

Buderim

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

Buderim is a unique urban centre on the Sunshine Coast with the favourable attributes of elevation and close proximity to the coast. The plan area stretches over 2775 hectares encompassing the Buderim Mountain plateau, ridges and foothills; North Buderim, Buderim Meadows and Mountain Creek. The locality contains a broad range of natural landscapes from unassuming creekside environments to the steep and dramatic escarpment where remnant fig trees frame ocean and hinterland views. With urban residential living the primary land use (some areas zoned as rural residential living are also present), the popular locality boasts eight schools, a TAFE, private hospital and numerous retirement villages, sporting precincts and community centres.

Trees and landscape character

Originally covered in rainforest, the *Toona ciliata* (syn. *australis*) (red cedar) and *Gmelina leichardtii* (white beech) that once dominated the plateau (the red cedar flushing the mountain in red with its new growth in spring) were targeted during the timber-getting era and are all but gone. Pockets of remaining notophyll vine forest however preserve the rainforest feel of the locality and key natural features, most notably the remnant stand of *Ficus virens* (White's fig) of the escarpment. The rich, red volcanic soils of the plateaux gave rise to a successful horticultural crop growing industry following the widespread clearing. These soils are also responsible for the distinctive character landscape that is present today providing significant contrast to the natural bushland mosaic.

Tall open eucalypt forest with an under-story of *Livistona australis* (fan palm) naturally occur in the lower reaches of the plan area, as well as pockets of notophyll vine forest. Higher on the mountain, flooded gum, tallowwood and brush box dominated tall open forest, while closed forest woodland, closed wet heath, notophyll vine forest and open forest woodland plant communities were also present.

Both the natural and man-made landscape of Buderim are highly valued by the local community, the trees within integral to the Buderim identity. Noteworthy cultural landscapes features include the Wirreanda Gardens' stand of century-old weeping figs (*Ficus benjamina*). It is however the signature plantings of poinciana trees (*Delonix regia*) lining the major thoroughfares of the plateau that are synonymous with, and best characterise, the Buderim landscape for many.

Canopy cover

While tree canopy over all land types in Buderim is above-average for the region (49%), canopy cover within the road reserve is below average (26%) suggesting that despite the lush, leafy setting, street tree planting needs to be intensified in this locality. Buderim Meadows, Mountain Creek and the lower reaches of North Buderim contain the least amount of road reserve and park perimeter trees within the plan area.

Major opportunities and constraints

Buderim Meadows, North Buderim and Mountain Creek present the best opportunities for canopy building and extension, buffer and shade tree planting in the plan area (especially at the interface of streets and local parks). Good opportunity exists for the establishment of new entry statement and feature plantings in these areas also.

The rich volcanic soils of the Buderim plateau provide excellent opportunity to diversify the existing street tree palette and to focus on the naturally occurring suite of rainforest trees, especially where mixed native streetscape themes prevail.

Opportunity also exists to sustain key cultural streetscapes with good prospects for perpetuating the much valued avenues of poinciana trees on King–Burnett–Main Streets and Gloucester Road through infill and succession tree planting.

Adopt A Street Tree Programs would be of benefit in the old Wisers Farm/ Headland Estate, and the localities of Buderim Meadows and North Buderim.

Ongoing infill development is considered a major constraint to street tree planting in the locality. Many street tree sites have already been lost as an outcome of dual occupancy and multi-unit development. Proactive street tree planting in the higher density, development priority areas of the plateau (to buffer and counter future tree losses), should be considered a key priority for the plan area.

Hinterland and coastal views are additional constraints to street tree planting in the plan area. Narrow verge widths along the plateau's major thoroughfares also present challenges to the establishment of large maturing trees, while tree-footpath conflicts remain a significant problem. Better design treatments will be necessary to balance the functional needs with desired landscape character of these areas in the future.

Street tree planting strategies

Street tree plantings sustain and enhance the leafy look and feel of the locality.

The King–Burnett–Main Streets and Gloucester Road avenues of poinciana trees are sustained and reinvigorated with infill planting. Up-scaled footpath treatment occurs in conjunction with new plantings wherever possible.

Native plant palettes are used for all remaining plantings with a higher proportion of local rainforest species represented in local streets and feature locations.

Natural character palettes (based on local regional ecosystems) are used to select street trees adjacent to natural areas to help protect and buffer these high-value environments.

Mixed planting configurations are used in streets where no planting theme exists.

Proactive street tree planting to buffer the impacts of densification as an outcome of infill development on the Buderim plateau is prioritised.

Where street tree planting sites have been lost as an outcome of development, succession trees are planted in existing vacant nodes and at street–park interfaces where ample room still exists, in order to sustain and enhance existing tree cover in the locality.

Adopt A Street Tree Programs prioritise tree planting in local streets in Buderim North, Buderim Meadows and Mountain Creek.

All new street tree plantings are considerate of existing scenic amenity and the natural values of the area.

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Delonix regia (poinciana) (where existing only)
Delonix regia var. *flavida* (yellow poinciana)
Diploglottis australis (tamarind)
Flindersia australis (Crow's ash)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgerie) (existing avenues)
Flindersia xanthoxyla (long jack/yellowwood)
Waterhousia floribunda (syn. *Syzygium floribundum*) (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Feature trees (space permitting)

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Castanospora alphandii (brown tamarind)
Cinnamomum oliverii (Oliver's sassafras)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Dysoxylum fraserianum (rose mahogany)
Endiandra sieberi (cork wood)
Euroschinus falcatus (ribbonwood)
Eremophila mitchellii (false sandalwood)
Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong)
Ficus coronata (sandpaper fig)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)
Ficus obliqua (small leaved fig)
Ficus virens (White's fig)
Ficus rubigenosa (Port Jackson fig)
Gossia bidwillii (python tree)
Gmelina leichhardtii (white beech)
Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)
Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)
Sloanea woollsii (yellow carabeen)
Toona ciliata (syn. *australis*) (red cedar)

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

Signature trees (cont.)

Trees and palms for accent and highlights

Alloxylon flammeum (Queensland tree waratah)
Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)
Brachychiton rupestris (bottle tree)
Cordyline rubra (palm lilly)
Livistona australis (fan palm)
Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)
Stenocarpus sinuatus (firewheel)
Tabebuia chrysantha (yellow trumpet tree)

Trees for local streets

*Alphitonia petriei** (white ash) (trial locations)
Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)
Backhousia leptopetala (syn. *Choricarpia leptopetala*) (brown myrtle)
*Barklya syringifolia** (leather jacket) (trial species)
Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)
Callistemon 'Wild fire' (bottle brush)
*Castanospora alphandii** (brown tamarind) (trial locations)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo) (where formal avenues exist)
Diospyros pentamera (myrtle ebony/grey persimmon)
Diploglottis australis (tamarind)
Diploglottis campbelli (small leaved tamarind)
Elaeocarpus kirtonii (silver quandong)
Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)
Flindersia schottiana (cudgerie) (where formal avenues exist)
Guioa semi-glaucua (wild quince)
Jagera pseudorhus (foam bark)
Mischarytera lautereriana (corduroy tamarind)
*Olea paniculata** (native olive) (trial locations)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *ingens* (red apple lilly pilly)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *smithii* (common lilly pilly)
Syzygium (syn. *Acmena*) *crebrinerve* (purple cherry)
Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)
Waterhousia floribunda (weeping lilly pilly)
Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)
 See also *Rainforest* palette adjacent (where appropriate)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

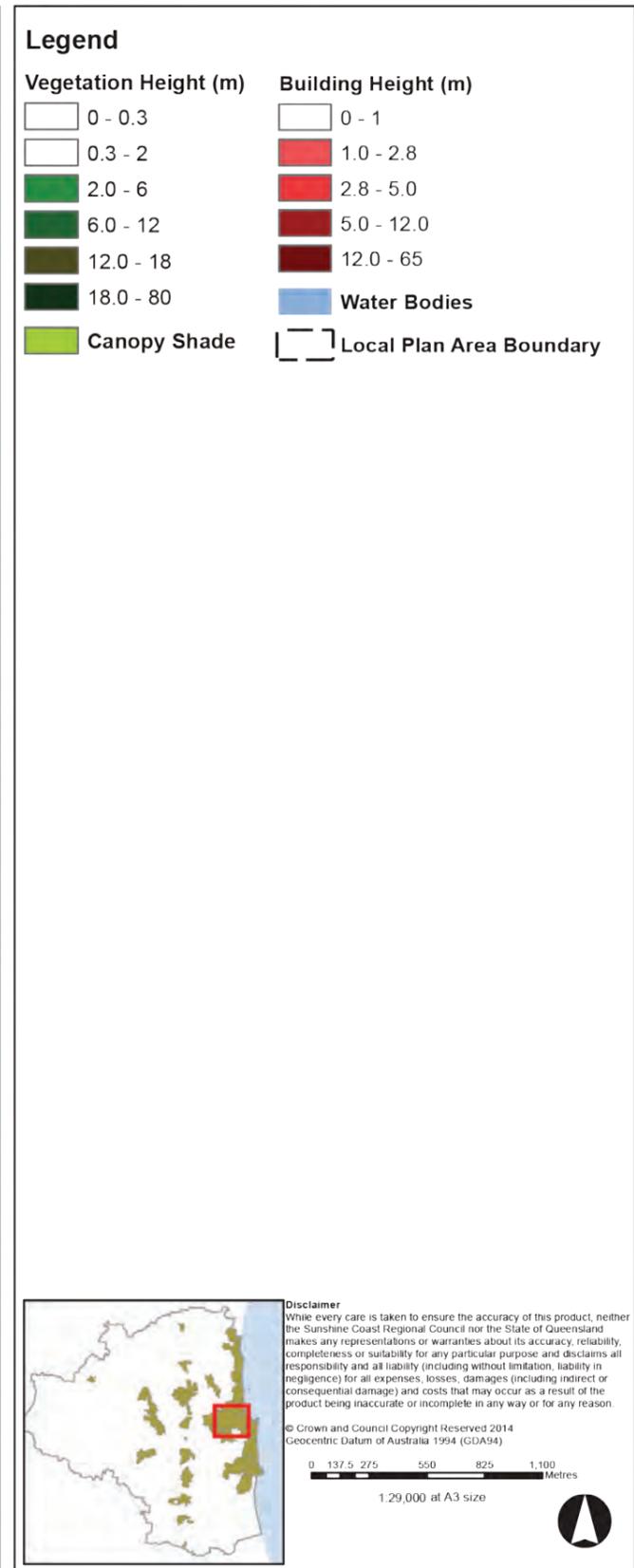
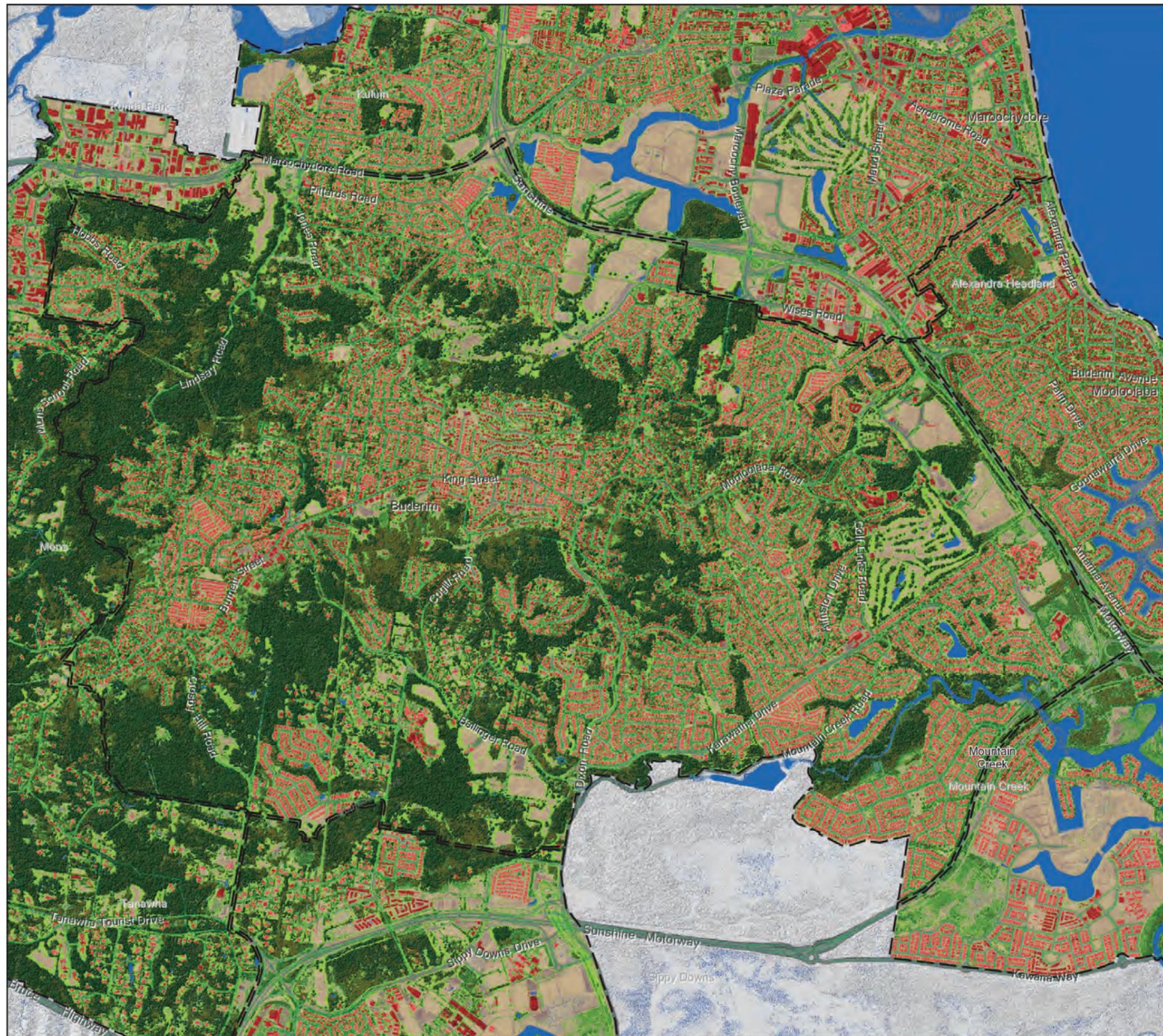
Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)
Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)
Eucalyptus grandis (flooded gum)
Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)
Eucalyptus pilularis (blackbutt)
Eucalyptus propinqua (grey gum)
Eucalyptus resinifera (red mahogany)
Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)
Eucalyptus siderophloia (grey ironbark)
Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)
Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)
Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)
Melastoma malabathricum (Indian rhododendron)
Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Agathis robusta (Queensland kauri pine)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)
Baloghia inophylla (brush bloodwood)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)
Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)
Cryptocarya obovata (pepperberry)
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)
Diospyros geminata (scaly ebony)
Dysoxylum fraserianum (rosewood)
Elaeocarpus kirtonii (silver quandong)
Ficus coronata (sand paper fig)
Ficus fraseri (Fraser Island fig)
Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)

Foliage and Shade Cover

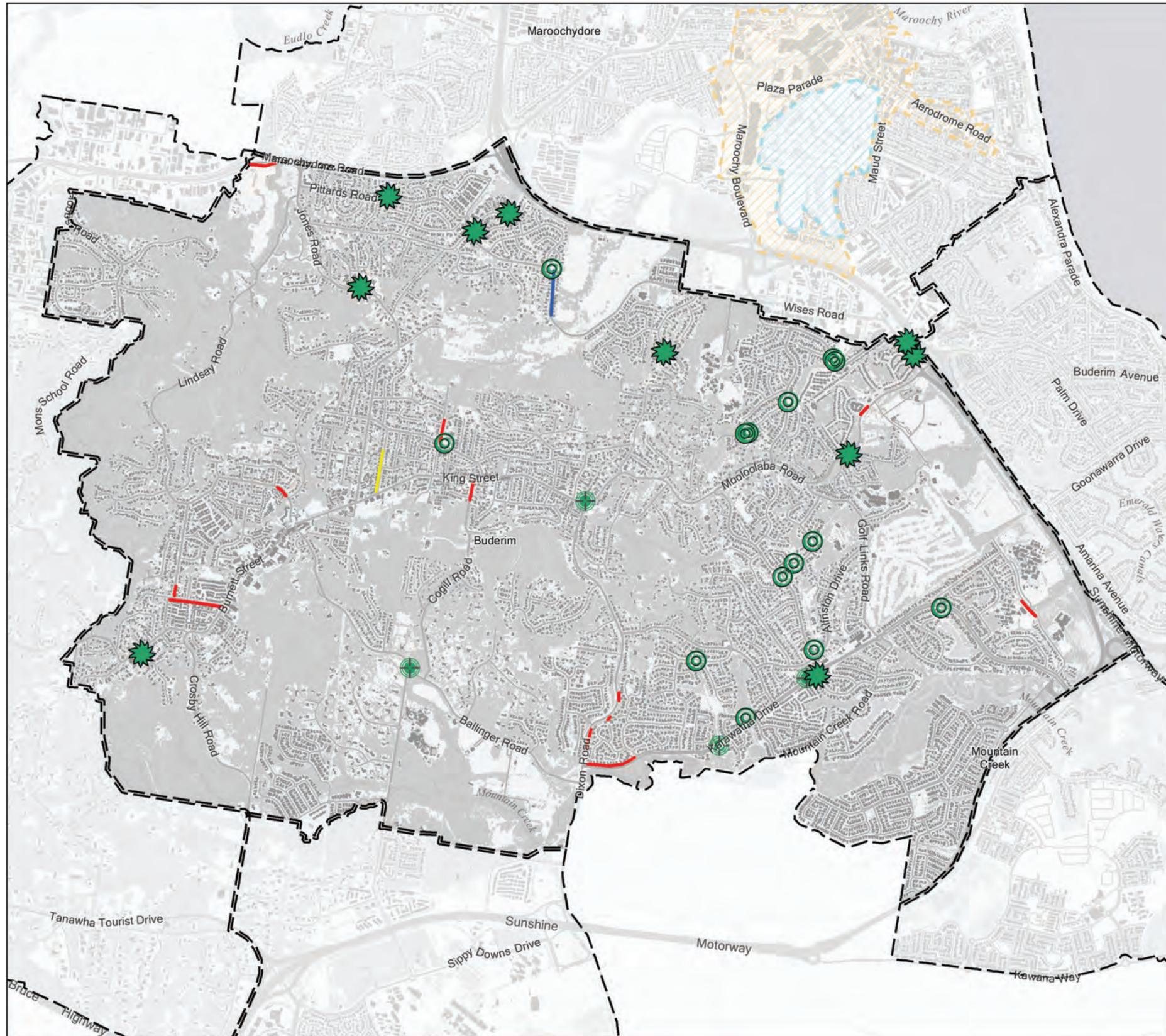
Buderim Local Plan Area



Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HukProducedMaps\FoliageShadeCover_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160630.mxd

Priority Planting Plan

Buderim Local Plan Area



Legend

Priority planting locations

Nodes and Parkland perimeters

- Esplanade no view
- Park perimeter planting
- Space for group planting
- Space for single compact tree
- Space for single large canopy tree
- Vegetative screen or buffer

Priority planting locations

Major thoroughfares and Walkable routes

- Road verge - Key pedestrian route
- Road verge - Local access or residential street
- Road verge - Major thoroughfare

- Local Plan Area boundary
- Priority Development Area (Maroochydore City Centre)
- Priority Development Area (Caloundra South)
- Declared Master Planned Areas (Maroochydore & Palmview)



Disclaimer
 While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, neither the Sunshine Coast Regional Council nor the State of Queensland makes any representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs that may occur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way or for any reason.

© Crown and Council Copyright Reserved 2014
 Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

0 137.5 275 550 825 1,100
 Metres

1:29,000 at A3 size



Path: F:\MapRequests\StreetTreeMasterPlan\Maps\HukProducedMaps\PPP_MAPBOOK_Landscape_20160628.mxd