.

Noosa: Vegetation of Noosa Shire Planning Scheme Report (1995); Vegetation of Noosa Shire (Olsen, Drane & Whitehead 1995); Noosa Shire Fauna Literature Search (Environmental Management Services, in progress); Noosa Shire Roadside Vegetation Survey (NSC in progress), Flora and Fauna Values of Vegetation Corridors in Noosa Shire (planned for NHT funding).

Pine Rivers: Vegetation survey of Pine Rivers Shire (Young 1986); Biological Resource Assessment and Mapping Project (Loose, Bowden in progress).

Redcliffe: Chelsea Street TAFE Reserve Kippa Ring Environmental Assessment (Chenoweth & Assoc. 1996); Redcliffe City Council-owned land between Duffield Road and Silcock Street (Chenoweth & Assoc. 1996).

Redland: Redland Shire Environmental Inventory (RSC 1999); Ornithofauna of the Karremans Rainforest Area; Plant Species - Karremans Vineforest; Frog Survey (Sunburst Street, Capalaba); Venman's Reserve - Plant Species List; Fauna of the Birkdale Bushland (Barden 1995); Report on the Glen Road Mangrove Site as a Potential Illidge's Ant-Blue Butterfly Habitat (Beale 1995); Status of Rare Plant Species of Myora Swamp, North Stradbroke Island (Bostock & Thomas 1992); Birkdale Park Study (Brannock Humphreys 1994); Fire Break Assessment Report (Rob Friend & Assoc. 1996); Natural Vegetation on Council Owned Bushland (Melville 1995).

Theme 4: To secure the level of funding needed to conserve biodiversity in the region.

National

Natural Heritage Trust

State

Bushcare co-ordinators (EPA)

Local Government / Catchment

Rate rebate schemes for biodiversity conservation (Logan, Gold Coast and Ipswich City Councils)

Grants to undertake conservation works (e.g. Ipswich City Council fencing assistance)

Environmental levies to raise funds for environmental programs such as land purchases, administration of management agreements, or grants to individuals or groups (Brisbane and Gold Coast City Councils)

Revolving funds can be used to purchase land on the open market, place a covenant on the land and resell it (e.g. Redland Shire Council)