DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 6

GREEN ISLAND

This Development Control Plan applies to the area shown on the Development Control Plan map marked Development Control Plan 6 Green Island and to any other areas included by way of amendment. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Planning Scheme for part of the City of Cairns and is supplementary to that Scheme.

Nothing in this Development Control Plan should be construed to confer any rights to use land for any purpose. Such rights remain vested in the provisions of the Zoning Maps and the Planning Scheme Provisions for part of the City of Cairns.

This Development Control Plan includes the map described as Development Control Plan 6 Green Island and is divided into the following:

1. Introduction
2. Aim
3. Objectives
4. Precincts
5. Performance Criteria Applicable to All Precincts

Appendix I - Suitable Endemic Species for Green Island Landscaping

PLANNING STUDY

The Planning Study provides supporting information which is contained in that document marked Development Control Plan 6 - Planning Study, copies of the Study signed for identification by the Clerk of the Executive Council are held at the office of the Director of Housing, Local Government and Planning and at the office of the Cairns City Council. The Planning Study can be found in Part B of the Planning Scheme.

December 1996
# DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 6

## GREEN ISLAND

## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. AIM</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PRECINCTS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Intent of Precincts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 Recreation Precinct</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2 Environment Precinct</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3 Tourism Precinct</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4 Infrastructure Precinct</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Implementation Provisions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1 Recreation Precinct</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2 Environment Precinct</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3 Tourism Precinct</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.4 Infrastructure Precinct</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PERFORMANCE CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL PRECINCTS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Vehicle Limitations</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Building Form and Construction</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Stormwater Discharge</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Building Materials</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Building Colours</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 Construction of Pathways</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7 Signage</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8 Landscape Design</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9 Disaster Plan</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.10 Termite Protection</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11 Chemical Storage</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIAL PROVISIONS</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## APPENDIX I - SUITABLE ENDEMIC SPECIES FOR GREEN ISLAND LANDSCAPING
1. INTRODUCTION

Green Island is a small coral cay approximately 27 kilometres off-shore from Cairns at latitude 16°46' south and longitude 145°58' east. It has achieved wide renown over several decades as an accessible and attractive example of the natural beauties of the Great Barrier Reef. The Island is located within the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

This small Island has been, and is still, a major attraction for both domestic and international tourists. However, as a result of human activity and natural influences, Green Island has suffered impacts, such as erosion, which have damaged the natural attractiveness of the Island and have threatened the integrity of structures and facilities.

2. AIM

The aim of the Development Control Plan is to guide the future use of the Island and to correct existing imbalances by providing guidelines and criteria for refurbishment and redevelopment of tourist orientated activities on the Island. The guidelines are consistent with the enhancement of the Island's special character derived from its physical setting and historical development as a popular overnight and day-tripper tourism destination.

In order to convert the aim of the Development Control Plan into practical planning controls and guidelines, implementation criteria have been grouped, where appropriate, under 4 precincts, namely: recreation; environment; tourism; and infrastructure. The precincts contain areas which are of a similar existing or desired future character, or which have particular development constraints.

3. OBJECTIVES

The preparation of town planning controls to guide the future use of the Island and to guide any development/redevelopment proposals is intended to satisfy the following objectives:

- To ensure that the ecological values of Green Island are not compromised by continued tourist activities;
- To encourage visitors to appreciate and respect the fragile environment of the Island;
- To encourage a form of development that recognises both the location and regional context of the Island;
- To minimise the impact of built structures, thereby allowing the natural landscape to predominate;
- To encourage the design of climatically responsive buildings; and
- To minimise the mass and bulk of buildings.
4. PRECINCTS

Four precincts have been delineated which cover various parts of the Island as shown on the Development Control Plan Map.

4.1 Intent of Precincts

4.1.1 Recreation Precinct

This precinct covers the majority of the Esplanade and adjacent beach area. It is presently free of buildings except for a storage building associated with a beach hire facility. It is intended to provide for recreational use and enjoyment of the Island, with built structures limited to relocatable facilities of low key design, except for the Jetty. Such structures shall be designed, located and/or screened so as to be aesthetically pleasing and in keeping with the natural setting.

4.1.2 Environment Precinct

This precinct covers all of the National Park area and part of the Esplanade area. It is intended to maintain the area within this precinct in as near a natural state as possible, free from permanent structures and facilities.

4.1.3 Tourism Precinct

This precinct covers almost all of the tourist lease areas and an existing State Government Reserve for Departmental and Official Purposes. It is intended to provide for the development of permanent structures and facilities associated with Island tourism, education and recreation within this precinct. Unrestricted public accessways shall be provided throughout this area, where it is considered desirable by Council. However, the siting of buildings and walkways shall ensure that access to and impact on the Environment Precinct is strictly controlled.

4.1.4 Infrastructure Precinct

This precinct covers the Jetty, telecommunications tower and a dedicated area for sewerage, water and electricity services. It is intended to provide for the development of permanently fixed structures associated with the public berthing and mooring of all vessels at the Jetty, sewage treatment, electricity generation, fresh water storage, fuel and oil storage and telecommunications. Any construction associated with the existing Jetty or a new Jetty shall only be permitted if it has the approval of Council and all other relevant authorities.

4.2 Implementation Provisions

4.2.1 Recreation Precinct

The location of beach shelter and platform structures shall be limited to beach areas within the Recreation Precinct.
Simple suspension structures, that can be taken down and stored in extreme weather conditions, are preferred.

To maximise shade area with low angle sun, the long axis of the canopy should be aligned east/west. (Figure 1)

A storage shelter used for the purposes of hire of beach equipment shall be provided adjacent to the beach. A single operation on the beach front for the hire of recreational equipment will be permitted. (Figure 2)

A small hire facility similar to the shade shelters will be permitted closer to the water line.

Picnic tables shall be located close to pathways within the Recreation Precinct. Shade provided by natural vegetation should be utilized when siting picnic tables.

4.2.2 Environment Precinct

Picnic tables within the Environment Precinct shall be located close to pathways and towards the edge of the forest canopy. No picnic tables will be permitted further into the main forest area. Shade provided by natural vegetation shall be utilized when siting picnic tables.

4.2.3 Tourism Precinct

(a) Plot Ratio

Main Lease

The plot ratio for all buildings constructed on the main lease within this Precinct shall not exceed 0.3:1. (Figure 3)

Minor Leases

The plot ratio for all buildings constructed on a minor lease within this Precinct shall not exceed 0.65:1, based on that individual lease area.

(b) Site Cover

Main Lease

The site cover of all buildings constructed on the main lease shall not exceed 22.5% (Figure 3), excepting that balconies, pergolas or other roofed areas covering outdoor dining areas, bar areas and the like may constitute an additional 7.5% site cover.

The overall site cover shall not exceed 30% and the total of each of the components of the overall site cover shall not exceed the respective maximums of 22.5% and 7.5%.

These calculations shall be based on that area of the main lease covered by the Tourism Precinct.

Covered walkways providing a protected link between buildings and which do not exceed 2.5m in width are excluded from site cover calculations. Similarly, pergolas for landscaping and ornamental purposes are excluded from site cover.
LIGHTWEIGHT, DEMOUNTABLE SHADE STRUCTURE

FIGURE 1

PRINCIPLE BEACH HIRE FACILITY

FIGURE 2
MAXIMUM PLOT RATIO, SITE COVER &

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING AREA LIMITS

FIGURE 3

PLOT RATIO 03 : 1
SITE COVER 22.5 %
MAX AREA OF
INDIVIDUAL BUILDING 250 sqm.
Main Lease

- To the Recreation Precinct 6m.
- To the Environment Precinct 1m.
- To the Infrastructure Precinct - no minimum setback requirements.
- To adjoining minor leases 1.5m for single storey and 2m for two storey buildings. Screening may be required by Council to protect the amenity of adjoining properties.

Minor Leases

- To the Recreation Precinct 6m.
- To the Environment Precinct 1m.
- To the Infrastructure Precinct - no minimum setback requirements.
- To adjoining main lease 1.5m for single storey and 2m for two storey buildings. Screening may be required by Council to protect the amenity of adjoining property.

Council may exempt structures from the Esplanade setback requirement where they do not adjoin or will not impact upon the area to the landward side of the revetment wall or do not adjoin areas of significant vegetation. Council shall be satisfied that the amenity of the area and the use of the Esplanade will not be adversely affected by a lesser setback. All setback areas shall be landscaped and maintained to the satisfaction of Council.

(e) Height Limits

The maximum height of all buildings and structures, measured from natural ground level, shall be limited to 7.5m to the eaves and to 10m to the highest point of the roof. No structure shall exceed 2 storeys in height. (Figure 4)

Council may exempt a single observation tower or a tree canopy walkway from these height restrictions.

(f) Visitor Information and Interpretive Centre

A building of this nature and the displays within it, should enhance the visitor's appreciation of the Island. A concept design for the building is provided. (Figure 5)

It is essential that the building is located on a major pedestrian route, so that a visit is almost inevitable.

This facility shall be designed and sited to the satisfaction of Council.

(g) Multi Purpose Building

A design concept for a possible development has been prepared, based on certain assumptions, namely:

- Provision of overnight accommodation;
- Maintenance of the existing Northern Fisheries Research Centre; and

The sketch design is intended to provide the basic design parameters for this building. (Figures 6[a] & [b]) This facility shall be designed and sited to the satisfaction of Council.

(h) Other Facilities

A maximum of two swimming pools may be permitted within this precinct, provided that the location, design and size of the pools satisfy the objective of the Plan "to minimise the impact of the built structures, thereby allowing the natural landscape to predominate".

Specifically, any swimming pools shall be located such that one shall be situated within the day-visitors' area and shall be available for the use of the general public and resort guests alike and the other pool shall be situated within the resort accommodation area and be available for the use of resort guests only. The surface area of the pool in the day-visitor's area shall not exceed 210 square metres. If a pool is to be located within the resort accommodation area, the surface area of the pool shall not exceed 90 square metres and the construction of the pool shall not involve the removal of any existing mature vegetation.

The method of treatment of the pool water shall be such that there will be no detrimental effect on the environment of the Island from discharge or treatment of pool water.

Any construction associated with the existing underwater observatory or a new underwater observatory shall only be permitted if it has the approval of all relevant authorities.

(i) Guest Numbers

A maximum of 90 guests may be accommodated within this precinct on any one night. This number of guests does not include any allocation for staff or other persons associated with the operation of facilities within this precinct.

4.2.4 Infrastructure Precinct

(a) Electrical Power and Energy Use

A single location within this precinct shall be provided for fuel oil generator equipment.

Supply to other users and all external lighting shall be reticulated underground and shall be provided from this source. Lighting shall be provided to the Esplanade and the Jetty areas by the operator of the main tourist lease at the time.

The system of reticulation and system of payment by users shall be determined by Council.

In the case where fuel oil is stored in above ground tanks, the tanks shall be located on an impervious base and shall be provided with a bund wall system with a minimum capacity of 115% of the storage capacity of the tanks.
MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

FIGURE 6(a)
MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

WEST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

SITE PLAN

RESERVE FOR DEPARTMENTAL AND OFFICIAL PURPOSES.

FIGURE 6(b)
The system of transfer of fuel oil from the supply vessel to the storage tanks shall be approved by all relevant authorities.

All buildings and systems shall be designed to minimise the use of electrical energy provided by fuel oil generator.

Preferred systems to minimise reliance on fuel oil generated electrical energy, include:

- Solar heating of all hot water requirements;
- Use of bottled gas for cooking;
- External lighting by self-contained solar power units; and
- Climatically responsive building design.

(b) Fresh Water Supply

All fresh water shall be transferred to the Island by a method approved by all relevant authorities and shall be stored in a suitable reservoir within the designated area.

Supply to other users, including lease areas and public facilities shall be provided from this source.

The system of reticulation and the system of payment by users shall be determined by Council.

(c) Sewerage

All sewage shall be reticulated to a single tertiary treatment plant located within the designated area.

The system of treatment and the system of reticulation shall be approved by Council.

(d) Height Limits

The maximum height of all buildings and structures measured from natural ground level, shall be limited to 5.5 metres. Council may exempt certain structures from this height restriction where it is satisfied that the greater height is required for a bona-fide infrastructure operation.

(e) Setbacks

The setbacks for all buildings or structures in the Precinct shall be:

- 1m from the Environment Precinct, excepting a 2m setback on the eastern end of the common support facilities area.
- 4m from Lot 143 on Plan NR 6655 in the Tourism Precinct.

All setback areas shall be landscaped and maintained to the satisfaction of Council.
5. PERFORMANCE CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ALL PRECINCTS

5.1 Vehicle Limitations

Only vehicles required for essential servicing and maintenance purposes will be permitted on Green Island to ensure that the special character of the Island is maintained and to ensure that air and noise pollution are minimised.

Essential servicing involving the use of vehicles shall be restricted to the transfer of luggage, supplies, equipment, refuse and waste materials between the Jetty or any other approved landing point and the leases. The actual number of vehicles and the purpose for which the vehicles are to be used shall be approved by Council.

5.2 Building Form and Construction

The design of buildings shall comply with the following criteria:

- The use of techniques and materials appropriate to an Island location;
- Recognition of the regional context and the continuing tradition of North Queensland architecture;
- Climatically responsive building design, minimising energy usage;
- Building forms that minimise the impact of development on the environment; and
- Planning layouts that minimise mass and bulk of buildings.

Framed structures with suspended ground floors are preferred. Raised ground floors, supported on short concrete piers or timber poles, will reduce the effect of building on natural drainage to the aquifer and will also reduce the risk of flood damage in the event of a storm surge. Natural ventilation is also improved. (Figures 7[a] & [b])

5.3 Stormwater Discharge

All stormwater shall be returned to the Island system. Collection of rainwater from roofed areas shall not be permitted.

Gutterless detailing is preferred. A limited use of guttering will be permitted at entries and in other areas where gutterless detailing creates practical difficulties.

These requirements are designed to minimise the impact of man made structures on the natural aquifer system of the Island.

5.4 Building Materials

The criteria for selection of building materials shall be based on:

- Ease of transportation to an Island location;
- Suitability for use in a tropical island climate; and
- Materials that reflect the continuing tradition of North Queensland architecture.
Minor Leases

The site cover of all buildings constructed on a minor lease within this Precinct shall not exceed 40%, based on that individual lease area.

(c) Individual Building Area Limits

The maximum area of any one floor, of any one building, shall be limited to 250m\(^2\); excluding open verandahs, covered ways and links to adjoining buildings. (Figure 3)

(d) Setbacks

The clearance between the outermost projection of any part of a building and the boundary of a site shall be in accordance with the following criteria.
BUILDING FORM & CONSTRUCTION

NATURAL VENTILATION

RIDGE VENT

LARGE EAVES OVERHANGS
CROSS VENTILATION
SUB FLOOR VENTILATION

GENERAL: LIGHT WEIGHT BUILDING MATERIALS

NORTH ->
SOUTH.

WIND SHADOW IS 5 TIMES HEIGHT OF BUILDING (BASED ON 15' EXIT BREEZE)
UNDERSIZED BUILDING LOCATION
PREVAILING BREEZES

WIND SHADOWS.

FIGURE 7(a)
BOARDWALKS AND COVERED WALKWAYS
(Some Covered Pedestrian Circulation May Be Provided.)

EAVES OVERHANG AND VERANDAHS
(Shading Walls & Openings)

FIGURE 7(b)
Preferred materials include, but are not limited to:

- Timber: used both as structure and cladding;
- Steel: suitably protected against corrosion, used both as structure, cladding and roofing; and
- Glass: suitably shaded to avoid excessive solar heat gain; reflective glass shall not be approved.

Materials that shall be limited in their use, and used principally as footings and in pier supports include:

- Mass concrete;
- Precast concrete; and
- Masonry with brickwork.

5.5 Building Colours

The following criteria shall apply in the selection of colour schemes for all external walls and roofs of buildings:

- Colours that blend with the background landscape and are of the same or similar tone as the sand, groundcover and vegetation found on the Island.
- Colours that are very light and neutral; and
- Cool colours and colours that do not fade excessively in the harsh sunlight.

Strong bright colours may be used, but should be limited in extent.

These criteria may appear to conflict. However, the intention is to contrast the darker greens and browns used to blend with the landscape, with off-white and pale neutral colours, in order to avoid a dark and oppressive environment.

The following accent colours shall be used for relatively small areas to establish visual clarity and structure of buildings e.g. fascia boards, windows etc.:

- clear finished timber;
- middle and dark greens;
- middle and dark browns.

The following colours shall be used for large areas such as external walls and roofs etc.:

- clear finished timber;
- light green, light moss green;
- sand colour, off-white, coral sand colour.

Light pink, purple, apricot, pale blue and green-blue colours are not considered suitable.

5.6 Construction of Pathways

Boardwalks are the preferred form of pathway for high use areas.

This form of walkway has become associated with environmental protection, and it is considered more likely that visitors will follow paths and refrain from trampling the understorey if this type of pathway is constructed.
Some ramping to allow use of the pathways by wheelchairs will be necessary,

A three tier hierarchy and approximate location of pathways has been determined and consists of:

- natural pedestrian pathway;
- raised pedestrian boardwalk;
- combined pedestrian/vehicular raised boardwalk.

Final routes shall be determined on site to minimise destruction of existing vegetation.

It is considered desirable in terms of the "Island experience" to allow visitors to walk along the shoreline and not on boardwalks. The preferred form of pathway at the beach interface, is one constructed using treated hardwood planks, linked with stainless steel cables. This form of pathway will be simple to relocate as required.

5.7 Signage

Signage shall not be visually dominant, but shall be clearly legible and serve the purpose of guidance, identification and information.

Signage shall be compatible with the natural environment of the Island and with the built form of development on the leases.

Illumination of signage should not generally be necessary. If illumination of signage is necessary, the source of illumination shall be separate from the sign. Internally illuminated signage is not considered to be acceptable.

5.8 Landscape Design

The species used in landscaping and in any revegetation shall be endemic species, preferably propagated from seed or plants originating on the Island. A list of suitable species is set out in Appendix I.

All existing vegetation shall be suitably protected from damage during any development or redevelopment.

Exotic species shall be removed from the Island in accordance with a programme approved by Council and the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

5.9 Disaster Plan

A disaster plan conforming to the requirements of the Cairns/Mulgrave Counter Disaster Committee shall be maintained by the operator of the main lease. The Disaster Plan shall deal with procedures for evacuation and with the provision of emergency shelter for the number of persons required by the Counter Disaster Committee.

5.10 Termite Protection

If the treatment of subterranean termites is necessary the treatment shall not be carried out by the use of the following chemicals:

- Heptachlor
- Chlordane
- Chloryrifos; or
- Any Organochloride or Organophosphate compounds
Treatment for subterranean termites shall be by way of the introduction of one of the following measures:—

- the use of stainless steel mesh around footings or in foundations.
- the use of granite granules around footings or in foundations.
- Other methods outlined and described in the Australian Standard AS3660 - 1993 for the termite protection of buildings on ground level or piers.

5.11 Chemical Storage

The storage of any chemicals associated with the operation and maintenance of lease areas shall be contained within a building or part of a building which is isolated from other buildings or other parts of the building. The location of any chemical store shall be clearly designated on any plans submitted to Council.

Pool chemicals shall be stored separately from other chemicals and shall be stored so that they are isolated within a building or part of a building.

6. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Any application submitted for the approval of the Council shall include:

(a) Dimensioned plans drawn to scale, and indicating the site layout, typical floor layout, each elevation of the building, and sections through the building.

The elevations shall indicate the materials and colours proposed;

(b) A signed statement certifying that the proposed development has been designed by an Architect, registered in Queensland;

(c) A landscape plan prepared by a qualified Landscape Architect, conforming to the guidelines prepared for Green Island by Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service and Cairns City Council; and

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of (b) and (c) above, in the case of proposals for minor works Council may accept plans from designers who are not registered Architects or qualified Landscape Architects provided such designers are able to demonstrate their competence to the satisfaction of Council.
## Appendix I

### Suitable Endemic Species for Green II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family / Growth Form</th>
<th>Species / Common Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANACARDIACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Buchanania arborescens</td>
<td>Small-medium bushy tree, decorative new foliage, flowers and edible fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANNONACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Alstonia scholaris / Milky Pine</td>
<td>Fast growing forest tree, open layered habit, mass of creamy white flowers, glossy dark green leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANNONACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Polyalthia nitidissima / Canary Beech</td>
<td>Medium forest tree, glossy dark green leaves, brownish purple new growth, mass of scented yellow flowers, small red fruit, hardy. Butterfly plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APOCYNACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Alstonia scholaris / Milky Pine</td>
<td>Large bushy tree, unusual flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APOCYNACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Cerbera manghas</td>
<td>Medium bushy forest tree, bright green foliage, perfumed white flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARECACEAE PALM</strong></td>
<td>Arenga australasica / Arenga Palm</td>
<td>Clumping forest palm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARECACEAE PALM</strong></td>
<td>Ptychosperma elegans / Elegant Palm</td>
<td>Attractive forest palm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASTERACEAE SHRUB / GROUNDCOVER</strong></td>
<td>Melanthera biflora / Native Wedelia</td>
<td>Low mounding herbaceous shrub with decorative foliage and yellow flowers. Tolerates partial shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BORAGINACEAE SHRUB</strong></td>
<td>Argusia argentea / Octopus Bush</td>
<td>Dense salt tolerant strand shrub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BORAGINACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Cordia subcordata / Sea Trumpet</td>
<td>Medium-large bushy tree, hardy and fast growing. Colourful orange flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BURSERACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Canarium australianum / Melville Island White Beach</td>
<td>Large forest tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BURSERACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Canarium vitiense</td>
<td>Large forest tree, tall open habit, colourful new growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASUARINACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Casuarinacquisetifolia / Sheoak</td>
<td>Weeping salt tolerant strand tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CELASTRACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Elaeodendron melanocarpum</td>
<td>Forest tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLUSIACEAE TREE</strong></td>
<td>Calophyllum inophyllum / Alexandrian Laurel</td>
<td>Large tree, dense canopy, grows from strand to forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family / Growth Form</td>
<td>Species/Common Name</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBRETACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Calophyllum sil</td>
<td>Small, slow growing tree. Pink new growth decorative bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBRETACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Terminalia arenicola/Beach Almond</td>
<td>Large shady strand tree, leaves bronze before deciduation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBRETACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Terminalia catappa/Indian Almond</td>
<td>As above, with larger leaves, branches more lateral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBRETACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Terminalia sericocarpa/Damson</td>
<td>Large tree layered growth habit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVOL- VULACEAE VINE</td>
<td>Ipomoea macrantha! Native Moon Flower</td>
<td>A vine with glossy leaves and large nocturnal flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVOL- VULACEAE VINE</td>
<td>Ipomoea pes-caprae / Goatsfoot</td>
<td>Trailing salt tolerant coloniser, attractive pink flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVOL- VULACEAE VINE</td>
<td>Opercilinga reiedeliana</td>
<td>A vine with large leaves A vine with large leaves and showy flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUPHOREZACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Diospyros ferrea / Sea Ebony</td>
<td>Small forest tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBENACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Endospermum myrmecophilum / Toywood</td>
<td>Medium open tree with decorative foliage (very large). Very rare and restricted species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Archidendron grandiflorum / Lace-flower tree</td>
<td>Large forest tree, masses of pink and white flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABACEAE GROUNDCOVER</td>
<td>Canavalia rosea / Coastal Jack Bean</td>
<td>Prostrate twining creeper with decorative bright green foliage and mature pink flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABACEAE VINE</td>
<td>Derris trifoliata / Northern Dems</td>
<td>Bushy twiner with glossy dark green leaves and white flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Erythrina variegata / Coral Tree</td>
<td>Large forest tree, attractive bark and orange flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Pongamia pinnata / Indian Beach</td>
<td>Small forest tree, masses of pink flowers, semi-deciduous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Sophoratomentosa / Silver Bush</td>
<td>Mid-dense strand shrub, yellow flowers, dark green leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABACEAE GROUNDCOVER</td>
<td>Vigna marina</td>
<td>Prostrate twining creeper with dark green foliage and yellow flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAGELL- ARIACEAE VINE</td>
<td>Flagellaria indica / Supplejack</td>
<td>Bamboo-like climber with strap leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOODENIACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Scaevola sericea / Cardwell cabbage</td>
<td>Dense strand shrub, bright green shiny leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family/Growth Form</td>
<td>Species/Common Name</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERNANDIACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Hernandiapeltata / Sea Hearse</td>
<td>Small tree, attractive shiny leaves, good as a pot plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICACINACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Gomphandra australiana</td>
<td>Small-medium tree with decorative pink fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAURACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Cryptocarya cunninghamii / Coconut Laurel</td>
<td>Medium forest tree. Coconut scented foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAURACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Cryptocarya hypospodia / White Walnut</td>
<td>Large forest tree, tough glossy leaves, reddish new growth, black fruit attractive to birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALVACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Abutilon albenscens / Native Chinese Lantern</td>
<td>Small shrub with decorative flowers downy foliage and wheel like orange seed capsules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALVACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Hibiscus tiilaceus / Cotton-wood</td>
<td>Small sprawling strand tree, attractive yellow flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALVACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Thespesia populnea / Portia</td>
<td>Large bushy tree with large colourful flowers (yellow hibiscus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALVACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Vavaea amicorum</td>
<td>Small-medium tree with hairy leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELIACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Aglaia eleagnoidea / Coastal Boodyarra</td>
<td>Medium-large bushy tree decorative foliage and bark textures (curling strips).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELIACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Anthocarapa nitidula / Incense Wood</td>
<td>Medium bushy tree, scented flowers attract butterflies, decorative foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELIACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Dysoxylum muelleri / Miva Mahogany.</td>
<td>Medium tree, large compound leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Ficus drupacea / Hairy Fig</td>
<td>Large fig tree with hairy leaves, showy orange fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Ficus microcarpa / Fig</td>
<td>Large forest tree, good as a pot plant when young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Ficus obliqua / Var Petiolaris</td>
<td>Large fig tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Ficus virens / Fig</td>
<td>Large forest tree, good as a pot plant when young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYRISTICACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Myristica insipida / Native Nutmeg</td>
<td>Medium bushy forest tree, dark green glossy leaves pale beneath, red fruit attractive to birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYRTACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Eugenia reinwardtiana</td>
<td>Small bushy tree, bright red new growth, hardy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family / Growth Form</strong></td>
<td><strong>Species / Common Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Notes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLEACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Chionanthus ramiflorus / Native Olive</td>
<td>Medium bushy tree drab appearance but attracts birds. Hardy and fast growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLEACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Jasminum aemulum /Native Jasmine</td>
<td>Scrambling shrub, sweetly scented white flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDANACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Pandanus tectorius / Pandanus</td>
<td>Attractive, palm like strand tree with stilt roots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POACEAE GROUNDCOVER</td>
<td>Thuarea involuta /Bird’s Beak Grass</td>
<td>Low creeping, dense mat plant with velvety leaves. Potential lawn species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PODOCARPACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Podocarpus grayi /North Brown Pine</td>
<td>Small slow growing forest tree with long slender leaves and red new growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHAMNACEAE SHRUB / VINE</td>
<td>Colubrina asiatica</td>
<td>Bushy rambler with glossy dark green leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHIZOPHORACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Carallia brachiata /Corkwood</td>
<td>Hardy forest tree, glossy leaves, masses of small red berries, corky bark. 4 o'clock moth plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUBIACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Guettarda speciosa / Guettarda</td>
<td>Large strand shrub, attractive ovate leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUBIACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Ixora klanderiana /Native Ixora</td>
<td>Medium bushy shrub massed white flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUBIACEAE SHRUB / TREE</td>
<td>Morinda citrifolia / Cheese Fruit</td>
<td>Large shrub-small tree. Large decorative glossy leaves, unusual white flower cones. Squashy, smelly ripe fruits restrict use near buildings and walkways. Requires grooming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Glycosmis pentaphylla / Pink Lime</td>
<td>Medium forest shrub with perfumed white flowers. Butterfly plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Micromelum minutum</td>
<td>Hardy medium forest shrub with soft pale green leaves, small white flowers in large heads and red berries. Butterfly plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPINDACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Cupaneopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>Forest tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPINDACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Dodonea visosa / Hop Bush</td>
<td>Medium shrub with bright green foliage and interesting seed capsules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPINDACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Ganophyllum falcatum / Scaly Ash</td>
<td>Hardy medium-large open tree with colourful fruit (red) and bark (reddish/purple/flaky).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family / Growth Form</td>
<td>Species/Common Name</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPOTACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Mimusops elengi / Red Coondoo</td>
<td>Small tree with dense rounded canopy. Grows from strand to forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPOTACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Palaquium galactoxylum/ Cairns Pencil Cedar</td>
<td>Medium bushy tree with decorative new growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPOTACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Planchonella obovata/ Yellow Box</td>
<td>Large forest tree with mid-dense canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STERCULIACEAE TREE</td>
<td>Sterculia quadrifida/ Peanut Tree</td>
<td>Hardy small forest shade tree. Fast growing with bright red fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACCACEAE SHRUB</td>
<td>Tacca leontepetaloides/ Native Bat Plant</td>
<td>Herbaceous tuber. Large compound leaves with unusual flowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>