

Area management plan to control prescribed weeds in Western Queensland

15 September 2024

This area management plan (AMP) to control prescribed weeds in Western Queensland has been prepared by the Department of Resources (Resources).

This AMP:

- is registered as AMP 2024/002371 under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
- was approved by the delegate the Chief Executive administering the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* on 15 September 2024
- will expire on 14 September 2034
- AMP2013/005199 has expired.

This publication has been compiled by Lands Policy and Support, Department of Resources..

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Glossary

The following technical terms and their definitions are essential to understanding this area management plan. Any terms used in this plan not included in the below Glossary table have the meaning provided for in the [Vegetation Management Act 1999](#).

Access tracks	Pathways providing permanent or temporary vehicular access.
Aerial application	Is the application of herbicide from an aircraft or drone.
Clear, clearing, cleared	Removing native vegetation by cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning, or destroying in any way including burning, flooding or draining but it does not include destroying via stock or lopping
Coastal lot	Is a lot that falls partly or entirely within any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brigalow Belt subregions 1 (Townsville Plains), 2 (Bogie River Hills) or 14 (Marlborough Plains) • Cape York Peninsula subregion 2 (Starke Coastal Lowlands) • Einasleigh Uplands subregion 3 (Hodgkinson Basin) • Central Queensland Coast bioregion • Southeast Queensland bioregion • Wet Tropics bioregion.
Crossing	Is a road or vehicle track that crosses a watercourse or drainage feature. <u>Note:</u> A crossing does not run parallel to a watercourse or drainage feature.
Defining bank	The bank that confines the seasonal flows, but which may be inundated by flooding from time-to-time. Either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the bank or terrace that confines the water before the point of flooding; or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where there is no bank, the seasonal high-water line that represents the point of flooding.
Desert Channels Queensland approved weed management plan	Is an agreement between a landholder and DCQ which includes all the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aim of the plan • plan principles and strategies • relevance to current legislation • how the proposed weed methodology aligns with best practice methods • how the plan supports restoration of regional ecosystems • action plan • monitoring program • relevant mapping.
Diameter	Is the width of a tree trunk measured at 1.3 metres above the ground.

Drainage feature	Has the meaning given in the Schedule (Dictionary) of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 and is shown on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map1 certified by the chief executive of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 .
Drip Line	Is the area defined by the outermost circumference of a tree canopy where water drips from and onto the ground.
Ecological processes	Is the range of natural processes which maintain an ecosystem, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydrological processes • soil development • nutrient cycling • chemical processes including storage of nutrients • decomposition and cycling of organic matter • pollination and seed production • seed dispersal • predator-prey relationships • germination and recruitment of species • the carbon cycle and stability of atmospheric carbon • habitats for flora and fauna (such as particular regional ecosystems, logs, rocks, debris, leaf litter, nectar, hollow bearing trees, food and shelter).
Foliar herbicide	Is a herbicide primarily absorbed by the foliage of plants ¹ .
Ground cover	Is any plant matter, either dead or alive, woody or non-woody, that covers the surface of the ground (either attached or detached). For example, grasses, shrubs, tree and grass leaf litter, twigs, logs, branches etc.
Habitat tree	Is a living or dead standing native tree that contains either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one or more visible hollows positioned at least two metres above the base of the tree² or • an active bird's nest or the nest of a raptor or other bird that uses the same nest each year.
Immature tree	Is any native woody vegetation (other than a mature tree or habitat tree) that is two metres or more in height.
Landholder	Includes (where relevant): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the registered proprietor of freehold land • a lessee of freehold land, subject to the consent of the freehold owner to make a notification • a lessee if a lease under the Land Act 1994 provided the clearing is consistent with the purposes of the lease

¹ An example of a foliar herbicide is glyphosate.

² Habitat trees are used, or potentially used, by hollow-dwelling fauna.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sub-lessee of a lease under the Land Act 1994 provided the clearing is consistent with the purposes of the lease, and subject to the consent of the lessee to make a notification • a licensee or permittee under the Land Act 1994 provided the clearing is consistent with the conditions of the licence or permit • the holder of the title or tenure to the land
Land zones	Are categories that describe the major geologies, associated landforms and geomorphic processes in Queensland. The land zone can be identified by the middle number in the three-digit regional ecosystem identification code. For example, the regional ecosystem identified by the code 12.3.4 is in land zone 3. More information about landzones can be found in the Landzones of Queensland publication.
Mature tree	Is a native tree that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Corymbia</i>, <i>Lophostemon</i> or <i>Angophora</i> species ('gum' or 'box' trees) with a single trunk or several trunks with a diameter of 30 centimetres or more³. • another tree species such as a wattle, with either: a single trunk with a diameter of 20 centimetres or more; or several trunks with a diameter of 25 centimetres or more. (If there are several trunks, add the diameters of the largest two trunks.)
Mechanical clearing	Is the clearing of vegetation using any of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slashing • brush cutting • machinery which disturbs the soil surface or uproots woody vegetation.
Non-coastal lot	Is a lot that is not a coastal lot.
Recognised best practice methods	Is a method recognised by a State or Federal government agency to prevent increased soil erosion and instability, stabilise soil erosion and instability and prevent increased sediment run-off. This includes a guide such as the Soil Conservation Guidelines for Queensland (3rd edition) , a fact sheet or other advice published or provided by a State or Federal government agency.
Regional ecosystems	Has the meaning given in the Schedule (Dictionary) of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 .
Remnant vegetation	Has the meaning given in the Schedule (Dictionary) of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 .
Root-absorbed broad spectrum herbicides	Are broad spectrum herbicides that are primarily absorbed by the roots of plants, rather than the shoots ⁴ .

³ Several trunks means two or more trunks.

⁴ Examples of root-absorbed broad-spectrum herbicides are hexazinone (Velpar) or tebuthiuron (Graslan). Glyphosate is not considered a root-absorbed broad-spectrum herbicide.

Seasonal high-water line	Is a zone that represents the usual peak seasonal flow level and can be identified by deposition, debris or characteristic vegetation zonation.
Self-audit	Is an assessment undertaken either by the landholder or DCQ to evaluate whether the clearing is consistent with this AMP.
Shrub	Is any native woody tree, shrub, or ground cover less than two metres high.
Soil erosion and instability	Is the occurrence of gully erosion greater than 30 centimetres in depth, landslips, a scarp, soil scalding or stream bank slumping.
Stream order	Means a numerical ordering classification of each stream segment according to its position within a catchment ⁵ . Streams are watercourses and drainage features shown on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map.
Vegetation	Has the meaning given in s.8 of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 .
Watercourse	Has the meaning given in the Schedule (Dictionary) of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 and is shown on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map certified by the chief executive of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 .
Weed ⁶	Is any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restricted or prohibited matter declared under the Biosecurity Act 2014; • a non-native plant; A “Native and naturalised” plant that is not native to the bioregion.
Weed management burn	Is a burn that is planned and undertaken for the purpose of managing weeds and which restores the range of plant species, size classes, and vegetation densities typical of the regional ecosystem. <u>Note:</u> A weed management burn is not for the purpose of reducing hazardous fuel loads ⁷ .
Wetland	Has the meaning given in the Schedule (Dictionary) of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 and is shown on the vegetation management wetlands map certified by the chief executive of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 .

⁵ Further information on identifying stream orders is available in the General guide to the vegetation clearing codes: Accepted development vegetation clearing codes. The general guide is available online at www.qld.gov.au (search ‘General guide to the vegetation clearing codes’).

⁶ The Census of the Queensland Flora, which is updated annually by the Queensland Herbarium, identifies plants considered “Native in Queensland”, or “Native and naturalised” for particular bioregions in Queensland. The Census will include non-native plants as either: “Formerly naturalised”, “Doubtfully naturalised” or “Naturalised in Queensland”. Plants that are “Native and naturalised” for particular bioregions in Queensland, are non-native for the remaining bioregions. Further information can be found on the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au (search for ‘flora census’).

⁷ Reducing hazardous fuel loads by fire under the [Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990](#), is exempt clearing work.

1. Purpose

The purpose of this area management plan (AMP) is to control the weeds listed in section 5.1 to:

- remove existing infestations;
- reduce adverse impacts of existing infestations; and
- prevent spread and new infestations.

This AMP refers to clearing under the [Vegetation Management Act 1999 \(the Act\)](#). Other legislation including, but not limited to, the legislation listed in Appendix 1 – (Other relevant legislation) may also regulate the proposed clearing. It is essential that you check with any relevant authority to determine if your proposal is permitted or requires any further approvals.

This AMP has been remade from AMP2013/005199 which expired on 20 September 2023.

1.1. Areas covered by this AMP

This AMP applies to the following local government areas:

• Mt Isa City Council	• Richmond Shire Council
• Cloncurry Shire Council	• McKinlay Shire Council
• Flinders Shire Council	• Barcaldine Regional Council
• Winton Shire Council	• Boulia Shire Council
• Longreach Regional Council	• Quilpie Shire Council
• Diamantina Shire Council	• Barcoo Shire Council
• Bulloo Shire Council	• Paroo Shire Council
• Murweh Shire Council	• Blackall Tambo Regional Council
• Charters Towers Regional Council – non-coastal lots only	



Figure 1 – Mapped areas of operation for AMP



Figure 2 – Denoting Charters Towers Regional Council coastal and non-coastal regions

1.2. Scope of plan

This AMP authorises the clearing of native vegetation under a Desert Channels Queensland (DCQ) approved weed management plan to control weeds listed in section 5.1 within the stipulated areas of Queensland outlined in section 1.1. It allows for:

- necessary clearing of vegetation for weed management using an 'effective weed management method'
- necessary clearing of vegetation to provide access for weed management where no other suitable access exists.

Due to the complicated nature of these weed infestations, DCQ acknowledge that vegetation will be affected through certain control programs targeting these infestations, such as the use of certain herbicides. However, controlling weed infestations is expected to allow for the subsequent promotion of suitable conditions for recruitment of native vegetation and restoration of regional ecosystems. The intended outcome is to restore regional ecosystems and biodiversity values.

Acknowledging that undertaking weed control treatments will result in a level of impact within the treatment area, a risk management process has been developed by DCQ to assist with balancing the risk to the regional ecosystem vulnerable to the weed control program, and the risk to the regional ecosystem through no control of weed species. This risk management process is included in Appendix 2 and will be used by DCQ to develop the DCQ approved weed management plan.

2. Management intent

This AMP has been developed in line with the purposes of the [Act](#) and the principles and outcomes of the [State Policy for Vegetation Management 2019](#). The management intent of this AMP is to foster collaboration between, DCQ, state and local governments, key stakeholders, and landholders, to promote and deliver land management activities that:

- retain or restore regional ecosystems
- maintain ecological processes
- maintain bank stability, water quality and habitat of wetland, watercourse, and drainage features
- prevent the loss of biodiversity
- prevent land degradation
- allow for sustainable land use.

This will be achieved through:

2.1. Conservation of remnant vegetation and preventing loss of biodiversity

- This AMP will facilitate weed control methods in areas of complex weed infestations that are causing condition decline in regional ecosystems. Without ongoing control these regional ecosystems will collapse or experience a serious loss of function. By providing for effective weed control measures to restore land condition, the loss of remnant vegetation and biodiversity will be mitigated.

2.2. Maintenance of ecological processes

- The regional ecosystems subject to the complex weed infestation are losing ecological processes such as recruitment, seed dispersal, predator-prey relationships, and provision of habitat.
- This AMP authorises clearing of native vegetation for removal of the weed infestations, which in the short term may also compromise ecological processes. However, in the long term the removal of the weed infestation, being a threatening process, will contribute to the recovery of land condition and ecological processes.

2.3. Ensuring that clearing does not cause land degradation

- Land degradation is more likely to occur where there is complex weed infestations, which can cause loss of recruitment, and particularly out compete ground cover species leaving the soil environment more vulnerable to erosion. It is recognised that the removal of these threatening processes may lead to some short-term land degradation, but in the long term will facilitate natural processes that can act as a stabiliser to land degradation.

2.4. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

- Clearing that will occur under this AMP will be minor in nature, and not result in significant loss of vegetation that may result in increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Rather, any clearing will facilitate enhanced condition of regional ecosystems, with the potential to increase natural woody vegetation, or grassland biomass, depending on the regional ecosystem involved, providing for long term carbon sequestration.

2.5. Sustainable land use

- Sustainable land use will be achieved by clearing to restore regional ecosystems over time, improving biodiversity and preventing land degradation.
- DCQ will collaborate with landholders and traditional owners to educate and increase knowledge while promoting goodwill within the community to further encourage sustainable land management practices.

2.6. Management of the environmental effects of clearing to achieve the purpose of the Act

- Where possible this AMP closely aligns with the Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code (ADVCC) - Managing Weeds (current at the time of publication) whilst also integrating best practice weed control methods based upon best available scientific advice through agencies such as Biosecurity Queensland and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).
- Although the clearing that will occur in this AMP may result in the loss of some vegetation from a range of species, the long-term benefits will outweigh these losses.
- Ongoing monitoring and reporting will provide data to foster improved treatment methods.

3. Management outcomes

The conditions stated in this AMP will ensure the intent of the AMP is achieved and the following outcomes are met:

- clearing is limited only to the extent necessary

- clearing is avoided or minimised
- clearing protects water quality, bank stability, aquatic and terrestrial habitats, and will not result in land degradation.

At the expiry of this AMP there should be:

- a reduction in areas of complex weed infestations;
- an improvement in condition of regional ecosystems measured through:
 - biocondition monitoring;
 - photo point monitoring;
 - remote sensing; and
- education and engagement of higher numbers of landholders undertaking weed control in collaboration with DCQ.

4. Notification requirements

Before any clearing of vegetation is undertaken under this AMP, Department of Resources must be notified of the intended clearing activity by either of the following:

1. the landholder⁸; or
2. DCQ.

Note: If you are DCQ making a notification over someone else's land, you need the landholder's consent to enter, access and undertake clearing or other works on their land

4.1. Notification process

- Complete the [notification form](#).
- Lodge the completed form with Department of Resources either at a business centre or via email: VMEnquiries@resources.qld.gov.au.

A notification form is available online at www.qld.gov.au search ('Area management plans Queensland Government').

4.2. Notification limitations

1. All notifications submitted under AMP 2013/005199 are expired. For any continued weed management activity, a new AMP notification under this AMP must first be lodged with Resources and clearing undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this AMP.
2. A notification remains in effect from the date of confirmation of the notification until the expiry of this AMP.
3. All notifications end on the date of expiry of this AMP being 14 September 2034.

⁸ This includes a person authorised to notify on the landholder's behalf, such as someone who holds a power of attorney

5. Compliance requirements

Clearing must comply with all the following requirements:

5.1 General

1. Clearing only occurs for the control of the following weed species:
 - a. Bellyache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*);
 - b. Chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*);
 - c. Invasive cacti (*Cylindropuntia* and *Opuntia* species);
 - d. Leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*);
 - e. Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.);
 - f. Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*);
 - g. Prickly acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*);
 - h. Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*).
2. Clearing under this AMP is only permitted in areas identified through a DCQ approved weed management plan. The DCQ approved weed management plan will specify 'effective weed management methods' which, for the purposes of this AMP, complies with all the following:
 - a. is either of the following:
 - i. is published by a State, Federal or Local government agency as an appropriate and effective weed management method for the weed species;
or
 - ii. is a variation of an effective weed management method for weed species based on consultation with weed management experts from Department of Agriculture and Fisheries / Department of Environment, Science and Innovation;
 - b. ensures the ecological processes for the regional ecosystem within the weed management area is maintained;
 - c. only results in clearing that is necessary and reasonable given the nature and extent of the weed infestation, terrain, and economics of weed control; and
 - d. advances the restoration of the regional ecosystems within the weed management area.
3. The DCQ approved weed management plan must include self-auditing requirements which are to be completed within six months of completing each weed management treatment to ensure the weed management activities meet the requirements of both the AMP and the specified effective weed management methods stated in the DCQ approved weed management plan. DCQ must retain records of all self-audits and these records made available to Resources upon request.

5.2 Clearing of native vegetation to provide access for weed management

Existing access tracks must be utilised where possible. An access track specifically constructed for the purpose of weed management must be necessary and must not result in any of the following:

1. Clearing which exceeds 5 metres in width.
2. Clearing of a habitat tree or a mature tree unless it is necessary to remove a dead habitat tree that poses a safety risk.
3. Clearing within the wetland, watercourse or drainage feature, or within 10 metres of the defining bank of the wetland, watercourse or drainage feature, unless a crossing of a watercourse or drainage feature is required. If a crossing is required, the access track must be designed to cross perpendicular to the waterflow.

5.3 Mechanical clearing

When undertaking any mechanical clearing, all the following apply:

1. Mechanical clearing of vegetation for weed management must not be undertaken using a chain or cable linked between two tractors, bulldozers, or other traction vehicles.
2. Mechanical clearing of vegetation for weed management must not result in any of the following:
 - a. clearing of mature trees or habitat trees;
 - b. clearing within a wetland, watercourse, or drainage feature;
 - c. clearing on slopes greater than 15 per cent, unless clearing is undertaken by brush cutting.
3. Mechanical clearing of vegetation for weed management must not occur within a riparian protection zone specified in [Table 1](#), unless either of the following are satisfied:
 - a. clearing only involves slashing or brush cutting;
 - b. clearing does not occur within 2 metres of the defining bank of a wetland, watercourse, or drainage feature; and after the clearing, the riparian protection zone specified in [Table 1](#) must be rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements specified in section 5.7.
4. Mechanical clearing of vegetation for weed management must only remove immature trees and shrubs including small saplings and woody ground covers where necessary and when within a 1.5 metre radius from the edge of the canopy of the weed targeted for removal.
5. Mechanical clearing of vegetation for weed management must not disturb more than 50 per cent of the ground cover or result in any hectare having less than 50 per cent ground cover, whether dead or alive, unless after the clearing the weed management area is rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements specified in section 5.7.
6. Mechanical clearing of vegetation for weed management must retain vegetation that exhibits the full range of species and size classes typical of the regional ecosystem for the area.

Table 1: Riparian protection zones

Water feature	Riparian protection zone
Wetland	20 metres
Watercourse and drainage features	
Stream order ¹ 1 or 2	10 metres
Stream order 3 or 4	15 metres
Stream order 5 or more	20 metres

Notes:

*The riparian protection zone includes the area between the defining banks of the watercourse, drainage feature or wetland, plus the specified distance measured from the defining bank away from the water body.

¹Stream order is shown on the vegetation management supporting map.

5.4 Chemical clearing

When undertaking any chemical clearing, all the following apply:

1. Chemicals must only be applied in accordance with:
 - a. the approved product label, or Minor Use Permit, or the safety and use conditions specified by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, including any specified distances from a wetland, watercourse, or drainage feature; or
 - b. a variation of an effective weed management method for weed species based on consultation with weed management experts from the department administering the Biosecurity Act 2014 or Queensland Herbarium;
2. Chemical clearing must retain mature trees and habitat trees unless it is necessary to remove a dead habitat tree that poses a safety risk; and
3. Chemical clearing must retain at least 50 per cent of immature trees distributed in a pattern that is as natural as possible.

Where undertaking chemical clearing by the application of root-absorbed broad spectrum herbicides, all of the following additional requirements apply:

4. Chemicals are only to be applied outside 30 metres from the drip line of mature trees or habitat trees.
5. Chemicals are not to be applied on slopes greater than 5% or areas of soil erosion or instability. Applying root absorbed herbicides on low slopes allows any herbicide to disperse into the soil profile and be taken up by the target weed species following rainfall.
6. Chemical clearing must retain at least 50 percent of immature trees distributed in a pattern that is natural as possible.

Where undertaking aerial application of a foliar herbicide, all of the following additional requirements apply:

7. The herbicide or application technique is selective and will not destroy any mature trees or habitat trees.
8. The herbicide is not used within 50 metres of the defining bank of a wetland.

9. All reasonable steps must be undertaken to avoid any off-target application of the herbicide to native species⁹.

5.5 Weed management burning in native vegetation

For a weed management burn, all the following apply:

1. Prior to undertaking a weed management burn, all necessary fire permits must be obtained.
2. A weed management burn must be conducted in such a way (timing, weather, fuel load and lighting pattern) to limit the likelihood of damage to mature trees and habitat trees.
3. A weed management burn considers the fire guideline for the vegetation management regional ecosystem, as outlined in the [Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#) (VM REDD) online at www.qld.gov.au.

5.6 Soil and water quality protections

When clearing, all the following apply:

1. Recognised best practice methods outlined in the relevant DCQ approved weed management plan must be employed to:
 - a. prevent increased soil erosion and instability resulting from the clearing;
 - b. stabilise soil erosion and instability which has resulted from the clearing; and
 - c. prevent increased sediment run-off entering a wetland, watercourse, or drainage feature as a result of the clearing.
2. In land zones 2 and 3 where the elevation is less than 5 metres above sea level, topsoil must not be mechanically disturbed to a depth greater than 30 centimetres.

5.7 Rehabilitation requirements

Where section 5.3 requires rehabilitation, all the following steps need to be undertaken:

1. Stabilise the area to prevent soil erosion and instability to create a state that is conducive to the re-establishment of vegetation.
2. Foster natural regeneration that will allow for natural recruitment of native species in the area by:
 - a. re-establishing the regional ecosystem characteristics, thereby promoting the aquatic and terrestrial habitat of the natural community; and
 - b. re-establishing the natural diversity of the area with a greater species form (grass, shrubs, saplings etc.) present in the area. This will also lead to a greater level of water quality improvement.
3. No exotic species such as non-native pasture species are to be intentionally introduced by humans.

⁹ This includes having clear mapping that shows areas of weed species that are to be followed during aerial application.

4. Any vegetation debris from weed management operations is to be left where it falls unless the residue poses a fire hazard to a retained tree (mature tree, immature tree, habitat tree) or prevents access.

6. Reporting requirements

1. DCQ must undertake monitoring and recording activities, including (but not limited to) all the following:
 - a. Undertake analysis of how the AMP has / has not met the requirements and the outcomes of this AMP having regard to the required self-audits under section 5.1.3.
 - b. Record and retain information of each treatment area and what methodologies were used.
 - c. Assess the condition of a minimum of 10 representative sites¹⁰ where weed management activities have been undertaken, using the Queensland Herbarium BioCondition Assessment methodology¹¹. Assessments for each of the 10 representative sites are to be undertaken at least 3 times (and where possible in the same season) in accordance with the dates listed in 6.2.
 - d. Take time stamped and GPS referenced photos of the 10 representative sites each time a BioCondition assessment is undertaken to record change in ground cover over time.
 - e. Record and retain information of climactic events during the reporting period (i.e. drought etc).
 - f. Record and retain information of engagement activities with landholders, First Nations Peoples and other stakeholders for all AMP weed control activities undertaken under this AMP (such as field days etc).
 - g. Record and retain information of improvements in methodology in weed control, especially efficiency and effectiveness of the methods used.
2. DCQ must submit a report on weed management activities to the Department of Resources outlining the monitoring and recording activities listed in 6.1 by:
 - a. 30 October 2027;
 - b. 30 October 2030; and
 - c. end of AMP 14 September 2034.

¹⁰ Representative sites should show a representation of the bioregions for which this AMP applies.

¹¹ Where possible, the BioCondition assessments should include native woody vegetation.

Appendix 1: Other relevant legislation

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Management of biosecurity risks	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 25 23 www.daf.qld.gov.au
Development and planning processes	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Department of State Development and Infrastructure (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Department of Resources (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.resources.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire Department (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous cultural heritage	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Partnerships, Communities and the Arts (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forest activities ¹²	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 25 23 www.daf.qld.gov.au
Interference with overland flow Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.rdmw.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Department of State Development and Infrastructure (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Your relevant local government office
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.dcceew.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal)	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.des.qld.gov.au

¹² Contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries before clearing:

- any sandalwood on state-owned land (including leasehold land)
- on freehold land in a 'forest consent area'
- more than five hectares on state-owned land (including leasehold land) containing commercial timber species listed in parts 2 or 3 of schedule 1 of the [Vegetation Management Regulation 2023](#) and located within any of the following local government management areas - Banana, Bundaberg Regional, Fraser Coast Regional, Gladstone Regional, Isaac Regional, North Burnett Regional, Somerset Regional, South Burnett Regional, Southern Downs Regional, Tablelands Regional, Toowoomba Regional, Western Downs Regional.

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Heritage issues	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>		
Protected plants and protected areas ¹³	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (Queensland Government)	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@des.qld.gov.au www.des.qld.gov.au
Road corridor permits	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Department of Transport and Main Roads (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>	Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au

¹³ In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the [Nature Conservation Act 1992](#), which endeavours to ensure that protected plants (whether whole plants or protected plants parts) are not illegally removed from the wild, or illegally traded. Prior to clearing, you should check the flora survey trigger map to determine if the clearing is within a high-risk area by visiting www.qld.gov.au (search 'flora survey trigger map'). For further information or assistance on the protected plants flora survey trigger map for your property, please contact the Department of Environment and Science on 13QGOV (13 74 68) or email palm@des.qld.gov.au.

Appendix 2 - Risk Management Process

