Bli Bli

Street tree strategy

Description of the area and land use

Bli Bli (billai billai from the Kabi Kabi meaning 'many forest oak trees' or 'twisting stream') has a distinct yet diverse landscape. The variable topography ranges from lowlands containing some of the few remaining Sunshine Coast cane fields and wetlands, to the hills and ridges traversed by Camp Flat and School Roads to the west. Bli Bli's sense of place relies on the borrowed landscape of Mount Ninderry and the Blackall Mountain Range beyond, the natural land form providing scenic amenity and grounding Bli Bli in the hinterland landscape.

Bli Bli contains numerous sites of high cultural and conservation significance. Also known as the 'River Town' the area was an important gathering place for the coast's traditional owners on account of the bounty offered by the Maroochy River. The river remains the main focus of the plan area today with fishing, water sports and nature-based recreation on offer. The Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary supports a range of ecosystems as an outcome of the natural functioning of the estuarine wetland, which can be inundated with both fresh and salt water.

Sugar cane farming was the leading land use of the area and to a lesser extent pastoral use, after settlement and sub-division. Market gardens and cane fields still persist in the area however urban residential living accounts for the bulk of modern day land use.

Parklakes 1 and 2 and Cutters Ridge estates are the area's major urban residential developments, adding to the well-established residential areas of the locality. Bli Bli contains an extensive network of pedestrian spaces linking urban developments and the Halcyon Lakeside Retirement Village to the town centre, as well as many recreational walking opportunities through the wetlands of the Maroochy River. The town of Bli Bli services its local community however visitors are also drawn to the area on account of the many river-based activities and the Sunshine Castle tourist attraction. Bli Bli is also home to the Maroochy River Golf Club.

Trees and landscape character

The natural plant communities of Bli Bli are as variable as the land form. The higher ground originally exhibited open eucalypt forest with blue gum, mountain grey gum, pink bloodwood and stringybark typical dominant strata prior to white settlement. Other naturally occurring tree species include Moreton Bay ash, swamp box, rusty gum, lemon-scented and scribbly gums.

Swamplands were dominated by swamp sheoak and swamp paperbark and mangrove communities remain in the mud flats of the land-water interface. A range of plant communities remain in-tact in conservation areas including mangrove systems, notophyll rainforest, marine plains/tidal flats and salt pan.

Notable character vegetation includes cotton tree, white oak, ivory curl, kurrajong, Illawarra flame, silky oak, golden penda, swamp bloodwood and Queensland maple.

Canopy cover

Canopy cover in the plan area is relatively low with only 38% of all lands vegetated and 22% of road reserve areas (below-average values for the region). The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map however shows large expanses of residential development (where young trees are present but still establishing) as well as significant areas of open agricultural land that help explain tree cover statistics.

Major opportunities and constraints

Infill planting along the plan area's major roads provides the best opportunity to enhance streetscape cohesion and increase amenity. The urban residential estates of Cutters Ridge, Parklakes 1 and Parklakes 2 are well-vegetated and show good species diversity yet opportunity exists to use street trees to provide visual connections between these younger residential estates and the township.

A number of key planting nodes offer good potential for the planting of natural or signature character features while infill planting around the local primary school is a priority for landscape amenity.

Established streetscapes north of the Cutters Ridge estate present the best opportunities for *Adopt A Street Tree Program* partnerships while parkstreetscape interfaces in these areas offer potential to build tree canopy.

Street tree planting strategies

Street tree plantings primarily reflect the natural character of Bli Bli.

Existing formal street tree configurations along major thoroughfares are retained.

Town character is strengthened through the use of accent species and the addition of feature trees to high impact locations. Areas of high conservation and cultural significance are buffered with appropriate local native street tree selections.

Mixed and informal street tree planting themes are introduced or reinforced in new urban residential estates.

Street tree plantings provide visual links between urban residential estates in the outer reaches of the locality and the town centre and provide increased ecosystem services in the shading of pedestrian links.

Rejuvenation of streetscapes in conjunction with local residents in the more established residential streets of Bli Bli seeks to increase streetscape amenity, while tree planting in local parks focuses on building canopy.

All new street tree plantings are considerate of land form and the natural values of the area.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees (major thoroughfares)

Darlingia darlingiana (brown silky oak)

Flindersia brayleana (Queensland maple) (where existing only)

Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)

Syzygium australe (scrub cherry)

Syzigium cumini (jambul)

Waterhousia floribunda (syn. Syzygium floribundum) (weeping lilly pillly)

Feature trees for large spaces

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)

Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)

Corymbia citriodora subsp. citriodora (lemon-scented gum)

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Eucalyptus robusta (swamp mahogany)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue/forest red gum)

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)

Ficus obliqua (small-leaved fig)

Flindersia schottiana (cudgeree)

Grevillea robusta (silky oak) (where space permits)

Hibiscus tiliaceus (cotton tree)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Nauclea orientalis (yellow cheesewood)

Syzygium moorei (rose apple)

See also Locally native species for natural character features palette for use where appropriate.

Trees for accent and highlights

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)

Livistona decora (syn. Livistona decipiens) (weeping cabbage palm)

Melaleuca (syn. *Callistemon*) *viridiflora* (crimson broadleaved bottlebrush)

Melicope elleryana (pink euodia) (where space permits)

Trees for local streets

Alectryon subdentatus* (hard alectryon) (trial locations)

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)

Cryptocarya glaucescens* (jackwood) (trial locations)

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)

Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where existing only)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Flindersia brayleana (Queensland maple) (where existing only)

Grevillea baileyana (white oak) (where existing only)

Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)

Lagerstroemia archeriana (native crepe myrtle)

Melaleuca bracteata (black tea-tree) (where existing only)

Melaleuca viridiflora (broad-leaved paperbark)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where space permits)

Melaleuca salicina (syn. Melaleuca salignus) (white bottle brush)

Notolea longifolia* (mock olive) (trial locations)

Olea paniculata* (native olive) (trial locations)

Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Xanthostemon chrysanthis (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)

Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)

Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)

Cryptocarya glaucescens (jackwood)

Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)

Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)

Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)

Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)

Neolitsea dealbata (bolly gum)

Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Locally native species for natural character features (cont.)

Woodland / open forest

Acacia melanoxylon (blackwood wattle)

Allocasuarina littoralis (black sheoak)

Allocasuarina torulosa (forest sheoak)

Angophora leiocarpa (smooth barked apple)

Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)

Corymbia citriodora subsp. citriodora (lemon-scented qum)

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Corymbia trachyphloia (brown bloodwood)

Endiandra sieberi (corkwood) (where soils are sandy only)

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)

Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)

Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)

Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)

Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa (scribbly gum)

Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)

Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)

Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)

Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)

Glochidion ferdinandii (cheese tree)

Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)

Lophostemon confertus (brush box)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

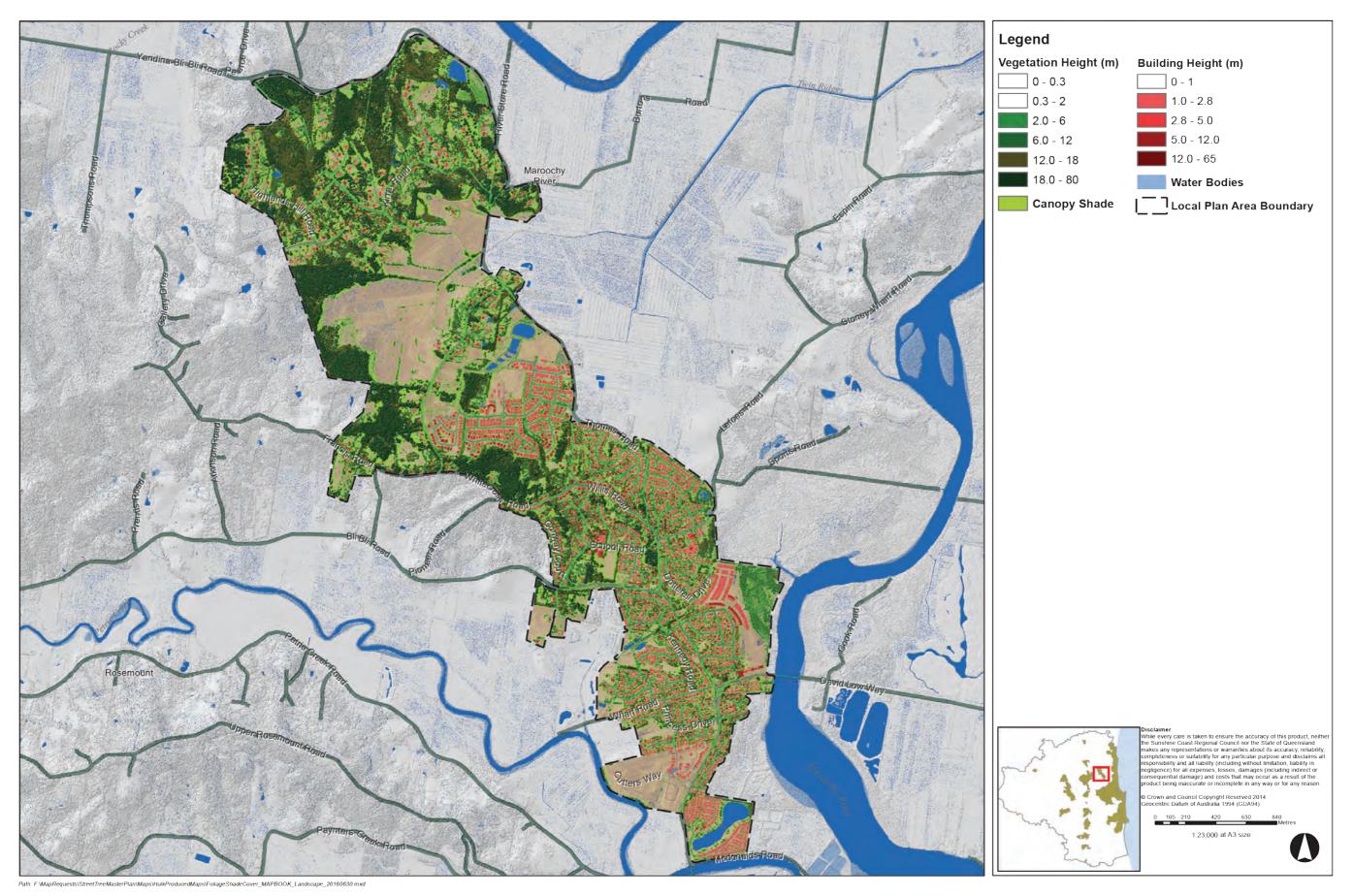
Melicope elleryana (pink euodia)

Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Street tree palettes are also suitable for use in the localities of Maroochy River, Rosemount and Diddillibah.

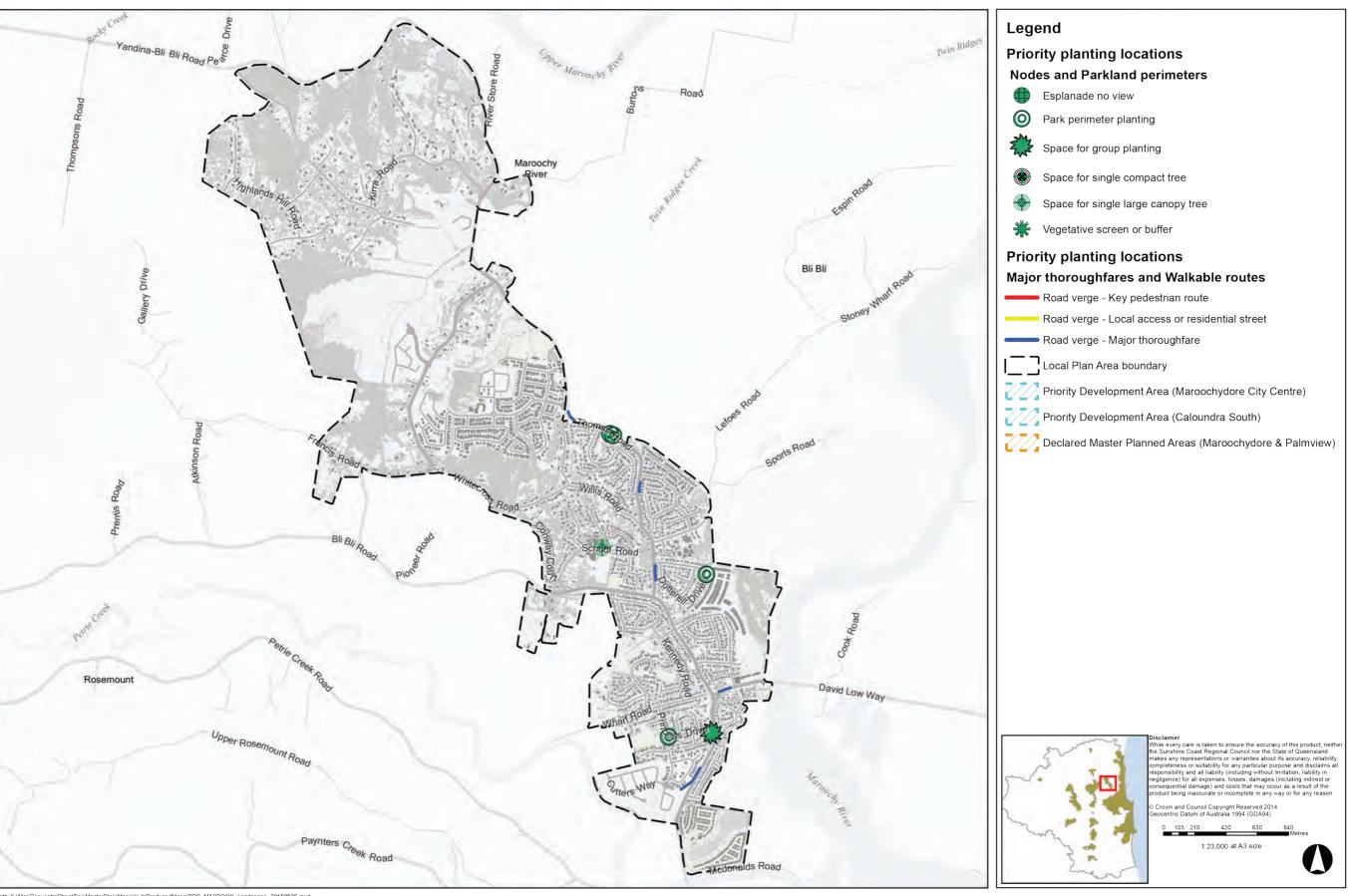
Foliage and Shade Cover

Bli Bli Local Plan Area



Priority Planting Plan

Bli Bli Local Plan Area



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