Chapter 1: Part H

Landscaping

Document History

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#1017131		Draft DCP 2010 Part H (public exhibition copy)
#1068714	14 March 2011	Adopted Res 11-169 - Format changes applied

PART H – LANDSCAPING

Note: [(D)] = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

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H1. INTRODUCTION

The overall aim of this Part of the DCP is to provide landscaping guidelines for Development and to promote Biodiversity.

What is the purpose of this Part?

This Part of the DCP provides advice, guidelines and controls relating to design, construction and maintenance of landscape and vegetation associated with all developments in Byron Shire.

What are the objectives of this Part?

The objectives of this Part of the DCP are:

- To encourage the enhancement of the natural sub-tropical environment particular to the Shire of Byron.
- To facilitate implementation of the Aim, Objectives and Guiding Principles contained in Clause 2 of Byron LEP 1988.
- To outline the landscaping requirements relating to all forms of development.
- To ensure that adequate provision is made for landscaping, in accordance with the type, scale and location of the proposed development.
- To encourage the recognition of climatic influences and the incorporation of landscaping design features to enhance or modify the climatic factors relating to the site(D).
- To encourage design for low maintenance landscaping.
- To encourage the retention of trees and native vegetation of ecological, aesthetic and cultural significance through integration as part of landscaping design.
- To encourage the planting of species endemic to the local area.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

H2. PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Landscape plans submitted to Council for assessment must contain the following details:

- location and name of existing trees;
- soil type and moisture conditions;
- location of drainage, sewerage and other underground services and overhead power lines;
- details of landscape structure, including areas of deep planting;
- contours or spot levels, if appropriate;
- proposed surfaces;
- where landscaping is to be carried out above a basement, podium roof or other upped level, the means of drainage;
- fence size and material;
- location and species of proposed plants;
- schedule of plants;
- any other information which the Council may from time to time require;
- an indication of proposed cost estimates for landscape works.

Plans which are clear, well displayed and detailed can be easily assessed, which increases the efficiency of the plan's assessment by Council. Well prepared landscape plans also provide the landscape contractor with clear directions about the desired result. The designer's name and contact details should be marked on the landscape plan so the landscape assessment officer can make enquiries directly.

A high quality product can be achieved through forward planning and design input, displayed in the landscape plan. Major landscaping proposals may require additional levels of detail depending on the scale of the project. In particular, the submissions of a landscape master plan or perspective's of the finished landscape may be sought by Council.

Scale
The recommended scale for landscape plans is 1:100 or 1:200. Working details are to be provided at 1:10 or 1:20. Master plans should be presented at an appropriate scale, which allows the overall concept to be shown, as well as suitable levels of detail. All plans submitted are to include a north point and legend.

Existing Conditions
Landscape plans are to indicate the type of soil and it's drainage characteristics. Plans should also show the location, species and spread of all existing trees on the site(D). If any trees are to be removed, this is to be noted on the plan and reasons specified. Plans should detail boundaries, easements, fences, footpaths, gutter crossings, drainage areas and grassed areas. Services should be indicated on the plan, including: underground services such as water, electricity, gas, telephone, sewer and stormwater; manhole covers, sewer vents, grease traps, and drainage pits; the location of overhead power lines; protection measures for existing vegetation (eg barriers); and any other relevant encumbrances affecting the site(D).

Minimum Landscaped Areas
The plan should demonstrate that the proposed development complies with the minimum "landscaped area"(D) specified by the requirements of the relevant Parts of this DCP. The required minimum landscaped area(D) should be noted on the plan alongside the actual landscaped area(D) provided in the development. The plan should also clearly demonstrate compliance with conditions of any specific development approval.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

Extent of Works

The extent of all works shall be indicated on the plan, including the following (where relevant):

- proposed surfaces eg. paved car parking areas and pathways, turfed areas, mulched garden beds;
- main structures, including existing and proposed building footprints;
- any other landscape-related structures, such as pergolas, gazebos etc.;
- fencing and retaining walls;
- lighting and furniture, including locations for seating, tables, bins, playground equipment;
- details of edging treatment to planting beds;
- water features, vehicle barriers, bollards, wheel stops;
- irrigation systems; and
- site drainage alterations.

For complex landscape works, a separate landscape plan may be required which clearly defines soft and hard landscape work for clarity and interpretation. Detailed construction drawings may be required for structural items.

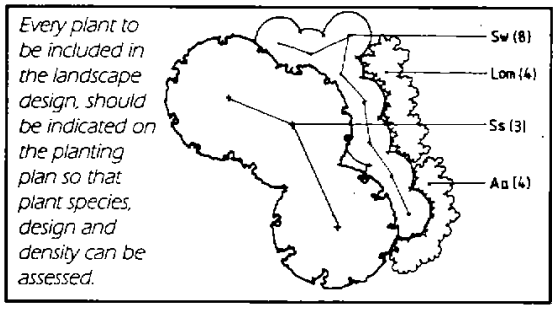
Levels

All plans shall indicate important ground levels as either spot levels or contour lines. Where excavation filling is proposed for the development, the change in surface level are to be indicated. Any mounding specified for the design is to be constructed in such a way that it blends with its surrounds and looks natural in its setting. Intended mounding should be shown on the plan with the use of contour lines.

Planting Plan and Schedule

Landscape plans must include a Planting Plan and Planting Schedule. The Planting Plan shows locations of proposed plants and planting numbers/ density and dimensions of planting beds. A Plant Schedule includes the following information:

- botanical and common names of plant species;
- number of plants of each species to be used;
- size of container;
- tree canopy spread (can be indicated graphically on the Planting Plan);
- spacing of plants (indicated on the landscape plan).



Example of a plant schedule:

Code	Plant Species	Common Name	No.	Size
Aa	Agapanthus africanis	African Lily	100	150mm
Lom	Lomandra longifolia	Matt Rush	80	150mm
Sw	Syzygium wilsonii	Lilly Pilly	7	300mm
Bc	Buckinghamia celsissima	Ivory Curl Tree	6	45 litre
Pe	Polyscias elegans	Celery Wood	12	300mm
Ss	Stenocarpus sinuatus	Fire Wheel Tree	3	45 litre

The selection of plant species is of primary importance and should be determined in relation to relevant criteria, including: location, aspect, colour, water requirements, maintenance, form, proximity to environmental sites. Plant species selection must be in accordance with the desired function of the landscape. Broad canopy trees are encouraged to be planted as the structure backbone to any landscape development. Palm trees do not fall into the category of 'broad canopy' tree.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

Plan Preparation

Landscape plans are to be preferably prepared by a landscape architect or suitably qualified landscape designer.

Checklist for Plan Production

The checklist below should be used as a guide when submitting a landscape plan for assessment.

	LANDSCAPE PLAN CHECKLIST	
	Background information ❖ *Scale, north point, legend, context of development (adjoining roads and land uses), photograph of site.*	
	Existing conditions ❖ *Soil type and moisture conditions* ❖ *Existing trees;* ❖ *Watercourses;* ❖ *Services, and* ❖ *Other encumbrances*	
	Compliance with minimum requirements ❖ *Compliance with the minimum landscaped requirements specified by the Planning Scheme and/or;* ❖ *Compliance with conditions of a development approval*	
	Extent of Works ❖ *Any vegetation removal;* ❖ *Surface materials;* ❖ *Structures, and* ❖ *Other details.*	
	Levels ❖ *Spot levels, and/or* ❖ *Contours are to be indicated*	
	Planting Plan ❖ *Locations of proposed plantings;* ❖ *Number and density of plants; and* ❖ *Dimensions of planting beds*	
	Planting Schedule ❖ *Botanic and common names;* ❖ *Numbers;* ❖ *Planting sizes; and* ❖ *Tree canopy spread*	
	Designer ❖ *Details of the person who produced the plan.*	
	Cost Estimates ❖ *Indication of preliminary/proposed cost estimates for landscape works relative to the total budget of the project.*	

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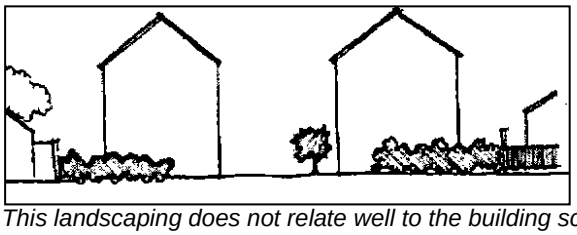
H3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

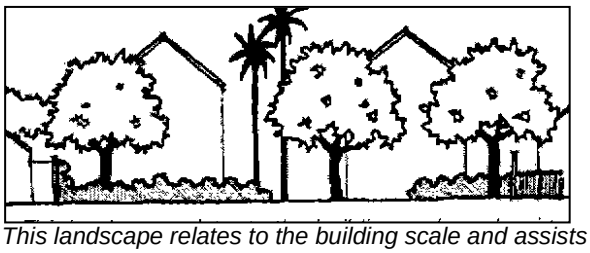
In assessing landscaping proposals and development applications, the Council will take into account the general principles outlined in this section. More detailed requirements regarding some of these principles are included in later sections of this plan.

Specific standards relating to the overall design parameters of a development (eg setbacks, minimum landscaped area(D), and car parking layouts) are included in other Parts of Chapter 1 of this DCP.

A successful landscape design aims to soften the lines and texture of a building or structure, thus merging the building into its surroundings – the result is a more attractive development.



This landscaping does not relate well to the building scale



This landscape relates to the building scale and assists integration of the building into the street.

A landscape design may be used to help integrate a new development into an existing street and assist in relating the scale of the building to the height and mass of the trees.

Council will take into account the type, scale and location of proposed development.

Landscaping should endeavour to soften the appearance of all structures when viewed from public places and from adjoining buildings, and should complement the landscape of the site's environs.

H3.1 Element – Overall Theme

Element Objective

To promote integration between the natural environment, the proposed development and the proposed landscaping.

Performance Criteria

While satisfying the objective of enhancing the natural environment, landscaping must also complement the structures and forms of the proposed development.

The landscape should assist in the definition and enhancement of outdoor living and recreation areas, which are associated with the development.

Prescriptive Measures

No prescriptive measures are specified for this Element.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

H4. RESIDENTIAL UNIT DEVELOPMENT

H4.1 Element – Landscape Principles

Element Objective

To ensure a high quality landscape and aesthetic environment for residential unit development.

Performance Criteria

A high quality landscape for residential unit developments provides a pleasant environment for residents and is important to their physical and emotional comfort. The site(D) landscape should flow from the site(D) and create a unity with adjoining development and the streetscape.

Prescriptive measures

The following design requirements apply to residential unit development:

- Retention of suitable existing vegetation;
- Screen planting to street frontages and driveway areas, to provide privacy between units and around the boundaries of the site(D);
- Provision of pleasant landscaped settings for the enjoyment of residents;
- Planting selection which relates to building scale and mass.

The common landscaped area(D) of the site(D) must be not less than the total of the areas required for each dwelling(D) unit, calculated from the following table, less the total of the areas of approved private courtyards and approved private open space balconies in accordance with clauses C7.1 and C7.2 of this DCP.

Dwelling(D) Size	Landscaped Area(D)
Small (under 55 m^2 in floor plan area(D))	50 m^2
Medium (55-85 m^2 in floor plan area(D))	70 m^2
Large (over 85 m^2 in floor plan area(D))	90 m^2

H4.2 Element - Courtyards

Element Objective

To ensure that courtyards associated with residential unit development provide adequate landscaping.

Performance criteria

No performance criteria are specified for this Element.

Prescriptive measures

All courtyards shall be landscaped.

H4.3 Element – Landscaped Area

Element objective

To ensure appropriate treatment of common landscaped areas(D).

Performance Criteria

There are no Performance Criteria specified for this Element.

Prescriptive measures

The common landscaped area(D) of the site(D) must be in accordance with clauses C7.3 and C7.4 of this DCP.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

A minimum of 75% of the total common landscaped area[(D)] of the site[(D)] shall be of an absorbent finish such as grass, gardens or like material. W*here underground parking is proposed some of the landscaping can be provided at ground level over the underground carpark provided adequate design guidelines can be achieved*

The landscape design must address:

- the retention and provision of appropriate trees on the site[(D)]
- the use of earth mounding and terraced areas to create useful and visually pleasing recreation areas and to assist screening
- the orientation of landscape areas with regard to sunlight and prevailing winds
- the provision of sufficient areas adequately shaded against the summer sun and giving adequate access to the winter sun

Note: [(D)] = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

H5 RECREATION SPACE

H5.1 Element – Area, Treatment and Screening

Element Objective

To ensure appropriate planting, treatment and screening of recreation areas.

Performance criteria

No performance criteria are specified for this element.

Prescriptive Measures

The area provided for landscaped open space shall be as required by the relevant development control plans and codes.

A minimum of 50% of the main open space area shall be provided with outdoor furniture and equipment, and screened where necessary, to provide outdoor seating, recreation and children's play areas to Council's satisfaction.

Suitable screen fencing will be permitted, where appropriate, to ensure privacy for sunbaking and clothes drying areas and to block out undesirable views. Screen walls may be constructed of brick, timber or other approved materials and shall be suitably designed to achieve integration with the overall landscape treatment.

H5.2 Element – Location

Element Objective

To ensure that recreation areas are located to provide appropriate climatic and access conditions.

Performance Criteria

On larger sites(D) where the topography may include southerly slopes or areas shaded during winter months, such areas should not be used to locate the main open space and recreation areas. However in some localities experiencing adverse northerly winds, protected south-facing courtyards may be beneficial.

Prescriptive Measures

The main area of recreation space must be located on the northern, north-eastern or north-western sides of residential buildings to achieve the optimum solar aspect, to avoid winter shadow and exposure to cold winds, and to ensure that such space is useable all year round.

In the case of caravan parks(D) and tourist development, the main open space areas shall be located close to caravan or unit sites(D), but shall be separate from internal roads to ensure safe conditions for children with respect to traffic.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

H6. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Landscaping can make a development more attractive and therefore more pleasing to the public and potential customers. Commercial development can also form an important focus for tourist activities in the Shire, and its presentation is important.

H6.1 Element – Landscaping of Commercial Developments

Element Objective

To ensure that commercial developments provide useable outdoor areas and vegetation.

Performance Criteria

The following design guidelines are offered for commercial developments:

- Retention of suitable existing vegetation;
- Creation of a pleasant landscaped environment for customers;
- Planting selection which can endure an intensively used environment;
- Planting selection which relates to building proportions;
- Screen planting to car parking and driveway areas and to visually obtrusive facades of the building; for effective landscaping, a minimum garden bed width of 2 metres may be required for the front boundary (this will not be appropriate for all commercial design layouts).

Prescriptive Measures

A minimum 10% of site area(D) for landscaping for commercial developments must be incorporated into development proposals. Landscaped areas(D) can be used for pedestrian access provided it is of porous paving.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

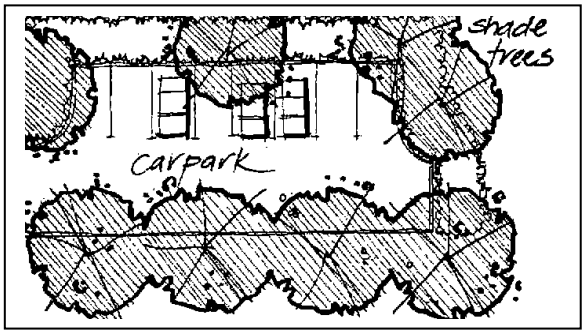
H7. CAR PARKING AND OPEN STORAGE AREAS

H7.1 Element – Landscaping Of Car Parking And Storage Areas

Element Objective

To enhance the built form, provide shade and assist in screening car parking and open storage areas.

Performance criteria



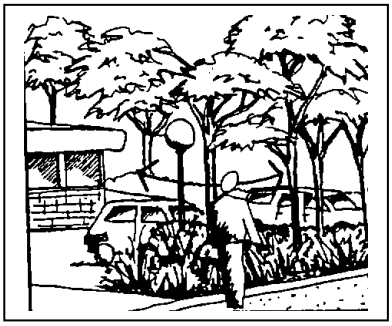
Planting in car parks reduces the harsh visual effect created by open concrete and asphalt areas and provides shade and wind protection. The landscape design should be an integral part of car park design and layout. The design can incorporate shade tree planting throughout the car park and dense planting, mounding, walling and fencing on boundaries to provide screening.

Parking lots should not dominate the frontage of pedestrian orientated streets. Car parks should not directly abut the property boundary to the street. The visual impact of hard stand areas should be screened and/or softened. Landscape Works in the car park should aim to provide adequate shade cover after five (5) years or less.

Prescriptive Measures

In commercial and industrial parking areas and in open storage areas, shade trees shall:

- Be provided at the rate of 1 tree to shade every 2-5 parking spaces.
- Have high spreading branches
- Have a low attraction to bird species
- Be provided in garden beds of minimum width 2m.



Use smooth-barked trees, shrubs to 1m and ground covers for maximum visibility and surveillance.

The following design guidelines apply to car parks:

- Retention of suitable existing vegetation;
- Screen planting to street frontages and around the boundaries of the site(D);
- Buffer planting to adjacent land uses;
- Planting of shade trees throughout the car park (landscape works in the car park should aim to provide adequate shade cover after 5 years);
- Separation and definition of pedestrian and vehicular circulation routes;
- For effective landscaping, a minimum garden bed width of 2 metres is required for the front boundary;
- Use of porous paving for parking bays and driveways where appropriate.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

H8. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

H8.1 Element – Industrial Landscaping

Element Objective

To enhance the appearance, climatic conditions and character of industrial areas.

Performance Criteria

Industrial development is potentially the most visually unattractive form of development in the Shire, particularly due to building type, use and size. Effective landscaping can reduce the visual impacts of such development and create a unifying element in the streetscape.

This landscaped garden breaks up the hard stand area and, when mature, will provide shade and screening

Prescriptive Measures

The following design criteria apply to industrial developments:

- Retention of suitable existing vegetation;
- Screen planting to street frontages, adjacent to car parking and driveway areas, around the boundaries of the site(D) and to visually intrusive facades of the building;
- Planting selection and design which is low maintenance and can endure an intensively used environment;
- Planting selection which relates to building scale and mass;
- For effective landscaping a minimum garden bed width of 3 metres is required for the front boundary;
- At least 80% of the planting of industrial sites is to be at the front of the site(D);
- Minimal use of concrete in landscaped areas(D);
- Use porous paving where appropriate.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

H9. CYCLEWAYS, PEDESTRIAN ROUTES, DRAINAGE AND WATERCOURSES

H9.1. Element - Landscaping of Cycleways and Pedestrian Routes

Element Objective

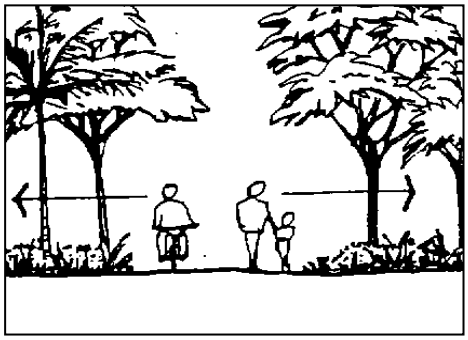
To maximise natural characteristics and promote safety within cycleways and pedestrian routes.

Performance Criteria

No Performance Criteria are specified for this Element.

Prescriptive measures

Landscaping along pedestrian and cycle routes shall consist of clear trunked trees, shrubs to 1 metre height and groundcovers to allow for maximum visibility and surveillance as shown in the following Figure.



Surveillance for pedestrians and cyclists to provide security.

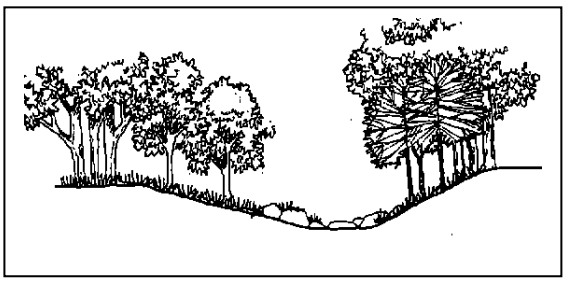
H9.2 Element - Drainage and Watercourses

Element Objective

To promote ecological diversity and to maximise aesthetic values of drainage lines and watercourses.

Performance Criteria

The natural vegetation associated with rivers, streams and creeks, forms the riverine and creek community. This vegetation acts as vital corridors for fauna and as genetic links between remnant patches of forest. It also assists in maintaining high water quality and stream stability values.



Development adjacent to rivers and creeks can degrade the function of these communities and careful landscape design is warranted. Planting should consist of local indigenous species to reinforce ecological functions, and be tolerant of occasional inundation. It is important not to plant weed species along waterways as the river system will further distribute the unwanted species.

Prescriptive measures

The following landscape design requirements apply to areas adjoining watercourses and drainage lines:

- retention of suitable existing vegetation;
- rehabilitation of degraded areas and removal of weed infestation;
- replanting of species which are indigenous to the area, tolerant of possible inundation and not likely to cause a weed problem;

- landscape solutions for drainage lines, particularly in urban areas, which promote;
- encourage the utilisation of natural materials and natural feature solutions as an alternative to traditionally hard and unattractive open concrete drains;
- integration of engineering and landscape solutions for stormwater management;
- On steep land, swails and contour banks to reduce the detrimental effects of overland flow.

A natural appearance for drainage lines preferred. Planting species should be tolerant of inundation and not likely to create a weed problem.

H10. STREET TREES

Street trees contribute to the identity of the Shire through the provision of pleasant streetscapes and planting themes. The character or theme in residential subdivision, in particular, is enhanced by the selection of street trees.

H10.1 Element – Design and Selection of Street Trees

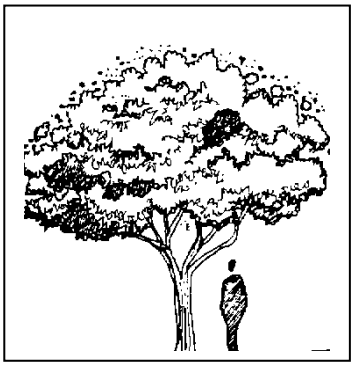
Element Objective

To promote ecological diversity and landscape character in the Shire's streets.

Performance Criteria

Native species, preferably from local stock, are to be used as street trees to preserve and enhance the natural character of the Shire. In addition, the retention and featuring of existing vegetation within the road reserve may provide a suitable established landscaped streetscape. Careful consideration is required in the location and choice of street trees, with particular attention to:

- Services and infrastructure (both underground and overhead)
- Sight lines at intersections, and
- Pedestrian movements.



Street trees should be chosen for their:

- Non-invasive root systems;
- Good canopy spread and shade provision;
- Lot height growth nature (under 10m in height)
- Colour and appeal;
- Low maintenance requirements;
- Suitability for soil type and drainage conditions.

Prescriptive Measures

Street trees provided as part of a new development must be a minimum of 45 litres in size to provide an early established character to the development. In some circumstances the use of root barriers will be required when planting trees close to kerbs, buildings and other structures under the possible threat of root damage.

H11. LANDSCAPE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

H11.1 Element - Screening

Element Objective
To enhance the appearance of parking, storage and utility areas

Performance Criteria
No Performance criteria are specified for this Element.

Prescriptive Measures
Parking, loading, open storage, drying and service areas must be adequately screened from view from public places and adjoining properties.

Uncovered vehicle parking areas must be planted with shade trees, of species not prone to dropping limbs or sap.

The landscaping layout must ensure the protection of privacy of both the subject site(D) and adjoining properties. Suitable barriers must be incorporated where necessary such as earth mounds, fences and walls for light or noise reduction, eg adjacent to parking areas.

H11.2 Element – Underground Car Parks

Element Objective
To prevent adverse visual impacts from ventilation shafts and grilles.

Performance Criteria
No Performance criteria are specified for this Element.

Prescriptive Measures
Ventilation openings in underground car parking structures must be carefully integrated onto the landscape. Ventilator shafts or grilles must be positioned so that they are screened from view yet still function effectively.

H11.3 Element – Roof Decks and Balconies

Element Objective
To enhance the visual amenity and appearance of rooftops and balconies.

Performance Criteria
Rooftop and balcony(D) planting (or vertical landscaping) is to be used on the upper levels of higher buildings to:

- Promote a more attractive facade for multi-level buildings;
- Soften the bulk of the building;
- Graduate the height of the building with planting;
- Increase privacy between upper level balconies and units;
- Provide a subtropical ambience for buildings.

Prescriptive Measures
Roof decks must be so designed and constructed as to be capable of carrying a sufficient volume of topsoil to allow development of a planting program integrated with landscape development on other parts of the site(D).

The concrete deck shall be covered with a waterproof membrane underlying an adequate drainage medium, such as 100 to 150mm of gravel with agricultural drains. A suitable depth of topsoil shall be separated from the gravel by a layer of polyweave filter cloth (hessian is not satisfactory).

Abrupt changes in grade between roof decks and the adjacent landscaped areas[(D)] can create visual discontinuity and maintenance problems, and are thus generally not acceptable.

If the soil depth is particularly shallow, soil temperatures may fluctuate greatly, often resulting in very low temperatures being experienced. In such a situation, tropical species of plants are not always suitable.

Where design elements can be demonstrated that meet the performance criteria the use of large potted containers & hydroponics will be considered on their merits.

H11.4 Element – Climate and Microclimate

Element Objective
To ensure that the design of developments and landscaped areas[(D)] addresses the climatic characteristics of the area and the microclimate of the site[(D)].

Performance Criteria
Landscaping should be designed to enhance and reinforce positive climatic influences and minimise the impact of adverse climatic features.

A site's microclimate is directly affected by a combination of the prevailing climatic conditions, the site's aspect (ie the direction it faces), the topography, the vegetation and the structures.

With due consideration to the prevailing weather conditions, landscaping can effectively control climatic impacts on buildings and outdoor spaces.

Weather conditions of relevance to landscape design in Byron Shire include:

Temperature
- Summer: warm to hot & humid
- Winter: mild

Rainfall
- Annual average: Cape Byron 1863 mm *(Source: Byron Shire Council On-site Wastewater Policy)*
  Dunoon 1424 mm
- Maximum: late summer/early autumn
- Minimum: ate winter/early spring

(The amount generally decreases heading west across the Shire).

Wind
- Summer: northerly to south-easterly breezes predominate
- Winter: South-westerly winds predominate

Wind gusts of speeds of 40 km/hour or more are not uncommon.

Landscaping should protect from unfavourable and cold winter winds. A moderately penetrable shelter belt (60% solid, 40% opening) is the most effective; if it is too dense it

Note: [(D)] = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

will cause turbulence. A good windbreak will give protection over a distance equal to at least eight times its height. Suitable windbreak species are identified in the planting schedule in Table H1.

Prescriptive measures
Landscaping must maximise winter sun and minimise summer sun.

Landscaping must reduce glare and reflection, particularly off driveways and car parks.

Low shrubs, bushes and grasses should be used to reduce the reflection of solar energy from roadways or any other paved surface.

In summer the western elevations of buildings should be protected from the afternoon sun with trees of suitable mature height.

Microclimate control aspects of landscaping must be designed to maximise the opportunity to create a comfortable environment. Landscape design must take into account the placement of evergreen and deciduous species to ensure winter sun penetration and summer shade to buildings and outdoor open space/ recreation areas. In particular:

- Consider shade and canopy spread of trees when locating planting in design;
- Deciduous vegetation to the north of the block provides summer shade and allows winter sun;
- Vegetation on the western side of the block assists in control of afternoon sun;
- Evergreen vegetation should be planted on the eastern, western and southern sides of the block to provide summer shade and to deflect cold winter winds.

H11.5 Element – Existing Vegetation

Element Objective
To promote ecological sustainability and to optimise aesthetic character by maximising retention of existing vegetation.

Performance Criteria
Landscaping should retain, protect and enhance existing natural vegetation. The provisions of Council's adopted Tree Preservation Order apply.

Maximum advantage should be taken of existing mature trees and shrubs on the site(D) and these should be incorporated into the overall landscape strategy.

The retention of vegetation on a development site(D) adds an "established" effect and an immediate vertical dimension to the design. Existing vegetation also assists in the retention of the natural character of the Shire and has ecological benefits. In addition, existing vegetation on a site(D) may be significant for historical, aesthetic or environmental reasons and may be required to be retained by Council provisions.

The effective use of vegetation on a site(D) can also substantially reduce the landscaping costs of a development.

Prescriptive measures
Vegetation retention must be considered at the initial stages of development design. Buildings, roads, parkland, or other components of a development must be located to retain maximum vegetation on a site(D). Design intent is important in the protection of significant vegetation.

Provision must be made in the design for the protection of existing vegetation during construction works – for example, fencing barriers and appropriate signage should be provided. Particular effort must be made to protect the root zone of those trees to be retained, by avoiding compaction of this area by construction vehicles, and by ensuring that any stockpiling of materials occurs well away from the drip line of the tree.

Retention of suitable vegetation is encouraged wherever possible to form the backbone of the landscape.

H11.6 Element –Use of Palms

Element Objective

To promote ecological sustainability and aesthetic character by avoiding inappropriate species selection and planting design in the use of palm species.

Performance Criteria

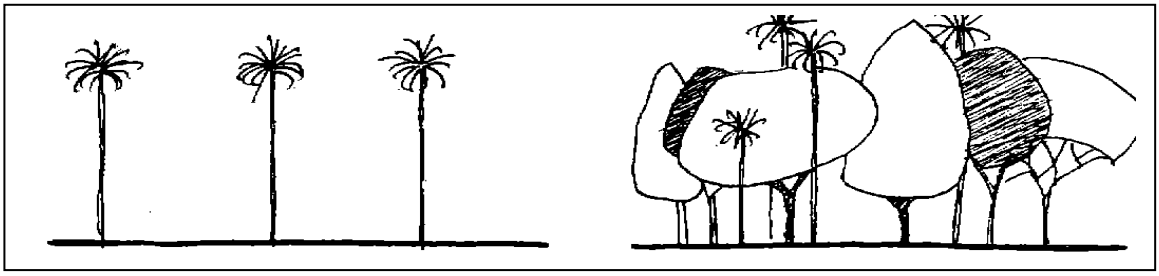
The use of palms in landscapes within Byron Shire is an issue to be approached with concern in relation to both ecology and character. Palms may either enhance a landscape design or make it appear completely out of character. Whilst the use of palms is not completely discouraged, a monoculture of palms, or the use of inappropriate palm species, is not permitted.

Palms have their correct place in landscape design and some species are more appropriate than others. For instance, in thigh, narrow garden beds, courtyards and beside walls, the use of palms may be appropriate. Palms may also be attractive planted as a clump, or in small groups amongst other tree types.

Prescriptive Measures

Palms must not be used as the primary or dominant element in landscape design as often their form accentuates the verticality and scale of buildings.

Palms must be an emergent, rather than a dominant feature in the landscape design, and must be planted to mirror their occurrence in a natural environment. The use of Cocos palms in particular, is not permitted due to their potential to become an environmental weed and to cause maintenance problems.



INAPPROPRIATE USE OF PALMS *APPROPRIATE USE OF PALMS*

Formal rows of palms are not in keeping with the overall landscape character of an area. Palms are more attractive when planted in conjunction with other trees or in groups with other palms.

H11.7 Element – Planting Size

Element Objective

To ensure that landscape and planting design is compatible with the scale and character of the proposed development.

Performance Criteria

The selected planting size of proposed species is dependent upon a number of factors, including the scale and nature of the project, availability of planting stock and particular requirements specified in conditions in a development approval. In many cases follow up planting are advantageous once initial planting are established.

Prescriptive Measures

The following planting sizes are the minimum allowable and are stipulated to achieve an initial impact in the landscape design:

- Street and feature trees 45 litre minimum
- Trees 300mm minimum pot size
- Large shrubs 200mm minimum pot size
- Groundcovers 140mm minimum pot size

45 litre specimens should have a well developed straight stem and a minimum diameter of 25mm. They should be well shaped with a densely foliaged crown and should not have branching too low on the stem.

H11.8 Element – Planting Density

Element Objective

To ensure that the density of landscaping and planting is compatible with the long term and short term character of the proposed development.

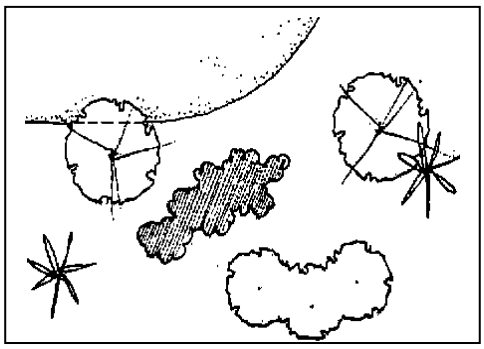
Performance Criteria

It is important when designing a landscape to consider the long term effect. Whilst an average recommended plant density is difficult to determine, it is important to design for a garden bed which will be covered with vegetation once the plants have grown. An even coverage of plants is visually more attractive than a sparse garden bed, and will reduce the likelihood of weed invasion.

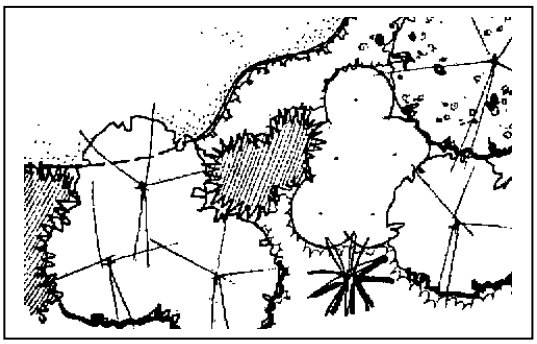
Canopy trees form the structure of the landscape design, and a full middle and understorey of planting must be developed to create a full and interesting landscape area. Adequate density and layering of species must be achieved.

Insufficient plant density and placement results in a sparse and unattractive design. Appropriate "filler" plants must be provided, these being the plant species which will grow to provide an attractive cover of 'greenery'.

The provision of less than an adequate number of plants may make the landscape design appear unfinished and, as a result, unattractive. Too often the landscape works are budgeted last and, what could have potentially been a good design, ends up looking below standard for the development. A little extra time and money placed into a landscape design can make the difference between a development which looks great and one which looks 'average'. Research indicates that a well landscaped property or development may achieve an increased sale price as a direct result of this landscaping (up to 20% higher than similar properties with poor landscaping).



Inappropriate plant density



Appropriate plant density

Inappropriate planting density (too few plants for the area) results in a landscape which looks sparse and untidy. Appropriate density develops a full and interesting planting area, which can greatly contribute to the character and appeal of the development.

Prescriptive Measures
Required plant density rates are as follows:

- Trees at 5 metre centres
- Larger shrubs at 2 metre centres
- Groundcovers at 0.5 – 1.0 metre centres.

Buffer Planting density rates to achieve dense screening are as follows:

- Trees at 2 metre centres
- Larger shrubs at 1 metre centres
- Groundcovers at 0.5 – 1.0 metre centres

H11.9 Element – Plant and Tree Species

Element Objective

- *To promote achievement of the Aim, Objective and Guiding Principles of Byron LEP 1988.*
- *To protect biodiversity, and to re-establish and enhance essential ecological processes and life support systems.*
- *To promote a landscape character in the Shire which is based on local indigenous plant species and the natural, subtropical environment of the area.*

Performance Criteria
One of the objectives of this Part of the DCP is to enhance the natural sub-tropical environment particular to the Shire of Byron. Accordingly, the use of plants associated with our sub-tropical and littoral rainforests is encouraged.

The use of indigenous plant species, which occur naturally in the area, will generally result in healthier, faster growing, hardier plants which require little maintenance. The use of local species will also assist in the retention of the natural sub-tropical character of Byron Shire.

While some rainforest species will grow in full sun on fairly exposed coastal sites(D), other factors such as soil type and drainage may limit their use in certain situations. In these cases it may be more appropriate to select plants associated with our coastal heaths and woodlands.

To assist with the choice of plant species suited to Byron Shire, a number of Tables are provided at the end of this part of the DCP, detailing appropriate plant species and characteristics, butterfly and bird food species, as well as some inappropriate species. The Tables are as follows:

Table H1 – plant species list:

rainforest and heath species are identified along with other information relating to habitat and growing conditions. information is listed in tabular form, designed to enable quick and easy assessment of species suitability for various conditions. The list is divided into these main categories:

- Trees
- Shrubs
- Palms, cycads and palm lilies
- Ferns
- Ground covers, including herbs, climbers and clumping plants.

Table H2 – Flowering Seasons of Major Nectar Bearing Plants in Byron Shire.
Table H3 – Some Butterfly Food Plants of the Riverine Corridor.
Table H4 – Bird Food Plants of the Brunswick Riverine Corridor
Table H5 – Environmental Weed Species

Byron Shire Flora and Fauna Study 1999 contains a detailed list of native vegetation indigenous to the area.

Prescriptive Measures
The selection of plant species is of primary importance when landscaping a site(D). The species must be determined in relation to the locality of the site(D) and the existing conditions and must ensure the integration of the built form into the natural environment. A predominance of natives (a minimum of 70% of the total number of plants) must be utilised in landscape design. Canopy trees, which are to develop the structure of the design, must be predominantly native species.

Plant species identified in Table H5 – Environmental Weed Species, are known or potential weed species, and must not be used in landscaping of developments.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

H12. LANDSCAPE WORKS AND MAINTENANCE

H12.1 ELEMENT – LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION WORKS

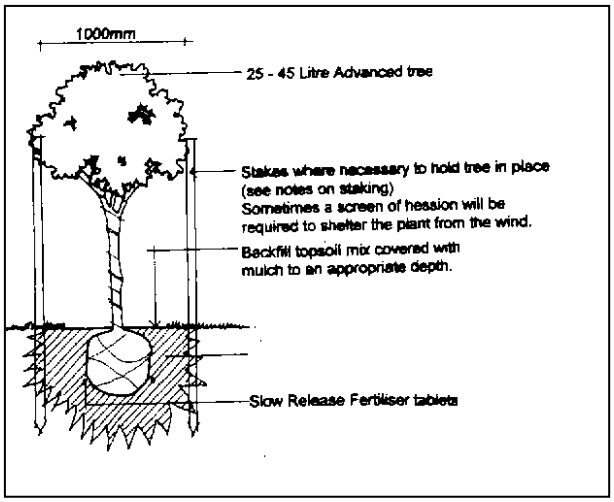
Element Objective

To ensure the viability and survival of landscape and planting works.

Performance Criteria

No Performance Criteria are specified for this Element.

Prescriptive measures



Soil Preparation

The recommended depths for in-ground garden beds are:

- 200mm of cultivated sub-soil
- 300mm of prepared garden soil

Turfed areas require the preparation of 75mm top-soil (should be of a free draining nature with a sandy loam).

Salinity

Soil in low lying areas may contain high levels of salt so it is important to choose species which will tolerate these conditions

Tree Staking

Staking assists new trees as they are growing. Whilst the exclusion of stakes often promotes a stronger plant in the long run, some areas will require staking regardless.

Staking encourages the trunk to grow straight, may help to protect the tree from works in the area or from being knocked or damaged by outside sources, and will assist trees to remain standing during strong winds. Exposed coastal sites[(D)] will generally require staking of larger trees due to strong coastal winds.

As the tree grows, staking must be monitored and maintained to ensure the ongoing health of the tree. Where staking is required, hessian strips (or other approved procedure) must be looped loosely around the trunk and stake in a figure 8 to allow some sway movement, thus encouraging root growth.

Mulch

Spreading organic litter (mulch) around the base of plants is an excellent way to preserve soil moisture, encourage root spread, suppress weed growth and provide essential soil nutrients. Mulch is to be applied at a depth of between 75 – 100mm. Hydro-mulch impregnated with suitable seed may be considered as an alternative to establish plants in the stabilisation of an embankment or areas difficult to access.

The use of weed mat or similar may be considered to reduce maintenance and give the plants a better chance of survival. Plastic should not be used in place of weed mat, as it restricts the amount of water filtering through to the soil and therefore water availability to vegetation, and prevents enrichment of the soil with air, mulch and fertiliser.

Fertiliser

As an effective supplement to the use of garden mulch, the use of an appropriate fertiliser is recommended to assist growth of new plants. Slow release fertiliser may be applied to

Note: [(D)] = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

each plant in appropriate quantities. It is advisable to closely follow instructions as some species are particularly sensitive to excessive feeding.

Most rainforest species respond well to the application of fertilisers. However, many native plants are adapted to conditions of low soil fertility, such banksia, Grevillea and Hakea.

Care should be taken when fertilising these types of plant, and only fertilisers with low phosphorus content should be used.

Mounding

Contoured mounds formed into a landscape design provide an effective buffer suitable for planting. Attention must be paid to planting in a mound to ensure the long term survival of the plants. Mounds are best used when a development is to be screened to provide privacy or a landscape transition between a development and a busy road. Mounding and contouring can be used to create a varied and informal setting, as well as a visual buffer and deflector of noise.

The combination of mounding and landscaping screens the bulk of this development from the road.

Earth mounds must be designed as an integral part of the site works and should tie into existing levels at the boundaries. In general, mounds are suitable for grassing unless they are large and have adequate slope (4:1 or flatter, garden beds should be 3:1 maximum).

Irrigation

Consideration must be given to irrigation requirements for planting, particularly if exotic species are utilised which are not suited to the natural rainfall regime. Planting of indigenous species which are suited to the natural rainfall regime will not necessarily require irrigation, other than at establishment.

Irrigation systems such as trickle, drip or spray are recommended as they minimise maintenance.

H12.2 Element - Maintenance

Element Objective

To ensure survival and ongoing functioning of landscaping and planting.

Performance Criteria

maintenance is an important issue in landscape design. to minimise maintenance works, the use of environmentally suitable, low-maintenance species is encouraged, ie primarily locally indigenous native species which are hardy, drought-resistant and, in appropriate cases, salt-tolerant and best adapted to the conditions of the site(D).

maintenance requirements should also be minimised by utilising design features eg mowing edges, walls etc. the installation of watering systems is encouraged where appropriate.

Prescriptive measures

The developer must maintain landscaping over the establishment period.

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

- A maintenance regime must be programmed and suitably budgeted as part of the landscape works. A copy of the proposed maintenance regime must be submitted with the Development Application;
- The use of local species will lead to lower maintenance requirements, especially during the establishment period.

Design and construction techniques must ensure that landscaping requires a minimum of maintenance.

Planting must be designed to minimise the possibility of trampling.

Grassed areas must be separated from garden beds with suitable garden edging.

TABLE H1 – PLANT SPECIES LIST

TREES *T = Endangered or Vulnerable – as listed by the NSW TSC Act*		T = Threatened (TSC Act) R = ROTAP listed P = Poorly Conserved F= Fire Retardant	HEIGHT X = 10m or Over	R= Rainforest H = Heath Species	E = exposed sites S=Semi-exposed	CLAY SOILS	SANDY SOILS	WET SITES	SHADE REQUIRED	Suitable for WINDBREAK	BLOSSOMS or BERRIES	DECIDUOUS
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**											
Acacia aualcocarpa	Brush Ironbark wattle		X		S		■			■	■	
Acacia bakeri	Marblewood	T,R,F	X	R		■					■	
Acacia concurrens			5		S		■			■	■	
Acacia decurrens	Green wattle		X			■				■	■	
Acacia fimbriata	Brisbane wattle		5			■	■			■	■	
Acacia longifolia	Golden wattle		5	H	E		■	■		■	■	
Acacia melanoxylon	Sally wattle		X		S	■	■			■	■	
Acacia orites	Nightcap wattle	P	X	R		■				■	■	
Acacia saligna	Golden wreath wattle		6		S	■	■			■	■	
Acmena ingens	Red apple	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Acmena hemilampra	Broad-leaved lillly pilly	F	X	R		■			■	■	■	
Acmena smithii	Lilly pilly	F	X	R	S	■	■	■		■	■	
Acronychia imperforata	Beach acronychia	F	X	R	S		■			■	■	
Acronychia littoralis	Scented acronychia	T,R,F	X	R	S		■		■		■	
Acronnchia oblongifolia	Common acronychia	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Acronychia wilcoxiana	Silver aspen	F	X	R	S	■	■		■	■	■	
Ailanthus triphysa	White bean	F	X	R		■	■					
Akania lucens	Turnipwood	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Alangium villosum	Muskwood	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Alectryon coriaceus	Beach alectryon	F	6	R	E	■	■			■	■	
Alloxylum flameum	Qld tree waratah	F	X	R		■					■	
Alphitonia excelsa	Red ash	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Alphitonia petriei	White ash	P,F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Amorphospermum whitei	Rusty Plum	T,R,F	X	R		■	■		■			
Aphananthe philippensis	Rough-leaved elm	F	3	R		■			■			
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop pine	F	X	R	S	■				■		
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island pine	F	X		E	■	■			■		
Archidendron hendersoni	White lace flower	T,F	X	R	S	■	■		■		■	
Archidendron grandiflorum	Lace flower tree	F	X	R		■	■				■	
Archidendron muellerianum	Veiny lace flower	R,F	X	R		■	■				■	
Argophyllum nullumense	Silver leaf	R,F	8	R		■			■			
Arytera divaricata	Coogera	F	X	R		■	■					
Austronmyrtus bidwillii	Python tree	F	X	R		■	■		■		■	
Austromyrtus fragrantissima	Fragrant myrtle	T,R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Austromyrtus hilli	Scaly myrtle	F	X	R		■					■	
Backhousia anisata	Aniseed myrtle	R,F	X	R		■				■	■	
Banksia aemula	Old Man banksia		5	H	S		■			■	■	
Banksia integrifolia	Coastal banksia		6		E	■	■			■	■	
Barklya syringifolia	Qld golden barklya		6	R		■					■	
Beilschmedia elliptica	Grey walnut	F	X	R		■					■	
Beilschmedia obtusifolia	Blush walnut	F	X	R		■					■	
Brachychiton acerifolium	Flame tree	F	X	R		■					■	■
Brachychiton discolor	Lacebark	F	X	R		■	■				■	■
Bridelia exaltata	Brush ironbark	F	6	R	S	■	■			■		
Buckinghamia cellsissima	Qld ivory curl flower	F	X	R	S	■	■				■	
Callicoma serratifolia	Callicoma	F	X	R		■			■	■	■	
Callistemon salignus	Willow bottlebrush		6		S	■	■	■		■	■	
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping bottlebrush		6		S	■	■	■		■	■	
Callitris columellaris	Coastal cypress pine	P	X		S		■			■		
Canthium coprosmoides	Coast canthium	F	X	R	S	■	■		■		■	
Canthium odoratum	Shiny-leaved canthium	F	X	R		■	■				■	

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BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**											
Claoxylon australe	Brittlewood	F	X	R		■	■				■	
Clerodendrum tomentosum	Hairy clerodendrum	F	X	R		■					■	
Casuarina glauca	Swamp oak		X			■	■	■		■		
Casuarina littoralis	Black she-oak		X		S	■	■			■		
Casuarina torulosa	Forest oak		X			■	■			■		
Cinnamomum oliveri	Olivers Sassafras	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Cinnamomum virens	Red-barked Sassafras	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Commersonia bartramia	Brown kurrajong	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Corokia whiteana	Corokia	T,R,F	8	R		■			■			
Corynocarpus rupestris	Southern corynocarpus	R,F	X	R		■			■			
Cryptocarya triplinervis	Three-veined cryptocarya		X	R	E	■	■			■	■	
Cryptocarya foetida	Stinking cryptocarya	T,R	X	R			■				■	
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	F	X	R	E	■	■			■	■	
Cupaniopsis flagelliformis	Brown Tuckeroo	F	X	R		■			■			
Cupaniopsis newmannii	Long-leaved Tuckeroo	R,F	8	R		■			■			
Cupaniopsis parviflora	Small-leaved Tuckeroo	F	X	R		■						
Davidsonia johnstoni	Smooth Davidson's plum	T,R,F	8	R		■			■		■	
Davidsonia pruriens	Davidson's plum	T,R,F	8	R		■		■			■	
Decaspermum humile	Silky myrtle	F	X	R		■					■	
Diospyros fasciculosa	Grey ebony	F	X	R	S		■		■	■	■	
Diospyros mabacea	Red-fruited ebony	T,R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Diospyros pentamera	Myrtle ebony	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Diploglottis australis	Native tamarind	F	X	R		■					■	
Diploglottis campbellii	Small-leaved tamarind	T,R,F	X	R		■					■	
Drypetes australiasica	Yellow tulip	F	X	R	S	■	■		■	■	■	
Duboisia myoporoides	Soft corkwood	F	X	R		■	■				■	
Dysoxylum fraserianum	Rosewood	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Dysoxylum mollissimum	Red bean	F	X	R		■	■	■		■	■	
Dysoxylum rufum	Hairy rosewood	F	X	R		■					■	
Elaeocarpus eumundii	Eumundi quandong	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Eleocarpus grandis	Blue fig	F	X	R		■		■		■	■	
Elaeocarpus kirtonii	Silver quandong	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Elaeocarpus obovata	Hard quandong	F	X	R		■	■	■		■	■	
Eleocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry ash	F	X	R	S	■		■		■	■	
Elaeocarpus williamsianus	Hairy quandong	T,R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Endiandra discolor	Rose walnut	F	X	R		■		■	■		■	
Endiandra floydii	Crystal creek walnut	T,R,F	X	R		■	■		■		■	
Endiandra globosa	Black walnut	R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Endiandra hayesii	Rusty rose walnut	T,R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Endiandra muelleri subsp bracteata	Green-leaved rose walnut	T,R,F	X	R		■	■		■		■	
Endiandra muelleri subsp muelleri	Green-leaved rose walnut	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Endiandra pubens	Hairy walnut	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Endiandra sieberi	Hard corkwood	F	X	R			■		■		■	
Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red flowering gum		8			■					■	
Eucalyptus grandis	Flooded gum		X		S	■				■	■	
Eucalyptus gummifera	Red bloodwood		X		S	■	■			■	■	
Eucalyptus intermedia	Pink bloodwood		X		S		■			■	■	
Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood		X		S	■				■	■	
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt		X		S	■	■			■	■	
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp mahogany		X		S	■	■	■		■	■	
Eucalyptus seeana	Narrow-leaved red gum		X		S	■	■			■	■	
Eucalyptus siderophobia	North Coast grey ironbark		X			■	■			■	■	

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BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**											
Eucalyptus signata	Scribbly gum		X				■				■	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum		X		S	■	■	■		■	■	
Euroschinus falcata	Ribbonwood	F	X	R	S	■	■		■		■	
Exocarpus latifolius	Broad-leaved ballart	F	8	R	S	■	■				■	
Ficus coronata	Creek sandpaper fig	F	X	R	S	■		■		■	■	
Ficus fraseri	Sandpaper fig		X	R	S	■				■	■	
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton bay fig	F	X	R	S	■	■	■		■	■	
Ficus obliqua	Small-leaved fig	F	X	R	S	■	■	■		■	■	
Ficus rubiginosa	Rusty fig	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Ficus superba	Deciduous fig	F	X	R	S	■	■	■		■	■	■
Ficus virens	White fig	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	■
Ficus watkinsiana	Strangling fig	F	X	R	S	■	■	■		■	■	
Flindersia australis	Teak	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Flindersia bennettiana	Bennetts ash	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Flindersia schottiana	Cudgerie	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Flindersia xanthoxyla	Yellowwood	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Floydia praealta	Ball nut	T,R,F	X	R		■					■	
Geissois benthamiana	Red carrabeen	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese tree	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Glochidion sumatranum	Umbrella cheese tree	F	X	R		■	■	■		■	■	
Gmelina leichhardtii	White beech	F	X	R		■					■	■
Gevillea hilliana	White Yiel Yiel	T,R,F	X	R			■				■	
Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	F	X	R		■	■	■		■	■	
Guilfoylia monostylis	Guilfoylia	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Guoia semiglauca	Guoia	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Halfordia kendack	Saffron heart	F	X	R	S	■	■				■	
Harpullia alata	Wing-leaved tulip	F	6	R		■			■		■	
Harpullia hillii	Blunt-leaved tulip	F	X	R		■					■	
Harpullia pendula	Tulipwood	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Helicia ferruginea	Rusty helicea	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Helicea glabriflora	Brown oak	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Heritiera actinophylla	Black booyong	F	X	R		■					■	
Heritiera trifoliolata	White booyong	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Hibiscus heterophyllus	Native Rosella	F	6	R		■					■	
Hibiscus splendens	Pink cotonwood	F	6	R		■					■	
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Cottonwood	F	X	R	E	■	■			■	■	
Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia	Boppel nut	T,R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Hymenosporum flavum	Native frangipani	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Jagera pseudorhus	Foambark	F	X	R		■	■			■		
Lepiderema pulchella	Fine-leaved tuckeroo	T,R,F	X	R		■					■	
Litsea australis	Brown bolly gum	F	X	R	S	■	■				■	
Litsea reticulata	Bolly gum	F	X	R		■					■	
Lophostemon confertus	Brush box		X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Lophostemon suaveolens	Swamp box		X		S	■	■	■		■		
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-leaved bush nut	T,R,F	X	R		■				■	■	
Macaranga tanarius	Macaranga	F	8	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Mallotus discolor	White kamala	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Mallotus phillippensis	Red kamala	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Melaleuca leucadendron	Weeping paperbark		X		S	■	■	■		■	■	
Melaleuca linariifolia	Fine-leaved paperbark		6			■		■		■	■	
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Broad-leaved paperbark		X		S	■	■	■		■	■	
Melia azadarach	White cedar	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	■
Melicope elleryana	Pink euodia	F	X	R	S	■	■	■		■	■	
Melicopemicrococca	White euodia	F	X	R		■				■	■	

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BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**											
Melicope octandra	Doughwood	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Mischocarpus anodontus	Veiny pear fruit	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Mischocarpus australis	Red pear fruit	F	X	R		■					■	
Mischocarpus pyriformis	Yellow pear fruit	F	X	R		■	■		■		■	
Neisosperma poweri	Milkbush	P,F	X	R		■					■	
Neolitsea australiensis	Green bolly gum	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Neolitsea dealbata	White bolly gum	F	X	R		■			■			
Notolea longifolia	Large mock olive	F	X	R		■	■				■	
Ochrosia moorei	Southern ochrosia	T,R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Omolanthus populifolius	Bleeding heart	F	8	R		■	■				■	
Owenia cepiodora	Onion cedar	T,R,F	X	R		■					■	
Pandanus pendunculatus	Pandanus palm	F	8		E	■	■			■		
Parachidendron pruinosum	Snow wood	F	X	R		■					■	
Pentaceras australe	Bastard crow's ash	P,F	X	R		■					■	
Phebalium squameum	Silver leaf bush		6			■	■				■	
Pilidiostigma glabrum	Plum myrtle	F	X	R		■					■	
Pipturus argenteus	White nettle	F	8	R	S	■					■	
Pittosporum revolutum	Hair pittosporum	F	8	R	S	■	■				■	
Pittosporum rhombifolium	Hollywood	F	X	R		■					■	
Pittosporum undulatum	Native daphne	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Planchonella australis	Black apple	F	X	R		■					■	
Planchonella chartacea	Thin-leaved coondoo	P,F	X	R	S	■					■	
Planchonella laurifolia	Blush coondoo	P,F	X	R		■					■	
Planchonella myrsinoides	Blunt-leaved coondoo	F	X	R		■					■	
Podocarpus elatus	Brown pine	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Polyscias elegans	Celerywood	F	X	R		■					■	
Polyscias murrayi	Pencil cedar	F	X	R		■	■				■	
Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa	Rose marara	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Quassia sp. A	Quassia	R,F	8	R		■			■		■	
Quintinia sieberi	Possumwood	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Quintinia verdonii	Grey possumwood	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Randia benthamiana	Native gardenia	F	X	R		■			■		■	
Randia chartacea	Narrow-leaved gardenia	P,F	8	R		■			■		■	
Randia moorei	Spiny gardenia	T,R,F	X	R		■					■	
Rapanea variabilis	Muttonwood	F	X	R		■					■	
Rhodamnia argentea	Malletwood	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Rhodamnia maideniana	Smooth scrub turpentine	R,F	8	R		■					■	
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub turpentine	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native guava		X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Rhysotoechia bifoliolata	Twin-leaved tuckeroo	F	X	R		■					■	
Sarcomelicope simplicifolia	Baurella	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Scolopia braunii	Flintwood	F	X	R		■					■	
Sloanea australis	Maidens blush	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Sloanea woolsii	Yellow carrabeen	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Stenocarpus salignus	Scrub beefwood	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Fire wheel tree	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Sterculia quadrifia	Peanut tree	F,P	X	R		■	■				■	■
Streblus brubonianus	Whalebone tree	F	X	R		■					■	
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine		X		S	■		■		■	■	
Synoum glandulosum	Scentless rosewood	F	X	R		■	■			■	■	
Syzygium australe	Brush cherry	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Syzygium corynanthum	Sour cherry	F	X	R		■				■	■	
Syzygium crebrinerve	Purple cherry	F	X	R		■				■	■	

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Syzygium francisii	Giant water gum	F	X	R		■		■		■	■	
Syzygium hodgkinsoniae	Red lilly pilly	T,R,F	X	R		■			■	■	■	
Syzygium leuhmanii	Riberry	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Syzygium moorei	Coolamon	T,R,F	X	R		■		■		■	■	
Syzygium oleosum	Blue lilly pilly	F	X	R	S	■	■			■	■	
Toona ciliata	Red cedar	F	X	R		■		■		■	■	■
Tristaniopsis laurina	Watergum	F	X	R		■		■		■	■	
Triunia youngiae	Spice bush	F	8	R		■			■		■	
Uromyrtus australis	Peach myrtle	T,R,F	X	R		■			■		■	
Waterhousia floribunda	Weeping lilly pilly	F	X	R		■		■		■	■	
Wilkiea austroqueenslandica	Smooth wilkiea	P,F	8	R		■			■		■	
Wilkiea huegeliana	Veiny wilkiea	F	8	R		■			■		■	
Wilkiea macrophylla	Large-leaved wilkiea	P,F	8	R		■			■		■	
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	Qld golden penda	F	X	R		■	■				■	
Xylosma terrae-reginae	Xylosma	T,R,F	X	R		■	■				■	

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Acacia elongata			2				■	■			■	
Acacia floribunda	White sally wattle		3		S	■	■			■	■	
Acacia longifolia sophorae	Beach sally wattle		2	H	E	■	■			■	■	
Acacia podalyriifolia	Queensland silver wattle		3			■	■			■	■	
Acacia suaveolens	Scented wattle		1	H	E	■	■				■	
Acalypha eremorum	Acalypha	T,R,F	2	R		■			■			
Alchornea ilicifolia	Native holly	F	3	R		■	■		■		■	
Alyxia ruscifolia	Prickly alyxia	F	2			■			■			
Aotus ericoides	Heath aotus		1	H	S		■				■	
Archirhodomyrtus beckleri	Rose Myrtle	F	5	R		■			■		■	
Austromyrtus dulcis	Midyim berry	F	2	H	S		■				■	
Baeckia citriodora	Lemon-scented baeckea		3	H	S		■				■	
Banksia ericifolia	Heath banksia	P	3	H	S		■	■			■	
Banksia oblongifolia	Rusty banksia		1.5	H	E	■	■	■			■	
Banksia robur	Large-leaved banksia	P	2	H			■	■			■	
Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin banksia		2		■	■					■	
Boronia falcifolia	Wallum boronia		1	H			■	■			■	
Boronia parviflora	Swamp boronia		2	H	S		■	■			■	
Breynia oblongifolia	Breynia	F	3	R		■	■				■	
Callistemon citrinus	Crimson bottlebrush		2		S	■		■		■	■	
Callistemon pachyphyllus	Wallum bottlebrush		2	H	S	■		■			■	
Citrus australasica	Finger lime	P,F	6	R		■			■		■	
Dillwynia glaberrin	Heathy parrot pea		1	H	S	■					■	
Desmodium acanthocladum	Thorny Pea	T,R,F	3	R	S	■			■		■	
Dodonea triquetra	Hop bush		4	H			■					
Epacris microphylla	Coral heath		1	H			■	■			■	
Epacris obtusifolia	Blunt-leaf heath		1	H			■	■			■	

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Epacris pulchella	Wallum heath		1	H	S	■	■	■			■	
Eriostemon australasius	Pink wax flower		2	H	S		■				■	
Grevillea banksii	Banks grevillea		3		S	■	■				■	
Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'			1			■	■				■	
Gompholobium virgatum	Smooth golden pea		1	H	S		■				■	
Hakea sericea	Hakea		2	H	S	■	■				■	
Helichrysum diosmifolium	White dogwood		1	H	S	■	■				■	
Homoranthus virgatus	Banana bush		1	H	S		■				■	
Hovea acutifolia	Hovea		2		S	■	■				■	
Leptomaria acida	Native currant		3	H	S		■				■	
Leptospermum flavescens	Common tea tree		3	H	S	■		■		■	■	
Leptospermum liversidgei	Lemon-scented tea tree		2	H	S	■	■	■		■	■	
Leptospermum rotundifolium	Round-leaf tea tree		3	H	S		■			■	■	
Leptospermum semibaccatum	Sof-fruited tea tree		2	H	S		■	■		■	■	
Leptospermum squarrosum	Peach-flowered tea tree		2	H	S					■	■	
Leptospermum whiteii	White's tea tree		3	H	S		■	■		■	■	
Leucopogon ericoides	Pink beard heath		2	H	S		■			■	■	
Leucopogon lanceolatus	Wallum beard heath		2	H	S		■			■	■	
Leucophogon magarodes	Pearl beard heath		2	H	S		■			■	■	
Leucophogon parviflorus	Beach beard heath		2	H	S		■			■	■	
Lomatia silaifolia	Crinkle bush		1	H	S	■	■				■	
Melaleuca nodosa	Noddy myrtle		3	H	S	■	■	■			■	
Melaleuca thymifolia	Thyme honey myrtle		1.5	H	S	■	■	■			■	
Monotoca elliptica	Tall broom heath		4	H	S		■		■	■		
Oxylobium robustum	Golden shaggy pea		3	H	S		■				■	
Persoonia attenuata	Geebung		3	R		■					■	
Persoonia tenuifolia	Pine-leaved geebung		1		H	■	■				■	
Phylanthus microcladus	Brush sauropus	T,R,F	2	R		■			■			
Pyschotria loniceroides	Hairy psychotria	F	3	R		■	■					
Pultanaea myroides	Silvery bush pea		1	H	S	■					■	
Pultanaea villosa	Hairy bush pea		1	H	S		■				■	
Ricinocarpus pinifolius	Wedding bush		3	H	S		■			■	■	
Senna acclinis		T,R	3	R		■	■				■	
Sprengelia sprengelioides	White swamp heath		1	H	S		■	■			■	
Stypyhelia viridis	Green styphelia		1	H	S		■				■	
Vitex purpurea	Vitex		2		E	■	■			■	■	
Westingria fruticosa	Native rosmary		1.5		E	■	■				■	
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	Grass tree		2	H			■				■	
Xanthorrhoea macronema	Bottle brush grass tree		2	H			■	■			■	
Xanthorrhoea resinosa	Spear grass tree		1	H		■		■			■	
Ziera smithi	Sandfly ziera		1	H			■					

PALMS, CYCADS AND PALM LILLIES

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Achontopheonix cunninghamiana	Bangalow palm	F	X	R		■		■			■	

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Cordyline congesta	Palm lily	R,F	2	R		■	■	■	■		■	
Cordyline petiolaris	Broad-leaved palm lily	F	4	R		■		■	■		■	
Cordyline rubra	Red-fruited palm	F,P	2	R		■	■		■		■	
Cordyline stricta	Narrow-leaved palm lily	F	2	R		■		■	■		■	
Lepidozamia proffskyana	Shining burrawong	F	2	R		■					■	
Linospadix monostachys	Walking stick palm	F	2	R		■			■		■	
Livistona australis	Cabbage tree palm	F	X	R		■	■	■			■	

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Acrostichum speciosum	Mangove fern		1.5		S		■	■				
Adantum hispidulum	Rough maidenhair fern		0.5	R		■			■			
Asplenium nidas	Birds next fern	F	1	R		■			■			
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle fern		0.5		S	■						
Blechnum indicum	Swamp water fern		0.5	R	S	■	■	■				
Cheilanthes tenuifolia	Rock fern		0.5		S	■						
Chrtistella centata	Binung		0.5	R		■		■	■			
Cyathea australis	Rough tree fern		5	R		■						
Cyathea cooperii	Straw tree fern		5	R		■	■					
Doodia aspera	Rasp fern	F	0.5	R		■			■			
Drynaria rigidula	Basket fern	T	0.5	R		■	■		■			
Gleichenia dicarpa	Pouched coral fern		1	R		■	■	■	■			
Hypolepsis muelleri	Harsh ground fern		1	R	S	■		■				
Lastreopsis acuminata	Shiny shield fern		1	R	S	■		■				
Todea barbara	King fern		1.5	R		■	■	■	■			

GROUND COVERS

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Alpinia caerulea	Native ginger	F	2	R		■	■		■	■	■	
Austromyrtus dulcis	Midgen berry	F	1.5	R/H	S	■	■	■		■		
Bossiaea ensata	Sword Bossiaea		1	H	S		■			■		
Brachycombe multifida	Hawkesbury daisy		1		S	■	■			■		■
Cissus antactica	Water vine	F	C	R		■	■	■	■	■		
Cissus hypoglauca	Five-leave water vine	F	C	R	S	■	■	■	■	■		
Commelina cyanea.	Native wondering jaw	F	0.5	R		■	■	■	■			■
Crinum pedunculatum	Crinum Lilly	F,P	1	R	E	■	■	■				
Dampiera diversifolia	(herb)		1	H	S		■			■		■
Dampiera stricta	Blue Dampiera		1	H	S		■			■	■	
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat berry	F	C	R		■	■			■		
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Scrambling lily	F	C	E		■	■			■		
Grevillea juniperina			0.5			■	■			■		

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BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**											
Grevillea poorinda	Royal mantle		0.5			■				■		■
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple coral pea		1	R/H		■	■			■		■
Hibbertia dentata obtusifolia	Trailing guinea flower		C	R		■	■		■	■		
Hibbertia scandens	Golden guinea flower		C	H	E	■	■			■		
Hibbertia bestita	Hairy guinea flower		1	H	S	■	■			■		
Hoya australis	Native hoya	F	C	R		■	■		■	■		
Ipomea pes-caprae	Goatsfoot ipomea		C		E		■			■		
Kennedia rubicunda	Dusky coral pea		C	H	S	■	■			■		
Lomandra longifolia	Mat rush		1	H		■	■	■			■	
Lycopodium cernuum	Club moss		0.5	R		■		■	■			■
Pandora pandorana	Wonga vine	F	C	H	S	■	■			■		
Parsonsia straminea	Common silkpod	F	C	R	S	■	■		■	■		
Pimelia linifolia	Rice flower		1.5	H	S	■	■			■		
Restio tetraphyllis			0.5		S		■	■			■	
Smilax glyciphylla	Sweet sarsparilla	F	C	R	S		■		■	■		
Stephanica japonica	Snake vine	F	C	R	S	■			■			
Strangea linearis #	Strangea		0.5	H	S		■					
Tertatheca thymifolia	Black-eyed susan		0.5	H	A		■			■		

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TABLE H2 – FLOWERING SEASONS OF MAJOR NECTAR BEARING PLANTS IN BYRON SHIRE

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pink Bloodwood	O	O	O									O
Beach Acronychia		O	O									
Blackbutt		O	O	O								
Red Bloodwood		O	O									
Flooded Gum		O	O	O	O							
Broad-leaved Paperbark	O	O	O	O	O	O						
Wallum Banksia		O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
Swamp Banksia			O	O	O	O						
Blue Fig			O	O	O	O						
Coastal Banksia			O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
Heath-leaved Banksia			O	O	O	O	O					
Tallowwood						O	O	O	O	O	O	
Scribbly Gum							O	O	O			
Ironbark								O	O	O		
Swamp Mahogany								O				
Red Mahogany								O				
Forest Red Gum								O	O	O		
Turpentine										O		
Willow Bottlebrush									O	O		
Silky Oak										O		
Grass Trees											O	
Black Bean											O	
Swamp Bottlebrush	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Grey Mangrove					O	O	O	O	O			
River Mangrove									O	O		

Source: *National Parks and Wildlife Service*

Consistent with the objects of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Act, 1990, the Trust has a special interest in the conservation of landscapes which it recognises as having heritage value for future generations as well as for the present community.

Landscapes are classified in the Trust Register as Landscape Conservation Areas if, in the Trust's view, they satisfy the criteria for classification.

TABLE H3 - SOME BUTTERFLY FOOD PLANTS OF THE RIVERINE CORRIDOR.

PLANT SPECIES	BUTTERFLY SPECIES
Acacia melanxylon	Common Imperial Blue, ictinus Blue
Acmena smithii (Lilly Pilly)	Common red-eye, Eastern Flat
Alectryon subcinereus (Wild Quince)	Eastern Flat, Pencilled Blue
Aphananthe philipponensis (Rough-leaved Elm)	Common Aeroplane
Archontophoenix cunninghamia (Bangalow Palm)	Orange Palmdart
Breynia oblongifolia (Breynia)	Common Grass Yellow
Capparis arborea (Brush Cape Berry)	Cape White, Common Pearl White
Castonospermum australe (Black Bean)	Pencilled Blue
Citriobatus pauciflorus (Orange Thorn)	Bright Copper
Cryptocarya triplinervis (Three-veined Cryptocarya)	Blue Triangle, Macleay's Swallowtail
Doryphora sassafras (Sassafras)	Macleay's Swallowtail
Ehretia acuminata (Koda)	Hairy Lineblue, Common Aeroplane
Elaeocrapus obovatus (Hard Quandong)	Fiery Jewel
Endiandra pubens (Hairy Walnut)	Macleay's Swallowtail
Ficus obliqua (Small-leaved Fig)	Common Australian Crow
Flindersia australis (Teak)	Orchard Butterfly
Litsea retticulata (Bolly Gum)	Blue Triangle
Livistona australis (cabbage Tree Palm)	Orange Palmdart
Lophostemon confertus (Brush Box)	Common red-eye, Eastern Flat
Macadamia tetraphylla (Queensland Nut)	Six lineblue, Eastern Flat
Neolitsea dealbata (White Bolly Gum)	Blue Triangle
Notolaea longifolia (Large Mock-olive)	Eastern Flat
Podocarpus elatus (Brown Pine)	Eastern Flat
Wilkiea huegeliana (Veiny Wilkiea)	Regent Skipper
Aristolochia praevenosa (Aristolochia)	Richmond Birdwing

Note: [(D)] = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

PLANT SPECIES	BUTTERFLY SPECIES
Flagellaria indica (Whip Vine)	Large Darter
Malasisia scandens (Burny Vine)	Eastern Brown Crow
Niletia megasperma (Native Wisteria)	Pencilled Blue, Large Banded Owl
Parsonsia straminea (Common Silkpod)	Common Australian Crow
Passiflora edulis (Passionfruit)	Glasswing
P.subpeltata (White Passionfruit)	Glasswing
Rauwenhoffia Leichhardtii (Zig-Zag Vine)	Pale Green Triangle, Fourbar Swordtail
Smilaz australis (Austral Sarsparilla)	Cephenes Blue

Source Common and Waterhouse, 1981

TABLE H4 - BIRD FOOD PLANTS OF THE BRUNSWICK RIVERINE CORRIDOR

PLANT SPECIES	BIRD SPECIES
Acacia melanoxylon (blackwood)	King Parrot, Lewin's Honeyeater, Brown and Wonga Pigeons
Acmena smithii (Lilly Pilly)	King Parrot, Crimson Rosella, Satin Bowerbird, Pied Currawong, Rose-crowned, Superb, Topknot & Wonga Pigeons
Alectryon subcinereus (Wild Quince)	Green Catbird
Alphitonia exceisa (Red Ash)	Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Pied Currawong, Regent Bowerbird, Varied Triller, Brown Pigeon
Aphananthe phillippinensis (Rough-leaved Elm)	King Parrot, Figbird, Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Pied Currawong, Rainbow lorikeet, Scaly-breasted Lorikeet, Satin Bowerbird, brown Pigeon, Black-faced and Yellow-eyed Cuckoo Shrikes
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (Bangalow Palm)	Crimson Rosella, Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Pied Currawong, Satin Bowerbird, Topknot, White-headed and Wompoo Pigeons
Heritiera trifoliolata (White Booyong)	Scrub Turkeys
Arytera distylis (Twin-leaved Coogera)	Figbird, Regent Bowerbird
Austromyrtus bidwillii (Python Tree)	Rose-crowned Pigeon
Cryptocarya obovata (Pepperberry Tree)	Figbird, Rose-crowned, Topknot & Wompoo Pigeons
Dendrocnide excelsa (Stinging Tree)	Green Catbird, Regent Bowerbird
Diplogottis australis (Native Tamarind)	Crimson Rosella, Figbird, Green Catbird, Regent Bowerbird, Brown, Rose-crowned, Topknot & Wompoo Pigeons
Ehretia acuminata (Koda)	Figbird, Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Brown, Rose-crowned & Wompoo Pigeons
Elaeocarpus grandis (Blue Fig)	Green Catbird, Pied Currawong, Rose-crowned, Topknot, Superb and Wompoo Pigeons
Elaeocarpus reticulatus (Blueberry Ash)	Crimson Rosella, Figbird, Olive-backed Oriole, Regent Bowerbird, Wonga and White Headed Pigeons
Ficus coronata (Creek Sandpaper Fig)	Figbird, Green Catbird, Olive-backed Oriole
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)	Figbird, Green Catbird, Lewin's honeyeater, Pied Currawong, Regent & Satin Bowerbird, Torresian Crow, Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-shrike, Rose-crowned, Topknot & Wompoo pigeons
Ficus obliqua (Small-leaved Fig)	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Pied Currawong, Green Catbird, Figbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Regent & Satin Bowerbird, Silvereye, Brown, Rose-crowned, Topknot, Wompoo & Wonga Pigeons
Ficus virens (White Fig)	Figbird, Green Catbird, Lewin's honeyeater, Pied Currawong
Glochidion ferdinandi (Cheese Tree)	Figbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Brown, Topknot & White-headed Pigeons
Glochidion samatranum (Umbrella Cheese Tree)	Lewin's honeyeater
Guioa semiflauca (Guioa)	King Parrot, Eastern Rosella, Figbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Pied Currawong. Varied Triller

Note: [(D)] = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

PLANT SPECIES	BIRD SPECIES
Halfordia kendack (Saffron-heart)	Green Catbird, Topknot Pigeon, Wompoo Pigeon
Jagera pseudortius (Foambark)	King Parrot, Green Catbird
Litsea leefeana (Brown Bolly Gum)	Rose-crowned, Superb, Topknot and Wompoo Pigeons
Livistona australis (Cabbage Tree Palm)	Pied Currawong, Topknot & White-headed Pigeons
Lophostemon confertus (Brush Box)	Crimson Rosella
Melia azedarach var australiasica (White Cedar)	Emerald Dove, Figbird, Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Pied Currawong, Regent & Satin Bowerbird, Wompoo, Wonga & White-headed Pigeons
Mischocarpus pyriformis (Pear-fruited Tamarind)	Lewin's Honeyeater
Neolitsea dealbata (White Bolly Gum)	Green Catbird, Brown, Rose-crowned, Superb, Topknot, Wompoo & White-headed Pigeons
Notolaea longifolia (Large Mock-Olive)	Brown Pigeon
Olea paniculata (Native Olive)	King Parrot, , Green Catbird, Regent Bowerbird, Brown, Rose-crowned, Topknot, Wompoo & White-headed Pigeons
Pittosporum undulatum (Native Daphne)	Crimson Rosella, Silvereye
Planchonella australis (Black Apple)	Green Catbird
Podocarpus elatus (Brown Pine)	Green Catbird, Pied Currawong, Satin Bowerbird, Wompoo Pigeon
Rhodamnia argentea (Malletwood)	Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Regent Bowerbird
Rhodamnia rubescens (Brush Turpentine)	Brown Pigeon, Green Catbird, Figbird
Sarcopteryx stipata (Steelwood)	Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater
Sloanea australis (Maiden's Blush)	King Parrot, Brown Pigeon, Figbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole, Paradise Riflebird, Regent Bowerbird, Silvereye
Sloanea woollsii (Yellow Carabeen)	King Parrot, Green Catbird, Regent Bowerbird, Satin Bowerbird, Broen, Rose-crowned, Topknot & Wompoo Pigeons
Streblus brunonianus (Whalebone Tree)	Green Catbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Brown, Rose-crowned & Topknot Pigeons
Syzgium luehmsanii (Riberry)	Figbird
Trema aspera (Poison Peach)	Brown Pigeon, Figbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Olive-backed Oriole
Trochocarpa laurine (Tree Heath)	Lewin's Honeyeater, Pied Currawong

Source: Floyd, 1989

TABLE H5 – ENVIRONMENTAL WEED SPECIES

These species on this list require assessment of actual and potential threats to native vegetation, present distribution and abundance and effectiveness of dispersal. A coding system can be developed to guide priorities for removal.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name
Alexander Palm	Archontophoenix alexandrae	Coffee	Coffea arabica
African Box-thorn	Lycium ferocissimum	Coral Berry	Rivina humilis
African Tulip Tree	Spathodea campanulata subsp. Rotundata	Coral Tree *	Erthrina x sykesli
		Coreopsis	Coreopsis lanceolata
Aloe	Aloe sp.	Corky Passionfruit	Passiflora suberosa
Ardisia	Ardisia crenata	Cotoneaster	Contoneaster glycophylla
Arum lily	Zantedeschia aethiopica	Creeping Bamboo	Arundinaria spp.
Asparagus Fern	Protasparagus plumosus	Crocosmia, Monbreia	Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora
Balloon Vine	Cardiospermum grandiflorum	Crofton Weed	Ageratina adenophora
Balsam, Busy Lizzie	Impatiens walleriana	Crucifix Orchid	Epidendrum sp.
Barner Grass	Pennisetum purpureum	Cuphae	Cuphea carthagenensis
Billy Goat Crofton	Ageratum houstonianum	Devils Apple	Solanum capsicoides
Bitou Bush	Chrysanthemoides monilifera Subsp. rotundata	Devils Fig	Solanum torvum
		Dombeya	Eugenia dombeya
Black Bamboo	Phyllostachys nigra	Duranta	Duranta repens
Black Locust	Robinia pseudocacacia	Dutchmans's p[ipe	Aristolochia elegans
Black-eyed Susan	Thunbergia alata	Edible Passionfruit	Passoflora edulis
Blue Periwinkle	Vinca major	Elephan Ears	Alocasia aroides
Blue Sky Flower	Thunbergia grandiflora	Euryops	Euryops chrysanthemoides
Brazillian Cherry	Eugenia uniflora	Fisbone Fern	Nephrolepis cordifolia
Broad-leaved Pepper Tree *	Schinus terebrinthifolia	Fishbone Fern	Nephrolepis exaltata
Buddleja, Butterfly bush	Buddleja madagascariensis	Florists Smilax	Myrsphyllum asparagoides
Bunya Pine	Araucaria bidwillii	Formosan Lily	Lillium formosanum
Cadaghi	Corymbia torelliana	Freckle Face	Hypoestes sanguinolenta
Camphor Laurel *	Cinnamomum camphora	Gian Devils Fig	Solanum hispidum
Canna Lily	Canna indica	Gladiolus	Gladoilus spp.
Cape Honeysuckle	Tecoma capensis	Glory Lily	Gloriosa superba
Cape Ivy	Delairea odorata	Golden Rain Tree	Koelreutia paniculata
Cardamon Ginger	Alpina calcarata	Golden Shower Vine	Pyrostegia ignea
Castor Oil plant	Ricinus communis	Golden Trumpet Tree	Tabebuia chrysantha
Cs Claw Vine	Macfadyene unguis-cati	Green Cestrum	Cestrum parqui
Chinese Elm, Hackleberry	Celtis sinensis	Ground Asparagus	Protasparagus aethiopicus
Century Plant	Agave americana	Groundsel	Baccharis Halimifolia
Cherry Guava	Psidium cattleianum	Guava *	Psidium guajava
Climbing Asparagus	Protasparagus africanus	Hairy Commelina	Commelina benghalensis
Climbing Fig	Ficus pumila	Honey Locust	Gleditsia Triacanthos
Climbing Nightshade	Solanum seaforthianum	Inkweed	Phytolacca octandra

Note: [(D)] = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP

Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name
Coast Teatree	Leprospermum laevigatum	Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica
Coastal morning Glory	Ipomoea cairica	Japanese Sunflower	Tithonia diversifolia
Cockspur Coral Tree	Erythrina crista-galli	Icecream Bean	Inga spp.
Cocos Palm *	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Jaboticaba	Eugenia jaboticaba
Common Olive	Olea europaea subsp. africana	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Jasmine	Jasminum spp.	Rubber Tree *	Ficus elastica
Jerusalem Cherry	Solanum pseudocapsicum	Running Bamboo	Bambusa sp.
Kahili Ginger	Hedychium gardnerianum	Salvia	Salvia coccinea
Kudzu	Pueraria lobata	Schizolobium	Schizolobium parahibum
Lady of the Night	Cestrum nocturnum	Seal Heal	Prunella valgaris
Lantana	Lantana camara	Setaria	Setaria sphacelata
Large-leaved Privet *	Ligustrum lucidum	Shasta Daisy	Dendranthema maxima
Loquat	Eriobotrya japonica	Silver-leaved Desmodium	Desmodium uncinatum
Madagascar Periwinkle	Catharanthus roseus	Singapore Daisy	Wedelia trilobata
Madeira Vine	Anredera cordifolia	Siratro	Macroptillium antropurpureum
Mist Weed	Agertina riparia	Slash Pine *	Puinus elliottii
Moon Flower	Ipomoea alba	Slender Pigeon Grass	Setaria gracillis
Moth Vine	Araujia sericiflora	Small-leaved Privet *	Ligustrum sinense
Other of Millions	Bryophyllum delagoense	Smooth Cassia	Senna x floribunda
Mulberry	Morus alba	Spanish Bayonet	Yucca aloifolia
Marraya	Marraya panivulata	Spider Lily	Chlorophytum comosum (cv.
Night Flowering Cactus	Hylocerus undatus		Variegatum)
Ochna	Ochna serrulata	Stinking Passionfruit	Passiflora foetida
Oleander *	Nerium oleander	Striped Wandering Dew	Tradescantia zebrina
Orange Cestrum	Cestrum aurantiacum	Tecoma	Tecoma stans
Orange Coral Tree	Erythrina nigra	Thorny Poinciana	Caesalpinia decapetala
Painted Spurge	Euphorbia cyathophora	Tobacco Bush	Solanum mauritianum
Pampass grass	Cortaderia selloana	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima
Paspalum	Paspalum dilatatum	Turkey Rhubard	Acetosa sagittata
Paulownia	Paulownia tomentosa	Umbrella Tree *	Schefflera actinophlla
Perpper Tree	Schinus areira	Wandering Dew	Tradescantia fluminensis
Pink-flowered Ginger	Hedychium coxinium	Watsonia	Watsonia meriana
Purple Morning Glory	Ipomoea purpurea	White-flowered Ginger	Hedychium Spicatum
Queensland Maple	Flindersia brayleyana	White Passionfruit	Passiflora subpeltata
Ragweed	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Willow	Salix subsp.
Red Head Cotton Bush	Asciepias curassavica	White Sapote	Casimiroa edulis
Resurrection Plant	Bryophyllum pinnatum	Winter Senna	Senna pendula var.glabrata
Rhus Tree *	Toxicodendron succedaeum	Woolly Rattlepod	Crotalaroa incana subsp. incana
Rough Lemon	Citrus limonia	Yeddo Hawthorn	Raphiolepis umbrellata ‘Ovata”
Indian Hawthorn	Raphiolepis indica		

** indicates species included in Council's Tree Preservation Order*

Note: (D) = definition included in Chapter 1 Part A7 of this DCP