

NATURAL ASSETS LOCAL LAW PROTECTED VEGETATION



Brisbane City Council's *Natural Assets Local Law 2003* (NALL) helps to protect our city's natural assets, including bushland areas, wetlands, waterway corridors and trees.

Brisbane is a thriving, world-class city, enjoyed for its subtropical climate. Protecting our natural assets is key to preserving our city's way of life, wildlife and character.

The NALL protects Brisbane's natural vegetation and delivers a balance between protecting the city's environment and people, property and lifestyle.

What is protected?

Four categories of vegetation are protected under NALL. The categories make it easier for property owners and others to understand what vegetation is protected and why.

The categories include Council Vegetation, Waterway and Wetland Vegetation, Significant Native Vegetation and Significant Urban Vegetation.

Council Vegetation

Vegetation on land or premises that is owned, controlled or occupied by Council. Vegetation protected under this category includes street trees on footpaths, natural areas and trees in parks.

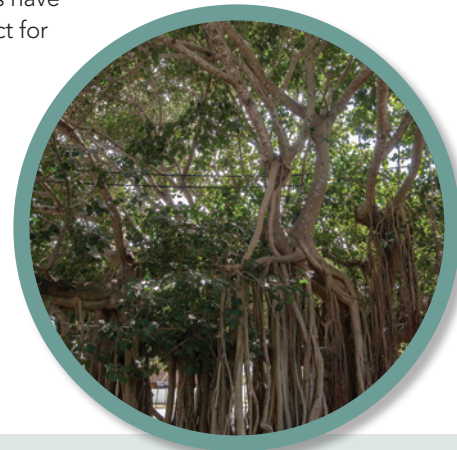
Waterway and Wetland Vegetation

Vegetation in wetlands and waterways is protected because it provides habitat for a unique diversity of flora and fauna. Waterways and wetlands in Brisbane do not always contain permanent water; they can be natural or man-made and may be fresh or salt water. These environments help capture, store and move water across the city. They provide important linkages between habitat areas for native wildlife and help maintain water quality.

Significant Native Vegetation

Significant native vegetation includes naturally occurring local plant species which are indigenous to Brisbane, from small ground covers and native grasses to large trees and water plants. This includes:

- vegetation that has ecological value and provides important habitat or is a food source for wildlife
- native plant species that are unique to the region and state
- species such as hoop pines that were once part of rainforest communities that covered parts of Brisbane
- trees, shrubs, groundcovers and vines that are located in a particular area, including dead trees or hollow logs, that collectively provide important habitat for wildlife
- native vegetation communities such as melaleuca wetlands and rainforests that provide unique and valuable habitat for fauna species. The long-term survival of some fauna species is dependent on these ecosystems being protected. These vegetation communities have remained relatively intact for many years.



Significant Urban Vegetation

Trees that are considered rare, are of environmental, cultural or historical significance or add to Brisbane's unique landscape character.

This category includes significant landscape trees, protected because they:

- are of a certain species and dimension (listed in the table below), growing on a lot greater than 810m² and in an area designated as an emerging community in Council's planning scheme
- contribute to the landscape character of an area and are mapped in the Significant landscape tree (SLT) overlay map and/or are listed in the SLT overlay code in Council's planning scheme
- meet the requirements for a Council-issued vegetation protection order.

Significant landscape trees in an emerging community area

Council's Planning Scheme divides the city into zones that guide development. Emerging community zones are generally undeveloped areas that may be suitable for future residential uses. NALL helps to protect some of Brisbane's most significant trees in these areas during the planning of new development.

Common name	Species	Dimensions*
Fig trees	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> <i>Ficus obliqua</i> <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> (previously <i>F. platypoda</i>) <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hillii</i> <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> <i>Ficus religiosa</i> <i>Ficus virens</i> <i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>	100cm or larger
Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	80cm or larger
Poinciana Jacaranda	<i>Delonix regia</i> <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	80cm or larger
Hoop pine Bunya pine Kauri pine	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> <i>Agathis robusta</i>	60cm or larger
Blue gum/Forest red gum Tallowwood Scribbly gum	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	60cm or larger

*Dimensions are trunk diameter measured at 1.4m above ground level.

If you are planning work that may impact protected vegetation, you should check to see if you need to apply to Council for a permit. Permits can be lodged with Council online, mail, email or in person. For permit forms and more information visit www.brisbane.qld.gov.au and search 'protected vegetation permits', call (07) 3403 8888 or visit your nearest Council regional business centre.



Further information



Scan the QR code to visit Council's *Natural Assets Local Law 2003* webpage.

For more information, visit www.brisbane.qld.gov.au or phone

