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C113

SCHEDULE 1 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as **ESO1.**

Native Vegetation and Fauna Habitat

1.0 Statement of environmental significance

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Remnant indigenous vegetation covers about 13% of the municipality, making an important contribution to biological diversity including 23 broad vegetation communities, over 580 indigenous plant species and providing habitat for a variety of fauna, including 13 significant species. Native vegetation also makes an important contribution to the landscape character of the municipality.

State biodiversity and native vegetation provisions place emphasis on protecting higher value biodiversity, particularly that which is significant or important at the national and state level.

Much of the remnant indigenous vegetation within the municipality is of local and regional significance. Local and regionally significant indigenous vegetation makes an important contribution to the biological diversity of the municipality and it is vital to protect, maintain and enhance.

Strengthening of connecting habitat links is critical in maintaining biodiversity within the municipality.

2.0 Environmental objective to be achieved

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- Protect national, state, regional and locally significant vegetation and biodiversity within Frankston City Council.
- Protect populations or communities of indigenous flora and fauna.
- To protect and enhance bio links across the landscape and ensure that vegetation is suitable for maintaining the health of species, communities and ecological processes, including the prevention of the incremental loss of vegetation.
- Ensure that the development and management of land within areas of native vegetation and fauna habitat as specified in Table 1 and shown on Map 1 to this schedule is compatible with the long term protection and enhancement of their botanical and zoological values.
- Avoid and minimise the impacts of buildings and works and subdivision, on areas of native vegetation and fauna habitat specified in Table 1 and shown on Map 1 to this schedule.
- To ensure that development and management of land demonstrates the 'avoidance hierarchy':
  - To avoid adverse impacts, particularly through vegetation clearance.
  - If impacts cannot be avoided, to minimise impacts through appropriate consideration and expert input to project design or management.
  - Identify appropriate mitigation options. Only after avoidance and minimisation actions are thoroughly investigated should mitigation be considered.

3.0 Permit Requirement

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Buildings and Works

A permit is not required:

- To construct a building or carry out works outside the Tree Protection Zone of a native tree. The Tree Protection Zone is defined as the area with a radius from the centre of the trunk equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk except where:
  - The measured radius is less than 2 metres in which case the radius must be 2 metres; or
  - The measured radius is greater than 15 metres, in which case the radius must be 15 metres.

For the purposes of calculating the Tree Protection Zone, the diameter of the trunk is measured at 1.4 metres above the point where it meets natural ground level.

- To construct a building or carry out works more than 5 metres from native vegetation other than trees.
- To construct buildings or works by or on behalf of Parks Victoria as a public land manager.
- To construct buildings or works associated with an extractive industry that has a current Work Authority.
- To construct an extension to an existing dwelling that is less than 50 percent of the floor area of the existing dwelling.

To construct an outbuilding ancillary to a dwelling and the gross floor area of all outbuildings on the land does not exceed 100 square metres.

Native Vegetation

A permit is not required to remove, destroy, prune or lop vegetation where:

- The vegetation is not native.
- The pruning or lopping of limbs is less than one-third (1/3rd) of the crown of the tree.
- The vegetation is an environmental weed specified in Table 2 to this schedule.
- The removal, destruction or lopping is within land zoned Special Use Zone-Extractive Industry and is in accordance with the provisions of a Work Authority issued under the Extractive Industries Development Act 1995.
- Undertaken by or on behalf of Parks Victoria as a public land manager.

Note: *Pruning of a tree is defined as removing branches (or occasionally roots) from a tree or plant using approved practices, to achieve a specified objective such as for regeneration or ornamental shaping.*

Lopping is defined as the practice of cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes.

4.0 Application Requirements

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Buildings and Works

An application to construct a building or construct or carry out works must be accompanied by the following information as appropriate:

- An arboricultural report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist assessing any native tree with a Tree Protection Zone within the works footprint.
- A site plan (drawn to scale) including but not limited to:
  - The location of buildings or works including but not limited to driveways, batters, trenches and underground services and effluent disposal systems.
  - Dimensions of any existing building envelope.
  - The location, type and extent of native vegetation on site.
  - Accurate and detailed existing and proposed site levels.
  - Cross sections to illustrate the extent of cut and fill.
  - Details of retaining walls including height, materials and if required, drainage.
  - Demonstration that adverse environmental impacts will be avoided, or where they cannot be avoided, minimised, so that the ecological integrity of the area is conserved and protected. This includes avoiding or minimising the likely impact of any proposed subdivision and possible future development of the lots, including but not limited to:
  - Earthworks.
  - Changes to the hydrology and drainage pattern.
- Measures to be undertaken to minimise environmental impacts during the construction period, including soil conservation, waterway and native vegetation protection measures.

Vegetation Removal

An application to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation must be accompanied by the following information as appropriate:

- An arborist's report for any native trees to be removed including assessment of the presence of hollows.
- A flora and fauna assessment that includes as a minimum:
  - Inventory of flora and fauna species present on the site.
  - Mapping of native vegetation present on site.
  - A habitat hectare assessment of native vegetation quality.
  - A habitat assessment for threatened fauna.
  - An assessment of the ecological values present on site and the likely impact of the proposed development on those values with particular attention given to the impact of the proposed development on flora and fauna species and communities listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and Victorian Flora & Fauna Guarantee Act 1988, Advisory Lists of rare or threatened plants and fauna in Victoria, and local and regional significant flora and fauna.

- An assessment of the contribution the proposed vegetation removal would have on cumulative losses and / or strategic directions for biodiversity protection within Frankston City Council.
- Whether offsets can be provided on-site.
- Demonstration of the application of the avoidance hierarchy (avoid, minimise, mitigate principles) in relation to native vegetation on site.

Subdivision

An application to subdivide land must be accompanied by the following information as appropriate:

- A site analysis, documenting the site in terms of land form, vegetation coverage and the relationship with surrounding land, and a written statement explaining how the proposal responds to the site analysis.
- A site plan (drawn to scale) including but not limited to:
  - Contours of the land.
  - Dimensioned building envelope with setbacks to all boundaries.
  - Dimensioned effluent envelope, as appropriate, with setbacks to all boundaries.
  - The setbacks of existing buildings to all boundaries.
  - The location, extent, and type of vegetation on the subject land.
  - The location, gradient and camber of any existing or proposed vehicle accessways and any associated earthworks.
  - The location of any existing or proposed easements.
  - The location, depth and width of proposed underground services and trenches.
- Demonstration that adverse environmental impacts will be avoided, or where they cannot be avoided, minimised, so that the ecological integrity of the area is conserved and protected. This includes avoiding or minimising the likely impact of the proposed subdivision and possible future development of the lots, including impacts resulting from:
  - Removal of native vegetation.
  - Earthworks.
  - Changes to the hydrology and drainage pattern.
  - Measures to be undertaken to minimise environmental impacts during the construction period, including soil conservation and vegetation protection measures, as appropriate.

5.0 Decision guidelines

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Before deciding an application to construct a building, construct or carry out works, remove destroy or lop any native vegetation, or subdivide land the responsible authority must consider:

- Demonstration of the avoidance hierarchy.
- The impact of the proposal on native vegetation and fauna habitat on site and the immediate locality.
- The impact of the proposal on bio links across the landscape.

- The potential to redesign subdivisions, vary lot sizes and alter building and effluent envelopes to ensure better protection of native vegetation.
- The results of any arborist report, flora and fauna survey and assessment of the biological values of the land and consideration of whether the survey and assessment has been adequately completed under appropriate seasonal conditions.
- Replacement planting to address the loss of native vegetation having regard to the conservation significance of the vegetation, including local and regionally significant vegetation.
- Whether offsets can be provided on-site.
- Whether the removal of native vegetation including for defendable space has been avoided or minimised having regard to the bushfire risk and other available siting options.
- The need to prepare an integrated land management plan that addresses the protection and enhancement of native vegetation and waterways, soil erosion and stabilisation of soil, pest plant and animal control, hydrological changes and revegetation of degraded areas with indigenous plant species.
- The guidelines and principles of AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

Table 1: Vegetation Communities and Quality for Vegetation Remnants

Site no.	Significance	CC	CBW	GW	HTH	HW	RGGW	SCPS	SF	SGW	SSHW	SW	SWPS	WCS
1	High Regional	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	2
2	State	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1-2	*	*	*
3	High Regional	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4	High Local	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
5	Regional	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2-3	*	*
6	High Local	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7	Regional	*	*	*	*	2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*
8	Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*	*	*
9	High Local	*	4	3-4	*	2-4	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*
10	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*
11	Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
12	High Local	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	3-4	*
13	Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*
14	Regional	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*
15	Regional	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	2-4	3-4	*	*	*	*
16	Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*
17	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*
18	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	High Local	*	*	4	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	High Local	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*
21	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*
22	Local	*	*	4-5	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Site no.	Significance	CC	CBW	GW	HTH	HW	RGGW	SCPS	SF	SGW	SSHW	SW	SWPS	WC
23	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	Regional	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
26	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
27	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	3-4	*	3-4	*	3
28	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	
29	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
30	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31	High Local	*	*	4	*	4	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*
32	State	*	*	2-4	2-3	2-4	*	2-4	*	*	2-3	2-4	3-4	*
33	Local	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	Not Used	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
35	Not Used	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	Regional	*	4	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*
37	Regional	3-4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
38	High Local	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*
39	Local	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*
40	Local	4-5	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
41	Regional	3-4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
42	Regional	*	4	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*
43	Regional	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-5
44	High Local	*	*	*	*	3	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45	Regional	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*
46	Local	*	*	*	2-4	2-5	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*
47	Regional	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
48	Local	*	*	*	2-4	3-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
49	High Local	*	*	*	2-4	3-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
50	Not Used	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
51	Local	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
52	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
53	Local	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
54	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
54	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
55	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
56	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
57	High Local	*	*	4	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
58	Regional	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	2-3	*	*	*	*	*	2-3
59	High Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	

Site no.	Significance	CC	CBW	GW	HTH	HW	RGGW	SCPS	SF	SGW	SSHW	SW	SWPS	WC
60	State	*	*	*	1-3	2-4	*	2-4	*	2-4	*	2-4	2-4	2-4
61	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*
62	State	*	*	*	2-4	2-4	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*
63	Regional	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*
64	Regional	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
65	Regional	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*
66	Regional	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*
67	High Local	*	*	*	3-4	3-4	*	3	*	*	*	*	3	*
68	High Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	4	*	*	3	*
69	High Local	*	*	*	*	1	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*
70	High Regional	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	4	*	*	4	*
71	High Local	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*
72	Regional	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
73	High Local	*	*	*	2-3	2-3	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	3-4	*
74	Regional	*	*	*	2-3	2-3	*	*	*	3-4	*	4	3-4	*
75	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	4	*	3-4	3	*
76	Regional	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	4	*	4	3-4	*
77	High Regional	*	*	*	*	1-3	*	2-4	*	2-4	*	*	2-4	*
78	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
79	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
80	High Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*
81	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
82	Regional	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	2-3	*	*
83	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4		3-4	*	*
84	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1-3	*	*
85	Regional	*	*	3-4	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	2-3	*	*
86	Regional	*	*	3-4	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
87	Regional	*	*	3-5	*	3-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
88	High Local	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	4	3	*	*	*	*	*
89	High Local	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	*
90	High Local	*	*	4-5	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
91	Regional	*	*	*	*	2-4	*	3-4	*	*	*	3-4	*	*
92	Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
93	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
94	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
95	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*
96	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*
97	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*

Site no.	Significance	CC	CBW	GW	HTH	HW	RGGW	SCPS	SF	SGW	SSHW	SW	SWPS	WC
98	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*
99	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*
100	Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*
101	Regional	*	*	*	*	1-3	*	*	*	*	*	1-3	*	*
102	Regional	*	*	*	2-3	2-4	*	2-3	*	*	*	2-4	*	*
103	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-5	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*
104	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	2-3	*	2-3	*	3	3-4	*
105	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*
106	High Local	*	*	*	*	2-5	*	*	*	*	*	3-5	*	*
107	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*
108	Regional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*
109	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	3-4	*	*
110	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	4	*	4	4	*
111	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
112	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	4	*	*	*	*
113	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*
114	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4-5	*	*	4-5	*
115	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-5	*	*	4-5	*	*
116	High Local	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*
117	High Local	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*
118	High Regional	*	*	*	2	2-4	*	*	*	2-4	*	2-3	3-4	*
119	Local	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
120	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	4	*	*
121	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*
122	Local	3-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
123	Regional	*	*	2-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
124	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-5
125	High Local	*	*	3-5	*	3-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
126	Regional	*	*	*	*	1-3	*	*	*	2-4	*	*	3	*
127	High Local	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-4	*	*	*	*	*
128	High Local	*	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
129	Local	4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
130	Regional	*	*	2-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Vegetation Communities

CC	Coastal Complex
CBW	Coast Banksia Woodland
GW	Grassy Woodland Complex

HTH	Heath Tea-tree Heath
HW	Heath Woodland Complex
RGGW	River Red Gum Grassy Woodland
ScPS	Scented Paperbark Scrub
SF	Sclerophyll Forest
SGW	Swamp Gum Woodland
SSHW	Scrub Sheoke Heath
SW	Sclerophyll Woodland
SwPS	Swamp Paperbark Scrub
WC	Wetland Complex

Vegetation Quality Ratings

- Vegetation structurally and floristically intact or almost so; weed invasions minimal or weeds absent; disturbance minimal or absent.
- Vegetation structurally and floristically substantially intact; low levels of weed invasion; low levels of disturbance.
- Vegetation partially intact structurally and/or floristically; moderate levels of weed invasion: woody vegetation intact and herbaceous vegetation greater than 50% cover; moderate levels of disturbance.
- Vegetation comprised of less than 50% cover of indigenous species and/or with much reduced species richness; in the case of woody vegetation the upper strata may provide moderate to high cover but field layer substantially exotic or only scattered over storey remnants but moderately dense understorey and/or field layer; high levels of disturbance.
- Vegetation grossly modified with scattered to rare dominants of upper strata only persisting; very high cover of weeds; current or former levels of disturbance high or very high.

MAP 1 TO SCHEDULE 1 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Table 2 Major Environmental Weed Species

Note: Generally, woody species (trees and shrubs) have been included on this list along with the most serious herbaceous species.

	Species	Common name
	Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle
	Acacia elata	Cedar Wattle
	Acacia floribunda	White Sallow Wattle

	Species	Common name
	Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia	Sallow Wattle
+	*Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae*	Coastal Wattle
	Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis	Agapanthus
	Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper
	Asparagus scandens	Asparagus fern
C	*Calycotoma spinosa*	Spiny Broom
	Buddleia dysophyllus	Buddleia
C	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera*	Boneseed
C	*Cirsium vulgare*	Spear Thistle
	Coprosma repens	Mirror-bush
	Coprosma robusta	Large Coprosma
	Cortaderia jubata/selloana	Pampas Grass
	Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster
C	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
	Crocosmia x crocosmiflora	Montbretia
	Cytisus palmensis	Tree Lucerne
C	*Cytisus scoparius*	English Broom
	Delairea odorata	Cape Ivy
	Dipogon lignosus	Dolichos Pea
C	*Echium plantagineum*	Paterson's Curse
	Erica baccans	Berry-flower Heath
	Erica lusitanica	Spanish Heath
C	*Foeniculum vulgare*	Fennel
	Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia	Desert Ash
C	*Genista linifolia*	Flax-leaf Broom
C	*Genista monspessulana*	Montpellier Broom
	Genista (garden hybrid)	Garden Broom
	Gladiolus tristis	Evening-flower Gladiolus
	Gladiolus undulatus	Wild Gladiolus
	Hakea salicifolia	Willow-leaf Hakea
	Hakea suaveolens	Sweet Hakea
	Hedera helix	Ivy
	Ipomoea indica	Morning-glory
+	*Leptospermum laevigatum*	Coast Tea-tree
	Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye Daisy
	Ligustrum lucidum	Large-leaf Privet
	Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
C	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African Box-thorn
	Malus domestica	Domestic Apple

	Species	Common name
P	*Marrubium vulgare*	Horehound
	Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey-myrtle
	Myrsiphyllum scandens	Asparagus
	Olea europaea ssp. Africana	African Olive
	Paraserianthes lophantha subsp. lophantha	Cape Wattle
	Phytolacca octandra	Ink Weed
	Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine
	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine
	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum
	Polygala myrtifolia	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort
	Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum
	Pyracantha angustifolia	Narrow-leaf Firethorn
	Pyracantha crenulata	Firethorn
	Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn
C	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Sweet Briar
C	*Rubus fruticosus*	Blackberry
	Rumex sagitatus	Climbing Dock
	Salix spp.	Willows
	Senecio angulatus	Climbing Groundsel
C	*Senecio jacobaea*	Ragwort
	Solanum mauritianum	Nightshade
	Sollya heterophylla	Bluebell Creeper
	Tradescantia fluminensis	Wandering Tradescantia
C	*Ulex europaeus*	Gorse
	Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle
	Watsonia meriana cv. 'Bulbillifera'	Bulbil Watsonia
	Zantedeschia aethiopica	White Arum Lily

\+ Ecologically 'out-of-balance' indigenous species which are natural members of Coastal Complex, but which are weedy outside the coastal context.

C Denotes regionally controlled weeds under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

P Denotes regionally prohibited weeds under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.