



Fraser Coast
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Petrie Park Tiaro – Land Management Plan 2016



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1. DETAILS AND TENURE OF THE SUBJECT LAND

Land Manager: Fraser Coast Regional Council as Trustee

Lot: 202 **Plan:** MCH 5330

Address: 49 Vandoorn Rd, Tiaro 4650

Parish: Tiaro **County:** March

Local Government: Fraser Coast Regional Council

Area of land (in hectares): 1.5

Tenure: Reserve 1674 Recreation

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- Fraser Coast Regional Council, as the management authority for Petrie Park has rights, powers and responsibilities derived from the Land Act 1994. Camping issues will generally be dealt with according to the relevant policies and guidelines issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) and the Fraser Coast Camping Options Strategy (endorsed by Council in 2015). This strategy recommends that Petrie Park be retained as a designated Bush Camping site.
- Fraser Coast Regional Council Local Law No.4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2011 provides the basis for Council management of public use of the reserve and the boat ramp and restricts and regulates certain activities.
- Council is also bound by State legislation in the management of this reserve, including the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and the Fraser Coast Planning Scheme (2014). Other applicable legislation includes the Queensland Biosecurity Act (2014), Qld Fire and Emergency Services Act (1990), Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999), Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992, Commonwealth Native Title Act (1993) and the Queensland Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act (2003).
- Council also has various strategies applicable to the management of this reserve, including the Fraser Coast Regional Council Fire Management Strategy and the Fraser Coast Camping Options Strategy.
- Restoration of natural ecosystem areas within the site will be carried out according to the principles set out in the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT LAND

Description and History of the land:

- Petrie Park, Tiaro is situated approximately 5km from the township of Tiaro and 2.5km from the Bruce Highway. Access is via Vandoorn Road which is a bitumen sealed road. The reserve is situated on the eastern bank of the Mary River and is bordered to the north and south by freehold Low Density Residential Zoned Land. The current land use of adjacent properties is cattle grazing.
- Petrie Park was gazetted as a reserve for the purpose of Recreation on 15 October 1988 with Tiaro Shire Council appointed as trustee. After amalgamation of Councils on 15 March 2008 the reserve came under the control of Fraser Coast Regional Council. The Park was officially opened on 2nd May 1992. During the 1990's picnic, toilet and boat ramp facilities were constructed.
- The Butchulla people are the traditional owners of the land

Existing uses:

- Petrie Park is reserved under the Land Act 1994 for general community use. Council is required to maintain and manage the land consistent with that purpose and in the public interest. Use must not be substantially exclusive and/or commercial in nature. The reserve is currently used for a variety of low impact day use recreational activities including picnics, as a traveller's rest stop, walking and bird watching as well as water based activities such as boating, swimming and fishing. Community events including River Festivals and Fishing Competitions have been held in the past.
- Petrie Park is zoned as "Open Space" under the Fraser Coast Planning Scheme (2014). Under the Planning Scheme the use of the land as Park is exempt from assessment. Current levels of camping without specific infrastructure services in areas that do not exclude other uses and where no fees are charged can be considered as an ancillary use. No planning approval is required for this activity.
- DNRM Caravan Park Policy PUX/901/102 Version 3.04 states that a reserve for Recreation purposes may be used for camping with the provision of limited facilities. The length of stay is to be restricted to no more than three nights and Council must adopt a local law to authorise this activity. The Fraser Coast Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2011 includes such a provision that allows camping in signed areas.
- Camping is allowed in the park and Council signage currently restricts stays to no more than 48 hours. Toilet, shelter and cooking facilities may be used by campers and are shared by other park users. Camping is unsupervised and no fees are charged.

Existing interests:

There are currently no existing interests occurring within the reserve.

Existing infrastructure:

The site hosts typical park embellishments:

- Shelter shed

- Picnic shelter
- Toilet amenity block (and retaining wall)
- Power boxes
- Picnic tables
- Electric BBQ
- Rubbish bins
- Warning, educational and interpretive signage
- Boat ramp
- Water tank
- Lighting
- Wire fences, steel pipe fences and lockable entry gate
- Bollards and post and rail fence
- Footbridge
- Culvert
- Sealed internal road
- Sealed car parking area

Detailed site description:

- Petrie Park is a triangular sloping site with a fall to the west towards the Mary River. A short gully enters at the southern boundary and runs north-west towards the River. There are steep falls in places with only limited flat areas. Historically the park was situated within the tidal area of the Mary River and close to the upper tidal limit. Since the construction of the Mary River Barrage 20 Kilometres downstream from the park in 1983 the adjacent waterway has become a freshwater aquatic environment. Soils are alluvial in origin and consist of sand, silt and clays.
- The park contains State significant wildlife habitat and is part of an ecological corridor mapped in the Fraser Coast Planning Scheme 2014 Biodiversity Areas, Wetlands and Waterways Overlay.
- The corridor is recognised as important by riparian landholders to the north and south of the reserve. A significant amount of community effort has gone into replanting of vegetation, weed control and promotion of wildlife values in this area since 2012.
- Queensland vegetation management regional ecosystem and remnant map - version 8.0 published 6 June 2016 shows much of the site covered in remnant vegetation regional ecosystem 12.3.7. This is described as a narrow fringing community of *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Melaleuca viminalis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana*+/- *Waterhousea floribunda*. It typically occurs on Quaternary alluvial plains along watercourses. A narrow strip along the river bank is mapped as 12.3.7b: Riverine wetland or fringing riverine wetland occurring in the bed of active stream channels. The conservation status of this regional ecosystem under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 is “Least concern”.
- A vegetation site survey conducted in June 2016 revealed that the regional ecosystem mapping is generally correct however the site has been heavily modified due to human activity. About two thirds of the 1.5 hectare site consists of grassy open areas with scattered tall Queensland blue gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. The remaining third of the site includes more heavily vegetated areas along the gully and riverbank and hosts a diverse mix of riparian species such as weeping bottlebrush *Melaleuca viminalis* and weeping lilly pilly *Waterhousea floribunda*.
- Revegetation works undertaken by community groups since 2000 involved the planting of species native to the area. This has increased the floristic diversity on the site. Appendix C.

- The park is adjacent to aquatic habitat of protected Mary River turtle *Elusor macrurus*, white faced snapping turtle *Elseya albigula*, Mary River cod *Maccullochella peelii mariensis*, Queensland lungfish *Neoceratodus forsteri* and platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*.
- Bank areas within and adjacent to the park are potential nesting habitat for the critically endangered snapping turtle. Saltwater crocodiles *Crocodylus porosus* have been sighted in the river nearby. The park is situated within a habitat corridor for koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*. Other fauna found on the site include swamp wallaby *Wallabia bicolor* and tawny frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*.
- During the past four years koala numbers have dramatically declined in and around the reserve area. It is unclear what has caused this decline. If numbers continue to reduce at the current rate then it is likely that koalas will become locally extinct in the near future.
- The site is susceptible to flooding from the adjacent Mary River and major flood events result in prolonged inundation of the whole park including all facilities.
- High intensity park use coupled with stormwater flows have in the past resulted in areas of gully and bank erosion. Management actions in restricting vehicle access, parking and camping have reduced erosion issues over the past few years.
- The site is exposed to weeds imported by park visitors and through natural distribution from surrounding properties (Appendix D). The floating aquatic weed water hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes* is sometimes present in large numbers on the river adjacent to the park resulting in blocking of the boat ramp. Other significant weeds present which require specific management are cat's claw creeper *Macfadyena unguis-cati* and Noogoora burr *Xanthium pungens*.
- Vegetation in the reserve area is heavily modified with understorey and groundcover layers removed over much of its area. The developed area is maintained by intensive mowing, trimming and spraying with herbicide. The naturally vegetated area situated on the river bank and in the gully is dominated by rainforest species. The overall bushfire hazard is assessed as Low.
- A search conducted of the Queensland Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register on 12 August 2016 revealed that no Aboriginal cultural heritage was recorded on the register for the area of the reserve. No significant European cultural heritage is known on the reserve.

Native title status:

- The QC2009/005 Butchulla Land & Sea Claim #2 native title application covers this area. It was accepted for registration pursuant to s. 190A of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth) on 30 June 2010.
- Before Council undertakes any activity, project or initiative on the site which has the potential to affect Native Title, further investigations should be made at the planning stage. To assist with this staff can consult the Native Title Compliance Fact Sheet Docs# 2406129 and the Native Title Compliance Checklist - Community Purpose Reserves Docs# 2842428.
- The reserve was extensively developed as a reserve for recreation prior to 23 December 1996, effectively extinguishing Native Title over the reserve.

4. PROPOSED USES/S OF THE SUBJECT LAND

Proposed use/s of the land:

- It is proposed to continue to use the land for recreation which is consistent with the designated purpose of the reserve.
- Management actions currently being undertaken will continue to protect high environmental and natural amenity values. Existing facilities for parks users will also continue to be maintained.
- The more densely vegetated areas along the river bank and the gully will continue to be used primarily for flora, fauna and land protection purposes. This area is shown on the map in Appendix B as Management Unit 1.
- Day use, camping and boat ramp activities within the semi-cleared and partially developed balance area will continue to be monitored and regulated where required. This area is shown on the map in Appendix B as Management Unit 2.
- Any future variations to existing camping activities within the reserve will be undertaken in compliance with state legislation and FCRC strategies and will consider the size, topography, flooding constraints and ecological sensitivity of the reserve.

Secondary uses:

- Current and proposed uses are considered to be consistent with the designated community use of the reserve. There are no current or proposed secondary uses i.e. uses authorised by the issue of a trustee lease or trustee permit. Any proposed secondary uses of the reserve will be undertaken in line with DNRM “Secondary Use of Trust Land” Policy PUX/901/209.

Constraints and opportunities:

- Physical constraints include the small size of the park, flooding that can inundate the whole park, areas of steep grade, areas affected by stormwater runoff and lack of space to expand facilities. The lack of reticulated potable water is also a constraint.

Future Development:

- Any future developments within the reserve will be undertaken in compliance with this plan and with any subsequent “masterplan” developed for the reserve.

5. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

- Petrie Park was included in the “2009 Benchmark Park User Surveys” undertaken by Integrated Open Space Systems (IOSS) commissioned by Fraser Coast Regional Council.
- The first land management plan was adopted by Council in 2012 and has been on Council's website for public reference since then.
- A review of the plan commenced in May 2016. Members of the public with an interest in the management of the reserve were invited on the Council website to make submissions on the original plan for consideration within the review process.

6. GOALS AND ACTIONS OF THE LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Goal Statement:

To provide a passive recreational area that provides facilities and an aesthetically pleasing environment for park users managed in a sustainable manner and protecting significant natural features.

Management Strategy 1: Geology, landform, hydrology and soils

Desired Outcomes

- Geological and soils landscapes are protected from human disturbance.
- Catchment values, water quality and the health of waterways are maintained or improved.

Management Strategies (to be undertaken as resources permit)

S1.1 Undertake any new works to ensure that facilities, visitor use and management actions do not adversely impact on water quality or soils and avoid previously undisturbed sites.

S1.2 Incorporate the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design into works planning in accordance with 'Urban Stormwater—Queensland Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines' and current industry standards.

S1.3 Comply with best practice erosion control standards during all construction activities e.g. recommendations contained within the publication by Healthy Waterways Erosion & Sediment Control Examples of Compliant & Non-Compliant Practices. <http://healthywaterways.org>

S1.4 Develop a staged restoration plan for the river bank and gully area which includes provisions to limit soil erosion in these areas and avoid further interference to the natural drainage patterns.

S1.6 Avoid siting new infrastructure in areas where this could cause the river bank to be damaged by strong water flow during future flooding events.

Management Strategy 2: Native plants

Desired Outcomes

- The full range of native plant species found on the site is protected.
- Vegetation structure and habitat values are conserved across the site and are restored where subject to past disturbance.
- Significant plant communities are protected.
- Knowledge of significant flora and vegetation communities is increased.
- Habitat connectivity is maintained or enhanced.

Management Strategies (to be undertaken as resources permit)

S2.1 Maintain the area so that facilities, visitor use and management actions do not adversely impact on significant vegetation including large eucalypts and retained riparian vegetation.

S2.2 Identify and protect trees on or close to construction areas in accordance with 'AS4970 – Protection of trees on development sites'.

S2.3 Prune trees where needed in accordance with 'AS4373 - Pruning of amenity trees'.

S2.4 Develop a staged restoration plan for the river bank and gully area which includes provisions to protect and restore vegetation.

S2.5 Protect river bank and gully areas by directing pedestrians along designated existing trails (see Managing Recreation section) and restricting vehicle access to designated areas by the use of physical barriers.

S2.6 Develop a monitoring program to assess the condition of native vegetation and use the results to refine restoration practices.

S2.7 Undertake revegetation activities along the edge of the bank, the gully and areas of damaged native vegetation. Use natural regeneration of native vegetation as a first priority and supplement with replanting only where necessary.

S2.8 Use species recorded within the riparian area of the lower Mary River catchment for revegetation projects and plants grown from local provenance populations wherever possible when undertaking revegetation work.

S2.9 Control declared weeds and significant environmental weeds that are a threat to native vegetation.

S2.10 Encourage and support the involvement of local community groups in vegetation monitoring and management through the FCRC Community Environment Program (CEP).

S2.13 Prohibit camp fires within the reserve in order to protect existing native vegetation from users scavenging for firewood.

Management Strategy 3: Native animals

Desired Outcomes

- There is continued protection and increased viability for all native animal communities in the reserve.
- No habitat loss for significant fauna will occur and the diversity of native animals in the area is conserved.
- Knowledge of ecology and distribution of fauna species is increased.

Management Strategies

S3.1 Maintain the area so that facilities, visitor use and management actions do not adversely impact on significant vegetation including large eucalypts and retained riparian vegetation.

S3.2 Protect and enhance the habitat of native animal populations by:

- Controlling pest animals (see Pest plants and animals section).
- Retain designation of the reserve as a dog on-leash area only.
- Maintain existing large eucalypts that contribute to the local koala corridor.
- Restoring riparian and gully vegetation and maintain this as natural fauna habitat.

S3.3 Investigate the development of a fauna survey program to identify the presence, abundance and distribution of fauna.

S3.4 Promote the KoalaTracker website to staff and members of the public to record koala sightings.

S3.5 Encourage and support involvement of local community groups in fauna monitoring through the Community Environment Program.

S3.6 Avoid rapid, large scale control of pest plants to ensure that there are no abrupt changes in the availability of fauna habitat such as habitat for small birds (See Pest plants and animals).

S3.7 Promote public understanding and appreciation of native animals to increase awareness of local fauna conservation issues.

Management Strategy 4: Pest plants and animals

Desired Outcomes

- Adverse impacts of pest plants and animals on native flora and fauna are prevented or minimised.
- Pests are eradicated using methods that minimise disturbance and maximise benefits to natural systems and conservation values.
- Minimise the introduction of new pests to the reserve.
- Obligations of pest control under the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014 are met.

Management Strategies

S4.1 Develop and implement a restoration plan which considers the control of pest plants and liaise with FCRC Land Management Officers regarding pest animal management.

S4.2 Carry out any weed control activities in the vegetated riparian and gully areas (management unit 1) in accordance with the restoration plan.

S4.3 Avoid rapid, large scale control of pest plants to ensure that there are no abrupt changes in the availability of fauna habitat such as habitat for small birds.

S4.4 Liaise with FCRC Land Management Officers regarding collection of pest species and populations records. Make information from the database accessible to all Council officers via the Geographic Information System (GIS).

S4.5 Monitor and control where possible, the introduction and spread of significant pest plants within the riparian and gully areas.

S4.6 Eradicate cat's claw vine from the reserve area as a priority and monitor the site for new infestations and support local landholder efforts to control cat's claw vine by the use of biocontrol agents.

S4.7 Monitor for the presence of pest animals such as foxes and pigs and undertake a control program when required.

Management Strategy 5: Fire management

Desired Outcomes

Due to its small size, proximity to the Mary River and to adjacent cleared land, Petrie Park, Tiaro is considered to be a low fire risk. The following generic comments apply;

- Fire hazard is managed to protect human life and property within and adjacent to the area, is managed to maintain and enhance the viability of all native plant and animal species and communities in the area, is excluded from ecological communities that are not tolerant of fire and unplanned fires are prevented from entering or leaving the area.

Management Strategies

S5.1 Mow the turfed public use area with the aim of excluding wildfire from the reserve.

S5.2 Maintain and encourage the presence of fire resistant natural vegetation within the riverbank and gully area.

S5.3 Maintain access to the reserve and river if required for emergency vehicles should a wildfire threaten the area.

S5.4 Prohibit camp fires within the reserve

Management Strategy 6: Cultural heritage

Desired Outcomes

- Aboriginal sites, places and landscapes of significance are conserved and protected from damage.
- There is cooperative and integrated management of Aboriginal places and relics with the Aboriginal community and relevant agencies.

Management Strategies

S6.1 Consult Aboriginal people who have a traditional association with the land and relevant State and Commonwealth Aboriginal heritage authorities, in decisions regarding the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage, including identification of sites and actions to protect sites and landscape features.

S6.2 Undertake cultural heritage assessments prior to any major new works and developments likely to impact on Aboriginal heritage values in accordance with the requirements of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003.

S6.3 Undertake further investigations before undertaking any activity, project or initiative on the site which has the potential to affect native title. When planning works on the site then staff to consult the Native Title Compliance Fact Sheet Docs# 2406129 and the Native Title Compliance Checklist - Community Purpose Reserves Docs# 2842428. .

Management Strategy 7: Managing recreation and access

Desired Outcomes

- The reserve is appropriately managed and utilised as a low-key recreational and camping space, whilst maximising opportunities for appropriate recreation.
- Permitted activities and facilities are designed and managed to provide a satisfying and safe visitor experience while minimising negative environmental and social impacts.
- Recreation opportunities and low key visitor facilities that encourage appreciation of reserve natural values are provided.

Management Strategies

S7.1 Maintain the area so that facilities, visitor use and management actions do not adversely impact on significant environmental features and park amenity.

S7.2 Manage the developed area (Management Unit 2) according to the Fraser Coast Regional Council Parks and Open Space maintenance standards and as mapped in the current Petrie Park functional areas map, including the assessment of earthworks to increase available camping sites.

S7.3 Assess and rationalise vehicle bollards and parking areas in order to control vehicle and pedestrian access to avoid damage to significant vegetated areas, whilst allowing for appropriate recreational opportunities.

S7.4 Provide the facilities required in order to support the type of park use allowed as detailed on the current Petrie Park functional areas map.

S7.5 Discourage swimming in the area as per the advice on crocodile warning signage installed by the Queensland Government.

S7.6 Assess the internal access road to determine the safe maximum vehicle size that can be accommodated and include these details on existing entry signage.

S7.8 Assess access roads to determine suitability for RV vehicles and consider upgrades including culverts if necessary.

Management Strategy 8: Community involvement

Desired Outcomes

- To engender appreciation, enjoyment and understanding of the reserves values and support for their ongoing protection.
- To encourage community and visitor involvement in the conservation and management of the area.
- Partnerships with organisations and statutory bodies that assist with the management of the area.

Management Strategies

S8.1 Maintain up to date park signage which ensures that relevant and informative information is provided to visitors.

S8.2 Provide visitor information which promotes the natural values and visitor opportunities available at the reserve.

S8.3 Encourage and facilitate the involvement of the local community, volunteers and neighbours in reserve management programs and support the formation of a local Community Environment Program volunteer group.

7. BUDGET STATEMENT

Works proposed for Petrie Park will be included in the annual FCRC budget deliberations for both Capital and Operational works.

8. MONITORING AND REVISION

Timetable:

The Petrie Park Land Management Plan will be reviewed after five years (i.e. 2021).

Techniques:

Inspect the reserve and photograph key areas such as the river bank, internal vehicle tracks, camping and picnic areas. Check general health of vegetation including for the presence of weeds.

Community feedback:

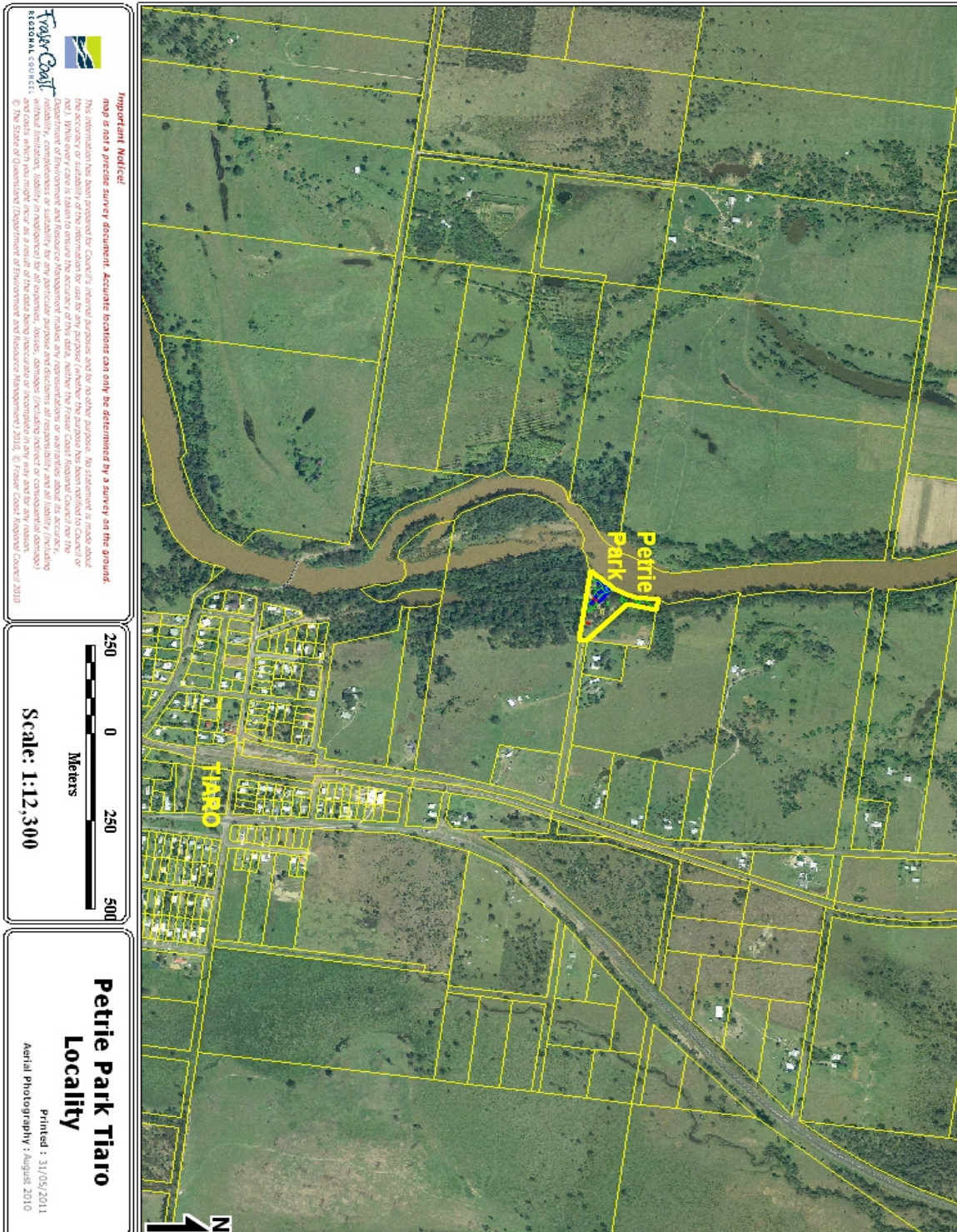
Information about the reserve and management will be made available on the FCRC website along with an invitation to the public to provide ongoing input.

9. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

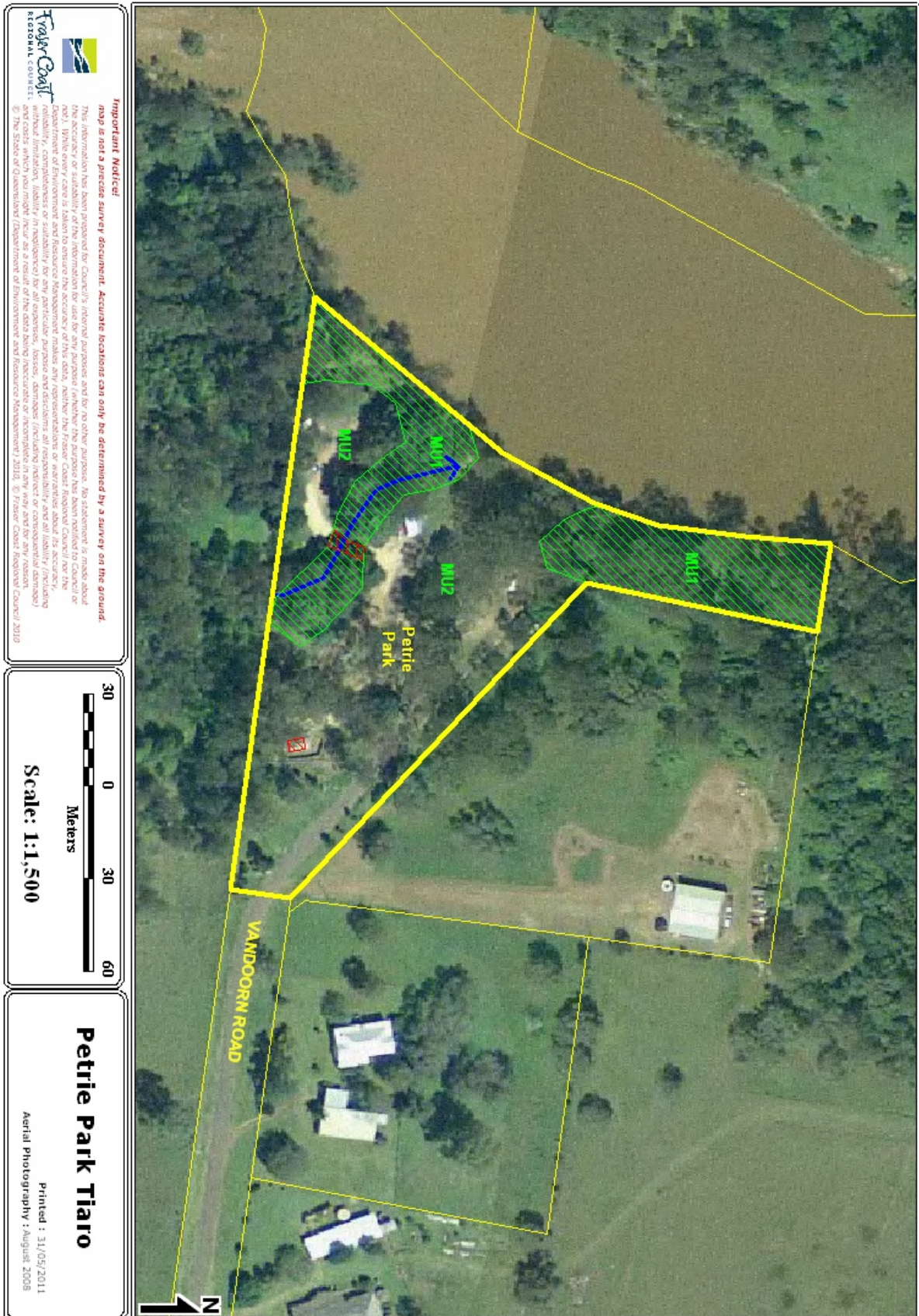
The reserve is divided into two management units. Management Unit 1 includes the vegetated riparian and gully areas and is to be managed to maximise environmental values including protection of the riverbank. Vegetation in this area will be maintained within its current extent and restoration undertaken where required. Management Unit 2 is a multiple use area that will be managed for appropriate recreational activities with the sympathetic management and retention of vegetation for use by native fauna and to provide natural amenity for park users.

10. APPENDICES

Appendix A - Locality Map



Appendix B - Site Map



Appendix C - Flora species list

Fraser Coast Council Lot 202MCH5330
 AMG 56 457590E 7155820N GDA94
 Petrie Park Tiaro

Regional ecosystem 12.3.7 and non-remnant **disturbed areas**

Marilyn Connell
 6 December 2010

Notes: Many of the species in this Park were planted by the Tiaro community as part of an Olympic Landcare tree planting and consequent tree plantings organised by Tiaro & District Landcare Group.

Key to species codes

* - Introduced

C - Common protected

Total species = 89

C	<i>Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima</i>	southern salwood
C	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	kauri pine
*	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	blue billygoat weed
C	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree
C	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	native elm
C	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	bunya pine
C	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine
*	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	moth plant
C	<i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i>	booyong
C	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	coogera
C	<i>Arytera microphylla</i>	small-leaf coogera
*	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus cv. Sprengeri</i>	basket asparagus
*	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	asparagus fern
C	<i>Babingtonia bidwillii</i>	twiggy myrtle
C	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	coast banksia
C	<i>Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa</i>	hairpin banksia
C	<i>Barklya syringifolia</i>	golden shower tree
*	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	cobbler's pegs
C	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	weeping bottlebrush
*	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	balloon vine
C	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	black bean
C	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river she-oak
*	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor laurel
C	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	wandering jew
C	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	brown kurrajong
C	<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	large-leaved palm lily
*	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	thickhead
C	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis var. pubens</i>	hairy three-veined laurel
C	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	small-leaved tuckeroo
C	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	green couch
*	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw creeper

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C	<i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i>	ivory mahogany
C	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	blue quandong
C	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum
C	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry
C	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig
C	<i>Ficus macrophylla subsp. macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay fig
C	<i>Ficus opposita</i>	sandpaper fig
C	<i>Ficus racemosa var. racemosa</i>	cluster fig
C	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crow's ash
C	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	bumpy ash
*	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	yellow weed
C	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	cheese tree
C	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	umbrella cheese tree
C	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silky oak
C	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Queensland tulip wood
C	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	native frangipani
C	<i>Jagera pseudorhus forma pseudorhus</i>	foambark
C	<i>Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum</i>	native jasmine
*	<i>Lantana camara var. camara</i>	lantana
C	<i>Legnephora moorei</i>	native grapes
C	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	spinyhead mat rush
C	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	macaranga
C	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	cockspur thorn
C	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>	green kamala
C	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala
C	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	flax-leaved paperbark
C	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar
*	<i>Morus nigra</i>	black mulberry
*	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	mock orange
*	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	neonotonia, glycine
C	<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	pademelon grass
*	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	panic grass
*	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	bahia grass
*	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passion flower
C	<i>Phyllanthus sauropodoides</i>	glossy-leaved phyllanthus
C	<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	white nettle
C	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	yellow pittosporum
C	<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	Burdekin plum
*	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava
C	<i>Rhodospaera rhodanthema</i>	tulip satinwood
*	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor oil bush
*	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	coral berry
*	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	broad-leaved pepper tree
*	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	common sida
*	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	glossy nightshade
*	<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>	devil's apple
*	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	wild tobacco
*	<i>Solanum seafortianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade
C	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	wheel of fire

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C	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	peanut tree
C	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	whalebone tree
C	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	scrub cherry
C	<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	giant watergum
C	<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>	banana bush
C	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	red cedar
C	<i>Trophis scandens subsp. scandens</i>	burneyvine
C	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly
*	<i>Xanthium pungens</i>	Noogoora burr

Appendix D Restricted weed species list

<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	basket asparagus	(Restricted matter Category 3)
<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	asparagus fern	(Restricted matter Category 3)
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	balloon vine	(Restricted matter Category 3)
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor laurel	(Restricted matter Category 3)
<i>Lantana camara var. camara</i>	lantana	(Restricted matter Category 3)
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw creeper	(Restricted matter Category 3)
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	broad-leaved pepper tree	(Restricted matter Category 3)
<i>Xanthium pungens</i>	Noogoora burr	(FCRC local law declared)