



Mackay Coasts and Communities

Seaforth

Beach Plan

2010



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1. Beach unit description

The Seaforth beach unit covers approximately eight kilometres of coastline from Victor Creek to Seaforth Creek (Figure 1). Seaforth beach is a five kilometre long sandy beach which curves from Seaforth Creek in the south, to Finlayson Point in the north. This is a wide, low gradient beach backed by low sandy foredune ridges, and with extensive tidal sand flats in the south (Short, 2000). Finlayson Point forms the northern boundary of Seaforth beach and is 1.5 kilometre, low, rocky, north-east facing headland. Two approximately 300 metre long sandy beaches are located on the point where there are breaks in the mangrove-fringed, or rocky shoreline. At low tide, sand and rock flats connect the mainland with Redcliffe Island (National Park) to the north (not pictured).

The Seaforth beach unit has extensive Freehold residential areas along the length of Seaforth beach (Figures 2, 3). Reserve and Esplanade tenures line the foreshore as Open Space, with Finlayson Point tenured as Reserve and under the management of Mackay Regional Council. State Land extends in behind the residential community, bordering Seaforth Creek.

Figure 1: Extent of Seaforth beach unit



Figure 2: Land tenure Seaforth

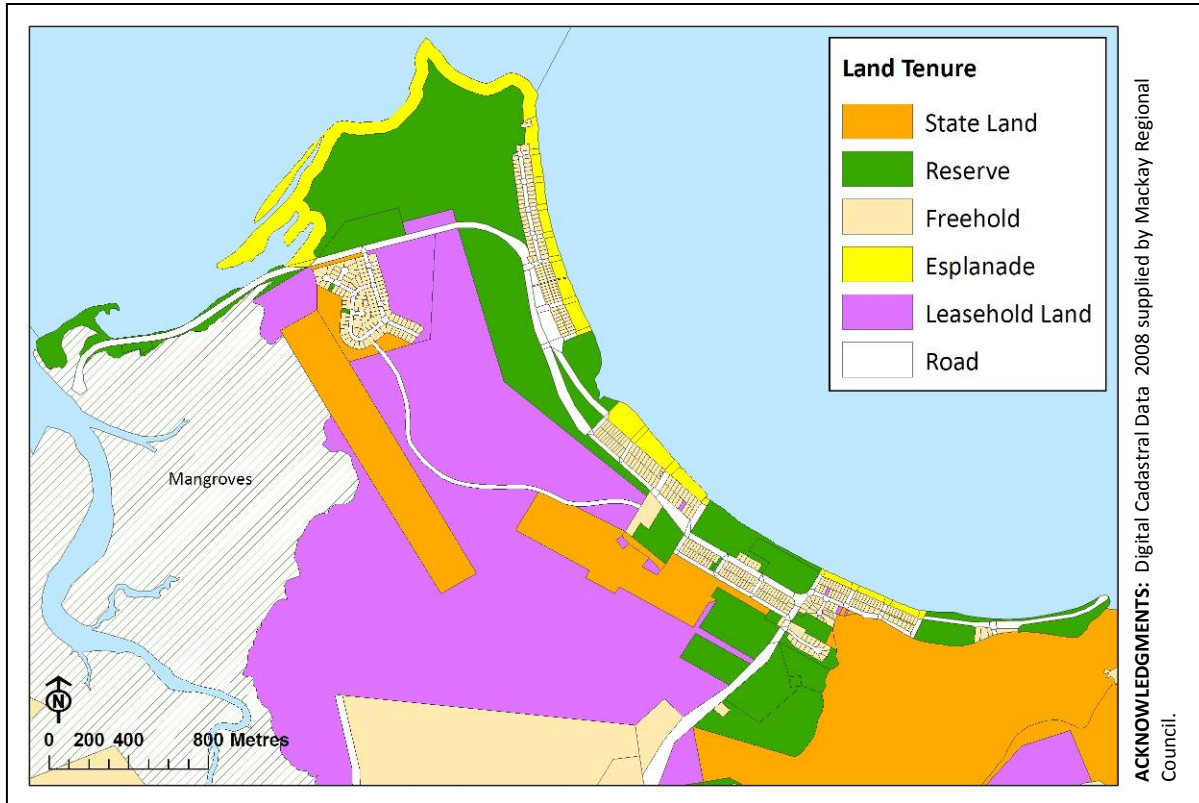


Figure 3: Planning scheme zonation Seaforth



2. Conservation and Management Issues

2.1 Native vegetation

2.1.1 Remnant vegetation

Approximately 100 ha of remnant vegetation remains on coastal Reserve and Esplanade tenured land in the Seaforth beach unit (Table 1, Figure 6).

The largest portion of this is located on Finlayson Point and is a combination of eucalypt woodland (RE 8.12.20a, Figure 4) and eucalypt and acacia open forest with beach scrub understorey (RE 8.2.6a), both of which are listed as 'of concern' biodiversity conservation status (*Vegetation Management Act, 2005*). The condition of remnant vegetation on Finlayson Point is threatened by weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, waste dumping, and unrestricted vehicle access.

Much of the remnant vegetation has been removed from the dunes along Seaforth beach, with the exception of small pockets of eucalypt and acacia open forest with beach scrub understorey (RE 8.2.6a) in the centre and at the southern end of the beach (Figure 5). These remnants are similarly being impacted by weed invasion, waste dumping, and unrestricted vehicle access. Pre-clearing mapping shows that this vegetation previously extended along the length of the beach and some 600 metres inland (Environmental Protection Agency, 2003). A buffer zoned as Open Space is present along the Seaforth beach, and opportunities exist to expand and protect vegetation communities present through weed management, and rehabilitation of disturbed dune vegetation.

Mangrove and salt flat communities line much of the Finlayson Point coastline, Victor Creek, Seaforth Creek, and Sandfly Creek (Figure 6).

A bushfire is an uncontrolled fire burning in forest, scrub or grassland vegetation and may occur in most vegetation types in Queensland where there is a fuel path of sufficient dryness to be flammable (Queensland Government, 2003). State Planning Policy 1/03 under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* deals with the mitigation of adverse impacts of bushfire, and includes a natural hazard assessment for bushfires and the subsequent provision of safety buffers. According to this policy, a low hazard score and no prescribed safety buffer width is allocated to "narrow strips of coastal vegetation with a linear shape, less than 50 hectares in area and more than one kilometre from the nearest extensive vegetation, on 0-5% slope, with an eastern aspect" (Queensland Government, 2003). All rehabilitation activities undertaken as part of this plan will be done so with consideration of this State Planning Policy.



Figure 4: Remnant eucalypt communities (RE 8.12.20a) remain over much of Finlayson Point.



Figure 5: Remnant vegetation at the southern end of the Seaforth beach unit (RE 8.2.6a) is being impacted by inappropriate fire regimes, vehicle access and weed invasion.

Figure 6: Remnant vegetation Seaforth



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Orthophotos from digital aerial photography 0.6m pixel 2004 , and Digital Cadastral Data 2008 supplied by Mackay Regional Council. 2008 2003 Remnant Vegetation Communities and Regional Ecosystems of Queensland version 5, 2005, supplied by Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 1: Remnant vegetation (Regional Ecosystem) communities at Seaforth

| RE (Regional Ecosystem) | Short description (Environmental Protection Agency, 2005) | Approximate area (ha) on coastal Reserve and Esplanade | Veg Mgt Act status 2005 | Biodiversity status | EPBC Status |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 8.1.1 | Mangrove vegetation of marine clay plains and estuaries. Estuarine wetland. | 3 ha | Not of concern | No concern at present | n/a |
| 8.1.2 | Samphire open forbland to isolated clumps of forbs on salt pans and plains adjacent to mangroves. | 2 ha | Not of concern | Of concern | n/a |
| 8.1.3 | <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland on marine sediments. | 0.5 ha | Of concern | Of concern | n/a |
| 8.2.1 | <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> open-forest to woodland with <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> and <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> dominated ground layer, on foredunes. | 3 ha | Of concern | Of concern | n/a |
| 8.2.6a | <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Acacia leptocarpa</i> ± <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> ± <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ± beach scrub species open forest on coastal parallel dunes. | 36 ha (does not include State Land tenure) | Of concern | Of concern | n/a |
| 8.2.11 | <i>Melaleuca spp.</i> Closed-forest to woodland in parallel dune swales. | 0.5 ha | Of concern | Of concern | n/a |
| 8.12.20a | <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on low gently undulating landscapes on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. | 58 ha | Not of concern | Of concern | n/a |
| 8.3.2 | <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland often with emergent eucalypts and grassy/herbaceous ground layer, on seasonally inundated alluvial plains with impeded drainage. | State Land tenure. Not included in beach unit works. | Endangered | Endangered | n/a |
| 8.12.3a | Notophyll rainforest/microphyll rainforest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> . Occurs on coastal hills ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Contains minor areas of Tertiary acid volcanic. Lower altitudes and drier or more exposed situations than RE 8.12.2. | Leasehold Land tenure. Not included in beach unit works. | Not of concern | No concern at present | n/a |
| 8.12.6a | <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland to open-forest. Occurs on low hills and foothills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. | Leasehold Land tenure. Not included in beach unit works. | Not of concern | No concern at present | n/a |
| 8.12.22 | <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. Exserta</i> ± <i>C. trachyphloia</i> woodland to open-forest including small areas of <i>E. Portuensis</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> , and stands of <i>E. Melanophloia</i> . Hills and ranges at low to moderate altitudes, in drier areas. | Leasehold Land tenure. Not included in beach unit works. | Not of concern | No concern at present | n/a |

2.1.2 Vegetation zonation

Dune vegetation zonation along the length of Seaforth Beach is highly variable, and there are localised areas which retain natural dune zonation including colonising spinifex and casuarina woodland on foredunes, and open forest communities beyond the frontal dune (Figure 7).

Where residential areas are directly adjacent to Council-tenured land at the northern end of the beach, there are large areas where native vegetation has been removed and dunal areas have become an extension of adjacent lawns and gardens, preventing natural dune vegetation zonation (Figure 8). Similarly in the central section of Seaforth Beach, large expanses of the dunes are being maintained as mown lawns, even to the east of foredune fencing (Figure 9), preventing the re-establishment of the full complex of native vegetative. Natural vegetation zonation has also been removed along the southern end of Seaforth Beach (Figure 10).

The buffer zone of Open Space along the length of Seaforth Beach provides opportunities to reinstate dune vegetation zonation, outside of the recreational park and camp ground. Fencing off a suitable foredune buffer zone in the northern section of Seaforth Beach, such as has been installed in the central section of the beach, and ensuring appropriate management to encourage the rehabilitation of natural vegetation within this buffer zone, is recommended.

Finlayson Point to Victor Creek is fronted by mangrove communities and/ or low rocky headlands, and as such natural vegetation zonation is largely intact in this area.



Figure 7: Localised patches of natural dune vegetation zonation remain along Seaforth Beach.



Figure 8: Where residential areas are directly adjacent to Council-tenured land at the northern end of the beach, there are large areas being maintained as an extension of adjacent lawns.



Figure 9: Dunes in the central section of Seaforth Beach are being mown to the east of the dune boundary fence, preventing natural regeneration.



Figure 10: Natural dune zonation has been removed at the southern end of Seaforth Beach.

2.1.3 Non-native vegetation

Many non-native species are present along Seaforth beach, reflecting the high levels of past disturbance and proximity to urban residence. Included in these are a variety of both garden escapees and environmental weeds such as Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus*) and lantana (*Lantana camara*) which increase fuel loads and threaten to outcompete native vegetation. Stands of sable palms (*Sabal palmetto*) and agave (*Agave sp.*) were recorded in large numbers along Seaforth Beach (Figures 11, 12).

Finlayson Point and the Seaforth Creek Reserves also contain a range of non-native vegetation including Guinea grass and lantana, and various herbaceous weeds, predominantly in disturbed areas and along the margins of vehicle access tracks. Management of non-native species in these Reserves is particularly important to improve the condition of these tracts of significant remnant vegetation.



Figure 11: Dense stands of sable palms (*Sabal palmetto*) threaten to out-compete native vegetation along Seaforth Beach.



Figure 12: Agave (*Agave sp.*) is present along Seaforth Beach and Finlayson Point.

2.1.4 Waste dumping

Vegetative and other waste dumping is present in the Seaforth beach unit, particularly on Finlayson Point, the Reserve adjacent to Seaforth Creek in the south, and areas along the Seaforth Beach adjacent to residential areas (Figures 13, 14).



Figure 13 and 14: Dumping of vegetative and other waste on Esplanade and Reserve tenures in the Seaforth beach unit, creating a public nuisance, introducing weed species, increasing fire risk, and reducing the vegetation condition.

2.2 Public access and facilities

There are seven designated beach access paths provided with fencing and associated infrastructure along the Seaforth Esplanade Reserve (Figures 15, 22). All of these are located in the central section of Seaforth Beach, where associated fencing has been installed to protect foredune vegetation. Open access to the beach is available south of the Seaforth Camping Reserve (Figure 10), and many unofficial access tracks have been created at the northern end of the beach causing disturbance to dune vegetation and localised erosion (Figure 16). The formalisation and fencing of access points in both the northern and southern sections of the beach is recommended to direct access and protect native vegetation on dune systems.

Recreational facilities and a camping reserve are provided in the central section of Seaforth Beach, with barbeque, shelters, playground, parking, and a swimming enclosure net provided (Figure 17). Two additional playground facilities are located to the north, on Acacia and Frangipani Avenues. There are two boat ramps in the beach unit; on Victor Creek in the west (Figures 18, 21), and on Seaforth Creek in the east (Figure 22).

Unregulated vehicle access is currently occurring off Finlayson Point Road, and through the southern Reserves adjacent to Seaforth Creek. Vehicle access via these paths is being used for waste dumping, and further reduces the condition of remnant vegetation communities through increased disturbance and the introduction of weed species. Vehicle access to the beach and salt flats disturbs coastal vegetation and creates localised erosion (Figures 19, 20, 27). It is recommended that vehicle access be restricted from the unofficial access tracks in the Seaforth Creek Reserves and the Finlayson Point Reserve (Figures 21, 22).



Figure 15: Example of official beach access on Seaforth beach.



Figure 16: No official beach access paths are present at the northern end of Seaforth beach, opening up multiple access tracks through foreshore vegetation.



Figure 17: Seaforth Esplanade Reserve recreational area.



Figure 18: Victor Creek boat ramp in the Seaforth beach unit.



Figure 19: Vehicle access to the beach front at Finlayson Point.



Figure 20: Multiple vehicle access tracks are present through the Reserve adjacent to Seaforth Creek.

Figure 21: Seaforth access points and recreational areas (North)

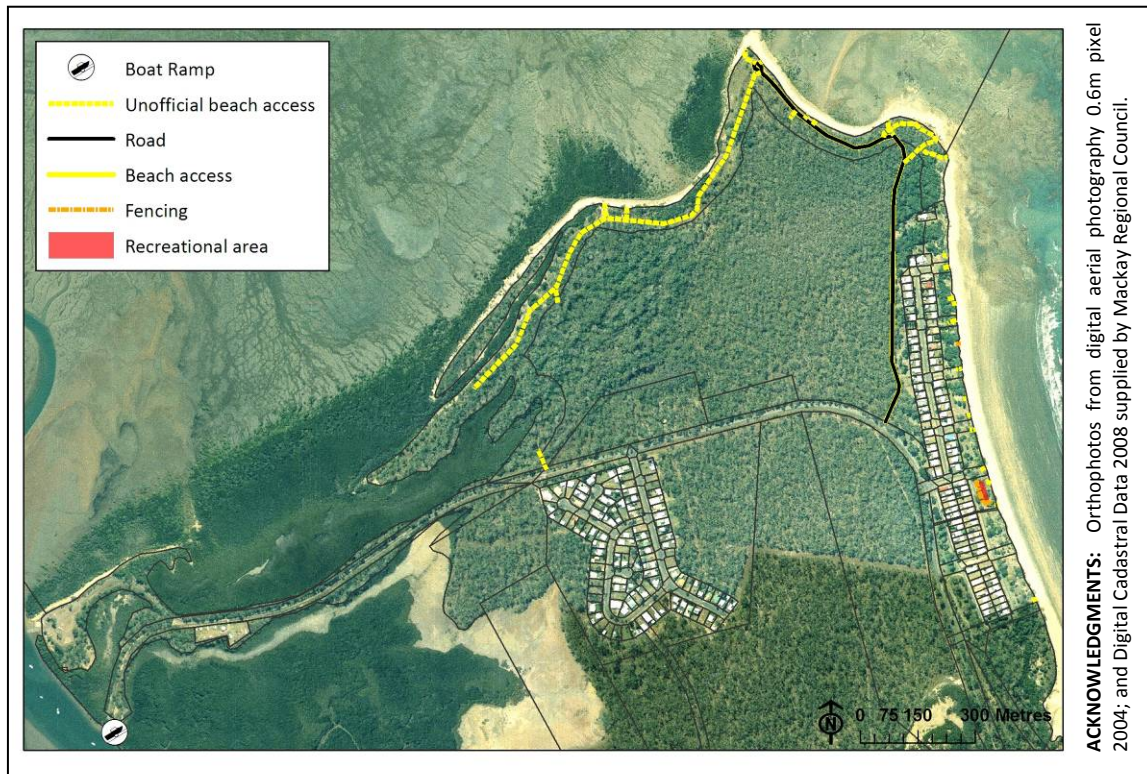
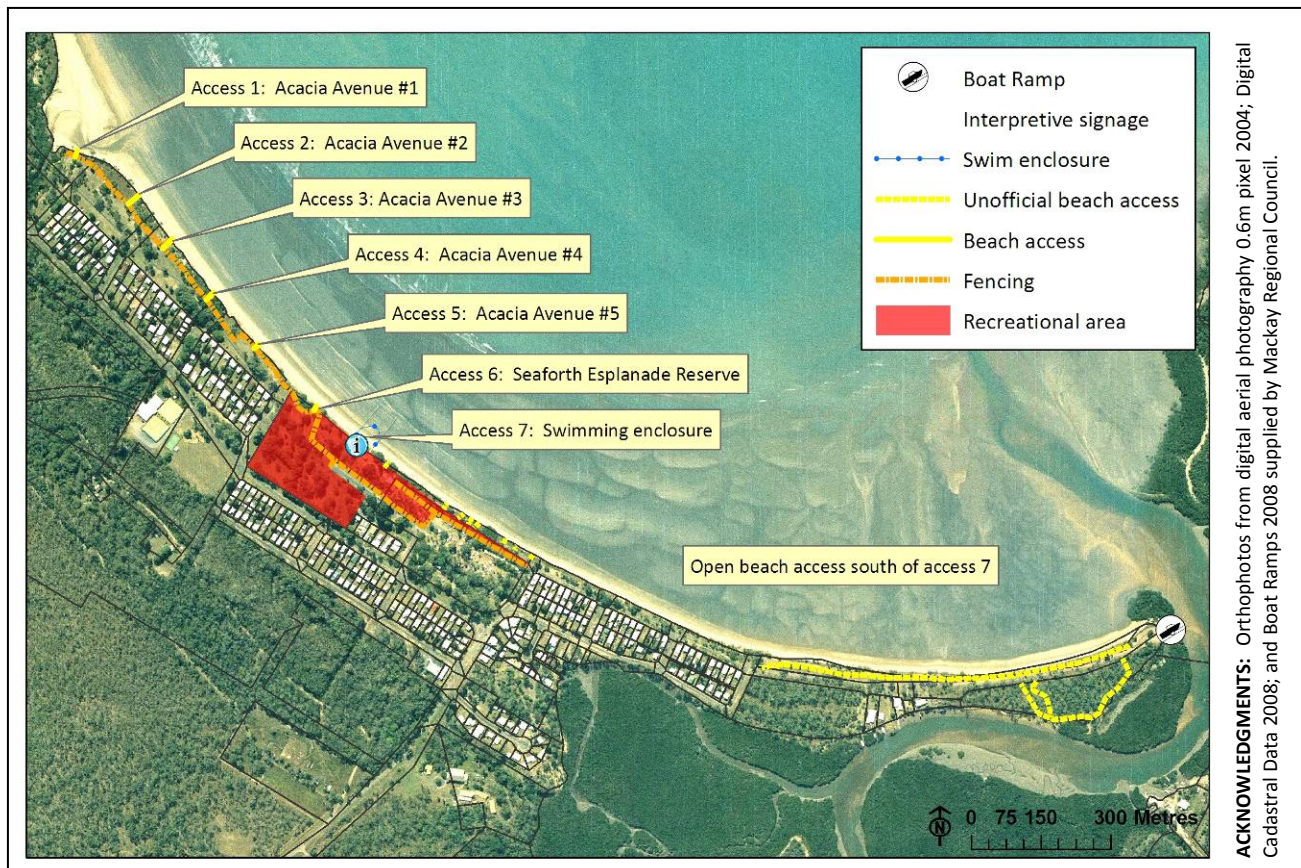


Figure 22: Seaforth access points and recreational areas (South)



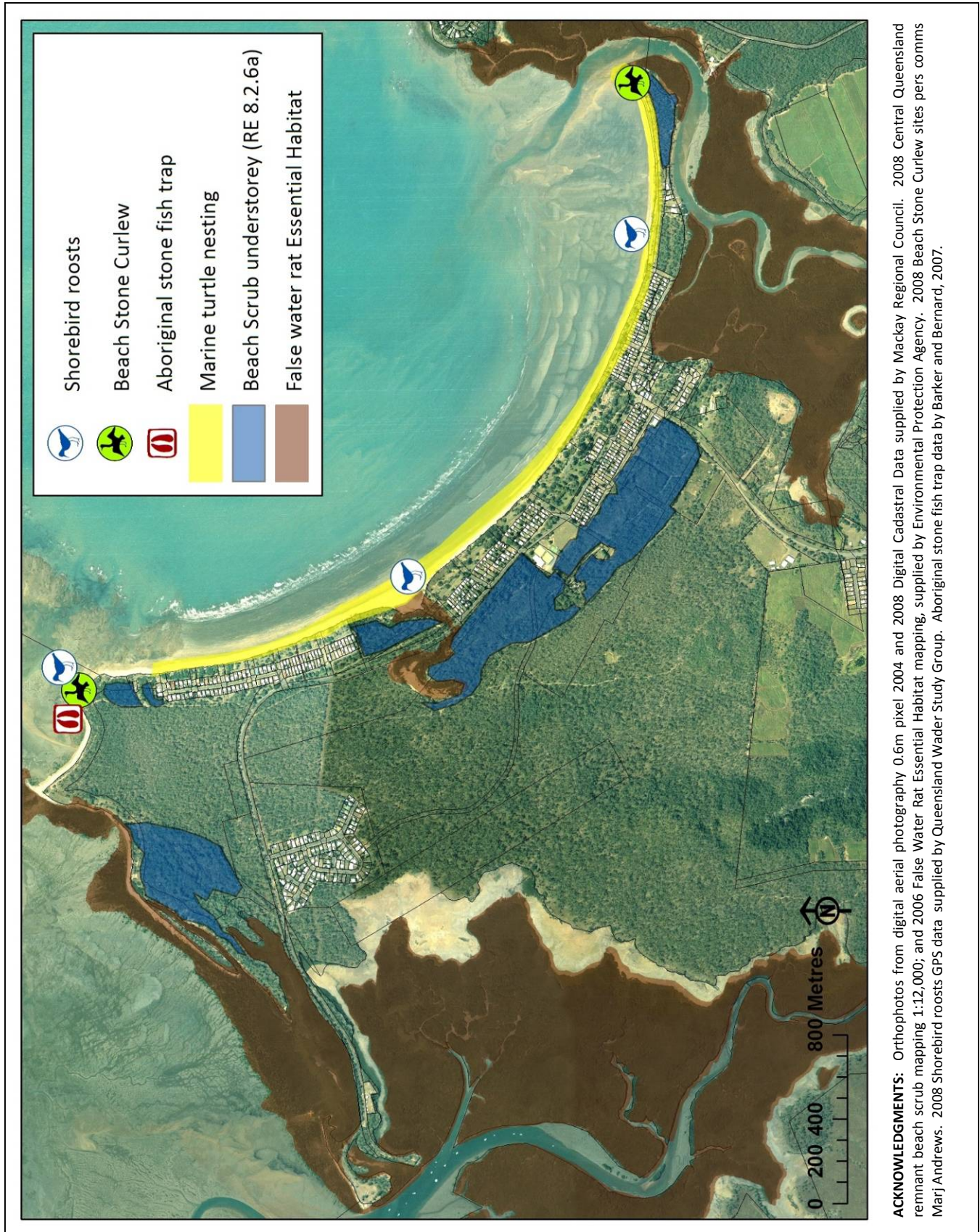
2.3 Wildlife

The five kilometre long Seaforth Beach provides important habitat for nesting marine turtles (Figure 23). An average of 8.6 flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*) nests per year were recorded on Seaforth Beach between 1993 and 2003 with a maximum of 17 occurring in one year (Mackay District Turtle Watch Association, 2003). An interpretive sign highlighting the value of Seaforth Beach as turtle nesting habitat is installed at the swimming enclosure access (Figure 22). There are opportunities along the length of the beach to thicken dune vegetation to reduce the chances of light pollution, and promote the success of marine turtle nesting.

Three shorebird roost sites are identified in the Seaforth beach unit; Finlayson Point, Seaforth Beach creek mouth, and Seaforth Beach at the end of Poiniana Drive (Figure 23). All three roosts are considered significant for the region (300 to 1000 birds recorded), and suffer regular disturbance by pedestrians and domestic animals (Harding and Milton, 2003; Milton, 2009). Sightings of the vulnerable beach stone curlew (*Esacus magnirostris*) have been recorded at both Finlayson Point and at the southern end of Seaforth Beach (Andrews, M. 2009, pers. comm., 2 July).

The vulnerable False water rat (*Xeromys myoides*) Essential Habitat covers the mangrove communities lining Seaforth and Victor Creek and extending up to Finlayson Point (listed 'Vulnerable' by *Queensland Nature Conservation Act, 1992*). Although no other Essential Habitat mapping is currently available, beach scrub ecosystems are considered to provide habitat for the listed northern quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*), rusty monitor (*Varanus semiremex*), and coastal sheathail bat (*Taphozous australis*). The Seaforth beach unit contains localised pockets of eucalypt and acacia open forest with beach scrub understory (RE 8.2.6a) in the centre and at the southern end of the beach (Figure 23). The condition of these communities is threatened by inappropriate fire regimes, weed invasion, inappropriate access and disturbance.

Figure 23: Wildlife and cultural heritage values Seaforth beach unit



2.4 Cultural heritage

The Seaforth area was previously inhabited by Traditional Owners and the retention and rehabilitation of natural areas remains of significance to the Yuibera people (Mooney, G. 2009, pers. comm., 9 March). An Aboriginal stone fish trap is located at Finlaysons Point (Figures 23, 24), and is under protection by the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2002* (Barker and Bernard, 2007). Other items or sites of cultural significance, such as shell middens and artefacts are also likely to be present in the area.

Current threats to the fish trap include damage by vehicles access the foreshore (Figure 25), and the natural processes of tides and storms leading to sedimentation. Restricting vehicle access to the foreshore, and installation of interpretive signage to increase the broad awareness of its cultural importance, are recommended (Ball and Bernard, 2007).



Figure 24: Fish trap at Finlayson Point 2007 (Photo by Matt Bloor).



Figure 25: Vehicle access to the foreshore is occurring directly at the fish trap site.

2.5 Erosion

Development has occurred within the erosion prone area along the residential frontage of Seaforth Beach (Figure 28). The retention and maintenance of the Council-tenured buffer zone in this area is important to prevent threats to property boundaries and infrastructure into the future.

Some sections of the frontal dune along Seaforth Beach are lacking native vegetation, leaving them vulnerable to erosion processes (Figure 26). Frontal dunes being maintained as an extension of residential lawns and lacking natural dune vegetation zonation along the length of the beach face a greater risk of erosion into the future (Figure 9).

Unofficial vehicle and pedestrian access points result in the disturbance of coastal vegetation and subsequent localised erosion (Figures 16, 27). Restriction of inappropriate vehicle access to the foreshore and formalisation of official pedestrian beach access tracks in the northern section of Seaforth Beach, are recommended.



Figure 26: Some sections of the frontal dune along Seaforth Beach are lacking native vegetation, leaving them vulnerable to erosion processes.



Figure 27: Inappropriate vehicle access has resulted in localised erosion.

Figure 28: Erosion Prone Area Seaforth beach unit



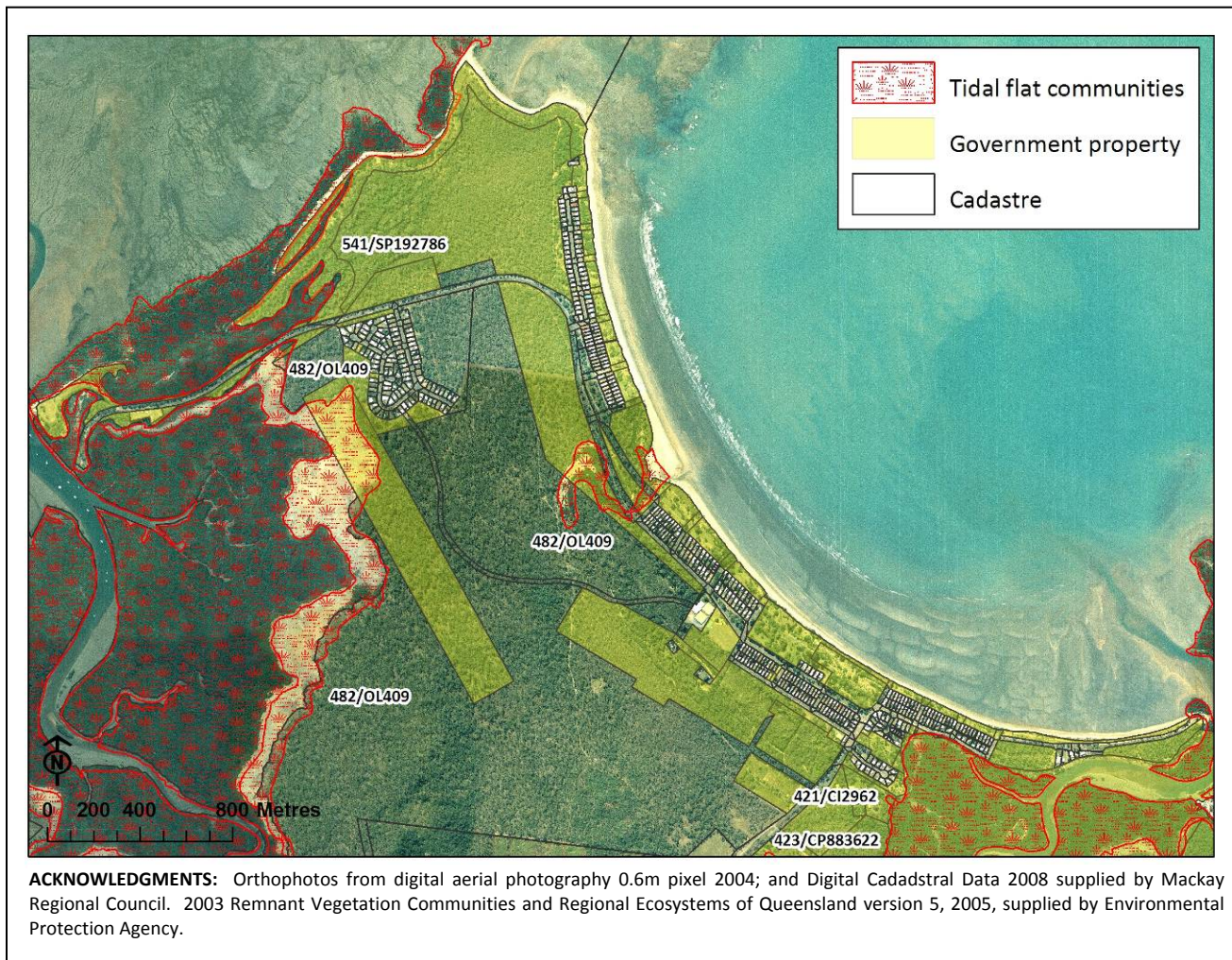
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Orthophotos from digital aerial photography 0.6m pixel 2004; and Digital Cadastral Data 2008 supplied by Mackay Regional Council. Central Queensland erosion prone area mapping supplied by Environmental Protection Agency 2008. Erosion Prone Area is “the width of the coast that is considered to be vulnerable to coastal erosion and tidal inundation over a 50-year planning cycle” (Environmental Protection Agency (2007) *Coastal erosion and assessment of erosion prone area widths*, Information sheet, p5.)

2.6 Climate change

The presence of a buffer zone along much of Seaforth Beach means it has some potential to protect against the predicted effects of climate change. Stabilising the dunes and improving their structure through weed control and rehabilitation activities along the length of the beach is recommended.

Tidal flat communities extend in from Victor Creek, Seaforth Creek, and Sandfly Creek (Figure 29). Adjacent land should remain free of development and infrastructure to allow for migration of these communities as sea level changes occur.

Figure 29: Current extent of tidal flat communities (Landzone 1) Seaforth beach unit

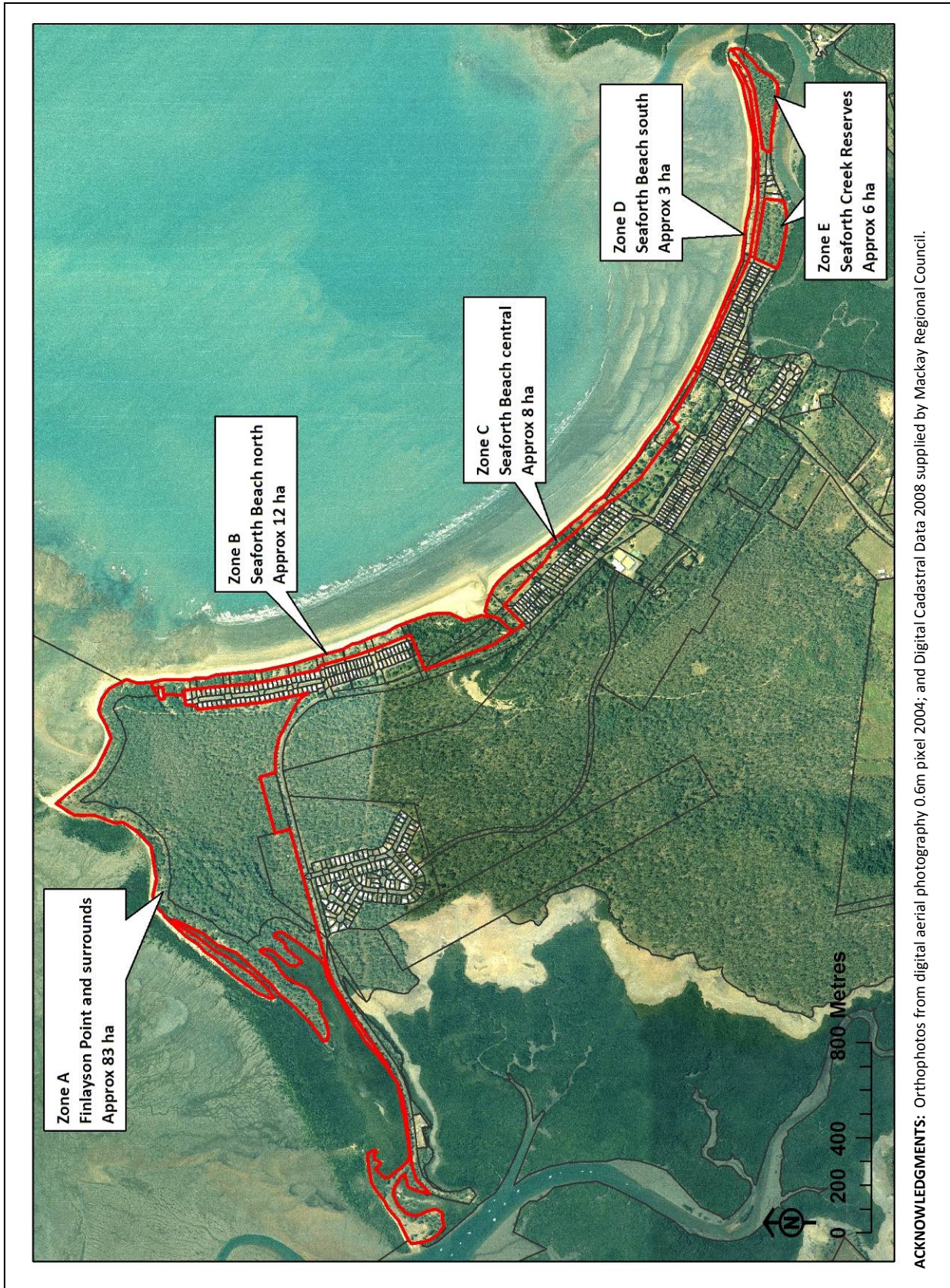


3. Recommended activities

| # | On-ground activity details (Figure 30) |
|---|---|
| Zone A Finlayson Point and surrounds (83 ha) | |
| 1 | Weed control, revegetation, remove waste dumping. Major target weed species include Guinea grass (<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), thatch grass (<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>), leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>), Agave (<i>Agave sp.</i>), and other garden escapees. Key weed infestations include foredune, headland, and road margins. Revegetation to replace removed weed species and support frontal dune. Fire to be excluded from the Finlayson Point foredune vegetation. Removal of vegetative and other waste dumping throughout the Reserve. |
| 2 | Fencing or bollarding. Fencing or bollarding as required to confine vehicle access to Finlayson Point Road, to assist in the protection of the aboriginal stone fish trap and native vegetation communities. Access to the foreshore, headland and unofficial access tracks in the Reserve (Figure 21) to be open for pedestrian access only. |
| Zone B Seaforth Beach north (12 ha) | |
| 3 | Weed control, revegetation, remove waste dumping. Major target weed species include Guinea grass, lantana, prickly pear (<i>Oputnia sp.</i>), sable palms (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>), guajava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), agave, coconut palms (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), and various herbaceous garden escapees. Revegetation using local native species to replace removed weed species and support frontal dune. Remove vegetative and other waste dumping on dunes. Remnant vegetation community on northern bank of Sandfly Creek to be included in weed control and rehabilitation works. |
| 4 | Fencing and formalisation of pedestrian access points. Fencing (Appendix 2) along the length of the Esplanade, incorporating a series of formalised pedestrian access paths to the beach. This will provide a vegetation zone to define the revegetation area, limit mowing to the fenceline, provide a fire break from freehold properties, and define pedestrian access points. |
| Zone C Seaforth Beach central (8 ha) | |
| 5 | Weed control, revegetation, remove waste dumping. Major target weed species include Guinea grass, lantana, prickly pear (<i>Oputnia sp.</i>), sable palms (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>), guajava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), agave, coconut palms (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), and various herbaceous garden escapees. Revegetation using local native species to replace removed weed species and support frontal dune. Remove vegetative waste dumping on dunes. Fire and mowing to be excluded from the dunal vegetation to the east of the current fenceline, to encourage natural regeneration. |
| Zone D Seaforth Beach south (3 ha) | |
| 6 | Weed control, revegetation. Target weed species are Guinea grass and agave. Revegetation to replace removed weed species and support frontal dune structure. Unofficial vehicle access track running parallel to current designated road to be closed and revegetated (Figure 22). Pedestrian access ways to be incorporated into rehabilitation activities. |

| Zone E Seaforth Creek Reserves (6 ha) | |
|--|---|
| 7 | Weed control, revegetation, remove waste dumping. Major target weed species include Guinea grass, lantana, mother of millions (<i>Bryophyllum sp.</i>). Encourage natural regeneration, and use revegetation to replace weed species, and provide a buffer to the remnant vegetation. This landscape is extremely fire sensitive and burning is generally not recommended (Reef Catchments, 2009). |
| 8 | Fencing. Fencing of the Reserve margins as required to restrict vehicle access to prevent ongoing waste dumping, introduction of weed species, increased disturbance to remnant vegetation, and bank erosion. |
| Other activities across multiple zones | |
| 9 | Update and rationalise current regulatory and information signage; dogs on leads, vehicle and pedestrian access points, waste dumping, camping, and fire signage. |
| 10 | Installation of interpretive signage on Finlayson Point to highlight the cultural heritage significance of the area. |
| 11 | Land adjacent to salt marsh communities to remain free of infrastructure to allow migration of these communities as sea level rises. |
| 12 | Educate coastal community on local weed species and promote the use of local native species in residential gardens. |
| 13 | Educate coastal community on requirement to dispose of garden waste and other debris at designated Council refuse sites. Enforce local laws regarding rubbish dumping. |
| 14 | Monitor and use available legislation to protect existing native vegetation on Esplanade and Reserve tenure. |

Figure 30: Zones for recommended activities Seaforth beach unit



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Appendix 1: Recommended species for dune revegetation

This is a generic list of recommended species for dune revegetation on Mackay beaches compiled from *Sarina Shire Beaches Management Guidelines for Coastal Zones*, Regional Ecosystem 8.2.1, 8.2.2, 8.2.6a revegetation recommendations, and field observations.

A distinction is made below between front and hind dune species for revegetation. However, the species selected for revegetation at any particular location will ultimately depend on current and pre-clearing Regional Ecosystem mapping, and site-specific conditions (such as aspect, topography, existing vegetation, soil condition, etc).

| Front Dune (seaward) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Species name | Common name | Habit |
| <i>Canavalia rosea</i> | Beach bean | Groundcover |
| <i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> | Angular pigface | Groundcover |
| <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> | Goats foot convolvulus | Groundcover |
| <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> | Marine couch | Groundcover |
| <i>Vigna marina</i> | Vigna | Groundcover |
| <i>Cyperus pedunculatus</i> | Pineapple sedge | Sedge |
| <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> | Beach spinifex | Grass |
| <i>Thuarea involuta</i> | Birds beak grass | Grass |
| <i>Vitex trifolia</i> | Coastal vitex | Shrub |
| <i>Argusia argentea</i> | Octopus bush | Tree |
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | Coastal she oak | Tree |

| Front Dune (top and landward side) | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| Species name | Common name | Habit |
| <i>Clerodendum inerme</i> | Coastal lollybush | Shrub |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i> | Sticky hop bush | Shrub |
| <i>Sophora tomentosa</i> | Silver bean | Shrub |
| <i>Vitex trifolia</i> | Coastal vitex | Shrub |
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | Coastal she oak | Tree |
| <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> | Cottonwood | Tree |
| <i>Pandanus tectorius</i> | Pandanus | Tree |

| Hind dune and further landward | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|
| Species name | Common name | Habit |
| <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> | Spider lilly | Lilly |
| <i>Eragrostis interrupta</i> | Coastal love grass | Grass |
| <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> | Wombat berry | Climber |
| <i>Stephania japonica</i> | Tape vine | Climber |
| <i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> | Coastal lolly bush | Shrub |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. viscosa</i> | Sticky hop bush | Shrub |
| <i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i> | Beach cherry | Shrub |
| <i>Jasminum didymium</i> | Native jasmine | Shrub |
| <i>Sophora tomentosa</i> | Silver bean | Shrub |
| <i>Acacia leptocarpa</i> | | Tree |
| <i>Acacia oraria</i> | | Tree |
| <i>Acronychia laevis</i> | Glossy acronychia | Tree |
| <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> | Soapy ash | Tree |
| <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> | Coastal banksia | Tree |
| <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> | Ball nut | Tree |
| <i>Chionanthus ramiflora</i> | Native olive | Tree |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> | Lolly bush | Tree |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> | Moreton bay ash | Tree |
| <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> | Tuckeroo | Tree |
| <i>Diospyros geminata</i> | Scaly ebony | Tree |
| <i>Drypetes deplanchei</i> | Yellow tulip | Tree |
| <i>Euroschinus falcata</i> | Ribbonwood | Tree |
| <i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> | Native hibiscus | Tree |
| <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> | Cottonwood | Tree |
| <i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> | Foam bark | Tree |
| <i>Macaranga tanarius</i> | Macaranga | Tree |
| <i>Mallotus philipensis</i> | Red kamala | Tree |
| <i>Mimusops elengi</i> | Red coondoo | Tree |
| <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> | Smelly cheese tree | Tree |
| <i>Pandanus tectorius</i> | Pandanus | Tree |
| <i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i> | Rusty pittosporum | Tree |
| <i>Planchonia careya</i> | Cocky apple | Tree |
| <i>Pleiogynium timorense</i> | Burdekin plum | Tree |
| <i>Sterculia quadrifida</i> | Peanut tree | Tree |
| <i>Terminalia cattapa</i> | Beach almond | Tree |
| <i>Terminalia muelleri</i> | | Tree |
| <i>Thespesia populnoides</i> | Tulip tree | Tree |

Appendix 2: Coastal fencing specifications

