



BRISBANE AIRPORT LANDSCAPE SETTING STRATEGY

March 2018

Version 1.0



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Prepared for Brisbane Airport Corporation, by



INTENT

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE & PRIMARY RESOURCE

The Landscape Setting Strategy is the principal and primary reference for all landscape initiatives at the airport – design, development, delivery, management and maintenance.

The document draws from across the airport’s comprehensive suite of established guidelines to provide a simple and synthesized resource.

It sets in place a clear overarching Statement of Intent, defining the guiding ambition for the landscape of Brisbane Airport, supported by three goals. The Statement and Goals provide a reference to guide day to day decision making, project development and evaluation to ensure all opportunities and investment are aligned to realise Brisbane Airport Corporation’s (BAC) vision for the development of its landscape asset, enhanced habitat diversity, best practice environmental quality and memorable landscape experiences.

WORKING WITH THIS DOCUMENT

THE OPPORTUNITY AND AMBITION

Brisbane Airport Corporation's (BAC) vision for Brisbane Airport (BNE) is to be world class. A distinctive place that visitors keep coming back to, and the best possible partner for airlines and businesses.

The airport already has an established reputation for its overall environmental quality anchored by the design of the Domestic and International Terminals and its management of water, energy, waste, noise and biodiversity.

The airport's projected growth in passenger and international traffic over the immediate and medium term will require additional terminal development together with increases in associated passenger and transport infrastructure. The airport, and its anticipated strong growth will play a vital role in showcasing the region and enhancing the critical gateway role it plays to Brisbane City, and the Gold and Sunshine Coasts. The opportunity, in an increasingly competitive environment, is to strengthen this engagement with the South East Queensland region.

The landscape challenge is to guide the design of changes to existing assets and future additional buildings. This is to ensure they continue to contribute to an overall coherent landscape experience and amenity that strengthens the identity of the Brisbane Airport, its position as a leader in environmental management and its relationship and connections to surrounding lands.

The scale and distinctive character of the land the airport occupies presents unique opportunities to establish a truly unique airport experience for the millions of visitors that travel through the airport and the businesses that have chosen the airport as their address.

The Landscape Setting Strategy has been developed to support and advance the delivery of the Airport's Vision, specifically the following key objectives defined in the 2014 Brisbane Airport Master Plan:

- To reflect "iconic Queensland themes" including enhanced scenic amenity through the use of a variety of colours, textures and materials
- To achieve a balance between on-airport built environment and biodiversity values
- To be recognised as a leader in the management of energy, water, waste, noise and biodiversity, including water sensitive urban design
- To achieve environmentally sustainable development across the airport
- Planned and integrated pedestrian and cycle paths and access
- Integrated artwork

The Strategy seeks to harness the opportunity to work at a bold scale, advancing the airport's reputation for excellence in environmental management practices. It seeks to create a place that captures the imagination and essence of South-East Queensland, creating a memorable landscape experience, as well as contributing to regional environmental resilience.



Image 3 | Airside Operations, Brisbane Airport

KEY ELEMENTS

The BNE Landscape Setting Strategy consists of four key elements:

Part 1 BNE Landscape Statement of Intent

Defines the overarching ambition for the landscape of Brisbane Airport. It sets in place a guiding vision or ‘Statement of Intent’ for the long-term character, role and contribution of the broader airport landscape. The ‘Statement of Intent’ is intended to be used as a quick reference resource to communicate effectively and concisely the core values that will shape the airport landscape.

Part 2 BNE Landscape Goals and Principles

Three clear goals for the airport landscape are defined in the ‘Landscape Statement of Intent’. These goals are supported by a concise set of principles that define the activity required to deliver them. The goals and principles are to be used as a checklist, to guide day to day decision making, project development activity and evaluation to ensure opportunities realise the overarching vision.

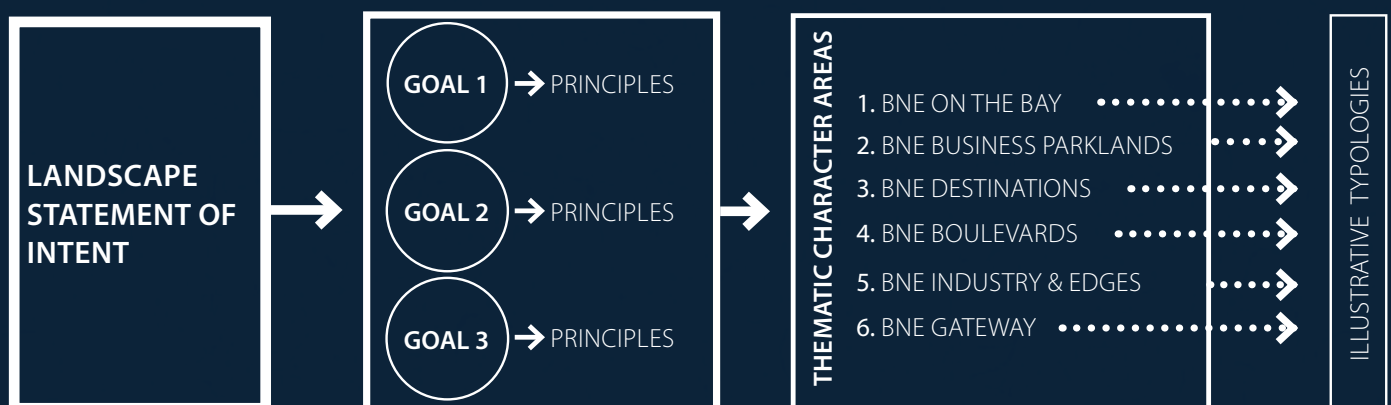
Part 3 BNE Thematic Landscapes Areas

The Landscape Setting Strategy specifically seeks to address the large-scale landscape opportunities at the airport. The BNE Thematic Landscape Areas define a series of broad scale landscape character areas. These landscape themes:

- establish a place responsive spatial strategy
- embed the airport in its natural context
- enhance the influence of the broader landscape qualities and systems
- establish a green frame for airport development

Part 4 BNE Illustrative Typologies

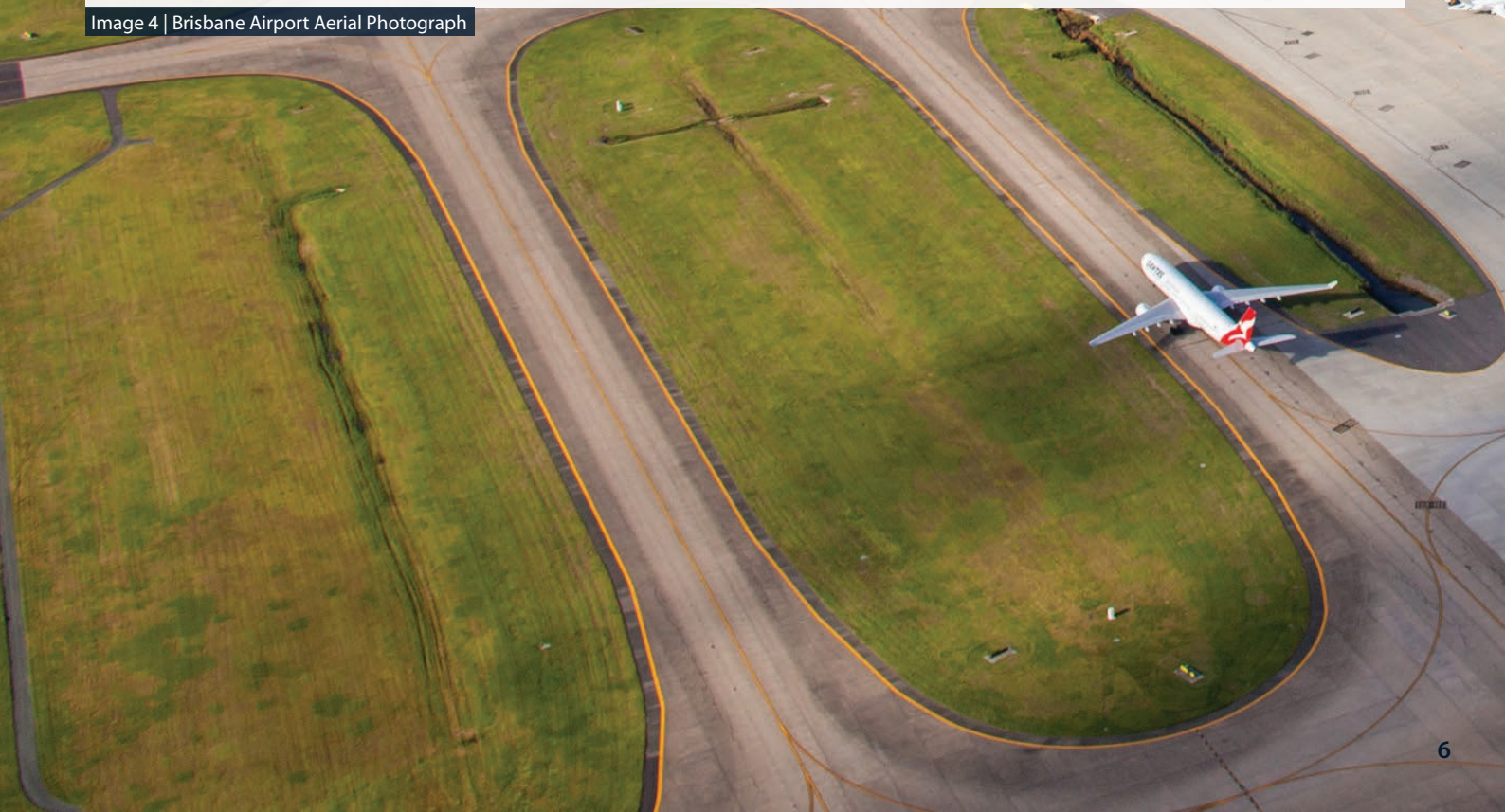
To assist in the interpretation and translation of the ‘Landscape Goals and Principles’ into physical design opportunities a series of diagrams have been produced to illustrate the treatment of typical landscape typologies such as street edges and development interfaces within the context of each thematic landscape area.



BNE LANDSCAPE STATEMENT OF INTENT

The BNE landscape setting **provides a functioning ecological system** that supports the operational needs of Brisbane Airport, **establishes a natural green frame** for development and **creates memorable landscape experiences** that are distinctive of South East Queensland.

Image 4 | Brisbane Airport Aerial Photograph



BNE LANDSCAPE GOALS & PRINCIPLES

The Landscape Setting Strategy converts the ambition of the 'Landscape Statement of Intent' into three goals with supporting principles. These are aimed at informing day to day decision making and development activity at the airport:

GOAL
1

Provides a functioning ecological system that supports the operational needs of Brisbane Airport

- 1.1 Deliver excellence in sustainable water management
- 1.2 Adopt best practice in climate change mitigation
- 1.3 Manage fauna to support the safety of airport operations
- 1.4 Deliver integrated sustainable infrastructure

GOAL
2

Establishes a natural green frame for development

- 2.1 Enhance the scenic amenity of the airport and connect appropriately to surrounding environments
- 2.2 Contribute to Brisbane's biodiversity, respecting relevant surrounding environmental conditions and maintain biodiversity values at the airport
- 2.3 Respond appropriately to scale
- 2.4 Apply cost effective maintenance practices

GOAL
3

Creates memorable landscape experiences that are distinctive of South East Queensland

- 3.1 Create a distinctive address
- 3.2 Acknowledge the historic landscape
- 3.3 Establish a strong subtropical identity
- 3.4 Accentuate and celebrate key entrances

GOAL 1 | PROVIDES A FUNCTIONING ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS THE OPERATIONAL NEEDS OF BRISBANE AIRPORT

A functioning ecological landscape at Brisbane Airport will deliver beneficial ecosystem services for air quality, water quality, and micro climate, while not creating habitat for species that are potentially hazardous to airport operations.

It will:

- 1.1** Deliver excellence in sustainable water management
- 1.2** Adopt best practice in climate change mitigation
- 1.3** Manage fauna to support the safety of airport operations
- 1.4** Deliver integrated sustainable infrastructure

Image 5 | Bayside Environment, Brisbane Airport

Principle 1.1 | Deliver excellence in sustainable water management

Opportunity

A high priority in the airport landscape design is effective drainage conveyance, potable water conservation and water quality management, embedding water sensitive urban design (WSUD) to minimise development impacts on waterways and reduce potable water consumption.

Objective

Water management practices should be celebrated and expressed as a feature rather than solely a function of the landscape character, delivering best practice sustainable water management that contributes to the landscape character and ecosystem services of the airport and surrounding lands.

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>1.1.1 Sustainable water management solutions deliver multiple benefits</p>	<p>Use water to support a diverse landscape, for example design drains to reflect different landscape settings such as shallow minor drainage freshwater systems (i.e. vegetated swales) vs deep tidal trunk infrastructure drains.</p> <p>Ensure water management solutions provide multiple benefits where possible: for example drains designed with wider cross sections and vegetation to reduce maintenance requirements, maintain the necessary conveyance capacity, enhance biodiversity values, and manage wildlife-strike risk.</p> <p>Develop passively irrigated landscapes providing improved soil and vegetation condition, water quality improvements and microclimate benefits.</p>
<p>1.1.2 Design stormwater treatment devices which are appropriate for the site to protect the water quality of waterways and surrounding coastal ecosystems</p>	<p>Best practice stormwater quality treatment can be provided with the use of bioretention and/or large vegetated swales. The use of these should reflect the site conditions to ensure they can establish successfully and operate as designed with minimal maintenance.</p> <p>Stormwater treatment is encouraged to occur at-source as much as possible due to the shallow groundwater and tidal conditions. For example, tree pits or biopods require a suitable vertical depth to allow free drainage and are therefore appropriate to treat stormwater at-source in carparks and streets.</p> <p>If stormwater requires treatment end-of-pipe or in areas with limited vertical drainage depths, the use of constructed stormwater treatment / retention areas can be considered. These should be designed with large emergent macrophytes (e.g. Phragmites) which provide limited habitat for high risk birds.</p> <p>Vegetated swales can be used as minor drainage conveyance systems and also provide best practice stormwater treatment if they are designed large enough and planted with dense vegetation.</p> <p>Stormwater harvesting opportunities should be considered and designed to manage wildlife strike issues.</p>
<p>1.1.3 Design landscapes to ensure potable water is not required for irrigation</p>	<p>Minor drainage landscape and those which are located adjacent to impervious areas should be designed to be passively irrigated.</p> <p>If irrigation is required, alternative water sources (recycled water, stormwater, rainwater) should be investigated.</p>

Principle 1.2 | Adopt best practice in climate change mitigation

Opportunity

Climate change, resulting in changes in temperature, rainfall, groundwater and sea levels, place natural landscapes and built infrastructure at risk.

The design of landscapes influences their resilience to these changes and also their contribution to the local microclimate. Diverse native landscapes provide resilience to changes in temperature and rainfall by allowing landscapes to respond if some species are able to cope better than others with the new conditions. Shaded landscapes provide cooler surface temperatures while exposed impervious surfaces can result in very high surface temperatures. Keeping water in the landscape and providing shade are critical to provide comfortable local microclimates.

Objective

The airport landscape should be resilient to climate extremes and use its scale to deliver maximum climatic contribution and visual effect.



Image 6 | Airside Operations, Brisbane Airport

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>1.2.1 Reduce the impact of development on the surface temperature of Brisbane Airport</p>	<p>Impervious areas to be designed to incorporate vegetated, shaded and passively irrigated landscapes to manage local microclimates.</p> <p>Identify opportunities to reduce overall temperature (e.g. planting forested areas and groundcovers which provide low level shading).</p>
<p>1.2.2 Design landscapes to be resilient to changes in climate patterns.</p>	<p>Use BAC's permitted species list to select plant species that are adapted to the airport's coastal location.</p> <p>A diversity of plants should be planted to ensure the landscape is resilient to any loss of species and erosion.</p> <p>Where possible plants should be resilient to moderately saline conditions to account for the higher salt content of recycled water and rising groundwater tables.</p>

Principle 1.3 | Manage fauna to support the safety of airport operations

Opportunity

Wildlife can pose a risk to air traffic at Brisbane Airport. The airport has worked hard to manage the site to successfully reduce the frequency and severity of wildlife strikes. A functional ecological landscape can build on this good work to provide a landscape which provides benefits such as water treatment without providing habitat for high risk wildlife.

Objective

The landscape supports the fauna management objectives of the airport by ensuring potential risks are mitigated.



Image 7 | Airside Operations, Brisbane Airport

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>1.3.1 Plant selection to minimise bird and flying fox attraction</p>	<p>Precautionary considerations to minimise likelihood of bird and flying fox attraction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select trees that do not produce the type of flowers, fruits, and seeds known to be sought by birds or flying foxes • Ensure plant species within a 3km radius of the runways minimise attraction to birds and flying foxes • Maintain grass and groundcover planting at a length which deters birds • Minimise available food from outdoor dining and rubbish bins • Avoid bird roosting potential • Consider putting avanex into seed mixes to deter birds (airside areas or under flight paths)
<p>1.3.2 Provide water quality and microclimate benefits without increasing wildlife strike risk</p>	<p>Planted Casuarina forest areas provide cool shaded environments which do not pose a wildlife strike risk.</p> <p>Drains and stormwater treatment devices to be designed with low risk vegetation which provides stormwater treatment but doesn't attract birds.</p> <p>The size and design of open water storages should deter water birds by ensuring they are discouraged from landing.</p> <p>Ensure drains/lakes with permanent water retention are created with steep banks to reduce attraction to wader birds (i.e. Egret)</p> <p>Ensure the height of trees, when fully mature, will not compromise operational airspace</p>

Principle 1.4 | Deliver integrated sustainable infrastructure

Opportunity

The BAC landscape supports the concept of the Green motherboard – ‘a coherent, integrated framework of existing and future sustainable infrastructure and environmental initiatives into which new development will connect.’

Objective

The BAC landscape will provide a functioning ecological system offering multiple environmental benefits including waste, energy and water management opportunities and efficiencies.



Image 8 | Solar Power System, Brisbane Airport

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>1.4.1 The airport landscape visibly demonstrates the BAC’s sustainability goals and its commitment to delivering best practice.</p>	<p>Opportunities to celebrate and raise awareness of the sustainability initiatives being implemented across the BAC landscape should be explored in designs and the way projects are promoted.</p>
<p>1.4.2 Ensure Bushfire hazard is manageable across the airport</p>	<p>Consider bushfire hazard management and fire maintenance access in and around high risk areas (i.e. Casuarina Plantations), including initiatives such as fire breaks, to ensure the potential impacts of bushfires are mitigated across the site.</p>

GOAL 2 | ESTABLISHES A NATURAL GREEN FRAME FOR DEVELOPMENT

The BAC landscape provides a green frame which both defines the role and identity of Queensland's premier airport gateway and adds unique value through establishing and maintaining a distinctive character to all aspects of property development.

As the airport continues to grow each new development and airport asset will need to ensure that this value is protected and enhanced, so that each development contributes positively to the coherence of the airport landscape.

- 2.1** Enhance the scenic amenity of the airport and connect appropriately to surrounding environments
- 2.2** Contribute to Brisbane's biodiversity and maintain biodiversity values at the airport
- 2.3** Respond appropriately to scale
- 2.4** Apply cost effective maintenance practices

Image 9 | Grassland Planting, Brisbane Airport

Principle 2.1 | Enhance the scenic amenity of the airport and connect appropriately to surrounding environments

Opportunity

A fundamental objective for the Landscape Setting Strategy is to ensure users are aware of and able to appreciate the natural setting and wider landscape context of the airport, including the dramatic features of the runways, the major built precincts, the skyline and the bay.

Creating visual links and connections between these major features is a key strategy to support way-finding and reinforce the sense of scale and character of the landscape setting of the airport.

Objective

Brisbane Airport is experienced by visitors as a comprehensive series of landscapes and as a key part of the South East Queensland Region visual landscape, from the air and on the ground.

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>2.1.1 Maximise the impact on site users of key landscape elements that define and characterise the broad landscape setting.</p>	<p>Consider landscaping as part of way-finding strategies for the overall site and the individual precincts, places and connections.</p> <p>Consider how the broader landscape setting can enhance key elements and visual links between major user areas.</p>
<p>2.1.2 Protect views into the airport that reinforce the wider landscape setting</p>	<p>Where possible, identify, preserve and enhance key view corridors within the airport and to the region (e.g. the CBD; the control tower).</p> <p>Where possible, enhance scenic amenity in areas viewed from elevated motorways, Airtrain, multi-story buildings and Terminals, through innovative landscaping.</p>
<p>2.1.3 Mitigate the impact of poor quality landscapes on the user experience</p>	<p>Investigate screening and ameliorating visual detractors from key access and viewpoints / view corridors.</p>
<p>2.1.4 Strengthen the edge and interface along key corridors</p>	<p>Consider incorporating scenic landscape buffers where high traffic areas overlook low scenic preference areas.</p>
<p>2.1.5 Use lighting to enhance key elements</p>	<p>Where airport operations allow, explore the opportunity for thematic lighting (refer to the Brisbane City Council's Light Up Brisbane campaign).</p>

Principle 2.2 | Contribute to Brisbane’s biodiversity and maintain biodiversity values at the airport

Opportunity

Brisbane airport contains a variety of vegetation habitats of significant biodiversity including mangroves, saltmarsh, Casuarina Plantations, and open grasslands. These areas contribute to the broader biodiversity of the local area which surrounds the airport.

Objective

The biodiversity values on the airport land will be protected and maintained as part of an important contribution to Brisbane’s biodiversity.



Image 10 | Grassland Planting, Brisbane Airport

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>2.2.1 Protect and maintain Brisbane Airport’s Biodiversity Zones</p>	<p>Biodiversity areas to be protected and maintained by ensuring these areas are not impacted by development.</p>
<p>2.2.2 Brisbane airport to contribute to Brisbane’s biodiversity</p>	<p>Consider opportunities for new vegetation communities to be established that are compatible with airport operations.</p> <p>Investigate opportunities for Brisbane Airport to contribute to the region’s biodiversity. For example, the potential for the establishment of Beehives.</p>

Principle 2.3 | Respond appropriately to scale

Opportunity

The area of land under BAC stewardship represents a unique opportunity to shape and reinforce the distinctive qualities of a significant part of the Brisbane and SEQ regional landscape.

The broad, level bayside setting of the natural environment is reflected in the large scale of the airport operations and supporting infrastructure and the consequent development pattern that has evolved. This provides a much appreciated and valuable aspect of the visitor experience, the creation of a desirable workplace and the commercial value of the BAC property portfolio.

Objective

The ongoing evolution of the BAC landscape will maintain and reinforce the unique regional scale of broad, homogeneous and visually distinctive landscape types which frame a consolidated development pattern.

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>2.3.1 Enhance the unique scale of the landscape setting.</p>	<p>All new work is encouraged to reinforce and protect the sense of scale of the site, including key vistas across the site and to regional landmarks, avoiding a fragmented, piecemeal landscape and celebrating and responding to movement through the landscape.</p>
<p>2.3.2 Maximise the commercial opportunities inherent in the scope of BAC management responsibilities.</p>	<p>Where possible, use broad scale planting techniques to achieve cost effective outcomes. Design for maximum management efficiency seeking to minimise maintenance needs, reduce complexity in broad areas, and simplify processes</p>



Image 11 | Roadside, Brisbane Airport

Principle 2.4 | Apply cost effective maintenance practices

Opportunity

The physical size of the airport landscape, combined with the specific management required to support airport operations, generate significant landscape maintenance commitments and therefore cost for BAC.

The opportunity to consider the landscape character at a large-scale, and re-evaluate the role and contribution of plant species within this context, enables a reconsideration of both the visual contribution of the landscape and opportunities for maintenance and management efficiencies.

Objective

The costs of managing the landscape are measured over the long term and are appropriate for the desired overall outcomes of the landscape setting.



Image 12 | Skygate Pedestrian Experience, Brisbane Airport

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>2.4.1 Value is maximised across the site by fully exploiting the unique ownership and timescale of airport operations through applying cost efficiencies.</p>	<p>Management is tailored to design outcomes.</p> <p>Focus intensive landscape treatments in areas of high public exposure.</p> <p>Choice of materials to be based on whole of life costs.</p>
<p>2.4.2 Landscapes are designed to deliver efficient maintenance regimes, especially where grass cutting is required.</p>	<p>Design landscapes and choose plant species to minimise the need for intensive management practices while supporting the operational requirements of the airport.</p>
<p>2.4.3 Projects are to be governed by a cost-effective approach to the resolution of design and planning outcomes, with proposals evaluated at both the conceptual and procurement stages to assess maintenance requirements.</p>	<p>Apply cost-effective practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporate water sensitive urban design • use local templates for vegetation which are suitable for the climate. • avoid root problems with underground utilities • avoid potential weed species • minimise the need for fertilizer • design landscapes with maintenance systems and resources in mind <p>Design solutions to provide multiple benefits and reduce duplication of investments. For example, passively irrigated landscapes can provide treatment of storm water at-source, improve soil and vegetation conditions and provide amenity and shade.</p>

GOAL 3 | CREATES MEMORABLE LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCES THAT ARE DISTINCTIVE OF SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

The landscape setting will underpin the creation of a positive experience of the airport by all users and visitors.

Brisbane's sub-tropical environment supports a rich palette of plant types, forms and colours that can be complemented by landforms, the celebration of water and by a designed sequence of views and vistas to enliven the airport experience and comfort for all who use the airport. The orientation by the many visitors to the site will be enhanced within this landscape by a strong focus on wayfinding and the creation of places of memorable character.

- 3.1** Create a distinctive address
- 3.2** Acknowledge the historic landscape
- 3.3** Establish a strong subtropical identity
- 3.4** Accentuate and celebrate key entrances

Image 13 | Southbank Arbour, Brisbane



Principle 3.1 | Create a distinctive address

Opportunity

The landscape of the airport contributes to the creation of a distinctive address, enhancing and enriching the memorability of the airport.

Objective

The BAC landscape continues to provide a unique setting and address to the airport and its business community, providing both definition and connection to the surrounding suburbs and the region. Designs should enhance the overall experience of each of the key spaces and activities of the Airport and contribute jointly to the memorability of the airport.

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>3.1.1 The thematic legacy of native and planted Casuarina forests is to be replicated and enhanced.</p>	<p>Establish, enhance and where possible retain bold planting and linear landscapes of significant scale along key corridors.</p>
<p>3.1.2 Establish a sense of arrival and reinforce key thresholds</p>	<p>Investigate expanding the current strong public art strategy to reinforce key gateways.</p> <p>Ensure access to daylight and views to the landscape beyond are essential features of public spaces.</p> <p>Consider how lighting could assist with the modelling of key internal and external spaces to increase memorability and orientation.</p>
<p>3.1.3 Link the airport strongly to its regional environment</p>	<p>Define strong east – west connections to Kedron brook and the wider landscape of the Bay.</p> <p>Investigate establishing buffers to adjoining contrasting land uses and use the landscape to assist with development precinct definition.</p>
<p>3.1.4 Incorporate high quality open space and public realm design in highly populated areas where people meet and greet.</p>	<p>The design at the Brisbane Airport is to be both contemporary and progressive. Innovative design solutions should be informed by a resonance with the light, climate and relaxed ease of Brisbane’s sub-tropical character.</p>

Principle 3.2 | Acknowledge the historic landscape

Opportunity

The airport has a distinct landscape legacy, directly connected to its location on the edge of Moreton Bay. A site wide strategy for the landscape presents opportunities to re-connect visitors and business occupants to the landscape, and provide distinct interventions that reveal the ecological and cultural significance of the area.

Objective

Use landscape and art to celebrate the ecological and cultural heritage of the airport. Provide opportunities for visitors and businesses to re-engage with the stories of the natural systems and human settlement patterns that have shaped the land – past, present and future.



Image 14 | Woven Wonders of the Reef, Brisbane Airport



Image 15 | Brisbane Sign, Southbank

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>3.2.1 Acknowledge the ecological heritage of the landscape</p>	<p>Consider using thin veins of Tuckeroos planted within Casuarina forests to reflect historic landscape qualities and echo historic landscape patterns.</p>
<p>3.2.2 Acknowledge the indigenous heritage of the landscape</p>	<p>Select plant species in consultation with the Traditional Owners for use in areas of cultural significance, as identified in the Brisbane Airport Heritage Management Plan.</p> <p>Develop a programme of public art that celebrates the cultures of the Traditional Owners and their relationship with the airport land.</p> <p>Consider public art that celebrates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and traditions</p>

Principle 3.3 | Establish a Strong Subtropical identity

Opportunity

The airport landscape provides many travellers with a gateway to Australia and Queensland, and for many more, it is a reminder of home as they journey to destinations around the world.

There is the opportunity to use the landscape, and compliment the quality and distinctiveness of the traveller experience as they pass through the airport terminals to create a powerful South East Queensland inspired journey.

Objective

Brisbane Airport is a platform for viewing and experiencing the Brisbane coast and hinterland. The landscape should clearly celebrate the region’s subtropical environment through a sense of openness and permeability and encourage engagement with the natural environment.

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>3.3.1 An integrated and expressive landscape presence which is accessible visually and physically</p>	<p>Consider the selective use of definitive and emblematic subtropical species such as large flowering specimen trees, vines and lush vegetation (noting the Strategic Considerations of Principle 1.3).</p>
<p>3.3.2 A distinctive design response which encourages personal engagement with the environment</p>	<p>Promote shaded public spaces, streets and pathways which promote walkability.</p>
<p>3.3.3 Amplifying the experience of a strong presence of water</p>	<p>Where possible celebrate and express water and water forms and thematic connections to a low lying, Bayside landscape (without creating a risk to the public).</p>
<p>3.3.4 Landscapes incorporate subtropical climate design.</p>	<p>Consider climate in design. Opportunities may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing shade by using large shade trees and built cover structures to reduce temperatures and glare from the sun and protection from wet weather • Balancing the natural landscape and built-form • Selecting trees to shade cars in car parks and on-street parking.
<p>3.3.5 Ensure buildings and structures reflect the broader Brisbane vision for a high quality subtropical environment</p>	<p>Refer to Brisbane City Council’s ‘Buildings that Breathe’ document.</p>

Principle 3.4 | Accentuate and celebrate key entrances

Opportunity

The marking of key thresholds in the landscape, or points along these journeys, can help to create a valuable landmark and sign of welcome to improve wayfinding and legibility for travellers and businesses as well as celebrate arrival and departure.

Objective

There is a clear definition and identity to each precinct and contrast between precincts and “uninhabited” landscapes.



Image 16 | Airport Drive, Brisbane Airport



Image 17 | The Circuit, Brisbane Airport

Initiative	Strategic Considerations
<p>3.4.1 Create a gateway to Brisbane and the region</p>	<p>Investigate using key community interface locations, such as highways interchanges, road junctions and the Airtrain to reinforce connections to the regional landscape, celebrate and articulate the BAC vision and highlight unique site landscape characteristics</p>
<p>3.4.2 Main airport entries promote airport identity</p>	<p>The integration of adventurous public art and installations should be considered at key locations to enrich and enliven the experience of the Airport.</p> <p>Investigate public art works and installations that embody the best of Brisbane and Queensland.</p>
<p>3.4.3 Ensure existing and future development precincts are well defined</p>	<p>Investigate reinforcing the landscape corridors and edges which express existing and future development precincts, for instance by introducing new areas of forest planting and local native species broad scale landscape plantings.</p>





BNE THEMATIC LANDSCAPE AREAS

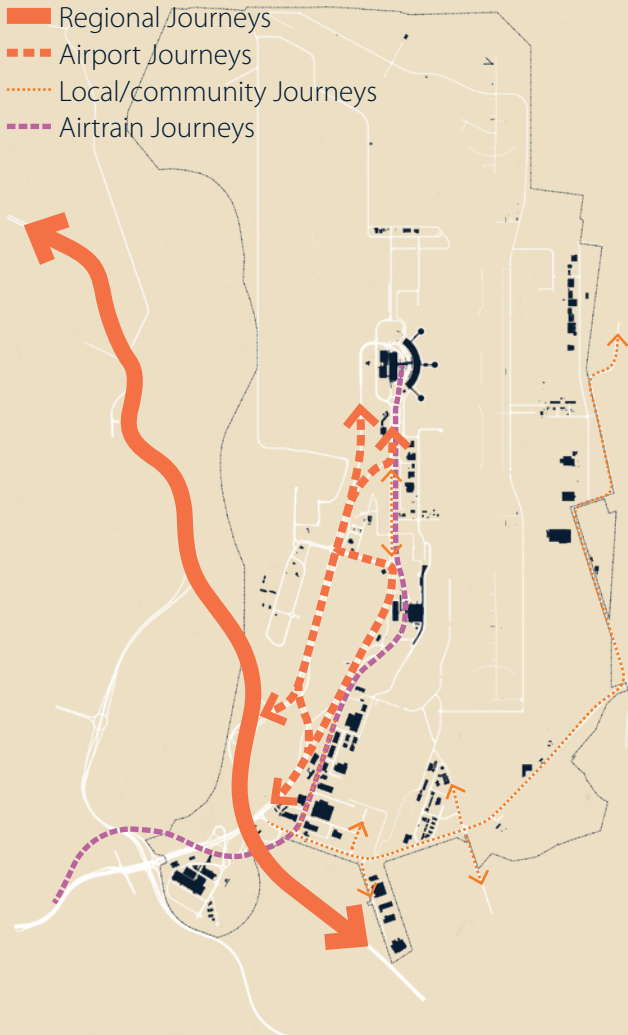
WORKING WITH THE QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE SETTING

The landscape setting of the airport is one of the most significant influences on visitor experience.

The Landscape Setting Strategy will protect and enhance the characteristics of the large scale landscape elements of the airport to guide future development that reflects more strongly the location and unique attributes of the airport and its context.

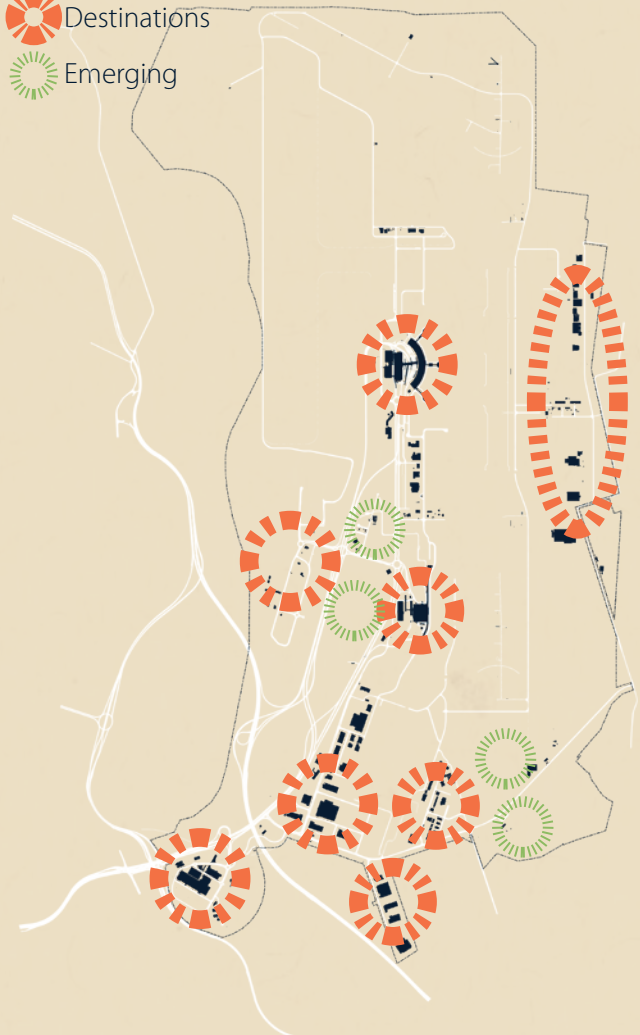
Journeys

-  Regional Journeys
-  Airport Journeys
-  Local/community Journeys
-  Airtrain Journeys

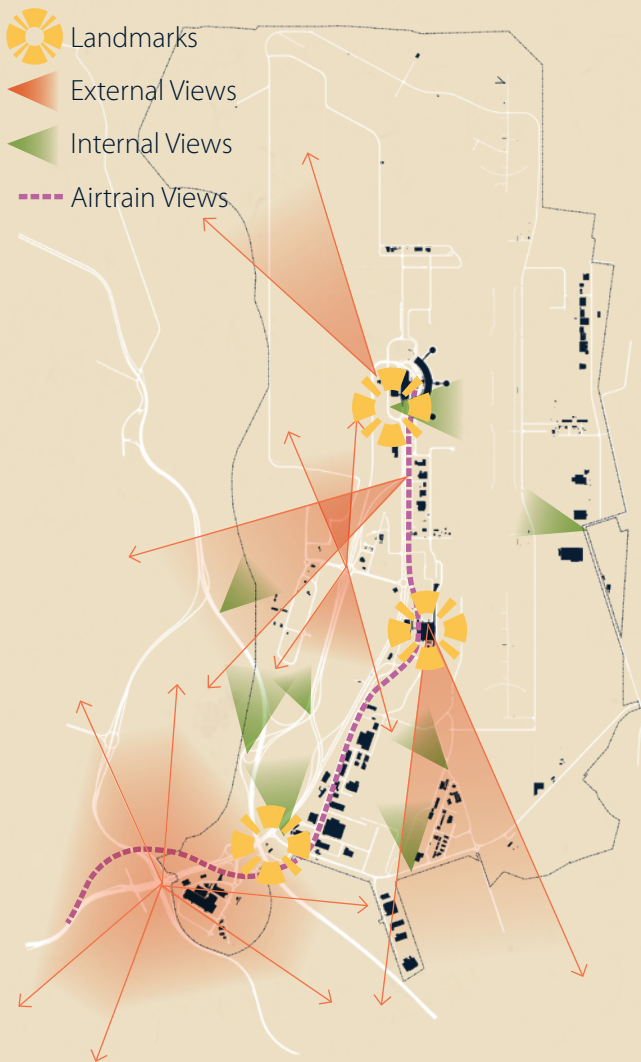


Places and Destinations

-  Destinations
-  Emerging



Views and Vistas



Networks



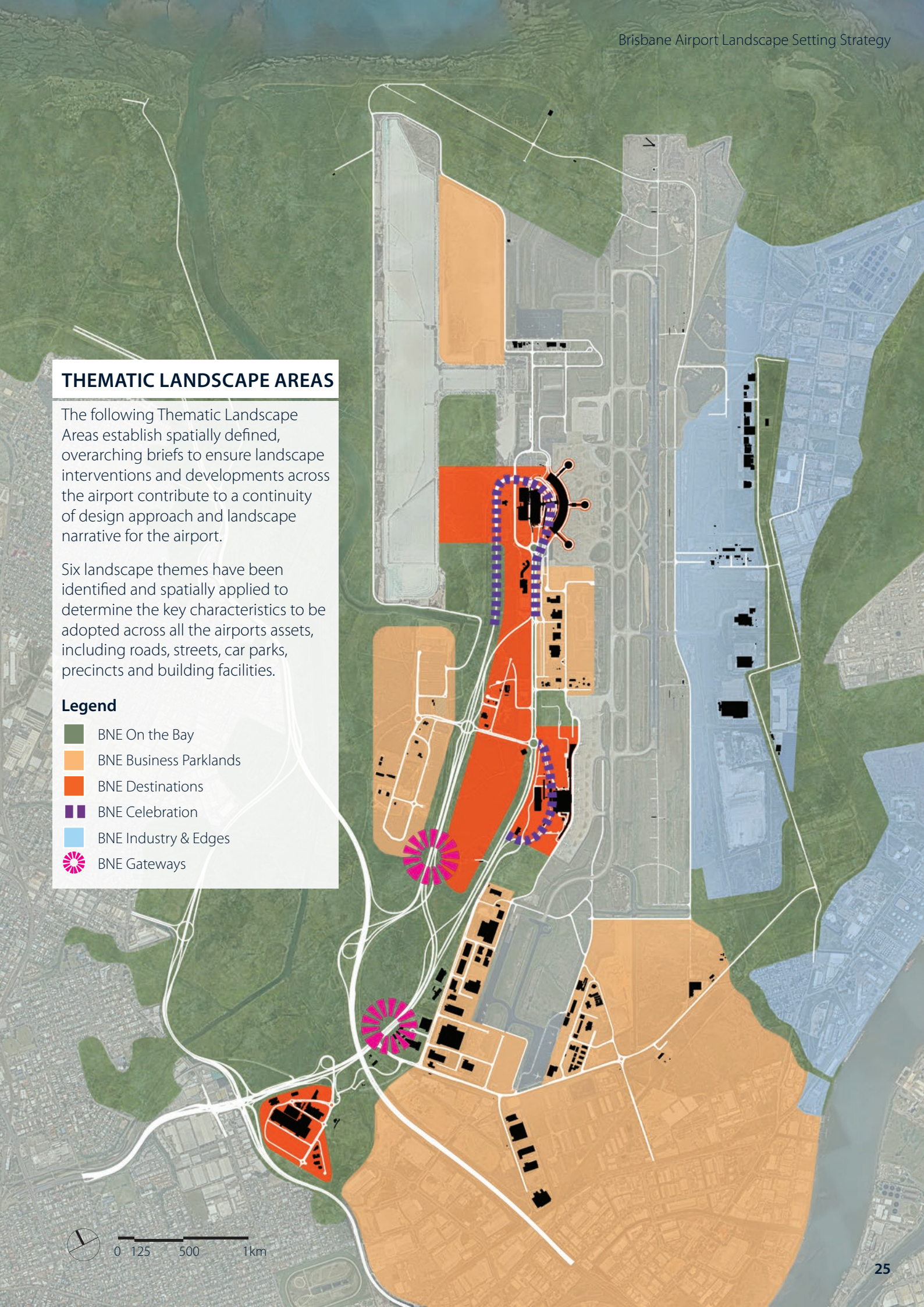
THEMATIC LANDSCAPE AREAS

The following Thematic Landscape Areas establish spatially defined, overarching briefs to ensure landscape interventions and developments across the airport contribute to a continuity of design approach and landscape narrative for the airport.

Six landscape themes have been identified and spatially applied to determine the key characteristics to be adopted across all the airports assets, including roads, streets, car parks, precincts and building facilities.

Legend

-  BNE On the Bay
-  BNE Business Parklands
-  BNE Destinations
-  BNE Celebration
-  BNE Industry & Edges
-  BNE Gateways



BNE ILLUSTRATIVE LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES

GUIDING CHANGE

The Landscape Typologies translate the distinctive characteristics of each 'Thematic Landscape Area' and provide indicative illustrations for the treatment of key landscape features.

Support the Safety of Airport Operations

In considering each of the 'Thematic Landscape Areas' (refer page 25), careful consideration must be given to the appropriate use of planting and species choice to support the safety of airport operations. This is particularly significant where projects are within the proximity of runways and operational airspace. In these locations, trees, shrubs and plants that produce edible fruit or seeds attractive to wildlife, or roosting opportunities are to be avoided. Projects within these locations must have species choice and approach to planting reviewed and approved by an appropriate member of the BAC team.

(Refer to Page 11 - Principle 1.3)



Image 18 | Brisbane River

The character of the natural bayside landscape establishes a bold landscape frame and informal recreational resource for the airport.



Image 19 | Juvenile Mangroves, Brisbane Airport

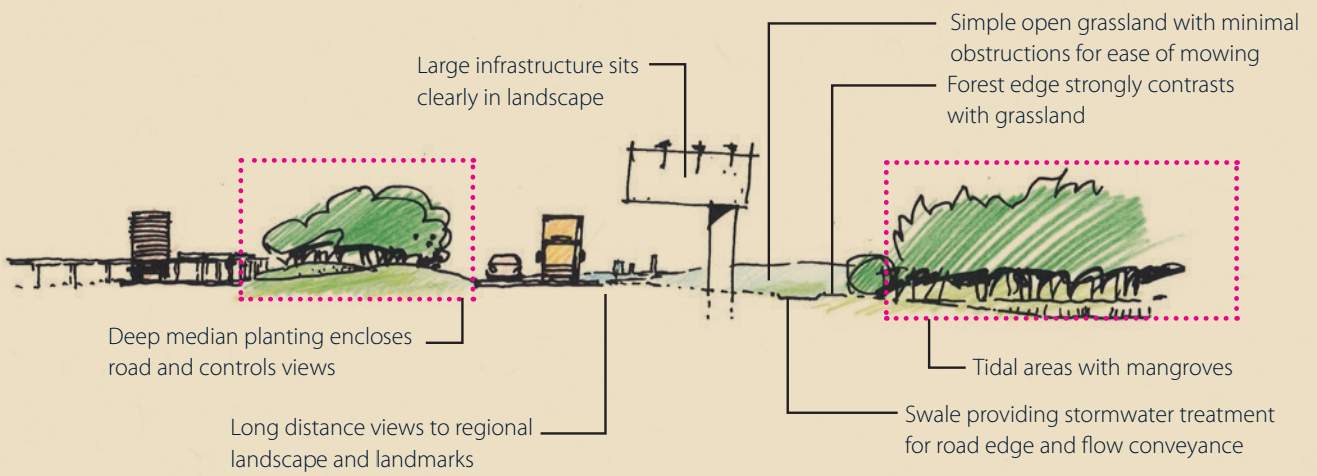
BNE ON THE BAY

The established character of the landscape is to be protected and enhanced, to reinforce the distinctive bayside setting of the airport.

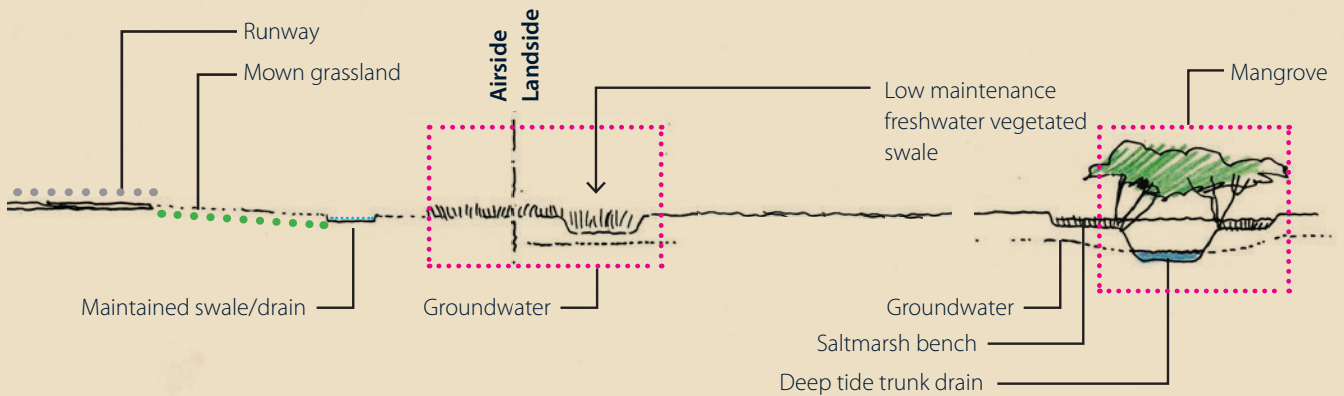
This landscape is characterized by the contrast between low lying grassland edges, bold stands of forest, and the aquatic plant communities that frame an extensive network of water channels that are a key part of the airport's water management systems and network.

Element	Key Investigations
Vegetation	<p>The choice of vegetation in these areas is restricted to four main categories as defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Aquatic • Tall Aquatic • Forest planting of <i>Casuarina glauca</i> • Grassland and alternative ground covers <p>Investigate maximising grassland management efficiency by planting in groups and using forestry planting techniques in preference to single trees or avenues.</p>
Water	<p>Consider opening up visual corridors over water and at interface between development and infrastructure.</p> <p>Celebrate and interpret water landscape at points of contact with pedestrian and visitor access.</p> <p>Design stormwater management solutions which provide multiple functions and are appropriate for the site conditions. Likely to be a mix of shallow freshwater swales and deep tidal trunk drains. Shallow vegetated swales can be designed to provide conveyance of minor flows and stormwater treatment for road runoff. Deep deep tidal trunk drains can be designed with a large cross section to allow colonisation of mangroves, creation of saltmarsh benches and allow effective hydraulic conveyance for the site. End-of-pipe stormwater retention areas can also be created to provide treatment.</p>
Hard Surfaces	<p>Where safety permits avoid strongly defined edges between hard surfaces and surrounding grasslands. For example, along high speed road corridors where pedestrian movement is minimal.</p>
Development interface and edges	<p>Deep stands of mass tree planting to be used to establish a strong forest edge to development sites.</p> <p>Use low growing trees to establish a visually dense edge and contrast with open grass areas.</p>
Visual environment	<p>Key infrastructure corridors – including road and water management corridors to be utilised to establish clear lines of site to the region and other landmarks.</p> <p>Consider the use of large scale artworks to act as focal points and identity markers.</p>
Furniture	<p>Consider and coordinate placement of signs and other infrastructure to avoid clutter and support strategy goals.</p>

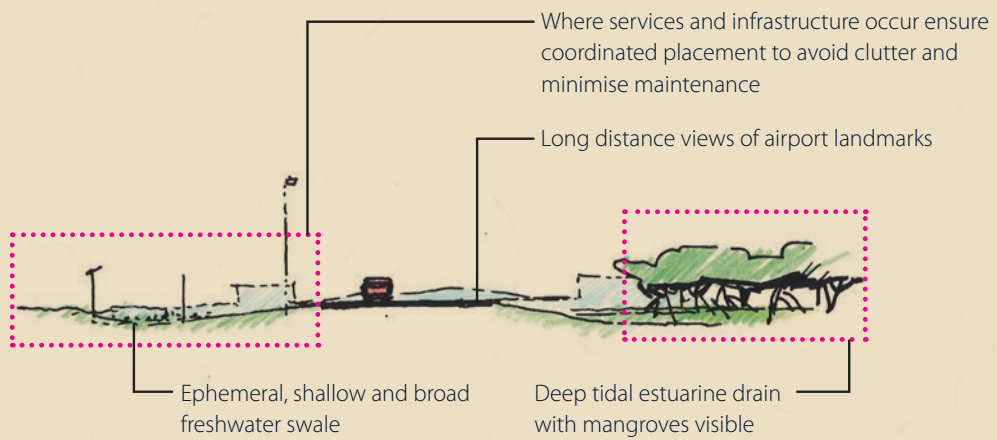
Section across primary access corridor



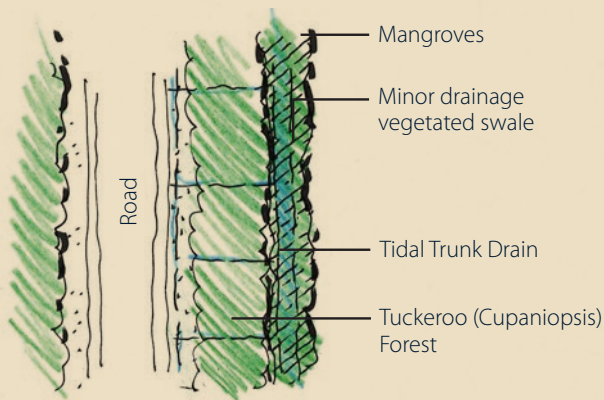
Section across airside / landside boundary



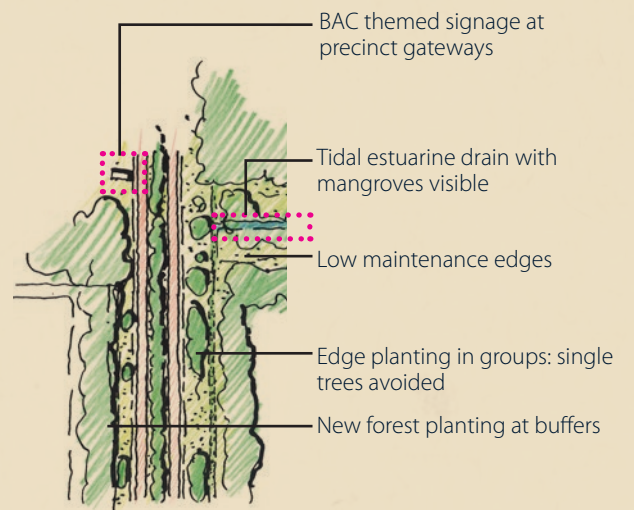
Section across local access corridor



Road adjoining trunk drain



Primary access corridor



BNE BUSINESS PARKLANDS

The landscape palette of ‘the bay’ has been adopted to extend the influence of the natural landscape and create a bold ‘parkland’ setting for the business communities located at the airport.

This landscape draws on the informal qualities of the low lying grassland edges, bold stands of forest, and aquatic plant communities and translates them into an urban context with sharp edges and well defined, formal planting, clear entries and a clear hierarchy of treatments.

Element	Key Investigations
Vegetation	<p>Ensure a hierarchy of vegetation that matches the hierarchy of access.</p> <p>Use clusters of tree planting and mass planting techniques on main roads and approaches to act as a transition from the forest frame, improve ease of management and tree health. Avoid overuse of avenue planting single specimens.</p>
Water	<p>Celebrate water by maximising surface area (subject to the priority of ensuring wildlife management aims) and creating long vistas across and along drainage lines.</p>
Hard Surfaces	<p>Ensure hard surfaces are shaded as much as possible.</p>
Development interface and edges	<p>Create a family of local gateways that assist in wayfinding and in defining precincts.</p> <p>Establish a specific character to each precinct that assist in creating a local distinctive address for development.</p> <p>Ensure a significant forest buffer between business parklands and the BNE on the Bay areas.</p>
Visual environment	<p>Maximise visual links to the regional landscape, visual attractors and the forest frame surroundings.</p>
Furniture	<p>Coordinate placement of elements where possible to avoid street clutter and increasing management tasks (eg manual grass cutting around signs).</p> <p>Consider a suite of public realm furniture that promote a BAC identity and rationalise maintenance activities across to the site.</p>



Image 20 | GOMA Exterior, Brisbane

Businesses are located in a simple ‘parkland’ landscape, inspired by the character of the natural landscape of the bay.



Image 21 | Skygate Public Art, Brisbane Airport

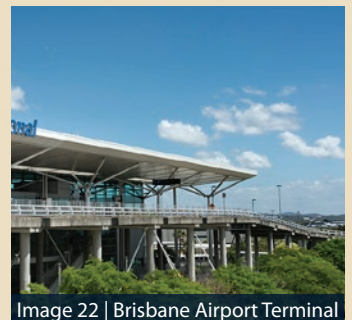
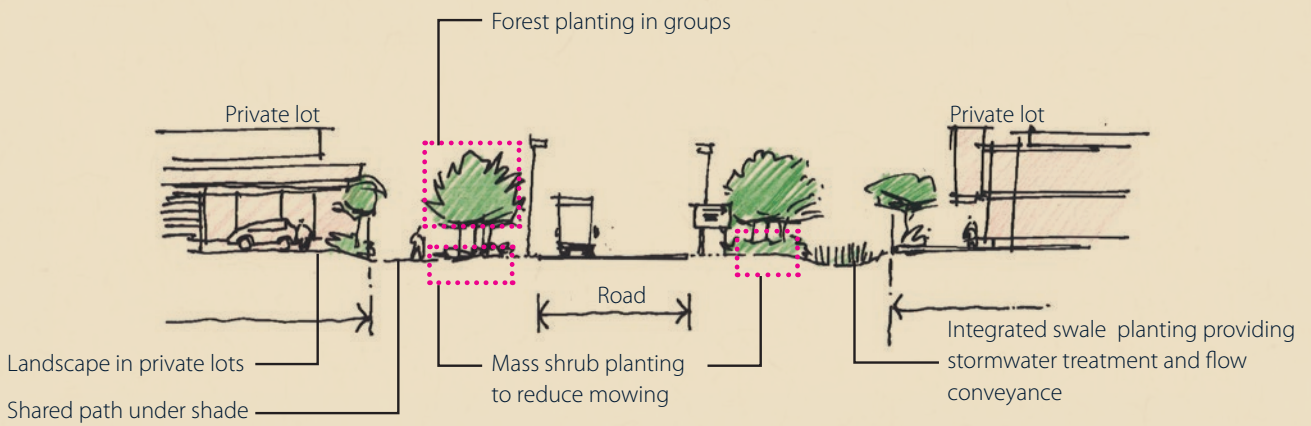
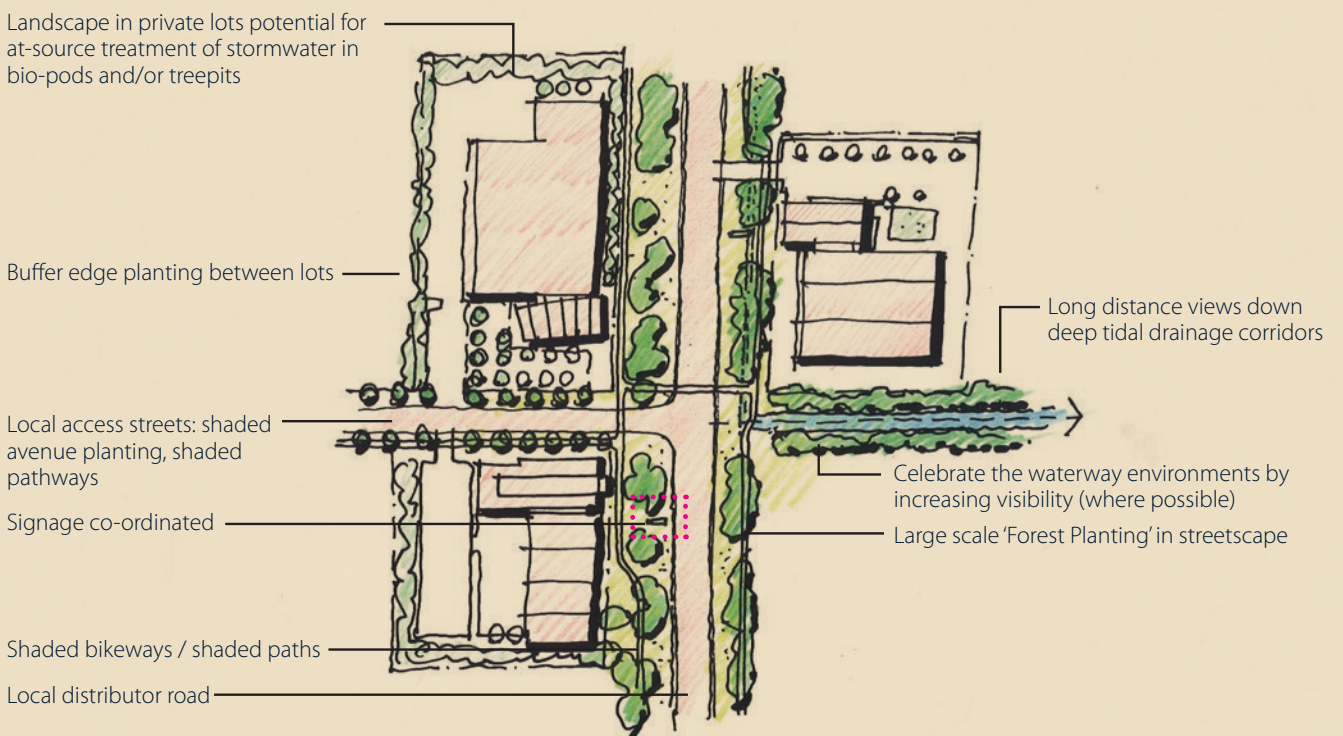


Image 22 | Brisbane Airport Terminal

Local access corridor - Section



Local access corridor - Plan



BNE DESTINATIONS

The Airport has three key destinations, which are all part of the Airport Central Precinct. This diverse precinct is the focus of consolidated business and community hubs and links the International Terminal, Domestic Terminal, Skygate and a number of other entertainment and cultural facilities. All attract and need to comfortably accommodate high levels of visitor numbers.

The landscape of these places celebrates the distinctive subtropical character of South East Queensland. It enriches the visitor experience, capturing the feel and the intensity of water, sun, shade and subtropical vegetation, complemented by landforms, and a designed sequence of views and vistas.

Element	Key Investigations
Vegetation	<p>Opportunity to celebrate the subtropical landscape through the occasional use of flowering trees and shrubs, shade and lush greenery.</p> <p>Where irrigation is limited these areas are to be the priority.</p>
Water	<p>Celebrate water by maximising the impact of water on public spaces (subject to the priority of ensuring wildlife management aims and public safety) through sounds, microclimate modification and visual delight.</p>
Hard Surfaces	<p>Hard surfaces are shaded as much as possible.</p> <p>Use quality material in areas of high visitor traffic.</p> <p>Consider the use of bold colours in pavements and other elements.</p>
Development interface and edges	<p>Minimise the distinction between internal and covered areas and the external environment.</p> <p>Strong shaded edges to encourage personal engagement.</p>
Visual environment	<p>Predominantly a strong enclosure by lush and colourful vegetation, with shaded buildings with evident subtropical design aesthetic of shade, aspect and minimizing reflective surfaces, high levels of greenery and open airflow between and within spaces.</p>
Furniture	<p>Explore the use of covered walkways and vines to create shade and colour and early vertical green.</p>



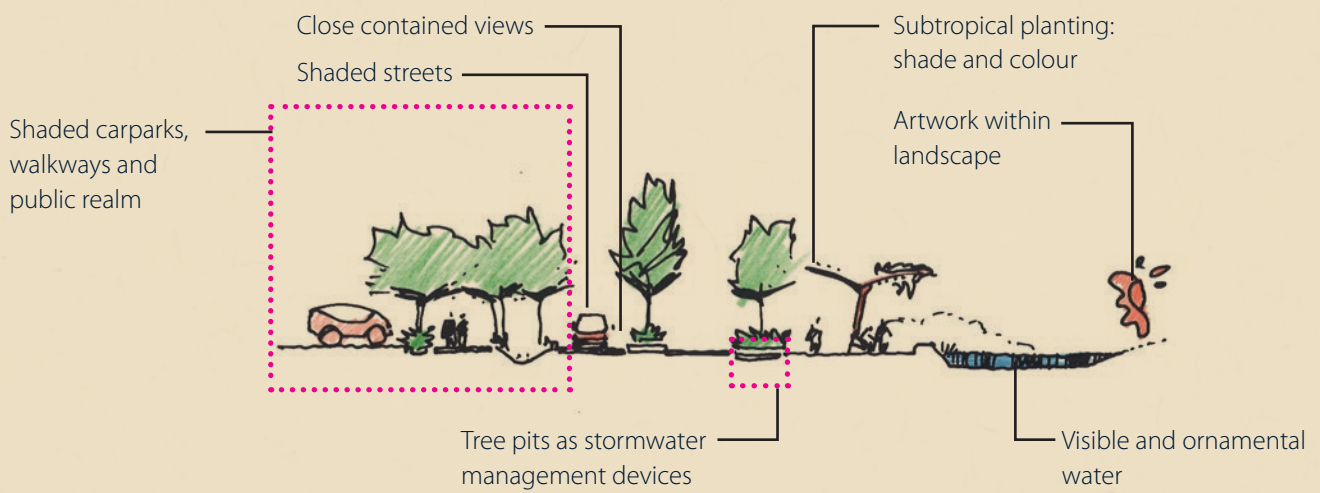
Image 23 | River Quay, Brisbane

Key destinations offer high quality and comfortable pedestrian environments and visually celebrate the distinctive landscape qualities of South East Queensland.

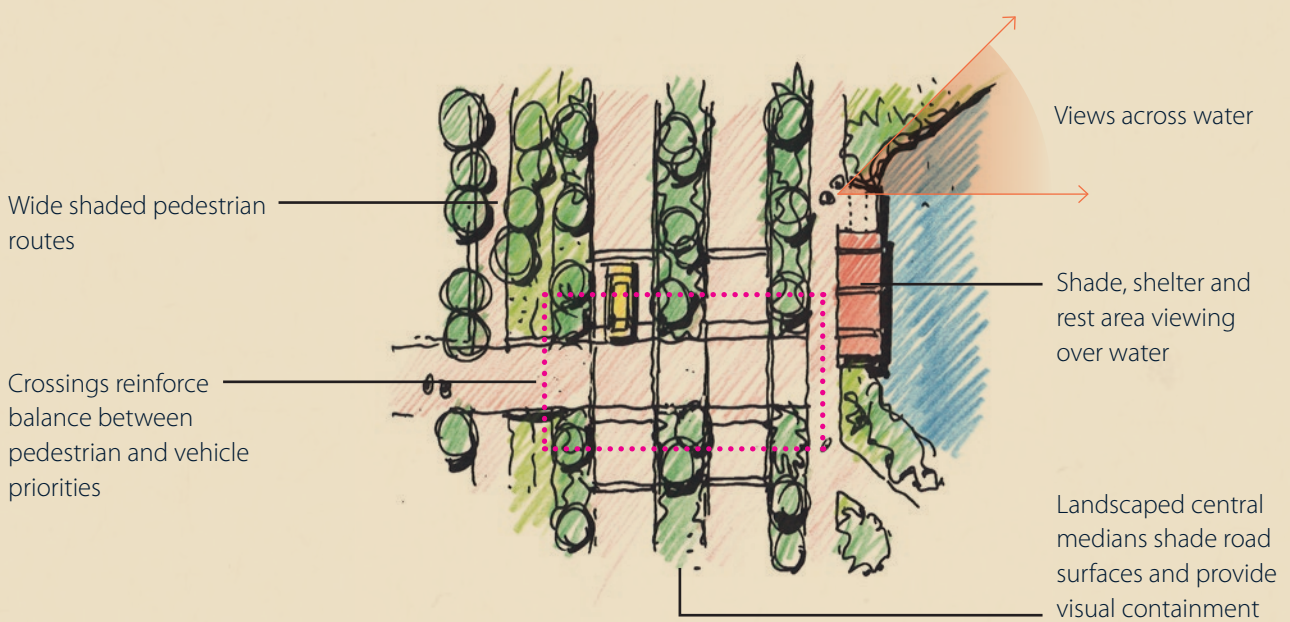


Image 24 | Skygate, Brisbane Airport

Local footpath and circulation - section



Local footpath and circulation - plan



BNE CELEBRATION

The roads that connect the airport and its terminals are a significant part of the airport experience.

The Landscape Setting Strategy sets in place an approach to celebrate these journeys by reinforcing their processional qualities through the use of a simple and bold palette of trees, including where possible emblematic species associated with the region, and the careful use of lighting that responds to and amplifies the scale and speed of the corridors.

The landscape treatment will aid orientation and wayfinding for visitors with a strong focus on wayfinding and the creation of memorable journeys.

Element	Key Investigations
Vegetation	Extensive use of shade trees to paths and streetscapes, with grouped planting and close contact at the pedestrian level with plant material. Lush subtropical planting at street level to provide enclosure and separation from transportation infrastructure.
Water	Celebrate water through ornamental water elements, themed to reflect the local environment.
Hard Surfaces	Varied surface treatment to large expanses of hard paving, and minimising reflective materials. The opportunity to exploit natural materials and locally sourced materials which reflect the sustainable values of BAC could be investigated.
Development interface and edges	Allow for circulation and interaction, with space for enjoyment of the public realm and capacity for fast and efficient movement of people. Built edges should provide enhanced shaded areas and an open interface with the built form.
Visual environment	Generally a relatively enclosed visual environment with a strong landscape frame. Clear directional cues and wayfinding elements such as public art and interactive signage. Use of colour as a means of creating identity and also assisting with wayfinding and circulation.
Furniture	Provide for visitors to relax and spend time in the spaces, and reduce the stress associated with travel and lack of familiarity.



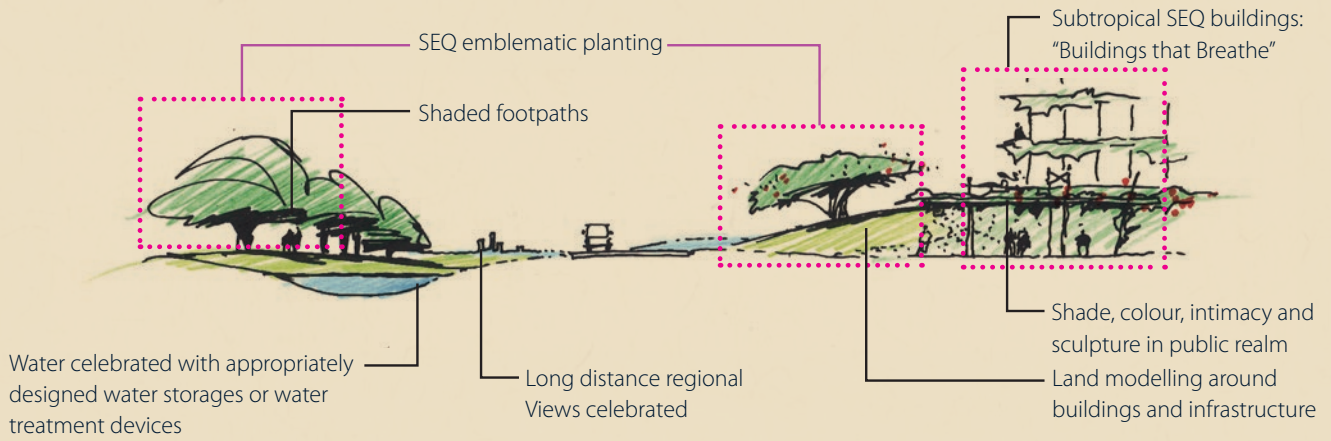
Image 25 | QPAC Melbourne Street Green, Brisbane



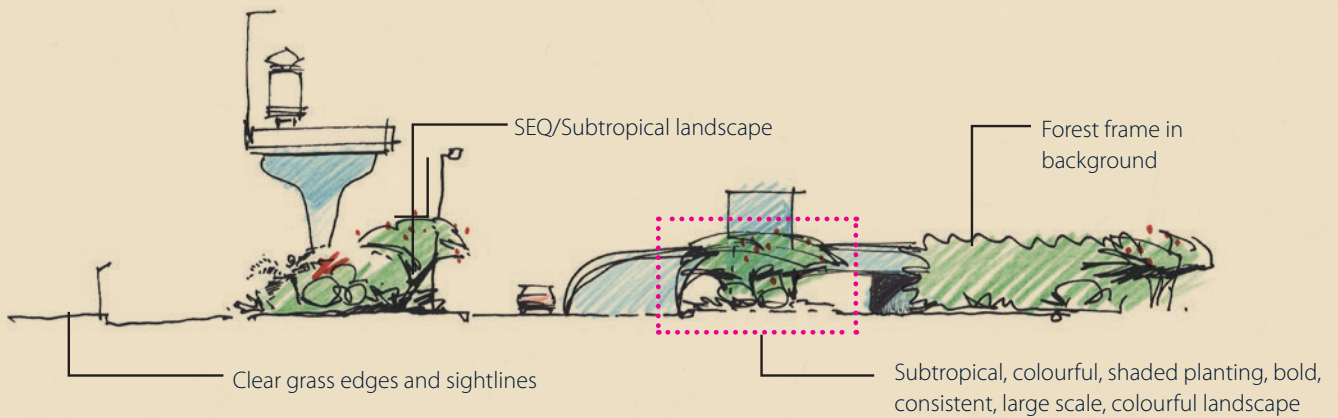
Image 26 | Brisbane Airport Trainline

The processional qualities of roads are enhanced through the bold use of landscape, the careful use of lighting and marking of key gateways.

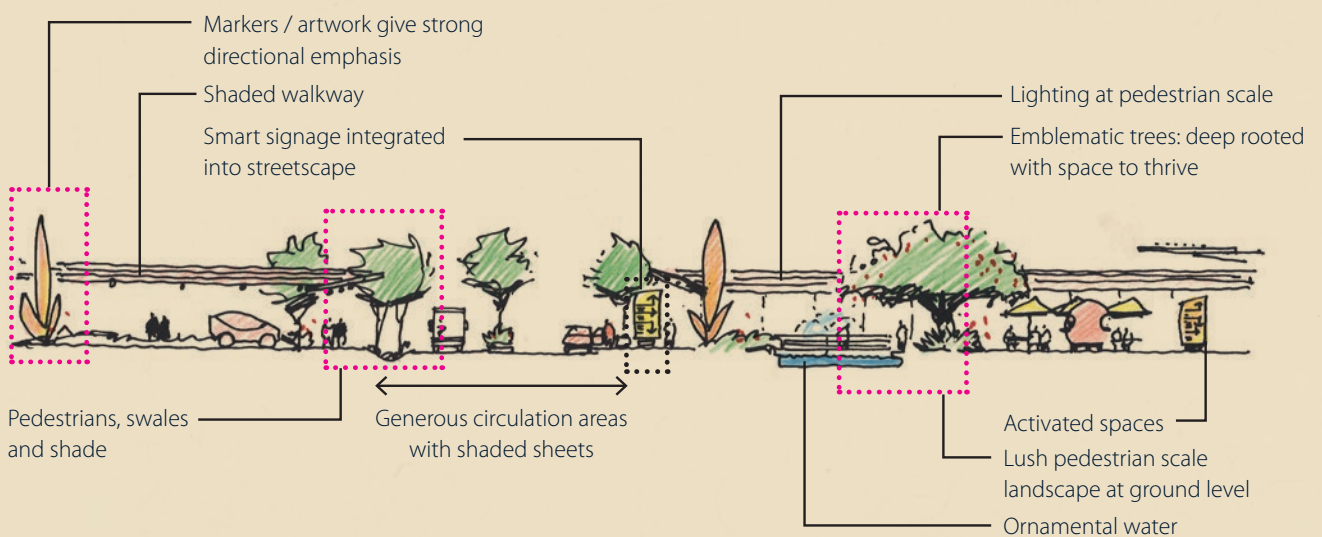
General circulation



Airport Drive



Urban context



BNE INDUSTRY & EDGES

The landscape along the airports eastern boundary responds to the dramatic scale and contrast between the buildings and the surrounding landscape. Strongly defined edges and contrast between open grasslands and forest planting typify this precinct. The large scale of the built elements, infrastructure and logistics activities is reflected in bold swathes of uniform treatment and the celebration of long vistas across the airport and to the region landscape frame.

Element	Key Investigations
Vegetation	<p>Large scale blocks of forest tree planting contrasting with open grasslands.</p> <p>Smaller scale landscape to pedestrian inhabited areas near buildings and carparks.</p>
Water	<p>Linear drainage contrasting with remnant wetlands.</p> <p>Functioning and redesigned retention and treatment basins as part of the visible infrastructure</p>
Hard Surfaces	<p>Adopt a simple, cost effective and hard wearing surface treatment.</p> <p>Ensure hard surfaces are shaded as much as possible.</p> <p>Use quality material in areas of high visitor traffic.</p>
Development interface and edges	<p>Large buildings, hangars and sheds are part of this landscape and should be celebrated and not screened.</p> <p>Visible water capture tanks and other infrastructure are to be encouraged.</p>
Visual environment	<p>An open visual environment with regional landscape views, vistas to airport landmarks (such as the control tower and other tall buildings) and with visual axes cut through forest plantations.</p>
Furniture	<p>Where possible avoid individual street furniture provisions and consolidate furniture together to ensure scale of spaces are retained</p>



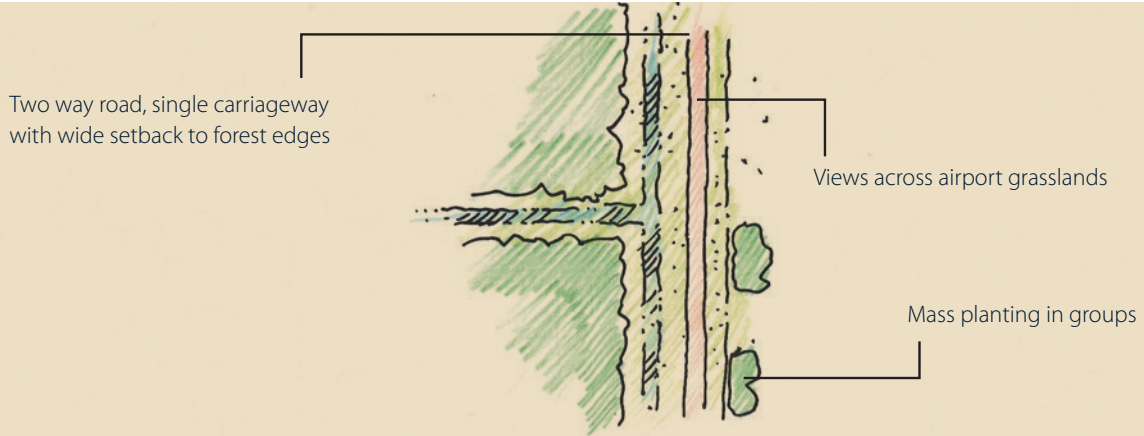
Image 27 | Airside Operations, Brisbane Airport



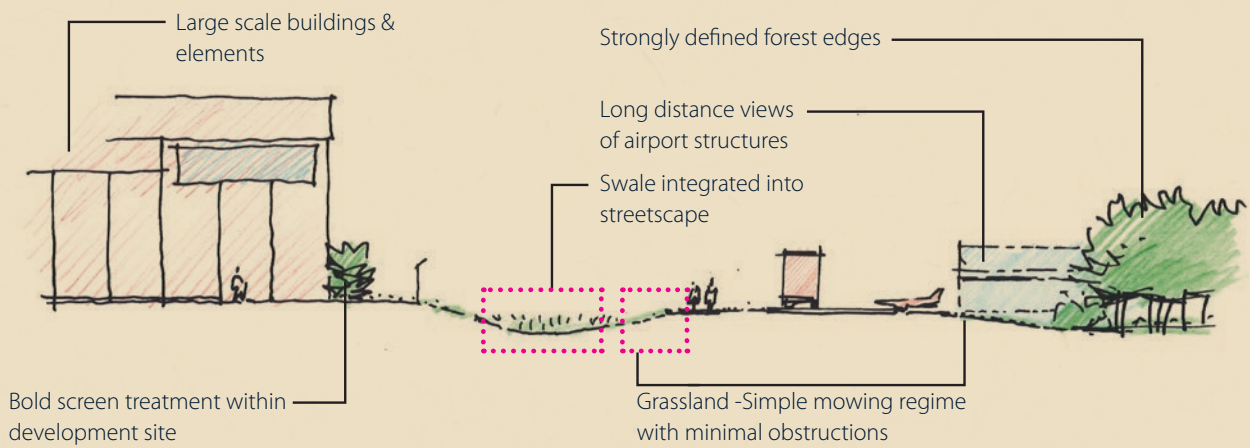
Image 28 | Mrs Gabori Airside, Brisbane Airport

The dramatic scale of the airport businesses and their supporting infrastructure is celebrated and revealed by the landscape.

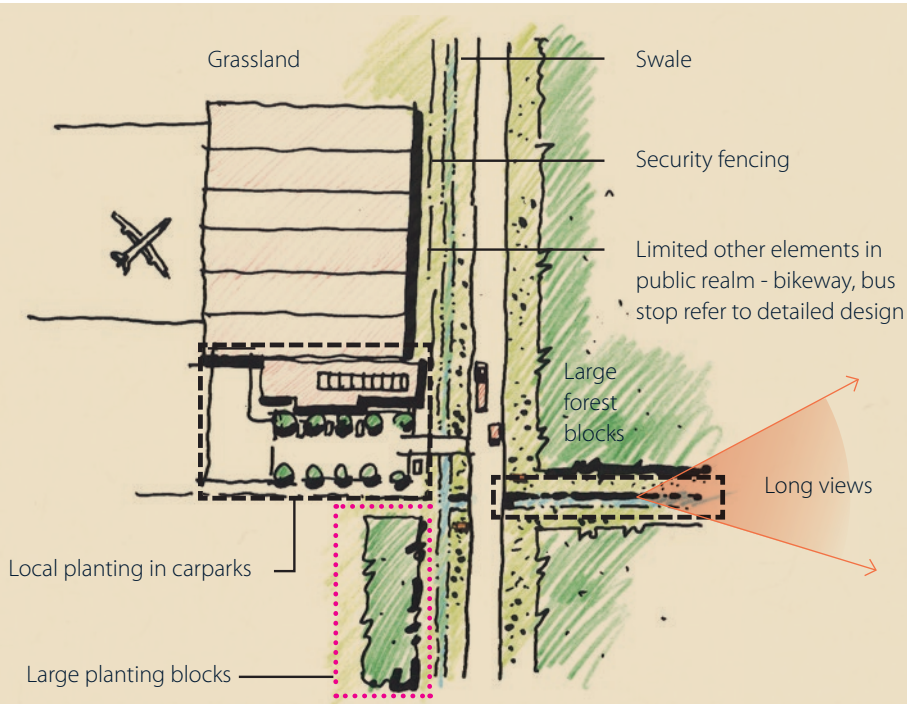
Local access corridor - plan



Local access corridor - section



Built form context



BNE GATEWAY

There are significant opportunities for gateways at a range of scales which can be developed to reflect BAC values and provide a strong engagement with the wider community. A gateway opportunity could be investigated at two sites which would provide a regional address and marker. These could take a number of forms, such as changing and evolving pieces reflecting the changes and dynamism of the growing airport community and evolving dialogue with the wider community.

Local gateways within the site will help to reinforce a consistent BAC identity, define precincts and assist in wayfinding and welcoming visitors to the BAC lands.



Image 29 | The Angel of the North, Gateshead, England



Image 30 | The Kelpies, Edinburgh



Image 31 | Gateway to the West, Missouri



Image 32 | Garden of Cosmic Speculation, Scotland



Image 33 | Brisbane Sign, Southbank

The scale of the airport supports opportunities for dramatic scale artworks and installations, to elevate the experiential impact of the landscape.

THEMATIC LANDSCAPE AREAS PLANT GUIDE

ROLE & PURPOSE OF THE PLANT GUIDE

The *Thematic Landscape Areas Plant Guide* provides supplementary information in support of the design direction set in Parts 1-4 of the *Brisbane Airport Landscape Setting Strategy*.

The primary purpose of the *Plant Guide* is to:

- Set criteria for selecting plants, suitable for landscape works across each of the six Thematic Landscape Areas.
- Provide a short list of appropriate species for use, that respond to the ecological, climatic and operational requirements of the airport and its bayside context, and support the desired landscape outcomes at the airport.

The following information must be read in conjunction with the direction provided in Parts 1-4 of the *Brisbane Airport Landscape Setting Strategy*, as it supports the vision and landscape outcomes outlined within the document specifically *Part 4: BNE Illustrative Landscape Typologies*.

Resource 2 Thematic Landscape Area Planting Guide - Illustrative Table

THEMATIC AREA NAME		
Thematic Area Intent / Landscape Outcome.	Thematic Area Objectives. A description of the landscape qualities and characteristics intended for the thematic area.	
Planting Requirements	Ecological Requirements	Airport Operations
Species requirements regarding Planting	Species requirements regarding Ecology	Species requirements regarding Airport Operations
Species List		
List of recommended species		

How to use the Plant Guide

The *Thematic Landscape Areas Plant Guide* has been created in response to the *Thematic Landscape Areas Plan* (refer page 25).

Resource 1 | *Thematic Landscape Areas Plan (page 25)*

The plan illustrates the spatial location and extent of each of the six Thematic Landscape Areas.


Resource 2 | *The Thematic Landscape Area Planting Guide and Species List*

This resource sets out the landscape and ecological objectives, as well as species requirements for each of the six 'Thematic Areas' (refer to plan for spatial extents). Subsequent to this a list of approved species is demonstrated (for further information regarding the best application for each species, refer to the *Thematic Planting List Database*).

This information is presented in the format illustrated in the table below.

Note: Support the Safety of Airport Operations.

In considering each of the 'Thematic Landscape Areas', careful consideration must be given to the appropriate use of planting and species choice to support the safety of airport operations. This is particularly significant where projects are within the proximity of apron areas, taxiways, runways and operational airspace. In these locations, trees, shrubs and plants that produce edible fruit or seeds attractive to wildlife, or roosting opportunities are to be avoided (Refer to Page 11 - Principle 1.3).

 Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.

BNE ON THE BAY

A distinctive bay-side setting

- The planting selection and arrangement is to reflect a consistent backdrop of limited species, dominated by Casuarina (spp).
- The planting must create visual continuity that frames the airport in a natural landscape.
- Where possible, a broad scale approach to planting should be used. If not possible, species must be planted in groups using forestry planting techniques.
- No single specimens or formal style avenue planting is to be used.
- Sightlines to regional landscapes and waterbodies are to be highlighted and framed using vegetation.

Planting Requirements	Ecological Requirements	Airport Operation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to be native. • Trees should have a dense canopy, or form a dense canopy when planted in groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to be drought tolerant. • Species are to be salt tolerant. • Species are to be tolerant to non-potable water. • Species are to be viable and support a self sustaining ecosystem. • Species should not have dominant or invasive growth characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to minimise wildlife attraction (i.e. non-edible, non-roosting) • Species or planting arrangements must minimise the risk of fire hazard. • Shrubs and groundcovers should be suitable for load bearing Emergency Vehicles (where access is required). • Species must be low maintenance.

BNE on the Bay Species List

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bioretention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
1.Large tree	AVICENNIA MARINA - GREY MANGROVE	•		•			•					Tolerates full extreme of tide once pneumatophores develop. Suitable in tidal mud-flats and along saltwater inlets or tidal waterways
1.Large tree	CASUARINA GLAUCA - SWAMP SHEOAK			•		•	•	•			▲	Excellent in poorly drained areas; use in large groupings.
1.Large tree	EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA - SWAMP MAHOGANY					•						Use in small stands amongst Casuarina
1.Large tree	RHODOSPHAERA RHODANTHEMA - DEEP YELLOWWOOD					•	•				▲	Hardy local species, an attractive ornamental.
2.Small tree	BRUGUIERA GYMNORHIZA - ORANGE MANGROVE	•										Suitable in tidal mud-flats and along saltwater inlets or tidal waterways. Adds to mangrove diversity.
2.Small tree	CERIOPS TAGAL - YELLOW MANGROVE	•	•				•					Yellowish leaf, buttress roots; shallow brackish water only.
2.Small tree	CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIOIDES - TUCKEROO			•		•	•	•				Good coastal species; good street tree. Preferred car park tree due to hardiness.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA HILLI - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Small tree requires protection; Spreading canopy form.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA PENDULA - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Local species; good for coastal areas with a little protection; Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks but needs protection.
2.Small tree	MACARANGA TANARIUS - MACARANGA					•	•					Small tree with attractive large round leaves with stem in centre of leaf. A popular revegetation pioneer tree. No showy flowers or fruits, so unlikely to attract birds and flying foxes.
2.Small tree	RHIZOPHORA STYLOSA - STILT MANGROVE	•										Suitable in tidal mud-flats and along saltwater inlets or tidal waterways. Adds to mangrove diversity.
3.Medium shrub	MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM - MANGROVE BOOBIALLA						•					Good medium sized coastal plant; tolerates poor drainage; prostrate cvs available.
3.Medium shrub	PAVETTA AUSTRALIENSIS - BUTTERFLY BUSH						•				▲	Attractive shrub that prefers moist soils and tolerates some salt. Attracts butterflies and moths.
3.Medium shrub	PSYDRAX ODORATA - SHINY-LEAVED CANTHIUM											Medium to large shrub which can sometimes reach small tree proportions to about 8 metres high. Whit flowers occur in spring and autumn in prolific clusters from the leaf axils and are highly perfumed.
3.Medium shrub	RHODAMNIA ACUMINATA - COOLOOLA IRONWOOD											Attractive species; good for coastal areas with protection.
4.Climbers	CANAVALIA ROSEA - COASTAL JACK BEAN						•			•		Vigorous coastal scrambler for brackish swale banks.
4.Climbers	FLAGELLARIA INDICA - WHIP VINE											Attractive, robust climber, but not rampant. Glossy tidy foliage, with interesting coiled leaf-ends that serve as tendrils.
4.Climbers	HIBBERTIA SCANDENS - SNAKE VINE					•	•	•				Good for coastal conditions; responds well to regular pruning to promote density; coastal form recommended.
4.Low shrub	ALPINIA ARUNDELLIANA - DWARF GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ALPINIA CAERULEA - NATIVE GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ASPLENium AUSTRALASCium - BIRDS NEST FERN											Native fern with fronds in an upward-spreading, bowl shaped rosette. Shade tolerant suitable for low light and indoors. Requires shade and protection
4.Low shrub	ASPLENium NIDUS - BIRD'S NEST FERN											Native fern with fronds in an upward-spreading, bowl shaped rosette. Shade tolerant suitable for low light and indoors. Requires shade and protection
4.Low shrub	BABINGTONIA SP. 'LA PETITE' - LA PETITE										▲	Native flowering shrub; hardy & fast growing. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA A&B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	BLECHNUM GIBBUM - WATER FERN											Low fern with stout trunk. Requires a moist location.
4.Low shrub	CALOCHLAENA DUBIA - FLASE BRACKEN FERN				•	•	•					Low fern forms as a spreading groundcover.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS 'KIRKII' - CABBAGE TREE											A dwarf of Cordyline form that will grow to 1 m and will multistem.
4.Low shrub	DODONAEA TRIQUETRA - HOP BUSH						•			•		From local coastal watercourses and floodplains.
4.Low shrub	DORYANTHES EXCELSA - GYMEA LILY						•					Good in coastal areas.
4.Low shrub	ENCHYLAENA TOMENTOSA - RUBY SALTBUSH				•		•			•		Succulent, tolerates some tidal inundation.
4.Low shrub	HOVEA ACUTIFOLIA - POINTED LEAF HOVEA						•					Spectacular shrub when in bloom. Short lived; 5-7 years.
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA LINARIIFOLIA 'CLARET TOPS' - CLARET TOPS					•	•	•				Hardy dwarf shrub with few flowers
4.Low shrub	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA											Requires sandy well drained soils; prostrate cvs available. (previously Mypoporum ellipticum)



Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (Low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bio-retention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
4.Low shrub	PULTENAEA VILLOSA - BUSH PEA											Suitable in dry situations.
4.Low shrub	TETRAGONIA TETRAGONIODES - WARRIGAL GREENS									•		Understorey mat plant, tolerates some tidal inundation. Good dune plant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BALOSKION TETRAPHYLLUM - TASSLE CORD RUSH						•	•	•	•		Ideal for damp sandy areas and soil stabilisation.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA ARTICULATA - JOINTED TWIGRUSH									•		Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA JUNCEA - BARE TWIGRUSH				•					•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA RUBIGNOSA - SOFT TWIGRUSH									•		Native rush.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BOLBOSHoenus FLUVIATILIS - DITCH CLUBRUSH									•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CAREX APPRESSA - TALL SEDGE						•	•	•	•		Copes with low lying and inundations of water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS EXALTATUS - TALL FLAT SEDGE									•		Fast growing species for freshwater locations.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS POLYSTACHYOS - LEAFY TWIGRUSH							•	•	•		Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	FIMBRISTYLIS DICHOTOMA - COMMON FRINGE SEDGE							•	•			Confirmed as commonly occurring at or near BNE. F.polytrichoides is recorded as the most locally occurring. It should be sourced if possible.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	FIMBRISTYLIS FERRUGINEA - RUSTY FRINGE SEDGE		•									Tidal wetlands
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	GAHNIA SIEBERIANA - GIANT SWORDSEGE							•	•	•		Native rush
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	ISOLEPIS INUNDATA - SWAMP CLUBRUSH						•			•		Perennial water and margin plant. Brackish tolerant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS KRAUSSII - SEA RUSH									•		Suits brackish pond margins and swale inverts.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS USITATUS - COMMON RUSH						•	•	•	•		Tolerates ephemeral freshwater inundation. Provides food and habitat for wildlife.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	LEPIONIA ARTICULATA - GREY RUSH									•		Foliage contrast. Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM BANKS & SOL EX GAERTN. FROGSMOUTH						•			•		Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHRAGMITES AUSTRALIS									•		Confirmed as occurring near BNE. Concerns of minor fire risk are low, as the plants will die off if the area dries out.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS MUCRONATUS - TRIANGULAR CLUBRUSH									•		Short species, provides dense cover to muddy shores and shallow waters.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS VALIDUS - RIVER CLUB RUSH									•		Can colonise deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
5.Groundcover	BOTHRIOCHLOA BLADHII - FOREST BLUE GRASS						•					Perennial grass
5.Groundcover	CARPOBROTUS GLAUESCENS - PIGFACE				•		•					Excellent ground cover on sandy well drained soils; can die out in patches; needs careful maintenance to produce maximum effect.
5.Groundcover	CYMOPOGON REFRACTUS - BARBED WIRE GRASS						•	•	•			Native grass
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA BREVIDUNCULATA - BLUE FLAX LILY					•	•	•	•	•		Hardy adaptable compact plant. Holds flowers low out of sight.
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA CONGESTA - COASTAL FLAX LILY					•	•	•	•			Good bedding plant in coastal areas on embankments.
5.Groundcover	DOODIA ASPERA - PRICKLY RASP FERN											Low light plant, useful outdoors in protected areas
5.Groundcover	HALOSARCIA HALOCNEMOIDES SAMPHIRE											Genus is now Tecticornia.
5.Groundcover	HALOSARCIA INDICA SAMPHIRE											Genus is now Tecticornia.
5.Groundcover	HALOSARCIA PERGRANULATA SAMPHIRE											Genus is now Tecticornia.
5.Groundcover	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS - BLACK SPEAR GRASS						•					Tufted perennial grass
5.Groundcover	LEPIDOSPERMA LATERALE - VARIABLE SWORD-SEGE							•	•			Good common local species.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA HYSTRIX - MAT RUSH				•	•	•	•	•	•		Withstand inundation; out compete invasive weeds; and stabilises creek banks.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA - LONG-LEAF MAT-RUSH					•	•	•	•	•		Found in many different habitats from sand dunes, open forest, creek banks to rainforest. NOTE: LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA CULTIVARS ARE UNSUITED TO QLD CONDITIONS AND WILL NOT BE APPROVED FOR USE.
5.Groundcover	MURDANNIA GRAMINEA - Grass Lily											



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5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE - BOOBIALLA											
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA				•							
5.Groundcover	SANANANTHA COLLINA - Blue Dwarf Bellflower											Hardy groundcover in well drained areas.
5.Groundcover	SARCOCORNIA QUINQUEFLORA - SAMPHIRE		•									
5.Groundcover	SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM - SEA PURSLANE				•							Succulent, roots at nodes, tolerates some tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	SOWERBAEA JUNCEA - Vanilla Lily											
5.Groundcover	SPOROBOLUS VIRGINICUS - SALTWATER COUCH						•					Forms dense carpet, tolerates tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	SUAEDA ARBUSCULOIDES - Jelly Bean Plant		•									
5.Groundcover	SUAEDA AUSTRALIS - Seablite		•									
5.Groundcover	THEMEDA AUSTRALIS - KANGAROO GRASS						•	•	•			Short grass with long nodding bronze flower heads; ground cover cv available. Note: can be a fire hazard in large plantings.



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BNE BUSINESS PARKLANDS

A bold, natural parkland character establishing the frame for significant scale buildings and semi industrial/commercial activities.

- Adopts a more formal approach to the use of a naturalistic and limited palette of native species.
- In public areas groups of trees and mass planting techniques establish a transition from the forest frame into the development precincts, including along main roads and access routes.
- This structure of planting to be used to clearly define and articulate precinct “gateways”.
- Overuse of avenue planting to be avoided (i.e. single lines of trees adjacent to movement corridors) unless along local access roads.
- Careful consideration should be given to species choice, where there is a transition between Thematic Landscape Areas, to ensure a seamless outcome.
- A richer, more detailed plant palette should be used in high pedestrian areas to heighten the level of planting interest.
- Plant choices and arrangement used to reinforce streetscape hierarchy and legibility.

Planting requirements	Ecological Requirements	Airport Operation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees should have a dense canopy, or form a dense canopy when planted in groups. • In selected areas (i.e. high pedestrian traffic) species are to provide shade, colour, variety and visual interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to be drought tolerant • Species are to be tolerant to non-potable water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to minimise wildlife attraction (i.e. non-edible, non-roosting). • Species must be low maintenance.

BNE Business Parklands Species List

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bioretention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
1.Large tree	AGATHIS ROBUSTA - QUEENSLAND KAURI PINE											Excellent columnar canopy form. Suitable feature street tree where space permits. Fast growing. Suitable to soften appearance of buildings in excess of 5 levels. Small cones (8-10cm) drop so placement away from cars and pedestrians is required. CONDITION OF USE: NOT SUITABLE IN OPERATIONAL AIRSPACE LESS THAN RL 30M AHD.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII - BUNYA PINE										▲	Bunya nuts can be hazardous to pedestrians and cars. Columnar canopy form species. Fast growing. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. Should be used as entry feature to precincts only. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMEN INFREQUENTLY. NOT SUITABLE FOR CARPARKS AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII - HOOP PINE										▲	Slow growing. Columnar canopy form. To be used as entry feature tree only. Bird roosting opportunities needs to be carefully considered when determining use and location. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	AVICENNIA MARINA - GREY MANGROVE	●	●			●						Tolerates full extreme of tide once pneumatophores develop. Suitable in tidal mud-flats and along saltwater inlets or tidal waterways
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUS - FLAME TREE										▲	Feature tree, red in flower; with distinctive trunk. Columnar canopy form. Useful as a feature tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. DO NOT USE WHERE LEAF DROP COULD BE A MAINTENANCE ISSUE.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON DISCOLOR - QLD LACE BARK					●					▲	Hardy ornamental tree; aboriginal significance for food. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS - KURRAJONG					●					▲	Good shade tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON RUPESTRIS - BOTTLE TREE											Feature tree with distinctive trunk. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CALLITRIS COLUMELLARIS - BRIBIE ISLAND PINE					●	●					Well drained sandy soils preferred. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CALLITRIS RHOMBOIDEA - PORT JACKSON PINE					●	●					Well drained sandy soils preferred. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA - RIVER OAK					●	●	●				Planted to prevent erosion medium fast growing. Useful for screening.
1.Large tree	CASUARINA GLAUCA - SWAMP SHEOAK		●			●	●	●			▲	Excellent in poorly drained areas; use in large groupings.
1.Large tree	ELAEOCARPUS GRANDIS - BLUE QUANDONG										▲	Spectacular architectural evergreen tree with leaves turning to bright red before dropping, and round metallic-blue fruit. Good display of colour at most times. Masses of small white flowers form several times a year and attract birds, so not suitable for certain areas. Ideal for bold statements such as roundabout specimen tree or business park avenues. Fruit is thin-fleshed, so does not tend to attract flying foxes as do fleshier fruits. Drops lightweight limbs but not hazardous like eucalypts.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS - CROW'S ASH					●	●				▲	Stately well-formed shade tree, very hardy. Spreading canopy form. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA BENNETTIANA - BENNETT'S ASH					●	●					Fragrant & fast growing with dense foliage. Spreading canopy form. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA COLLINA - LEOPARD ASH					●	●					Small tree with mottled bark. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA SCHOTTIANA - BUMPY ASH					●	●					Fragrant & fast growing with large leaves in tiers. Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks.
1.Large tree	JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA - JACARANDA											Large flowering deciduous exotic tree with masses of flowers in spring. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MORE THAN 3 PLANTS ON ANY SITE.
1.Large tree	LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS - CABBAGE TREE PALM											To be used in feature areas indoors only. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY TO BE USED INDOORS
1.Large tree	LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS - BRUSH BOX					●						Eucalypt relative with large glossy green leaves in whorls that tend to adopt the same plane and give the tree a tidier look than eucalypts. Good sculptural form and symmetry allows this species to be used in semi-formal settings. Drops capsules like eucalypts, so not suitable for hanging over hard surfaces like pathways.
1.Large tree	RHODOSPHAERA RHODANTHEMA - DEEP YELLOWWOOD					●	●				▲	Hardy local species, an attractive ornamental.
2.Small tree	ACRONYCHIA IMPERFORATA - FRASER ISLAND APPLE					●	●				▲	Good coastal species; excellent form and density. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	AURANTICARPA RHOMBIFOLIA - DIAMOND LAUREL					●						Small to medium tree with dark green diamond-shaped leaves, and showy orange fruit in late summer. The fruit does not appear to be highly favoured by birds and flying foxes.
2.Small tree	BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA - LEMON MYRTLE											Large shrub to small tree with lemon scent released from leaves when crushed. A rewarding experience for passers-by if they know to take a leaf and crush it. Fallen leaves also release the scent when walked on.



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2.Small tree	BUCKINGHAMIA CELSISSIMA - IVORY CURL					•					▲	Flowering evergreen tree. Requires good conditions to achieve optimal form. Potential to attract nectar eating birds needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	CASUARINA EQUITIFOLIA - COASTAL SHEOAK					•	•	•				Fruit capsules can be hazardous underfoot; CONDITION: AVOID USING IN PEDESTRIAN AREAS AND CAR PARKS.
2.Small tree	CERIOPS TAGAL - YELLOW MANGROVE	•		•			•					Yellowish leaf, buttress roots; shallow brackish water only.
2.Small tree	CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIOIDES - TUCKEROO			•		•	•	•				Good coastal species; good street tree. Preferred car park tree due to hardiness.
2.Small tree	CUPANIOPSIS PARVIFOLIA - SMALL LEAVED TAMARIND	•		•		•	•				▲	Hardy, small tree with spreading crown creating dense shade. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	DELONIX REGIA - POINCIANA										▲	Deciduous, fast growing large tree, with spreading canopy form. To be used as a feature tree only. Potential to attract nectar eating birds needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: MAXIMUM OF 2 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	GLOCHIDION FERDINANDI - CHEESE TREE					•	•			•		Fast growing local shade tree, tolerates ephemeral inundation.
2.Small tree	GREVILLEA BAILEYANA - WHITE OAK					•	•				▲	Bronze undergrowth. Precinct entry tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 3-5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA HILLI - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Small tree requires protection; Spreading canopy form.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA PENDULA - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Local species; good for coastal areas with a little protection; Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks but needs protection.
2.Small tree	HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM - NATIVE FRANGIPANI					•	•				▲	Slender upright tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	LOMATIA FRASERI - FOREST LOMATIA											Native rainforest tree
2.Small tree	MACARANGA TANARIUS - MACARANGA					•	•					Small tree with attractive large round leaves with stem in centre of leaf. A popular revegetation pioneer tree. No showy flowers or fruits, so unlikely to attract birds and flying foxes.
2.Small tree	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA - LITTLE GEM										▲	Exotic flowering small tree. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT. ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	MALLOTUS CLAOKYLOIDES - GREEN KAMALA					•	•					Good for screening. Emits 'smell of the bush' on sunny days.
2.Small tree	MELALEUCA TAMARISCINA subsp IRBYANA - SWAMP TEA TREE					•	•	•				Pendulous form; short flower spikes
2.Small tree	PLUMERIA OBTUSA - EVERGREEN FRANGIPANI										▲	Small colourful exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT USED INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	STRELITZIA NICHOLAI - GIANT BIRD OF PARADISE										▲	Will tolerate indoor or shaded areas. Suitable low light plant. Attracts Birds. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT USED INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	TABEBUIA ARGENTIA - SILVER TRUMPET TREE										▲	Small flowering exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	TABEBUIA PALLIDA - CUBAN PINK TRUMPET TREE										▲	Small flowering exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	TABEBUIA ROSEA - PINK TRUMPET TREE										▲	Small flowering exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS AN ENTRY STATEMENT FOR THE DOMESTIC HOTEL DEVELOPMENT SITE IN RLA B. ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY IN ALL OTHER AREAS DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	THESPESIA POPULNEA - PORTIA TREE						•				▲	Excellent coastal plant, not readily available. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE: NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS PER SITE. DISPERSE PLANTS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3.Medium shrub	ALCHORNEA ILICIFOLIA - NATIVE HOLLY											Well-formed attractive shrub with glossy dark green holly-like leaves. Leaves are prickly, not injurious, but best avoided for walkways.
3.Medium shrub	CLERODENDRUM INERME - CLERODENDRUM											Excellent coastal species for gardens to brackish swales.
3.Medium shrub	CODIAEUM VARIEGATUM - CROTON											Colourful hedge or foliage plant. Suitable indoor plant. Smaller leaved cultivars preferred. Toxic. CONDITION OF USE: NOT TO BE USED IN PROXIMITY TO PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBLE AREAS.
3.Medium shrub	DRACAENA DEREMENSIS 'JANET CRAIG' - JANET CRAIG											Good low light plant
3.Medium shrub	DRACAENA FRAGRANS 'MASSANGAANA' - HAPPY PLANT											Good low light plant
3.Medium shrub	DRACEANA REFLEXA - PLEOMELE VARIEGATA											Good low light plant
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM BRACHYANDRUM - SILVERY TEA TREE					•	•				▲	Hardy creek verge species; tall open shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS ON ANY SITE.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM - COASTAL TEA TREE					•	•					Colourful native shrub

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3. Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM MADIDUM - WEEPING TEA TREE						•					Found in scrub on the banks of rivers and streams, typically right beside the water.
3. Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM PETERSONII - LEMON SCENTED TEA TREE					•					▲	Fast-growing screen plant. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3. Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM POLYGALIFOLIUM - WILD MAY						•	•				Hardy forest understorey species; attractive lemon scent. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3. Medium shrub	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA "TEDDY BEAR" - TEDDY BEAR										▲	Exotic flowering small tree. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT. ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
3. Medium shrub	METROSIDEROS EXCELSA - NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE										▲	Exotic flowering shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 2M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	METROSIDEROS THOMASII - NZ CHRISTMAS BUSH										▲	Exotic flowering shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 2M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	MICHELIA FIGO - PORT WINE MAGNOLIA											Exotic evergreen shrub.
3. Medium shrub	MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM - MANGROVE BOOBIALLA						•					Good medium sized coastal plant; tolerates poor drainage; prostrate cvs available.
3. Medium shrub	NANDINA DOMESTICA "GULFSTREAM" - GULF STREAM NANDINA											Exotic shrub with colourful foliage
3. Medium shrub	PANDANUS TECTORIUS - SCREW PALM											Previously known as Pandanus pedunculatus; good for coastal conditions; excellent specimen and focus slow growing. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 1 SPECIMEN PER SITE AS A FEATURE.
3. Medium shrub	PAVETTA AUSTRALIENSIS - BUTTERFLY BUSH						•				▲	Attractive shrub that prefers moist soils and tolerates some salt. Attracts butterflies and moths.
3. Medium shrub	PITTIOSPORUM FERRUGINEUM - RUSTY PITTIOSPORUM					•						Well-formed rounded shrub.
3. Medium shrub	PITTIOSPORUM REVOLUTUM - BRISBANE LAUREL					•	•				▲	Local species of coastal scrubs. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: MAXIMUM OF 5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3. Medium shrub	PLUMERIA PUDICA (VARIOUS CULTIVARS) - FRANGIPANI (VARIOUS CULTIVARS)											Small colourful exotic tree / shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT USED INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3. Medium shrub	PSYDRAX ODORATA - SHINY-LEAVED CANTHIUM											Medium to large shrub which can sometimes reach small tree proportions to about 8 metres high. White flowers occur in spring and autumn in prolific clusters from the leaf axils and are highly perfumed.
3. Medium shrub	RHODAMNIA ACUMINATA - COOLOOLA IRONWOOD											Attractive species; good for coastal areas with protection.
3. Medium shrub	SANNANTHA AUGUSTA "CLARENCE RIVER" - CLARENCE RIVER					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3. Medium shrub	SANNANTHA VIRGATA - TWIGGY HEATH MYRTLE					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3. Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM "BUSH CHRISTMAS" - COMPACT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (GREEN)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE RED - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (RED)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE HINTERLAND GOLD - GOLD LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE RESILIENCE - PSYLLID RESISTANT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM CASCADE PBR - CASCADE LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	TRIPLARINA NOWRAENSIS - CAMPFOR BUSH					•	•					Beautiful screen plant it bears masses of colour (previously Baekea camphorata).
3. Medium shrub	VIBURNUM "EMERALD LUSTRE" - EMERALD LUSTRE										▲	Exotic large leaved shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. MAINTAIN < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	WATERHOUSIA UNIPUNCTATA - ROLY POLY SATINASH										▲	Small native tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Climbers	CALLERYA MEGASPERMA - NATIVE WISTERIA											Attractive glossy-leaved climber with spectacular sprays of purple flowers, although these may not develop for many years.



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4.Climbers	CANAVALIA ROSEA - COASTAL JACK BEAN						•			•		Vigorous coastal scrambler for brackish swale banks.
4.Climbers	HIBBERTIA SCANDENS - SNAKE VINE					•	•	•				Good for coastal conditions; responds well to regular pruning to promote density; coastal form recommended.
4.Climbers	PANDOREA SPP - BOWER OF BEAUTY: GOLDEN SHOWERS, LADY DI, ROSEA, CHARISMA, SOUTHERN BELLE											Moderate rate of growth; evergreen in frost-free areas. Good climber but will lose lower leaves / branchlets as it grows.
4.Low shrub	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA - ABELIA										▲	Small evergreen exotic shrub with an upright "fountain like" form. New growth is bronze turning glossy green. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	AGLAONEMA SPP - SILVER QUEEN, KRESNA, RUBY2, EMERALD QUEEN, THAI HYBRID											Suitable low light and indoor plant.
4.Low shrub	ALPINEA ZERUMBET 'VARIEGATA' - VARIEGATED SHELL GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understory perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ALPINIA ARUNDELLIANA - DWARF GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understory perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ALPINIA CAERULEA - NATIVE GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understory perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ALPINIA MUTICA - FALSE CARDAMON											An evergreen 'clump forming' understory perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ALPINIA NUTANS - DWARF CARDAMON											An evergreen 'clump forming' understory perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ALPINIA PURPURATA - RED GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understory perennial herb with red flower. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4.Low shrub	ASPLENIUM AUSTRALASCIUM - BIRDS NEST FERN											Native fern with fronds in an upward-spreading, bowl shaped rosette. Shade tolerant suitable for low light and indoors. Requires shade and protection
4.Low shrub	ASPLENIUM NIDUS - BIRD'S NEST FERN											Native fern with fronds in an upward-spreading, bowl shaped rosette. Shade tolerant suitable for low light and indoors. Requires shade and protection
4.Low shrub	BABINGTONIA SP. 'LA PETITE' - LA PETITE										▲	Native flowering shrub; hardy & fast growing. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA A&B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	BAUHINIA CORYMBOSA - CLIMBING BAUHINIA											Compact exotic evergreen vine that forms as a dense low shrub / groundcover. Small orchid like flowers
4.Low shrub	BLECHNUM GIBBUM - WATER FERN											Low fern with stout trunk. Requires a moist location.
4.Low shrub	CALATHEA SPP. - ZEBRINA, ORNATA, BURLE MARX											Indoor plant; requires fertiliser. Suitable low light plant. Species selected are to be suitable for indoor temperature and conditions.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON 'LITTLE JOHN' - LITTLE JOHN BOTTLEBRUSH							•				Hardy dwarf native shrub
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON CITRINUS 'WHITE ANZAC' - WHITE ANZAC BOTTLEBRUSH						•	•			▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON PACHYPHYLLUS - WALLUM BOTTLEBRUSH						•	•	•	•	▲	Native flowering shrub responds to pruning; tolerates poor drainage. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON 'ROSE OPAL' - ROSE OPAL BOTTLEBRUSH						•	•	•		▲	Native flowering shrub. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS "MATTHEW FLINDERS" - MATTHEW FLINDERS BOTTLEBRUSH							•			▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALOCHAENA DUBIA - FLASE BRACKEN FERN				•	•	•					Low fern forms as a spreading groundcover.
4.Low shrub	CHAMAEDOREA CATARACTARUM - CASCADE PALM											Good low light and indoor clumping palm
4.Low shrub	CHAMAEDOREA METALLICA - METALLIC PALM											Small palm with simple undivided leaves. The leaves are held upright and have a metallic sheen. Suitable for indoor use.
4.Low shrub	CHAMAEDOREA SEIFRIZII - BAMBOO PALM											Good low light clumping palm.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINA AUSTRALIS 'KIRKII' - CABBAGE TREE											A dwarf of Cordylina form that will grow to 1 m and will multistem.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINA SPP. 'C.PETIOLARIS', 'C.RUBRA', and 'C.STRICTA'. KIWI, NEGRA, APPLE BLOSSOM, PINK DIAMOND, RUBRA											Suitable low light plant.
4.Low shrub	DODONAEA TRIQUETRA - HOP BUSH						•			•		From local coastal watercourses and floodplains.
4.Low shrub	DORYANTHES EXCELSA - GYMEA LILY											Good in coastal areas.



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4.Low shrub	DRACEANA GODSEIFFIANA 'FLORIDA BEAUTY' - FLORIDA BEAUTY											Small variegated spotted foliage. Suitable low light plant.
4.Low shrub	ENCHYLAENA TOMENTOSA - RUBY SALT BUSH				•		•			•		Succulent, tolerates some tidal inundation.
4.Low shrub	GARDENIA JASMINOIDES - GARDENIA										▲	Foliage fragrant, bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. Requires an acid soil to be used. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	HELICONIA SPP - ROSTRATA											Requires tropical conditions & protection from wind. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY TO BE USED IF PROPOSED MAINTENANCE REGIMES WILL ENSURE SURVIVAL. MUST BE MAINTAINED TO <2M HEIGHT IN RLA B.
4.Low shrub	HOVEA ACUTIFOLIA - POINTED LEAF HOVEA						•					Spectacular shrub when in bloom. Short lived; 5-7 years.
4.Low shrub	IXORA "PINK MALAY" - PINK MALAY / MALAY PINK											Colourful evergreen exotic shrub
4.Low shrub	IXORA "PRINCE OF ORANGE DWARF" - DWARF IXORA / CORAL FIRE											Colourful evergreen exotic shrub
4.Low shrub	JASMINUM MESNYI - PRIMROSE JASMINE											Excellent species for spill over and medium screen.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'CARDWELL' - CARDWELL TEA TREE					•	•	•				Particularly attractive form of leptospermum flavescens.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'COPPER GLOW' - COPPER GLOW							•				Small colourful native shrub
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LIVERSIDGEI - WALLUM TEA TREE						•	•	•			Tolerates poorly drained soils.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PACIFIC BEAUTY' - PACIFIC BEAUTY							•			▲	Low growing habit and prolific flowering. Tends to be short lived 7 - 10 years. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PINK CASCADE' - PINK CASCADE							•			▲	Small colourful native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA BRACTEATA 'GOLDEN GEM' - GOLDEN GEM											Attractive golden colour to the tips of the branchlets; few flowers
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA LINARIIFOLIA 'CLARET TOPS' - CLARET TOPS					•	•	•				Hardy dwarf shrub with few flowers
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA THYMIFOLIA - THYME HONEY MYRTLE						•	•				Native shrub tends to be short lived in Brisbane. To be used in revegetation only.
4.Low shrub	MOLINERIA CAPITULATA - PALM GRASS											Low light plant also good for sun. Good ground coverage in protected areas
4.Low shrub	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA											Requires sandy well drained soils; prostrate cvs available. (p previously Myoporum ellipticum)
4.Low shrub	NANDINA DOMESTICA "NANA" DWARF NANDINA											Small exotic shrub with colourful foliage
4.Low shrub	PULTENAEA VILLOSA - BUSH PEA											Suitable in dry situations.
4.Low shrub	RHAPHIOLEPIS FERGUSONII - DWARF HAWTHORN											Small exotic shrub
4.Low shrub	RHAPIS EXCELSA - LADY PALM											Ideal for indoors and outdoors in protected low to moderate light.
4.Low shrub	STRELITZIA REGINAE - BIRD OF PARADISE											Very hardy; showy flowers suitable for ornamental gardens only. Can become a maintenance issue due to plant forming large clumps
4.Low shrub	SYZGIUM AUSTRALE BOOMER PBR - AUSSIE BOOMER LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.
4.Low shrub	SYZGIUM AUSTRALE COPPER - AUSSIE COPPER LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.
4.Low shrub	TETRAGONIA TETRAGONIODES - WARRIGAL GREENS									•		Understorey mat plant, tolerates some tidal inundation. Good dune plant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BALOSKION TETRAPHYLLUM - TASSLE CORD RUSH						•	•	•	•		Ideal for damp sandy areas and soil stabilisation.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA ARTICULATA - JOINTED TWIGRUSH									•		Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA JUNCEA - BARE TWIGRUSH				•					•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA RUBIGNOSA - SOFT TWIGRUSH									•		Native rush.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BOLBOSHÖENUS FLUVIATILIS - DITCH CLUBRUSH									•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CAREX APPRESSA - TALL SEDGE						•	•	•	•		Copes with low lying and inundations of water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS EXALTATUS - TALL FLAT SEDGE									•		Fast growing species for freshwater locations.



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4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS POLYSTACHYOS - LEAFY TWIGRUSH													Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	GAHNIA SIEBERIANA - GIANT SWORDSEDE													Native rush
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	ISOLEPIS INUNDATA - SWAMP CLUBRUSH													Perennial water and margin plant. Brackish tolerant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS KRAUSSII - SEA RUSH													Suits brackish pond margins and swale inverts.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS USITATUS - COMMON RUSH													Tolerates ephemeral freshwater inundation. Provides food and habitat for wildlife.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	LEPIRONIA ARTICULATA - GREY RUSH													Foliage contrast. Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM BANKS & SOL EX GAERTN. FROGSMOUTH													Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS MUCRONATUS - TRIANGULAR CLUBRUSH													Short species, provides dense cover to muddy shores and shallow waters.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS VALIDUS - RIVER CLUB RUSH													Can colonise deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
5.Groundcover	BOTHRIOCHLOA BLADHII - FOREST BLUE GRASS													Perennial grass
5.Groundcover	CARPOBROTUS GLAUDESCENS - PIGFACE													Excellent ground cover on sandy well drained soils; can die out in patches; needs careful maintenance to produce maximum effect.
5.Groundcover	CYMBOPOGON REFRACTUS - BARBED WIRE GRASS													Native grass
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA BREVIDUNCULATA - BLUE FLAX LILY													Hardy adaptable compact plant. Holds flowers low out of sight.
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA CONGESTA - COASTAL FLAX LILY													Good bedding plant in coastal areas on embankments.
5.Groundcover	DOODIA ASPERA - PRICKLY RASP FERN													Low light plant, useful outdoors in protected areas
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA BANKSII 'RUBY RED' - RUBY RED													Good groundcover on mounds and in raised beds.
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA LEIOPHYLLA - WALLUM GREVILLEA													Groundcover from local coastal heath land.
5.Groundcover	HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA - NATIVE SARSAPARILLA													Old name Hardenbergia violacea. Hardy creeper with attractive small purple flowers.
5.Groundcover	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS - BLACK SPEAR GRASS													Tufted perennial grass
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA HYSTRIX - MAT RUSH													Withstand inundation; out compete invasive weeds; and stabilises creek banks.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA - LONG-LEAF MAT-RUSH													Found in many different habitats from sand dunes, open forest, creek banks to rainforest. NOTE: LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA CULTIVARS ARE UNSUITED TO QLD CONDITIONS AND WILL NOT BE APPROVED FOR USE.
5.Groundcover	MURDANNIA GRAMINEA - Grass Lily													
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE - BOOBIALLA													
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA													
5.Groundcover	SANANANTHA COLLINA - Blue Dwarf Bellflower													Hardy groundcover in well drained areas.
5.Groundcover	SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM - SEA PURSLANE													Succulent, roots at nodes, tolerates some tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	SOWERBAEA JUNCEA - Vanilla Lily													
5.Groundcover	SPOROBOLUS VIRGINICUS - SALTWATER COUCH													Forms dense carpet, tolerates tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	THEMEDA AUSTRALIS - KANGAROO GRASS													Short grass with long nodding bronze flower heads; ground cover cv available. Note: can be a fire hazard in large plantings.
5.Groundcover	THYSANOTUS TUBEROSUS - Fringe Lily													



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BNE DESTINATIONS

Subtropical landscape exemplar, predominately in areas of high pedestrian activity.

- Explore opportunities to celebrate the subtropical landscape through shade and lush greenery, celebrating water and colour, with the occasional use of flowering specimens.

Planting Requirements	Ecological Requirements	Airport Operation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree species must provide shade. • Species should be seasonally diverse. Species should be aesthetically stimulating (textural, fragrant or flowering). • Species must have a subtropical character. • Selected tree species must relate to pedestrian use and scale. • Selected shrubs and groundcovers should establish a high density coverage. • Trees in hard stand areas must be given sufficient space to establish significant rootballs to facilitate healthy growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species may require irrigation, however should be resilient to periods of low levels of watering. • Species are to be tolerant to non-potable water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance requirements of selected species may be more varied to ensure outcomes are interesting, attractive and create 'showpiece' landscapes that are distinctive and memorable to airport visitors.

BNE Destinations Species List

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (Low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bioretention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
1.Large tree	AGATHIS ROBUSTA - QUEENSLAND KAURI PINE											Excellent columnar canopy form. Suitable feature street tree where space permits. Fast growing. Suitable to soften appearance of buildings in excess of 5 levels. Small cones (8-10cm) drop so placement away from cars and pedestrians is required. CONDITION OF USE: NOT SUITABLE IN OPERATIONAL AIRSPACE LESS THAN RL 30M AHD.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII - BUNYA PINE										▲	Bunya nuts can be hazardous to pedestrians and cars. Columnar canopy form species. Fast growing. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. Should be used as entry feature to precincts only. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMEN INFREQUENTLY. NOT SUITABLE FOR CARPARKS AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII - HOOP PINE										▲	Slow growing. Columnar canopy form. To be used as entry feature tree only. Bird roosting opportunities needs to be carefully considered when determining use and location. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUS - FLAME TREE										▲	Feature tree, red in flower; with distinctive trunk. Columnar canopy form. Useful as a feature tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. DO NOT USE WHERE LEAF DROP COULD BE A MAINTENANCE ISSUE.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON DISCOLOR - QLD LACE BARK					•					▲	Hardy ornamental tree; aboriginal significance for food. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS - KURRAJONG					•					▲	Good shade tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON RUPESTRIS - BOTTLE TREE											Feature tree with distinctive trunk. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CALLITRIS COLUMELLARIS - BRIBIE ISLAND PINE					•	•					Well drained sandy soils preferred. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CALLITRIS RHOMBOIDEA - PORT JACKSON PINE					•	•					Well drained sandy soils preferred. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA - RIVER OAK					•	•	•				Planted to prevent erosion medium fast growing. Useful for screening.
1.Large tree	CASUARINA GLAUCA - SWAMP SHEOAK			•		•	•	•			▲	Excellent in poorly drained areas; use in large groupings.
1.Large tree	ELAEOCARPUS GRANDIS - BLUE QUANDONG										▲	Spectacular architectural evergreen tree with leaves turning to bright red before dropping, and round metallic-blue fruit. Good display of colour at most times. Masses of small white flowers form several times a year and attract birds, so not suitable for certain areas. Ideal for bold statements such as roundabout specimen tree or business park avenues. Fruit is thin-fleshed, so does not tend to attract flying foxes as do fleshier fruits. Drops lightweight limbs but not hazardous like eucalypts.
1.Large tree	EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA - SWAMP MAHOGANY					•						Use in small stands amongst Casuarina
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS - CROW'S ASH					•	•				▲	Stately well-formed shade tree, very hardy. Spreading canopy form. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA BENNETTIANA - BENNETT'S ASH					•	•					Fragrant & fast growing with dense foliage. Spreading canopy form. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA COLLINA - LEOPARD ASH					•	•					Small tree with mottled bark. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA SCHOTTIANA - BUMPY ASH					•	•					Fragrant & fast growing with large leaves in tiers. Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks.
1.Large tree	JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA - JACARANDA											Large flowering deciduous exotic tree with masses of flowers in spring. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MORE THAN 3 PLANTS ON ANY SITE.
1.Large tree	LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS - CABBAGE TREE PALM											To be used in feature areas indoors only. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY TO BE USED INDOORS
1.Large tree	LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS - BRUSH BOX					•						Eucalypt relative with large glossy green leaves in whorls that tend to adopt the same plane and give the tree a tidier look than eucalypts. Good sculptural form and symmetry allows this species to be used in semi-formal settings. Drops capsules like eucalypts, so not suitable for hanging over hard surfaces like pathways.
1.Large tree	RHODOSPHAERA RHODANTHEMA - DEEP YELLOWWOOD					•	•				▲	Hardy local species, an attractive ornamental.
2.Small tree	ACRONYCHIA IMPERFORATA - FRASER ISLAND APPLE					•	•				▲	Good coastal species; excellent form and density. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	AEGICERAS CORNICULATUM - RIVER MANGROVE	•	•				•					Suitable in tidal mud-flats and along saltwater inlets or tidal waterways.
2.Small tree	BACKHOUSIA CITRIDODORA - LEMON MYRTLE											Large shrub to small tree with lemon scent released from leaves when crushed. A rewarding experience for passers-by if they know to take a leaf and crush it. Fallen leaves also release the scent when walked on.



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2.Small tree	BUCKINGHAMIA CELSISSIMA - IVORY CURL					•					▲	Flowering evergreen tree. Requires good conditions to achieve optimal form. Potential to attract nectar eating birds needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	CASUARINA EQUITIFOLIA - COASTAL SHEOAK					•	•	•				Fruit capsules can be hazardous underfoot; CONDITION: AVOID USING IN PEDESTRIAN AREAS AND CAR PARKS.
2.Small tree	CERIOPS TAGAL - YELLOW MANGROVE	•		•			•					Yellowish leaf, buttress roots; shallow brackish water only.
2.Small tree	CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIOIDES - TUCKEROO			•		•	•	•				Good coastal species; good street tree. Preferred car park tree due to hardiness.
2.Small tree	CUPANIOPSIS PARVIFOLIA - SMALL LEAVED TAMARIND	•		•		•	•				▲	Hardy, small tree with spreading crown creating dense shade. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	DELONIX REGIA - POINCIANA										▲	Deciduous, fast growing large tree, with spreading canopy form. To be used as a feature tree only. Potential to attract nectar eating birds needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: MAXIMUM OF 2 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	GLOCHIDION FERDINANDI - CHEESE TREE					•	•			•		Fast growing local shade tree, tolerates ephemeral inundation.
2.Small tree	GREVILLEA BAILEYANA - WHITE OAK					•	•				▲	Bronze undergrowth. Precinct entry tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 3-5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA HILLI - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Small tree requires protection; Spreading canopy form.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA PENDULA - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Local species; good for coastal areas with a little protection; Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks but needs protection.
2.Small tree	HIBISCUS TILIACEUS - COTTON TREE					•	•					Spreading tree to ground level. Form not suited to individual specimen / clear trunk tree. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
2.Small tree	HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM - NATIVE FRANGIPANI					•	•				▲	Slender upright tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	LOMATIA FRASERI - FOREST LOMATIA											Native rainforest tree
2.Small tree	MACARANGA TANARIUS - MACARANGA					•	•					Small tree with attractive large round leaves with stem in centre of leaf. A popular revegetation pioneer tree. No showy flowers or fruits, so unlikely to attract birds and flying foxes.
2.Small tree	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA - LITTLE GEM										▲	Exotic flowering small tree. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT. ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	MALLOTUS CLAOXYLOIDES - GREEN KAMALA					•	•					Good for screening. Emits 'smell of the bush' on sunny days.
2.Small tree	MELALEUCA TAMARISCINA subsp IRBYANA - SWAMP TEA TREE					•	•	•				Pendulous form; short flower spikes
2.Small tree	PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM - YELLOW POINCIANA										▲	Does well in coastal areas; quick growing. Suitable for car parks. Potential to attract nectar feeding birds needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: DISPERSE TREE. NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS PER SITE. NO MASS PLANTING.
2.Small tree	PLUMERIA OBTUSA - EVERGREEN FRANGIPANI										▲	Small colourful exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT USED INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	STRELTIZIA NICHOLAI - GIANT BIRD OF PARADISE										▲	Will tolerate indoor or shaded areas. Suitable low light plant. Attracts Birds. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT USED INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	TABEBUIA ARGENTIA - SILVER TRUMPET TREE										▲	Small flowering exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	TABEBUIA PALLIDA - CUBAN PINK TRUMPET TREE										▲	Small flowering exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	TABEBUIA ROSEA - PINK TRUMPET TREE										▲	Small flowering exotic tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS AN ENTRY STATEMENT FOR THE DOMESTIC HOTEL DEVELOPMENT SITE IN RLA B. ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY IN ALL OTHER AREAS DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
2.Small tree	THESPESIA POPULNEA - PORTIA TREE						•				▲	Excellent coastal plant, not readily available. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE: NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS PER SITE. DISPERSE PLANTS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3.Medium shrub	CLERODENDRUM INERME - CLERODENDRUM											Excellent coastal species for gardens to brackish swales.
3.Medium shrub	CODIAEUM VARIEGATUM - CROTON											Colourful hedge or foliage plant. Suitable indoor plant. Smaller leaved cultivars preferred. Toxic. CONDITION OF USE: NOT TO BE USED IN PROXIMITY TO PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBLE AREAS.
3.Medium shrub	DRACAENA DEREMENSIS 'JANET CRAIG' - JANET CRAIG											Good low light plant
3.Medium shrub	DRACAENA FRAGRANS 'MASSANGEANA' - HAPPY PLANT											Good low light plant
3.Medium shrub	DRACAENA REFLEXA - PLEOMELE VARIEGATA											Good low light plant

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3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM BRACHYANDRUM - SILVERY TEA TREE					•	•				▲	Hardy creek verge species; tall open shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS ON ANY SITE.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM - COASTAL TEA TREE					•	•					Colourful native shrub
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM MADIDUM - WEEPING TEA TREE						•					Found in scrub on the banks of rivers and streams, typically right beside the water.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM PETERSONII - LEMON SCENTED TEA TREE					•					▲	Fast-growing screen plant. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM POLYGALIFOLIUM - WILD MAY						•	•				Hardy forest understorey species; attractive lemon scent. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA "TEDDY BEAR" - TEDDY BEAR										▲	Exotic flowering small tree. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT. ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS
3.Medium shrub	METROSIDEROS EXCELSA - NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE										▲	Exotic flowering shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 2M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	METROSIDEROS THOMASII - NZ CHRISTMAS BUSH										▲	Exotic flowering shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 2M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	MICHELIA FIGO - PORT WINE MAGNOLIA											Exotic evergreen shrub.
3.Medium shrub	MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM - MANGROVE BOOBIALLA						•					Good medium sized coastal plant; tolerates poor drainage; prostrate cvs available.
3.Medium shrub	NANDINA DOMESTICA "GULFSTREAM" - GULF STREAM NANDINA											Exotic shrub with colourful foliage
3.Medium shrub	PANDANUS TECTORIUS - SCREW PALM											Previously known as Pandanus pedunculatus; good for coastal conditions; excellent specimen and focus slow growing. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 1 SPECIMEN PER SITE AS A FEATURE.
3.Medium shrub	PAVETTA AUSTRALIENSIS - BUTTERFLY BUSH						•				▲	Attractive shrub that prefers moist soils and tolerates some salt. Attracts butterflies and moths.
3.Medium shrub	PITTOSPORUM FERRUGINEUM - RUSTY PITTOSPORUM					•						Well-formed rounded shrub.
3.Medium shrub	PITTOSPORUM REVOLUTUM - BRISBANE LAUREL					•	•				▲	Local species of coastal scrubs. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: MAXIMUM OF 5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3.Medium shrub	PLUMERIA PUDICA (VARIOUS CULTIVARS) - FRANGIPANI (VARIOUS CULTIVARS)											Small colourful exotic tree / shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY AS FEATURE PLANT USED INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	PSYDRAX ODORATA - SHINY-LEAVED CANTHIUM											Medium to large shrub which can sometimes reach small tree proportions to about 8 metres high. White flowers occur in spring and autumn in prolific clusters from the leaf axils and are highly perfumed.
3.Medium shrub	RHODAMNIA ACUMINATA - COOLOOLA IRONWOOD											Attractive species; good for coastal areas with protection.
3.Medium shrub	SANNANTHA AUGUSTA "CLARENCE RIVER" - CLARENCE RIVER					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	SANNANTHA VIRGATA - TWIGGY HEATH MYRTLE					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM "BUSH CHRISTMAS" - COMPACT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE "AUSSIE SOUTHERN" - AUSSIE SOUTHERN					•					▲	Excellent foliage plant; forms naturally compact pedestrian barrier with view over top. CONDITIONS OF USE: REQUIRED TO BE HEDGED TO MAINTAIN <1.5M HEIGHT, TO LIMIT FLOWER AND FRUITING.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE "AUSSIE COMPACT" - DWARF LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.0M MAX. HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (GREEN)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE RED - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (RED)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE HINTERLAND GOLD - GOLD LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE RESILIENCE - PSYLLID RESISTANT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.

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3. Medium shrub	TRIPLARINA NOWRAENSIS - CAMPHOR BUSH					•	•					Beautiful screen plant it bears masses of colour (previously Baekea camphorata).
3. Medium shrub	VIBURNUM "EMERALD LUSTRE" - EMERALD LUSTRE										▲	Exotic large leaved shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. MAINTAIN <1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM - SWEET VIBURNUM										▲	Exotic large leaved shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. MAINTAIN <1.5M HEIGHT.
3. Medium shrub	VITEX TRIFOLIA "PURPUREA" - VITEX											Excellent coastal plant that tolerates wind; needs regular pruning for shape.
3. Medium shrub	WATERHOUSIA UNIPUNCTATA - ROLY POLY SATINASH										▲	Small native tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Climbers	CANAVALIA ROSEA - COASTAL JACK BEAN						•			•		Vigorous coastal scrambler for brackish swale banks.
4. Climbers	HIBBERTIA SCANDENS - SNAKE VINE					•	•	•				Good for coastal conditions; responds well to regular pruning to promote density; coastal form recommended.
4. Climbers	PANDOREA SPP - BOWER OF BEAUTY; GOLDEN SHOWERS, LADY DI, ROSEA, CHARISMA, SOUTHERN BELLE											Moderate rate of growth; evergreen in frost-free areas. Good climber but will lose lower leaves / branchlets as it grows.
4. Low shrub	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA - ABELIA										▲	Small evergreen exotic shrub with an upright "fountain like" form. New growth is bronze turning glossy green. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Low shrub	AGLAONEMA SPP - SILVER QUEEN, KRESNA, RUBY2, EMERALD QUEEN, THAI HYBRID											Suitable low light and indoor plant.
4. Low shrub	ALPINEA ZERUMBET "VARIEGATA" - VARIEGATED SHELL GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4. Low shrub	ALPINIA ARUNDELLIANA - DWARF GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4. Low shrub	ALPINIA CAERULEA - NATIVE GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Has variegated leaves. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4. Low shrub	ALPINIA MUTICA - FALSE CARDAMON											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4. Low shrub	ALPINIA NUTANS - DWARF CARDAMON											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4. Low shrub	ALPINIA PURPURATA - RED GINGER											An evergreen 'clump forming' understorey perennial herb with red flower. Fast growing, requires protection from wind. Can be high maintenance due to clumping form
4. Low shrub	ASPLENIDIUM AUSTRALASCICUM - BIRDS NEST FERN											Native fern with fronds in an upward-spreading, bowl shaped rosette. Shade tolerant suitable for low light and indoors. Requires shade and protection
4. Low shrub	ASPLENIDIUM NIDUS - BIRD'S NEST FERN											Native fern with fronds in an upward-spreading, bowl shaped rosette. Shade tolerant suitable for low light and indoors. Requires shade and protection
4. Low shrub	BABINGTONIA SP. 'LA PETITE' - LA PETITE										▲	Native flowering shrub; hardy & fast growing. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA A&B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Low shrub	BAUHINIA CORYMBOSA - CLIMBING BAUHINIA											Compact exotic evergreen vine that forms as a dense low shrub / groundcover. Small orchid like flowers
4. Low shrub	BLECHNUM GIBBUM - WATER FERN											Low fern with stout trunk. Requires a moist location.
4. Low shrub	CALATHEA SPP. - ZEBRINA, ORNATA, BURLE MARX											Indoor plant; requires fertiliser. Suitable low light plant. Species selected are to be suitable for indoor temperature and conditions.
4. Low shrub	CALLISTEMON "LITTLE JOHN" - LITTLE JOHN BOTTLEBRUSH							•				Hardy dwarf native shrub
4. Low shrub	CALLISTEMON CITRINUS "WHITE ANZAC" - WHITE ANZAC BOTTLEBRUSH					•		•			▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Low shrub	CALLISTEMON PACHYPHYLLUS - WALLUM BOTTLEBRUSH					•	•	•		•	▲	Native flowering shrub responds to pruning; tolerates poor drainage. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Low shrub	CALLISTEMON "ROSE OPAL" - ROSE OPAL BOTTLEBRUSH					•	•	•			▲	Native flowering shrub. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Low shrub	CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS "MATTHEW FLINDERS" - MATTHEW FLINDERS BOTTLEBRUSH							•			▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4. Low shrub	CALOCHELAENA DUBIA - FLASE BRACKEN FERN				•	•	•					Low fern forms as a spreading groundcover.
4. Low shrub	CHAMAEDOREA CATARACTARUM - CASCADE PALM											Good low light and indoor clumping palm
4. Low shrub	CHAMAEDOREA METALLICA - METALLIC PALM											Small palm with simple undivided leaves. The leaves are held upright and have a metallic sheen. Suitable for indoor use.



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4.Low shrub	CHAMAEDOREA SEIFRIZII - BAMBOO PALM											Good low light clumping palm.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS 'KIRKII' - CABBAGE TREE											A dwarf of Cordyline form that will grow to 1 m and will multistem.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINE SP. 'C.PETIOLARIS', 'C.RUBRA', and 'C.STRICTA'. KIWI, NEGRA, APPLE BLOSSOM, PINK DIAMOND, RUBRA											Suitable low light plant.
4.Low shrub	CRINUM PEDUNCULATUM - SWAMP LILY			●						●		Large bulbous perennial herb.
4.Low shrub	DODONAEA TRIQUETRA - HOP BUSH						●			●		From local coastal watercourses and floodplains.
4.Low shrub	DORYANTHES EXCELSA - GYMEA LILY											Good in coastal areas.
4.Low shrub	DRACEANA GODSEIFFIANA 'FLORIDA BEAUTY' - FLORIDA BEAUTY											Small variegated spotted foliage. Suitable low light plant.
4.Low shrub	ENCHYLAENA TOMENTOSA - RUBY SALT BUSH			●			●			●		Succulent, tolerates some tidal inundation.
4.Low shrub	GARDENIA JASMINOIDES - GARDENIA										▲	Foliage fragrant, bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. Requires an acid soil to be used. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	HELICONIA SPP - ROSTRATA											Requires tropical conditions & protection from wind. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY TO BE USED IF PROPOSED MAINTENANCE REGIMES WILL ENSURE SURVIVAL. MUST BE MAINTAINED TO <2M HEIGHT IN RLA B.
4.Low shrub	HOVEA ACUTIFOLIA - POINTED LEAF HOVEA						●					Spectacular shrub when in bloom. Short lived; 5-7 years.
4.Low shrub	IXORA "PINK MALAY" - PINK MALAY / MALAY PINK											Colourful evergreen exotic shrub
4.Low shrub	IXORA "PRINCE OF ORANGE DWARF" - DWARF IXORA / CORAL FIRE											Colourful evergreen exotic shrub
4.Low shrub	IXORA CHINENSIS - PRINCE OF ORANGE										▲	Colourful evergreen exotic shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: NO MORE THAN 10 PLANTS ON ANY SITE. NOT TO BE LOCATED ADJACENT TO AIRSIDE BOUNDARY.
4.Low shrub	IXORA WILLIAMSII - IXORA WILLIAMSII										▲	Colourful evergreen exotic shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: NO MORE THAN 10 PLANTS ON ANY SITE. NOT TO BE LOCATED ADJACENT TO AIRSIDE BOUNDARY.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'CARDWELL' - CARDWELL TEA TREE					●	●	●				Particularly attractive form of leptospermum flavescens.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'COPPER GLOW' - COPPER GLOW							●				Small colourful native shrub
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LIVERSIDGEI - WALLUM TEA TREE						●	●	●			Tolerates poorly drained soils.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PACIFIC BEAUTY' - PACIFIC BEAUTY							●			▲	Low growing habit and prolific flowering. Tends to be short lived 7 - 10 years. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PINK CASCADE' - PINK CASCADE							●			▲	Small colourful native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA BRACTEATA 'GOLDEN GEM' - GOLDEN GEM											Attractive golden colour to the tips of the branchlets; few flowers
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA LINARIFOLIA 'CLARET TOPS' - CLARET TOPS						●	●	●			Hardy dwarf shrub with few flowers
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA THYMIFOLIA - THYME HONEY MYRTLE							●	●			Native shrub tends to be short lived in Brisbane. To be used in revegetation only.
4.Low shrub	MOLINERIA CAPITULATA - PALM GRASS											Low light plant also good for sun. Good ground coverage in protected areas
4.Low shrub	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA											Requires sandy well drained soils; prostrate cvs available. (previously Myoporum ellipticum)
4.Low shrub	NANDINA DOMESTICA "NANA" DWARF NANDINA											Small exotic shrub with colourful foliage
4.Low shrub	PITTIOSPORUM TOBIRA "MISS MUFFETT" - LITTLE MISS MUFFETT											Small native shrub.
4.Low shrub	PULTENAEA VILLOSA - BUSH PEA											Suitable in dry situations.
4.Low shrub	RHAPHIOLEPIS FERGUSONII - DWARF HAWTHORN											Small exotic shrub
4.Low shrub	RHAPIS EXCELSA - LADY PALM											Ideal for indoors and outdoors in protected low to moderate light.
4.Low shrub	STRELITZIA REGINAE - BIRD OF PARADISE											Very hardy; showy flowers suitable for ornamental gardens only. Can become a maintenance issue due to plant forming large clumps.
4.Low shrub	SYZYGIVM AUSTRALE BOOMER PBR - AUSSIE BOOMER LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.

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4.Low shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE COPPER - AUSSIE COPPER LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.
4.Low shrub	TETRAGONIA TETRAGONIOIDES - WARRIGAL GREENS									●		Understorey mat plant, tolerates some tidal inundation. Good dune plant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BALOSKION TETRAPHYLLUM - TASSLE CORD RUSH						●	●	●	●		Ideal for damp sandy areas and soil stabilisation.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA ARTICULATA - JOINTED TWIGRUSH									●		Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA JUNCEA - BARE TWIGRUSH				●					●		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA RUBIGNOSA - SOFT TWIGRUSH									●		Native rush.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BOLBOSHOENUS FLUVIATILIS - DITCH CLUBRUSH									●		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CAREX APPRESSA - TALL SEDGE						●	●	●	●		Copes with low lying and inundations of water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS EXALTATUS - TALL FLAT SEDGE									●		Fast growing species for freshwater locations.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS POLYSTACHYOS - LEAFY TWIGRUSH							●	●	●		Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	GAHNIA SIEBERIANA - GIANT SWORDSEDE							●	●	●		Native rush
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SOLEPIS INUNDATA - SWAMP CLUBRUSH						●			●		Perennial water and margin plant. Brackish tolerant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS KRAUSSII - SEA RUSH									●		Suits brackish pond margins and swale inverts.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS USITATUS - COMMON RUSH						●	●	●	●		Tolerates ephemeral freshwater inundation. Provides food and habitat for wildlife.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	LEPIRONIA ARTICULATA - GREY RUSH									●		Foliage contrast. Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM BANKS & SOL EX GAERTN. FROGSMOUTH						●			●		Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS MUCRONATUS - TRIANGULAR CLUBRUSH									●		Short species, provides dense cover to muddy shores and shallow waters.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS VALIDUS - RIVER CLUB RUSH									●		Can colonise deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
5.Groundcover	BOTHRICHLOA BLADHII - FOREST BLUE GRASS						●					Perennial grass
5.Groundcover	CARPOBROTUS GLAUDESCENS - PIGFACE				●		●					Excellent ground cover on sandy well drained soils; can die out in patches; needs careful maintenance to produce maximum effect.
5.Groundcover	CYMOPOGON REFRACTUS - BARBED WIRE GRASS						●	●	●			Native grass
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA BREVIPEDUNCULATA - BLUE FLAX LILY					●	●	●	●	●		Hardy adaptable compact plant. Holds flowers low out of sight.
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA CONGESTA - COASTAL FLAX LILY					●	●	●	●			Good bedding plant in coastal areas on embankments.
5.Groundcover	DOODIA ASPERA - PRICKLY RASP FERN											Low light plant, useful outdoors in protected areas
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA BANKSII 'RUBY RED' - RUBY RED					●						Good groundcover on mounds and in raised beds.
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA LEIOPHYLLA - WALLUM GREVILLEA					●						Groundcover from local coastal heath land.
5.Groundcover	HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA - NATIVE SARSAPARILLA											Old name Hardenbergia violacea. Hardy creeper with attractive small purple flowers.
5.Groundcover	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS - BLACK SPEAR GRASS						●					Tufted perennial grass
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA HYSTRIX - MAT RUSH				●	●	●	●	●	●		Withstand inundation; out compete invasive weeds; and stabilises creek banks.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA - LONG-LEAF MAT-RUSH					●	●	●	●	●		Found in many different habitats from sand dunes, open forest, creek banks to rainforest. NOTE: LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA CULTIVARS ARE UNSUITED TO QLD CONDITIONS AND WILL NOT BE APPROVED FOR USE.
5.Groundcover	MURDANNIA GRAMINEA - Grass Lily											
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE - BOOBIALLA											
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA				●							
5.Groundcover	SANANANTHA COLLINA - Blue Dwarf Bellflower											Hardy groundcover in well drained areas.
5.Groundcover	SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM - SEA PURSLANE				●							Succulent, roots at nodes, tolerates some tidal inundation.



Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bio-retention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
5.Groundcover	SOWERBAEA JUNCEA - Vanilla Lily											
5.Groundcover	SPOROBOLLUS VIRGINICUS - SALTWATER COUCH						•					Forms dense carpet, tolerates tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	THEMEDA AUSTRALIS - KANGAROO GRASS						•	•	•			Short grass with long nodding bronze flower heads; ground cover cv available. Note: can be a fire hazard in large plantings.
5.Groundcover	THYSANOTUS TUBEROSUS- Fringe Lily											



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BNE CELEBRATION

A memorable South-East Queensland journey

- Lush, colourful, subtropical planting at street level to provide shade, enclosure and colour
- Extensive use of shade trees to paths and streetscapes, with grouped planting and close tactile contact at the pedestrian level.
- Use emblematic SEQ species at key points to reinforce the regional character.
- Carefully screen/control views and vistas to transport infrastructure.
- Celebrate positive visual character of the airport, artworks and regional landscape setting.

Planting requirements	Ecological Requirements	Airport Operation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to be predominately but not exclusively native. • Species must have a subtropical character. • Species should be seasonally diverse • Species should be aesthetically stimulating (textural, fragrant or flowering). • Species should contribute to achieving a colourful landscape. • Tree species must be distinctive of Brisbane/SEQ. • Shrub and groundcover species must be lush, dense and low lying. Trees in hard stand areas must be given sufficient space to establish significant rootballs to facilitate healthy growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species may require irrigation, however should be resilient to periods of low levels of watering. • Species are to be tolerant to non-potable water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance requirements of selected species may be more varied to ensure outcomes are interesting, attractive and create 'showpiece' landscapes that are distinctive and memorable to airport visitors.

BNE Celebration Species List

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bioretention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
1.Large tree	AGATHIS ROBUSTA - QUEENSLAND KAURI PINE											Excellent columnar canopy form. Suitable feature street tree where space permits. Fast growing. Suitable to soften appearance of buildings in excess of 5 levels. Small cones (8-10cm) drop so placement away from cars and pedestrians is required. CONDITION OF USE: NOT SUITABLE IN OPERATIONAL AIRSPACE LESS THAN RL 30M AHD.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII - BUNYA PINE										▲	Bunya nuts can be hazardous to pedestrians and cars. Columnar canopy form species. Fast growing. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. Should be used as entry feature to precincts only. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMEN INFREQUENTLY. NOT SUITABLE FOR CARPARKS AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII - HOOP PINE										▲	Slow growing. Columnar canopy form. To be used as entry feature tree only. Bird roosting opportunities needs to be carefully considered when determining use and location. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUS - FLAME TREE										▲	Feature tree, red in flower; with distinctive trunk. Columnar canopy form. Useful as a feature tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. DO NOT USE WHERE LEAF DROP COULD BE A MAINTENANCE ISSUE.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON DISCOLOR - QLD LACE BARK					•					▲	Hardy ornamental tree; aboriginal significance for food. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS - KURRAJONG					•					▲	Good shade tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON RUPESTRIS - BOTTLE TREE											Feature tree with distinctive trunk. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA - RIVER OAK					•	•	•				Planted to prevent erosion medium fast growing. Useful for screening.
1.Large tree	CASUARINA GLAUCA - SWAMP SHEOAK			•		•	•	•			▲	Excellent in poorly drained areas; use in large groupings.
1.Large tree	ELAEOCARPUS GRANDIS - BLUE QUANDONG										▲	Spectacular architectural evergreen tree with leaves turning to bright red before dropping, and round metallic-blue fruit. Good display of colour at most times. Masses of small white flowers form several times a year and attract birds, so not suitable for certain areas. Ideal for bold statements such as roundabout specimen tree or business park avenues. Fruit is thin-fleshed, so does not tend to attract flying foxes as do fleshier fruits. Drops lightweight limbs but not hazardous like eucalypts.
1.Large tree	EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA - SWAMP MAHOGANY					•						Use in small stands amongst Casuarina
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS - CROW'S ASH					•	•				▲	Stately well-formed shade tree, very hardy. Spreading canopy form. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA BENNETTIANA - BENNETT'S ASH					•	•					Fragrant & fast growing with dense foliage. Spreading canopy form. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA COLLINA - LEOPARD ASH					•	•					Small tree with mottled bark. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA SCHOTTIANA - BUMPY ASH					•	•					Fragrant & fast growing with large leaves in tiers. Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks.
1.Large tree	LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS - BRUSH BOX					•						Eucalypt relative with large glossy green leaves in whorls that tend to adopt the same plane and give the tree a tidier look than eucalypts. Good sculptural form and symmetry allows this species to be used in semi-formal settings. Drops capsules like eucalypts, so not suitable for hanging over hard surfaces like pathways.
1.Large tree	RHODOSPHAERA RHODANTHEMA - DEEP YELLOWWOOD					•	•				▲	Hardy local species, an attractive ornamental.
2.Small tree	ACRONYCHIA IMPERFORATA - FRASER ISLAND APPLE					•	•				▲	Good coastal species; excellent form and density. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	AURANTICARPA RHOMBIFOLIA - DIAMOND LAUREL					•						Small to medium tree with dark green diamond-shaped leaves, and showy orange fruit in late summer. The fruit does not appear to be highly favoured by birds and flying foxes.
2.Small tree	BUCKINGHAMIA CELSISSIMA - IVORY CURL					•					▲	Flowering evergreen tree. Requires good conditions to achieve optimal form. Potential to attract nectar eating birds needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	CASUARINA EUISEIFOLIA - COASTAL SHEOAK					•	•	•				Fruit capsules can be hazardous underfoot; CONDITION: AVOID USING IN PEDESTRIAN AREAS AND CAR PARKS.
2.Small tree	CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIODES - TUCKEROO			•		•	•	•				Good coastal species; good street tree. Preferred car park tree due to hardiness.
2.Small tree	GLOCHIDION FERDINANDI - CHEESE TREE					•	•			•		Fast growing local shade tree, tolerates ephemeral inundation.
2.Small tree	GREVILLEA BAILEYANA - WHITE OAK					•	•				▲	Bronze undergrowth. Precinct entry tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 3-5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA HILLI - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Small tree requires protection; Spreading canopy form.



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2.Small tree	HARPULIA PENDULA - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Local species; good for coastal areas with a little protection; Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks but needs protection.
2.Small tree	HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM - NATIVE FRANGIPANI					•	•				▲	Slender upright tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	LOMATIA FRASERI - FOREST LOMATIA											Native rainforest tree
2.Small tree	MACARANGA TANARIUS - MACARANGA					•	•					Small tree with attractive large round leaves with stem in centre of leaf. A popular revegetation pioneer tree. No showy flowers or fruits, so unlikely to attract birds and flying foxes.
2.Small tree	MALLOTUS CLAOXYLOIDES - GREEN KAMALA					•	•					Good for screening. Emits 'smell of the bush' on sunny days.
2.Small tree	MELALEUCA TAMARISCINA subsp IRBYANA - SWAMP TEA TREE					•	•	•				Pendulous form; short flower spikes
2.Small tree	THESPESIA POPULNEA - PORTIA TREE						•				▲	Excellent coastal plant, not readily available. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE: NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS PER SITE. DISPERSE PLANTS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3.Medium shrub	CLERODENDRUM INERME - CLERODENDRUM											Excellent coastal species for gardens to brackish swales.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM BRACHYANDRUM - SILVERY TEA TREE					•	•				▲	Hardy creek verge species; tall open shrub. CONDITIONS OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS ON ANY SITE.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM - COASTAL TEA TREE					•	•					Colourful native shrub
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM MADIDUM - WEEPING TEA TREE						•					Found in scrub on the banks of rivers and streams, typically right beside the water.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM PETERSONII - LEMON SCENTED TEA TREE					•					▲	Fast-growing screen plant. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM POLYGALIFOLIUM - WILD MAY						•	•				Hardy forest understorey species; attractive lemon scent. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM - MANGROVE BOOBIALLA						•					Good medium sized coastal plant; tolerates poor drainage; prostrate cvs available.
3.Medium shrub	PANDANUS TECTORIUS - SCREW PALM											Previously known as Pandanus pedunculatus; good for coastal conditions; excellent specimen and focus slow growing. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 1 SPECIMEN PER SITE AS A FEATURE.
3.Medium shrub	PITTIOSPORUM REVOLUTUM - BRISBANE LAUREL					•	•				▲	Local species of coastal scrubs. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: MAXIMUM OF 5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3.Medium shrub	PSYDRAX ODORATA - SHINY-LEAVED CANTHIUM											Medium to large shrub which can sometimes reach small tree proportions to about 8 metres high. White flowers occur in spring and autumn in prolific clusters from the leaf axils and are highly perfumed.
3.Medium shrub	RHODAMNIA ACUMINATA - COOLOOLA IRONWOOD											Attractive species; good for coastal areas with protection.
3.Medium shrub	SANNANTHA AUGUSTA "CLARENCE RIVER" - CLARENCE RIVER					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	SANNANTHA VIRGATA - TWIGGY HEATH MYRTLE					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM 'BUSH CHRISTMAS' - COMPACT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (GREEN)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE RED - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (RED)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE HINTERLAND GOLD - GOLD LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE RESILIENCE - PSYLLID RESISTANT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM CASCADE PBR - CASCADE LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
4.Climbers	CALLERYA MEGASPERMA - NATIVE WISTERIA											Attractive glossy-leaved climber with spectacular sprays of purple flowers, although these may not develop for many years.
4.Climbers	CANAVALIA ROSEA - COASTAL JACK BEAN						•			•		Vigorous coastal scrambler for brackish swale banks.

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4.Climbers	HIBBERTIA SCANDENS - SNAKE VINE					•	•	•				Good for coastal conditions; responds well to regular pruning to promote density; coastal form recommended.
4.Climbers	PANDOREA SPP - BOWER OF BEAUTY: GOLDEN SHOWERS, LADY DI, ROSEA, CHARISMA, SOUTHERN BELLE											Moderate rate of growth; evergreen in frost-free areas. Good climber but will lose lower leaves / branchlets as it grows.
4.Low shrub	BABINGTONIA SP. 'LA PETITE' - LA PETITE										▲	Native flowering shrub; hardy & fast growing. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA A&B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	BLECHNUM GIBBUM - WATER FERN											Low fern with stout trunk. Requires a moist location.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON 'LITTLE JOHN' - LITTLE JOHN BOTTLEBRUSH							•				Hardy dwarf native shrub
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON CITRINUS'WHITE ANZAC' - WHITE ANZAC BOTTLEBRUSH					•		•			▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON PACHYPHYLLUS - WALLUM BOTTLEBRUSH					•	•	•		•	▲	Native flowering shrub responds to pruning; tolerates poor drainage. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON 'ROSE OPAL' - ROSE OPAL BOTTLEBRUSH					•	•	•			▲	Native flowering shrub. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS "MATTHEW FLINDERS" - MATTHEW FLINDERS BOTTLEBRUSH							•			▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALOCHLAENA DUBIA - FLASE BRACKEN FERN				•	•	•					Low fern forms as a spreading groundcover.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS 'KIRKII' - CABBAGE TREE											A dwarf of Cordyline form that will grow to 1 m and will multistem.
4.Low shrub	DODONAEA TRIQUETRA - HOP BUSH						•			•		From local coastal watercourses and floodplains.
4.Low shrub	DORYANTHES EXCELSA - GYMEA LILY											Good in coastal areas.
4.Low shrub	ENCHYLAENA TOMENTOSA - RUBY SALT BUSH				•		•			•		Succulent, tolerates some tidal inundation.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'CARDWELL' - CARDWELL TEA TREE					•	•	•				Particularly attractive form of leptospermum flavescens.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'COPPER GLOW' - COPPER GLOW							•				Small colourful native shrub
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LIVERSIDGEI - WALLUM TEA TREE						•	•		•		Tolerates poorly drained soils.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PACIFIC BEAUTY' - PACIFIC BEAUTY							•			▲	Low growing habit and prolific flowering. Tends to be short lived 7 - 10 years. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PINK CASCADE' - PINK CASCADE							•			▲	Small colourful native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA LINARIIFOLIA 'CLARET TOPS' - CLARET TOPS					•	•	•				Hardy dwarf shrub with few flowers
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA THYMIFOLIA - THYME HONEY MYRTLE						•	•				Native shrub tends to be short lived in Brisbane. To be used in revegetation only.
4.Low shrub	MOLINERIA CAPITULATA - PALM GRASS											Low light plant also good for sun. Good ground coverage in protected areas
4.Low shrub	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA											Requires sandy well drained soils; prostrate cvs available. (previously Myoporum ellipticum)
4.Low shrub	PULTENAEA VILLOSA - BUSH PEA											Suitable in dry situations.
4.Low shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE BOOMER PBR - AUSSIE BOOMER LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.
4.Low shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE COPPER - AUSSIE COPPER LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.
4.Low shrub	TETRAGONIA TETRAGONIODES - WARRIGAL GREENS									•		Understorey mat plant, tolerates some tidal inundation. Good dune plant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BALOSKION TETRAPHYLLUM - TASSLE CORD RUSH					•	•	•	•			Ideal for damp sandy areas and soil stabilisation.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA ARTICULATA - JOINTED TWIGRUSH									•		Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA JUNCEA - BARE TWIGRUSH				•					•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA RUBIGNOSA - SOFT TWIGRUSH									•		Native rush.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BOLBOSHONUS FLUVIATILIS - DITCH CLUBRUSH									•		Tolerates brackish water.

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		Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Buffer / Forest Frame	Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Revegetation	Bioretention	Swale	Stormwater wetland					
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CAREX APPRESSA - TALL SEDGE										•	•	•	•	Copes with low lying and inundations of water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS EXALTATUS - TALL FLAT SEDGE													•	Fast growing species for freshwater locations.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS POLYSTACHYOS - LEAFY TWIGRUSH											•	•	•	Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	FIMBRISTYLIS DICHOTOMA - COMMON FRINGE SEDGE											•	•		Confirmed as commonly occurring at or near BNE. F. polytrichoides is recorded as the most locally occurring. It should be sourced if possible
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	GAHNIA SIEBERIANA - GIANT SWORSEEDGE											•	•	•	Native rush
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	ISOLEPIS INUNDATA - SWAMP CLUBRUSH										•			•	Perennial water and margin plant. Brackish tolerant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS KRAUSSII - SEA RUSH													•	Suits brackish pond margins and swale inverts.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS USITATUS - COMMON RUSH										•	•	•	•	Tolerates ephemeral freshwater inundation. Provides food and habitat for wildlife.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	LEPIRONIA ARTICULATA - GREY RUSH													•	Foliage contrast. Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM BANKS & SOL EX GAERTN. FROGSMOUTH										•			•	Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHRAGMITES AUSTRALIS													•	Confirmed as occurring near BNE. Concerns of minor fire risk are low, as the plants will die off if the area dries out.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS MUCRONATUS - TRIANGULAR CLUBRUSH													•	Short species, provides dense cover to muddy shores and shallow waters.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS VALIDUS - RIVER CLUB RUSH													•	Can colonise deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
5.Groundcover	BOTHRIODILOA BLADHII - FOREST BLUE GRASS										•				Perennial grass
5.Groundcover	CARPOBROTUS GLAUDESCENS - PIGFACE										•	•			Excellent ground cover on sandy well drained soils; can die out in patches; needs careful maintenance to produce maximum effect.
5.Groundcover	CYMOPOGON REFRACTUS - BARBED WIRE GRASS											•	•	•	Native grass
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA BREVIPEDUNCULATA - BLUE FLAX LILY										•	•	•	•	Hardy adaptable compact plant. Holds flowers low out of sight.
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA CONGESTA - COASTAL FLAX LILY										•	•	•	•	Good bedding plant in coastal areas on embankments.
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA BANKSII 'RUBY RED' - RUBY RED										•				Good groundcover on mounds and in raised beds.
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA LEIOPHYLLA - WALLUM GREVILLEA										•				Groundcover from local coastal heath land.
5.Groundcover	HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA - NATIVE SARSAPARILLA														Old name Hardenbergia violacea. Hardy creeper with attractive small purple flowers.
5.Groundcover	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS - BLACK SPEAR GRASS										•				Tufted perennial grass
5.Groundcover	LEPIDOSPERMA LATERALE - VARIABLE SWORD-SEEDGE											•	•		Good common local species.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA HYSTRIX - MAT RUSH										•	•	•	•	Withstand inundation; out compete invasive weeds; and stabilises creek banks.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA - LONG-LEAF MAT-RUSH										•	•	•	•	Found in many different habitats from sand dunes, open forest, creek banks to rainforest. NOTE: LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA CULTIVARS ARE UNSUITED TO OLD CONDITIONS AND WILL NOT BE APPROVED FOR USE.
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA										•				
5.Groundcover	SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM - SEA PURSLANE										•				Succulent, roots at nodes, tolerates some tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	SPOROBOLUS VIRGINICUS - SALTWATER COUCH										•				Forms dense carpet, tolerates tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	THEMEDA AUSTRALIS - KANGAROO GRASS										•	•	•		Short grass with long nodding bronze flower heads; ground cover cv available. Note: can be a fire hazard in large plantings.



Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.

BNE INDUSTRY & EDGES

A bold scale landscape that is complimentary to the dramatic scale of aviation related industry activity supported here.

- The landscape consists predominantly of large scale areas of tree planting, and contrasting areas and edges of open grasslands.
- Smaller scale planting is limited to areas around the entrances of buildings and with high levels of pedestrian activity.
- Landscape approach establishes open areas with bold swathes of uniform treatment, creating long vistas across the airport and along drainage lines.

Planting requirements	Ecological Requirements	Airport Operation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to be native. • Trees should have a large dense canopy, or form a dense canopy when planted in groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to be drought tolerant. • Species are to be tolerant to non-potable water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species are to minimise wildlife attraction (i.e. non-edible, non-roosting). • Species must be low maintenance.

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bio-retention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
4.Low shrub	BABINGTONIA SP. 'LA PETITE' - LA PETITE										▲	Native flowering shrub; hardy & fast growing. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA A&B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	BAUHINIA CORYMBOSA - CLIMBING BAUHINIA											Compact exotic evergreen vine that forms as a dense low shrub / groundcover. Small orchid like flowers
4.Low shrub	BLECHNUM GIBBUM - WATER FERN											Low fern with stout trunk. Requires a moist location.
4.Low shrub	CALOCHLAENA DUBIA - FLASE BRACKEN FERN				•	•	•					Low fern forms as a spreading groundcover.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINA AUSTRALIS 'KIRKII' - CABBAGE TREE											A dwarf of Cordyline form that will grow to 1 m and will multistem.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINA SP. 'C.PETIOLARIS', 'C.RUBRA', and 'C.STRICTA'. KIWI, NEGRA, APPLE BLOSSOM, PINK DIAMOND, RUBRA											Suitable low light plant.
4.Low shrub	DODONAEA TRIQUETRA - HOP BUSH						•			•		From local coastal watercourses and floodplains.
4.Low shrub	DORYANTHES EXCELSA - GYMEEA LILY											Good in coastal areas.
4.Low shrub	ENCHYLAENA TOMENTOSA - RUBY SALT BUSH				•		•			•		Succulent, tolerates some tidal inundation.
4.Low shrub	HOVEA ACUTIFOLIA - POINTED LEAF HOVEA						•					Spectacular shrub when in bloom. Short lived; 5-7 years.
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA LINARIFOLIA 'CLARET TOPS' - CLARET TOPS					•	•	•				Hardy dwarf shrub with few flowers
4.Low shrub	MOLINERIA CAPITULATA - PALM GRASS											Low light plant also good for sun. Good ground coverage in protected areas
4.Low shrub	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA											Requires sandy well drained soils; prostrate cvs available. (previously Myoporum ellipticum)
4.Low shrub	NANDINA DOMESTICA "NANA" DWARF NANDINA											Small exotic shrub with colourful foliage
4.Low shrub	PULTENAEA VILLOSA - BUSH PEA											Suitable in dry situations.
4.Low shrub	SYZYGIVM AUSTRALE 'TINY TREV' PBR DWARF LILLY PILLY											Dwarf native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
4.Low shrub	TETRAGONIA TETRAGONIODES - WARRIGAL GREENS									•		Understorey mat plant, tolerates some tidal inundation. Good dune plant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BALOSKION TETRAPHYLLUM - TASSLE CORD RUSH						•	•	•	•		Ideal for damp sandy areas and soil stabilisation.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUWEA ARTICULATA - JOINTED TWIGRUSH									•		Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUWEA JUNCEA - BARE TWIGRUSH				•					•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUWEA RUBIGNOSA - SOFT TWIGRUSH									•		Native rush.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BOLBOSHOUENUS FLUVIATILIS - DITCH CLUBRUSH									•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CAREX APPRESSA - TALL SEDGE						•	•	•	•		Copes with low lying and inundations of water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS EXALTATUS - TALL FLAT SEDGE									•		Fast growing species for freshwater locations.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS POLYSTACHYOS - LEAFY TWIGRUSH							•	•	•		Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	GAHNIA SIEBERIANA - GIANT SWORDSEDE							•	•	•		Native rush
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SOLEPIS INUNDATA - SWAMP CLUBRUSH						•			•		Perennial water and margin plant. Brackish tolerant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS KRAUSSII - SEA RUSH									•		Suits brackish pond margins and swale inverts.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS USITATUS - COMMON RUSH						•	•	•	•		Tolerates ephemeral freshwater inundation. Provides food and habitat for wildlife.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	LEPIRONIA ARTICULATA - GREY RUSH									•		Foliage contrast. Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM BANKS & SOL EX GAERTN. FROGSMOUTH						•			•		Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS MUCRONATUS - TRIANGULAR CLUBRUSH									•		Short species, provides dense cover to muddy shores and shallow waters.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS VALIDUS - RIVER CLUB RUSH									•		Can colonise deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
5.Groundcover	BOTHRIUCHLOA BLADHII - FOREST BLUE GRASS						•					Perennial grass

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Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (Low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bio-retention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
5.Groundcover	CARPOBROTUS GLAUCESCENS - PIGFACE				•	•						Excellent ground cover on sandy well drained soils; can die out in patches; needs careful maintenance to produce maximum effect.
5.Groundcover	CHRYSOCEPHALUM APICULATUM - YELLOW BUTTONS											Good flowering groundcover.
5.Groundcover	CYMOPOGON REFRACTUS - BARBED WIRE GRASS						•	•	•			Native grass
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA BREVIPEDUNCULATA - BLUE FLAX LILY					•	•	•	•	•		Hardy adaptable compact plant. Holds flowers low out of sight.
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA CONGESTA - COASTAL FLAX LILY					•	•	•	•			Good bedding plant in coastal areas on embankments.
5.Groundcover	DOODIA ASPERA - PRICKLY RASP FERN											Low light plant, useful outdoors in protected areas
5.Groundcover	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS - BLACK SPEAR GRASS						•					Tufted perennial grass
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA HYSTRIX - MAT RUSH				•	•	•	•	•	•		Withstand inundation; out compete invasive weeds; and stabilises creek banks.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA - LONG-LEAF MAT-RUSH					•	•	•	•	•		Found in many different habitats from sand dunes, open forest, creek banks to rainforest. NOTE: LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA CULTIVARS ARE UNSUITED TO QLD CONDITIONS AND WILL NOT BE APPROVED FOR USE.
5.Groundcover	MURDANNIA GRAMINEA - Grass Lily											
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA				•							
5.Groundcover	SANANANTHA COLLINA - Blue Dwarf Bellflower											Hardy groundcover in well drained areas.
5.Groundcover	SCAEVOLA CALENDULACEA - SCENTED FAN FLOWER						•					Low colourful groundcover. Tends to be short lived but useful as an interim plant where quick cover is required.
5.Groundcover	SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM - SEA PURSLANE				•							Succulent, roots at nodes, tolerates some tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	SOWERBAEA JUNCEA - Vanilla Lily											
5.Groundcover	SPOROBOLLUS VIRGINICUS - SALTWATER COUCH						•					Forms dense carpet, tolerates tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	THEMEDA AUSTRALIS - KANGAROO GRASS						•	•	•			Short grass with long nodding bronze flower heads; ground cover cv available. Note: can be a fire hazard in large plantings.



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BNE GATEWAY

A landscape of dramatic scale that elevates the experiential impact of the landscape.

- Lush, colourful, attractive subtropical planting to support Gateways to the Brisbane Airport
- Carefully screen/control views and vistas to transport infrastructure.
- Celebrate positive visual character of the airport, artworks and regional landscape setting.

Planting requirements	Ecological Requirements	Airport Operation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species should compliment and respond to any Gateway Art or Installations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species may require irrigation, however should be resilient to periods of low levels of watering. • Species are to be tolerant to non-potable water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance requirements of selected species may be more varied to ensure outcomes are interesting, attractive and create 'showpiece' landscapes that are distinctive and memorable to airport visitors.

BNE Gateways Species List

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (Low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bioretention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
1.Large tree	AGATHIS ROBUSTA - QUEENSLAND KAURI PINE											Excellent columnar canopy form. Suitable feature street tree where space permits. Fast growing. Suitable to soften appearance of buildings in excess of 5 levels. Small cones (8-10cm) drop so placement away from cars and pedestrians is required. CONDITION OF USE: NOT SUITABLE IN OPERATIONAL AIRSPACE LESS THAN RL 30M AHD.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII - BUNYA PINE										▲	Bunya nuts can be hazardous to pedestrians and cars. Columnar canopy form species. Fast growing. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. Should be used as entry feature to precincts only. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMEN INFREQUENTLY. NOT SUITABLE FOR CARPARKS AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS.
1.Large tree	ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII - HOOP PINE										▲	Slow growing. Columnar canopy form. To be used as entry feature tree only. Bird roosting opportunities needs to be carefully considered when determining use and location. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUS - FLAME TREE										▲	Feature tree, red in flower; with distinctive trunk. Columnar canopy form. Useful as a feature tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. DO NOT USE WHERE LEAF DROP COULD BE A MAINTENANCE ISSUE.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON DISCOLOR - QLD LACE BARK					•					▲	Hardy ornamental tree; aboriginal significance for food. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS - KURRAJONG					•					▲	Good shade tree. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
1.Large tree	BRACHYCHITON RUPESTRIS - BOTTLE TREE											Feature tree with distinctive trunk. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY
1.Large tree	CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA - RIVER OAK					•	•	•				Planted to prevent erosion medium fast growing. Useful for screening.
1.Large tree	CASUARINA GLAUCA - SWAMP SHEOAK			•		•	•	•			▲	Excellent in poorly drained areas; use in large groupings.
1.Large tree	ELAEOCARPUS GRANDIS - BLUE QUANDONG										▲	Spectacular architectural evergreen tree with leaves turning to bright red before dropping, and round metallic-blue fruit. Good display of colour at most times. Masses of small white flowers form several times a year and attract birds, so not suitable for certain areas. Ideal for bold statements such as roundabout specimen tree or business park avenues. Fruit is thin-fleshed, so does not tend to attract flying foxes as do fleshier fruits. Drops lightweight limbs but not hazardous like eucalypts.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS - CROW'S ASH					•	•				▲	Stately well-formed shade tree, very hardy. Spreading canopy form. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA BENNETTIANA - BENNETT'S ASH					•	•					Fragrant & fast growing with dense foliage. Spreading canopy form. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA COLLINA - LEOPARD ASH					•	•					Small tree with mottled bark. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY.
1.Large tree	FLINDERSIA SCHOTTIANA - BUMPY ASH					•	•					Fragrant & fast growing with large leaves in tiers. Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks.
1.Large tree	RHODOSPHAERA RHODANTHEMA - DEEP YELLOWWOOD					•	•				▲	Hardy local species, an attractive ornamental.
2.Small tree	ACRONYCHIA IMPERFORATA - FRASER ISLAND APPLE					•	•				▲	Good coastal species; excellent form and density. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	BUCKINGHAMIA CELSISIMA - IVORY CURL					•					▲	Flowering evergreen tree. Requires good conditions to achieve optimal form. Potential to attract nectar eating birds needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	CASUARINA EUISETIFOLIA - COASTAL SHEOAK					•	•	•				Fruit capsules can be hazardous underfoot; CONDITION: AVOID USING IN PEDESTRIAN AREAS AND CAR PARKS.
2.Small tree	CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIODES - TUCKEROO			•		•	•	•				Good coastal species; good street tree. Preferred car park tree due to hardiness.
2.Small tree	GLOCHIDION FERDINANDI - CHEESE TREE					•	•			•		Fast growing local shade tree, tolerates ephemeral inundation.
2.Small tree	GREVILLEA BAILEYANA - WHITE OAK					•	•				▲	Bronze undergrowth. Precinct entry tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 3-5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA HILLI - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Small tree requires protection; Spreading canopy form.
2.Small tree	HARPULIA PENDULA - TULIPWOOD					•	•					Local species; good for coastal areas with a little protection; Spreading canopy form. Suitable for car parks but needs protection.
2.Small tree	HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM - NATIVE FRANGIPANI					•	•				▲	Slender upright tree. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY SINGLE SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
2.Small tree	LOMATIA FRASERI - FOREST LOMATIA											Native rainforest tree
2.Small tree	MALLOTUS CLAOXYLOIDES - GREEN KAMALA					•	•					Good for screening. Emits 'smell of the bush' on sunny days.



Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (Low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bio-retention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
2.Small tree	MELALEUCA TAMARISCINA subsp IRBYANA - SWAMP TEA TREE					•	•	•				Pendulous form; short flower spikes
2.Small tree	THESPESIA POPULNEA - PORTIA TREE						•				▲	Excellent coastal plant, not readily available. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITIONS OF USE: NO MORE THAN 5 PLANTS PER SITE. DISPERSE PLANTS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3.Medium shrub	CLERODENDRUM INERME - CLERODENDRUM											Excellent coastal species for gardens to brackish swales.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM - COASTAL TEA TREE					•	•					Colourful native shrub
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM MADIDUM - WEEPING TEA TREE						•					Found in scrub on the banks of rivers and streams, typically right beside the water.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM PETERSONII - LEMON SCENTED TEA TREE					•					▲	Fast-growing screen plant. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM POLYGALIFOLIUM - WILD MAY						•	•				Hardy forest understorey species; attractive lemon scent. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM - MANGROVE BOOBIALLA							•				Good medium sized coastal plant; tolerates poor drainage; prostrate cvs available.
3.Medium shrub	PANDANUS TECTORIUS - SCREW PALM											Previously known as Pandanus pedunculatus; good for coastal conditions; excellent specimen and focus slow growing. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY 1 SPECIMEN PER SITE AS A FEATURE.
3.Medium shrub	PITTOSPORUM REVOLUTUM - BRISBANE LAUREL					•	•				▲	Local species of coastal scrubs. Bird attracting capacity needs to be carefully considered in use and siting. CONDITION OF USE: MAXIMUM OF 5 SPECIMENS PER SITE DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. NO MASS PLANTING.
3.Medium shrub	PSYDRAX ODORATA - SHINY-LEAVED CANTHIUM											Medium to large shrub which can sometimes reach small tree proportions to about 8 metres high. White flowers occur in spring and autumn in prolific clusters from the leaf axils and are highly perfumed.
3.Medium shrub	RHODAMNIA ACUMINATA - COOLOOLA IRONWOOD											Attractive species; good for coastal areas with protection.
3.Medium shrub	SANNANTHA AUGUSTA "CLARENCE RIVER" - CLARENCE RIVER					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	SANNANTHA VIRGATA - TWIGGY HEATH MYRTLE					•	•				▲	Native flowering shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM 'BUSH CHRISTMAS' - COMPACT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (GREEN)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE ELITE RED - DWARF MAGENTA CHERRY (RED)										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE HINTERLAND GOLD - GOLD LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE RESILIENCE - PSYLLID RESISTANT LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
3.Medium shrub	SYZYGIUM CASCADE PBR - CASCADE LILLY PILLY										▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M HEIGHT.
4.Climbers	CANAVALIA ROSEA - COASTAL JACK BEAN						•			•		Vigorous coastal scrambler for brackish swale banks.
4.Climbers	HIBBERTIA SCANDENS - SNAKE VINE					•	•	•				Good for coastal conditions; responds well to regular pruning to promote density; coastal form recommended.
4.Low shrub	BABINGTONIA SP. 'LA PETITE' - LA PETITE										▲	Native flowering shrub; hardy & fast growing. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA A&B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON 'LITTLE JOHN' - LITTLE JOHN BOTTLEBRUSH							•				Hardy dwarf native shrub
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON CITRINUS 'WHITE ANZAC' - WHITE ANZAC BOTTLEBRUSH					•	•				▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE IN RLA B: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON PACHYPHYLLUS - WALLUM BOTTLEBRUSH					•	•	•		•	▲	Native flowering shrub responds to pruning; tolerates poor drainage. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON 'ROSE OPAL' - ROSE OPAL BOTTLEBRUSH					•	•	•			▲	Native flowering shrub. No mass planting. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS "MATTHEW FLINDERS" - MATTHEW FLINDERS BOTTLEBRUSH							•			▲	Small flowering native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.

▲ Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose										Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use	
		Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Buffer / Forest Frame	Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Revegetation	Biorretention	Swale	Stormwater wetland				
4.Low shrub	CALOCHLAENA DUBIA - FLASE BRACKEN FERN					•	•	•						Low fern forms as a spreading groundcover.
4.Low shrub	CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS 'KIRKII' - CABBAGE TREE													A dwarf of Cordyline form that will grow to 1 m and will multistem.
4.Low shrub	DODONAEA TRIQUETRA - HOP BUSH							•				•		From local coastal watercourses and floodplains.
4.Low shrub	DORYANTHES EXCELSA - GYMEA LILY													Good in coastal areas.
4.Low shrub	ENCHYLAENA TOMENTOSA - RUBY SALT BUSH				•			•				•		Succulent, tolerates some tidal inundation.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'CARDWELL' - CARDWELL TEA TREE						•	•	•					Particularly attractive form of leptospermum flavescens.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'COPPER GLOW' - COPPER GLOW									•				Small colourful native shrub
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM LIVERSIDGEI - WALLUM TEA TREE								•	•		•		Tolerates poorly drained soils.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PACIFIC BEAUTY' - PACIFIC BEAUTY										•		▲	Low growing habit and prolific flowering. Tends to be short lived 7 - 10 years. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	LEPTOSPERMUM 'PINK CASCADE' - PINK CASCADE										•		▲	Small colourful native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS.
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA LINARIIFOLIA 'CLARET TOPS' - CLARET TOPS						•	•	•					Hardy dwarf shrub with few flowers
4.Low shrub	MELALEUCA THYMIFOLIA - THYME HONEY MYRTLE								•	•				Native shrub tends to be short lived in Brisbane. To be used in revegetation only.
4.Low shrub	MOLINERIA CAPITULATA - PALM GRASS													Low light plant also good for sun. Good ground coverage in protected areas
4.Low shrub	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA													Requires sandy well drained soils; prostrate cvs available. (previously Myoporum ellipticum)
4.Low shrub	PITTIOSPORUM TOBIRA "MISS MUFFETT" - LITTLE MISS MUFFET													Small native shrub.
4.Low shrub	PULTENAEA VILLOSA - BUSH PEA													Suitable in dry situations.
4.Low shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE BOOMER PBR - AUSSIE BOOMER LILLY PILLY												▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.
4.Low shrub	SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE COPPER - AUSSIE COPPER LILLY PILLY												▲	Native shrub. CONDITION OF USE: ONLY GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIMENS INFREQUENTLY DUE TO FLOWER AND FRUITING CHARACTERISTICS. SHRUB MUST BE HEDGED / MAINTAINED < 1.5M MAX. HEIGHT.
4.Low shrub	TETRAGONIA TETRAGONIOIDES - WARRIGAL GREENS											•		Understorey mat plant, tolerates some tidal inundation. Good dune plant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BALOSKION TETRAPHYLLUM - TASSLE CORD RUSH								•	•	•	•		Ideal for damp sandy areas and soil stabilisation.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA ARTICULATA - JOINTED TWIGRUSH											•		Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA JUNCEA - BARE TWIGRUSH				•							•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BAUMEA RUBIGNOSA - SOFT TWIGRUSH											•		Native rush.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	BOLBOSHOENUS FLUVIATILIS - DITCH CLUBRUSH											•		Tolerates brackish water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CAREX APPRESSA - TALL SEDGE								•	•	•	•		Copes with low lying and inundations of water.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS EXALTATUS - TALL FLAT SEDGE											•		Fast growing species for freshwater locations.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	CYPERUS POLYSTACHYOS - LEAFY TWIGRUSH										•	•	•	Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	GAHNIA SIEBERIANA - GIANT SWORDSEDE										•	•	•	Native rush
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	ISOLEPIS INUNDATA - SWAMP CLUBRUSH									•		•		Perennial water and margin plant. Brackish tolerant.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS KRAUSSII - SEA RUSH											•		Suits brackish pond margins and swale inverts.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	JUNCUS USITATUS - COMMON RUSH								•	•	•	•		Tolerates ephemeral freshwater inundation. Provides food and habitat for wildlife.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	LEPIRONIA ARTICULATA - GREY RUSH											•		Foliage contrast. Colonises deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM BANKS & SOL EX GAERTN. FROGSMOUTH								•			•		Suitable species for revegetation that exist in the regional ecosystem or naturally occurring. Suitable for tidal areas, including NPR area
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS MUCRONATUS - TRIANGULAR CLUBRUSH											•		Short species, provides dense cover to muddy shores and shallow waters.



Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.

Stratum level	Species Common name	Specific Purpose: Mangrove Wetland (Tall Aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Salt Marsh (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Natural wetland (low aquatic)	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Forest Frame	Specific Purpose: Buffer / Grassland Alternative	Specific Purpose: Revegetation	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Bio-retention	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Swale	Specific Purpose: WSUD - Stormwater wetland	Use with caution: Potential to attract wildlife	Comment / Condition of Use
4.Rush/Sedge/Wetland	SCHOENOPLECTUS VALIDUS - RIVER CLUB RUSH									●		Can colonise deeper water, reduces open water available for birds.
5.Groundcover	BOTHRIOCHLOA BLADHII - FOREST BLUE GRASS						●					Perennial grass
5.Groundcover	CARPOBROTUS GLAUCESCENS - PIGFACE				●		●					Excellent ground cover on sandy well drained soils; can die out in patches; needs careful maintenance to produce maximum effect.
5.Groundcover	CYMOPOGON REFRACTUS - BARBED WIRE GRASS						●	●	●			Native grass
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA BREVIPEDUNCULATA - BLUE FLAX LILY					●	●	●	●	●		Hardy adaptable compact plant. Holds flowers low out of sight.
5.Groundcover	DIANELLA CONGESTA - COASTAL FLAX LILY					●	●	●	●	●		Good bedding plant in coastal areas on embankments.
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA BANKSII 'RUBY RED' - RUBY RED					●						Good groundcover on mounds and in raised beds.
5.Groundcover	GREVILLEA LEIOPHYLLA - WALLUM GREVILLEA				●							Groundcover from local coastal heath land.
5.Groundcover	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS - BLACK SPEAR GRASS						●					Tufted perennial grass
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA HYSTRIX - MAT RUSH				●	●	●	●	●	●		Withstand inundation; out compete invasive weeds; and stabilises creek banks.
5.Groundcover	LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA - LONG-LEAF MAT-RUSH					●	●	●	●	●		Found in many different habitats from sand dunes, open forest, creek banks to rainforest. NOTE: LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA CULTIVARS ARE UNSUITED TO QLD CONDITIONS AND WILL NOT BE APPROVED FOR USE.
5.Groundcover	MYOPORUM BONINENSE subsp. AUSTRALE - BOOBIALLA				●							
5.Groundcover	SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM - SEA PURSLANE				●							Succulent, roots at nodes, tolerates some tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	SPOROBOLUS VIRGINICUS - SALTWATER COUCH						●					Forms dense carpet, tolerates tidal inundation.
5.Groundcover	THEMEDA AUSTRALIS - KANGAROO GRASS						●	●	●			Short grass with long nodding bronze flower heads; ground cover cv available. Note: can be a fire hazard in large plantings.


 Species with this marker can be attractive to wildlife and should be used with caution.





IMAGE SOURCES

- Image 1 Hopkins, R. (1963). Mud flats behind Cribb Island and Sandgate from the air. [image] Available at: <http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/sites/queenslandplaces.com.au/files/imagecache/watermarked/exhibits/slides/RH124.jpg> [Accessed 21 Mar. 2017].
- Image 2 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 3 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 4 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 5 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 6 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 7 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
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- Image 9 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 10 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
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- Image 25 Courtesy of Brisbane Marketing
- Image 26 Courtesy of Tract & Urban Enquiry
- Image 27 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 28 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation
- Image 29 Sea Pigeon, (2006). The Angel of the North. [image] Available at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/seapigeon/254361817> [Accessed 21 Mar. 2017].
- Image 30 Courtesy of Tract
- Image 31 Palmero, N. (2015). Gateway to the West. [image] Available at: <http://kcur.org/post/kansas-city-really-gateway-west#stream/0> [Accessed 21 Mar. 2017].
- Image 32 Burt, M. (2013). Garden of Cosmic Speculation. [image] Available at: <http://landscapehub.co.uk/forum/topics/grass-sculptures> [Accessed 21 Mar. 2017].
- Image 33 Courtesy of Tourism and Events Queensland
- Image 34 Courtesy of Brisbane Airport Corporation



BRISBANE AIRPORT **LANDSCAPE SETTING STRATEGY**

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