

Brannocks Environment Reserve Management Plan

2026 – 2036



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Executive Summary

Brannocks Environment Reserve is located in the upper catchment of the Mooloolah River adjacent to Ewen Maddock Dam. The reserve is a critical biodiversity corridor linking Dularcha National Park, Mooloolah River National Park, and Racemosa Environment Reserve. Spanning 91.96 hectares across three lots, the reserve has significant cultural values for the Kabi Kabi peoples and safeguards native species and ecosystems for the Sunshine Coast Biosphere.

The reserve lies within the Southeast Queensland bioregion and Sunshine Coast–Gold Coast Lowlands subregion. Vegetation communities of the reserve support diverse flora and fauna and are in mostly “very good” to “excellent” condition, with minimal weed incursion in core areas. Flora assessments have identified 321 native plant species, including five listed as locally significant species and one critically endangered species— native guava (*Rhodomyrtus psidioides*). Despite historical logging and land clearing, natural revegetation is active across all vegetation communities, with remnant vegetation covering almost 80% of the reserve.

Fauna surveys have recorded 104 vertebrate species, including:

- **47 bird species**, such as the vulnerable glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*), which relies on old-growth trees and food sources within the reserve.
- **Seven frog species**, including the vulnerable wallum froglet (*Crinia tinnula*) and tusked frog (*Adelotus brevis*), both dependent on ephemeral wetlands and gallery rainforest.
- **Ten marsupial species**, including eastern grey kangaroos and squirrel gliders.
- **18 microbat species**, reflecting the reserve’s rich vegetation structure and feeding niches.

- **One megabat**, the vulnerable grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), which shares habitat with wet forest frog species.

Brannocks Environment Reserve is located within the traditional country of the Kabi Kabi Peoples, whose custodianship and cultural practices have shaped the region’s biodiversity. The reserve is named after John Brannock, a former Ipswich City Council planner who preserved the land from clearing and envisioned its long-term conservation. His legacy continues through the protection of this ecologically rich landscape.

Brannocks Reserve is identified as primary core habitat and connecting habitat for koalas under the Sunshine Coast Council’s Biodiversity Network Blueprint. Its inclusion in strategic biodiversity corridors and potential nomination as a Nature Refuge under the National Reserve System underscores its long-term conservation value.

In summary, Brannocks Environment Reserve is a cornerstone of regional biodiversity and cultural heritage. Its protection ensures the resilience of native ecosystems and the continuation of ecological and cultural legacies for future generations.

This Management Plan offers a comprehensive assessment of the reserve’s ecological, social, cultural and economic values and describes management actions that will protect these values into the future. A resource for Council and the community.

1. Introduction

This Management Plan supports Sunshine Coast Council's corporate vision "to be Australia's most sustainable region - connected, liveable and thriving".

To achieve this, council's Environment and Liveability Strategy (ELS) sets the strategic directions for the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment and the liveability of the region. The Natural Environment's biodiversity outcome is to ensure native plants, animals and habitats are healthy, resilient and valued by the community.

A key policy position to delivering on this outcome is that priority habitat areas are protected, enhanced, connected and responsive to changing environmental conditions.

The strategic acquisition of Brannocks Environment Reserve adds 91.96 hectares (comprising 3 lots) to core habitat areas and preserves a strategic biodiversity corridor.

1.1. Purpose of the Management Plan

The purpose of this document is to describe the reserve's ecological, cultural, social and economic values and express the associated management actions required to maintain or enhance these values.

This Management Plan provides an adaptive management framework, which has been developed under nationally recognised guidelines and principles of protected area management.

1.2. Management Intent

The operational reserve management category for this reserve in accordance with the Environmental Reserve Network Management Plan (ERNMP) is 'Bushland Reserve'.

Under this category, the management intent is to ensure the significant ecological values of the reserve are protected and enhanced. This is particularly relevant in areas of degraded habitat that require rehabilitation to consolidate the reserve and build landscape connectivity (Sunshine Coast Council(a), 2017). The reserve can support various sustainable nature-based activities and access is unsupervised, facilitated and managed through signage, reserve landscape design and purpose-build infrastructure. To achieve this management intent, Bushland Reserves have their own reserve management plan that is reviewed every 10 years (Sunshine Coast Council(b), 2017).



2. Description of the Reserve

2.1. Location

Brannocks Environment Reserve is located in the upper catchment of Mooloolah River in the lower slopes of the Mooloolah River valley, as shown in Figure 1. Approximately 2km east of Landsborough, the reserve is part of a peri-urban landscape within the Sunshine Coast Hinterland. Immediately adjacent to the reserve, there are rural residential properties on the north and west sides, including a kart racing facility and forestry plantations to the south. The reserve is directly connected to the Mooloolah River National Park on the east side.

The reserve consists of 3 blocks of land (i.e., lots), with a total size of 91.96 ha. All lots were purchased by council with funds from the Environment Levy through the Land Acquisition Program. The first lot (11.6ha, lot 25RP208108) constitute the south section of Brannocks Environment Reserve and was purchased in 1999 (one of the first lot purchased through the Land Acquisition Program for reserves). The second and largest lot of 53.1ha (3SP246935) was purchased in 2002 and will be part of the north section of the reserve. The third lot composing the other part of the north section of the reserve is 26.7ha and was purchased in 2017 (2RP146392).

Figure 1: Location of Brannocks Environment Reserve.

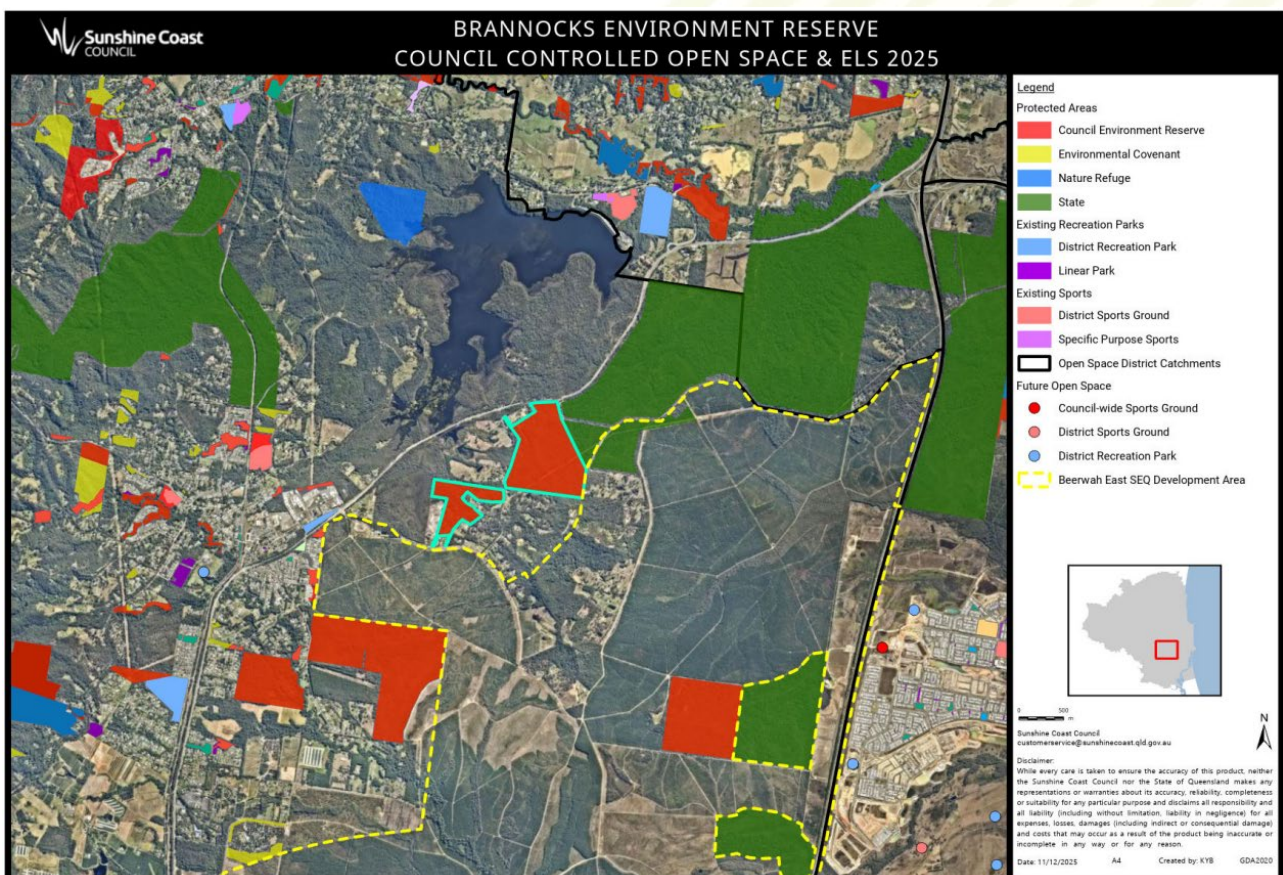




Figure 2: One of the vegetated wetlands, providing habitat to native frogs, including the vulnerable tusked frog, *Adelotus brevis*.

2.1.1. Catchment

Located immediately above Ewan Maddock Dam in the Mooloolah River Catchment and Addlington Creek sub-catchment. The Mooloolah River Catchment covers approximately 22,300 ha, starting in the Blackall Range (**Appendix 1a**).

Several non-perennial watercourses traverse the reserve. One of those watercourses flows north-west before joining Ewen Maddock Dam. Ewen Maddock Dam is the largest of the catchments' storages, and forms part of SEQ drinking water supply. It was constructed in two stages in 1976 and 1983 across Addlington Creek, one of the main tributaries of the catchment (DESI, 2021).

There are two vegetated wetland areas with ephemeral freshwater as well as two small shallow pools of permanent water. These pools are remnants from past mining activities in the north section of the reserve (Figure 2).

2.1.2. Geology and Soils

The topography can be described as hilly but the reserve consists of a range of landform patterns, including moderate to steep slopes, a small rocky cliff line, ridges, gullies, and creek lines (**Appendix 1b**). Several plateaux were formed

by past mining activities on the property. A ridgeline extends in a north-south alignment in the north section of the reserve. The north section of the reserve has numerous open tracks for vehicle access, some of which lead the way to a peak elevation of approximately 96m above sea level (lot 2RP146392).

The underlying geology of the reserve is broadly summarised in the Queensland Government's REs mapping and encompasses the following two land zones (Wilson & Taylor, 2012):

- i. Land zone 3 'Quaternary alluvial systems, including floodplains, alluvial plains, alluvial fans, terraces, levees, swamps, channels, closed depressions and fine textured palaeo-estuarine deposits'; and
- ii. Land Zone 9-10 'Fine and coarse grained sedimentary rocks, generally with little or no deformation and usually forming undulating landscapes. Siltstones, mudstones, shales, calcareous sediments, and labile sandstones are typical rock types although minor interbedded volcanics may occur'. (dominant land zone)

2.2. Land Use History

2.2.1. Indigenous

The reserve is part of the traditional country of the Kabi Kabi Peoples. Traditional knowledge

and cultural practices in land management prior to European settlement were responsible for shaping and maintaining the high biodiversity values of the region. Traditional owners today have custodial obligations to maintain land and sea resources for the protection of biodiversity.

A Lot on Plan Search for Cultural Heritage was conducted for each lot constituting the reserve. All three reports found no Aboriginal cultural heritage site points recorded. However, several First Nations stone tools were found in 2015 along the powerline track. These artifacts were placed off the track close by to where they were found (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Stone tools and fragments found in Brannocks Environment Reserve in 2015 near powerline track. Artefacts were placed away from the track to safeguard them from future disturbance.

2.2.2. Recent History

The north section of the reserve was used for its forestry and surface mining potential. The last known logging activities occurred during the 1940s, with the last cut tree during the 1950s (J. Birbeck, personal communication, 6 June 2025). Timber harvesting operations removed most of the large Eucalypts over 30-40 years in age, impacting hollow-dependent fauna species who depend on old-growth hollow-bearing trees. A privately-owned quarry for surface mining operations was operational during the early 1980s. This operation developed an extensive track network throughout the north section of the reserve, leading to weed intrusions and erosion issues due to poor drainage practices. The tracks also provided opportunities for illegal and recreational off-road motorbikes to use the site during weekends. Satellite imagery taken in 1981 shows the clearing impact of the quarry and motorbike trails (Figure 6).

The quarry permanently modified features of the reserve by introducing several man-made pools (of which two remain and are used by native fauna), by creating erosion-prone escarpments where stones were extracted (Figure 4), and compacted flattened areas with limited soil surface for native woody flora to grow on (Figure 5).

Preserving nature, continuing the legacy of Brannock

The former director of Planning at Ipswich City Council, John Brannock saved the area from being completely cleared when he acquired it. His family used it for camping and to unwind in nature. But he had a vision of preserving this reserve in perpetuity because he saw the immense potential for the site to play an important part of a biodiversity corridor from the coast to the hinterland. He owned it until an agreement with Caloundra City Council was made to preserve the area as a reserve, which was named after him.

(J. Birbeck, personal communication, 6 June 2025)

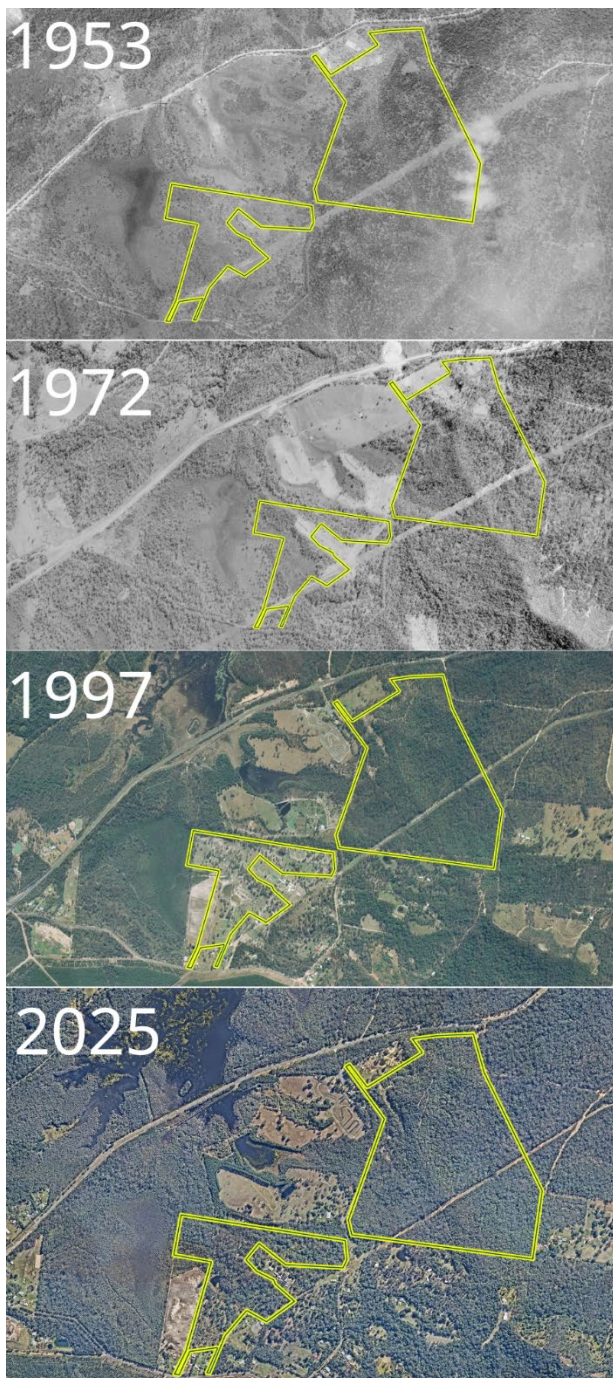


Figure 4: Aerial imagery showing land use history (Department of Environment, Science, and Innovation, Queensland, 2013).

The south section of the reserve (25RP208108) was used for ostrich farming, however, the farm owner conducted illegal vegetation clearing and excavation into a dam. The environmental impact of this activity can be seen in the satellite imagery in Figure 5 taken in 1997. Caloundra City Council (1912-2008) prosecuted those

illegal operations under the *Environment Protection Act 1994* (QLD). The prosecution was successful, and this case was one of the first *Environment Protection* cases won in Queensland.



Figure 5: Observable impact of quarrying activities on the exposed rock face of the hill, showing altered structure and vegetation regrowth.



Figure 6: Trees growing on compacted shallow soils left by the quarry develop limited root systems, making them highly vulnerable to uprooting.

Barung Landcare Association Inc. and Sunshine Coast Council agreed on a commercial lease on Forestry Rd for an area adjacent to the reserve in 2011, where they would establish a plant nursery. They repurposed the shed-like buildings that are remnants of the ostrich farming business into offices (C. Burton, personal communication, September 5, 2025). In 2012, Council agreed to permit Barung Landcare Association Inc. to access water from the dam located in the south section of the reserve (Figure 7). The Water Access and Consumption licence is reviewed by council annually. The Association was responsible for removing built up silt on the dam floor in 2015.



Figure 7: Solar-powered pump station and a single suction line managed by Barung Landcare Association next to the dam in the south section of Brannocks Environment Reserve.

After discovering a deceased sugar glider caught on a barbed wire fence bordering the reserve, a fauna friendly fence was installed subsequently, complying with the design recommendations from council's Landscape Infrastructure Manual for Fences and gates (Sunshine Coast Council, 2025). The fence design considers wildlife movement by allowing fauna to move through, across and over in both directions around the fence (Figure 8).



Figure 8: Fauna friendly fence installed at Brannocks Environment Reserve.

Management actions

- Review the annual Water Access and Consumption licence.

3. Bioregional and Landscape Context

For the Brannocks Environment Reserve to be recognised as a Nature Refuge under the National Reserve System (NRS), the reserve needs to meet inclusion criteria. As a first step towards this, this management plan provides information how the reserve aligns with IBRA-defined bioregion and how the reserve contributes to criteria of national value (e.g., ecological value and alignment with the CAR principles).

3.1. IBRA

Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) is endorsed by all levels of government as a key tool for identifying land for conservation. Australia's landscapes have been classified into 89 large geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation and species information.

Brannocks Environment Reserve is within the SEQ bioregion (no. 12) and the Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands subregion (SEQ02). The SEQ bioregion has a total area of 7,804,921 hectares, of which 14.8% is protected, and the SEQ02 subregion has a total area of 351,123 hectares, of which 17.2% is protected (**Appendix 1c**).

3.2. CAR principles

The NRS is underpinned by a scientific framework, which aims to develop a 'comprehensive, adequate and representative' system of protected areas (CAR). Here is how Brannocks Environment Reserve meets each of those scientific criteria:

Comprehensive: There are six Regional Ecosystems (REs) occurring within the reserve that are included in the SEQ bioregion and Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands subregion (**Appendix 1d**).

Adequate: the reserve covers 91.96 hectares, of which 55.28 hectares is remnant vegetation (60.1%) that is mostly in 'very good' to 'excellent' condition, as well as 7.06 hectares of high-value regrowth (7.7%). Less than 40% of the vegetation is non-remnant (36.71 ha).

The reserve forms part of a semi-continuous vegetated corridor that spans from Dularcha National Park in the northwest, Mooloolah River National Park in the east and Racemosa Environment Reserve in the south—providing ecological linkages between numerous protected areas and state forests (**Appendix 1a**).

Representative: The reserve encompasses a range of vegetation types that vary in composition and structure according to the different topographical and geological features of the property. Vegetation communities comprise a mixture of dry open forest and wet sclerophyll forest on undulating hills with gallery rainforest on sandstone-derived alluvium.

3.3. Local Planning Context

The SCC's Environment Reserve Network Management Plan defines council's Environmental Reserve Estate. Reserves within the Environment Reserve Network are divided into three open space categories and five broad open space categories and three level categories according to the surrounding population area that they serve. Brannocks Environment Reserve is categorised as a bushland reserve at district level. Bushland reserves have the following characteristics:

- Areas of degraded habitat (cleared and non-remnant vegetation) that require rehabilitation to consolidate the reserve and build landscape connectivity.
- Areas of remnant vegetation and may provide habitat for rare and threatened species or locally significant species.

- Are more resilient to external impacts and may support various sustainable nature-based activities.
- Access is unsupervised and facilitated and managed through signage, reserve landscape design and purpose-built infrastructure.

Bushland reserves have high conservation and biodiversity values, and the overarching aim of Bushland reserves is to ensure that the significant ecological values are protected and enhanced (Sunshine Coast Council(a), 2017). To achieve this aim, Bushland reserves have their own reserve management plan that is reviewed every 10 years (Sunshine Coast Council(b), 2017).

One of the purposes of reserve management plans is to provide objectives specific to a reserve and guide management actions. Management actions are delivered on a site-by-site basis. Essential collaborations across council groups and teams, including (but not limited to): Community Catchment and Partnerships; Coastal, Lakes and Wetlands; Responses Services; Project Delivery; and Environment & Sustainability Policy, are

required to develop and deliver appropriate maintenance service levels. The management plan provides sufficient contextual information and information on past management actions that inform future management actions required in the reserve to achieve specific outcomes.

The Service Level Score Matrix defines the reserve scores, which guide annual service requirements and the allocation of management resources (e.g., labour days for weed control, inspection schedule, slashing, etc.) (Sunshine Coast Council(b), 2017). The reserve scores include the biodiversity score (BioRank) recreational score (RecRank), and an educational score, which are determined by a range of biodiversity and recreational factors.

Brannocks Environment Reserve has the highest biodiversity rank, B1, and the highest recreational rank, R1 (district), but it does not have an educational score. The BioRank of the reserve guides the service level required, both for planning and maintenance services (Table 1). Based on the service level for this reserve, several planning and management actions are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Frequency and status of service levels for the planning and maintenance of Brannocks Environment Reserve.

Planning services	Frequency	Status
Management Plan (this document)	10 yr	completed in 2026
Bushland Operational Assessment (BOA)	10 yr	completed in 2017, 2018 and 2023
Flora Assessment	10 yr	completed in 2009, 2018, and 2025
Fauna Assessment	10 yr	completed in 2015 and 2018
Fire Management Plan (FMP)	10 yr	completed in 2024
Regeneration Works Plan (RWP)	10 yr	completed in 2017, 2018 and 2023
Maintenance services	Frequency	Informed by
Weed management	Monthly	RWP and BOA
Prescribed burning	As required	FMP
Fire trail management drainage and sediment and erosion control	As required	FMP and RWP
Fire trail slashing	As required	FMP
Fuel reduced zones vegetation management	As required	FMP
Tree management	Annual	site inspections
Urgent & hazardous matter arising	24-48hrs	site inspections or reporting from CRMs
Access gate, signage, and fencing	As required	N/A

4. Reserve Values

4.1. Ecological Values

The ecological values of the reserve have been documented with:

- Flora assessments (Thomas, 2009; Willis & Vaughan, 2018; Bowerman, 2025);
- Vegetation condition assessment, such as Bushland Operation Assessments (South East Land Repair, 2017; South East Land Repair, 2018; Barung Landcares, 2023), management zones and management considerations (Barung Landcares, 2023a; Barung Landcares, 2023b)
- Regeneration Works Plans (Oliver, 2018; Oliver, 2017);
- Fauna survey and habitat assessment mammals and reptiles (McVerry, et al., 2015; McVerry, et al., 2018);
- Frog survey and habitat assessment (Meyer, 2015).

All Fauna data is protected and available publicly in Council's Fauna Records Information DAtabase ([FRIDA](#)).

4.1.1. Vegetation Communities

The reserve constitutes part of a statewide biodiversity corridor by connecting the surrounding bushland areas of Ewen Maddock Dam to Dularcha National Park. Flora

assessments of the reserve mapped the extent of vegetation communities that form Regional Ecosystems (REs), threatened ecological communities and regulated vegetation. The state-wide certified Regulated Vegetation Management Maps (RVMM), shown in **Appendix 1d-f**, do not currently align with the property-scale mapping information from the flora assessments. A Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) application can be submitted under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) to update the RVMM. This application would involve changes for REs and regulated vegetation. Six REs were detected in the reserve, described in Table 2. The RE 12.9-10.4a is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas and covers almost 20% of the reserve.

Management actions

- Natural recruitment is limited by weed infestations, especially in disturbed areas. Ongoing maintenance is recommended in non-remnant and high-value regrowth areas.
- Undertake a BOA every ten years to determine changes in vegetation condition and to measure success of restoration works.
- Apply to correct the property map of assessable vegetation (PMAV)

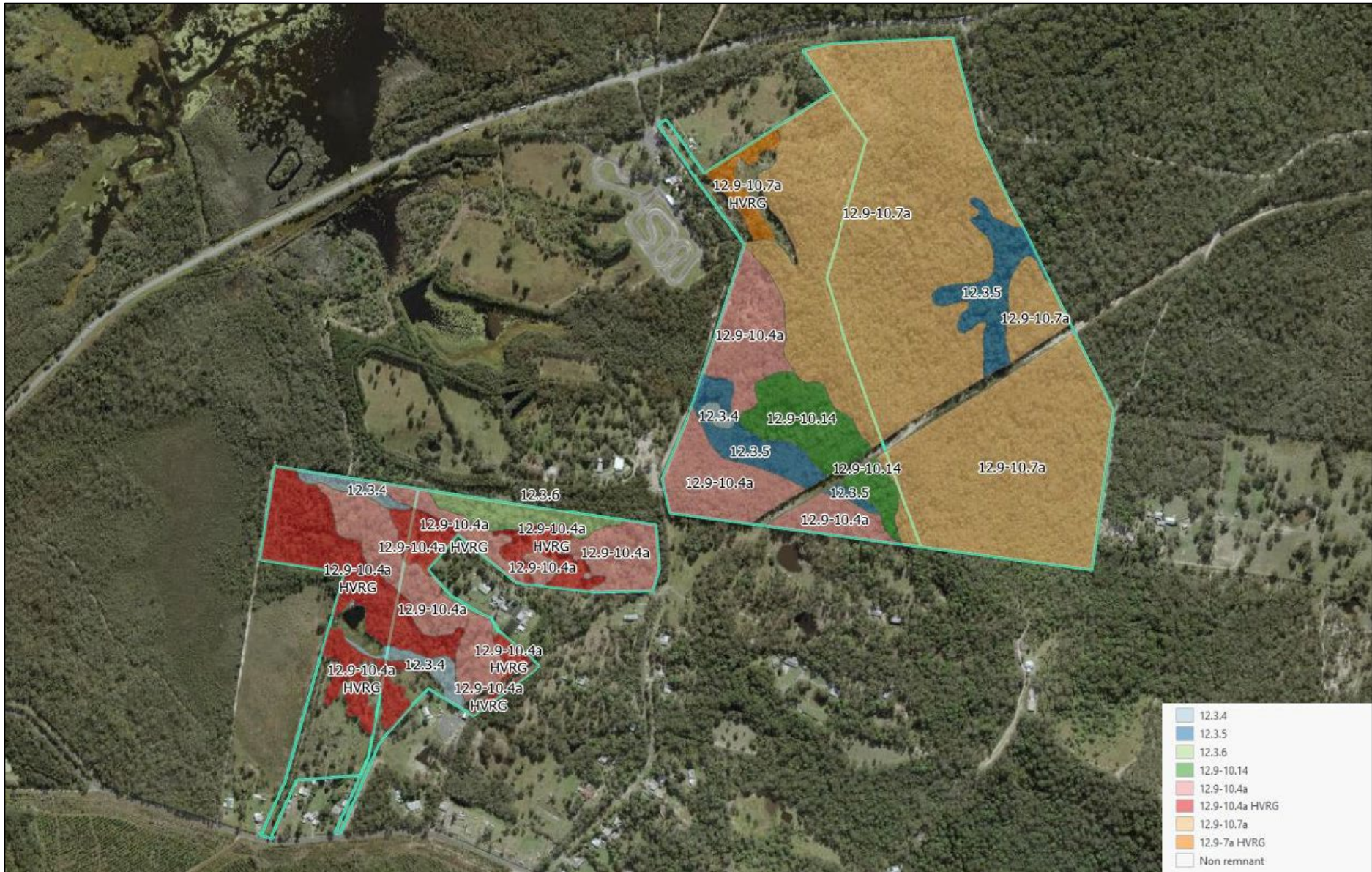


Figure 9: Extent of Regional Ecosystems of Brannocks Environment Reserve that was field-verified December 2025 (Bowerman, 2025).

Table 2: Details on field-verified Regional Ecosystems (REs) at Brannocks Environment Reserve.

REs	Status VMA*		Description	Distribution in the reserve
	VM** Class	BD*** Status		
12.3.4	OC	OC	The community is comprised of an open forest of swamp paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) and swamp mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>) with occasional swamp box (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>) and pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>). The shrub stratum is sparsely comprised of swamp banksia (<i>Banksia robur</i>), baeckea (<i>Sannantha bidwillii</i>), snow-in summer (<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>), and prickly tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>). The ground stratum is densely comprised of heron bristle rush (<i>Chorizandra cymbaria</i>), coral ferns (<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i> , <i>G. mendellii</i> and <i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>), sword grass (<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>), bungwall fern (<i>Telmatoblechnum indicum</i>), twigrush (<i>Machaerina teretifolia</i>) and black bog-sedge (<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>).	Open forest occurs fringing lower drainages lines on creek flats of the reserve. Canopy height: >11.9 m Canopy cover: >29.5 % Remnant: area: 1.49 ha
12.3.5	LC	NC	The eastern community was dominated swamp paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>), piccabeen palm (<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>), red mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>), swamp box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>), turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>) tallow wood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>) and pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>). Subcanopy was comprised of blue lillypilly (<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>), white hazelwood (<i>Symplocos stawellii</i>), baeckea (<i>Sannantha bidwillii</i>), grey myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>) and yellow pear fruit (<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i>). The shrub stratum included bolwara (<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>) and palm lily (<i>Cordyline rubra</i>). The ground stratum included Scleria (<i>Scleria sphacelata</i>), sword sedge (<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>) and gristle fern (<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>). The western community was dominated by swamp paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) with subdominant scribbly gum (<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>), and blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>), swamp box (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>), cabbage palm (<i>Livistona australis</i>), piccabeen palm (<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>), and cheese trees (<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i> & <i>G. ferdinandi</i>). Subcanopy included blue tongue (<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>), muttonwood (<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>), white hazelwood (<i>Symplocos stawellii</i>), and yellow pear fruit (<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i>) and blue lillypilly (<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>). The ground stratum included sword sedge (<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>), carex (<i>Carex maculata</i>), mat rush (<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>), graceful grass (<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>) and blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>).	Open forest occurs fringing the creek flats on alluvial deposits. Canopy height: >13.4 m Canopy cover: >40 % Remnant area: 4.79 ha Variation in species composition was observed across the eastern and western occurrences, with the eastern landform facilitating a mesic species assemblage and the western a sclerophyll assemblage.
12.3.6	LC	NC	The canopy was comprised of swamp paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>), blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>), swamp box (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>), pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>) with occasional cabbage palm (<i>Livistona australis</i>), cheese tree (<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>), and corkwood (<i>Melicope elleryana</i>). Midstratum was comprised of sandpaper fig (<i>Ficus coronata</i>), muttonwood (<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>), blue tongue (<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>). The ground stratum included blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), graceful grass (<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>), broad leaf paspalum (<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>), carex (<i>Carex maculata</i>), matamata (<i>Rhynchospora corymbosa</i>), and occasional bungwall fern (<i>Telmatoblechnum indicum</i>).	Open forest occurs on creek flats. Canopy height: >12.6 m Canopy cover: >27.5 % Remnant area: 1.61 ha

12.9-10.4a	LC	NC	The canopy was dominated by scribbly gum (<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>) with brown bloodwood (<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>), Queensland white stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>), turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>), pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>). The understory is comprised of Maiden's wattle (<i>Acacia maidenii</i>), red ash (<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>), cheese tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>), Bankisa (<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i> & <i>B. spinulosa</i>), Geebung (<i>Persoonia virgata</i> & <i>P. cornifolia</i>), tea-trees (<i>Aggregiflorum speciosum</i> & <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>), and wallum grevillea (<i>Grevillea leiophylla</i>) with patches of black sheaoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>). Ground stratum is comprised of blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), sword sedges (<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> & <i>Gahnia spp.</i>), various lomandra (<i>Lomandra spp.</i>), and wiry panics (<i>Entolasia marginata</i> & <i>E. stricta</i>).	Open woodland occurs on low gently undulating sandstone hills. Canopy height: >14.7 m Canopy cover: >36.0 % Total area: 18.68 ha Remnant area: 8.96 ha High-value regrowth area: 9.72 ha
12.9-10.7a	OC	OC	The canopy was dominated grey ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>), brown bloodwood (<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>), blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>), brushbox (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>), pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>), white mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>), Queensland white stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>), red mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>) with occasional turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>), scribbly gum (<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>) and swamp paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) on lower slopes. The understory is comprised of various wattle (<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> , <i>A. disparrima</i> , <i>A. concurrens</i> , <i>A. leiocalyx</i>), black sheaoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>), dogwood (<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>), geebung (<i>Persoonia cornifolia</i>). The ground stratum is comprised of sword sedges (<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> & <i>Gahnia aspera</i>), blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), various lomandra (<i>Lomandra spp.</i>), wiry panics (<i>Entolasia stricta</i>), Kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>), flax lilly (<i>Dianella longifolia</i> & <i>D. rara</i>), hairy panic (<i>Panicum effusum</i>) and grass tree (<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>) with patches of soft bracken (<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>).	Grassy open forest occurs along the sandstone ridge line, upper slopes and eastern foothills. Canopy height: > 17.5 m Canopy cover: > 29 % Total area: 46.04 ha Remnant area: 44.97 ha High-value regrowth area: 1.07 ha
12.9-10.14	LC	NC	The canopy was dominated by black butt (<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>) with subdominant brown bloodwood (<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>), scribbly gum (<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>), turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>), red mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>), pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>) and brush box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>). The understory is comprised of wattle (<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> & <i>A. disparrima</i>), red ash (<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>), cheese tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>), black sheaoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>), cork wood (<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>), geebung (<i>Persoonia virgata</i> & <i>P. cornifolia</i>), crinkle bush (<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>), banksia (<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>) and blue tongue (<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>). Ground stratum includes blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), sword sedges (<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>), koala fern (<i>Caustis blakei</i>), Kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>) and wiry panics (<i>Entolasia marginata</i> & <i>E. stricta</i>).	Tall open forest occurs on the protected western aspect of the main sandstone ridge line over a series of gently undulating spurs and gullies. Canopy height: > 23.1 m Canopy cover: > 34 % Remnant area: 3.01 ha

*Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Queensland Government, 1999)

**Vegetation Management Class: LC = least concern, OC = of concern.

***Biodiversity Status is based on an assessment of the condition of remnant vegetation in addition to the criteria to determine the VM class; this status is used for a range of planning and management applications. NC = no concern at present.

The native vegetation, mapped as regulated vegetation, is comprised of remnant, high-value regrowth and non-remnant vegetation (Figure 10). Remnant vegetation covers most of the reserve (~80%) and may continue to expand as areas with high-value regrowth vegetation matures (Table 3).

High-value regrowth occurs for two REs, 12.9-10.7a and 12.9-10.4a, where anthropogenic development occurred in the reserve during the 1980s-1990s. An area of 1.07 ha of high-value regrowth for the threatened RE 12.9-10.7a is around the old sandstone quarry in the north section of the reserve. In the south section of the

reserve, scattered areas of high-value regrowth vegetation cover over 9.72 ha of RE 12.9-10.4a. In the next 10-15 years, isolated remnant trees and immature revegetation in these high-value regrowth areas will naturally regenerate, closing canopy gaps.

The area covered by non-remnant vegetation represents less than 10% of the reserve. Non-remnant areas consist of vehicle access tracks, powerline corridors, young revegetation, mown areas, dams and historically cleared areas either dominated by exotic grass or with immature regrowth.

Table 3: Extent of regulated vegetation in Brannocks Environment Reserve and hectare changes among categories.

Regulated vegetation	Category	State mapping (2021-2023)	Property-scale mapping (2025)	Hectare change
Remnant - woody vegetation community with $\geq 70\%$ of the undisturbed canopy height, $\geq 50\%$ of the undisturbed canopy cover and composed of species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed predominant canopy	B	54.99 ha	73.52 ha	↑ 18.62
High-value regrowth - older than 15 years	C	7.05 ha	10.79 ha	↑ 3.74
Non-remnant - cleared land, regrowth less than 15 years, or vegetation not regulated	X	29.28 ha	7.6 ha	↓ 21.68

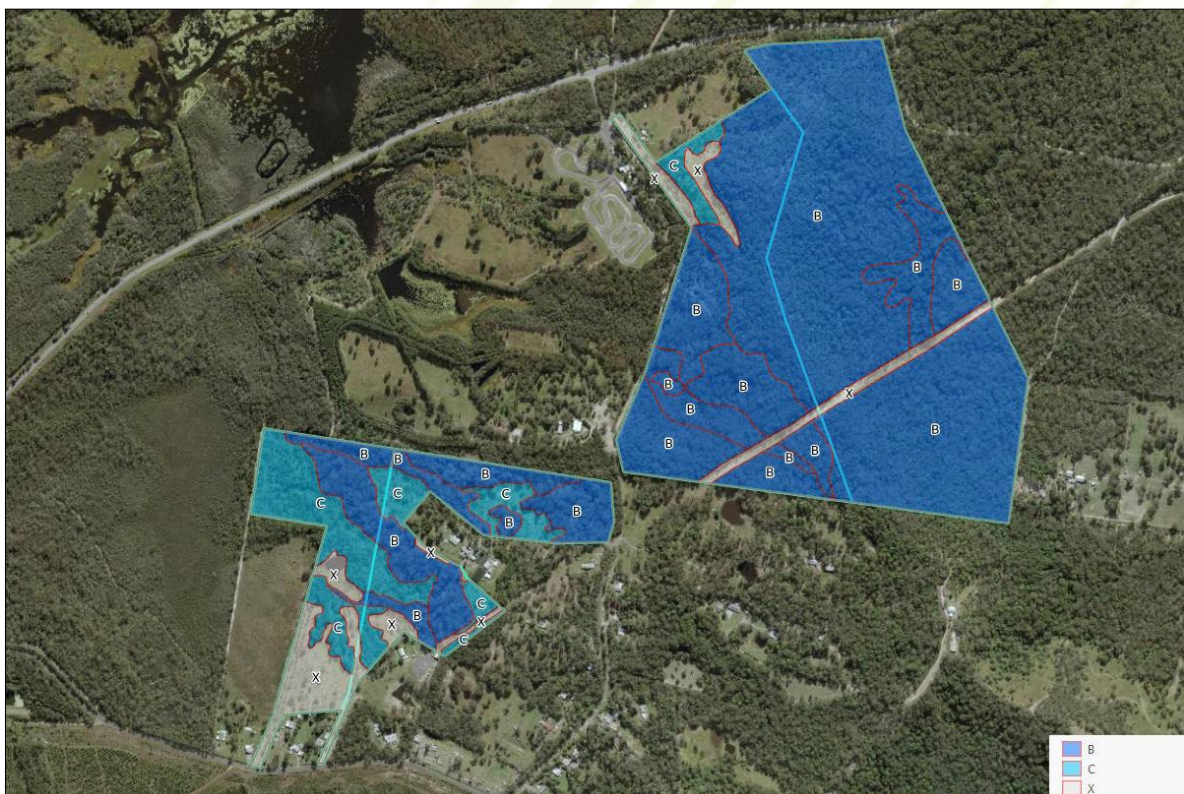


Figure 10: Extent of regulated vegetation in Brannocks Environment Reserve that was field verified December 2025 (Bowerman, 2025).

Council's Bushland Operational Assessment (BOA) is a best practice tool used to measure and monitor the condition of vegetation communities across the reserve and guide bush restoration activities. The most comprehensive BOA of the reserve can be summarised as follows (Figure 9):

- Most of the reserve, 83%, is 'good', 'very good' or 'excellent', with near completely intact remnant vegetation and minimal weed incursions.
- Approximately 10% of the reserve is 'moderate', 5% is classified as 'poor', and 2% is 'very poor'. These are the less resilient and structurally diverse areas of regrowth vegetation that suffer from a high degree of weed incursion.

The northeastern side of the reserve is both dry and wet sclerophyll. The area also contains gallery rainforest and is divided by a north-south ridgeline. Slash pines, lantana and exotic grasses pose the highest risk of invading areas of good bush due to past anthropogenic use and surrounding land use.

The south section of the reserve has large area of strong canopy and diverse ground covers with excellent recruitment and structure. The most southern part is, however, in 'moderate' condition due to past anthropogenic disturbance, resulting in mid-storey invasion of woody weeds (e.g., lantana and slash pines) and exotic grasses and vines infiltrating from the reserve's edges.



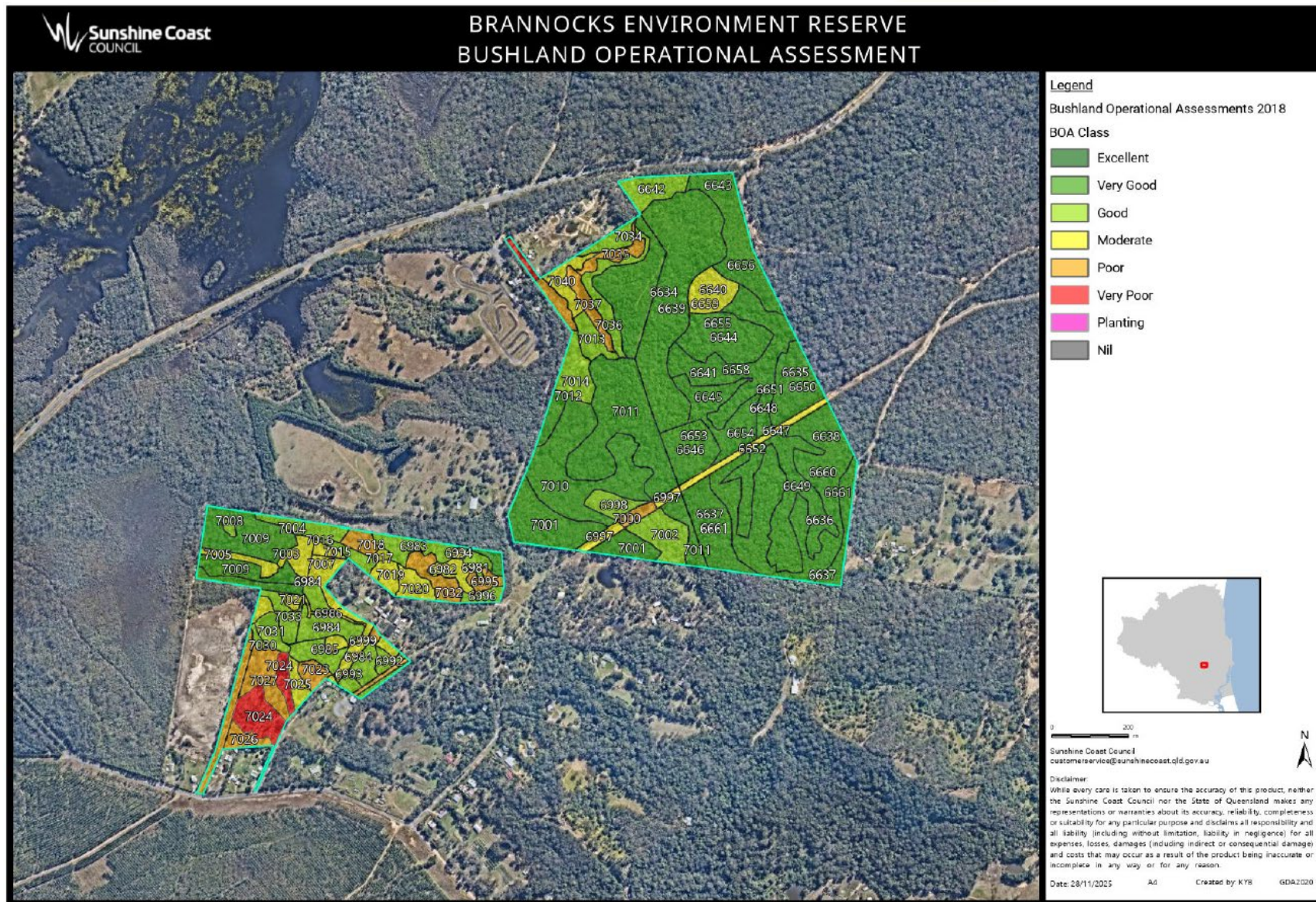


Figure 11: Bushland Operational Assessment of Brannocks Environment Reserve conducted in 2018. The areas with the BOA class “poor” and “very poor” coincide with past anthropogenic development (e.g., quarry activities 1980s and ostrich farming in the 1990s).

One of the twenty threatened ecological community in QLD is found in the reserve (Figure 11). The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and Southeast Queensland is present as 3 REs (12.3.4, 12.3.5 and 12.3.6) and occurs across 7.90 ha of the reserve, in both north and south sections. This threatened ecological community was listed as

‘endangered’ in 2021 with a Conservation Advice under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC). Water-dependent fauna species strongly associate with this community and include threatened Wallum frogs and Australia’s only true fishing bat, large-footed myotis (*Myotis Macropus*) (DAWE, 2021).

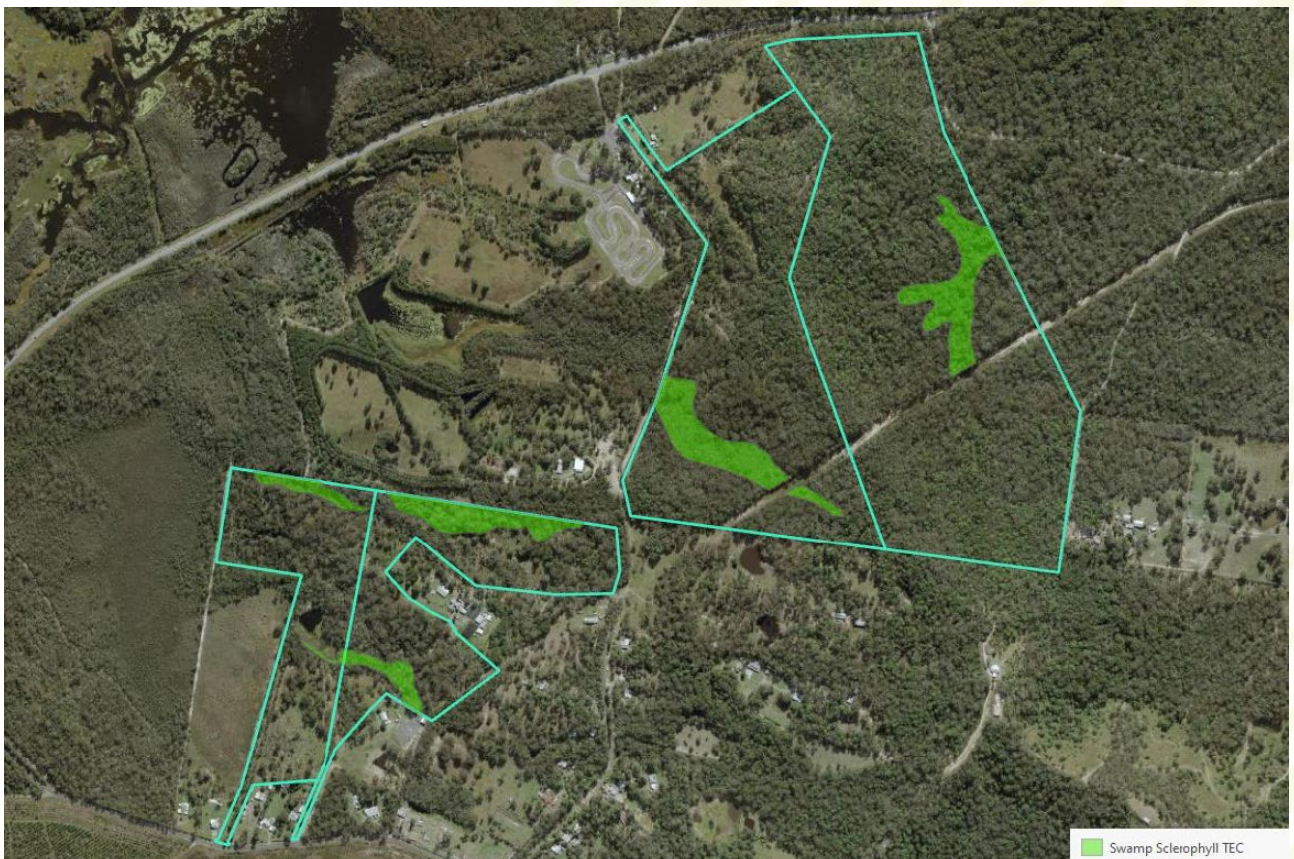


Figure 12: Extent of threatened ecological vegetation community observed in Brannocks Environment Reserve (Bowerman, 2025).

4.1.2. Native Flora

In the reserve, 321 native plant species occur. A comprehensive inventory is provided in **Appendix 2**. Five species observed in the reserve are listed as 'Significant Flora Species' within the Sunshine Coast Biodiversity Strategy 2010-2020 and one species with conservation significance was found in the reserve (native guava) (Table 4).

Most native plant species in the reserve are listed as 'least concern' under the Queensland Government's *Nature Conservation Act (NCA) 1992* (Queensland Government, 1992). Few significant flora species were detected during flora assessments in 2009 (Thomas, 2009) 2018 (Willis & Vaughan, 2018) and in 2025 (Bowerman, 2025), however, three other NCA and EPBC listed species could potentially occur in the reserve as they occur within a 2km buffer of the reserve and there is suitable habitat for those species to occur in the reserve (Table 4).

The native guava (*Rhodomyrtus psidioides*), classified as 'critically endangered' under the EPBC and NCA, was observed at two locations in the reserve. They were present as clusters of coppice growth from old root stock. The species has been decimated by myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*) nationwide.

Very few natural occurrences of the native guava are known to flower and form viable seed, most remaining occurrences fruit where abiotic conditions (e.g., light and airflow) are less favourable for myrtle rust. The occurrence of native guava at Brannocks Environment Reserve represents once such occurrence where forest structure (e.g. light availability, air flow and decreased humidity) reduced the vigour of myrtle rust and facilitated the formation of fruit (Figure 13).

Remnant old-growth habitat trees with tree hollows and dead hollow-bearing trees were few and scattered in the open forest of the reserve, despite a history of logging, land clearing for development, and, more recently, a wildlife event in 2012. The low number of hollow-bearing trees is a result of historical timber harvesting operations in which most of the large Eucalypts over 30-40 years in age were removed. The last timber harvesting in the reserve occurred during the 1940s-1950s.

Management actions

- Additional flora surveys to target significant species that were identified in desktop analysis as potentially occurring in the reserve but were not found in the current survey.
- Monitor the health of native guava clusters.
- Address potential hazards of falling tree limbs on trails



Figure 13: Cluster of coppice growth (left), single fruit growing (right) (Bowerman, 2025).

Table 4: NCA and EPBC listed species and locally significant species that are found and that could be found at Brannocks Environment Reserve. Status: CR/CE - Critically endangered, E - Endangered, V - Vulnerable, NT - Near threatened, SL - Special least concern, LC - Least concern, blank - Not listed, Ex - Extinct.

Common name	Scientific name	Recorded on site	EPBC 1999	NCA 1992	Locally significant
Ledward's mosquito orchid	<i>Acianthus ledwardii</i>	No	Ex	SL	-
Mount Coolum she-oak	<i>Allocasuarina thalassoscopica</i>	No	E	E	Yes
Bunya	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Yes	-	LC	Yes
Large-leaved hop bush	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Yes	-	LC	Yes
Swamp stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i>	No	E	E	Yes
Brush muttonwood	<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Yes	-	-	Yes
Maiden's bush	<i>Sloanea australis</i>	Yes	-	-	Yes
Native guava	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Yes	CR	CE	Yes



4.1.3. Native Fauna

Of the 104 vertebrate species observed in this reserve, four are listed as 'vulnerable' under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *NCA 1992*, including a megabat species, a bird species and two frog species (Table 5).

Fauna surveys have found a comparatively moderate richness of species (Figure 10 and Figure 11) (Meyer, 2015; McVerry, et al., 2015; McVerry, et al., 2018):

- 47 birds,
- 1 monotreme,
- 9 marsupial mammals,
- 4 placental mammals,
- 18 microbats and 1 megabat,
- 17 reptiles, and
- 7 frogs.

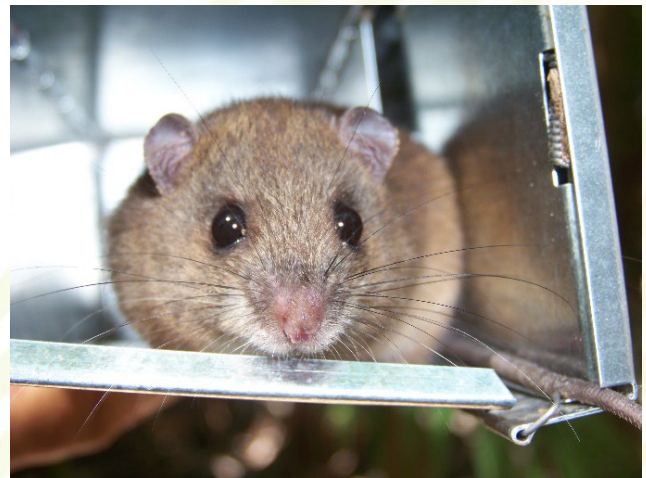


Figure 14: Yellow-faced whipsnake (*Demansia psammophis*) (left) and fawn-footed mosaic-tailed rat (*Melomys cervinipes*) (right) caught during fauna surveys.

Table 5: CREVNT-list species known to occur in Brannocks Environment Reserve and other threatened species that could be occurring in the reserve. Blank = not assessed, E = endangered, NT = near threatened, V = vulnerable.

Common name	Scientific name	Recorded on site	EPBC 1999	NCA 1992
tusked frog	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Yes	-	V
glossy black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Yes	V	V
wallum froglet	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Yes	-	V
white-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	No	V	V
powerful owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	No	-	V
southern greater glider	<i>Petauroides armillatus</i>	No	E	E
koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	No	E	V
grey-headed flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Yes	V	V
swamp crayfish	<i>Tenuibranchiurus glypticus</i>	No	-	E



Figure 15: Adult female Eastern Grey Kangaroo with joey at Brannocks Environment Reserve. Photo credit: Ella Sommerfeld from Barung Landcare.

Most of the reserve is classified as essential habitat for threatened fauna, like glossy black cockatoos (**Appendix 1g**). The reserve also has suitable landscape features, food trees and vegetation structure to support other conservation significant fauna species that were not detected during fauna assessments (McVerry, et al., 2015; McVerry, et al., 2018; Meyer, 2015). While powerful owls were not

detected in the reserve, there were confirmed records near the reserve (McVerry, et al., 2015). Similarly, 10 records of koalas were reported within 5km of the reserve. Despite the presence of suitable habitat (i.e., gallery rainforest) and conditions suitable for the detection of the giant barred frog, this species was not detected during surveys (Meyer, 2015).

The high microbat richness in the reserve may be attributed to the ability of these smaller mammals to utilise loose bark and splits in dead limbs as refugia as well as hollow-bearing trees (Treby, 2016). Microbat richness also reflects use of various feeding niches in a forest environment and are evidence of diverse vegetation structure. For example, the eastern false pipistrelle bat (*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*) feed mostly above the canopy, while the eastern forest bat (*Vespadelus pumilus*) feeds mostly below the canopy.

A comprehensive fauna inventory is provided in **Appendix 3**. National conservation advice and recovery plans for Commonwealth-listed threatened species have been developed for the species listed under the *EPBC Act 1999* (Table 6). The nationally recognised threatened grey-headed flying fox shares habitat with the wallum froglet, which is only recognised as threatened under Queensland's *NCA 1992*. Once conservation advice and national recovery plans are available for threatened species, responsible government agencies should act in accordance with the plan or advice.

Table 6: Conservation advice for threatened fauna species that have been found and that could be found at Brannocks Environment Reserve.

Species targeted	National documents	Conservation advice applicable to Brannocks Environment Reserve
<i>Calytorhynchus lathami lathami</i> (south-eastern glossy black cockatoo)	Conservation advice for <i>Calytorhynchus lathami lathami</i> (south-eastern glossy black cockatoo) (DCCEEW, 2022)	Distinctive feeding traces of the vulnerable glossy black cockatoo have also been identified within the reserve. Maintain or revegetate food trees to augment foraging habitat for south-eastern glossy black cockatoo (<i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.). Maintain and protect old growth hollow-bearing trees and stags (dead tree) from fire so they can be used by south-eastern glossy black cockatoo for breeding.
<i>Crinia tinnula</i> (wallum froglet)	National recovery plan for the wallum sedgefrog and other wallum-dependent frog species (Meyer, et al., 2006)	Consolidate canopy cover and habitat connections (between gallery rainforest) between watercourses on the eastern side of the reserve for wet forest frog species. The RE 12.3.5 is mapped as 'essential habitat' for both the wallum rocketfrog (<i>Litoria freycineti</i>) and the wallum froglet (<i>Crinia tinnula</i>). Mitigate fire around essential habitat. Monitor potential presence of feral pigs (not detected in reserve). Monitor, in partnerships with organisations that deliver Find a Frog in February, the presence/absence of wallum froglet.
<i>Petauroides volans</i> (southern greater glider)	Conservation advice for <i>Petauroides volans</i> (greater glider (southern and central)) (DCCEEW, 2022)	Avoid hazard reduction burns in areas with hollow-bearing trees. Protect hollow-bearing trees from prescribed fire, post-fire salvage timber harvesting, clean-up operations. Retain hollow-bearing trees on roadside reserve and along the edge of tracks. As hollows are limiting, use nest boxes and artificial hollows that are suitable for the species. Monitor use of these structures to ensure they are being utilised, and revise designs or placement as required.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (koala)	National Recovery plan for the Koala: <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) (DAWE, 2022) Conservation advice for <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (Koala) (DAWE, 2022)	Maintain and protect essential Koala habitat. Monitor, in partnerships with research institutions (University of the Sunshine Coast), the presence/absence of koalas.

Species targeted	National documents	Conservation advice applicable to Brannocks Environment Reserve
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (grey-headed flying-fox)	National recovery plan for the grey-headed flying-fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (DAWE, 2021)	Monitor and spatially identify key foraging areas used by the species. Identify flying-fox roosting habitat and the establishment of roosts.

Management actions

- Additional fauna surveys to target significant species that were identified in desktop analysis as potentially occurring in the reserve but were not found in the current survey.
- Maintain food trees to augment foraging habitat for south-eastern glossy black cockatoo (*Allocasuarina* spp.), and a small portion of the RE 12.9-10.14 in the southwestern corner of the reserve, which is mapped as 'essential habitat' for *Allocasuarina emuina* (Mt Emu she-oak).
- Ensure management consideration layer includes mapping and protection of old growth hollow-bearing trees and stags (dead tree) to protect from fire so they can be used by south-eastern glossy black cockatoo for breeding and potentially southern greater gliders.
- As hollows are limiting, use nest boxes and artificial hollows that are suitable for the species. Monitor use of these structures to ensure they are being utilised, and revise designs or placement as required.
- Consolidate canopy cover and habitat connections (between gallery rainforest) between watercourses on the eastern side of the reserve for wet forest frog species. The RE 12.3.5 is mapped as 'essential habitat' for both the wallum rocketfrog (*Litoria freycineti*) and the wallum froglet (*Crinia tinnula*).
- Monitor potential presence of feral pigs (not detected in reserve).
- Monitor, in partnerships with organisations that deliver Find a Frog in February, the presence/absence of wallum froglet.
- Monitor, in partnerships with research institutions (University of the Sunshine Coast), the presence/absence of koalas.
- Identify flying-fox roosting habitat and the establishment of roosts.

4.1.4. Habitats and connectivity

The Biodiversity Network Blueprint (Part C) of the Environment and Liveability Strategy defines the habitats of Brannocks Environment Reserve and their connectivity at a landscape scale (Sunshine Coast Council(a), 2017). Most of the reserve is categorised as primary core habitat and primary core connecting habitat. Protecting those habitats is a strategic priority for biodiversity conservation, which is guided by a landscape ecology approach that seeks to maintain and improve ecological functionality and connectivity at a landscape scale. Patches of connecting habitat surrounding core habitat also provide tenuous links to core habitat outside of the reserve in the broader landscape (**Appendix 1h**).

Under the Habitat Suitability Model developed by the QLD Department of Environment and Science, the core habitat of the reserve includes Koala core habitat and Koala priority area (Department of Environment and Science, 2020).

Most of the north section of the reserve is already defined as a core koala habitat area, whereas the south section of the reserve contains patches of core koala habitat areas. Most of the south section, however, has been defined as restoration areas suitable for koala core habitat. These designations afford the highest protection to large areas of core koala habitats in SEQ under the local and regional planning schemes.

It is not only the core habitat in the reserve that contribute to its biodiversity, but also the interfaces between remnant and non-remnant vegetation and the connectivity between vegetation communities of the reserve and of neighbouring properties that matters. These habitats and connectivity between habitats also provide good to very good habitat conditions for small, medium and large terrestrial mammals. For example, a resident population of eastern grey kangaroos composed of three to five individuals was

observed daily during survey work (McVerry, et al., 2018). Another example is the wallum froglet, which was recorded in a nearby connected watercourse (Meyer,2015) and later found in one of the man-made pools in the reserve. A small population of this species has been confirmed in the reserve (McVerry, et al., 2018). The drainage watercourses and man-made pools provide suitable breeding grounds for habitat generalists, such as the vulnerable tusked frog, but also habitat specialists, like the wallum froglet.

The low abundance of hollow-bearing trees identified throughout the reserve indicate that the habitat condition for arboreal mammals is moderate (McVerry, et al., 2015). Habitat supplementation efforts through the installation and ongoing monitoring of nest boxes is recommended since the diversity and abundance of arboreal mammals detected during surveys was lower than expected given the reserve size, habitat condition, and landscape connectivity to suitable habitats (McVerry, et al., 2018). The variety and structural diversity of vegetation communities in the reserve provide a wide range of foraging habitat, as evidenced by the microbat species richness detected in the reserve (McVerry, et al., 2015). However, roost availability may be a limiting factor as evidenced by the general lack of old-growth, hollow-bearing trees in the reserve (Figure 12).



Figure 16: Fallen trees after storm events, some of which are habitat trees with tree hollows for mammals, birds and reptiles

The reserve is directly adjacent to a local Strategic Biodiversity Corridor and one regional corridor that connect the coast to the foothills through the coastal plain landscape (Sunshine Coast Council(a), 2017; GHD, 2020). Corridors improve ecological functionality and enable fauna movement (i.e., gene flow), under existing environmental conditions and future climate conditions. However, these corridors are intersected by the Bruce Highway and, more closely to the reserve, the Steve Irwin Way. A spatial analysis of wildlife roadkill was commissioned by Council and has shown that the Steve Irwin Way is one of the top wildlife roadkill hotspots in the Sunshine Coast (Ecosure, 2016).

Following this study's recommendation, Council did a geospatial model for fauna movement across the landscape based on observations from a range of sources spanning from 2003 to 2019 (GHD, 2020). See Figure 13 for the modelled movement for five faunal groups, including small ground mammals, koalas, glides, possums, and macropods, around Brannocks Environment Reserve. The reserve is strategically providing a safe area for wildlife to move north-south/south-north and west-east/east-west, which is demonstrated by the higher density paths.

Fauna crossing infrastructure built over the Steve Irwin way is recommended, based on evidence from the SCC fauna movement modelling, landscape connectivity features and the planned Beerwah East SEQ Development Area (Figure 1). This will reconnect the landscape, improve ecological function and enable fauna movement, gene flow and species migration, and is supported by local stakeholders (Daleboudt, 2023).

The fauna crossing infrastructure should include a wildlife vegetated land bridge (i.e., overpass) combined with rope ladders, glider poles, culverts, and exclusion fencing (GHD, 2020). The best strategic location for the fauna crossing infrastructure is over the Steve Irwin

Way, connecting Brannocks Environment Reserve and Beerwah State Forest (shown as an icon in Figure 13). See **Appendix 6** for design details and species requirements.

Management actions

- Maintain connectivity by limiting fire impacts between watercourses to encourage frog dispersal across the landscape.
- Mow all existing open slashed areas, except forest edges, by keeping blades high above ground and by balancing the frequency to allow grasses to flower and seed, providing food for small mammals, birds and moths as well as habitat for grey kangaroos.
- Ensure management consideration layer includes mapping and protection of existing hollow-bearing trees, including mitigating fire impacts on those trees, for greater gliders and black cockatoos.
- Supplement the lack of hollows with nest boxes and a monitoring plan.
- Plan the funding (e.g., Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program) and the development of a wildlife bridge along with other fauna crossing infrastructure in collaboration with the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation and Department of Transport and Main Roads.

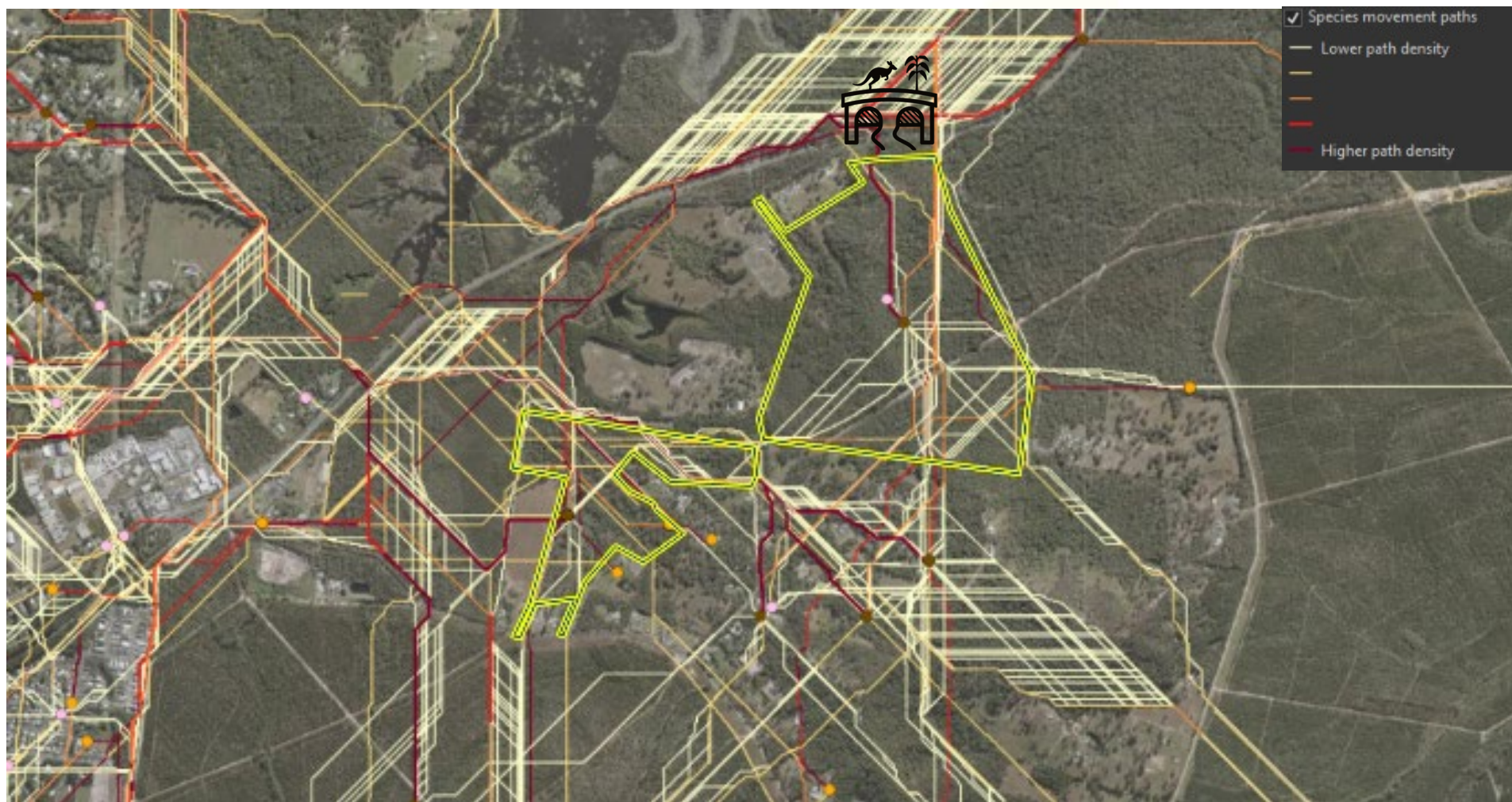


Figure 17: Fauna movement model (2019) by Sunshine Coast Council. Colour-coded lines represent species movement paths and their densities. Dots are field verified fauna observations for gliders (brown), possums (pink) and macropods (orange). The icon shows the suggested location for fauna crossing infrastructure.

4.2. Cultural and Social Values

4.2.1. Indigenous

The reserve is located within the native title determined traditional country of the Kabi Kabi Peoples. Determination recognises a range of rights including the maintenance of “sites, objects, places and areas of significance to the native title holders under their traditional laws and customs and protect by lawful means those sites, objects, places and areas from physical harm or desecration”. The reserve is under freehold land tenure and is, therefore, subject to the non-exclusive native title rights of the Kabi Kabi Peoples, including the right to hunt, fish, participate in ceremonies and be buried on the land.

All significant Aboriginal cultural heritage in Queensland is protected (Queensland Government, 2004). Any person carrying out an activity must take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The cultural heritage desktop searches (DATSIMA) did not find Aboriginal cultural heritage connected to Brannocks Environment Reserve; however, several stone artefacts (flakes or blades) were found in the reserve (Figure 3).

Management actions

- Consult Kabi Kabi Peoples prior to any works that may cause ground disturbance in a previously undisturbed area.
- Support council's Reconciliation Action Plan (Sunshine Coast Council, 2021) commitment to build relationships with the local indigenous community to further reconciliation and include participation at reserve events.

4.2.2. Community events

All Council reserves, including Brannocks Environment Reserve, are open to the community including council volunteer

programs. Local residents have the opportunity to submit a BushCare application to support the ecological restoration of the reserve ([get involved here](#)). The reserve also offers opportunities for citizen scientists to record flora and fauna observations, either personally or through the council program NatureWatch Sunshine Coast, which monitors the environment in council reserves ([get involved here](#)).

For the 9th Kids in Action event in 2019 hosted by the Sunshine Coast Council, more than 300 students from 26 different schools gathered at Brannocks Environment Reserve. The theme “Connect to Country: Celebrating nature’s icons” was commemorated with an extraordinary joint Welcome to Country delivered by a Kabi Kabi peoples Lyndon Davis as well as a Jinibara Elder, Uncle Noel Blair (Figure 14).

Students connect to country for environmental learning



Figure 18: Top picture is a clip from the Coolum Advertiser May 16 - May 22, 2019, edition 47, reporting on Kids In Action event. Bottom picture shows Brianna Asher demonstrating First Nations weaving to kids. Photo by Alan Hughes.

4.2.3. Recreation

This reserve holds the highest recreational rank (R1, district) due to existing informal trail networks and future opportunities associated with future urban development of Beerwah East. The natural values of the reserve would be appealing for nature-based recreation.

The reserve is adjacent to several businesses and sports activities, such as the Big Kart Track, the Ferny Forest Mountain bike trails, the Leaky Teapot, and the camping grounds across the Big Kart Track. These locations are popular on weekends and during school holidays.

There are numerous disused vehicle tracks that can be used as walking trails, in addition to maintained walking trails. These walking trails provide a range of access opportunities from easy to more challenging. Some tracks have been kept open, allowing viewing of canopy birds (e.g., glossy black cockatoos). The north section of the reserve has numerous linked trails or loop trails. Closure of some vehicle tracks has been undertaken to minimise the spread of cane toads and weed incursions. Other tracks are being maintained for reserve maintenance vehicle access.

The suggested fauna crossing infrastructure on page 28 (Habitats and connectivity section) also has recreational value if co-locating pedestrian access across Steve Irwin Way was included in the design. This would also improve the recreational value in the region by connecting the reserve to the Ewen Maddock ornamental wetlands and existing popular trail network.

A landscape plan for this site is therefore scheduled and aligns within the service level requirement for a B1/RI reserve. The Landscape Plan is a design tool that describes a proposed trail network and future user function.



Management actions.

- Maintain trails so that the reserve can be visited.
- Prepare a landscape plan. Noting this is consistent with the service level of the reserve.

4.2.4. Research and Education

There are potential research and education opportunities associated with the reserve's ecological and cultural values. For example, microbat researchers could conduct acoustic surveys to positively identify at least 10 more bat species that are expected to occur in the reserve.

The program *Find a Frog in February* is a citizen science initiative facilitated by the Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee that raises awareness about frogs, their habitat needs, the threats they face and conservation actions. They conduct frog monitoring surveys along waterways for presence, signs of chytrid fungus, habitat condition, and local abundance.

Barung Landcare delivers “Workskills Traineeships” under the Queensland program “Skilling Queenslanders for Work”, providing trainees fundamental and practical knowledge on conservation and land management. The program coordinator from Barung and trainees frequently conduct walks within the reserve, focussing on flora identification and regional

ecosystem assessments (Figure 15). The reserve has been providing an immersive setting for education that is close to the Barung Landcare nursery.

From the Skilling Queenslanders for Work coordinator at Barung Landcare

“The Barung SQW programme is very fortunate to have direct access to Brannocks ER from our Landsborough Nursery and Depot. We frequently conduct walks with the trainees focusing on plant ID and ecosystem assessment. The topography and vegetation ranging from dry sandy slopes with small heathland sections, open eucalypt forest and freshwater wetlands provides a range of ecosystem types. The reserve also provides opportunity to see many species of birds and several mobs of Eastern Grey Kangaroos as well as other SEQ fauna.”

(R. Ulbrich, personal communication, 18 Nov 2025)

Management actions

- Support partnerships with a research institution and organisations interested in assessing the presence of species that are threatened or a measure of ecosystem health.



Figure 19: Skilling Queenslanders for Work trainees from 2023 exploring Brannocks Environment Reserve. Photo credit: Renee Ulbrich from Barung Landcare.

5. Management Issues

5.1. Invasive Flora and Fauna

5.1.1. Invasive Flora

Forty-nine non-native (i.e., exotic) species occur throughout the reserve. There are six species listed as 'restricted invasive' plants under Queensland's *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Business Queensland, 2022). The highest density of weeds occurs in and along areas of disturbance (e.g., trails, reserve edges, open spaces), with outbreaks of the following species:

- Lantana (*Lantana camara*) - representing up to 25% of weed coverage within an area, densely found along powerline, around drainage crossing across tracks, around man-made pools.
- South African pigeon grass (*Setaria sphacelata*) - dominating weed covering up to 100% in open area north of man-made pools.
- Paspalum (*Paspalum mandiocanum* and *P. urvillei*) - occurs along trails, eroded areas, and some watercourses.
- Slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*) - infestations in open area lacking canopy cover.

Weed populations that are a concern to the reserve's overall biodiversity values are mainly associated with trails and open spaces. Given the historical use of the land for exotic pine forestry, recruitment of pine wildlings (*Pinus* spp.) is an ongoing management issue with regrowth heavily dominated by exotic pine wildlings. The long-term weed management objectives for the reserve are to suppress weed species and encourage natural regeneration, which will help high-value regrowth vegetation areas. Areas with non-remnant vegetation (i.e., cleared areas), mapped as X in Figure 10 should be maintained as such through slashing to provide essential macropod foraging habitat.

All invasive plant species recorded from the flora surveys are listed in **appendix 4**.

Management actions

- Facilitate natural regeneration through monitoring and controlling weed growth as per Brannocks Environment Reserve Regeneration Works Plan (SELR, 2016).
- Target restricted invasive plants listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Queensland Government, 2016) .
- Coordinate weed management with adjoining landowners.
- Maintain cleared areas of non-remnant vegetation through slashing for macropod foraging habitat.

5.1.2. Invasive Fauna

Four introduced fauna species have been recorded within the reserve and three of those are listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Queensland Government, 2016) as 'restricted invasive' animals (**Appendix 5**). Roaming domestic dogs and feral cats are generalist predators that hunt a wide range of native fauna, including koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and long-nosed potoroos (*Potorous tridactylus*). The European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is also a known predator of the long-nosed potoroo.

Council manages dingo, roaming domestic dog and fox populations through its Healthy Places – Feral Animal Education and Control Team and has an endorsed feral animal prevention and control program that includes the reserve. The SCC Local Government Area Biosecurity Plan 2024 provides relevant management actions and monitoring for invasive animals (SCC, 2024).

Management actions

- Implement invasive animal prevention and control activities in line with RWP (SELR, 2016) and Sunshine Coast Council Local Government Area Biosecurity Plan.

5.2. Pathogens

No plant disease and pathogen, like myrtle rust and the exotic fungus *Austropuccinia psidii* or like brown root rot and *Phellinus noxiuwas*, detected during flora assessments in the reserve. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries provides information on the identification and management of plant diseases and pathogens (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2022).

Management actions

- Surveillance for the potential appearance of myrtle rust and brown root rot within the reserve.

5.3. Fire

An extensive wildfire event has occurred in October 2012 in the north section of the reserve potentially damaging critical frog habitat and the wallum froglet population (Figure 20). The unplanned fire (or burn) had a moderate intensity. Unplanned fires could pose a threat to gallery rainforest occupied by tusked frogs and potentially wallum froglets.

Prior to this recorded event, there was at least one other fire event that was not recorded in Council system but is evident from the burned eucalyptus trees in the north section of the reserve (Figure 21).

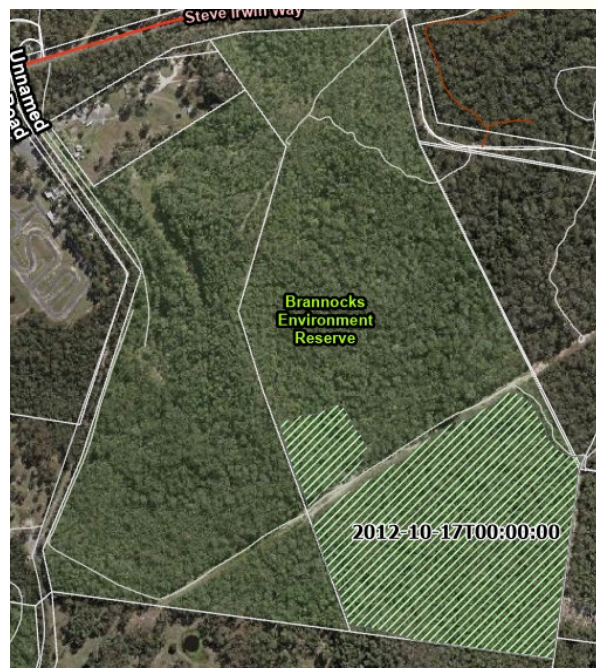


Figure 20: Hashed area represents the extent of the wildfire, which was categorised as 'high' with 90%+ of the vegetation burnt.



Figure 21: Fire-scarred trees are natural records that a fire event occurred in other area of Brannocks Environment Reserve prior to 2012.

During extended drought, management of fuel loads adjoining gallery forest within the reserve may help with the long-term preservation of critical frog habitat on site. Appropriate management of fire in areas of open forest may also be important for managing soil erosion in the south of the reserve, where the recent deposition of sediment along drainage lines may have resulted in the loss of breeding habitat for pond-breeding species. Minimising the loss of ground cover on hillslopes during fire may help reduce further loss/degradation of breeding habitat for pond-breeding frog species (Meyer, 2015). Vegetation maintenance through slashing and brush cutting at the reserve's gate, driveway edge, along the west fence, and in the north section of the reserve have been implemented.

In addition to burnt damage, fire can have rippling effects, impacting soil structure and fauna habitats. For example, the loss of vegetation cover from fire has left soils vulnerable to erosion. Infilling of areas, like in Figure 22, may account, in part, for the paucity of pond breeding frog species occurring on site.



Figure 22: Evidence of sediment deposition in the south of Brannocks Environment Reserve that may have been precipitated by fire.

A detailed Fire Management Plan (FMP) for the reserve was prepared in 2024 to provide guidance for asset protection and ecological processes. The FMP aims to 'address community safety and the maintenance of ecological values' in accordance with the

relevant state and local laws. The grass habitat has generally a burn frequency of 4-8 years, while the shrub habitat (i.e., understorey) has a burn frequency of 8-20 years. The FMP highlights the need for cooperation with neighbouring landowners to facilitate controlled burns in the north, east, and south sides of the reserve. No controlled burn has been delivered yet within the reserve, however, the north-east corner may be subject to a controlled burn by 2030.

Management actions

- Manage fire frequency and intensity in the fire adapted eucalypt dominated communities, whilst excluding fire from the rainforest communities.
- Continue to coordinate fire management with the Bushfire Management team in accordance with the FMP.
- Fire management of this reserve must consider the ecological requirements of significant flora and fauna, and the different vegetation communities present.
- Retain and protect from bushfire damage all remaining stag trees (dead trees) and all trees bearing hollows.
- Avoid too frequent fires that may affect regeneration of *Casuarina* / *Allocasuarina* species.
- Undertake patch burning to maintain a mosaic of vegetation communities of different age classes.
- Monitor burnt area frequently to control any regenerating weeds before they have an opportunity to colonise.
- Investigate opportunities for cultural burns with the Kabi Kabi Peoples.

5.4. Erosion

An assessment of site ecology and of stormwater draining improvements was conducted in the north section of the reserve in 2022 (Future-Plus Environmental, 2022). Erosion issues occurred within overland flow paths, where stormwater naturally takes its flow after rainfall. They generally occurred at

the bottom of the highest elevation point on the north section of the reserve, where water flows from a 20° slope.

Tracks and trails are susceptible to erosion where they are intersected by an overland flow path. Erosion on trails can create unsafe driving conditions, degrade aquatic ecosystems by raising sedimentation levels, and negatively impact nearby vegetation. For example, multiple sinkholes formed along the powerline tracks (Figure 23). Tracks and trails have been repaired and upgraded for stormwater draining. For instance, minor earthworks reformed open drains, and a piped crossing was replaced with a ford crossing.



Figure 23: Evidence of sinkholes that form after heavy rainfalls.

Management actions

- Regular erosion monitoring, especially following extreme wet weather conditions.
- Finding opportunities to manage costs associated with maintaining trail networks with recreational partnerships, vegetation offset projects, and community conservation partnerships.

5.5. Vegetation Clearing

As part of establishment and operational works, contractors have been engaged to carry out natural area management. Contractors have been applying bush

regeneration methods in disturbed areas to encourage the natural regeneration of native vegetation communities and natural recruitment, which is active across all strata of the reserve (McVerry, et al., 2015).

Most of the remnant native vegetation has been repeatedly and heavily logged. The open areas in the southern part of the reserve, which have historically been under agricultural use, were delineated by numerous fences and gate access points. The process of converting these areas to a reserve has seen the gradual removal of these internal fences and retention of posts for historical reference. The fence line removal process has also minimised the potential for wildlife injuries (Figure 24).

The boundary fences and gated access trail will require regular monitoring and maintenance. Appropriate service levels are assigned to the reserve to allow for the vehicle access trails to be maintained, whilst other trails have been downgraded to walking trails or closed completely.

Management actions

- Maintain clearing along fences line neighbouring private properties.
- Maintain clearing along tracks for fire management.



Figure 24: Vegetation clearing along fauna-friendly fence between the reserve and neighbouring private properties.

5.6. Visitor Use and Impact

There are numerous trails in the reserve, especially in the north section. While some trails were designed for walkers, most are maintained for fire and management access. To minimise negative impacts from off-road vehicle driving within the reserve, a locked access gate and fencing were installed at entrances (Figure 25).



Figure 25: Eroded vehicle tracks due to unlawful off-road vehicle use along powerline in the reserve.

There is a power line easement in roughly the centre of the north section of the reserve (Figure 26). It provides access to the reserve for vehicles and induces disturbance and erosion issues. Due to anthropogenic development in neighbouring properties, there are also issues of illegal rubbish dumping and the invasion of non-native flora species.



Figure 26: Power line and easement within the reserve.

Currently, the impact from visitor use is considered negligible, as vehicle use within the reserve is limited and contractor access is supervised and managed through permits. While public access is not currently promoted, this will be reviewed within the broader context of the Sunshine Coast's Environmental Reserves Network Management Plan and the recreation strategy. Visitors can still access the reserve on foot and signage has been installed at the north entrance of the reserve.



Figure 27: A locked gate, signage, and a boundary fence got completed in 2011.

There is evidence of intermittent trail bike use in the north section of the reserve, the main impacts of this unwanted recreational activity are noise pollution and track degradation. In addition to the trails in the north section of the reserve, there are trails specifically for mountain biking in the south section of the reserve.

The Big Kart Track adjacent to the reserve could contribute to noise pollution. While it mainly operates during the day and is unlikely to affect nocturnally active species such as arboreal mammals, it does offer night racing for special events. The Big Kart Track can compromise visitors' experience in the reserve.

Management actions

- Gate and fencing installed to control unlawful vehicle access.
- Installation of signs that identify the area as part of council's Environment Reserve network.
- Any visitor use must be informed by this Management Plan and consider cultural heritage and threatened species values and sensitivities.

5.7. Climate Change

Current research, not specific to the Sunshine Coast, indicates that climate change will threaten ecosystems through loss of flora and fauna, loss of habitat, proliferation of weed species, and increased wild bushfire risks. Stream processes may also be impacted by increased flood events.

The ELS recognises that climate change is a significant long-term threat to the area's biodiversity. Strategies such as protecting habitat, rehabilitating areas, enhancing wildlife corridors and reducing invasive species are suggested to help wildlife adapt to changing conditions and provide the potential to sequester carbon.

Appropriate management responses to extreme events – such as fires, extended droughts and cyclones – are required, with the reserve being particularly susceptible to wild bushfires with its steep terrain and a predominance of fire-adapted sclerophyllous vegetation. The maintenance of fire trails, access roads and dams are critical to providing a water source for fire management for the reserve.

Management actions

- Build fauna resilience through habitat connectivity and preservation of hollow-bearing trees.
- Build resilience to hydrological changes through protecting natural surface and groundwater flows.
- Encourage uptake of sustainable practices that reduce carbon emissions across the community (e.g. composting), and promote carbon capture (e.g., soil health improvements).
- Manage fire regimes to ensure a mosaic of age classes of important feed species, with a bias toward older age classes (which provide abundant food resources) and to protect mesic forest and associated water-dependent fauna.
- At a landscape-scale, identify, enhance and restore regional corridors that connect inland fauna populations with those along the Great Dividing Range and coast.
- Monitor threats from potential extraction from groundwater properties affecting the viability of groundwater dependent regional ecosystems and habitat with the reserve.

6. Management Actions

All the management actions noted throughout this Plan are compiled below, providing separable consolidated management implementation plan for the reserve. Each action is either focussed on managing an issue or an opportunity that would enhance one of the reserve's values (e.g., ecological, social).

Table 7: Management Implementation Plan to enhance the ecological, cultural and social values of Brannocks Environment Reserve. Council teams and branches include Natural Areas Operations (NA-Ops), Natural Areas Technical (NA-Tech), Wildlife Conservation (NA-WC), Fire Management Program (NA- FMP), Engagement, Planning and Wildlife (NA-EPW), Community Conservation (CCP-CC), Waterways and Catchment (CCP-WC), Recreation Trails (EER - Rec), Environment & Sustainability Policy branch (ESP), Property (LLM-P) and teams in Health Places (HP).

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO ENHANCE...	STATUS/FREQUENCY	TEAM	PRIORITY
2.2 Land Use History 2.2.2 Recent history			
Review the annual Water Access and Consumption licence	annual	LLM-P, NA-Ops	high (when required)
4.1 Ecological Values 4.1.1 Vegetation Communities			
Natural recruitment is limited by weed infestations, especially in disturbed areas. Ongoing maintenance is recommended.	monthly/annual	NA-Ops, CCP-CC	low
Undertake a BOA every ten years to determine changes in vegetation condition and to measure success of restoration works.	planned in 2033	NA-EPW	high
Apply to correct the property map of assessable vegetation (PMAV)	as required	NA-EPW	high (when required)
4.1 Ecological Values 4.1.2 Native Flora			
Additional flora surveys to target significant species that were identified in desktop analysis as potentially occurring in the reserve but were not found in the current survey.	not started	NA-EPW	low
Monitor the health of native guava clusters.	annual	NA-Ops	low
Address potential hazards of falling tree limbs on trails.	as required	NA-Ops	high (when required)
4.1 Ecological Values 4.1.3 Native Fauna			

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO ENHANCE...	STATUS/FREQUENCY	TEAM	PRIORITY
Additional fauna surveys to target significant species that were identified in desktop analysis as potentially occurring in the reserve but were not found in the current survey.	not started	NA-EPW	low
Maintain food trees to augment foraging habitat for south-eastern glossy black cockatoo (<i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.).	ongoing	NA-EPW, NA-Ops	high
Ensure management consideration layer includes mapping and protection of old growth hollow-bearing trees and stags (dead tree) to protect from fire so they can be used by south-eastern glossy black cockatoo for breeding and potentially southern greater gliders.	ongoing	NA-EPW, NA-FMP	high
As hollows are limiting, use nest boxes and artificial hollows that are suitable for the species. Monitor use of these structures to ensure they are being utilised, and revise designs or placement as required.	not started	NA-EPW, NA-WC	low
Consolidate canopy cover and habitat connections (between gallery rainforest) between watercourses on the eastern side of the reserve for wet forest frog species. The RE 12.3.5 is mapped as 'essential habitat' for both the wallum rocketfrog (<i>Litoria freycineti</i>) and the wallum froglet (<i>Crinia tinnula</i>).	ongoing	NA-Ops	low
Monitor potential presence of feral pigs (not detected in reserve).	not started	HP	low
Monitor, in partnerships with organisations that deliver Find a Frog in February, the presence/absence of wallum froglet.	not started	NA-WC	low
Monitor, in partnerships with research institutions (University of the Sunshine Coast), the presence/absence of koalas.	not started	NA-WC	low
Identify flying-fox roosting habitat and the establishment of roosts.	ongoing	NA-EPW	low
4.1 Ecological Values 4.1.4 Habitats and connectivity			
Maintain connectivity between watercourses beyond the reserve's boundaries to encourage frog dispersal across the landscape.	ongoing	ESP	medium
Mow all existing open slashed areas, except forest edges, by keeping blades high above ground and by balancing the frequency to allow grasses to flower and seed, providing food for small mammals, birds and moths as well as habitat for kangaroos.	ongoing	NA-Tech	medium
Ensure management consideration layer includes mapping and protection of existing hollow-bearing trees, including mitigating fire impacts on those trees, for greater gliders and black cockatoos.	ongoing	NA-FMP	high
Supplement the lack of hollows with nest boxes and a monitoring plan.	not started	NA-EPW	low

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO ENHANCE...	STATUS/FREQUENCY	TEAM	PRIORITY
Plan the funding (e.g., Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program) and the development of a wildlife bridge along with other fauna crossing infrastructure in collaboration with the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation and the Department of Transport and Main Roads.	not started	NA-EPW	high
4.2 Cultural and Social Values 4.2.1 Indigenous			
Consult Kabi Kabi Peoples prior to any works that may cause ground disturbance in a previously undisturbed area.	as required	NA-Ops	high (when required)
Support council's Reconciliation Action Plan (Sunshine Coast Council, 2021) commitment to build relationships with the local indigenous community to further reconciliation and include Welcome to Country at reserve events.	ongoing	NA-Ops, CCP-CC	medium
4.2 Cultural and Social Values 4.2.3 Recreation			
Maintain trails so that the reserve can be visited.	ongoing	EER-Rec	medium
Prepare a landscape plan. Noting this is consistent with the service level of the reserve.	Not started	NA-EPW	medium
4.2 Cultural and Social Values 4.2.4 Research and education			
Support partnerships with a research institution and organisations interested in assessing the presence of species that are threatened or a measure of ecosystem health.	As required	NA-EPW, CCP-CC	low

Table 8: Management Implementation Plan to address issues or threats to Brannocks Environment Reserve. Council teams and branches include Natural Areas Operations (NA-Ops), Natural Areas Technical (NA-Tech), Wildlife Conservation (NA-WC), Fire Management Program (NA- FMP), Engagement, Planning and Wildlife (NA-EPW), Community Conservation (CCP-CC), Waterways and Catchment (CCP-WC), Recreation Trails (EER - Rec), Environment & Sustainability Policy branch (ESP), and teams in Health Places (HP).

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO ADDRESS...	STATUS/FREQUENCY	TEAM	PRIORITY
5.1 Invasive Flora and Fauna 5.1.1 Invasive Flora			
Facilitate natural regeneration through monitoring and controlling weed growth as per Brannocks Environment Reserve Regeneration Works Plan (SELR, 2016).	monthly/annual	NA-Ops	low
Target restricted invasive plants listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (Queensland Government, 2016) .	monthly/annual	NA-Ops	medium

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO ADDRESS...	STATUS/FREQUENCY	TEAM	PRIORITY
Coordinate weed management with adjoining landowners.	as required	NA-Ops, CCP-CC	medium
Maintain cleared areas of non-remnant vegetation through slashing.	ongoing	NA-Ops	low
5.1 Invasive Flora and Fauna 5.1.2 Invasive Fauna			
Implement invasive animal prevention and control activities in line with RWP (SELR, 2016) and Sunshine Coast Council Local Government Area Biosecurity Plan 2017 - focusing on roaming domestic dogs, feral cats, foxes, and cane toads.	ongoing	HP	medium
5.2 Pathogens			
Surveillance for the potential appearance of myrtle rust and brown root rot within the reserve, as per Council Pathogen Response Guidelines.	monthly/annual	NA-Ops	low
5.3 Fire			
Manage fire frequency and intensity in the fire adapted eucalypt dominated communities, whilst excluding fire from the rainforest communities.	as required	NA-FMP	high (when required)
Continue to coordinate fire management with the Bushfire Management team in accordance with the FMP.	ongoing	NA-FMP	medium
Fire management of this reserve must consider the ecological requirements of significant flora and fauna, and the different vegetation communities present.	ongoing	NA-FMP	medium
Retain and protect from bushfire damage all remaining stag trees (dead trees) and all trees bearing hollows.	as required	NA-FMP	high (when required)
Avoid too frequent fires that may affect regeneration of <i>Casuarina</i> / <i>Allocasuarina</i> species.	as required	NA-FMP	low
Undertake patch burning to maintain a mosaic of vegetation communities of different age classes.	planned in FMP	NA-FMP	high
Monitor burnt area frequently to control any regenerating weeds before they have an opportunity to colonise.	monthly/annual	NA-FMP	low
Investigate opportunities for cultural burns with the Kabi Kabi peoples.	as required	NA-FMP	low
5.4 Erosion			
Regular track erosion monitoring, especially following extreme wet weather conditions.	ongoing	NA-Ops	low

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO ADDRESS...	STATUS/FREQUENCY	TEAM	PRIORITY
Finding opportunities to manage costs associated with maintaining trail networks with recreational partnerships, vegetation offset projects, and community conservation partnerships.	ongoing	NA-EPW	low
5.5 Vegetation Clearing			
Maintain clearing along fences line neighbouring private properties.	1-6/year	NA-Ops	medium
Maintain clearing along tracks for fire management.	1-6/year	NA-FMP	medium
5.6 Visitor Use and Impact			
Gate and fencing installed to control unlawful vehicle access.	completed	NA-EPW	-
Installation of signs that identify the area as part of council's Environment Reserve network.	completed	NA-EPW	-
Any visitor use must be informed by this Management Plan and consider cultural heritage and threatened species values and sensitivities.	ongoing	NA-Ops	low
6 Climate Change			
Build fauna resilience through habitat connectivity and preservation of hollow-bearing trees.	ongoing	NA-Ops, ESP, NA-EPW	medium
Build resilience to hydrological changes through protecting natural surface and groundwater flows.	ongoing	NA-Ops	medium
Encourage uptake of sustainable practices that reduce carbon emissions across the community (e.g. composting), and promote carbon capture (e.g., soil health improvements).	ongoing	ESP	low
Manage fire regimes to ensure a mosaic of age classes of important feed species, with a bias toward older age classes (which provide abundant food resources) and to protect mesic forest and associated water-dependent fauna.	planned in FMP	NA-FMP	high
At a landscape-scale, identify, enhance and restore regional corridors that connect inland fauna populations with those along the Great Dividing Range and coast.	not started	ESP, NA-EPW	low
Monitor threats from potential extraction from groundwater proprieties affecting the viability of groundwater dependent regional ecosystems and habitat within the reserve.	not started	NA	low

7. Finance and Resourcing

The Natural Area Operational Management program delivers the restoration, maintenance and development of council's environmental reserve network. An annual operational budget is determined by the service level classification for each reserve which is based on several factors including:

- biodiversity values and risks,
- reserve condition, function and size,
- recreation and educational opportunities, and
- minimum community expectations.

7.1. Establishment

Establishment activities are funded under council's Environment Levy Establishment Program which applies to each new reserve for a period of approximately three to five years when all major planning reports and establishment works are implemented.

8. Monitoring

The SEQ Natural Resource Management Plan uses the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework. The MERI program logically follows timeframes and outcomes linked to the objectives of this Management Plan (Figure 28). The MERI framework provides for:

- evaluating the contribution of the reserve to the overall Sunshine Coast reserve network,
- evaluating the effectiveness of the methodology and approach used, and
- incorporating lessons learned into future work in land purchased for inclusion in council's reserve estate.

The Wildlife, Engagement, and Planning team is currently developing with an external expert consultant a fauna-based reserve monitoring program that will provide decision-support

tools that will measure change in biodiversity, habitat health, and functional guilds. The results of this program will help report on reserve investment (finance and resourcing) and guide an adaptive management response plan.

9. Protection status

Due to its significant biodiversity values there is an opportunity for this reserve to be nominated for additional commonwealth protection under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as a *Nature Refuge*, including it within the National Reserve System.

The National Reserve System (NRS) is Australia's network of protected areas and as of 2022, the system covers more than 22% of Australia's landmass (DCCEEW, 2024). To align with Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the National Government has set a target to protect and conserve 30% of Australia's landmass (DCCEEW, 2022; CBD, 2022). For this reserve to be recognised within the NRS, there are minimum standards that are required, which are detailed in **Appendix 7** and section 3 of this document.

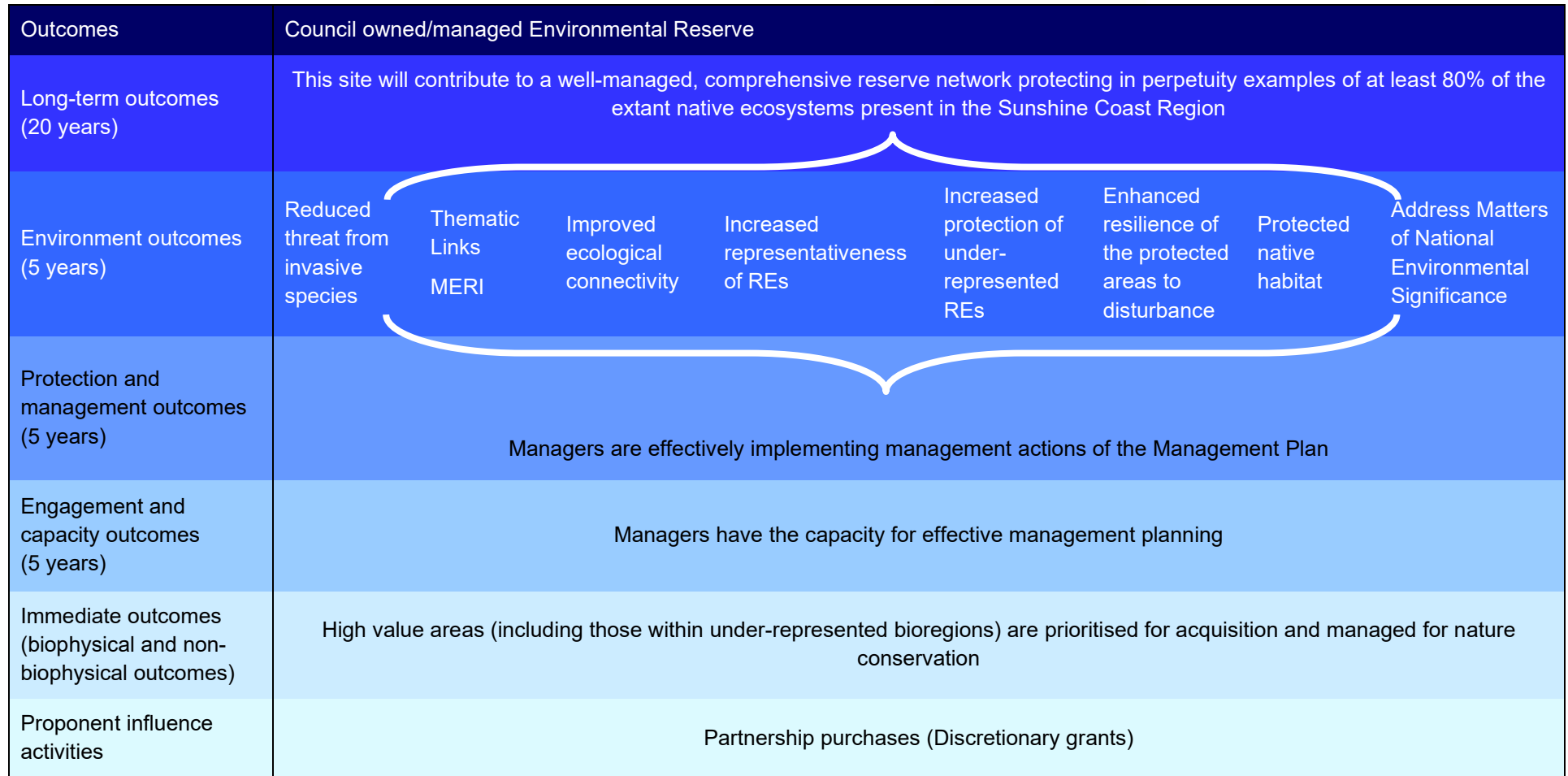
10. Communication Plan

Preliminary consultation for this Management Plan has been based on input from stakeholders within council. This includes recreational, conservation and community partnerships.

Public and external stakeholder groups were then invited to comment on the first draft through the council web site and specific targeted notifications.

Council will continue to provide information to the public via reports, publications, newsletters, and webpages and through media outlets as and when suitable opportunities present.

Figure 28: MERI Program Logic – based on the National Reserve System and SEQ national resource management plan.



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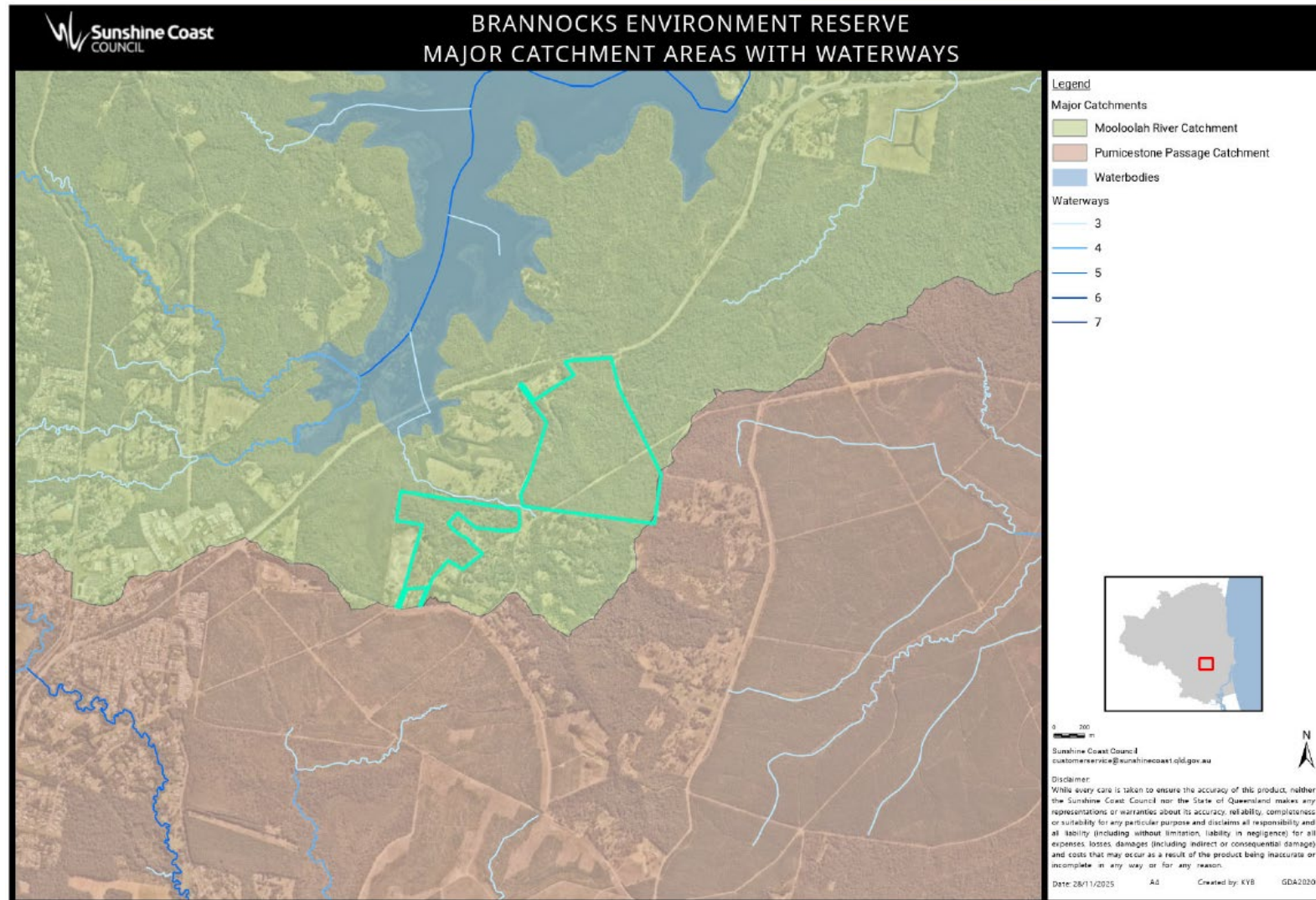
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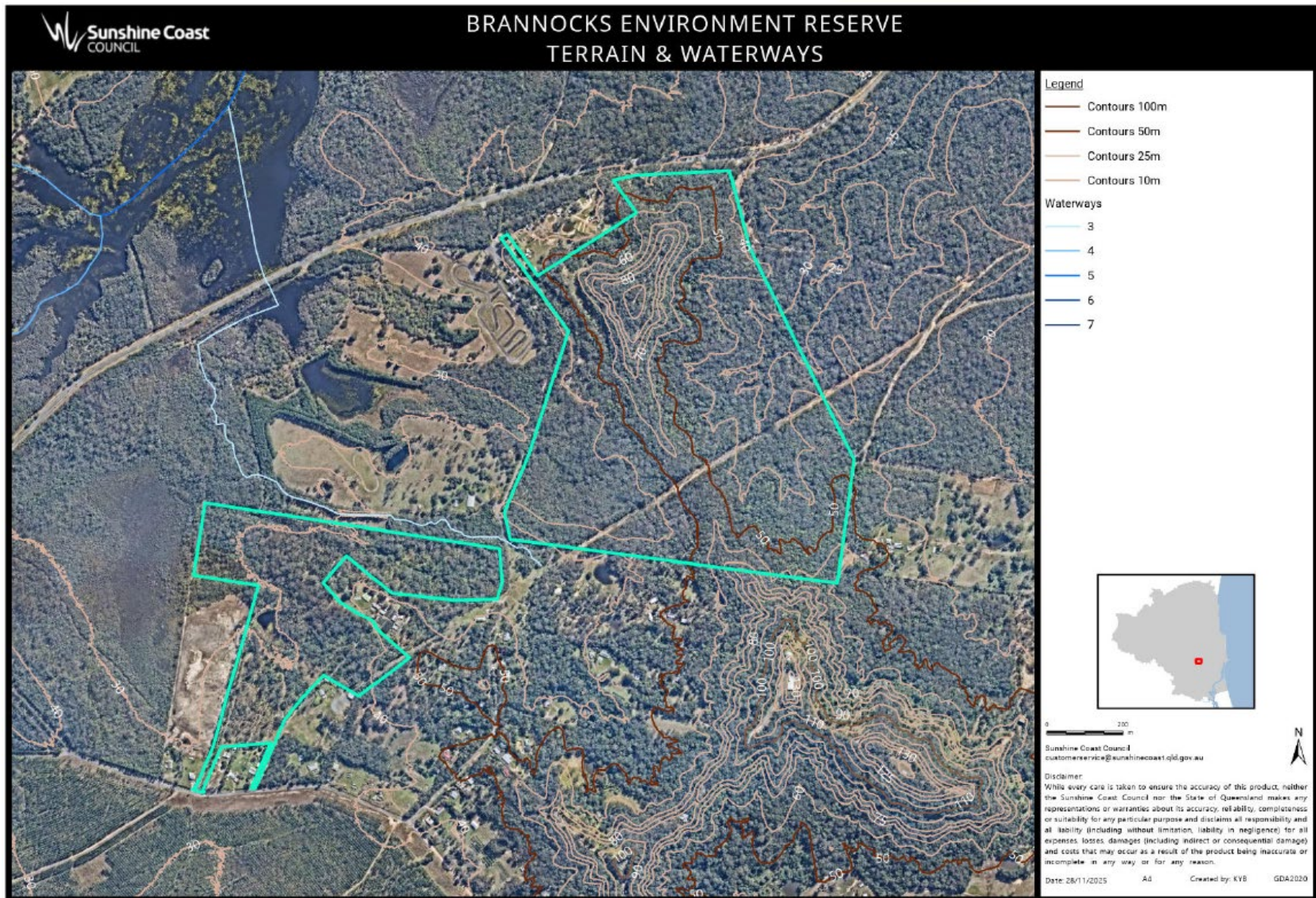
Appendices

Appendix 1: Maps of Brannocks Environment Reserve

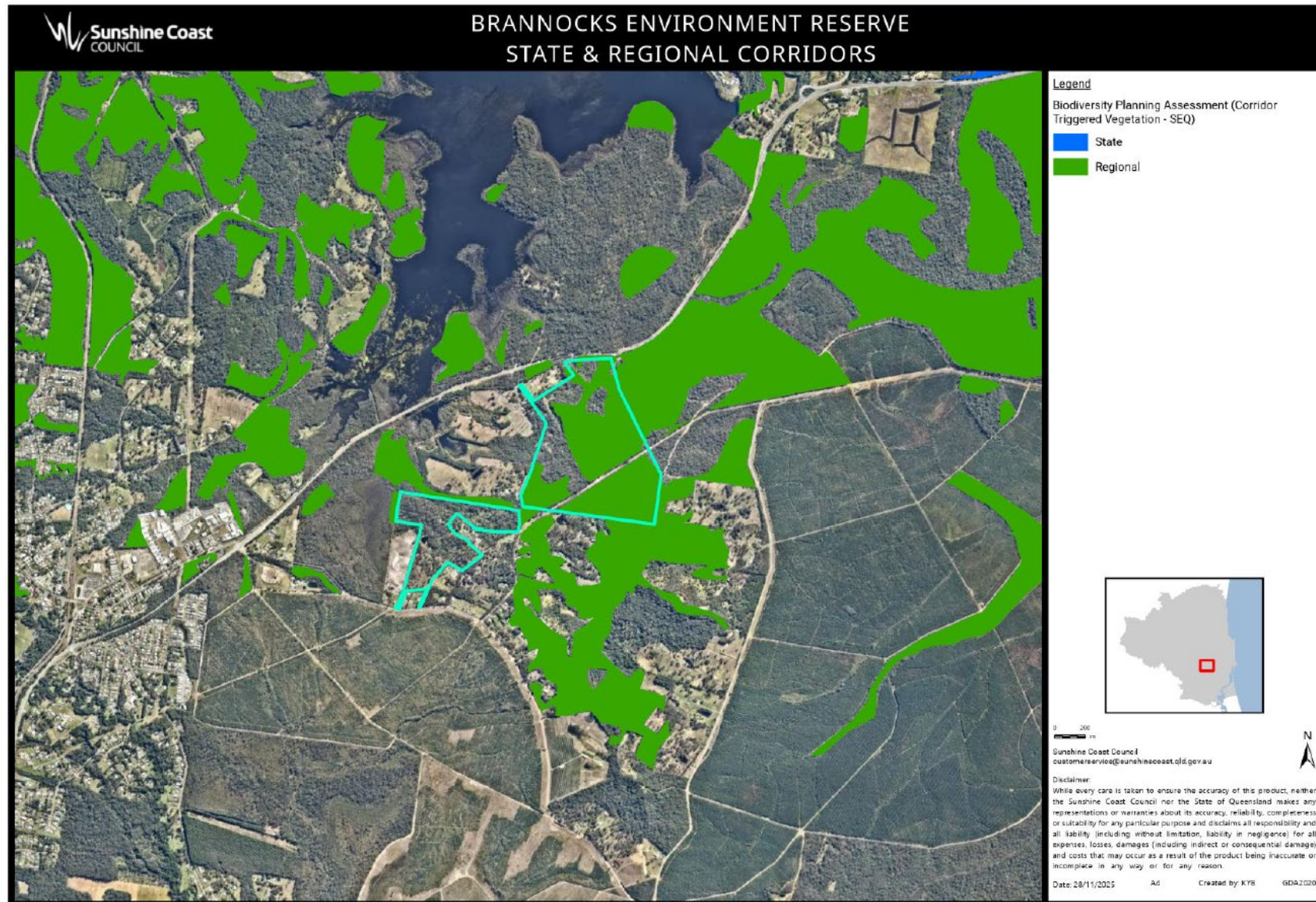
1a. Catchment boundaries

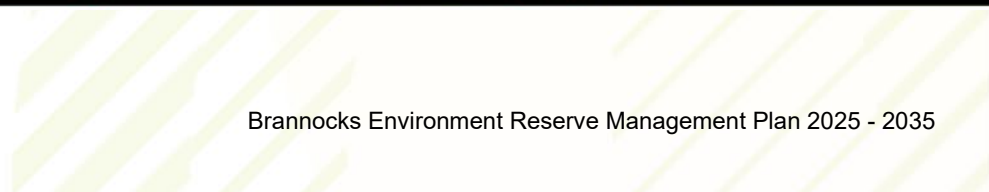


1b. Terrain: elevation and waterways

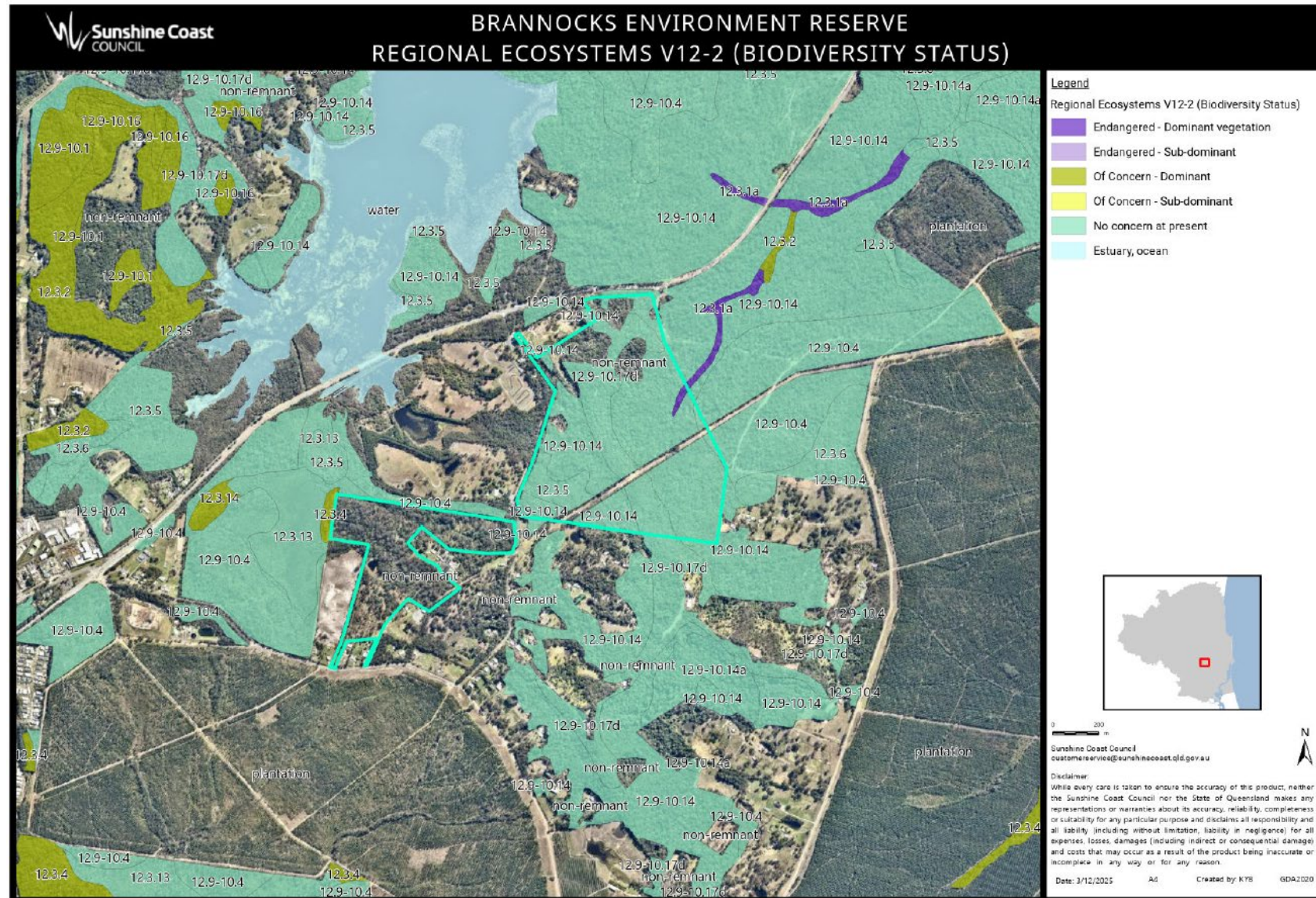


1c. State and Regional Corridors

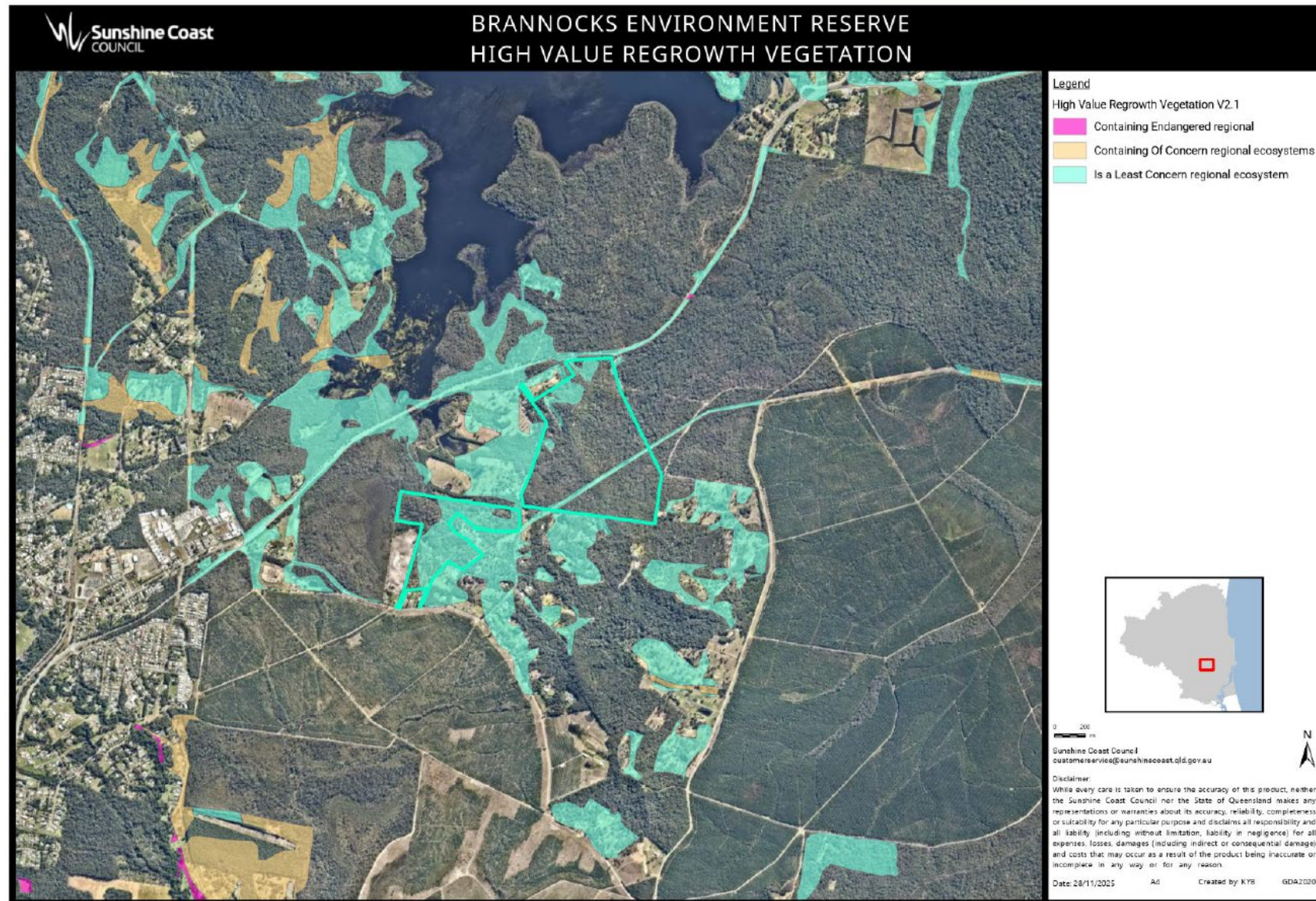


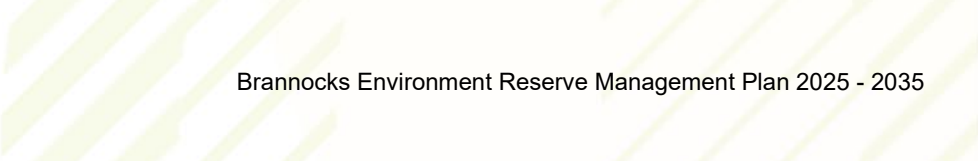
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1e. Regional Ecosystems (Biodiversity Status)

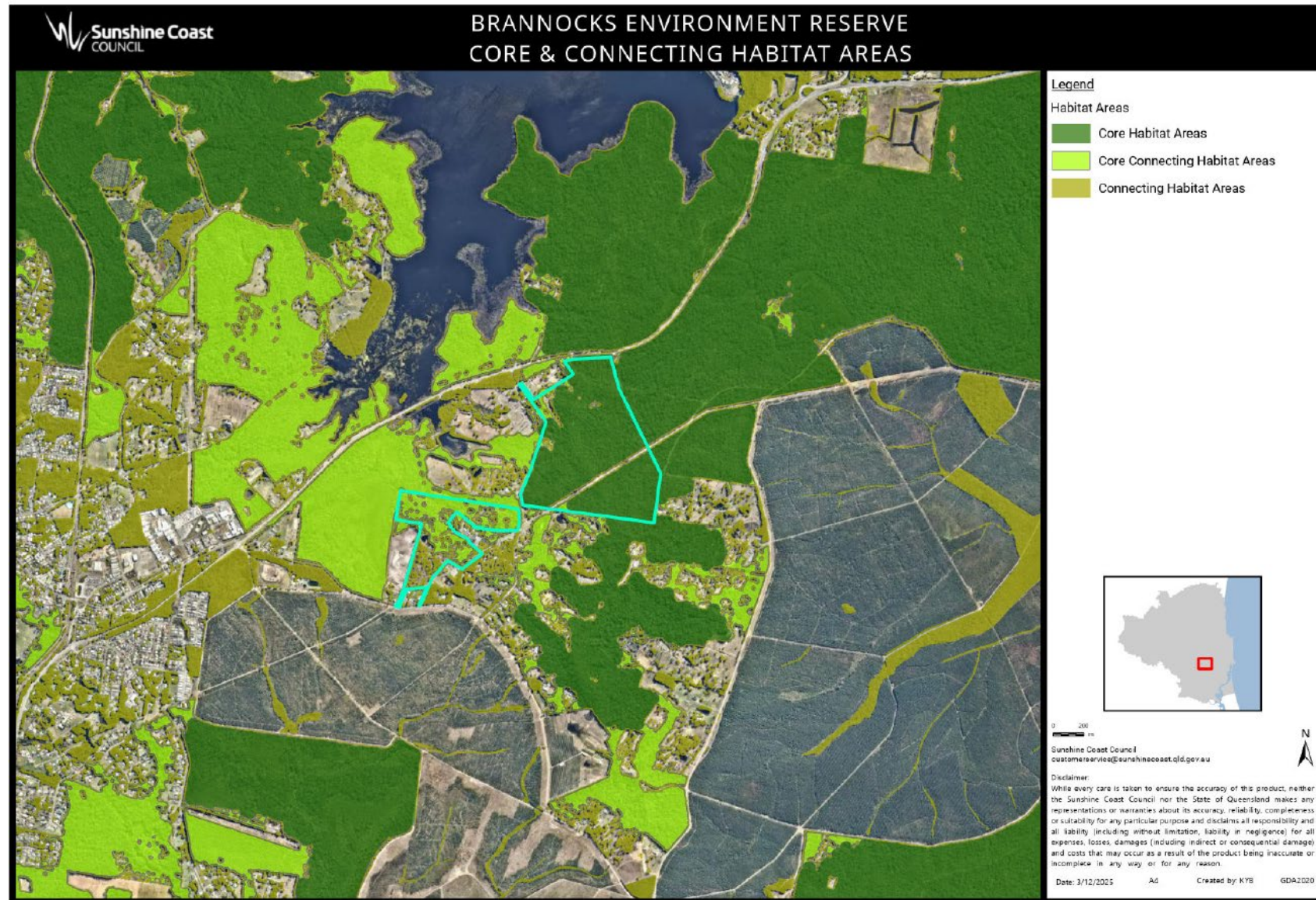


1f. High Value Regrowth Vegetation



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1h. Core and Connecting Habitat Areas



Appendix 2: Flora Species List

EPBC = Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999; NCA = Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992

CR = critically endangered; LC = least concern; blank = not listed

Bolded species means that the species is a Shire Significant Species.

An asterisk denotes native species that is not endemic to the area.

Abundance: <5% Rare, 5-25% Occasional, 26-75% Common, >75% Abundant.

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	black wattle	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	salwood	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	hickory wattle	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Acacia fimbriata*</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	Brisbane wattle	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Acacia hubbardiana</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	prickly Moses	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	black wattle	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Acacia longissima</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	long-leaf wattle	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	Maiden's wattle	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	blackwood	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Acacia oshanesii</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	Irish wattle	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	MYRTACEAE	lillypilly satinash	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	RUTACEAE	glossy acronychia	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>	ERICACEAE	red cluster heath	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	PTERIDACEAE	adiantum	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Adiantum silvaticum</i>	PTERIDACEAE	adiantum	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Aggreflorum speciosum</i>	MYRTACEAE	showy tea tree	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	EUPHORBIACEAE	native holly	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	CASUARINACEAE	black shea oak	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>	POACEAE	cockatoo grass	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	RHAMNACEAE	soap tree	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	ZINGIBERACEAE	wild ginger	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Alyxia magnifolia</i>	APOCYNACEAE	large leaf chain fruit	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	POACEAE	whiskey grass	-	LC	Grass	Occasional
<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>	COMMELINACEAE	tall aneilema	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	MYRTACEAE	smudgee	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Apocissus antarctica</i>	VITACEAE	native grape	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Apocissus hypoglauca</i>	VITACEAE	native grape	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Araucaria bidwillii*</i>	ARAUCARIACEAE	bunya	-	LC	Tree	Rare
<i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	lace flower tree	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	ARECACEAE	piccabeen palm	-	LC	Palm	Abundant
<i>Aristida benthamii</i>	POACEAE	three-awned spear grass	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Aristida queenslandica</i>	POACEAE	three awn	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Aristida warburgii</i>	POACEAE	aristida	-	LC	Grass	Occasional
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	ASPLENIACEAE	crows nest fern	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>	ARALIACEAE	star hair	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i>	RUBIACEAE	brown gardenia	-	LC	Shrub	Common

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	SALVINIACEAE	red azolla	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	MYRTACEAE	carrol	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> var. <i>compar</i>	PROTEACEAE	forest banksia	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	PROTEACEAE	dwarf banksia	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Banksia robur</i>	PROTEACEAE	broad-leaved banksia	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	PROTEACEAE	hairpin banksia	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Beilschmiedia obtusifolia</i>	LAURACEAE	hard bolly gum	-	LC	Tree	Rare
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	PITTOSPORACEAE	apple berry	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	BLECHNACEAE	gristle fern	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Blechnum doodianum</i>	BLECHNACEAE	doodia	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>	BLECHNACEAE	rasp fern	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	PHYLLANTHACEAE	coffee bush	-	LC	Shrub	Abundant
<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	ACANTHACEAE	blue trumpet	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Brunoniella spiciflora</i>	ACANTHACEAE	brunoniella	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Calamus muelleri</i>	ARECACEAE	lawyer vine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	DICKSONIACEAE	soft bracken	-	LC	Fern	Abundant
<i>Canarium australasicum</i>	BURSERACEAE	mango bark	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Carex maculata</i>	CYPERACEAE	carex	-	LC	Sedge	Abundant
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	LAURACEAE	dodder laurel	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	LAURACEAE	downy devil's twine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Caustis blakei</i>	CYPERACEAE	koala fern	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	APIACEAE	gotu kola	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i>	PTERIDACEAE	cheilanthes	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Chorizandra cymbaria</i>	CYPERACEAE	heron bristle rush	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Christella dentata</i>	THELYPTERIDACEAE	creek fern	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>	VITACEAE	native grape	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	LAMIACEAE	lolly bush	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	LAXMANNIACEAE	large-leaved palm lily	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	LAXMANNIACEAE	red-fruited palm lily	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	MYRTACEAE	red bloodwood	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	MYRTACEAE	pink bloodwood	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	MYRTACEAE	brown bloodwood	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	LAURACEAE	jackwood	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>	LAURACEAE	glossy laurel	-	SL	Shrub	Common
<i>Cryptocarya macdonaldii</i>	LAURACEAE	McDonald's laurel	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>	LAURACEAE	murrogun	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> var. <i>pubens</i>	LAURACEAE	three veined laurel	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	bonnet orchid	-	LC	Orchid	Rare
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	SAPINDACEAE	tuckeroo	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Curculigo ensifolia</i>	HYPOXIDACEAE	brahmin ginseng	-	LC	Herb	Rare
<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	ASTERACEAE	cyanthillium	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>	CYPERACEAE	sheath rush	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	APIACEAE	slender celery	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Cymbidium madidum</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	giant boat-lip orchid	-	LC	Orchid	Common

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	grassy boat-lip orchid	-	LC	Orchid	Occasional
<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	CYPERACEAE	sedge	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Cyperus sphacelatus</i>	CYPERACEAE	sedge	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	GOODENIACEAE	blue dampiera	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	DAVALLIACEAE	hare's foot fern	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Daviesia umbellulata</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	prickly daviesia	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	Southern tick-trefoil	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	hairy trefoil	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>assera</i>	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	flax lilly	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	flax lilly	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	flax lilly	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Dianella rara</i>	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	flax lilly	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	GLEICHENIACEAE	coral fern	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	POACEAE	digitaria	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	DIOSCOREACEAE	native yam	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	SAPINDACEAE	native tamarind	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Dipodium verigatum</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	slender hyacinth orchid	-	LC	Orchid	Rare
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	SAPINDACEAE	large-leaved hop bush	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Drosera spatulata</i>	DROSERACEAE	sundew	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	PUTRANJIVACEAE	grey boxwood	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	MELIACEAE	red bean	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	ELAEOCARPACEAE	blue quandong	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	ELAEOCARPACEAE	blueberry ash	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	ELAEOCARPACEAE	ash quandong	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i>	CYPERACEAE	water chestnut	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Embelia australiana</i>	MYRSINACEAE	embelia	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Endiandra discolor</i>	LAURACEAE	domatia tree	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>	LAURACEAE	hard corkwood	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	POACEAE	wiry panic	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	POACEAE	wiry panic	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	ERICACEAE	wallum heath	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Eragrostis spartinoides</i>	POACEAE	eragrostis	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Eremochloa bimaculata</i>	POACEAE	poverty grass	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Eriocaulon australe</i>	ERIOCAULACEAE	tall pipewort	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	MYRTACEAE	white mahogany	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	MYRTACEAE	broad-leaved white mahogany	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	MYRTACEAE	tallow wood	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	MYRTACEAE	blackbutt	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	MYRTACEAE	small-fruited grey gum	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i>	MYRTACEAE	scribbly gum	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	MYRTACEAE	red mahogany	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	MYRTACEAE	swamp mahogany	-	LC	Tree	Occasional

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	MYRTACEAE	grey ironbark	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	MYRTACEAE	bluegum	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	MYRTACEAE	Queensland white stringybark	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	EUPOMATIACEAE	bolwarra	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>	ANACARDIACEAE	ribbon wood	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	LAXMANNIACEAE	wombat berry	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	MORACEAE	creek sandpaper fig	-	LC	Shrub	Abundant
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	MORACEAE	white sandpaper fig	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	MORACEAE	Port Jackson fig	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	CYPERACEAE	common fringe-rush	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Fimbristylis polytrichoides</i>	CYPERACEAE	rusty sedge	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Fimbristylis tristachya</i>	CYPERACEAE	sedge	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	FLAGELLARIACEAE	whip vine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	RUTACEAE	bumpy ash	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Freycinetia scandens</i>	PANDANACEAE	climbing pandanus	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	CYPERACEAE	sawsedge	-	LC	Sedge	Abundant
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	scrambling lily	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	pink nodding orchid	-	LC	Orchid	Occasional
<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i>	GLEICHENIACEAE	coral fern	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	GLEICHENIACEAE	coral fern	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Gleichenia mendellii</i>	PHYLLANTHACEAE	cheese tree	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	PHYLLANTHACEAE	umbrella cheese tree	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	twining glycine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	poor mans gold	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Gompholobium pinnatum</i>	HALORAGACEAE	rasp wort	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Gonocarpus chinensis</i>	HALORAGACEAE	rasp wort	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Gonocarpus hirtus</i>	HALORAGACEAE	rasp wort	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	GOODENIACEAE	wild pansies	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Goodenia mystrophylla</i>	GOODENIACEAE	goodenia	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	gratuola	-	LC	Herb	Rare
<i>Gratiola pedunculata</i>	PROTEACEAE	wallum grevillea	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Grevillea leiophylla</i>	SAPINDACEAE	guioa	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	ARACEAE	settler's flax	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	RUBIACEAE	morinda	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>	HAEMODORACEAE	bloodroot	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Haemodorum austroqueenslandicum</i>	PROTEACEAE	wallum hakea	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Hakea actites</i>	PROTEACEAE	three-nerved willow hakea	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	false sarsaparilla	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	DILLENIACEAE	prickly guinea-flower	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Hibbertia asicularis</i>	DILLENIACEAE	rough guinea-flower	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	DILLENIACEAE	upright guinea-flower	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>	DILLENIACEAE	hairy guinea-flower	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>	MALVACEAE	native rosella	-	LC		
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	HYPERICACEAE	small St. John's wort	-	LC	Herb	Common

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	swamp bracken	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	POACEAE	blady grass	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	dog wood	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	SAPINDACEAE	foam bark	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	JUNCACEAE	branching rush	-	LC	Rush	Occasional
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	JUNCACEAE	common rush	-	LC	Rush	Common
<i>Leichhardtia rostrata</i>	APOCYNACEAE	milk vine	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	CYPERACEAE	sword grass	-	LC	Sedge	Abundant
<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	MYRTACEAE	prickly tea-tree	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	MYRTACEAE	tantoon	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Leucopogon pimeleoides</i>	ERICACEAE	whitebeard	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	rice paddy herb	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Rare
<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i>	LINDSAEACEAE	lindsaea	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Lindsaea incisa</i>	LINDSAEACEAE	lindsaea	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Livistona australis</i>	ARECACEAE	cabbage tree palm	-	LC	Palm	Common
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	CAMPANULACEAE	white root	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Lobelia quadrangularis</i>	CAMPANULACEAE	lobelia	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>	ASPARAGACEAE	matrush	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	ASPARAGACEAE	creek matrush	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Lomandra laxa</i>	ASPARAGACEAE	broad-leaved matrush	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	ASPARAGACEAE	matrush	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	ASPARAGACEAE	many flowered matrush	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	PROTEACEAE	crinkle bush	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	MYRTACEAE	brush box	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	MYRTACEAE	swamp box	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	ONAGRACEAE	Mexican primrose-willow	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	ONAGRACEAE	creeping primrose	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	LYGODIACEAE	snake fern	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Machaerina articulata</i>	CYPERACEAE	twig rush	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i>	CYPERACEAE	twig rush	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Machaerina teritifolia</i>	CYPERACEAE	twig rush	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Macrozamia lucida</i>	ZAMIACEAE	pineapple zamia	-	LC	Cycad	Common
<i>Malaisia scandens</i>	MORACEAE	burny vine	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	MYRTACEAE	snow in summer	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	MYRTACEAE	prickly-leaved paperbark	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Melaleuca pachyphylla</i>	MYRTACEAE	wallum bottle brush	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	MYRTACEAE	swamp paperbark	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>	MYRTACEAE	willow bottlebrush	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	MYRTACEAE	small-leaved paperbark	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	MELASTOMATAACEAE	blue tongue	-	LC	Shrub	Abundant
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	MELIACEAE	White cedar	-	LC	Tree	Occasional

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	RUTACEAE	cork wood	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Melodinus australis</i>	APOCYNACEAE	southern melodinus	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>	ANNONACEAE	zig-zag vine	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Mezoneuron scortechinii</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	prickle vine	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	heathy mirbelia	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Mischarytera lautereriana</i>	SAPINDACEAE	corduroy tamarind	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i>	SAPINDACEAE	pear fruited tamarind	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Murdannia graminea</i>	COMMELINACEAE	slug herb	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	MYRSINACEAE	brush muttonwood	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	MYRSINACEAE	muttonwood	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	LAURACEAE	white bolly gum	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	OLEACEAE	native olive	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Notelaea ovata</i>	OLEACEAE	native olive	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	POACEAE	creeping shade grass	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	POACEAE	oplismenus	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i>	POACEAE	oplismenus	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	POACEAE	pademelon grass	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Ottochloa nodosa</i>	LYCOPODIACEAE	ottochloa	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Palhinhaea cernua</i>	POACEAE	Coral fern	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Panicum simile</i>	APOCYNACEAE	two colour panic	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	POACEAE	monkey rope	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	IRIDACEAE	ditch millet	-	LC	Grass	Common
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	POLYGONACEAE	patersonia	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Pericaria attenuata</i>	POLYGONACEAE	knotweed	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Pericaria barbata</i>	POLYGONACEAE	knotweed	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Pericaria decipiens</i>	POLYGONACEAE	slender knotweed	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Pericaria strigosa</i>	PROTEACEAE	knotweed	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Persoonia cornifolia</i>	PROTEACEAE	broad-leaved geebung	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	PHILYDRACEAE	small-leaved geebung	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	PHYLLANTHACEAE	frogsmouth	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Common
<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	VIOLACEAE	seed under leaf	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Pigea stellarioides</i>	MYRTACEAE	spade flower	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Pilidiostigma glabrum</i>	MYRTACEAE	plum myrtle	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Pilidiostigma rhytispermum</i>	THYMELAEACEAE	small-leaved plum myrtle	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	PIPERACEAE	pimelea	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Piper hederaceum</i>	PITTOSPORACEAE	pepper vine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	SAPOTACEAE	yellow pittosporum	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Planchonella chartacea</i>	POLYPODIACEAE	thin-leaf coondoo	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	POLYPODIACEAE	elk fern	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Platynerium superbum</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	staghorn fern	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	CONVOLVULACEAE	flat pea	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	ARALIACEAE	pink bindweed	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	EUPHORBIACEAE	celery wood	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	ARACEAE	little poranthera	-	LC	Herb	Occasional

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Pothos longipes</i>	ACANTHACEAE	candle stick vine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Pseuderanthemum variable</i>	RUBIACEAE	pastel flower	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	hairy psychotria	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	CYPERACEAE	common bracken	-	LC	Fern	Common
<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	feather sedge	-	LC	Sedge	Abundant
<i>Pultenaea myrtilloides</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	myrtle bush-pea	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Pultenaea paleacea</i>	POACEAE	chaffy bush-pea	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	notched bush-pea	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	LEGUMINOSAE	hairy bush-pea	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i>	POLYPODIACEAE	horseshoe felt fern	-	LC	Fern	Abundant
<i>Rhodomertus psidioides</i>	MYRTACEAE	native guava	CR	CR	Shrub	Rare
<i>Rhynchospora brownii</i>	CYPERACEAE	beak rush	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Rhynchospora corymbosa</i>	CYPERACEAE	matamat	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Rhynchospora rubra</i>	CYPERACEAE	rhynchospora	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Ripogonum brevifolium</i>	RIPOGONACEAE	small-leaved supplejack	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Ripogonum elseyanum</i>	RIPOGONACEAE	hairy supplejack	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	ROSACEAE	native raspberry	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Sannantha bidwillii</i>	MYRTACEAE	baecka	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Schenkia australis</i>	GENTIANACEAE	schenkia	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	ANACARDIACEAE	Brazilian peppertree	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	SCHIZAEACEAE	forked comb fern	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Schoenoplectiella mucronata</i>	CYPERACEAE	bog bulrush	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	CYPERACEAE	zig-zag bog rush	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	CYPERACEAE	black bog rush	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Scleria levis</i>	CYPERACEAE	scleria	-	LC	Sedge	Occasional
<i>Scleria sphacelata</i>	CYPERACEAE	scleria	-	LC	Sedge	Common
<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	APOCYNACEAE	corky milkvine	-	LC	Vine	Occasional
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	ASTERACEAE	common St. Paul's wort	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Sloanea australis</i>	ELAEOCARPACEAE	maiden's blush	-	LC	Tree	Occasional
<i>Smilax australis</i>	SMILACACEAE	barbed-wire vine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	SMILACACEAE	sweet sarsaparilla	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Sphaeromorphaea australis</i>	ASTERACEAE	nut heads	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>	CYATHEACEAE	tree fern	-	LC	Fern	Rare
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	ARACEAE	duck weed	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Sporobolus laxus</i>	POACEAE	lax ratstail grass	-	LC	Grass	Occasional
<i>Stephania japonica</i>	MENISPERMACEAE	snake vine	-	LC	Vine	Common
<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	STERCULIACEAE	peanut tree	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Styphelia sieberi</i>	ERICACEAE	prickly beard heath	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Symplocos stawellii</i>	SYMPLOCACEAE	white hazelwood	-	LC	Shrub	Abundant
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	MYRTACEAE	turpentine	-	LC	Tree	Abundant
<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	MYRTACEAE	riberry	-	LC	Tree	Common
<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	MYRTACEAE	blue cherry	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>	APOCYNACEAE	banana bush	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Status		Form	Abundance
			EPBC	NCA		
<i>Telmatoblechnum indicum</i>	BLECHNACEAE	bungwall fern	-	LC	Fern	Occasional
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	POACEAE	kangaroo grass	-	LC	Grass	Abundant
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	LAXMANNIACEAE	gringe lilly	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	CANNABACEAE	poison peach	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	yellow autumn lily	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>	ERICACEAE	tree heath	-	LC	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	TYPHACEAE	bulrush	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Utricularia aurea</i>	LENTIBULARIACEAE	golden bladderwort	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	VIOLACEAE	native violet	-	LC	Herb	Occasional
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	CAMPANULACEAE	blue bells	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	THYMELAEACEAE	tie bush	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Wilkia macrophylla</i>	MONIMIACEAE	large-leaved wilkiea	-	LC	Shrub	Abundant
<i>Wolffia angusta</i>	ARACEAE	duck weed	-	LC	Aquatic herb	Occasional
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	XANTHORRHOEACEAE	grass tree	-	LC	Gramonoid	Common
<i>Xanthorrhoea macronema</i>	XANTHORRHOEACEAE	grass tree	-	LC	Gramonoid	Occasional
<i>Xyris complanata</i>	XYRIDACEAE	hat pins	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Xyris juncea</i>	XYRIDACEAE	hat pins	-	LC	Herb	Common
<i>Zieria minutiflora</i>	RUTACEAE	sand fly bush	-	LC	Shrub	Common
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	RUTACEAE	sand fly bush	-	LC	Shrub	Common

Appendix 3: Fauna Species List

All fauna records are now captured in Sunshine Coast Council's Fauna Record Information Database (FRIDA).

EPBC Act 1999 = Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999; NC Act 1992 = Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992

E = endangered; V = vulnerable; NT = near threatened; LC = least concern; SLC = special least concern; - = not assessed

Group	Scientific Classification	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	
				EPBC Act 1999	NC Act 1992
BIRDS					
		<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill	-	LC
		<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owlet nightjar	-	LC
		<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian brush-turkey	-	LC
		<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater	-	LC
		<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i> subsp. <i>lathamii</i>	glossy black cockatoo	V	V
		<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher	-	LC
		<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck	-	LC
		<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush	-	LC
		<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush	-	LC
		<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	-	LC
		<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike	-	LC
		<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	white-throated treecreeper	-	LC
		<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	-	LC
		<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	pied butcherbird	-	LC
		<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird	-	LC
		<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra	-	LC
		<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	-	LC
		<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo	-	LC
		<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater	-	LC
		<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin	-	LC
		<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove	-	LC
		<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove	-	LC
		<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	-	LC
		<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling kite	-	LC
		<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow	-	LC
		<i>Lophoictina isura</i>	Square-tailed kite	-	LC
		<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren	-	LC
		<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner	-	LC
		<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater	-	LC
		<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater	-	LC
		<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	LC
		<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher	-	LC
		<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater	-	LC
		<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler	-	LC
		<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler	-	LC
	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote	-	LC	
	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	-	LC	
	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird	-	LC	

Group	Scientific Classification	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	
				EPBC Act 1999	NC Act 1992
		<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whipbird	-	LC
		<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail	-	LC
		<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	-	LC
		<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren	-	LC
		<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird	-	LC
		<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	-	SLC
		<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	forest kingfisher	-	LC
		<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet	-	LC
		<i>Vanellus moluccanus</i>	masked lapwing	-	LC
FROGS					
	Family: MYOBATHACHIDAE	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	-	V
		<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum froglet	-	V
		<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog	-	-
		<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	great barred frog	-	-
		<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog	-	LC
	Family: HYLIDAE	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog	-	-
		<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog	-	-
MAMMALS					
Monotremes	Subclass: PROTOTHERIA	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	-	SLC
Marsupials	Infraclass: MARSUPIALIA	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	yellow-footed antechinus	-	LC
		<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot	-	LC
		<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern grey kangaroo	-	LC
		<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	long-nosed bandicoot	-	LC
		<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider	-	LC
		<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common ringtail possum	-	LC
		<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Short-eared possum	-	LC
		<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common brushtail possum	-	LC
		<i>Wallabia bicolour</i>	swamp wallaby	-	LC
Microbats	Family: VESPERTILIONIDAE	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould’s wattled bat	-	LC
		<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	Hoary wattled bat	-	LC
		<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern false pipistrelle	-	LC
		<i>Myotis macropus</i>	large-footed myotis	-	LC
		<i>Nyctophilus bifax</i>	northern long-eared bat	-	LC
		<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater broad-nosed bat	-	LC
		<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little broad-nosed bat	-	LC
		<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	South-eastern broad-nosed bat	-	LC
		<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large forest bat	-	LC
		<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	eastern forest bat	-	-
	Family: MINIOPTERIDAE	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	little bent-wing bat	-	LC
		<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	eastern bent-wing bat	-	LC
	Family: MOLOSSIDAE	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	white-striped mastiff bat	-	LC
		<i>Mormopterus lumsdenae.</i>	Northern free-tailed bat	-	LC
		<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	East coast freetail bat	-	LC
		<i>Mormopterus ridei</i>	Eastern free-tailed bat	-	LC

Group	Scientific Classification	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	
				EPBC Act 1999	NC Act 1992
	Family: RHINOLOPHIDAE	<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	eastern horseshoe bat	-	LC
	Family: EMBALLONURIDAE	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	yellow-bellied sheath-tailed bat	-	LC
Megabat	Family: PTEROPODIDAE	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	V	V
Placental mammals	Family: MURIDAE	<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	fawn-footed melomys	-	LC
		<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	grassland melomys	-	-
		<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	bush rat	-	LC
		<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat	-	LC
REPTILES					
Skinks	Family: SCINCIDAE	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	tussock rainbow-skink	-	LC
		<i>Concinnia martini</i>	dark bar-sided skink	-	LC
		<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>	barred-sided skink	-	LC
		<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink	-	LC
		<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	eastern water skink	-	LC
		<i>Lampropholis amacula</i>	friendly sunskink	-	LC
		<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	dark-flecked garden sunskink	-	LC
		<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	pale-flecked garden sunskink	-	LC
Legless lizards	Family: POGOPODIDAE	<i>Lialis burtoni</i>	Burton's legless lizard	-	LC
Monitor	Family: VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus varius</i>	lace monitor	-	LC
Dragon	Family: AGAMIDAE	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon	-	LC
Snakes	Family: BOIDAE	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python	-	LC
	Family: COLUBRIDAE	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulata</i>	green tree snake	-	LC
		<i>Tropidechis carinatus</i>	rough-scaled snake	-	LC
		<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	keelback	-	LC
	Family: ELAPIDAE	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	yellow-faced whipsnake	-	LC
		<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	red-bellied black snake	-	LC
CRUSTACEANS					
Crayfish	Family: PARASTACIDAE	<i>Cherax depressus</i>	orange-fingered yabby	-	-
ARACHNIDS AND INSECTS					
	Class: ARACHNIDA	<i>Heteropoda jugulans</i>	brown huntsman spider	-	LC
		<i>Arbanitis sp.</i>	trapdoor spider	-	-
	Class: INSECTA	<i>Anostostoma australasiae</i>	giant kink cricket	-	-
		<i>Penalva flavocalceata</i>	giant white-kneed king cricket	-	-

Appendix 4: Invasive Flora Inventory

Invasive plant species in this inventory are classified as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) by the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Queensland Government, 2016) and priority invasive flora in the Sunshine Coast Biosecurity Plan 2024 (Sunshine Coast Council(c), 2024).

SC Biosecurity Plan 2024: C = containment plant; LSI = locally significant invasive plant; blank = not listed

Biosecurity Act 2014: Categories: C3 = Category 3 for restricted invasive plant; blank = not been assessed/listed.

WoNS: yes = listed; blank = not listed

An asterisk denotes native species that is not endemic to the area.

Abundance: <5% Rare, 5-25% Occasional, 26-75% Common, >75% Abundant.

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	SC Biosecurity	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	WoNS	Form	Abundance
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Asteraceae	mistflower	-	-	Yes	Herb	Occasional
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Asteraceae	blue billygoat weed	-	-	-	Herb	Abundant
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Arecaceae	alexandra palm	-	-	-	Palm	Occasional
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Myrsinaceae	coral berry	-	-	-	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Myrsinaceae	shoebutton berry	-	-	-	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Asteraceae	groundsel bush	C	C 3	-	Shrub	Rare
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Asteraceae	cobblers peg	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	camphor laurel	C	C 3	Yes	Tree	Occasional
<i>Cordyline manners-suttoniae</i> *	Laxmanniaceae	giant palm lily	-	-	-	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Asteraceae	thickhead	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>	Lythraceae	Colombian waxweed	-	-	-	Herb	Common
<i>Desmodium intortum</i>	Leguminosae	greenleaf desmodium	-	-	-	Vine	Occasional
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Leguminosae	silver leaf desmodium	-	-	-	Vine	Common
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Asteraceae	ecliptia	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Poaceae	African love grass	-	-	Yes	Grass	Occasional
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Asteraceae	tall fleabane	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i>	Myrtaceae	Brazilian cherry	-	-	-	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Apocynaceae	balloon cottonbush	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i> *	Araliaceae	umbrella tree	-	-	-	Tree	Occasional
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Asteraceae	cats ear	-	-	-	Herb	Common

<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	lantana	-	C 3	Yes	Shrub	Common
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Myrsinaceae	scarlet pimpernel	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Leguminosae	siratro	-	-	-	Vine	Common
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Poaceae	molasses grass	-	-	-	Grass	Occasional
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> *	Nephrolepidaceae	fish bone fern	-	-	-	Fern	Occasional
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochnaceae	ochna	LSI	-	Yes	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae	oxalis	-	-	-	Herb	Common
<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>	Poaceae	broad leaf paspalum	LSI	-	-	Grass	Common
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passifloraceae	passionfruit vine	-	-	-	Vine	Common
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Passifloraceae	corky passionfruit	-	-	-	Vine	Common
<i>Pinus cv.</i>	Pinaceae	slash pine	-	-	-	Tree	Common
<i>Plinia cauliflora</i>	Myrtaceae	jaboticaba	-	-	-	Shrub	Rare
<i>Polygala paniculata</i>	Polygalaceae	knotweed	-	-	-	Herb	Common
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	Asteraceae	praxelis	C	-	Yes	Herb	Common
<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Strelitziaceae	travellers palm weed	-	-	-	Herb	Rare
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Anacardiaceae	Brazilian peppertree	C	C 3	Yes	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Plantaginaceae	scoparia	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	Leguminosae	easter cassia	LSI	-	Yes	Shrub	Occasional
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	Poaceae	South African pigeon grass	-	-	-	Grass	Occasional
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	sida	-	-	Yes	Herb	Common
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Malvaceae	sida	-	-	Yes	Herb	Common
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Solanaceae	Thai pea eggplant	-	-	-	Shrub	Common
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Poaceae	giant parramatta grass	C	C 3	Yes	Grass	Common
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	Poaceae	American rat's tail grass	C	C 3	Yes	Grass	Occasional
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	Verbenaceae	snake weed	-	-	Yes	Herb	Rare
<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>	Leguminosae	stylosanthes	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Arecaceae	cocos palm	LSI	-	-	Palm	Occasional
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Malvaceae	urena burr	-	-	-	Herb	Occasional
<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>	Poaceae	signal grass	-	-	-	Grass	Common

Appendix 5: Invasive Fauna Inventory

Group	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status under <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
FROGS				
	Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	Invasive
MAMMALS				
	Canidae	<i>Canis familiaris</i> /spp.	roaming domestic dog	Restricted invasive
	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	feral cat	Restricted invasive
	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European fox	Restricted invasive

Appendix 6: Preliminary information for fauna crossing infrastructure

The combination of an overpass and other fauna crossing infrastructure has been successfully implemented in Australia (see [Compton Road Wildlife Bridge](#)). The Department of Transport and Main Roads has developed a technical publication for the delivery of fauna sensitive transport infrastructure in Australia (DTMR, 2024). However, effective crossing structures for faunal groups like macropods are under-researched and poorly understood (DTMR(a), 2024; Brennan, et al., 2022).

Here are four main recommendations based on preliminary search of primary literature and other resources:

- The overpass should be combined with other fauna crossing infrastructure.
- The overpass should have continuous cover of native flora, including food tree species for koala.
- The minimum width of the overpass should be based on the inner width, not the outer width and should range from 20m to 50m (Figure 25, European standards) (Brennan, et al., 2022).
- Involve road and fauna crossing infrastructure engineers as well as ecologist early in the development process.

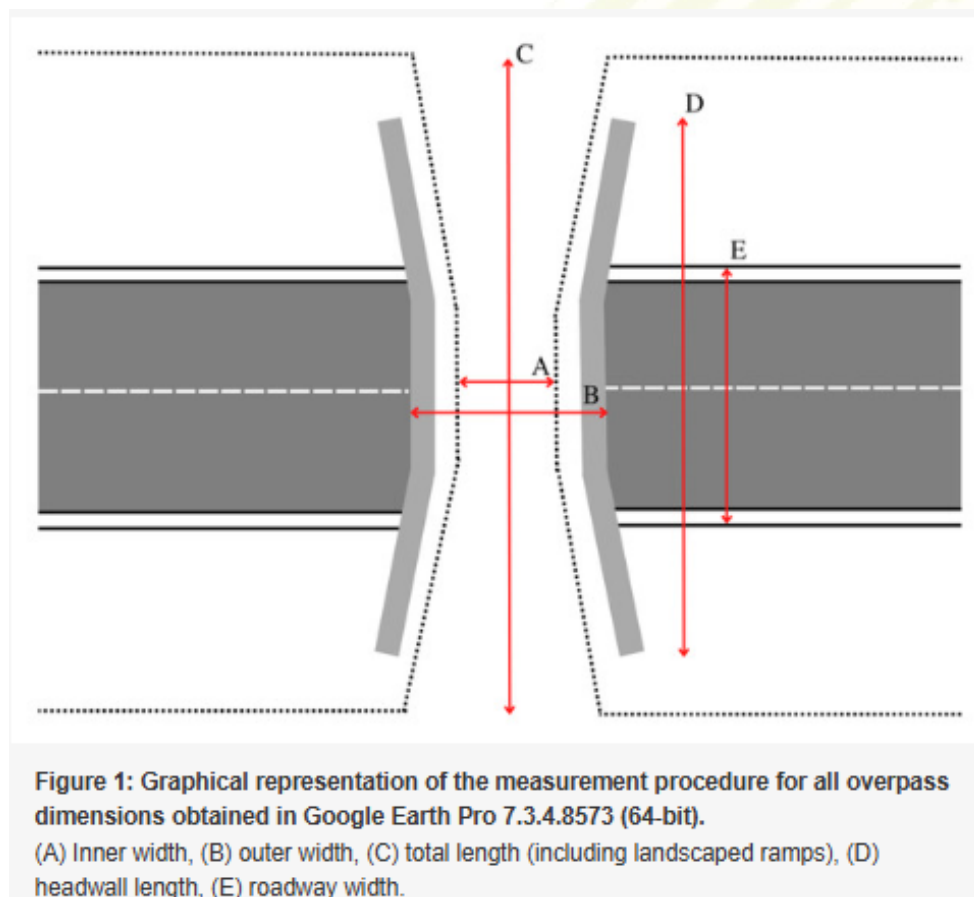


Figure 29: Simple representation of an overpass from a bird-eye's viewpoint. While transportation professionals and experts often use the outer width (B) of the overpass structure, the inner width (A) is most representative of the width available to fauna as they cross the overpass. Figure directly from Brennan, et al., 2022.

Appendix 7: National Reserve System Principles of Protected Area Management

Interconnectedness of Values and Places

Protected area management aims to incorporate and integrate biodiversity values, Indigenous cultural values and broader community and historic heritage values.

Protected areas are also part of broader bioregional, social, cultural and economic landscape and they should be managed in this context.

Good Neighbour

Protected area managers are economically and socially part of local and regional communities and recognise the need to be valued, responsible, and active local and regional community participants and members.

Community Participation and Collaboration

Protected areas are conserved for the benefit of and with the support of the community and this is best achieved through awareness, understanding and involvement.

Environmental Stewardship

Responsibility for protecting and conserving protected area values extends beyond the management body to include lessees, licensees, relevant public and private authorities, visitors, neighbours and the wider community.

Transparent Decision Making

The framework and processes for decision-making should be open and transparent. The reasons for making decisions should be publicly available, except to the extent that information, including information that is culturally sensitive or commercial-in-

confidence, needs to be treated as confidential.

Effective and Adaptive Management

Protected area management should apply an adaptive management approach to support continuous improvement in management. This includes monitoring the outcomes of management and taking account of the findings of monitoring and other research to improve management effectiveness. Management decisions should have a firm scientific basis or be supported by relevant experience. Management bodies need to maintain and improve their capacity to learn from experience, to value and build staff expertise and draw on input from other stakeholders.

Appropriate Use

Access to and use of protected areas must be consistent with the long-term protection of their values, the maintenance of physical and ecological processes and agreed management objectives.

Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge and Role

Protected areas are part of landscapes that have supported and continue to give identity to Indigenous people who have traditional and historical connections to and knowledge of the land. Indigenous people are recognised and respected as the original custodians of the lands, waters, animals and plants within protected areas. Their living and spiritual connections with the land through traditional laws, customs and beliefs passed on from their ancestors are also recognised. The role of Indigenous organisations in the protection and management of country is acknowledged.

Applying the "Precautionary Principle"

Protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the National Reserve System should include identifying and taking appropriate actions to avert and actively manage emerging threats and risks. Effective management must be based on the best

available information. However, where there are threats or potential threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation or harmful disturbance to natural and cultural places.

Inter-generational and Intra-generational Equity

Management seeks to ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment and the integrity and significance of cultural places are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations and that decisions affecting current generations are socially equitable

Abbreviations

BOA

Bushland Operational Assessment

Council

Sunshine Coast Council

ELS

Environment and Liveability Strategy

EPBC Act 1999

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

FMP

Fire Management Plan

FRIDA

Fauna Records Information DAtabase

IBRA

Interim biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia

MERI

Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Improvement

MP

Management Plan

NCA 1992

Nature Conservation Act 1992

NRS

National Reserve System

PMAV

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

REs/RE

Regional Ecosystem(s)

RVMM

Regulated Vegetation Management Map

RWP

Regeneration Works Plan

SCC

Sunshine Coast Council

SC

Sunshine Coast

SEQ

Southeast Queensland

VM Act 1999

Vegetation Management Act 1999

WoNS

Weeds of National Significance



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