Maroochydore / Kuluin

Street tree strategy

Description of area and land use

On account of its picturesque river mouth setting, Maroochydore was one of the first Sunshine Coast locations to be settled by the Europeans. The plan area was also where the very first Sunshine Coast holiday homes and formal camp ground (at Cotton Tree on the banks of the Maroochy River) were established. Cotton Tree remains the focus of outdoor activities in the plan area today with the peaceful riverside setting characterised by sweeping views, shifting sands and the graceful canopy of cotton trees. Picnic Point and Bradman Avenue are other key landscapes of the plan area where veteran blue gums provide shade to the banks of the Maroochy River.

As the region's major activity centre, the mixed business of the locality's commercial precinct incorporates recreation, shopping, dining and commerce. With urban residential living the other major land use, the area offers a raft of lifestyle options. High density living dominates the central business district of Maroochydore (Duporth Avenue environs) and Cotton Tree. Sunshine Cove offers contemporary town house living while canal front and retirement resort living feature in Maroochy Waters. Streets containing low density, detached housing also occur in the plan area in streets east of Sugar Road, east and west of Maroochydore Road and in the small suburb of Kuluin, south of Fishermans Road.

Trees and landscape character

The natural environment of the plan area consisted of foreshore dune complexes, paperbark swamp, open woodland and a small section of closed forest where Alexandra Headlands and Maroochydore meet. Today the plan area is almost completely urbanised. The *Foliage and Shade Cover* map for the plan area clearly shows the extent and density of Maroochydore's urban landscape. Small patches of bushland remain in the southern portion of the precinct (as a buffer between the Sunshine Coast Motorway and the Sunshine Cove urban residential development). East of the Fishermans Road environmental reserve, paperbark forest prevails and a small patch of eucalypt woodland still exists in the Kuluin locality.

Canopy cover

The Maroochydore plan area has the lowest percentage of road reserve tree cover (17%) in all of the Sunshine Coast Council region, also exhibiting the smallest trees (2.2m on average). Very low tree canopy cover over private lands has also been reported for the plan area (21%).

Major opportunities and constraints

Maroochydore is the region's key Regional Economic Activity Centre. Development of the Maroochydore City Centre is an opportunity for street tree palettes in the wider area to align with those of the new city, however short-term streetscape works are not possible either within or adjacent to the PDA hatch due to the major infrastructure upgrades that will be undertaken as the city develops. The Sunshine Coast light rail project is another potential constraint to short term street tree planting initiatives (preventing street tree planting in the identified corridor) but should be viewed as an opportunity for integration of street trees as a part of the project when delivered.

The medium density recent and ongoing residential development in the area as a key locality of the *Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor* also significantly impacts street tree establishment potential. The existing constraints of increasing impermeable spaces and competition from above and below ground infrastructure are expected to increase exponentially in the area. Opportunities to increase the volume of street trees in the plan area to shade and cool what will be a very heavily urbanised locality in the future should be taken wherever possible.

Opportunity exists to increase tree canopy for amenity as well as shade and cooling in a number of identified feature planting nodes, and along the extensive pathway network. These include large road reserve spaces on Maroochydore Road and numerous intersections in the Cotton Tree precinct.

The scenic nature of the local plan area and existing water views (which are integral to the landscape setting) form the greatest constraint to local tree planting initiatives in the plan area. All new street tree plantings must be considerate of existing scenic amenity.

The Aragorn Bushland Reserve/Stella Maris School flying fox roost also forms a constraint to street tree planting in the area's immediately adjacent residential streets. Species selection should consider the foraging potential as well as desirability as a roost tree of any new street tree planted at the interface of the reserve and school grounds and surrounding local street.

Street tree planting strategies

Street tree species selection reflects the distinct character of the locality and growing conditions of the coastal plain and fill soils.

Current species mixes are reinforced with street tree planting configurations in major thoroughfares following a formal layout (with species changeover where natural breaks occur to enhance diversity).

Street tree canopy is built wherever possible in this highly urbanised local plan area.

Large trees are planted in strategic nodes to provide visual amenity as well as ecosystem services.

Shade is created along major pedestrian routes especially in the vicinity of schools and child care centres where street trees exhibit close planting centres.

Shady spaces are created and maintained in commercial centres to enhance vibrancy as well as increase comfort for shoppers and diners on hot days to encourage visitation.

Street trees are positioned with respect to the preservation of existing views. Succession trees are added to existing clumps of vegetation in coastal and riverside locations.

Non-Flying Fox attracting species (see planting palette in Part A: *Street Tree Master Plan Report: Species Selection Guidelines*) are used for new street tree plantings in streets surrounding the Aragorn Bushland Reserve/Stella Maris School bat roost.

Adopt A Street Tree Program partnerships are encouraged in industrial areas as well as residential areas where local residents are receptive to the prospect of leafier, shadier streets.

Street tree planting aligns with the Vision for the Maroochydore City Centre, Maroochy Foreshore Master Plan (September 2011), King Street Cotton Tree Master Plan (January 2002) and Alexandra Headlands to Cotton Tree Foreshore Master Plan (report date 2005).

Street tree palettes

Signature trees

Avenue trees

Agathis robusta (kauri pine)

Alectryon coriacious (beach alectryon)

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Flindersia brayleana (Queensland maple) (where existing only)

Flindersia bennettiana (Bennett's ash)

Melaleuca guinguenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Peltophrum pterocarpum (yellow poinciana)

Syzygium australe (brush cherry)

Syzygium (syn. Acmena) hemilampra (blue satinash) (broad leaf form)

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

Feature trees (large planting sites)

Araucaria cookii (Cook's pine)

Araucaria cunninghamii (hoop pine)

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)

Baloghia inophylla (brush bloodwood)

Callitris columellaris (Bribie Island pine)

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay ash)

Corymbia maculata (spotted gum)

Corymbia citriodora subsp. citriodora (lemon-scented gum)

Delonix regia (poinciana)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (blue gum/forest red gum)

Euroschinus falcatus (ribbonwood)

Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)

Hibiscus tilliaceous / Hibiscus tilliaceous 'Rubra' (cotton tree)

Magnolia grandiflora (bull magnolia)

Morus nigra (mulberry)

Melaleuca styphelioides (prickly paperbark)

Signature trees (cont.)

Syzygium moorei (coolamon) (garden bed locations only)

Syzygium oleosum (blue lilly pilly)

Terminalia catappa (Indian almond) (garden bed locations only)

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

Highlights/accent trees

Alloxylon flammeum (Queensland tree waratah)

Archtonophoenix cunninghamii (piccabeen palm)

*Brachychiton bidwillii** (little kurrajong - Maroochydore form) (trial locations)

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Hymenosporum flavum (native frangipani) (use in groupings only)

Corymbia ptychocarpa (swamp bloodwood)

Livistona australis (cabbage palm)

Magnolia 'Little Gem' (little gem magnolia)

Tabebuia argentea (trumpet tree)

Tabebuia palida (silver trumpet tree)

Trees for exposed coastal areas

Acronychia imperforata (Fraser island apple)

Alectryon coriaceous (beach alectryon)

Alphitonia excela (red ash)

Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island pine)

Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)

Casuarina glauca (swamp sheoak)

Clereodendron floribundum* (lolly bush) (trial locations)

Calophyllum inophyllum* (beauty leaf) (trial locations)

Hibiscus tilliaceous (cotton tree)

Hibiscus tilliaceous 'Rubra' (rose cotton tree)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad-leaved paperbark) (where existing)

Pandanus tectorius (screw palm)

Terminalia catappa* (Indian almond) (garden bed spaces)

Trees for local streets

Acronychia wilcoxiana* (silver aspen) (trial locations)

Alectryon subcinereus* (wild quince) (trial locations)

Alectryon subdentatus* (hard alectryon) (trial locations)

Backhousia citriodora (lemon myrtle)

Banksia integrifolia (coast banksia)

Barklya syringifolia* (leather jacket) (trial sites)

Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra flame tree)

Buckinghamia celcissima (ivory curl)

Cryptocarya obovata* (pepperberry) (trial locations)

Cryptocarya triplinervis* (three-veined laurel) (trial locations)

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (tuckeroo)

*Diploglottis campbelli** (small leaf tamarind) (trial locations)

Elaeocarpus eumundii (Eumundi quandong) (where existing)

Elaeocarpus obovatus (hard quandong)

Harpullia pendula (tulipwood)

Lagerstroemia archeriana (native crepe myrtle)

Leptospermum brachyandrum var. longifolium (weeping

Lophostemon confertus (brush box) (where existing only)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (broad leaf paperbark) (where space permits)

Melaleuca (syn. Callistemon) viminalis 'Wild fire' (weeping crimson bottle brush)

Melaleuca (syn. Callistemon) viridiflora (broad-leaved bottle brush)

Podocarpus elatus (brown pine)

Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious' (water gum)

Xanthostemon chrysanthus (golden penda)

Locally native species for natural character features

Woodland / open forest

Corymbia gummifera (red bloodwood)

Corymbia intermedia (pink bloodwood)

Eucalyptus bancroftii (tumbledown gum)

Eucalyptus creba (narrow-leaved ironbark)

Eucalyptus microcorys (tallowwood)

Eucalyptus robusta (swamp gum)

Eucalyptus seeana (narrow-leaved red gum)

Eucalyptus tindaliae (Tindale's stringybark)

Glochidion sumatranum (umbrella cheese tree)
Lophostemon confertus (brush box)

Lophostemon suaveolens (swamp box)

Melaleuca guinguenervia (broad-leaved paperbark)

Syncarpia glomulifera (turpentine)

Rainforest

Aphananthe philippinensis (rough leaved elm)

Argyrodendron trifoliolatum (white booyong)

Castanospermum australe (Moreton Bay chestnut)

Cryptocarya hypospodia (purple laurel)

Cryptocaria obovata (pepperberry)

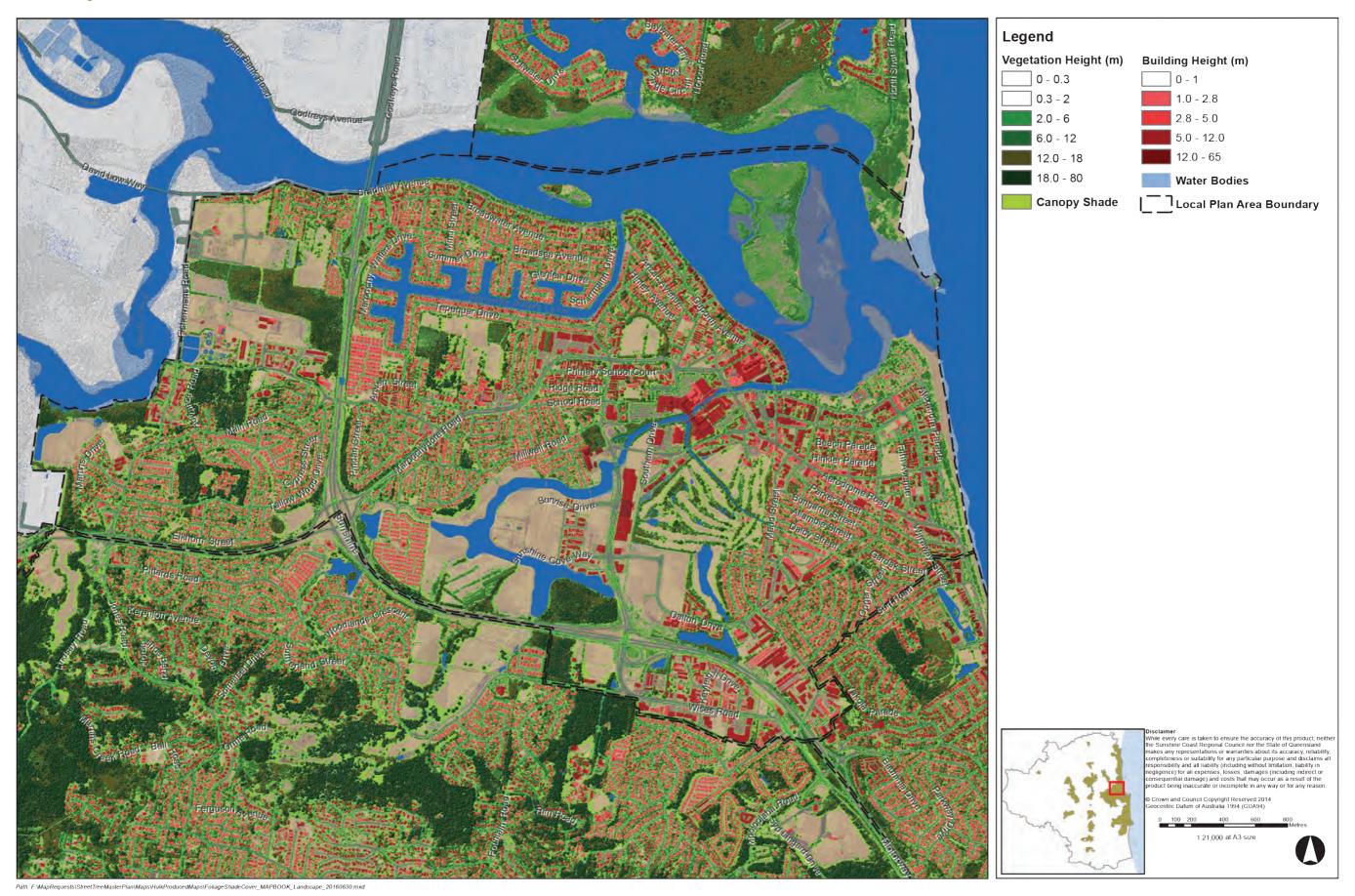
Cryptocarya triplinervis (three-veined laurel)

Diploglottis campbelli (small leaf tamarind)

Elaeocarpus grandis (blue quandong) Syzygium francisii (giant water gum)

Foliage and Shade Cover

Maroochydore / Kuluin Local Plan Area



Priority Planting Plan

Maroochydore / Kuluin Local Plan Area

