



Understanding native vegetation mapping in Queensland

In May 2018, the Queensland Government amended the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. Landholders need to be aware that native, woody, regrowth in Category X (white) areas which is more than 15 years old, or greater than 50 per cent canopy cover of original remnant vegetation, or regrowth along Reef watercourses may now be rezoned as regulated 'high value regrowth' vegetation. Other vegetation regulations also changed such as removing clearing purposes for high value agriculture, including near-threatened native flora and fauna species in Essential Habitat mapping (in addition to endangered and vulnerable species) and requiring a riverine protection permit for clearing activities within watercourses.

NOTE: Category X non-remnant areas locked in with a [Property Map of Assessable Vegetation PMAV](#), always remain zoned as non-remnant, regardless of age and canopy cover of woody, native regrowth.

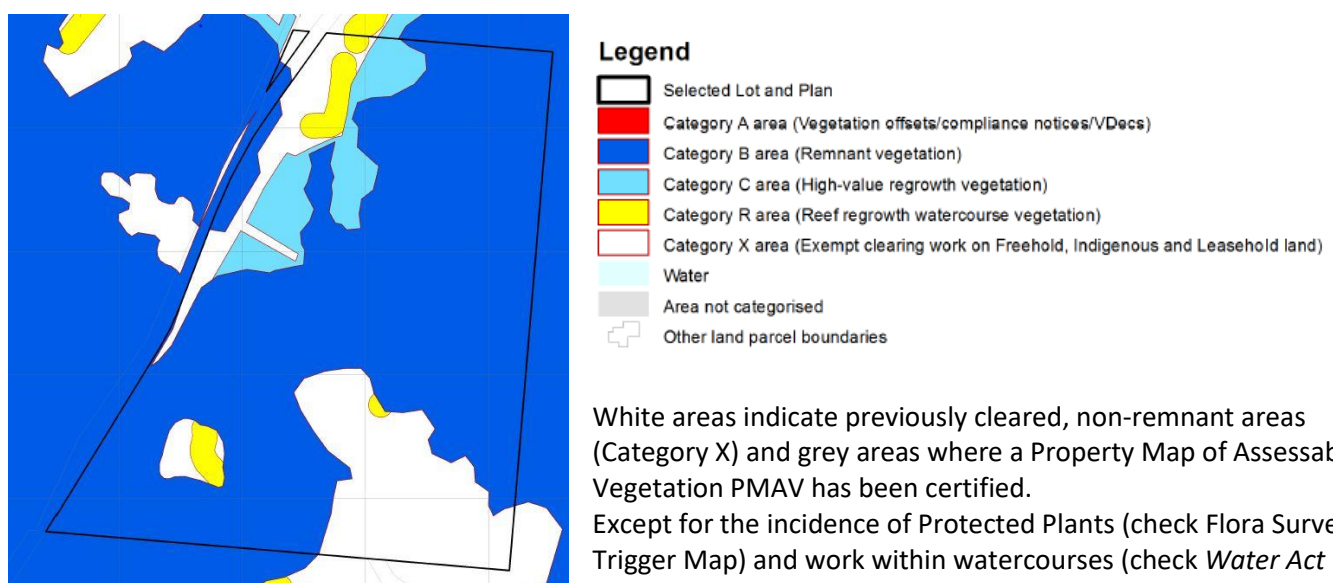
This factsheet provides an overview of Queensland's regulated native vegetation mapping. Further information is available from Queensland Government. Phone 135 VEG (13 58 34), email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au or search <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation>.

1. Check your current 'Regulated vegetation map'.

Request a free 'Vegetation management report' from <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/map-request>. Provide your Lot/Plan details and a map will be directly emailed back to you.

Alternatively, all regulated vegetation layers can be viewed online by using the [Qld Globe website](#). AgForce can stitch multiple Lot / Plans together and provide members with their regulated vegetation GeoPDF map of a whole multi-lot property.

The regulated vegetation map will show regulated native vegetation as blue, yellow, or red colour. Check relevant vegetation clearing guidelines for these coloured areas before commencing any clearing.



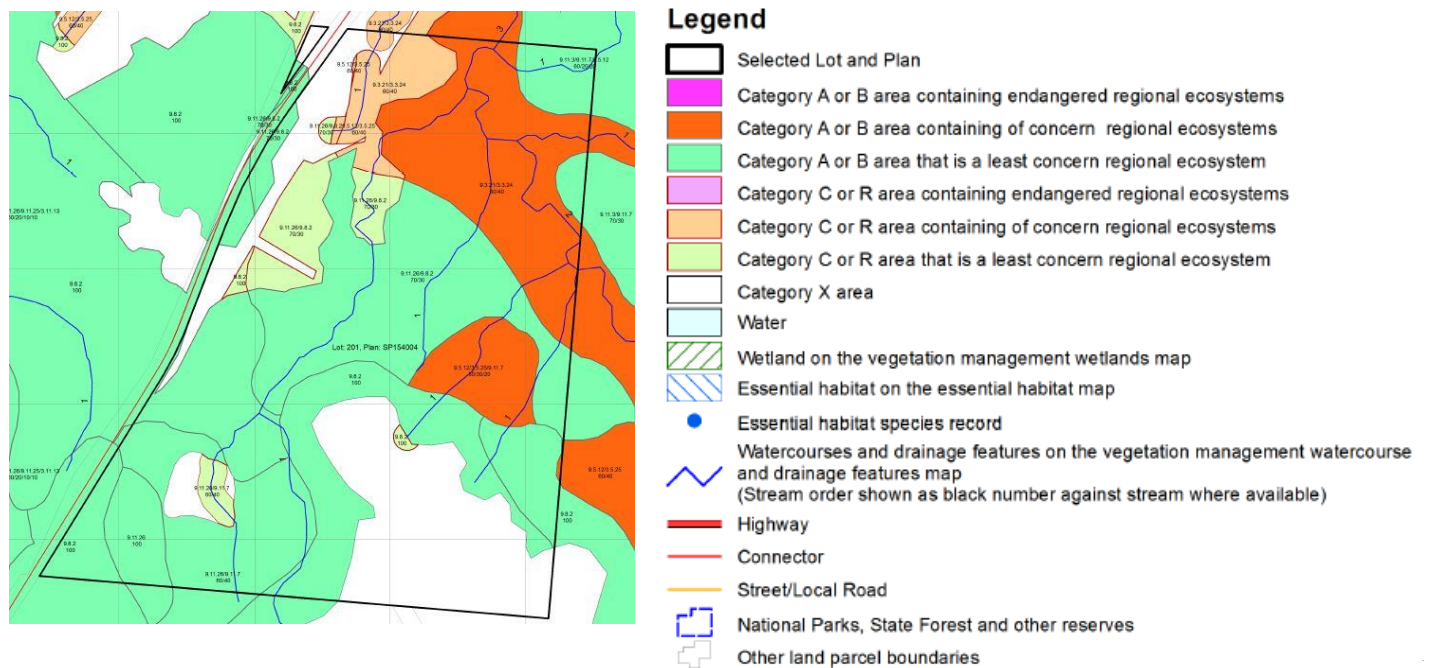
White areas indicate previously cleared, non-remnant areas (Category X) and grey areas where a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation PMAV has been certified.

Except for the incidence of Protected Plants (check Flora Survey Trigger Map) and work within watercourses (check *Water Act 2000* guidelines), there are no restrictions on how native

vegetation is managed in these white areas. Certain natural grasslands are exempt of *Vegetation Management Act 1999* regulations. Exempt grassland regional ecosystems are listed in Table 2 in the Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code (ADVCC) for Encroachment or Appendix 2 in the ADVCC for Weeds.

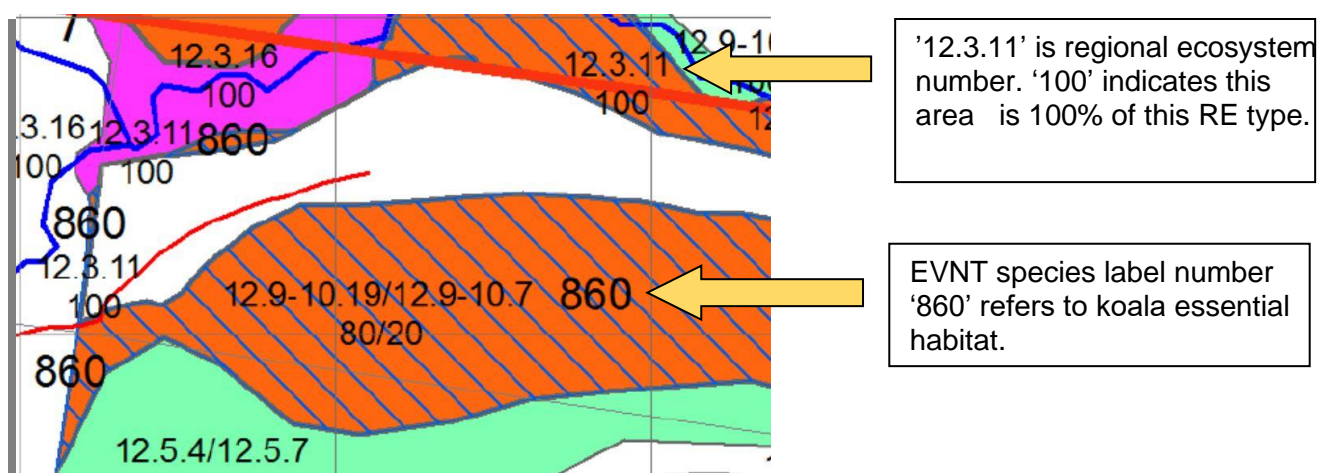
Regional ecosystem supporting map shows the regional ecosystem status of the regulated vegetation depicted on the first page. Areas coloured pink (endangered) and orange (of concern) may have additional clearing restrictions than areas coloured green (least concern). The accepted development vegetation [clearing codes](#) ADVCC and exemptions outline permitted clearing activities. Category C high value regrowth and Category R Reef regrowth watercourses are a lighter pastel colour and outlined with a thin, red border.

To check the **Regional Ecosystem RE numbers**, go to <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/>. Type in the required RE number (eg. 9.8.2) and click on Search. The numbers listed underneath the RE indicate the percentage area of that vegetation type (eg '100' %). Mixed RE vegetation types will show values such as '60/40' %.



Essential Habitat Map

Information about critically-endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or near-threatened (EVNT) native wildlife and plants can be found on the Regulated Vegetation Management Supporting Map.



If present, an essential habitat is depicted as blue diagonal lines with a species label number. The font for species label is different and slightly larger than the font used for regional ecosystems (RE's). The Vegetation Management Report provides the EVNT's scientific name, common name, and a list of essential habitat factors. Vegetation clearing may be affected in Category A, B, C and R areas, if three or more essential habitat factors are present for the EVNT wildlife or native plant.