## Self-audit form - managing weeds

This form is for clearing vegetation under the managing weeds accepted development vegetation clearing code.

It is a requirement of this code that you undertake a self-audit of your managing weeds activities prior to notifying for a second or subsequent notifications. You do not need to send this self-audit to the department but it may be requested in the future.

Date/s of managing weeds activities:
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**Note:** Some aspects of this audit can be assessed by undertaking a desktop assessment, however most will need to be assessed in the field or onsite.

Managing weeds code requirements			
		No	Yes
Property details			
<ul> <li>Weed mana</li> </ul>	gement has occurred in category B, category C and category R areas only.		
Notification requi	rements		
<ul> <li>Department managing w</li> </ul>	of Natural Resources Mines and Energy (DNRME) has been notified for reeds.		
<ul> <li>You have received confirmation of your notification from DNRME before commencing clearing.</li> </ul>			
	der, a person authorised by the landholder, or a third party with the consent of ler is the notifier.		
	ation lodged <u>before</u> 7 February 2020, each notification was limited to one of g area limits:		
0	For coastal lots and non-coastal lots where the lot size is 100 hectares or less – 50 hectares per lot		
0	For coastal lots where the lot size is greater than 100 hectares – 50 per cent of lot area or 200 hectares per lot, whichever is the lesser		
0	For non-coastal lots where the lot size is greater than 100 hectares – 50 per cent of the lot area or 400 hectares per lot, whichever is the lesser		
	ation lodged on or after 7 February 2020, each notification was limited one of granea limits:		
0	For a South East Queensland (SEQ) lot that has one or more koala habitat areas mapped on the lot – 10 hectares per lot		
0	For coastal lots and non-coastal lots where the lot size is 100 hectares or less – 50 hectares per lot		
0	For coastal lots where the lot size is greater than 100 hectares – 50 per cent of lot area or 200 hectares per lot, whichever is the lesser		
0	For non-coastal lots where the lot size is greater than 100 hectares – 50 per cent of the lot area or 400 hectares per lot, whichever is the lesser		



•	DNRME issued confirmation of the notification.	
•	Where a subsequent notification for weed management has been made, a self-audit was undertaken to ensure the clearing already undertaken was compliant with code requirements.	
	pliance requirements	
Keep	all of the following records and make them available to DNRME upon request:	
•	For each area where you are proposing to clear native vegetation to allow for, or as a result of weed management, pre-clearing photographs and GPS coordinates to demonstrate the weed management area.	
•	Target weed species to be removed.	
•	Weed management method/s used including the government agency recommending the method and copies of any relevant federal, state and local government guide or best practice document for the effective weed management method.	
•	Any other weed management guidelines, strategies, plan or advice which supports the weed management operations for the area.	
•	For chemical weed management methods, the herbicide used and details on how, when and where it was applied.	
•	Contractor details e.g. name, address and contact details (where relevant).	
•	Instruction to contractors, detailing location, date, time and species (where relevant).	
•	In areas to be rehabilitated in accordance with section 4.7 of the code, annual photographs and associated GPS coordinates of the rehabilitation and revegetation outcomes.	
•	Self-audit results (where relevant).	
Nativ	e vegetation clearing limitations	
•	Clearing for weed management purposes has not exceeded – for an SEQ lot that has one or more koala habitat areas mapped on the lot – 10 hectares per lot.	
•	Clearing for weed management purposes has not exceeded – for coastal lots and non-coastal lots where the lot size is 100 hectares or less – 50 hectares per lot.	
•	Clearing for weed management purposes has not exceeded – for coastal lots where the lot size is greater than 100 hectares – 50 per cent of lot area or 200 hectares per lot, whichever is the lesser.	
•	Clearing for weed management purposes has not exceeded – for non-coastal lots where the lot size is greater than 100 hectares — 50 per cent of lot area or 400 hectares per lot, whichever is the lesser.	
•	Clearing of native vegetation was only undertaken using an effective weed management method.	
•	Clearing of native vegetation was only undertaken to provide access to the weed management area where no other suitable access exists.	

Effective weed management methods				
•	Undertook an 'effective weed management method' which complied with a State, Federal or Local government agency as an appropriate and effective weed management method for the weed species.			
•	Undertook an 'effective weed management method' which ensured the ecological processes for the native vegetation within the weed management area was maintained.			
•	<ul> <li>Undertook an 'effective weed management method' that was necessary and reasonable given the nature and extent of the weed infestation, terrain and economics of weed control.</li> </ul>			
•	Undertook an 'effective weed management method' that advanced the restoration of the regional ecosystems within the weed management area.			
Clearin	ng native vegetation to access the weed management area	This section	n is N	/A 🗆
•	Clearing to provide access for weed management has not exceeded 5 metres	in width.		
•	<ul> <li>Clearing to provide access for weed management has not resulted in the clearing of mature trees or habitat trees, unless it was necessary to remove a dead habitat tree that posed a safety risk.</li> </ul>			
•	Clearing to provide access for weed management has not resulted in clearing of an immature koala habitat tree in a koala habitat area unless the area has been managed in a way that supports the natural regeneration of the number of immature koala habitat trees cleared.			
•	<ul> <li>Clearing to provide access for weed management has not resulted in clearing within a 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.</li> </ul>			
Mechanical clearing of native vegetation This section			is N/A	<b>\</b> \
•	Mechanical clearing has not been undertaken using a chain or cable linked be tractors, dozers or other traction vehicles.	etween two		
•	Mechanical clearing has not resulted in the removal of mature trees or habitat	trees.		
•	Mechanical clearing has not resulted in the clearing of an immature koala habitat tree in a koala habitat area unless the area has been managed in a way that supports the natural regeneration of the number of immature habitat trees cleared.			
•	<ul> <li>Mechanical clearing has not occurred on slopes greater than 15 per cent, unless the clearing has been undertaken by brush cutting.</li> </ul>			
•	Mechanical clearing has not occurred in regional ecosystems that occur on land zone 1.			
•	Mechanical clearing has not occurred within a wetland, watercourse or draina	ge feature.		
•	Mechanical clearing has not occurred in a riparian protection zone unless clear (slashing or brushcutting only) does not occur within 2 metres of the wetland, watercourse or drainage feature and after the clearing the riparian protection rehabilitated.			

•	Mechanical clearing for weed management has only removed immature trees and shrubs including small saplings and woody ground covers where necessary, and are within a 1.5 metres radius from the edge of the canopy of the weed targeted for removal.			
•	Mechanical clearing for weed management has not disturbed more than 50 per cent of the ground cover, or resulted in any hectare having less than 50 per cent ground cover, whether dead or alive, unless after the clearing the weed management area was rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements specified in section 4.7 of the code.			
•	Mechanical clearing for weed management has retained vegetation that con range of species typical of the regional ecosystem for the area.	tains the full		
Chemi	cal clearing of native vegetation	This section	is N/A	
•	Chemical clearing for weed management has not resulted in the removal of or habitat trees, unless it was necessary to remove a dead habitat tree that pafety risk.			
•	Chemical clearing for weed management has not resulted in the clearing of an immature koala habitat tree in a koala habitat area unless the area has been managed in a way that supports natural regeneration of the number of immature koala habitat trees cleared.			
•	<ul> <li>Chemical clearing for weed management has retained at least 50 per cent of immature trees distributed as naturally as possible.</li> </ul>			
•	Root absorbed broad spectrum herbicides have <u>not</u> been applied through aerial application.			
•	<ul> <li>Root absorbed broad spectrum herbicides have <u>not</u> been used within 30 metres of a mature tree or habitat tree or within two times the height of a mature tree or habitat tree, whichever is the greater.</li> </ul>			
•	<ul> <li>Root absorbed broad spectrum herbicides have <u>not</u> been used within 100 metres of the defining bank of a wetland, watercourse or drainage feature, or any distance specified on the approved product label or the safety and use conditions specified by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, whichever is the greater.</li> </ul>			
•	<ul> <li>Root absorbed broad spectrum herbicides have been applied in accordance with the approved product label, or the safety and use conditions specified by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.</li> </ul>			
•	Aerial application of foliar herbicides has not destroyed any mature trees or	habitat trees.		
•	The product directions for application and the safety and use conditions spe Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority provided for aerial			
•	Aerial application of foliar herbicides was not used within 50 metres of the do of a wetland.	efining bank		
•	Aerial application of foliar applied herbicides has been applied in accordance approved product label, or the safety and use conditions specified by the Au Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, including any specified distant any wetland, watercourse or drainage feature.	stralian		

Weed management burning in native vegetation This section		is N/A □		
•	All necessary fire permits have been obtained prior to undertaking a controlled burn.			
•	<ul> <li>Weed management burning has been managed in terms of timing, weather, fuel load and lighting pattern to ensure any mature trees and habitat trees are not inadvertently damaged.</li> </ul>			
•	<ul> <li>Weed management burning has been undertaken in accordance with the fire guidelines for the regional ecosystem, as outlined by the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD).</li> </ul>			
Soil a	nd water quality protection			
•	When clearing for weed management recognised best practice methods were used to prevent increased soil erosion and instability resulting from the clearing.			
•	<ul> <li>When clearing for weed management recognised best practice methods were used to stabilise soil erosion and instability which has resulted from the clearing.</li> </ul>			
•	<ul> <li>When clearing for weed management recognised best practice methods were used to prevent increased sediment run-off entering a wetland, watercourse or drainage feature as a result of the clearing.</li> </ul>			
•	Top soil has not been mechanically disturbed to a depth greater than 30 centimetres on land zones 2 and 3 where elevation is less than 5 metres above sea level.			
Rehabilitation requirements (where section 4.3 requires rehabilitation)  This section			is N/	<b>A</b> 🗆
•	The area cleared was rehabilitated by stabilising the area to prevent soil eroinstability.	sion and		
•	<ul> <li>The area cleared was rehabilitated by preparing the area so it is in a state that is conducive to the re-establishment of native vegetation. This may have involved excluding browsing animals, controlling weeds, establishing appropriate soil moisture level, ripping, mulching or covering with topsoil.</li> </ul>			
•	The area cleared was rehabilitated by revegetating with species that make up the natural floristic composition of the regional ecosystem. This may have involved planting seedlings, natural regeneration, or direct seeding.			
•	<ul> <li>The area cleared was rehabilitated by maintaining the area in a state that is conducive to achieving the revegetation outcomes outlined in Table 3 of the code. This may have involved excluding browsing animals, controlling weeds, maintaining an appropriate soil moisture level or mulching.</li> </ul>			
•	The area cleared was rehabilitated by achieving the groundcover percentage and immature tree density in the timeframes outlined in Table 3 of the code.			

Where an activity is assessed as "No" i.e. non-compliant, landholders should cease operations to reassess code requirements, refer to the relevant landholder guide or to seek advice from the department if required.

## Contact us

For more information call **135 VEG** (135 834), email <u>vegetation@dnrme.qld.gov.au</u>, or search 'Vegetation Management' on <u>www.qld.gov.au</u>