

Managing weeds

A self-assessable vegetation clearing code

Effective from 2 December 2013

This publication has been compiled by Operations Support (Vegetation Management) of State Land Asset Management, Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

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Contents

1. How to use this document	4
2. Introduction	5
2.1 Managing weeds	5
2.2 Self-assessable code	6
2.3 Scope of the code	6
3. Notification and compliance requirements	7
3.1 Notification	7
3.2 Compliance	7
4. Clearing practices	8
4.1 General	8
4.2 Limit to clearing	9
4.3 Access	9
4.4 Mechanical control	11
4.5 Using herbicides	11
4.6 Dense regional ecosystems	13
4.7 Wetland and watercourse protection	13
4.8 Soil protection	16
Appendix 1: Summary of code practices	18
Appendix 2: Exempt grassland regional ecosystems	19
Appendix 3: Other legislation	20
Appendix 4: Dense regional ecosystems	21
Glossary	22

1. How to use this document

This code states the required outcomes for clearing vegetation to control weeds, the practices that must be complied with and provides guidance on how to comply with each practice. The practices are shaded blue throughout the document and a summary of the practices is provided in Appendix 1.

There is a glossary at the end of the document that defines specific terms used in the code. If a term is not included in the glossary, it may be defined in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

Other resources that are referred to in this code and will assist your compliance with its requirements include the:

- regulated vegetation management map—available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au
- vegetation management supporting map—available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au
- vegetation management wetlands map—available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au
- vegetation management watercourse map—available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au
- essential habitat map—available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au
- full regional ecosystem descriptions contained in the Regional Ecosystem Description Database—available at www.ehp.qld.gov.au
- *State policy for vegetation management*—available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999*—available at www.legislation.qld.gov.au



Figure 1: Coral cactus



2. Introduction

2.1 Managing weeds

European settlement has resulted in the importation of a range of non-native plants, many of which have become weeds. Native forests, woodlands and grasslands can be overwhelmed by non-native plants, resulting in the degradation of native vegetation and a reduction in the productivity of the land for grazing and agriculture.

Weeds are a major problem, and managing weeds is an ongoing part of effective land management practices. Managing weeds can involve:

- adopting good land management and quarantine practices that prevent the introduction and/or spread of weeds (such as implementing a grazing regime that maintains pasture cover and density; and vehicle wash down procedures)
- working collaboratively with neighbouring properties or within the catchment on an integrated weed control program
- using biological control (where available)
- progressively containing weed spread by working from new distributions to the more densely infested areas
- preparing for direct control of densely infested areas, by fencing, developing ground cover so the area can carry a fire, burning or establishing access for direct control. (Fire is a very useful tool for both pre-treatment and direct control of weeds.)
- directly controlling the weed using:
 - manual methods—hand pulling or using hand tools to pull, grub or fell
 - mechanical methods—using a tractor or other machine to push, pull, rake, slash, blade plough or cutter bar vegetation
 - chemical methods—selective or non-selective foliar or soil application of herbicide
 - controlled burning—to reduce the weed vegetation or provide access to a weed infestation.

Controlling weeds is rarely achieved by a single method. Effective weed control usually requires a planned and integrated sequence of actions over time involving:

1. 'knocking down' the infestation using fire or mechanical control methods
2. controlling weed regeneration using herbicide or manual control methods
3. restoring the native vegetation to increase the area's resilience to re-infestation
4. ongoing land/stock management.

For information on weed identification and best practice methods for controlling a specific weed contact Biosecurity Queensland, your local natural resource management (NRM) body or local council.

2.2 Self-assessable code

This is a self-assessable vegetation clearing code (code) for controlling non-native plants or declared pests, made in accordance with the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. It is based on the purposes of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and the principles and outcomes of the *State policy for vegetation management*. It sets out the required outcomes and practices for clearing vegetation to control weeds.

Required outcomes

The code will achieve the following required outcomes for clearing to control non-native plants or declared pests:

- regional ecosystems maintained in either a remnant or near remnant state, or in a state that will regenerate
- wetland and watercourse bank stability, water quality and habitat maintained
- landscape stability maintained
- ecological processes and biodiversity maintained or restored.

Practices

The required outcomes will be achieved if you comply with the practices in this code, which are shaded blue throughout the document (and provided in Appendix 1).

2.3 Scope of the code

This code applies to the clearing of vegetation to control weeds in Category B areas shown on the regulated vegetation management map. Any landholders wanting to manage weeds in regrowth vegetation should refer to the Category R or Category C self-assessable vegetation clearing codes.

“Remnant vegetation” in this code means vegetation in Category B areas shown on the regulated vegetation management map.

In this code, the term “weed” includes:

- plants declared under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*
- plants that are non-native
- Cadaghi (*Corymbia torelliana*) and Umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*) in South-East Queensland.

Where extensive or isolated infestations of weeds threaten to destroy remnant vegetation or pose an ongoing threat to downstream areas, methods beyond the scope of this code may be needed. In such situations, you should work with your NRM body and/or local council to develop an area management plan. When the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) considers the area management plan, it will take into account the threat to remnant vegetation and level of supervision and monitoring of the operation.

Clearing of native vegetation for weed control in a grassland regional ecosystem listed in Appendix 2 is not regulated by the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and clearing for any purpose may be carried out without a permit or notification from DNRM.

3. Notification and compliance requirements

3.1 Notification

Practice

Landholders intending to clear remnant vegetation for weed control must notify DNRM before clearing.

Guidance

Prior to conducting any clearing for weed control, you must notify DNRM. Refer to the DNRM website (www.dnrm.qld.gov.au) for options and instructions on how to notify DNRM. There is no notification fee.

DNRM will give you a receipt of the notification.

If your property is sold, the new land owner must notify DNRM if they wish to clear vegetation to control weeds under this code.

3.2 Compliance

Practice

Landholders clearing remnant vegetation for weed control must comply with the practices in this code.

Guidance

You are required to comply with the practices specified in this code (shaded blue). Before clearing, you should consult the DNRM website to ensure you are operating under the current version of the code.

Compliance with this code does not exempt you from requirements under other legislation (see Appendix 3 for a list of other relevant legislation).

You should keep a record of your clearing activity. This could be a diary note of clearing operations, supported by before and after photographs from known locations, which clearly illustrate what has been cleared and when it was done.

You should also document your instructions to operators and supervise any clearing activity undertaken by contractors.

Note: Contractors are advised to sight a copy of the DNRM notification receipt before commencing clearing, and then to operate in accordance with code requirements.

4. Clearing practices

4.1 General

If it is necessary to clear native vegetation to control weeds, the clearing must be conducted in such a way that the site is maintained as a functioning regional ecosystem; or it will be restored to a functioning regional ecosystem over time. This means you should not remove any retained or habitat trees. You should also keep a variety and sufficient number of other native species so they all re-colonise the cleared area.

In this code:

- a retained tree means any native tree that has a diameter of 20 centimetres or more measured at 1.3 metres above the ground, (for multi-stemmed trees, add the diameters of the two largest stems)
- a habitat tree means a habitat or nest tree, where:
 - the tree is used or potentially used by hollow-dwelling fauna. Habitat trees are identified as a living tree with one or more visible hollows of 10 centimetres or more in diameter that are positioned at least 2 metres above the base of the tree
 - the tree contains an active bird's nest or the nest of a raptor or other bird which utilises the same nest each year.



Figure 2: Rubber vine

4.2 Limit to clearing

Practice

The clearing of native vegetation for weed control is limited to that necessary to allow:

- construction of a track (or tracks) to provide necessary access to an area of weed infestation, if there is no existing, alternative track; and
- control of a weed infestation in a practical manner.

Guidance

Clearing of remnant vegetation for weed control is considered necessary when:

- vehicular or machine access is required to go to the site of an infestation and there is no reasonable, alternative track or alignment; and/or
- the weed control method:
 - is recognised best practice for the weed
 - is consistent with the ecology of the native vegetation and/or the weed
 - is reasonable given the nature and extent of the weed infestation, the terrain and economics of weed control
 - advances restoration of the regional ecosystem.

4.3 Access

Wherever possible, you should utilise existing property tracks and fence line clearings to access weed infestations. If no suitable access exists, and vehicular or machinery access is essential, a weed control access track can be constructed.

Practice

An access track specifically constructed for the purpose of weed control must not:

- exceed 5 metres in width
- cause accelerated soil erosion
- de-stabilise the bank of a watercourse as a result of crossing construction or use.



Figure 3: Access track specifically constructed for the purpose of weed control

Guidance

Temporary weed control access tracks can be a major cause of soil erosion. Tracks should be the minimum width necessary for safe access and be located and constructed in a manner that causes minimal disturbance to the soil or vegetation.

When constructing an access track, retained and habitat trees may only be removed if there is no reasonable alternative alignment; or retention of the tree would necessitate side or box cutting greater than 1 metre in height.

Earthworks associated with constructing a track should be limited to box or side cuts less than 1 metre in height.

You should put in place effective drainage measures prior to each “wet season”; when the track is no longer required; and when there is temporary cessation of use. Effective drainage measures means that the track has either a formed cross section, or has cross drains/whoa boys in accordance with Table 1.

The construction of a crossing in certain watercourses may be subject to the *Water Act 2000* or the *Fisheries Act 1994* – refer to DNRM and Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry website (www.daff.qld.gov.au) for details.

Where watercourses or gully crossings are not regulated by the *Water Act 2000*, the crossing should:

- be located in a relatively straight section of the watercourse or gully in an area with low and stable banks
- be aligned at an approximate right angle to the water flow
- be set on the bed level and not involve excavation or filling of the bed
- involve minimal box cutting of the ramp
- have drainage which diverts the water so it does not flow down the ramp.

Table 1: Maximum distance between cross drains/whoa boys

Slope (degrees)	Maximum distance (m)
<3	145
3–5	100
6–7	65
8–10	40
11–14	25
>14	15



Figure 4: Herbicide application

4.4 Mechanical control

Mechanical weed control can result in the clearing of some native vegetation. The amount of clearing allowed is related to the density of the regional ecosystem and the density of the weed infestation.

Refer to section 4.6 for guidance when clearing in a dense regional ecosystem; and Appendix 4 for the list of dense regional ecosystems.

Practice

Mechanical weed control must:

- retain all habitat and retained trees
- retain at least 50% of the trees with a diameter of 15-19 centimetres (measured at chest height) where the estimated percentage weed cover of the area is less than 50%
- not result in opening the tree canopy of dense regional ecosystems, unless the weed species dominates the tree canopy.

Guidance

Mechanical control is typically used to open up a dense weed infestation. For effective control, the site should then be followed up with herbicide application. Mechanical clearing should not occur within 5 metres of a retained or habitat tree and debris should not be pushed up against standing trees.

Dead habitat trees should also be left standing.

If weed cover is greater than 50%, you should take photographs that clearly show the level of weed infestation before treatment.

Where mature trees are widely spaced and there is minimal understory, such as in grasslands or open woodlands in western Queensland, it may be possible to use thinning bars or two tractors with a chain to clear weeds.

Trees with a diameter of 15 centimetres or more should generally be visible from a tractor seat and should not be cleared unless essential for allowing the machine to work through the area.

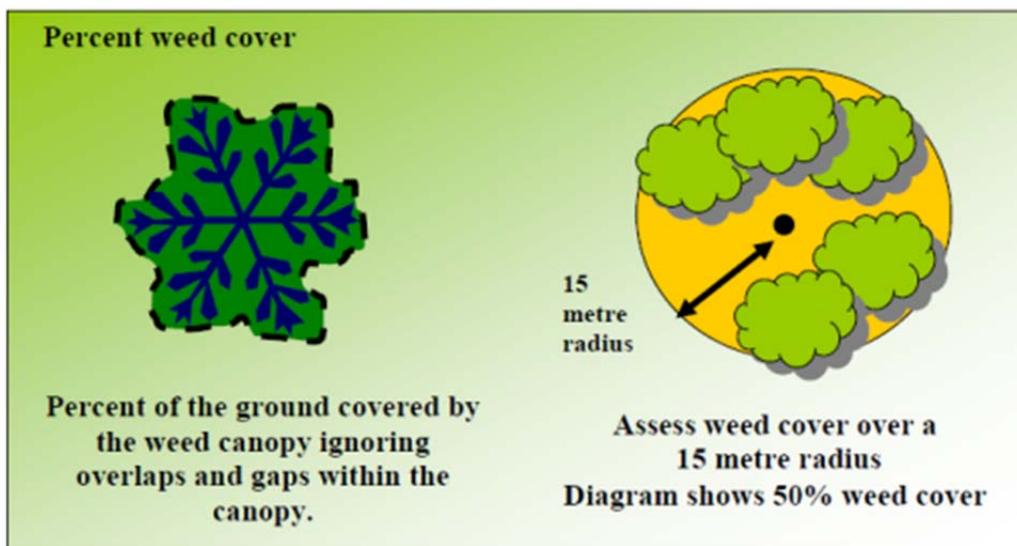


Figure 5: Assessing weed cover

4.5 Using herbicides

Unlike mechanical methods, weeds can be chemically controlled without extensive clearing of native vegetation.

Refer to section 4.6 for the practice that must be complied with when using herbicide in a dense regional ecosystem.

Practice

The use and application of herbicide must not result in the death of a retained or habitat tree; or in the death of the majority of other native trees greater than 2 metres in height.

Soil applied, broad spectrum herbicides must:

- not be aerially applied
- not be used in a wetland or watercourse protection area
- not be applied on a broad acre basis
- only occur in areas where retained or habitat trees are more than 30 metres apart
- not be applied within the distance specified on the label from a retained or habitat tree.

Aerial application of foliar applied herbicides is permitted only if:

- the herbicide is selective, and will not affect native vegetation; and
- the instructions on the product label or the conditions of use by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority provides for aerial application.

Guidance

When using chemical control methods, the majority of native trees within the infestation should survive the treatment. Often, establishing access to the infestation has more impact on native vegetation than conducting the chemical weed control.

You can only use soil applied, broad spectrum herbicides such as hexazinone and tebuthiuron in areas where retained or habitat trees are more than 30 metres apart, such as open woodland regional ecosystems in western Queensland, as these herbicides kill mature trees and prevent the regeneration of native vegetation. Spot application of these herbicides must not occur within the distance specified on the label from a retained or habitat tree.

Herbicides that do not kill woody vegetation (that only kill grasses, not shrubs or trees) are not broad spectrum.

Herbicides should only be used for their registered purpose and in accordance with the label instructions. If you are uncertain of the outcome of using a particular herbicide, refrain from use until you have obtained information from the manufacturer or other authority about its purpose and method of application.

4.6 Dense regional ecosystems

Dense regional ecosystems include rainforests; vine thickets; heath lands; and regional ecosystems that are closed (the canopies of individual trees overlap); or that are dense in comparison with the surrounding vegetation, such as some *Melaleuca* (tea tree or paperbark) and Brigalow communities. Dense regional ecosystems are listed in Appendix 4.

Practice

In a dense regional ecosystem:

- mechanical weed control must not result in opening the tree canopy, unless the weed species dominates the tree canopy
- herbicide use is limited to the following application methods: cut stump, basal spray, injection, splatter gun or foliar spray.

Guidance

It is important not to disturb the canopy of dense regional ecosystems.

Regional ecosystems are shown on the vegetation management supporting map. You should use the map to assist identifying any dense regional ecosystems within the area proposed for weed control.

In situations where weeds such as Camphor laurel dominate the canopy, clearing in the canopy is permitted where more than 50% of the canopy is comprised of the weed species, provided the operation is part of a planned restoration operation overseen by a local authority, NRM body or similar organisation.



Figure 6: Camphor laurel dominating riparian vegetation

4.7 Wetland and watercourse protection

Wetland and watercourse environments must be protected in terms of bank stability, water quality and habitat value.

Practice

In a wetland or watercourse protection area (as specified in Table 2):

- mechanical weed control must not occur in a no machinery zone
- mechanical weed control must not cause accelerated erosion in an erosion management zone
- access tracks running parallel to the wetland or watercourse must not be located within 10 metres of the defining bank.

Guidance

Wetlands are an area of land that supports plants or is associated with plants that are adapted to and dependent on living in wet conditions for at least part of their life cycle. Wetlands are represented on the vegetation management wetlands map (available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au).

Watercourses are natural rivers, creeks or channels represented on the vegetation management watercourse map (available at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au). If in the field, a watercourse is comprised of multiple channels, each channel should have a watercourse protection area.

Table 2: Managing weeds wetland and watercourse protection areas

Water feature	No-machinery zone*	Erosion management zone*
Wetland	5 m	50 m
Watercourse		
Stream order [†] 1 or 2	2 m	
Stream order [†] 3 or 4	2m	
Stream order [†] 5 or more	2 m	

* Distances are measured from the defining bank or seasonal high water line of the watercourse or wetland.

[†] Stream order is marked on the vegetation management watercourse map.

Wetland and watercourse protection areas include:

- no machinery zones to physically protect the bed and banks of the wetland or stream;
- erosion management zones to manage accelerated erosion and filter overland flow.

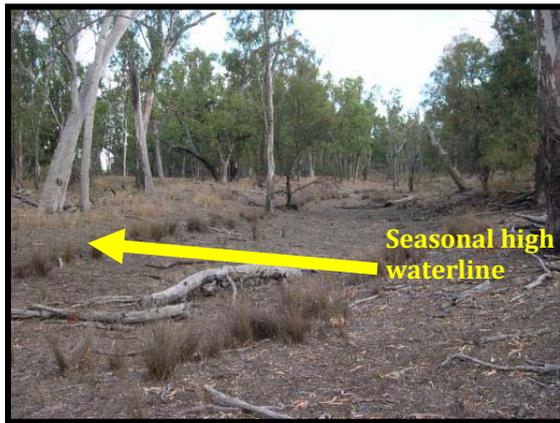


Figure 7: Seasonal high waterline and defining bank

In a no machinery zone, weeds may be removed by hand, felling, stem injection, cut stump, basal bark spraying, splatter gun or directed foliar spray.

Other wetlands, watercourses or gullies that may be discovered during the process of weed control should also be protected, particularly unstable gullies.

You may use a spray bike within the no machinery zone provided it does not cause accelerated erosion or destabilise the water feature.

You may remove weeds from the channel of a watercourse if they are causing accelerated stream erosion or diversion. In these situations, the tree can be felled as close to the stream bed as possible, cross cut and the pieces removed from the stream bed.

Access tracks running parallel to a wetland or stream must not be located within 10 metres of the defining bank to prevent erosion during flood events. You can provide access with short side paths or minor tracks at right angles to the stream flow.

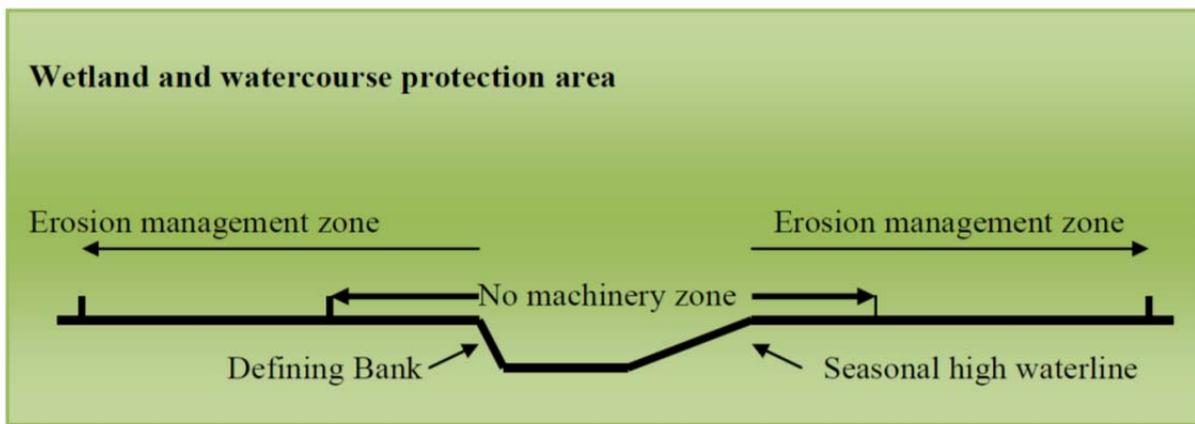


Figure 8: Wetland and watercourse protection areas - erosion management and no machinery zones

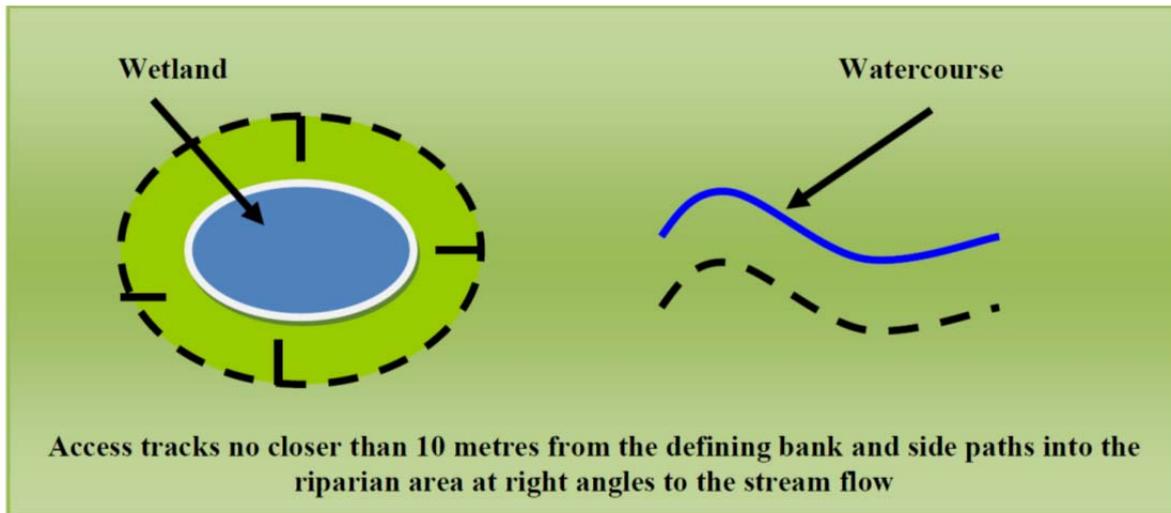


Figure 9: Location of access tracks in a wetland or watercourse protection area

4.8 Soil protection

Mechanical weed control has potential to cause accelerated soil erosion.

Practice

Mechanical clearing must:

- retain at least 50% ground cover (dead or alive) in each 50 by 50 metre area
- not cause accelerated soil erosion

Guidance

A primary factor in limiting soil erosion is the retention of cover (live plants or clearing debris) on the disturbed site.

To reduce the risk of serious and ongoing soil erosion, mechanical clearing should not occur on dispersible or highly erodible soils. If mechanical clearing is unavoidable on such soils it should be limited to:

- slopes less than 2% (virtually flat)
- clearing methods that do not cultivate or expose the soil surface.

Mechanical clearing on other soils and slopes of up to 5% (flat to gently sloped) should be limited to:

- working the area across the slopes
- retaining clearing debris where it falls; or if heaped or raked, aligning the debris along the contour with stacks/heaps no more than 30 metres apart.

Mechanical clearing on other soils and slopes of more than 5% should be limited to machines that spot remove weeds or machines that crush or slash vegetation and leave the debris on the soil surface.

Acid sulfate soils are largely confined to coastal area less than 5 metres above sea level in areas such as estuaries, flood plains, tidal mangrove flats, lakes, wetlands and swamps.

Acid sulfate soils generally do not pose a threat where:

- the area is more than 5 metres above sea level and is not land zone 1, 2 or 3

- 
- the DNRM Acid sulfate maps indicate that acid sulfate soils are not present
 - weed control is carried out by hand, felling, stem injection, cut stump, basal bark spraying or directed knapsack or power foliar spray.

However, in potential acid sulfate areas:

- construct access tracks at ground level and do not construct side drains that will disturb the soil to a depth that activates acid sulfate soils or exposes the water table;
and
- use mechanical techniques that do not disturb the soil to a depth that activates acid sulfate soils or exposes the water table.

Appendix 1: Summary of code practices

Practices	Page
Landholders intending to clear remnant vegetation for weed control must notify DNRM before clearing.	7
Landholders clearing remnant vegetation for weed control are required to comply with the practices in this code.	7
The clearing of native vegetation for weed control must be limited to that necessary to allow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of a track (or tracks) to provide necessary access to an area of a weed infestation, if there is no existing alternative track; and • landholders to control a weed infestation in a practical manner. 	9
An access track specifically constructed for the purposes of weed control not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exceed 5 metres in width; and • cause accelerated soil erosion; and • de-stabilise the banks of any watercourse as the result of crossing construction or use. 	9
Mechanical weed control must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain all habitat and retained trees • retain at least 50% of the trees with a diameter of 15-19 centimetres (measured at chest height) where the estimated percentage weed cover of the area is less than 50% • not result in opening the tree canopy of dense regional ecosystems, unless the weed species dominates the tree canopy. 	11
The use and application of a herbicide must not result in the death of a retained or habitat tree; or in the death of the majority of other native trees greater than 2 metres in height. Soil applied, broad spectrum herbicides must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not be aerially applied, • not be used within a wetland or watercourse protection area • not be applied on a broad-acre basis • only occur in areas where retained and habitat trees are more than 30 metres apart • not be applied within the distance specified on the label from a retained or habitat tree. Aerial application of foliar applied herbicides is only permitted if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the herbicide is selective and will not affect the native vegetation; and • the instructions on the product label or the conditions of use by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority provides for aerial application. 	12
In a dense regional ecosystem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanical weed control must not result in opening the tree canopy, unless the weed plant dominates the tree canopy; and. • herbicide use must be limited to the following application methods: cut stump, basal spray, stem injection, splatter gun or selective foliar spray. 	13
In a wetland or watercourse protection area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanical weed control must not occur in a no machinery zone • mechanical weed control must not cause accelerated erosion in an erosion management zone • access tracks running parallel to a wetland or stream must not be located within 10 metres of the defining bank of watercourse. 	14
Mechanical clearing must : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain at least 50% ground cover (dead or alive) in each 50 by 50 metre area • not cause accelerated soil erosion. 	16



Appendix 2: Exempt grassland regional ecosystems

You may clear to control weeds in the grassland regional ecosystems listed in Table 4 without a permit or notification under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

1.3.1	3.5.29	4.3.15	4.9.2	6.3.15	11.3.24
1.9.1	3.5.30	4.3.16	4.9.3	7.3.32	11.4.4
2.3.3	3.8.4	4.3.17	4.9.4	7.11.39	11.8.10
2.3.4	3.9.8	4.3.18	4.9.5	9.3.25	12.8.27
2.3.32	3.11.19	4.3.19	4.9.20	9.3.26	
2.9.1	3.12.29	4.4.1	5.9.3	9.8.13	
2.9.2	3.12.30	4.4.2	5.9.4	10.4.8	
3.3.57	4.3.14	4.9.1	6.3.14	11.3.21	

Appendix 3: Other legislation

Other legislation, such as the Acts listed below may affect clearing activities. You should contact the agencies below to determine if your intended clearing activity will be affected. Of particular importance, note that:

- all native plants in Queensland are protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, and you must contact the nature conservation area of the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection on 13 QGOV (13 74 68) before clearing vegetation
- you must also contact the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 13 QGOV (13 74 68) before clearing:
 - any sandalwood on State-owned land (including State leasehold land, reserves, roads, etc).
 - more than 5 hectares on State-owned land (including State leasehold land, reserves, roads, etc) that contains commercial timber species (hardwood species or white cypress pine) as listed in Part 2 or 3 of Schedule 6 of the Vegetation Management Regulation 2012 if you are within the local government area of any of the following Councils: Banana Shire; Barcaldine Regional; Blackall Tambo Regional; Bundaberg Regional; Central Highlands Regional; Charters Towers Regional; Cook Shire; Fraser Coast Regional; Gladstone Regional; Goondiwindi Regional; Isaac Regional; Mackay Regional; Maranoa Regional; Murweh Shire; North Burnett Regional; Rockhampton Regional; Somerset Regional; South Burnett Regional; Southern Downs Regional; Tablelands Regional; Toowoomba Regional; Western Downs Regional or Whitsunday Regional.

Relevant legislation and agency contact details

Legislation	Agency	Contact details
<i>Water Act 2000</i> <i>Wild Rivers Act 2005</i> <i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Department of Natural Resources and Mines (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs (Queensland Government)	Ph. 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772
<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i>	Department of State Development and Infrastructure Planning (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>	Local government	Contact your nearest local government office

Appendix 4: Dense regional ecosystems

Dense regional ecosystems					
3.2.1	3.10.17	7.8.2	7.12.16	8.12.17	12.2.3
3.2.2	3.10.18	7.8.3	7.12.17	8.12.18	12.2.12
3.2.11	3.10.19	7.8.4	7.12.19	8.12.19	12.2.21
3.2.12	3.11.1	7.8.11	7.12.20	8.12.28	12.3.1
3.2.13	3.11.2	7.8.12	7.12.37	8.12.29	12.3.13
3.2.17	3.11.3	7.8.13	7.12.39	8.12.30	12.5.13
3.2.21	3.12.1	7.8.14	7.12.40	9.5.2	12.8.3
3.2.28	3.12.2	7.11.1	7.12.41	9.8.3	12.8.4
3.2.29	3.12.20	7.11.2	7.12.42	9.8.7	12.8.5
3.2.30	3.12.21	7.11.3	7.12.43	9.11.8	12.8.6
3.2.31	3.12.22	7.11.6	7.12.44	9.11.9	12.8.7
3.3.1	3.12.35	7.11.7	7.12.45	9.12.8	12.8.13
3.3.2	3.12.36	7.11.8	7.12.46	9.12.34	12.8.18
3.3.3	3.12.3	7.11.10	7.12.47	11.2.3	12.8.21
3.3.4	3.12.4	7.11.12	7.12.48	11.3.11	12.8.22
3.3.5	3.12.5	7.11.14	7.12.49	11.4.1	12.9-10.15
3.3.6	3.12.6	7.11.23	7.12.50	11.4.6	12.9-10.16
3.3.7	7.2.1	7.11.24	7.12.64	11.5.11	12.11.1
3.3.38	7.2.2	7.11.25	7.12.68	11.5.15	12.11.4
3.3.39	7.2.5	7.11.27	8.2.2	11.5.18	12.11.10
3.3.40	7.2.6	7.11.28	8.2.4	11.7.5	12.11.11
3.3.55	7.2.9	7.11.29	8.2.5	11.8.3	12.11.12
3.3.68	7.2.10	7.11.30	8.3.1	11.8.6	12.11.13
3.5.3	7.3.3	7.11.36	8.3.9	11.8.7	12.12.1
3.5.4	7.3.4	7.12.1	8.3.10	11.8.13	12.12.10
3.5.20	7.3.5	7.12.2	8.8.1	11.9.4	12.12.13
3.5.32	7.3.10	7.12.4	8.10.1	11.9.8	12.12.16
3.7.1	7.3.17	7.12.5	8.11.2	11.10.8	12.12.17
3.8.1	7.3.23	7.12.6	8.11.10	11.11.5	12.12.18
3.8.2	7.3.35	7.12.7	8.12.1	11.11.18	13.11.7
3.8.5	7.3.36	7.12.9	8.12.2	11.11.21	13.12.6
3.10.1	7.3.37	7.12.10	8.12.3	11.12.4	
3.10.2	7.3.38	7.12.11	8.12.10	11.12.18	
3.10.3	7.3.49	7.12.12	8.12.11	12.2.1	
3.10.5	7.8.1	7.12.13	8.12.16	12.2.2	

Glossary

Accelerated soil erosion is soil erosion that occurs as a result of human activity.

Category B area is (in general terms) an area that—

- contains remnant vegetation; or
- has been cleared and the chief executive decides to show on the regulated vegetation management map as a Category B area; or
- is a Land Act tenure to be converted to another tenure, and contains an endangered, of concern or least concern regional ecosystem.

Note: refer to s.20AM of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* for the full definition of Category B area.

Defining bank is the bank which confines the seasonal flows but may be inundated by flooding from time to time. This can be either:

- the bank or terrace that confines the water before the point of flooding; or
- where there is no bank, the seasonal high waterline that represents the point of flooding.

Habitat trees means a habitat or nest tree, where:

- habitat trees are living trees with one or more visible hollows of 10 centimetres or more in diameter that are positioned at least 2 metres above the base of the tree. Habitat trees are trees used or potentially used by hollow-dwelling fauna.
- nest trees which contain an active bird's nest or the nest of a raptor or other bird which utilises the same nest year after year.

Recognised best practice means consistent with guidelines provided by Biosecurity Queensland, Weeds Australia, guidelines published by an NRM body or a Local Authority.

Remnant vegetation is vegetation, part of which forms the predominant canopy of the vegetation—

- covering more than 50% of the undisturbed predominant canopy; and
- averaging more than 70% of the vegetation's undisturbed height; and
- composed of species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed predominant canopy.

Retained tree is any native tree that has a diameter (for multi-stemmed trees, add the diameters of the two largest stems) at 1.3 metres above the ground of 20 centimetres or more.

Seasonal high water line is a zone which represents the usual peak seasonal flow level and can be identified by deposition, debris or characteristic vegetation zonation. If this is not obvious, project a horizontal line from the seasonal high waterline on the opposite bank.

Watercourses are natural rivers, creeks or channels represented on the Vegetation management watercourse map. In the field, a watercourse may be comprised of multiple channels or anabranches.

Weed cover is the estimated percentage of the area that is covered by weeds, within a 15 metre radius.

Wetland is an area of land that supports plants or is associated with plants that are adapted to and dependent on living in wet conditions for at least part of their life cycle. Wetlands that must be protected under this code are shown on the vegetation management wetlands map.



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