

# **Accepted development vegetation clearing code**

## **Managing encroachment**

**Effective 22 November 2023**

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*Landholders are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the Acts and regulations relevant to their operations, and to seek advice from the relevant agency if required.*

## Glossary

The following table of technical terms and their definitions are essential to understanding this accepted development vegetation clearing code (code). Any terms used in this code not included in the below Glossary table have the meaning provided for in the [Vegetation Management Act 1999](#).<sup>1</sup>

Term	Definition
Aerial application	Is the application of herbicide from an aircraft or drone.
Defining bank	Is the bank that confines the seasonal flows, but which may be inundated by flooding from time to time, and can be either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the bank or terrace that confines the water before the point of flooding</li> <li>or</li> <li>where there is no bank, the seasonal high water line that represents the point of flooding.</li> </ul>
Diameter	Is the width of a tree trunk measured at 1.3 metres above 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"> <li>hydrological processes</li> <li>soil development</li> <li>nutrient cycling</li> <li>chemical processes including storage of nutrients</li> <li>decomposition and cycling of organic matter</li> <li>pollination and seed production</li> <li>seed dispersal</li> <li>predator-prey relationships</li> <li>germination and recruitment of species</li> <li>the carbon cycle and stability of atmospheric carbon</li> <li>habitats for flora and fauna (such as particular regional ecosystems, logs, rocks, debris, leaf litter, nectar, hollow bearing trees, food and shelter).</li> </ul>
Encroachment management burn	Is a burn that is planned and undertaken for the purpose of managing encroachment, and which restores the range of plant species, size classes, and vegetation densities typical of the regional ecosystem. <b>Note:</b> An encroachment management burn is not for the purpose of reducing hazardous fuel loads. <sup>2</sup>
Exempt clearing work	Has the meaning given in Schedule 24 (Dictionary) of the <a href="#">Planning Regulation 2017</a> . <b>Note:</b> A list of exempt clearing work is available at: <a href="http://www.qld.gov.au">www.qld.gov.au</a> (search 'exempt clearing work').
Grove	Is a patch of native woody vegetation present in historical imagery.

<sup>1</sup> A list of terms defined in the [Vegetation Management Act 1999](#) 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](http://www.qld.gov.au) (search 'General guide to the vegetation clearing codes').

<sup>2</sup> Reducing hazardous fuel loads by fire under the [Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990](#), is exempt clearing work.

Term	Definition
Habitat tree	<p>Is a living or dead standing native tree that contains either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one or more visible hollows positioned at least two metres above the base of the tree<sup>3</sup></li> <li>or</li> <li>• an active bird's nest or the nest of a raptor or other bird that uses the same nest each year.</li> </ul>
Historical imagery	<p>Is an aerial photograph or satellite image used to demonstrate encroachment that was taken more than 15 years ago.</p>
Landholder	<p>Is (where relevant):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the registered proprietor of freehold land</li> <li>• a lessee of freehold land, subject to the consent of the freehold owner to make a notification</li> <li>• a lessee of a lease under the <a href="#">Land Act 1994</a> provided the clearing is consistent with the purposes of the lease</li> <li>• a sub-lessee of a lease under the <a href="#">Land Act 1994</a> subject to the consent of the lessee to make a notification and provided the clearing is consistent with the purposes of the lease</li> <li>• a licensee or permittee under the <a href="#">Land Act 1994</a> provided the clearing is consistent with the conditions of the licence or permit</li> <li>• the holder of the title or tenure to the land.</li> </ul>
Land zones	<p>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.</p>
Mature tree	<p>Is a native tree that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 more</li> <li>• another tree species such as a wattle, with— a single trunk with a diameter of 20 centimetres or more; or several trunks with a diameter of 25 centimetres or more.</li> </ul> <p>(If there are several trunks, add the diameters of the largest two trunks.)</p>
Mechanical clearing	<p>Is the clearing of vegetation using any of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slashing</li> <li>• Brush cutting</li> <li>• Machinery which disturbs the soil surface or uproots woody vegetation.</li> </ul>
Pre-clearing photographs	<p>Are photographs taken to document the presence of encroachment prior to clearing and retained as a record for auditing and compliance purposes.</p>
Recent imagery	<p>Is an aerial photograph or satellite image used to demonstrate encroachment that was taken less than 15 years ago.</p>

<sup>3</sup> Habitat trees are used, or potentially used, by hollow-dwelling fauna.

Term	Definition
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 <a href="#">Soil Conservation Guidelines for Queensland (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)</a> , a fact sheet or other advice published or provided by a State or Federal government agency.
Regulated regrowth vegetation	Is vegetation contained in a category C area or category R area.
Root-absorbed broad spectrum herbicides	Are broad spectrum herbicides that are primarily absorbed by the roots of plants, rather than the shoots. <sup>4</sup>
Salinity expression area	Is an area containing <u>more than one</u> of the following salinity indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant species tolerant of saline conditions, shallow water tables or poor drainage (waterlogging)<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Wet areas in lower parts of the landscape or bare soil (soil scalding)</li> <li>• Dieback of larger trees in low, wetter parts of the landscape (outside drought conditions or the effects of fire)</li> <li>• Salt accumulations on the surface (often white and powdery, sometimes crystalline)</li> <li>• Areas of shallow groundwater.<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>
Seasonal high water line	Is the zone that represents the usual peak seasonal flow level, identifiable by deposition, debris or characteristic vegetation zonation.
Self-audit	Is an assessment made either by the landholder, a person who cleared under the code on behalf of the landholder, or a third party to evaluate whether the clearing is consistent with this code, using the department's self-audit form for Managing Encroachment, which is available at <a href="http://www.qld.gov.au">www.qld.gov.au</a> (search 'self-audit form').
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. <sup>7</sup> Streams are watercourses and drainage features shown on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map.

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

<sup>5</sup> For example—*Melaleuca* spp. (in particular *Melaleuca bracteata* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia*), *Sporobolus* spp. (in particular saltwater or marine couch), *Salsola kali* (soft roly-poly), *Sclerolaena* spp. (in particular prickly roly-poly), *Cyperus* spp. (sedges), *Juncus* spp. (rushes), *Atriplex* spp. (saltbushes), *Halosarcia* spp. (samphires), *Chloris* spp. (Rhodes grasses), *Cynodon dactylon* (common couch), *Enchylaena tomentose* (ruby saltbush), *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (purslane), *Tecticornia* species (samphires), *Phragmites* spp.

<sup>6</sup> A water table less than five metres from the surface would generally be considered as shallow for this purpose. One mechanism to identify this is from a nearby bore.

<sup>7</sup> 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](http://www.qld.gov.au) (search 'General guide to the vegetation clearing codes').

# 1 Introduction

The [Vegetation Management Act 1999](#) (the Vegetation Management Act), in conjunction with the [Planning Act 2016](#) (the Planning Act) and subordinate legislation, regulates the clearing of remnant vegetation and regulated regrowth vegetation. This code, which was made by the Minister on 30 October 2023 (effective 22 November 2023) in accordance with section 19O of the Vegetation Management Act and the State Policy for Vegetation Management<sup>8</sup>, is approved as an accepted development vegetation clearing code under section 3 of the [Vegetation Management Regulation 2023](#).

Clearing in accordance with this code is accepted development under schedule 7, part 3, section 12 of the [Planning Regulation 2017](#).

*Note: Other legislation may also affect your intended vegetation management activities. Before you notify the Department of Resources of your intention to clear vegetation under this code, it is strongly recommended that you contact the relevant agencies listed in [Appendix 1](#) to determine whether your proposed clearing activity is allowable under other local, state and federal laws.*

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this code is to regulate the clearing of remnant vegetation (category B areas) and regulated regrowth vegetation (category C areas and category R areas) to manage the encroachment of native woody vegetation into woody grassland regional ecosystems listed in this code, in accordance with requirements designed to meet the objectives outlined in [section 1.3](#).

Encroachment means a woody species that has invaded an area of a grassland regional ecosystem to an extent the area is no longer consistent with the description of the regional ecosystem.

If clearing to manage encroachment does not comply with all of the requirements of this code, it is classified as either assessable or prohibited development under the Planning Act and may be subject to the relevant offence provisions.<sup>9</sup>

*Note: All sections of this code are mandatory and to ensure you are compliant with this code, you must satisfy the requirements in all sections. If your intended clearing will not comply with this code, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Contact the Department of Resources on 135 VEG (135 834) for further information.*

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<sup>8</sup> The State Policy for Vegetation Management is available at [www.qld.gov.au](http://www.qld.gov.au) (search 'state policy for vegetation management').

<sup>9</sup> The Department of Resources uses satellite imagery to monitor compliance with vegetation management legislation.



## 1.2 Scope

This code applies to the clearing of vegetation in category B areas, category C areas or category R areas<sup>10</sup> only.

This code applies over land that is any of the following tenure:

- Freehold land
- Indigenous land
- State-owned leasehold land granted for agricultural or grazing purposes issued under the [Land Act 1994](#)
- Land subject of an occupation licence under the [Land Act 1994](#).

This code only applies to the regional ecosystems listed in Table 1, [section 4](#).

This code does not apply to:

- clearing in a category B area, category C area or category R area on:
  - stock routes
  - dedicated roads
  - state-owned leasehold land granted under the [Land Act 1994](#) for purposes other than agriculture or grazing
  - other state land tenures such as a state lease, licence (other than occupation licenses under the [Land Act 1994](#)), permit to occupy, trustee lease or trustee permit issued under the [Land Act 1994](#).
- clearing that is inconsistent with a condition of a development approval under the Planning Act that remains enforceable.

*Clearing of encroachment in exempt grassland regional ecosystems<sup>11</sup> is not regulated by the Vegetation Management Act and can be undertaken without notifying under this code.*

<sup>10</sup> Any areas cleared under this code to manage encroachment will remain mapped as a category B area, category C area or category R area, as relevant, on the regulated vegetation management map.

<sup>11</sup> Exempt grassland regional ecosystems are those listed with a 'VMA Structure Category' of 'Grassland' in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD). Exempt grassland regional ecosystems do not include those listed with a 'VMA Structure Category' of 'Woody grassland'.

### 1.3 Objective

The objective of this code is that clearing to manage encroachment achieves the following environmental outcomes:

- Restores and maintains regional ecosystems to their typical floristic composition
- Prevents land degradation
- Restores and maintains ecological processes and biodiversity
- Maintains bank stability, water quality and habitat of wetlands, watercourses and drainage features
- Maintains regional ecosystems.

### 1.4 Commencement date

This code became effective on 22 November 2023, replacing the following superseded code:

- *Managing encroachment* (effective 21 June 2019)

Any current notifications made under the superseded *Managing encroachment* code effective 21 June 2019 continue to be valid and allow you to clear provided you comply with all requirements of this code (effective 22 November 2023).

*Note: If you notified under the 21 June 2019 superseded code, you do not need to re-notify under this code unless you want to do additional clearing to that already notified, or the notification has expired. From 22 November 2023, you must however ensure you undertake the clearing in accordance with the requirements of this code.*

### 1.5 Assistance

Queensland Government staff are available to help you understand your obligations, so if – after reading this code – you have questions or want to make sure you are doing the right thing, contact the Department of Resources by calling 135 VEG (135 834) or emailing [vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au](mailto:vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au).

## 2 Notification requirements

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

1. the landholder<sup>12</sup>  
or
2. a third party.

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

### 2.1 Notification process

1. Complete the online or hard copy notification form, which requires that you provide certain information, including:
  - a. contact details
  - b. the lot on plan on which the activity is proposed
  - c. the tenure of the property (i.e. whether freehold, leasehold, or other)
  - d. information that clearly identifies the location of the intended clearing
2. Lodge the completed form with the Department of Resources.
3. Receive confirmation of your notification from the Department of Resources before commencing clearing.

*Note: If you are notifying online, you should receive an email within 10 minutes that confirms receipt of your notification.*

### 2.2 Notification limitations

1. A notification is limited to a single lot. Each notification is limited to 400 hectares.
2. A notification remains in effect for two years from the date the Department of Resources issues confirmation of your notification<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> This includes a person authorised to notify on the landholder's behalf, such as someone who holds a power of attorney.

<sup>13</sup> Notifications do not transfer on title. If you have recently purchased the property and intend to undertake clearing activities in remnant vegetation or regulated regrowth vegetation, you must first notify the Department of Resources.

3. If your property consists of multiple lots, you may lodge a notification for each lot.

*For example: Your property is comprised of two lots, and both have regional ecosystems in which managing encroachment can occur. It is possible to notify the Department of Resources that you intend to manage encroachment on each lot, up to a maximum of 400 hectares on each lot.*

4. You may make a subsequent notification to clear to manage encroachment. However, before lodging the notification, you must undertake a self-audit to ensure that the clearing already undertaken has satisfied the code requirements. If the results of the self-audit indicate that your clearing is consistent with the requirements in this code, you may renotify. Otherwise, you should contact the Department of Resources.

*For example: You notified the Department of Resources of your intention to manage encroachment across an area of 400 hectares on 17 March 2024. You cleared the 400 hectares over the months from March to September 2024. You undertook a self-audit, and the results indicate your clearing was consistent with the code requirements. In March 2025 you need to manage additional encroachment. Because you have undertaken a self-audit, and the results indicate the area cleared satisfies the code, you can notify the Department of Resources of your intention to manage encroachment across another area of your lot.*

### 3 Compliance requirements

To comply with this code, you must do all of the following:

1. Notify the Department of Resources in accordance with the notification requirements ([section 2](#) of this code).
2. Conduct your clearing in accordance with all of the requirements ([section 4](#) of this code).
3. Keep all of the following records and make them available to the Department of Resources upon request:
  - a. pre-clearing photographs required by [section 4.1](#), noting the date and associated GPS coordinates
  - b. historical imagery and recent imagery used to demonstrate encroachment
  - c. the name of the invading native woody species causing the encroachment issue
  - d. for chemical clearing methods, the herbicide used and details on how and where it was applied
  - e. if you have contracted another person to undertake the clearing on your behalf:

- i. contractor details (name, address, contact details)
  - ii. instructions to contractors, detailing location, date, time and species
4. Keep all self-audit results, where relevant, and make them available to the Department of Resources upon request.

*Note: To monitor your compliance with the code, it is recommended that you undertake a self-audit after clearing a small portion of the total area. If the results indicate that there are compliance issues, discontinue the clearing activity and contact the Department of Resources for assistance or advice on how to proceed.*

## 4 Clearing requirements

1. Under a single notification, the total area of any lot that is cleared to manage encroachment must not exceed 400 hectares.
2. Clearing is only permitted where both of the following apply:
  - a. The area is a regional ecosystem listed in Table 1.
  - b. A native woody species has invaded the regional ecosystem, to an extent that it is no longer consistent with the description of the regional ecosystem.

*An example of when natural floristic composition and structure has changed is where a native woody species has caused an increase in canopy cover beyond that consistent with the regional ecosystem, and reduced the abundance of native grasses.*

*Information about floristic composition and vegetation structure for each regional ecosystem can be found on the [Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#) (VM REDD) at [www.qld.gov.au](http://www.qld.gov.au) (search 'VM REDD').*

**Table 1: Regional ecosystems to which this code applies**

Northwest Highlands	1.9.1	1.11.13	1.12.5				
Gulf Plains	2.3.1	2.3.32	2.3.44	2.3.69	2.4.1		
Cape York Peninsula	3.3.56	3.3.62	3.5.29	3.9.8	3.11.19	3.12.30	3.12.32
Mitchell Grass Downs	4.3.20	4.9.6	4.9.7	4.9.8	4.9.9		
Channel Country	5.7.9	5.7.10					
Mulga Lands	6.3.14	6.7.17					
Central Queensland Coast	8.3.14						
Einasleigh Uplands	9.3.25	9.3.26	9.3.27	9.8.5	9.8.13	9.12.42	
Desert Uplands	10.3.8	10.3.31	10.4.8				
Brigalow Belt	11.3.31	11.4.11	11.8.10	11.8.11	11.9.3	11.9.12	11.11.17

3. Encroachment of the invading native woody species within the regional ecosystem must be demonstrated in accordance with [section 4.1](#).
4. Clearing to manage the invading native woody species must then comply with all of the following:
  - a. General clearing limitations in [section 4.2](#)
  - b. Clearing method restrictions in [section 4.3](#) (mechanical clearing), [section 4.4](#) (chemical clearing) and [section 4.5](#) (controlled burning)
  - c. Soil and water quality protections in [section 4.6](#)

## 4.1 Demonstrating encroachment

Before notifying the Department of Resources of your intention to clear under this code, you must be able to demonstrate that encroachment has occurred using the following process:

1. Compare historical imagery and recent imagery which cover the same area and are at the same scale. The historical imagery and the recent imagery must exhibit both of the following:
  - a. Evidence of scale
  - b. Identifiable areas of woody vegetation, grasses and/or bare earth
2. Identify encroachment by locating the invading woody vegetation present in recent imagery, that is absent in historical imagery.
3. Locate four sites around the perimeter of the encroachment area on the ground representing each cardinal direction and record GPS coordinates at each site, noting the site and coordinates on the recent imagery.

4. Take two pre-clearing photographs at each site in the following sequence:
  - a. Photo one—taken facing away from the encroachment
  - b. Photo two—taken facing towards the encroachment.

## 4.2 General clearing limitations

When clearing, all of the following applies:

1. Clearing must target the invading native woody species causing the encroachment.
2. Clearing must retain both:
  - a. mature trees
  - b. habitat trees unless it is necessary to remove a dead habitat tree that poses a safety risk.
3. Clearing must not result in debris pushed up against any mature tree or habitat tree.
4. Clearing must not occur within a grove unless it is undertaken by controlled burning methods in accordance with [section 4.5](#).

## 4.3 Mechanical clearing

Mechanical clearing is not permitted within any of the following areas:

1. A riparian protection zone (Table 2)
2. 10 metres from the trunk of a habitat tree
3. 50 metres of an area of soil erosion or instability
4. Slopes greater than five per cent
5. A regional ecosystem that occurs on land zone 1.

**Table 2: Riparian protection zones**

Water feature	Riparian protection zone*
Wetland	20 metres
Watercourse and drainage feature	
Stream order <sup>†</sup> 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.

<sup>†</sup> Stream order is shown on the vegetation management supporting map.

## 4.4 Chemical clearing

When chemical clearing, all of the following applies:

1. Aerial application of any herbicide is not permitted.
2. Chemical clearing is not permitted within five metres from the trunk of a mature tree or habitat tree.
3. Chemical clearing using root-absorbed broad spectrum herbicides must comply with all of the following:
  - a. The herbicide must be applied in accordance with the approved product label, and the safety and use conditions specified by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.
  - b. The application of the herbicide is not permitted within any of the following areas:
    - i. regional ecosystem 11.4.11, 11.8.11
    - ii. 10 metres from the trunk of a mature tree or habitat tree, or at least two times the height of the mature tree or habitat tree, whichever is the greatest
    - iii. 30 metres from a grove
    - iv. 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.

## 4.5 Encroachment management burning

For an encroachment management burn, all of the following applies:

1. Prior to undertaking an encroachment management burn, all necessary fire permits must be obtained.<sup>14</sup>
2. An encroachment 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. An encroachment management burn must be undertaken in accordance with the fire guideline for the regional ecosystem, as outlined in the Vegetation Management [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#) (VM REDD) at [www.qld.gov.au](http://www.qld.gov.au).

*Note: Burning to reduce hazardous fuel loads in accordance with a permit under the [Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990](#) is exempt clearing work. You do not need to notify or conduct your burn in accordance with this accepted development vegetation clearing code when reducing hazardous fuel loads by fire under the [Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990](#).*

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<sup>14</sup> Fire permits can be obtained by contacting your local fire warden, visit [www.qld.gov.au](http://www.qld.gov.au) (search 'local fire warden').



## 4.6 Soil and water quality protections

When clearing, all of the following apply:

1. Recognised best practice methods 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
  - c. prevent increased sediment run-off entering a wetland, watercourse or drainage feature as a result of the clearing.
2. Clearing must not occur within 100 metres of a salinity expression area.
3. In land zone 3, where the elevation is less than five metres above sea level, top soil must not be mechanically disturbed to a depth greater than 30 centimetres.

## Appendix 1— Other relevant legislation

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
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) <a href="http://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au">www.rdmw.qld.gov.au</a>
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Department of Resources (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.resources.qld.gov.au">www.resources.qld.gov.au</a>
Fire Permits	<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Ph: 13 QOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.qfes.qld.gov.au">www.qfes.qld.gov.au</a>
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 Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au">www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au</a>
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Science (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.des.qld.gov.au">www.des.qld.gov.au</a>
Protected plants and protected areas <sup>15</sup>	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Science (Queensland Government)	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) <a href="mailto:palm@des.qld.gov.au">palm@des.qld.gov.au</a> <a href="http://www.des.qld.gov.au">www.des.qld.gov.au</a>
Koala mapping and regulations	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Science (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="mailto:Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au">Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au</a> <a href="http://www.des.qld.gov.au">www.des.qld.gov.au</a>
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forest activities <sup>16</sup>	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 25 23 <a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au">www.daf.qld.gov.au</a>
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 <a href="http://www.dcceew.gov.au">http://www.dcceew.gov.au</a>

<sup>15</sup> 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](http://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](mailto:palm@des.qld.gov.au).

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Legislation</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contact details</b>
Development and planning processes	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au">www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au</a>
Road corridor permits	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Department of Transport and Main Roads (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <a href="http://www.tmr.qld.gov.au">www.tmr.qld.gov.au</a>
Local government requirements	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Your relevant local government office	
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>	Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 <a href="http://www.wettropics.gov.au">www.wettropics.gov.au</a>