

**Regional Vegetation Management Code
for Brigalow Belt and New England Tablelands
Bioregions – version 2**

6 November 2009

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1. Description of region

This Regional Vegetation Management Code (the Code) applies to the Brigalow Belt and New England Tableland Bioregions shown in Figure 2. The exact location of the bioregional boundaries are held in digital electronic form by the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) and is available from DERM service centres.

2. Regulatory background

The Code is used in the assessment of development applications for clearing vegetation under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA). The Code is prepared in accordance with provisions set out in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) and is applied where the VMA allows acceptance of an application for assessable clearing. The purpose of the Act is outlined in Appendix One.

The Chief Executive of the Department that administers the VMA is responsible for assessing vegetation clearing applications made under the IPA.

3. Purpose of the Code

The Code is prepared pursuant to Division 3 of Part 2 of the VMA in accordance with section 4 of the Act. The performance requirements and, where appropriate, acceptable solutions, advance the purpose of the VMA.

4. Amendment of the Code

The Code was amended on 20 November 2006 following stakeholder involvement and public consultation in accordance with the requirements of section 12 of the VMA. The Code was further amended on 6 November 2009. These amendments were deemed minor under section 15 of the VMA and therefore did not require public consultation. The amended Code does not have affect until it is approved under Division 3 of the VMA.

Section 15 of the VMA states that the Minister may amend a Regional Vegetation Management Code without undertaking the required consultation if—

- (a) *the amendment is only to correct a minor error in the code, or make another change that is not a change of substance; or*
- (b) *the code states that an amendment of a stated type may be made to the code by amendment under this section and the amendment is of the stated type; or*
- (c) *the amendment is a permitted amendment of the code.*

For the purposes of section 15(b) of the VMA, amendments of the following type can be made:

- additions and/or omissions to the lists of regional ecosystems in the tables of the Code; or
- modification of the definition of a wetland or significant wetland; or
- modification of the definition of a watercourse or stream order.

For the purposes of section 15(c) of the VMA, permitted amendment of a regional vegetation management code, means an amendment of—

- a provision of the code about a suggested way of achieving a required outcome under the code; or
- a provision of the code to make it consistent with the State policy.

5. Scope of applications assessed under the Code

The Code applies to the assessment of properly made applications. Section 22A of the VMA must be satisfied for an application to be a properly made application. Under section 22A of the VMA, a vegetation clearing application is for a relevant purpose if the applicant satisfies the Chief Executive that the development applied for is—

- a project declared to be a significant project under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*, section 26; or
- necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests; or
- to ensure public safety; or
- for establishing a necessary fence, firebreak, road or vehicular track, or for constructing necessary built infrastructure (each *relevant infrastructure*), and the clearing for the relevant infrastructure can not reasonably be avoided or minimised; or
- a natural and ordinary consequence of other assessable development for which a development approval as defined under the Planning Act was given, or a development application as defined under the Planning Act was made, before 16 May 2003; or
- for fodder harvesting; or
- for thinning; or
- for clearing of encroachment; or
- for an extractive industry.

6. South East Queensland Regional Plan

This code is consistent with the South East Queensland Regional Plan, which endorses the protection of biodiversity through measures such as maintaining habitat connectivity, conserving regional ecosystems, and protecting regional biodiversity.

7. Application of the Code

7.1 Parts of the Code

The Code contains 7 parts. Each part—designated E, F, P, S, T, W, and X—is used to assess applications for the particular relevant purposes shown in Figure 1: Key to parts of the Code.

If an application is for multiple relevant purposes, each part of the application is assessed against the relevant part of the Code. Where the application is for multiple relevant purposes over the same area, the applicant must meet all performance requirements of the relevant parts of the Code.

Each part contains performance requirements that must be met for an application to receive development approval. Most performance requirements have corresponding

acceptable solutions that together manage the environmental effects of clearing to achieve the matters set out in section 3(1) (a) to (e) of the VMA. If clearing is not constrained by any part of an acceptable solution, the application will meet the performance requirement. Applications that are constrained by an acceptable solution (i.e. do not meet an acceptable solution), must demonstrate how the corresponding performance requirement will be achieved through an alternative solution.

Consequently, an application must meet each performance requirement by either demonstrating that the proposed clearing is not constrained by an acceptable solution or satisfying the Chief Executive that the performance requirement is met through another solution.

In determining whether an application meets the acceptable solution, or whether another solution provided by the applicant meets a performance requirement, the precautionary principle will be applied.

7.2 Where DERM is the assessment manager for an application and there is a concurrence agency

Where a concurrence agency for an application directs the Chief Executive to refuse a development approval, the Chief Executive's decision will comply with the direction to refuse the application despite it being consistent with the Performance Requirements contained within this code.

7.3 Chief executive may refuse or condition particular applications

The Chief Executive may refuse an application or impose conditions on an approval if:

- a PMAV applying to the relevant land or part of the land has been made under section 20B and it has not been revoked; or
- if the relevant land is subject to:
 - i) a restoration notice;
 - ii) a compliance notice containing conditions about the restoration of vegetation;
 - iii) a Land Act notice;
 - iv) a trespass notice if the trespass related act under the *Land Act 1994* for the notice is the clearing of vegetation on the relevant land; or
 - v) an enforcement notice under the Planning Act issued for a vegetation clearing office; or
- to the extent that the development applied for is inconsistent with a vegetation management offset or another agreement related to an offset.

7.4 Applications on State Land

The Chief Executive of DERM may refuse any application on State land where there is commercial timber within the application area.

For this purpose:

- State land, is all land excluding:
 - freehold land as defined in the VMA; or
 - indigenous land where the State has not reserved the rights to forest products as listed in Schedule 8, Part 1, Table 4 item 1A of the IPA; and

- commercial timber is defined as species prescribed in Schedule 6 of the *Vegetation Management Regulation 2000*.

7.5 Community Infrastructure Designation

The code may be used to determine the State interest in vegetation management for the designation of land for community infrastructure under Chapter 2, Part 6 of the IPA for an activity under section 112A of the *Electricity Act 1994*.

7.6 Definitions

Words underlined in the text of the Code are defined in the glossary of terms. Where terms used in the Code are not defined in the Code but are defined in the VMA or the IPA, the definition that is in the VMA or the IPA applies to the Code.

Relevant Purpose	Part of Code	Part
For clearing of encroachment	Requirements for clearing encroachment	E
For fodder harvesting	Requirements for fodder harvesting	F
For establishing a necessary fence, firebreak, road or vehicular track, or for constructing necessary built infrastructure (each <i>relevant infrastructure</i>), and the clearing for the relevant infrastructure can not reasonably be avoided or minimised.	Requirements for clearing for public safety and infrastructure	P
Clearing that is a natural and ordinary consequence of other assessable development for which a development approval as defined under the IPA was given, or a development application as defined under the IPA was made, before 16 May 2003	Requirements for clearing for public safety and infrastructure	P
To ensure public safety	Requirements for clearing for public safety and infrastructure	P
A project declared to be a significant project under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i> , section 26	Requirements for clearing for significant projects	S
For thinning	Requirements for thinning	T
Necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests	Requirements for clearing for weed or pest management	W
For an extractive industry	Requirements for clearing for an extractive industry in a <u>Key Resource Area</u>	Xa
	Requirements for clearing for an extractive industry in an area that is not a <u>Key Resource Area</u>	Xb

Figure 1: Key to parts of the Code

Part E: Requirements for clearing encroachment

Encroachment means a woody species that has invaded an area of a grassland regional ecosystem to an extent the area is no longer consistent with the description of the regional ecosystem.

<p>Performance requirement</p>
<p>PR E.1: Clearing limited to specific regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing for the purpose of encroachment only occurs in the regional ecosystems listed in Table 1.</p>
<p>PR E.2: Mature trees To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing does not remove <u>mature trees</u>.</p>
<p>PR E.3: Demonstrated encroachment To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing only occurs in areas where there is <u>demonstrated encroachment</u>.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR E.4: Wetlands To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS E.4 E.4.1 Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any natural <u>wetland</u>; and b) within 100 metres from any natural <u>wetland</u>; and c) in any natural <u>significant wetland</u>; and d) within 200 metres from any natural <u>significant wetland</u> <p>OR</p> <p>AS E.4.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR E.5: Watercourses To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS E.5 E.5.1 Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any <u>watercourse</u>; and b) within the relevant distance stipulated in Table 2, of each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u>. <p>OR</p> <p>AS E.5.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>
<p>PR E.6: Soil erosion To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—the effect of clearing does not result in—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>mass movement</u>, <u>gully erosion</u>, <u>rill erosion</u>, <u>sheet erosion</u>, tunnel erosion, stream bank erosion, <u>wind erosion</u>, or <u>scalding</u>; and b) any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility—including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil structure, organic matter, soil biology, and nutrients, within and/or outside the lot(s) that are the subject of the application. 	<p>AS E.6 E.6.1 <u>Mechanical clearing</u> only occurs on—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>very stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 15%; and b) <u>stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 12%; and c) <u>unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 8%; and d) <u>very unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 5%. <p>OR</p> <p>AS E.6.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR E.7: Acid sulfate soils To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion—clearing activities do not result in disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will either—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) aerate horizons containing iron sulfides; or b) mobilise acid and/or metals. 	<p>AS E.7 E.7.1 In the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14), clearing in <u>land zone 1</u>, <u>land zone 2</u> or <u>land zone 3</u> in areas below 5 metre Australian Height Datum—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is carried out in accordance with an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan as outlined in the <i>State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development involving Acid Sulfate Soils</i>; and b) follows management principles in accordance with the Soil Management Guidelines in the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>. <p>OR</p> <p>AS E.7.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>

Part F: Requirements for fodder harvesting

Fodder harvesting is the clearing of vegetation predominantly consisting of fodder species—

- (a) necessary to provide fodder for stock; and
- (b) carried out in a way that—
 - (i) conserves the vegetation in perpetuity; and
 - (ii) conserves the regional ecosystem in which the vegetation is situated; and
 - (iii) results in the woody biomass of the cleared vegetation remaining where it is cleared.

Performance requirement
<p>PR F.1: Limits to fodder harvesting To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—subject to the limitations required to meet PR F.2 to PR F.12—clearing for <u>fodder harvesting</u>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) occurs only in the following areas, as shown in Figure 3— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) subregion 11.26 (Southern Downs); or ii) subregion 11.29 (Weribone High); or iii) subregion 11.34 (Moonie-Barwon Interfluve); or iv) subregion 11.35 (Balonne-Culgoa Fan – IBRA Darling Riverine Plain); <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) is limited to the extent necessary to provide fodder for stock.
<p>PR F.2: Conserving remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and of <i>concern</i> regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> and of <i>concern</i> regional ecosystems—<u>fodder harvesting</u> does not occur in <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and of <i>concern</i> regional ecosystems.</p>
<p>PR F.3: Cleared vegetation To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—cleared vegetation must not be moved from where it falls.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR F.4: Conserving the fodder resource To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that</p>	<p>AS F.4 F.4.1 The <u>fodder harvesting area</u> is no more than 30% of the area of the lot(s) that are the subject of the</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—a <u>fodder harvesting plan</u> is provided that demonstrates the conservation of <u>fodder species</u> in perpetuity.</p>	<p>application in any 12 month period.</p>
<p>PR F.5: Wetlands To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS F.5 F.5.1 <u>Fodder harvesting</u> does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any natural <u>wetland</u>; and b) within 100 metres from any natural <u>wetland</u>; and c) in any natural <u>significant wetland</u>; and d) within 200 metres from any natural <u>significant wetland</u>
<p>PR F.6: Watercourses To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and 	<p>AS F.6 F.6.1 <u>Fodder harvesting</u> does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any <u>watercourse</u>; and b) within 200 metres from each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u> with a <u>stream order</u> 5 or greater; and c) within 100 metres from each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u> with a <u>stream order</u> 3 or 4; and d) within 50 metres from each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u> with a <u>stream order</u> 1 or 2.

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat.</p>	
<p>PR F.7: Connectivity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—areas of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> are located on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application to maintain connectivity to <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent properties.</p>	<p>AS F.7 F.7.1 Where <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> adjoins the lot(s) that are the subject of the application, connectivity between all vegetation retained as a result of PR F.10 and the <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent lots must be maintained by corridors of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> that are no less than 200 metres wide.</p>
<p>PR F.8: Soil erosion To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—the effect of clearing does not result in— a) <u>mass movement</u>, <u>gully erosion</u>, <u>rill erosion</u>, <u>sheet erosion</u>, tunnel erosion, stream bank erosion, <u>wind erosion</u> or <u>scalding</u>; and b) any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility—including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil structure, organic matter, soil biology and nutrients, within and/or outside the lot(s) that are the subject of the application.</p>	<p>AS F.8 F.8.1 <u>Fodder harvesting</u>— a) by <u>mechanical clearing</u> does not occur on a <u>slope</u> that exceeds 5%; and b) in strips only occurs across the <u>slope</u>.</p>

<p>PR F.9: Salinity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—clearing does not contribute to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) waterlogging; or b) the <u>salinisation</u> of <u>groundwater</u>, surface water or soil. 	<p>AS F.9 F.9.1 <u>Fodder harvesting</u> does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any <u>discharge area</u>; or b) within 200 metres of any <u>discharge area</u>.
<p>PR F.10: Conserving remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems—<u>fodder harvesting</u> activities—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) retain at least 55% of the predominant canopy cover of the regional ecosystem over each 300 x 300 metre (9 hectare) area; and b) maintain the range of species of the regional ecosystem at the locality. 	<p>AS F.10 F.10.1 <u>Fodder harvesting</u>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) occurs in— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) strips that are no greater than 135 metres wide and retains at least 5 hectares of vegetation in any 9 hectare area; or ii) blocks and retains at least 5 hectares of vegetation in any 9 hectare area; and b) does not occur in the retained vegetation and the area of retained vegetation must have an average canopy height of fodder species of greater than 4 metres over each 100 metre x 100 metre area or not have been cleared in the previous ten years; and c) is limited to— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <u>fodder species</u>, and ii) other vegetation that is less than 4 metres high. <p>The area of retained vegetation must have an average canopy height of <u>fodder species</u> of greater than 4 metres over each 100 x 100 metre area or not have been cleared in the previous 10 years.</p>
<p>PR F.11: Essential habitat To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity—<u>maintain the current extent of essential habitat</u>.</p>	<p>AS F.11 F.11.1 <u>Fodder harvesting</u> does not occur in an area shown as <u>essential habitat</u> on the <u>essential habitat map</u>.</p>

<p>PR F.12: Fodder species To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>fodder harvesting</u> consists predominantly of <u>fodder species</u>.</p>	<p>AS F.12 F.12.1 <u>Fodder harvesting</u> only occurs in the regional ecosystems listed in Table 3.</p>
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Part P: Requirements for clearing for public safety and infrastructure

Public safety and infrastructure includes clearing that is:

- a) for establishing a necessary fence, firebreak, road or vehicular track, or for constructing necessary built infrastructure, if there is no suitable alternative site for the fence, firebreak, road, track or infrastructure; or
- b) a natural and ordinary consequence of other assessable development for which a development approval as defined under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA) was given, or a development application as defined under IPA was made, before 16 May 2003; or
- c) to ensure public safety.

Performance requirement
<p>PR P.1: Limits to clearing for public safety and infrastructure</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—subject to the limitations required to meet PR P.2 to PR P.10—clearing is limited to the extent that is necessary—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) for establishing a necessary fence, firebreak, road or vehicular track, or for constructing necessary built infrastructure, if there is no suitable alternative site for the fence, firebreak, road, track or infrastructure; or b) as a natural and ordinary consequence of other assessable development for which a development approval as defined under the IPA was given, or a development application as defined under IPA was made, before 16 May 2003; or c) to ensure public safety.

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR P.2: Wetlands</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS P.2</p> <p>P.2.1</p> <p>Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any natural <u>wetland</u>; and b) within 100 metres from any natural <u>wetland</u>; and c) in any natural <u>significant wetland</u>; and d) within 200 metres from any natural <u>significant wetland</u> <p>AND</p> <p>P.2.2</p> <p>Where clearing is for a <u>significant community project</u>, maintain the current extent of <u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> to provide—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
	<p>other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat.</p>
<p>PR P.3: Watercourses To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS P.3 P.3.1 Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any <u>watercourse</u>; and b) within the relevant distance stipulated in Table 2, of each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u>. <p>AND P.3.2 Where clearing is for a <u>significant community project</u>, maintain the current extent of <u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> to provide—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat.
<p>PR P.4: Connectivity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—areas of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> are retained that are—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) of sufficient size and configured in a way to maintain ecosystem functioning; and b) of sufficient size and configured in a way to remain in the landscape in 	<p>AS P.4 P.4.1 Where clearing is less than —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 10 metres wide in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; or b) 2 hectares in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; or c) 25 metres wide in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt</u> and the New England Tableland Bioregion; or d) is less than 5 hectares in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt</u> and the New England Tableland Bioregion; <p>clearing does not—</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>spite of any threatening processes; and</p> <p>c) located on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application to maintain connectivity to <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent properties.</p>	<p>i) reduce the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 200 metres; and</p> <p>ii) occur where the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 200 metres;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>P.4.2</p> <p>Clearing does not—</p> <p>a) reduce areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 10 hectares, in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; and</p> <p>b) occur in areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> that are less than 10 hectares, in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; and</p> <p>c) reduce areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 50 hectares, in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt and the New England Tableland Bioregion</u>; and</p> <p>d) occur in areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> that are less than 50 hectares, in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt and the New England Tableland Bioregion</u>; and</p> <p>e) reduce the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 200 metres; and</p> <p>f) occur where the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 200 metres; and</p> <p>g) reduce the total extent of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 30%; and</p> <p>h) occur where the total extent of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 30%.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>P.4.3</p> <p>Where clearing is for a <u>significant community project</u>, <u>maintain the current extent of mapped remnant vegetation</u> where the vegetation is—</p> <p>a) of sufficient size and configured in a way to maintain ecosystem functioning; and</p> <p>b) of sufficient size and configured in a way to remain in the landscape in spite of any threatening processes; and</p> <p>located on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application to maintain connectivity to <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent properties.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR P.5: Soil erosion To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—the effect of clearing does not result in—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>mass movement</u>, <u>gully erosion</u>, <u>rill erosion</u>, <u>sheet erosion</u>, tunnel erosion, stream bank erosion, <u>wind erosion</u>, or <u>scalding</u>; and b) any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility—including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil structure, organic matter, soil biology, and nutrients, within and/or outside the lot(s) that are the subject of the application. 	<p>AS P.5 P.5.1 <u>Mechanical clearing</u> only occurs on—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>very stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 15%; and b) <u>stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 12%; and c) <u>unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 8%; and d) <u>very unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 5%.
<p>PR P.6: Salinity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—clearing does not contribute to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) waterlogging; or b) the <u>salinisation</u> of <u>groundwater</u>, surface water or soil. 	<p>AS P.6 P.6.1 Where clearing is less than—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2 hectares; or b) 10 metres wide; <p>clearing does not occur in any <u>discharge area</u>.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>P.6.2 Where clearing is less than—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 5 hectares; or b) 50 metres wide— <p>clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) in any <u>discharge area</u>; and ii) within 200 metres of any <u>discharge area</u>. <p>AND</p> <p>P.6.3 Clearing does not occur in areas greater than 5 hectares</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution (<i>applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement</i>)
<p>PR P.7: Conserving remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and of <i>concern</i> regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and of <i>concern</i> regional ecosystems—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and of <i>concern</i> regional ecosystems.</p>	<p>AS P.7 P.7.1 Clearing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) does not occur in an <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystem or an <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystem that is listed in Table 4; and b) in an <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystem or an <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystem that is not listed in Table 4 only occurs where the clearing is less than 10 metres wide or 0.5 hectares.
<p>PR P.8: Essential habitat To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of <u>essential habitat</u>.</p>	<p>AS P.8 P.8.1 Clearing does not occur in an area shown as <u>essential habitat</u> on the <u>essential habitat map</u>.</p>
<p>PR P.9: Conservation status thresholds To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems and prevents the loss of biodiversity—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of regional ecosystems listed in Table 5.</p>	<p>AS P.9 P.9.1 Clearing in a regional ecosystem listed in Table 5 does not occur unless the clearing is less than—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 10 metres wide; or b) 2 hectares.
<p>PR P.10: Acid sulfate soils To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14)—clearing activities do not result in</p>	<p>AS P.10 P.10.1 In the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14), clearing in <u>land zone 1</u>, <u>land zone 2</u> or <u>land zone 3</u> in areas below 5 metre Australian Height Datum—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is carried out in accordance with an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan as outlined

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will either—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) aerate horizons containing iron sulfides; or b) mobilise acid and/or metals. 	<p>in the <i>State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development involving Acid Sulfate Soils</i>; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) follows management principles in accordance with the Soil Management Guidelines in the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>.

Part S: Requirements for clearing for significant projects

Significant projects includes clearing that is for a project declared to be a significant project under the *State Development and Public Works Act 1971*, section 26.

<p>Performance requirement</p>
<p>PR S.1: Limits to clearing To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—subject to the limitations required to meet PR S.2 to PR S.10—clearing is limited to the extent that is necessary for the project, any associated ancillary works, and the operation of works that comprise a project declared to be a significant project under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>, section 26.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR S.2: Wetlands To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>maintain the current extent of assessable vegetation</u> associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> to provide—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS S.2 S.2.1 Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any natural <u>wetland</u>; and b) within 100 metres from any natural <u>wetland</u>; and c) in any natural <u>significant wetland</u>; and d) within 200 metres from any natural <u>significant wetland</u>.
<p>PR S.3: Watercourses To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>maintain the current extent of assessable vegetation</u> associated with any</p>	<p>AS S.3 S.3.1 Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any <u>watercourse</u>; and b) within the relevant distance stipulated in Table 2, of each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u>.

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p><u>watercourse</u> to provide—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat. 	
<p>PR S.4: Connectivity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>areas of mapped remnant vegetation</u> are—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) of sufficient size and configured in a way to maintain ecosystem functioning; and b) of sufficient size and configured in a way to remain in the landscape in spite of any threatening processes; and c) located on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application to maintain connectivity to <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent properties. 	<p>AS S.4 S.4.1 Where clearing is less than —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 10 metres wide in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; or b) 2 hectares in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; or c) 25 metres wide in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt</u> and the New England Tableland Bioregion; or d) is less than 5 hectares in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt</u> and the New England Tableland Bioregion; <p>clearing does not—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) reduce the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 200 metres; and ii) occur where the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 200 metres; <p>AND</p> <p>S.4.2 Clearing does not—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) reduce areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 10 hectares, in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; and b) occur in areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> that are less than 10 hectares, in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; and c) reduce areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 50 hectares, in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt</u> and the New England Tableland Bioregion; and d) occur in areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> that are less than 50 hectares, in the

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
	<p><u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt and the New England Tableland Bioregion</u>; and</p> <p>e) reduce the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 200 metres; and</p> <p>f) occur where the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 200 metres; and</p> <p>g) reduce the total extent of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 30%; and</p> <p>h) occur where the total extent of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 30%.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>S.4.3</p> <p>Where clearing is for a <u>significant community project</u>, maintain the current extent of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> where the vegetation is—</p> <p>a) of sufficient size and configured in a way to maintain ecosystem functioning; and</p> <p>b) of sufficient size and configured in a way to remain in the landscape in spite of any threatening processes; and</p> <p>c) located on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application to maintain connectivity to <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent properties.</p>
<p>PR S.5 Soil erosion</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—the effect of clearing does not result in—</p> <p>a) <u>mass movement, gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion, tunnel erosion, stream bank erosion, wind erosion, or scalding</u>; and</p> <p>b) any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility—including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil structure, organic matter, soil biology, and</p>	<p>AS S.5</p> <p>S.5.1</p> <p><u>Mechanical clearing</u> only occurs on—</p> <p>a) <u>very stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 15%; and</p> <p>b) <u>stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 12%; and</p> <p>c) <u>unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 8%; and</p> <p>d) <u>very unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 5%.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>nutrients, within and/or outside the lot(s) that are the subject of the application.</p>	
<p>PR S.6: Salinity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—clearing does not contribute to— a) waterlogging; or b) the <u>salinisation</u> of <u>groundwater</u>, surface water or soil.</p>	<p>AS S.6 S.6.1 Where clearing is less than— a) 2 hectares; or b) 10 metres wide; clearing does not occur in any <u>discharge area</u>.</p> <p>AND S.6.2 Where clearing is less than— a) 5 hectares; or b) 50 metres wide— clearing does not occur— i) in any <u>discharge area</u>; and ii) within 200 metres of any <u>discharge area</u>.</p> <p>AND S.6.3 Clearing does not occur in areas greater than 5 hectares</p>
<p>PR S.7 Conserving remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems</i> To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems</i>—<u>maintain the current extent of</u> <i>endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems</i>.</p>	<p>AS S.7 S.7.1 Clearing— c) does not occur in an <i>endangered regional ecosystem</i> or an <i>of concern regional ecosystem</i> that is listed in Table 4; and d) in an <i>endangered regional ecosystem</i> or an <i>of concern regional ecosystem</i> that is not listed in Table 4 only occurs where the clearing is less than 10 metres wide or 0.5 hectares.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR S.8: Essential habitat To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity—<u>maintain the current extent of essential habitat</u>.</p>	<p>AS S.8 S.8.1 Clearing does not occur in an area shown as <u>essential habitat</u> on the <u>essential habitat map</u>.</p>
<p>PR S.9: Conservation status thresholds To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of regional ecosystems listed in Table 5.</p>	<p>AS S.9 S.9.1 Clearing in a regional ecosystem listed in Table 5 does not occur unless the clearing is less than— a) 10 metres wide; or b) 2 hectares.</p>
<p>PR S.10: Acid sulfate soils To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14)—clearing activities do not result in disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will either— a) aerate horizons containing iron sulfides; or b) mobilise acid and/or metals.</p>	<p>AS S.10 S.10.1 In the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14), clearing in <u>land zone 1</u>, <u>land zone 2</u> or <u>land zone 3</u> in areas below 5 metre Australian Height Datum— a) is carried out in accordance with an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan as outlined in the <i>State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils</i>; and b) follows management principles in accordance with the Soil Management Guidelines in the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>.</p>

Part T: Requirements for thinning

Thinning means the selective clearing of vegetation at a locality to restore a regional ecosystem to the floristic composition and range of densities typical of the regional ecosystem surrounding that locality. The term does not include using a chain or cable linked between 2 tractors, bulldozers or other traction engines.

<p>Performance requirement</p>	
<p>PR T.1: Clearing limited to specific regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing for the purpose of thinning does not occur in the regional ecosystems listed in Table 6, except where clearing is solely for removing native plants not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>	
<p>Performance requirement</p>	<p>Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i></p>
<p>PR T.2: Vegetation Density To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing only occurs where there is an increase of greater than 30% in the cover or density of vegetation within the <u>application area</u> when compared with the cover or density of vegetation typical of the same regional ecosystem surrounding that locality.</p>	<p>AS T.2 AS T.2.1 Clearing only occurs in areas where—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) there is an increase of greater than 30% in the <u>woody species crown cover</u> determined by comparison of the <u>most recent suitable imagery</u> of the <u>application area</u> with <u>past suitable imagery</u> of the <u>application area</u>; or b) the <u>woody species crown cover</u> is greater than 70% on <u>past suitable imagery</u>, and the stem density of <u>immature trees</u> is greater than 1000 stems per hectare; or c) the total <u>application area</u> is less than 15 hectares and there is a stem density of <u>immature trees</u> and woody plants greater than 250 stems in each 50 metre x 50 metre (0.25 hectare) area. <p>OR</p> <p>AS T.2.2 Clearing is of native plants not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>
<p>PR T.3: Wetlands To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable</u></p>	<p>AS T.3 T.3.1 Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any natural <u>wetland</u>; and b) within 100 metres from any natural <u>wetland</u>; and c) in any natural <u>significant wetland</u>; and

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>vegetation associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>d) within 200 metres of any natural <u>significant wetland</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>AS T.3.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>
<p>PR T.4: Watercourses To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS T.4 T.4.1 <u>Mechanical clearing</u> does not occur in the regional ecosystems listed in Table 7.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>AS T.4.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>
<p>PR T.5: Soil erosion To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—the effect of clearing does not result in—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>mass movement</u>, <u>gully erosion</u>, <u>rill erosion</u>, <u>sheet erosion</u>, <u>tunnel erosion</u>, <u>stream bank erosion</u>, <u>wind erosion</u>, or <u>scalding</u>; and b) any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility—including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil 	<p>AS T.5 T.5.1 <u>Mechanical clearing</u> only occurs on—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>very stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 15%; and b) <u>stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 12%; and c) <u>unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 8%; and d) <u>very unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> less than 5%. <p>OR</p> <p>AS T.5.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>structure, organic matter, soil biology, and nutrients, within and/or outside the lot(s) that are the subject of the application.</p>	
<p>PR T.6 Conserving remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing activities—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain the natural floristic composition and <u>range of sizes</u> of each species of the regional ecosystem evenly spaced across the <u>application area</u>; and b) do not remove <u>mature trees</u>. 	<p>AS T.6 T.6.1 Clearing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) does not remove <u>mature trees</u>; and b) does not remove <u>immature trees</u> below the relevant density in Table 8; and c) occurs in a configuration that evenly retains in each 50 metre x 50 metre area the <u>range of sizes</u> of each of the species, except for native plants not indigenous to the bioregion. <p>OR</p> <p>AS T.6.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>
<p>PR T.7: Acid sulfate soils To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14)—clearing activities do not result in disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will either—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) aerate horizons containing iron sulfides; or b) mobilise acid and/or metals. 	<p>AS T.7 T.7.1 In the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14), clearing in <u>land zone 1</u>, <u>land zone 2</u> or <u>land zone 3</u> in areas below 5 metre Australian Height Datum—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is carried out in accordance with an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan as outlined in the <i>State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils</i>; and b) follows management principles in accordance with the Soil Management Guidelines in the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>. <p>OR</p> <p>AS T.7.2 Clearing is limited to native plants that are not indigenous to the bioregion.</p>

Part W: Requirements for clearing vegetation for weed or pest management

Weed or pest management means clearing to control non-native plants or pests declared under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

Performance requirement
<p>PR W.1 Limits to clearing for weed or pest management</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—subject to the limitations required to meet PR W. 2 to PR W.7—clearing is limited to the extent necessary to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) control non-native plants or declared pests; or b) provide access for control of non-native plants or declared pests if no alternative route exists.

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR W.2: Wetlands</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS W.2</p> <p>W.2.1</p> <p>Clearing and associated soil disturbance within—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) any natural <u>wetland</u>; and b) 100 metres from any natural <u>wetland</u>; and c) any natural <u>significant wetland</u>; and d) 200 metres from any natural <u>significant wetland</u>, occurs only— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) within a 1.5 metre radius from the base of the stem of individual non-native or declared plants or within a 3 metre radius around each hole of a rabbit warren; and ii) to the extent necessary to provide access for the control of the non-native or declared plant or to the rabbit warren if no alternative route exists, unless the clearing is to control or provide access to an animal or plant declared as a class 1 or 2 pest under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> for which there is a <u>pest eradication plan</u> in place and is carried out in accordance with that plan.

<p>PR W.3: Watercourses To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS W.3 W.3.1 Clearing and associated soil disturbance within—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any <u>watercourse</u>; and b) the relevant distance stipulated in Table 2, of each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u>, <p>occurs only—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) within a 1.5 metre radius from the base of the stem of individual non-native or declared plants or within a 3 metre radius around each hole of a rabbit warren; and ii) to the extent necessary to provide access for the control of the non-native or declared plant or to the rabbit warren if no alternative route exists, unless the clearing is to control or provide access to an animal or plant declared as a class 1 or 2 pest under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> for which there is a <u>pest eradication plan</u> in place and is carried out in accordance with that plan.
<p>PR W.4: Soil erosion To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—the effect of clearing does not result in—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>mass movement</u>, <u>gully erosion</u>, <u>rill erosion</u>, <u>sheet erosion</u>, <u>tunnel erosion</u>, <u>stream bank erosion</u>, <u>wind erosion</u>, or <u>scalding</u>; and b) any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility—including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil structure, organic matter, soil biology, and nutrients, within and/or outside the lot(s) that are the subject of the application. 	<p>AS W.4 W.4.1 Clearing and associated soil disturbance on—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>very stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> greater than 15%; and b) <u>stable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> greater than 12%; and c) <u>unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> greater than 8%; and d) <u>very unstable soils</u> on a <u>slope</u> greater than 5%, <p>occurs only—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) within a 1.5 metre radius from the base of the stem of individual non-native or declared plants or within a 3 metre radius around each hole of a rabbit warren; and ii) to the extent necessary to provide access for the control of the non-native or declared plant or to the rabbit warren if no alternative route exists, unless the clearing is to control or provide access to an animal or plant declared as a class 1 or 2 pest under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> for which there is a <u>pest eradication plan</u> in place and is carried out in accordance with that plan.

<p>PR W.5: Conserving remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing activities—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain the natural floristic composition and <u>range of sizes</u> of each species of the regional ecosystem evenly spaced across the <u>application area</u>; and b) do not remove <u>mature trees</u>. 	<p>AS W.5 W.5.1 Clearing to control and/or provide access to an animal or plant declared as a class 1 or 2 pest under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> occurs only—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in accordance with a <u>pest eradication plan</u>; and b) to the extent necessary to provide access for the control of the class 1 or 2 pest if no alternative route exists. <p>OR</p> <p>W.5.2 Where clearing is to control and/or provide access to a non-native or declared plant, clearing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to control the declared or non-native plant— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) must be in accordance with the limitations set out in Table 9; and ii) does not occur by the <u>aerial application of root absorbed herbicides</u>; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) occurs only to the extent necessary to provide access for the control of the declared or non-native plant if no alternative route exists. <p>OR</p> <p>W.5.3 Clearing to control a declared pest animal under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> occurs only—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) within a radius of 3 metres around each hole of a rabbit warren; and b) to the extent necessary to provide access to a rabbit warren if no other alternative route exists.
<p>PR W.6: Requirements for dense regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—removal of canopy vegetation does not occur in regional ecosystems listed in Table 10.</p>	<p>AS W.6 W.6.1 Clearing and associated soil disturbance in regional ecosystems listed in Table 10 occurs only—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) within a 1.5 metre radius from the base of the stem of individual non-native or declared plants or within a 3 metre radius around each hole of a rabbit warren; and b) to the extent necessary to provide access for the control of the non-native plant or declared plant or to the rabbit warren if no alternative route exists,

	<p>unless the clearing is to control or provide access to an animal or plant declared as a class 1 or 2 pest under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> for which there is a <u>pest eradication plan</u> in place and is carried out in accordance with that plan.</p>
<p>PR W.7: Acid sulfate soils To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14)—clearing activities do not result in disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will either—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) aerate horizons containing iron sulfides; or b) mobilise acid and/or metals. 	<p>AS W.7 W.7.1 In the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14), clearing in <u>land zone 1</u>, <u>land zone 2</u> or <u>land zone 3</u> in areas below 5 metre Australian Height Datum—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is carried out in accordance with an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan as outlined in the <i>State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils</i>; and b) follows management principles in accordance with the Soil Management Guidelines in the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>, unless the clearing is to control or provide access to an animal or plant declared as a class 1 or 2 pest under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> for which there is a <u>pest eradication plan</u> in place and is carried out in accordance with that plan.

Part Xa: Requirements for clearing for an extractive industry in a Key Resource Area

Part Xa only applies for an extractive industry in a Key Resource Area.

Extractive industry means one or more of the following:

- a) dredging material from the bed of any waters; and
- b) extracting, from a pit or quarry, rock, sand, clay, gravel, loam or other material; and
- c) screening, washing, grinding, milling, sizing or separating material extracted from a pit or quarry; and
- d) includes carrying out work that is the natural and ordinary consequence of carrying out work mentioned in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Performance requirement
<p>PR Xa.1: Limits to clearing for an extractive industry</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, prevents the loss of biodiversity, maintains ecological processes and does not cause land degradation—subject to the limitations required to meet PR Xa.2 to PR Xa.10—clearing is limited to the extent that is necessary for—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) dredging material from the bed of any waters; and b) extracting, from a pit or quarry, rock, sand, clay, gravel, loam or other material; and c) screening, washing, grinding, milling, sizing or separating material extracted from a pit or quarry; and d) carrying out work that is the natural and ordinary consequence of carrying out work mentioned in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c).
<p>PR Xa.2: Clearing is staged</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity, conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, maintains ecological processes and does not cause land degradation—clearing—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) is staged in line with operational needs that restricts clearing to the current operational area; and b) is limited to the area from which material will be extracted within the term of the development approval; and c) cannot occur until all required permits are obtained.
<p>PR Xa.3: Wetlands</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>maintain the current extent of assessable vegetation</u> associated with any natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> to provide—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat.
<p>PR Xa.4: Watercourses</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>maintain the</u></p>

<p>Performance requirement</p>
<p><u>current extent</u> of <u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> to provide—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat.
<p>PR Xa.5: Connectivity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—areas of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> are—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) of sufficient size and configured in a way to maintain ecosystem functioning; and b) of sufficient size and configured in a way to remain in the landscape in spite of any threatening processes; and c) located on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application to maintain connectivity to <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent properties.
<p>PR Xa.6: Salinity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—clearing does not contribute to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) waterlogging; or b) the <u>salinisation</u> of <u>groundwater</u>, surface water or soil.
<p>PR Xa.7 Conserving remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and of <i>concern</i> regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystems—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystems.</p>
<p>PR Xa.8: Essential habitat To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of <u>essential habitat</u>.</p>
<p>PR Xa.9: Conservation status thresholds To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of regional ecosystems listed in Table 5.</p>
<p>PR Xa.10: Acid sulfate soils To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—clearing activities do not result in disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will either—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) aerate horizons containing iron sulfides; or b) mobilise acid and/or metals.

Part Xb: Requirements for clearing for an extractive industry in an area that is not a Key Resource Area

Extractive industry means one or more of the following:

- a) dredging material from the bed of any waters; and
- b) extracting, from a pit or quarry, rock, sand, clay, gravel, loam or other material; and
- c) screening, washing, grinding, milling, sizing or separating material extracted from a pit or quarry; and
- d) includes carrying out work that is the natural and ordinary consequence of carrying out work mentioned in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Performance requirement
<p>PR Xb.1: Limits to clearing for an extractive industry</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—subject to the limitations required to meet PR Xb.2 to PR Xb.10—clearing is limited to the extent that is necessary for one or more of the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) dredging material from the bed of any waters; and b) extracting, from a pit or quarry, rock, sand, clay, gravel, loam or other material and c) screening, washing, grinding, milling, sizing or separating material extracted from a pit or quarry; and d) carrying out work that is the natural and ordinary consequence of carrying out work mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).
<p>PR Xb.2: Clearing is staged</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems, does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—clearing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is staged in line with operational needs that restricts clearing to the current operational area; and b) is limited to the area from which material will be extracted within the term of the permit; and c) cannot occur until all required permits are obtained.

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>PR Xb.3: Wetlands</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any</p>	<p>AS Xb.3</p> <p>Xb.3.1</p> <p>Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any natural <u>wetland</u>; and b) within 100 metres from any natural <u>wetland</u>; and c) in any natural <u>significant wetland</u>; and d) within 200 metres from any natural <u>significant</u>

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>natural <u>significant wetland</u> and/or natural <u>wetland</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and b) aquatic habitat; and c) terrestrial habitat. 	<p><u>wetland</u>.</p>
<p>PR Xb.4: Watercourses To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation, prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—<u>assessable vegetation</u> associated with any <u>watercourse</u> is protected to maintain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; and b) water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; and c) aquatic habitat; and d) terrestrial habitat. 	<p>AS Xb.4 Xb.4.1 Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any <u>watercourse</u>; and b) within the relevant distance stipulated in Table 2, of each high bank of each <u>watercourse</u>.
<p>PR Xb.5: Connectivity To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity and maintains ecological processes—areas of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> are retained that are—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) of sufficient size and configured in a way to maintain ecosystem functioning; and b) of sufficient size and configured in a way to remain in the landscape in spite of any threatening processes; and c) located on the lot(s) that are 	<p>AS Xb.5 Xb.5.1 Where clearing is less than —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 10 metres wide in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; or b) 2 hectares in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; or c) 25 metres wide in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt</u> and the New England Tableland Bioregion; or d) is less than 5 hectares in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt</u> and the New England Tableland Bioregion; <p>clearing does not—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) reduce the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 200 metres; and ii) occur where the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 200 metres;

Performance requirement	Acceptable solution <i>(applicants can propose an alternative solution to meet the performance requirement)</i>
<p>the subject of the application to maintain connectivity to <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> on adjacent properties.</p>	<p>OR</p> <p>Xb.5.2</p> <p>Clearing does not—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) reduce areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 10 hectares, in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; and b) occur in areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> that are less than 10 hectares, in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>; and c) reduce areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 50 hectares, in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt and the New England Tableland Bioregion</u>; and d) occur in areas of contiguous <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> that are less than 50 hectares, in the <u>non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt and the New England Tableland Bioregion</u>; and e) reduce the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 200 metres; and f) occur where the width of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 200 metres; and g) reduce the total extent of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> to less than 30%; and h) occur where the total extent of <u>mapped remnant vegetation</u> is less than 30%.
<p>PR Xb.6: Salinity</p> <p>To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes—clearing does not contribute to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) waterlogging; or b) the <u>salinisation</u> of <u>groundwater</u>, surface water or soil. 	<p>AS Xb.6</p> <p>Xb.6.1</p> <p>Where clearing is less than—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2 hectares; or b) 10 metres wide. <p>OR</p> <p>Xb.6.2</p> <p>Clearing does not occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in any <u>discharge area</u>; and b) within 200 metres of any <u>discharge area</u>.

<p>PR Xb.7 Conserving remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystems To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystems—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystems and <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystems.</p>	<p>AS Xb.7 Xb.7.1 Clearing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) does not occur in an <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystem or an <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystem that is listed in Table 4; and b) in an <i>endangered</i> regional ecosystem or an <i>of concern</i> regional ecosystem that is not listed in Table 4 only occurs where the clearing is less than 10 metres wide or 0.5 hectares.
<p>PR Xb.8: Essential habitat To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that prevents the loss of biodiversity—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of <u>essential habitat</u>.</p>	<p>AS Xb.8 Xb.8.1 Clearing does not occur in an area which is shown as <u>essential habitat</u> on the <u>essential habitat map</u>.</p>
<p>PR Xb.9: Conservation status thresholds To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that conserves remnant vegetation that are regional ecosystems and prevents the loss of biodiversity—<u>maintain the current extent</u> of regional ecosystems listed in Table 5.</p>	<p>AS Xb.9 Xb.9.1 Clearing in a regional ecosystem listed in Table 5, does not occur unless the clearing is less than 2 hectares.</p>
<p>PR Xb.10: Acid sulfate soils To regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that does not cause land degradation and maintains ecological processes in the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14)—clearing activities do not result in disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of</p>	<p>AS Xb.10 Xb.10.1 In the <u>coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>, and the Marlborough Plains subregion (11.14), clearing in <u>land zone 1</u>, <u>land zone 2</u> or <u>land zone 3</u> in areas below 5 metre Australian Height Datum—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is carried out in accordance with an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan as outlined in the <i>State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils</i>; and

<p>the location that will either—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) aerate horizons containing iron sulfides; orb) mobilise acid and/or metals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) follows management principles in accordance with the Soil Management Guidelines in the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>.
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Tables

Table 1: Regional ecosystems which may be cleared for encroachment

4.9.7 <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland wooded with <i>Acacia tephрина</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> and <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> on Cretaceous sediments
11.4.11 <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , <i>Astrebla</i> spp. and <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> on Cainozoic clay plains
11.8.11 <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks
11.9.3 <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks

Table 2: Distance from the high banks of watercourses in which clearing cannot occur

Stream Order	Subregion	Distance from Each High Bank
1 or 2	<u>Coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>	25 metres
1 or 2	<u>Non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u> and all subregions of the New England Tableland Bioregion	50 metres
3 or 4	<u>Coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>	50 metres
3 or 4	<u>Non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u> and all subregions of the New England Tableland Bioregion	100 metres
5 or greater	<u>Coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u>	100 metres
5 or greater	<u>Non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion</u> and all subregions of the New England Tableland Bioregion	200 metres

Table 3: Regional ecosystems which may be cleared for fodder harvesting

6.5.1 <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> open forest on undulating lowlands
6.5.7 <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. intertexta</i> low woodland on run-on areas
6.5.9 <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> shrubby low woodland on Quaternary sediments
6.5.13 <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> low woodland on sand plains
6.5.18 <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> low open woodland on plains
6.7.11 <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> ± <i>Corymbia thozetiana</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall shrubland on residuals
6.7.12 <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> tall shrubland on residuals

Table 4: Dense regional ecosystems and mid-dense wet sclerophyll, melaleuca, mangrove and wetland regional ecosystems

8.3.8 <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on sandy creek flats and granite outwash
8.12.29 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> ± <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> shrubland to open forest on exposed hillslopes of islands with abundant rock at the surface, on Me
11.2.3 Microphyll vine forest on sandy beach ridges and dune swales
11.3.11 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on alluvial plains
11.4.1 Semi-evergreen vine thicket ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.6 <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains
11.5.11 <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.5.18 <i>Micromyrtus capricornia</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.8.7 Shrubland (heath) on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.8.13 Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.9.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket or <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> with a semi-evergreen vine thicket understorey on fine grained sedimentary rocks
11.10.8 Semi-evergreen vine thicket in sheltered habitats on medium to coarse-grained sedimentary rocks
11.11.18 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding.
11.11.21 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on serpentinite
11.12.18 Montane shrubland on igneous rocks.
11.12.21 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes
12.3.1 Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains
12.5.6 <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> and/or <i>E. pilularis</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils
12.8.8 <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.12 <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.13 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.11.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
12.11.12 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; northern half of bioregion
12.12.10 Shrubland on rocky peaks on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
13.11.2 <i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> open forest on metamorphics
13.11.7 Low microphyll vine forest on metamorphics
13.12.6 Shrubland on igneous rocks

Table 5: Regional ecosystems that are at risk of the remnant extent falling below 30% of its pre-clearing extent, or having a remnant extent of less than 10 000 hectares

6.3.8 <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvium
6.5.2 <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments
6.5.3 <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> woodland within <i>A. aneura</i> communities
6.5.9 <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> shrubby low woodland on Quaternary sediments
6.7.2 <i>Acacia microsperma</i> open forest on upper and foot slopes
8.1.2 Samphire open forbland to isolated clumps of forbs on salt pans and plains adjacent to mangroves
9.11.8 Semi-deciduous vine thicket on limestone rock outcrops
10.3.11 <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> or <i>C. leichhardtii</i> woodland to tall woodland on alluvium in valleys
11.3.5 <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvial plains
11.4.11 <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , <i>Astrebla</i> spp. and patchy <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> on Cainozoic clay plains
11.5.5 <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains-remnant surfaces. Deep red sands
11.5.15 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains-remnant
11.8.3 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Steep hillsides
11.9.8 <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks.
11.11.20 <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands
12.8.1 <i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.9 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.12.7 <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
12.12.24 <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
13.11.1 <i>Eucalyptus youmanii</i> , <i>E. dealbata</i> , <i>E. caleyi</i> , <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> woodland on metamorphics
13.12.1 <i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i> open forest on igneous rocks

Table 6: Regional ecosystems where thinning cannot occur

4.9.15 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> tall shrubland with scattered emergent <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Cretaceous sediments
4.9.17 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> low woodland on undulating clay plains
6.3.25 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>A. cambagei</i> low woodland to woodland on alluvial plains
6.4.1 <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> low open forest on clay plains
6.4.2 <i>Casuarina cristata</i> ± <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on clay plains
6.7.1 <i>Acacia catenulata</i> ± <i>A. shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open scrub on crests and slopes
6.7.2 <i>Acacia microsperma</i> open forest on upper and foot slopes
6.7.5 <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> or <i>E. cambageana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on scarps
7.1.1 Mangrove forests on coastal lowland saline alluvial soils
7.1.2 Salt meadow/ herbfield on coastal lowland hyper-saline alluvial soils
7.12.11 Notophyll semi-evergreen vine forest on moist to dry granite foothills and uplands
7.12.16 Simple notophyll vine forest on cloudy wet granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands
8.1.1 Mangrove vegetation of marine clay plains and estuaries
8.1.2 Samphire open forbland to isolated clumps of forbs on saltpans and plains adjacent to mangroves
8.1.5 <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland to open forest with a ground stratum of salt tolerant grasses and sedges, usually in a narrow zone
8.2.2 Microphyll vine forest on coastal dunes
8.2.4 Wet heath complex on coastal sand plains and depressions derived from coastal dunes
8.3.1 Semi-deciduous notophyll/mesophyll vine forest fringing watercourses on alluvial plains
8.11.2 Notophyll microphyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on low ranges on Permian sediments ± volcanics
8.12.3 Notophyll rainforest/microphyll rainforest often with <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> and <i>Paraserianthes toona</i> , ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , on low to medium ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
8.12.10 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Leptospermum neglectum</i> ± <i>Hibiscus divaricatus</i> ± <i>Callistemon pearsonii</i> ± <i>Bertya sharpeana</i> shrubland or heathland on exposed plateaus of Cretaceous-Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics, and Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
8.12.11 Semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest/thicket with emergent <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> in coastal areas including islands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics and granite
8.12.16 Low microphyll vine forest to semi-evergreen vine thicket on drier sub coastal hills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
9.11.8 Semi-deciduous vine thicket on limestone rock outcrops

9.12.8 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky outcrops and shallow soils of acid volcanic rocks
9.12.34 Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on steep hills on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks
10.3.3 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> low open woodland to open woodland on alluvial plains
10.3.4 <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland to low woodland on alluvial plains
10.7.3 <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland or <i>A. catenulata</i> low woodland at margins of plateaus
10.7.7 <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on ferricrete (eastern)
11.1.1 <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland on marine clay plains
11.1.2 Samphire forbland on marine clay plains
11.1.3 Sedgeland on marine clay plains
11.1.4 Mangrove forest/woodland on marine clay plains
11.2.3 Microphyll vine forest on sandy beach ridges and dune swales
11.3.1 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on alluvial plains
11.3.5 <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvial plains
11.3.8 <i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> woodland on alluvial plains
11.3.11 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on alluvial plains
11.3.17 <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on alluvial plains
11.3.34 <i>Acacia tephрина</i> woodland on alluvial plains
11.4.1 Semi-evergreen vine thicket ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.3 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> shrubby open forest on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.5 <i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.6 <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.7 Open forest to woodland of <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.8 <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland to open forest with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.9 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubby open forest to woodland with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains
11.4.10 <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> or <i>E. pilligaensis</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest to woodland on margins of Cainozoic clay plains
11.5.10 <i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.5.11 <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.5.15 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.5.16 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest in depressions on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.5.18 <i>Micromyrtus capricornia</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.7.1 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i>

woodland on lower scarp slopes on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust
11.7.2 <i>Acacia</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone
11.7.5 Shrubland on natural scalds on deeply weathered coarse-grained sedimentary rocks
11.8.3 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.8.6 <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks
11.8.7 Shrubland (heath) on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.8.13 Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.9.1 <i>Acacia harpophylla-Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open forest to woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks
11.9.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket or <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> with a semi-evergreen vine thicket understorey on fine grained sedimentary rocks
11.9.5 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks
11.9.6 <i>Acacia melvillei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks
11.9.8 <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on fine-grained sedimentary rocks
11.9.11 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks
11.9.12 <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland with clumps of <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> on fine-grained sedimentary rocks
11.10.3 <i>Acacia catenulata</i> or <i>A. shirleyi</i> open forest on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Crests and scarps
11.10.8 Semi-evergreen vine thicket in sheltered habitats on medium to coarse-grained sedimentary rocks
11.11.2 <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> or <i>A. catenulata</i> low open forest on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding
11.11.5 Microphyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding
11.11.13 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> , <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> low open forest on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics
11.11.14 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics
11.11.16 <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands
11.11.18 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding.
11.11.19 <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding.
11.11.21 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on serpentinite
11.12.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks
11.12.12 <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> woodland on igneous rocks (boulder-strewn coastal hills)
11.12.18 Montane shrubland on igneous rocks.
11.12.21 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes

12.1.2 Saltpan vegetation including grassland, herbland and sedgeland on marine clay plains
12.1.3 Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries
12.3.1 Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains
12.8.4 Complex notophyll vine forest with <i>Araucaria</i> spp. on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.5 Complex notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Altitude usually >600m
12.8.13 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.19 Montane shrubland on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.21 Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Southern half of bioregion
12.8.23 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.9-10.6 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks
12.9-10.15 Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on sedimentary rocks
12.9-10.16 Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on sedimentary rocks
12.11.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
12.11.11 Araucarian microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; southern half of bioregion
12.11.12 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; northern half of bioregion
12.12.10 Shrubland on rocky peaks on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
12.12.13 Araucarian complex microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
12.12.18 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks; north of bioregion
12.12.19 Vegetation complex of rocky headlands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
12.12.26 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rock
13.11.7 Low microphyll vine forest on metamorphics
13.12.6 Shrubland on igneous rocks

Table 7: Regional ecosystems in which mechanical clearing for the purpose of thinning cannot occur

4.3.4 <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> open woodland on drainage lines/plains
6.3.1 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on alluvium within <i>Acacia aneura</i> associations
6.3.3 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> ± <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> woodland on alluvium
6.3.8 <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvium
6.3.12 <i>Acacia omalophylla</i> ± <i>A. microsperma</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> tall open shrubland on alluvium
7.3.26 <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> riparian open forest
8.2.7 <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> open woodland to open forest in wetlands associated with parabolic dunes
8.3.3 <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> or <i>M. fluviatilis</i> ± <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> open forest to woodland, fringing watercourses
8.3.4 Freshwater wetlands with permanent water and aquatic vegetation including <i>Phragmites australis</i> , <i>Nymphaea gigantea</i> , <i>Nymphoides indica</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> spp., <i>Cyperus</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.
8.3.8 <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on sandy creek flats and granite outwash
8.3.13 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on alluvial and old marine plains, often adjacent to estuarine areas
9.3.1 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland on channels and levees. Generally on eastern flowing rivers
10.3.13 <i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland along watercourses
10.3.14 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and/or <i>E. coolabah</i> open woodland along channels and on floodplains
10.3.15 Grasslands, sedgeland, ephemeral herblands and open woodland in depressions on sand plains
11.2.4 Lagoons in coastal dune swales
11.3.15 <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> fringing woodland on alluvial plains
11.3.22 Springs associated with recent alluvia, but also including those on fine-grained sedimentary rocks, basalt, ancient alluvia and metamorphic rocks
11.3.25 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland fringing drainage lines
11.3.27 Freshwater wetlands
11.3.37 <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> fringing woodland on alluvial plains
11.3.38 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. (Glen Geddes) tall woodland with a grassy ground layer. Occurs on alluvial plains and broad drainage lines derived from serpentinite
11.5.17 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland in depressions on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces

11.10.14 Springs associated with sandstone
12.3.5 <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvial plains
12.3.7 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing fores
12.3.9 <i>Eucalyptus nobilis</i> open forest on alluvial plains
13.3.5 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> fringing open forest

Table 8: Immature tree densities required to be retained

Structure (the structure category of each regional ecosystem is specified in the <u>Regional Ecosystem Description Database</u>)	Density of <u>immature trees</u> that must be retained for each 50 metre X 50 metre (0.25 hectare) area
Mid-dense	125
Sparse	75
Very sparse	50

Table 9: Clearing native vegetation for non-native woody species control

Percent of area covered by the non-native plant or declared weed	Clearing limitations
<10% <u>non-native woody species crown cover</u>	No clearing of native vegetation
10–50% <u>non-native woody species crown cover</u>	Clearing— a) of <u>mature trees</u> of native species does not occur b) retains the densities of <u>immature trees</u> listed in Table 8.
>50% <u>non-native woody species crown cover</u> .	Clearing of <u>mature trees</u> of native species does not occur.

Table 10: Dense regional ecosystems

2.1.2 Tidal low coastal rises of shells, sand or mud, and associated gutters, usually with mangroves
2.1.3 Tidal channels and associated levees, usually with mangroves
7.1.1 Mangrove low closed forest to open shrubland
8.12.29 <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> ± <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> shrubland to open forest on exposed hillslopes of islands with abundant rock at the surface, on Me
11.2.3 Microphyll vine forest on sandy beach ridges and dune swales
11.3.11 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on alluvial plains
11.4.1 Semi-evergreen vine thicket ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains

11.4.6 <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains
11.5.11 <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.5.15 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.5.18 <i>Micromyrtus capricornia</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.7.5 Shrubland on natural scalds on deeply weathered coarse-grained sedimentary rocks
11.8.3 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.8.6 <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks
11.8.7 Shrubland (heath) on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.8.13 Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
11.9.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket or <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> with a semi-evergreen vine thicket understorey on fine grained sedimentary rocks
11.9.8 <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on fine-grained sedimentary rocks
11.10.8 Semi-evergreen vine thicket in sheltered habitats on medium to coarse-grained sedimentary rocks
11.11.5 Microphyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding
11.11.18 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding.
11.11.21 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on serpentinite
11.12.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks
11.12.18 Montane shrubland on igneous rocks.
12.1.3 Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries
12.3.1 Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains
12.8.13 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.11.4 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
12.11.11 Araucarian microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; southern half of bioregion
12.11.12 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; northern half of bioregion
12.12.10 Shrubland on rocky peaks on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
13.11.7 Low microphyll vine forest on metamorphics
13.12.6 Shrubland on igneous rocks

Table 11: Fodder species

Common name	Scientific Name
Mulga	<i>Acacia aneura</i>
Ironwood	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>
Myall	<i>Acacia pendula</i>
Red Ash	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>
Leopardwood	<i>Flindersia maculosa</i>
Wilga, Tree Wilga	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Umbrella Mulga,	<i>Acacia cibaria (Acacia brachystachya),</i>
Bastard (Turpentine) Mulga	<i>Acacia stowardii</i>

Table 12: Mature tree size limits

Genus	Diameter at 1.3 metres high (add the diameter of all stems for multi-stemmed plants)
Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Angophora, Lophostemon	>30 centimetres
Genera other than Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Angophora and Lophostemon	>20 centimetres

Table 13: Size classes

Class	Diameter at breast height over bark
1	< 5 centimetres
2	5 -10 centimetres
3	>10 - 20 centimetres
4	> 20 - 40 centimetres

Table 14: Wetland regional ecosystems

6.3.12 <i>Acacia omalophylla</i> ± <i>A. microsperma</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> tall open shrubland on alluvium
8.2.7 <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> open woodland to open forest in wetlands associated with parabolic dunes
8.3.4 Freshwater wetlands with permanent water and aquatic vegetation including <i>Phragmites australis</i> , <i>Nymphaea gigantea</i> , <i>Nymphoides indica</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> spp., <i>Cyperus</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.
8.3.13 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on alluvial and old marine plains, often adjacent to estuarine areas
11.2.4 Lagoons in coastal dune swales
11.3.22 Springs associated with recent alluvia, but also including those on fine-grained sedimentary rocks, basalt, ancient alluvia and metamorphic rocks

11.3.27 Freshwater wetlands
11.5.17 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland in depressions on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces
11.10.14 Springs associated with sandstone
12.3.5 <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvial plains
13.3.6 Sedgeland on igneous rocks

Table 15: Soil stability class and soils characteristics

Soil stability class*	Soil characteristics
Very Stable	Soils that are Ferrosols (Krasnozems, Euchrozems and Xanthozems).
Stable	Soils other than <u>very stable soils</u> , <u>unstable soils</u> , or <u>very unstable soils</u> .
Unstable	Soils that are Chromosols, Hydrosols, Kurosols, and Sodosols that do not have a <u>hard-setting</u> , fine sandy loam to silty clay loam surface (Soloths, Solodic soils and Solonchaks); OR Soils with a <u>dispersible</u> layer located between 25 and 45 centimetres deep; OR Soils less than 45 centimetres deep.
Very Unstable	Soils that area Sodosols with <u>hard-setting</u> , fine sandy loam to silty clay loam surfaces (solodic soils, solodized solonetz and solonetz); OR Soils with a <u>dispersible</u> layer located less than 25 centimetres deep; OR Soils less than 25 centimetres deep.

*Where a soil meets the characteristics of two soil stability classes then the less stable class must be used.

Glossary of terms

Where terms used in the Code are not defined in the Code but are defined in the VMA or the IPA, the definition that is in the VMA or the IPA applies to the Code.

Where the definition of a term in the Code is inconsistent with the definition of that same term in the VMA or the IPA, the definition that is in the Code prevails.

Aerial application is—
application by aircraft.

Application area is—
the area identified as proposed for clearing in the Property Vegetation Management Plan.

Assessable vegetation is—
vegetation in which clearing is assessable development under Schedule 8, Part 1, Table 4 items 1A-1G of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion are—
Townsville Plains (subregion 11.1), Bogie River Hills (subregion 11.2) subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion, and Marlborough Plains.

Demonstrated encroachment is—

- a) determined by a comparison of historical—greater than 10 years old—and recent—less than 10 years old—aerial photography or satellite imagery that shows the application area at a scale and clarity to allow for accurate measurement of an increase in the extent of woody vegetation within the application area; or
- b) the presence of woody species within the application area that are not listed in the regional ecosystem's full description in the Regional Ecosystem Description Database.

Information on aerial photography services offered by DERM is available from the following website:

http://www.nrw.qld.gov.au/property/mapping/aerial_photography.html

Discharge area is—
an area identified as a discharge area by an assessment process that is consistent with the document: *Salinity Management Handbook*, Queensland's Department of Natural Resources, 1997.

Dispersible is—
a soil that dissolves into its constituent particles—clay, silt, sand—when immersed in distilled water, determined after a period of 2 hours.

Essential habitat —

See section 20AC of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

Essential habitat database—

means a database, listing essential habitat factors for protected wildlife, certified by the chief executive as an essential habitat database.

Essential habitat factors are—

for protected wildlife, is a component of the wildlife's habitat, including for example, a landform, pollinator, regional ecosystem, soil and water, that is necessary or desirable for the wildlife at any stage of its lifecycle.

Essential habitat map is—

a map certified by the chief executive as the essential habitat map for the State and showing, for the State, areas the chief executive reasonably believes are areas of essential habitat or essential regrowth habitat for protected wildlife.

Fodder harvesting is the clearing of vegetation predominantly consisting of fodder species—

- (a) necessary to provide fodder for stock; and
- (b) carried out in a way that—
 - (i) conserves the vegetation in perpetuity; and
 - (ii) conserves the regional ecosystem in which the vegetation is situated; and
 - (iii) results in the woody biomass of the cleared vegetation remaining where it is cleared.

Fodder harvesting area is—

the area that may be cleared and the area that must not be cleared to meet performance requirement F.10 of the Code.

Fodder Harvesting Plan is a plan that demonstrates —

- i) that the harvesting of fodder is limited to the extent necessary to provide fodder for stock; and
- ii) how the harvesting of fodder will be managed over time on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application; and
- iii) how the regional ecosystems subject to harvesting for fodder will be regenerated on the lot(s) that are the subject of the application.

Fodder species are—

only those species listed in Table 11.

Groundwater is—

water occurring below the surface of the ground.

Gully erosion is—

the removal of soil by water creating large incised channels more than 30 centimetres in depth.

Hard-setting is—

a characteristic of soils in which a compact, hard, apedal condition forms on drying, but softens in wetting. When dry, the material is hard below any surface crust or flake that may occur, and is not disturbed or indented by pressure of the forefinger.

Immature trees are—

all woody plants that are greater than 2 metres high, other than mature trees.

Key Resource Area is—

an area identified as a Key Resource Area in the State Planning Policy: Protection of Extractive Resources adopted pursuant to the provisions of the IPA in force at the date the application was properly made.

Land Zone 1—

quaternary estuarine and marine deposits subject to periodic inundation by saline or brackish marine waters. This includes mangroves, salt pans, off-shore tidal flats and tidal beaches.

Land Zone 2—

quaternary coastal dunes and beach ridges. Includes degraded dunes, sand plains and swales, lakes and swamps enclosed by dunes, as well as coral and sand cays.

Land Zone 3—

quaternary alluvial systems, including floodplains, alluvial plains, alluvial fans, terraces, levees, swamps, channels, closed depressions and fine textured palaeo-estuarine deposits. Also includes estuarine plains currently under fresh water influence, inland lakes and associated dune systems (lunettes).

Maintain the current extent requires applicants to—

- a) not clear the regional ecosystem; or
- b) if subparagraph (a) is not reasonably practicable, ensure the structure and function of the regional ecosystem is maintained; or
- c) if subparagraphs (a) and (b) are not reasonably practicable, provide an offset as a condition of the development approval.

Mapped remnant vegetation is—

vegetation shown on a regional ecosystem map or remnant map as remnant vegetation.

Mass movement is—

either a landslip, earthflow, landslide, rock avalanche or soil creep.

Mature trees are—

trees and shrubs which are over the size limits specified in Table 12.

Mechanical clearing is—

the clearing of vegetation using machinery which disturbs the soil surface or uproots woody vegetation.

Most recent suitable imagery is—

aerial photography or high resolution (less than 1 metre pixel size) satellite imagery—less than 10 years old—that shows the application area at a scale and clarity to allow for accurate measurement of woody species crown cover. Information on aerial photography services offered by DERM is available from: http://www.nrw.qld.gov.au/property/mapping/aerial_photography.html

Non-coastal subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion are—

all subregions of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion other than Townsville Plains (subregion 11.1) and Bogie River Hills (subregion 11.2).

Non-native woody species crown cover is—

determined by estimating or measuring the area of ground covered by the canopy of the non-native woody species, ignoring overlap and gaps within individual canopies, and is measured over each 50 metre x 50 metre (0.25 hectare) area.

Past suitable imagery is—

aerial photography or high resolution satellite imagery—greater than 10 years old—that shows the application area at a scale and clarity to allow for accurate measurement of woody species crown cover. Information on aerial photography services offered by DERM is available from: http://www.nrw.qld.gov.au/property/mapping/aerial_photography.html

Protected wildlife is—

Native wildlife prescribed under the Nature Conservation Act as endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened wildlife.

Pest eradication plan is—

a plan developed that aims to eradicate a plant or animal declared as a Class 1 or 2 pest under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and that has been approved by both the Chief Executive that administers the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and the Chief Executive that administers the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. For the purpose of this definition, Class 2 pests are outlier populations of Class 2 pests that occur outside of accepted State Government containment lines.

Range of sizes are—

the size classes set out in Table 13.

Regional Ecosystem Description Database is—

a database prepared by the Queensland Herbarium, which can be accessed at: <http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/projects/redd/index.cgi>

Rill erosion is—

the removal of soil creating small channels up to 30 centimetres deep.

Root absorbed herbicides are—

herbicides that are taken up through the root systems of plants, such as those with hexazinone and tebuthiuron as active ingredients.

Salinisation is—

the process of salts accumulating in soils or waters.

Scalding is—

- a) a bare area formed when the surface soil is removed by wind or water erosion, exposing a more clayey subsoil which is relatively impermeable to water; or
- b) where surface soil has been transformed into a hard-setting condition by exposure to raindrop impact or wind erosion.

Sheet erosion is—

the removal of a uniform layer of soil from the surface with generally no obvious channel created.

Significant community project—

See section 10(5) of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

Significant wetland is—

- a) In the Baffle, Barron, Black, Boyne, Burdekin, Calliope, Daintree, Don, Fitzroy, Haughton, Herbert, Johnstone, Mossman, Russell-Mulgrave, Murray, O'Connell, Pioneer, Plane, Proserpine, Ross, Shoalwater, Styx, Tully and Waterpark catchments, the 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 and that is—
 - i) shown as a Great Barrier Reef Wetland on the Vegetation Management Wetland Map;Or
- b) In all other catchments, the 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 and that is—
 - i) a regional ecosystem listed in Table 14 and the area on the ground represented as a swamp, lake, marsh, waterhole, wetland, billabong, pool, spring or like, on the most recent 1:250 000 Geoscience Australia topographic map of the area; or
 - ii) a Ramsar wetland.

Slope is—

a measure of the upward or downward incline of the land surface over any 30 metre length in the application area.

Stable soils are—

those soils listed in Table 15.

Stream order is—

a numerical ordering classification of each watercourse segment according to its position within a catchment, as shown in Figure 4. Stream orders are determined using —

- a) the Vegetation Management Watercourse Map that shows a creek, stream, river or watercourse at a scale of 1:100 000; or
- b) the Vegetation Management Watercourse Map that shows a creek, stream or watercourse at a scale of 1: 250 000 where there is no 1:100 000 map available.

Unstable soils are—
those soils listed in Table 15.

Very stable soils are—
those soils listed in Table 15.

Very unstable soils are—
those soils listed in Table 15.

Watercourse is—
the area of land between the high banks of a natural channel—whether artificially improved or not—in which water flows permanently or intermittently, and that is represented as—

- a) a creek, stream, river or watercourse at a scale of 1:100 000 on the Vegetation Management Watercourse Map; or
- b) a creek, stream, river or watercourse at a scale of 1:250 000 on the Vegetation Management Watercourse Map where there is no 1:100 000 map available.

Waterlogging is—
to soak or saturate with water.

Wetland is—
the 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, and that is—

- a) a regional ecosystem listed in Table 14; or
- b) the area on the ground represented as a swamp, lake, marsh, waterhole, wetland, billabong, pool, spring or like represented on the most recent, finest scale—
 - i. Geoscience Australia topographic map or data that shows swamps, lakes, marshes, waterholes, wetlands, billabongs, pools, springs or like—which can be accessed at the following internet address: <http://www.ga.gov.au/nmd/products>; or
 - ii. topographic data that represents swamps, lakes, marshes, waterholes, wetlands, billabongs, pools, springs or like—which is publicly available from the Department of Environment and Resource Management .
- c) listed as an “active” spring in the Queensland Springs Database, which can be accessed at the following internet address: <http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/wetlandinfo/site/factsfigures/SummaryInformation/springs.html>

Wind erosion is—
the movement of soil by wind.

Woody species crown cover is—
determined by estimating or measuring the area of ground covered by the canopy of the woody species, ignoring overlap and gaps within individual canopies, and is measured over each 50 metre x 50 metre area.

Figures

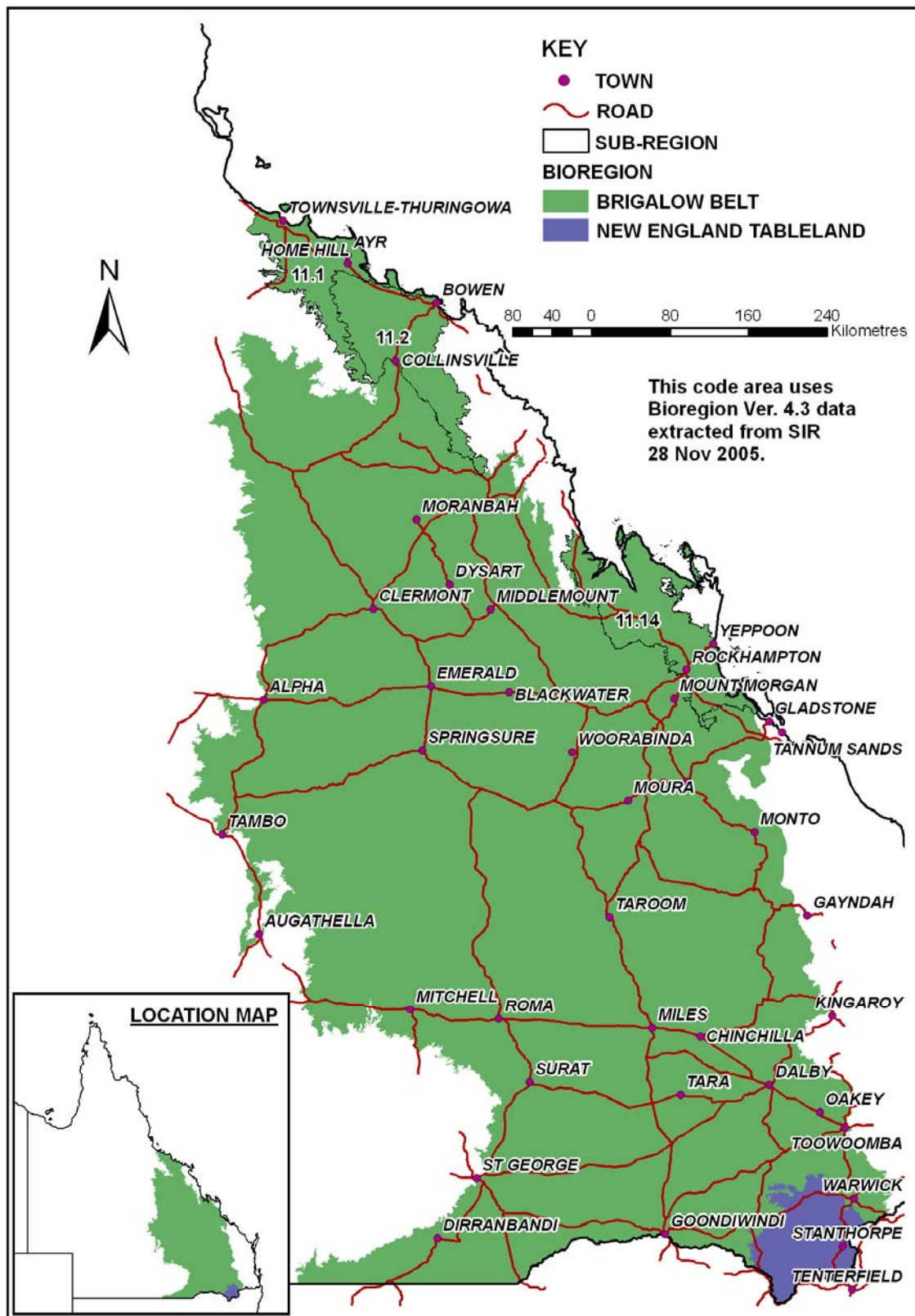


Figure 2: Location of the Brigalow Belt and New England Tableland Bioregions

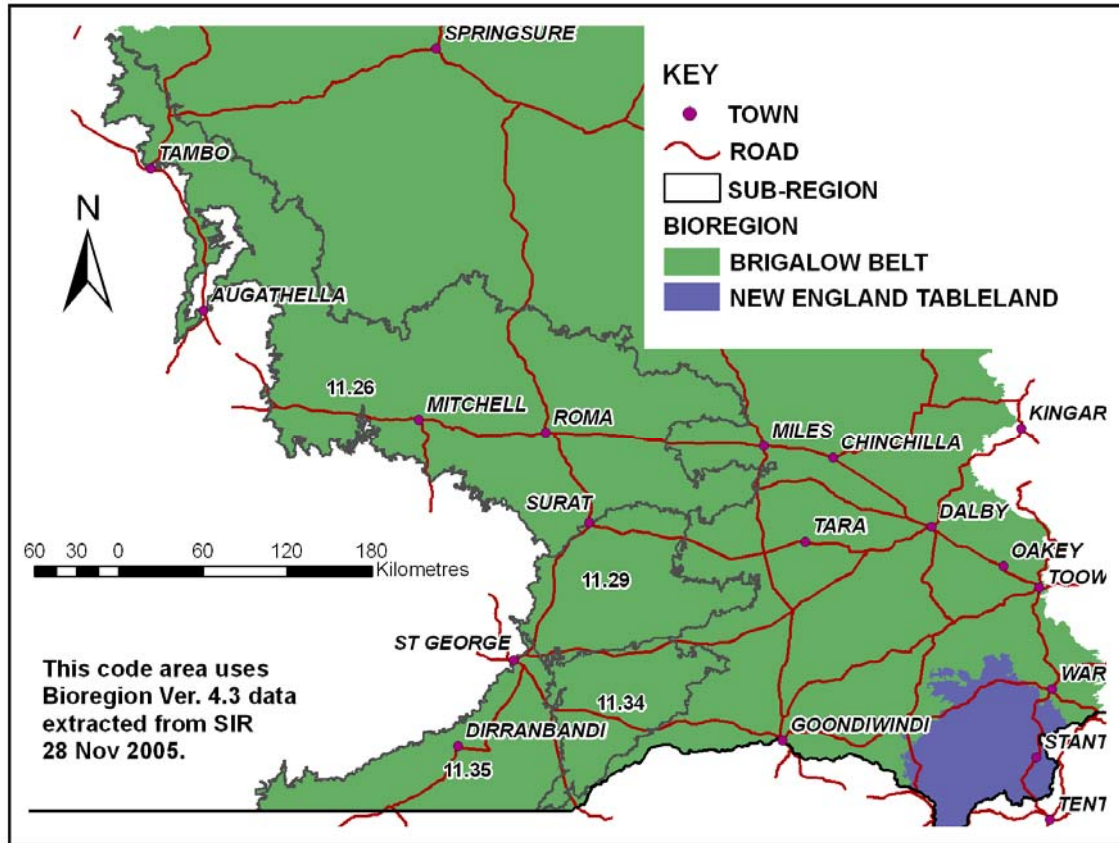


Figure 3: Location of subregions 11.26 (Southern Downs), 11.29 (Weribone High), 11.34 (Moonie-Barwon Interfluve) and 11.35 (Balonne-Culgoa Fan – IBRA Darling Riverine Plain)

The exact location of the boundaries of these areas are held in digital electronic form by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, and can be viewed at Environment and Resource Management service centres.

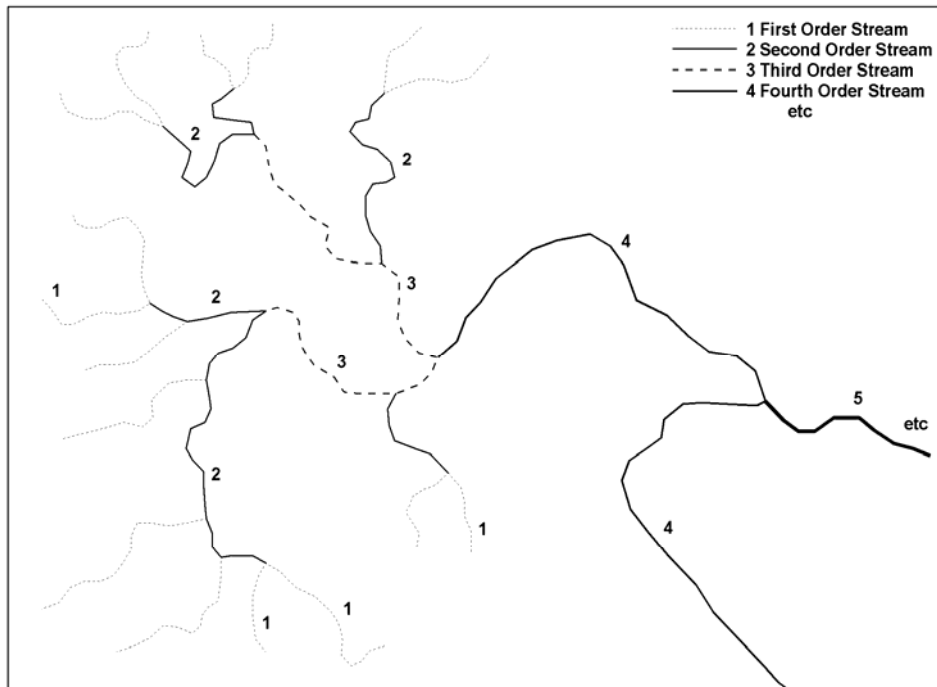


Figure 4: Diagrammatic view of stream ordering

When two streams of the same order join, the resulting watercourse becomes one stream order larger. If two streams of different order join, the resultant stream order is that of the larger stream.

Appendix 1 - Purpose of the Vegetation Management Act 1999

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* states:

- ‘(1) The purpose of this Act is to regulate the clearing of vegetation in a way that—
- (a) conserves remnant vegetation that is:
 - (i) an *endangered* regional ecosystem; or
 - (ii) an *of concern* regional ecosystem; or
 - (iii) a *least concern* regional ecosystem; and
 - (b) conserves vegetation in declared areas; and
 - (c) ensures the clearing does not cause land degradation; and
 - (d) prevents the loss of biodiversity; and
 - (e) maintains ecological processes; and
 - (f) manages the environmental effects of the clearing to achieve the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e); and
 - (g) reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- (2) The purpose is achieved mainly by providing for—
- (a) codes for the Planning Act relating to the clearing of vegetation that are applicable codes for the assessment of vegetation clearing applications under IDAS; and
 - (b) the enforcement of vegetation clearing provisions; and
 - (c) declared areas; and
 - (d) a framework for decision making that, in achieving this Act’s purpose in relation to subsection (1) (a) to (e), applies the precautionary principle that lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing a measure to prevent degradation of the environment if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage; and
 - (e) the phasing out of broadscale clearing of remnant vegetation by 31 December 2006; and
 - (f) the regulation of particular regrowth vegetation
- (3) In this section—
- “environment”** includes—
- (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts including people and communities; and
 - (b) all natural and physical resources; and
 - (c) those qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas, however large or small, that contribute to their biological diversity and integrity, intrinsic or attributed scientific value or interest, amenity, harmony and sense of community; and
 - (d) the social, economic, aesthetic and cultural conditions affecting the matters in paragraphs (a) to (c) or affected by those matters.’