



Barwon Coast Mature Tree Strategy

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Acknowledgement

Barwon Coast acknowledges and respects the Wadawurrung People as the original custodians of the marine and coastal environment of the southern Bellarine Peninsula and their unique ability to care for Country and deep spiritual connection to it. We honour Elders past and present whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices.

We are committed to working with the Wadawurrung people to care for the coast.

Executive Summary

The Barwon Coast Mature Tree Strategy (2025) provides a framework for the sustainable management of more than 500 mature trees across the parks and reserves under Barwon Coast's care, including Barwon Heads Caravan Park, Riverview Family Caravan Park, Breamlea Caravan Park, and the Ocean Grove Rotunda Reserve.

These mature trees are a defining feature of the coastal landscape, providing shade, amenity, habitat, and cultural value. However, the population is aging, with many trees in decline due to past lopping practices, structural weakness, and increasing exposure to extreme coastal weather. Without careful management, there is a risk of canopy loss, safety hazards, and reduced biodiversity.

Purpose of the Strategy

- Protect, preserve, and enhance the existing mature tree population.
- Manage risk associated with aging and structurally compromised trees.
- Plan for succession, replacement, and replanting to ensure canopy continuity.
- Guide species selection and planting to improve climate resilience and biodiversity.
- Engage the community and stakeholders in stewardship of the coastal landscape.

Methodology Information and data from both the annual tree health and risk assessments that are conducted throughout the parks and reserves maintained by Barwon Coast along with information sourced from VicPlan and DEECA relating to Planning Zones, Overlays and Environmental Vegetation Classes (EVC).

Key Challenges

- **Aging population:** Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) are in decline or senescence.
- **Historical lopping:** Past crown reduction has left structurally weak canopies prone to failure.
- **Climate pressures:** Coastal winds, salt burn, and extreme weather events are increasing tree decline.
- **Biodiversity pressures:** Loss of Coastal Moonah Woodland (a threatened plant community).
- **Community expectations:** Strong attachment to iconic trees, balanced against safety and site use.

Benefits

- **Safety:** Reduced risk to park users, assets, and surrounding communities.
- **Resilience:** A healthier, more diverse tree population adapted to coastal conditions and climate change.
- **Amenity:** Sustained shade, shelter, and scenic value for park visitors.
- **Biodiversity:** Protection and expansion of habitat, including threatened Coastal Moonah Woodland.
- **Community:** Stronger engagement and connection to the landscape through stewardship initiatives.
- **Carbon Storage:** Increased contribution to climate action through sequestration.

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Introduction

At present, Barwon Coast is responsible for the management and maintenance of an extensive mature tree population with over five hundred mature trees located throughout each of the parks and reserves addressed within this document.

The Mature Tree Strategy provides guidance for the management of the mature tree population found in each of the Barwon Coast managed parks and reserves.

The strategy focuses on protecting, preserving, and caring for the existing mature tree population, while also planning. It outlines best-practice management approaches to maintain tree health and safety, supported by an ongoing program of succession, replacement, and replanting. This staged approach will help maintain canopy cover and minimise the sense of loss when mature trees inevitably need to be removed.

This aspect of the strategy is especially important: by planting new trees near or alongside those that are senescing or present an unacceptable risk, Barwon Coast can soften the visual and ecological impact of removals. This approach demonstrates a commitment not only to managing the existing mature tree population, but also to strengthening and enhancing it for the future.

The following points will be addressed throughout the document with the intention to provide and discuss the necessary information that will then inform the recommended management actions of the strategy:

- A brief overview of each of the parks and reserves which includes species profile, tree health and condition and benefits the mature tree population provides and challenges it presents.
- Current management and maintenance practices.
- Planning guidelines for each site based on the Planning Scheme.

Recommended management actions with short, medium, and long-term goals for the management of the mature tree population for each park and reserve.

Strategic Focus and Scope

While this Mature Tree Strategy applies across land managed by Barwon Coast, its primary focus is on trees located within and immediately surrounding the caravan parks, where high visitation levels, built assets, and public safety obligations require more intensive management and risk mitigation practices. In contrast, *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah) populations outside the caravan park environments, particularly within reserves and less-developed coastal landscapes, have generally not experienced the same levels of ground disturbance, soil compaction, or root plate uplifting, and consequently present a lower risk profile. As a result, these areas require less active intervention and are not addressed in the same level of operational detail within this strategy. This approach ensures management effort is proportionate to risk, while continuing to protect and retain Moonah woodlands in their natural setting wherever possible.

Overview of the mature tree population

Barwon Heads Caravan Park (Including Jetty Road)

Located along the west bank of the Barwon River Entrance, the park is bordered by Jetty Road to the east, Bluff Road to the south and Ewing Blyth Drive to the west.

A buffer of smaller indigenous vegetation is located along the edge of Bluff Road and halfway along Ewing Blyth Drive out towards the east and south camping sites providing some wind protection from the prevailing west, south-west and southern winds that impact this area of Victorian coastline throughout the year.

The park itself is mostly well vegetated with large, medium, and small trees providing areas of good to reasonable canopy density.

The largest area of canopy cover is in the northern half of the park where the larger canopied *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) trees are located. These trees appear to have been planted around the same time indicated by similar sized trunk diameters. The crowns are in fair health, although most have been lopped during their life cycle resulting in poor crown structures which is presenting an ongoing and increasing risk as the trees continue to mature.

A small pocket of mature and senescent *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah) are located on the west side of the park adjacent to the tennis/netball courts and north-west corner of the football oval. This species is endemic to the region where it once dominated the coastal and near coastal environment forming a dense canopy from numerous trunks that vary in structure and composition forming what is known as Coastal Moonah Woodland.

The mature tree population of the Barwon Heads Caravan Park and Foreshore Reserve (Jetty Road area) provides many benefits including shade and shelter for users of the park and habitat for the various animals and birds that live, perch or roost in the canopies.

The challenges include maintaining an aging tree population that has been historically lopped which has resulted in structurally poor crowns and branch attachments, increasing the risk to maintainers and users of the park while also trying to protect a small senescing population of *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah).

Riverview Family Caravan Park

Located in Ocean Grove along the east bank of the Barwon River, the park is bordered by the Barwon Heads-Ocean Grove Road.

A vegetated buffer of smaller indigenous trees and shrubs and environmental weeds is located along the edge of the Barwon Heads-Ocean Grove Road providing some wind protection from the prevailing south and south-easterly winds that impact this area of Victorian coastline throughout the year.

The park itself is well vegetated with trees found adjacent to most sites. The population of mature large canopied trees can be mostly found along the north and eastern boundaries and first row of sites adjacent with most of the species' profile consisting of *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum), *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Southern Mahogany) and *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum).

The primary species of mature medium canopied trees consists of *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) which are planted throughout most of the park from the north of the park through to the edge of the short stay accommodation area. A small pocket of senescent *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah) are located on the east side of the park adjacent to Sites 197 to 199.

Most large canopied trees located along the east side of the park appear to have all been planted around the same time indicated by similar sized trunk diameters. The crowns are in fair health with dieback prevalent on the south side of most consistent with the effects of salt damage because of consistent southerly winds depositing salt from the ocean spray onto the surface of the canopies. A significant percentage have been lopped at some stage in their life cycle resulting in poor crown structures which is presenting an ongoing and increasing risk as the trees continue to mature.

The medium canopied *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) are in mostly good condition with the species indigenous to the area and tolerant to the sometimes-harsh coastal environment. Some appear to have been lopped also at some stage in their life cycle with taller crowns forming from the epicormic growth.

The mature tree population of the Riverview Family Caravan Park provides many benefits including shade and shelter for users of the park as well as being a source of habitat for the various animals and birds that live within the park.

The challenges include maintaining an aging tree population that has been historically lopped resulting in structurally poor crowns and branch attachments, increasing the risk to maintainers and users of the park, while also trying to protect a small senescing population of *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah).

Breamlea Caravan Park

Located in Breamlea, the Breamlea Caravan Park is bordered by Breamlea Road to the north and a large coastal conservation area to the south that runs down to both Bancoora Beach and Buckleys Bay Beach.

The conservation reserve consists of medium sized to smaller indigenous trees and shrubs is located along the southern border of the park provides some wind protection from the prevailing south and south-westerly winds that impact this area of Victorian coastline throughout the year. The park itself is moderately vegetated with trees found adjacent to over half of the sites as well as along the north perimeter fence.

The population of mature large canopied trees can be found in either rows or groups scattered throughout the park along the north and eastern boundaries and first row of sites adjacent, with most of the species' profile consisting of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart).

The primary species of mature medium canopied trees consists of *Gaudium laevigatum* (Coast Tea-tree) which are located around the perimeter of the park. A row of senescent *Hakea drupacea* (Sweet Hakea) are located along the north boundary fence from the centre to the east boundary.

Most large canopied trees found throughout the park have been planted around the same time indicated by similar sized trunk diameters. The lopped crowns consist entirely of large epicormic scaffold branches that are twisted with structural defects throughout. Biased and over-extended to the north due to the regular strong coastal winds from the south, with extensive salt damage present on the south of the canopies also. Although this species does

tolerate coastal conditions well, in this instance the damage to the south side of the canopies shows how consistent the coastal winds are in this location. All appear to have been lopped at some stage in their life cycle resulting in poor crown structures which is presenting an ongoing and increasing risk as the trees continue to mature.

The primary species of medium canopied mature trees is *Gaudium laevigatum* (Coast Tea-tree). This species is endemic to the region where it is prevalent among the coastal dunes and flats adjacent. The majority are mature or senescent with fair canopy condition.

The mature tree population of the Breamlea Caravan Park provides many benefits including shade and shelter for users of the park as well as being a source of habitat for the various animals and birds that live within the park.

The challenges include maintaining an aging tree population that has been historically lopped which has resulted in structurally poor crowns and branch attachments or large deadwood accumulating due to coastal winds causing salt burn on the upper crowns, especially on the southern side.

Additionally, the medium sized mature trees also present challenges including declining health and decay regimes which is reducing the structural integrity of these trees and increasing the risk of failure impacting sites adjacent.

Surf Beach Road

The small area of reserve along Surf Beach Road, Ocean Grove is located adjacent to the Ocean Grove Rotunda Reserve. The mature tree population consists solely of six (6) senescent *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) located in a fenced area of the dune embankment below Surf Beach Road. This species is an exotic that is found naturally only on the Central Coast of California, although it has been a widely used species within Australia since the late 19th century as a windbreak or shelter belt throughout the south-eastern Australia.

All six (6) trees are in poor condition with crown dieback increasing since last assessment along with large structural faults including fractures present within the trunks and crown.

The canopies are biased to the north due to the regular strong coastal winds from the south, with the dieback from salt damage present on the south of the canopies also.

This small group of trees is an iconic part of the Ocean Grove landscape. Although the benefits to the environment would be limited, the challenges include maintaining trees that are already senescing, although their location and limited accessibility does present a minimal risk to the community at present.

Reserve and park dominant mature tree species

The table below is a list of mature tree species found in each of the parks and reserves referenced within this document. The information has been provided by the 2024 Tree Risk Assessment commissioned by Barwon Coast.

Park/Reserve Name	Species	Common Name	Quantity
Barwon Heads Caravan Park & Jetty Rd Foreshore Reserve	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	103
	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Moonah	37

	<i>Gaudium laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	24
		Total	164
Park/Reserve Name	Species	Common Name	Quantity
Riverview Family Caravan Park	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	24
	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	12
	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	12
	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	7
	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	6
	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Moonah	21
		Total	82
Park/Reserve Name	Species	Common Name	Quantity
Breamlea Caravan Park	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	33
	<i>Hakea drupacea</i>	Sweet Hakea	17
	<i>Gaudium laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	25
		Total	75
Park/Reserve Name	Species	Common Name	Quantity
Ocean Grove Rotunda Reserve	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	6
		Total	6

Current management and maintenance practices

As with most organisations that manage mature tree populations, tree management and maintenance is implemented by both a proactive and reactive approach.

Proactive

The proactive assessment and maintenance program is implemented during July and August with the mature tree population throughout all parks and reserves assessed for health and risk to identify and address health and risk issues before the parks open for the September and October school holiday period. The assessment focuses on the current health, structure and condition of each individual tree with a risk rating based on the decline or defects observed, with recommendations provided to mitigate the risk if practicable, and works programmed to either improve the subject trees health or remove the risk identified, or both.

Reactive

Reactive works are something that cannot be programmed, although the health and risk assessment may highlight a defect or decline in health that at the time of assessment did not warrant an elevated risk or priority rating. This is in part to the nature of a tree as a living organism and the process where a decay regime may reduce the strength and integrity of a tree may occur at different rates from one tree to the next.

Declines in health or partial to complete tree failure that trigger reactive works may result from natural aging and senescence, or from external factors such as extreme weather events, prolonged drought, or extended periods of wet conditions. When reactive works are required, they also create an opportunity to implement long-term recommendations from the annual tree risk audit, helping to address multiple issues at once and reduce the overall economic impact.

Enhancing Monitoring and Data Collection

The utilisation of tree asset and risk assessment software (Konekt) during the most recent annual tree risk assessment has seen a significant percentage of the mature tree population mapped using GIS locations.

The assessment data that is captured includes an up-to-date recording of the attributes of each tree including species, height, canopy width and health, as well as a comprehensive risk assessment utilising the VTA Method (Visual Tree Assessment).

The addition of the Konekt tree assessment software will enable regular monitoring of the mature tree population with real time updates each time an inspection is carried out.

Moving forward the use of Lidar imaging and drones to map the canopy coverage and overall health will provide data on areas where canopy is sparse or lacking which will inform the succession, replacement, and replanting plan.

Planning guidelines for each site based on the Planning Scheme

The following tables are a list of the Zones, Overlays and Areas that have been provided from a Planning Property Report for each site that would need to be addressed if works affecting the mature tree population were to be implemented.

Barwon Heads Caravan Park (including Jetty Road and foreshore area)

The Barwon Heads Caravan Park consists of one (1) property parcel made up of four (4) separate property titles within the property boundary. The parcel address 1A Jetty Road, Barwon Heads.

BHCP – 1A Jetty Road, Barwon Heads, VIC	
Zones	Tree Controls
Public Conservation And Resource Zone (PCRZ)	Yes
Public Park And Recreation Zone (PPRZ)	Yes
Overlays	
Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO)	Yes
Heritage Overlay (HO) – Schedules (HO33; HO1660; HO1661; HO1662)	Yes
Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 16 (SLO16)	Yes
Areas	
Area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity	No
Designated Bushfire Prone Areas	Yes
Planning Scheme	
The Greater Geelong Planning Scheme	Yes

Riverview Family Caravan Park

The Riverview Family Caravan Park consists of one (1) property parcel made up of seven hundred and forty-six (746) separate property titles within the property boundary. The parcel address is 101 Barwon Heads-Ocean Grove Road, Ocean Grove.

RFCP – 101 Barwon Heads-Ocean Grove Road, Ocean Grove, VIC	
Zones	Tree Controls
Public Park And Recreation Zone (PPRZ)	Yes
Overlays	
Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO)	Yes
Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 16 (SLO16)	Yes
Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 16 (ES02)	Yes
Areas	
Area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity	No
Designated Bushfire Prone Areas	Yes
Planning Scheme	
The Greater Geelong Planning Scheme	Yes

Breamlea Caravan Park

The Breamlea Caravan Park consists of one property parcel made up of one hundred and fifty-two property titles within the property boundary. The parcel address is 1B Horwood Drive, Breamlea.

Planning Property Report Information for 1B Horwood Drive, Breamlea VIC	
Zones	Tree Controls
Public Conservation And Resource Zone (PCRZ)	Yes
Overlays	
Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO)	Yes
ENVIRONMENTal Significance Overlay – Schedule 16 (ES01)	Yes
Areas	
Area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity	No
Designated Bushfire Prone Areas	Yes
Planning Scheme	
The Greater Geelong Planning Scheme	Yes

Ocean Grove Rotunda Reserve

The Ocean Grove Rotunda Reserve consists of one property title - 63 Hodgson Street, Ocean Grove.

OGRR – 63 Hodgson Street, Ocean Grove, VIC	
Zones	Tree Controls
Public Conservation And Resource Zone (PCRZ)	Yes
Public Park And Recreation Zone (PPRZ)	Yes
Overlays	
Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO)	Yes
Areas	
Area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity	No
Designated Bushfire Prone Areas	Yes
Planning Scheme	
The Greater Geelong Planning Scheme	Yes

The table below provides information that is found within the Planning Scheme and at the end of each of the Planning Property Reports. It provides advice regarding requirements to ensure if native vegetation is present within the property, information should be sourced from the websites referenced.

Native Vegetation

Native plants that are indigenous to the region and important for biodiversity might be present on this property. This could include trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, or aquatic plants. There are a range of regulations that may apply including need to obtain a planning permit under Clause 52.17 of the local planning scheme. For more information see Native Vegetation (Clause 52.17) with local variations in Native Vegetation (Clause 52.17) Schedule. To help identify native vegetation on this property and the application of Clause 52.17 please visit the Native Vegetation Information Management system <https://nvim.delwp.vic.gov.au/> and Native vegetation (environment.vic.gov.au) or please contact your relevant council. You can find out more about the natural values on your property through NatureKit (environment.vic.gov.au)

Discussion

Discussion Summary

The "Discussion" section highlights the challenges and opportunities associated with managing Barwon Coast's mature tree population. Key points include:

- **Aging Tree Population:** Many mature trees, such as *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) and *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah), are in decline due to senescence, structural weaknesses, and historical lopping practices.
- **Environmental Pressures:** Extreme weather events, coastal winds, and salt damage are accelerating tree health decline and structural failures.
- **Biodiversity Concerns:** The loss of Coastal Moonah Woodland, a threatened plant community, underscores the need for careful management and replanting strategies.
- **Management Challenges:** Reactive maintenance has dominated recent efforts, increased costs and risks while reducing canopy cover and amenity.
- **Future Focus:** The strategy emphasizes proactive measures, including succession planting, species selection for climate resilience, and community engagement to ensure long-term sustainability.

This section sets the foundation for recommended actions to preserve, enhance, and replace the mature tree population while addressing environmental, social, and economic impacts.

Navigating the Future of Barwon Coast's Mature Trees

The primary reasons for this Mature Tree Strategy are to provide guidance in the management of the mature tree population as it continues to age while planning by implementing an ongoing succession, replacement, and replanting program.

A key driver is to replace the loss of canopy when it occurs with a focus on improving the existing population by transitioning the species profile to one that is more resilient and has an ability to adapt to the changing climate.

Works required to maintain the populations in each of the sites over the last few years has been mainly reactive due to extreme weather events increasing in regularity with high winds, above average rainfall during 'La Nina' weather patterns and more recently prolonged drought conditions impacting the mature tree population structurally along with the noticeable decline in health at certain times of the year.

In relation to the large canopied mature trees, the *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) mainly found at Barwon Heads and Breamlea Caravan Parks have become an iconic part of each of the parks with large spreading crowns providing a wonderful amenity to the areas they are located, plus ample shade and wind protection for users of each of the parks. The state of origin of this species is Western Australia where it is endemic to a narrow coastal corridor within the Swan Coastal Plain. This location of origin highlighted the trees' ability to tolerate the coastal conditions of Victoria where it was planted throughout the Barwon Heads region with remarkable success.

Unfortunately, the historical poor management of these trees by lopping the entire crown possibly numerous times during their life cycle so far has allowed epicormic growth to form the new canopy canopies that are structurally poorer than a tree that has not been lopped, increasing the risk of failure as the tree matures and becomes larger.

The cause of these failures can be in part due to the internal decay regimes at the points of historical crown lopping within the compartmentalized epicormic attachment points. Defects that are covered by compartmentalized tissue are not often visible from a ground-based assessment and are difficult to identify without extensive testing via resistographs or tissue density assessment using sounding hammers to identify hollows and areas of decay.

This is similar to the cause of failures within the medium canopied mature and senescent tree population, with the *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah) found within the majority of parks and reserves managed by Barwon Coast as well as extensive populations throughout each of the three townships adjacent to the three caravan parks, this species is widely known to be susceptible to extensive decay regimes within trunks, unions and root plates resulting in the loss and weakening of surrounding tissue, decline in health and overall loss of structural integrity, resulting in a greater number of trees requiring removal to ensure the risk to users of the parks and reserves as well as property is managed.

Melaleuca lanceolata (Moonah) is endemic to the region where it once dominated the coastal and near coastal environment forming a dense canopy from numerous trunks that vary in structure and composition forming what is known as Coastal Moonah Woodland which is listed as a threatened plant community protected under the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*.

As with the large canopied trees, an increase in extreme weather events is also a factor with changes in wind direction and wind speed impacting areas of canopies that were previously protected, creating a cycle of failure each time another section of crown fails or is removed.

Monitoring of trees that have been impacted due to failure within the crown, or failures within trees adjacent occurs after extreme weather events to ensure defects or failure can be identified and removed as soon as possible. In instances where tree health has declined or risk issues have been identified, works recommendations are provided with a priority rating outlining the optimal period works should be carried out in.

The transition in tree age from mature to senescence, where the potential for health to rapidly decline or fail increases, the works required to maintain and ensure the risk remains low, has a direct effect on the maintenance requirements for each tree, along with an economic impact also.

The increasing cycle of managing branch, crown or whole tree failures presents a much greater issue than just the risk and economic impacts, with a gradual loss of canopy cover spreading throughout each of the parks and reserves resulting in an overall loss of amenity, shade, shelter and habitat.

The best practice maintenance solution to protect, preserve, care, and manage the existing tree population is to firstly identify trees that are in good health with reasonable structures that present a minimal risk to the site they are growing in.

Utilising the data captured during the annual health and risk assessment of the tree population to map both healthy trees with low-risk ratings and long useful life expectancy, along with trees of lesser value that are presenting poor health or higher risk ratings will provide detailed mapping across each park and reserve that can then inform the short and long term maintenance and management schedules.

Trees that have been removed in the last five years and trees identified as species unsuitable will also be recorded with this data used to provide the first stage of replacement tree locations along with the preferred species profile. The implementation of a replanting program for trees removed over the last five years provides an opportunity to commence on-ground works sooner, than if waiting to compile a staged list of elevated risk or trees in poor health and condition that require removal. The planting of replacement trees where practical, also ensures the sense of loss associated with the removal of large mature trees when required is lessened.

Although the mature tree population at present is declining and presenting greater maintenance and management issues as it ages, it still must be recognised as an immensely important asset that contributes to the communities in so many ways. It cannot be underestimated what a mature tree represents with the amenity, history, habitat, and environmental benefits enjoyed daily as well as over many lifetimes.

This statement is also relevant when considering not only the environmental benefits, but also the information and education opportunities mature trees provide to the community on species profiles, biodiversity, protecting threatened plant communities and sequestration of carbon.

The primary purpose of this Mature Tree Strategy will be to provide clear guidance for managing Barwon Coast's mature tree population as it continues to age, while planning through a program of succession, replacement, and replanting.

A key driver will be the replacement of canopy loss as it occurs, with a focus on improving the existing tree population by transitioning towards a more resilient species profile that can better adapt to a changing climate.

In recent years, maintenance across the sites has been reactive, driven by the increasing frequency of extreme weather events. High winds, above-average rainfall during La Niña periods, and more recently, prolonged drought have placed significant stress on the mature tree population, accelerating structural decline and periods of poor health.

Among the large-canopied species, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart)—particularly at Barwon Heads and Breamlea Caravan Parks—play a defining role in the landscape. These trees provide valuable shade, amenity, and wind protection and have become iconic features of the region. Although the species is well-suited to coastal conditions, historical lopping has severely compromised their structural integrity. Repeated crown reductions have encouraged epicormic regrowth, creating structurally weak canopies that are prone to failure as trees mature. Failures often result from internal decay at lopping points, which can remain hidden beneath compartmentalised tissue and are difficult to detect without advanced diagnostic tools.

The same issues are evident within the medium-canopied species, particularly *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah). Widely distributed across the managed reserves and surrounding townships, this species is especially vulnerable to internal decay within trunks, unions, and root plates. Declining structural integrity will increasingly necessitate removals to ensure public safety. As an endemic species forming the Coastal Moonah Woodland—a threatened plant community protected under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988—Moonah management will require careful planning and protection measures alongside replacement strategies.

Future management will also need to account for the increasing impact of extreme weather events. Shifting wind directions and stronger gusts will expose canopy sections previously protected, creating a cycle of repeated failures. Following such events, impacted trees and their neighbours will be closely monitored to identify and address new defects. Where risks are detected, recommendations will be prioritised with clear timelines for action.

As trees transition from maturity to senescence, the likelihood of rapid decline or failure will rise, driving up maintenance requirements and costs. This cycle of reactive works—managing branch, crown, or whole-tree failures—risks accelerating canopy loss, with wider consequences for amenity, shade, shelter, habitat, and biodiversity.

The strategy will therefore prioritise best-practice maintenance solutions, beginning with the identification of trees in good health and minimal risk, which can be preserved and protected. Data captured during the annual health and risk assessments will be used to map tree condition, life expectancy, and risk ratings. This will guide short and long-term maintenance schedules and allow early planning for succession planting.

Trees removed over the past five years will also be mapped, with these locations forming the first opportunities for replacement planting. Implementing this program promptly will ensure canopy renewal begins now, rather than waiting for a staged removal list to be compiled. In doing so, Barwon Coast will reduce the sense of loss associated with the removal of mature trees, while maintaining amenity and continuity of canopy cover.

Although the mature tree population is in decline and management demands are increasing, it must still be recognised as an immensely valuable community asset. Mature trees represent not only shade, shelter, and habitat but also cultural heritage, scenic beauty, and environmental benefits such as biodiversity protection and carbon sequestration. They will continue to provide opportunities for community education on species diversity, conservation of threatened communities, and the broader environmental role of trees in mitigating climate change.

The following tables represent a list of tree species that are tolerant to the coastal conditions that are experienced in all four parks and reserves discussed within this document.

This first table shows trees that are indigenous to the area and found on both Environmental Vegetation Classes (EVC's) found within the parks and reserves named within this report. While EVC 175 is not a recognised EVC in any of the coastal reserves, although abounds the north of the Riverview Caravan Park also noting that the caravan park was built over Coastal Salt Marsh.

From a Natural Reserves perspective, the replacement planting species should be locally indigenous and be of local provenance thereby removing introduced species this will help biodiversity.

The following EVCS have been heavily changed with in the caravan parks.

The dominant EVCs within the coastal reserves are.

- 161 Coastal Headland Scrub
- 858 Coastal Alkaline Scrub
- 879 Coastal Dune Grassland
- 160 Coastal Dune Shrubland
- EVC 9 Coastal Salt Marsh

Eucalyptus radiata s.l. and *Eucalyptus ovata*, *Acacia mearnsii* and *Acacia implexa* would not be seen within the coastal reserves. Species within these genera that may be present include *Acacia pycnantha* and *Acacia uncifolia*, and nearby occurrences of *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* subsp. *bellarinensis*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* remnants, and *Banksia integrifolia*. are seen on the coastal side of the Begola- Lake Victoria wetland system.

Indigenous Tree Species List		
EVC Benchmark	Species	Common Name
EVC 175 Grassy Woodland	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l.	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood
	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
EVC 858: Coastal Alkaline Scrub	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i>	Moonah
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria

The second table provides a list of tree species that are tolerant of the coastal conditions based on these species being present in the area and in good condition within public open space, streetscapes, and private residences.

Victorian Native, Australian Native and Exotic Tree Species List	
Species	Common Name
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp 'Bellarinensis'	Bellarine Yellow Gum
Species	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine

Both tables are to aid with discussions relating to producing a replacement tree species list that can help to inform a landscape plan needed to implement the Mature Tree Strategy.

Replacement Tree Selection Decision Matrix			
Decision Factor	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
Ecological Value	Indigenous EVC species providing habitat, food resources, and connectivity	Victorian native species with moderate habitat value	Exotic species with minimal habitat value
Canopy Contribution	Large, long-lived canopy trees (future canopy dominants)	Medium canopy trees contributing mid-storey structure	Small or ornamental trees
Structural Role	Provides long-term landscape structure and shade	Transitional or infill canopy	Limited structural role
Indigenous Status	Local indigenous species (EVC-aligned)	Victorian / Australian native	Exotic
Coastal Tolerance	Proven performance in exposed coastal conditions	Moderate salt/wind tolerance	Low tolerance, high maintenance
Climate Resilience	High drought, heat, flood and wind tolerance	Moderate resilience	Poor resilience
Maintenance & Risk	Low long-term risk, predictable form	Moderate intervention required	High pruning or failure risk

The Replacement Tree Selection Decision Matrix provides a structured framework to guide replacement tree selection by assessing species against ecological value, canopy contribution, structural role, indigenous status, coastal tolerance, and long-term resilience. The matrix supports consistent, transparent decision-making to ensure canopy cover, landscape character, and ecological function are maintained or enhanced over time.

Recommended management actions

Biodiversity Monitoring and Metrics

The monitoring of the health of the mature tree population where data can be recorded against KPI's that include the following:

- Recommended numbers of trees for succession, replacement and new planting opportunities including specifics for each site based on the current canopy health.
- Percentage (%) of increase in canopy health as succession, replacement and replanting programs are carried out.
- Integrate a biodiversity monitoring program to measure species richness, fauna activity, and habitat quality.
- Establish performance indicators and reporting periods (e.g., every 5 years).

Complement Existing Vegetation

Where practical, mature trees can offer protective benefits (e.g. microclimate, wind buffering, soil stabilisation) to support new planting success. This is especially relevant to the existing *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah) populations, where planting new trees in between and around the base can provide the benefits mentioned, as well as contribute to extending the useful life expectancy of these mature and senescent trees by also providing the same benefits as they mature.

Management of Existing Trees

Where practical, Barwon Coast will prioritise the protection, structural integrity, and historical value of existing mature trees, while recognising that safety is paramount. Root zones will be protected from disturbance caused by camping, vehicle access, or construction, using barriers, signage, or defined access areas as needed. Trees will be regularly monitored for structural defects or health decline, with interventions prioritised according to risk to maintain safety and longevity. Historical, cultural, and amenity values will be preserved wherever possible, and park design and operational practices will minimise impacts to trees during site use. All management activities will be coordinated with succession planting, replanting, and biodiversity programs to support ongoing canopy cover, habitat continuity, and resilience.

Canopy Coverage Goals

Map current canopy coverage by site and set targets that reflect the opportunities and constraints each site presents, including areas where Bushfire Management Overlays are present. The use of Lidar mapping images will aid in understanding the canopy density at each site.

Ideally increase the canopy density where practical by 15% by 2035 should be an achievable target Barwon Coast could endeavour to reach.

Future Plantings

One of the main aims of this strategy is to offer clear guidance where future plantings should go that will enhance visitor experience. Factors to be considered include:

- Amenity
- Shade
- Tree form and structure

- Ecological value
- Indigenous status
- Coastal tolerance
- Cultural Heritage

Form and structure are especially critical when considering the location if next to site vans and/or structures where broad canopied trees would impede access and require more maintenance during the formative years.

Barwon Coast's Caravan & Camping Master Plan should provide direction for planting locations-based opportunities and risks.

Consideration to Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements when planning new tree planting within areas of cultural heritage sensitivity, in accordance with the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic). Where planting is proposed in coastal, dune or waterway environments, prioritising low-impact planting methods that minimise ground disturbance and reduce the likelihood of triggering cultural heritage approvals. Where ground disturbance cannot be avoided, referring to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Map and engage early with Traditional Owners to confirm approval requirements and inform planting design.

Climate Resilience

The climate resistance of mature trees in good health and condition is far different than juvenile trees, semi-mature trees, mature trees in fair or poor condition and senescent trees. This is especially clear in periods of extreme weather with longer than average dry or wet periods experienced more often than ever before.

Although drought conditions can be somewhat mitigated through additional hydration via irrigation, one of the more concerning environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated, especially in coastal environments, is the damage to the canopies of trees during times of limited or no rainfall for extended periods from the salt being deposited on the leaf surface during times of strong coastal winds.

The healthier populations of trees located within each of the sites assessed that inform this strategy appear to be those that are endemic to the region, reasonably protected from extreme or prolonged weather patterns, or are species from other coastal regions either within Australia or other parts of the world.

This fact provides a clear direction when it comes to species choice as the location and more importantly wind protection will decide which species of tree is best suited to each site.

Those that are more sensitive usually as a species but are in good condition when protected should be considered as part of a planting palette where the more robust endemic species are planted on the west, south or east sides of the more sensitive trees as a protective barrier and wind break which allows the trees to thrive in what is a manufactured micro-climate.

To assess the climate-resilience of current and recommended species, introducing trial plots or diversification zones with adaptable native species and exotic species will give clear examples of what can tolerate the variable conditions that are experienced within the sites.

Examples of this could be *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gum) planted in low-lying areas prone to moisture retention, *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) and *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah) could be prioritized for coastal dune areas to enhance habitat and stabilize soil.

Landscape Connectivity

Finding gaps or opportunities to link parks, coastal reserves, and habitat patches through strategic planting is an excellent way to enhance the current mature tree populations.

As new plantings occur, the opportunities to contribute to greater connectivity of each site starts to appear including improving the biodiversity within those sites and between where the connectivity may be needed the most.

Community Engagement and Education

Greater community engagement allows for a clearer understanding of the reasons this strategy exists, and the benefits it provides.

Education and engagement can be provided to the community in numerous ways including interpretive signage, site maps and notice boards, 'adopt-a-tree' programs, revegetation planting days along with many other ways that also promote public connection to the mature tree population.

Strategies include involving local volunteers, schools, or community groups in ongoing planting, monitoring, or stewardship activities which will over time increase community engagement as it becomes embedded in the psyche of the community as a part of the long-term improvement of the tree population across all sites managed by Barwon Coast as well as providing preservation of the parks' amenity value for future generations, ensuring shade, shelter, and habitat for wildlife, while maintaining biodiversity and protecting threatened plant communities like Coastal Moonah Woodland, which is listed under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.

Continue to engage with the community on tree management through established communication channels, including its website and social media platforms, by sharing updates on tree removals, replacement planting, and the reasons for high-impact decisions. The Mature Tree Strategy will formalise this approach by providing opportunities for community awareness and review where significant tree removals or landscape changes are proposed, supporting transparency, trust, and ongoing dialogue with the community.

This is why it is incumbent upon Barwon Coast to ensure the mature tree population throughout the parks and reserves it manages should constantly evolve, with new plantings providing the canopy cover for future generations, rather than just trying to keep what exists at present.

Software and Technology

Capture all trees on the current tree mapping software (Konect).

At present the annual risk assessment may have 50-60% of trees found and recorded.

The remaining tree population will need parameters as to when a tree becomes an asset e.g. DBH of 150mm, height five metres and above, etc.

Tree Replanting Prioritisation Tool

The creation of a decision-support tool factoring in tree loss locations, species location, habitat importance, site use, and space will be essential to ensure the goals set for canopy cover and population increase is achieved. This will be integrated into the GIS platform.

Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Collaboration

An opportunity is present where the chance to co-design certain aspects of the strategy with Traditional Owners could be achieved by exploring culturally significant plant species and sharing traditional knowledge would help the entire community.

Lifecycle Mapping of Tree Assets

A lifecycle model for mature trees could support clearer forecasting for removals, replacement timing, and resourcing. This would include the following:

- Lifecycle mapping (e.g., juvenile, semi-mature, mature, senescent) across the existing tree population by park recorded in Konect software on GIS mapping.
- Find when and where succession planting is needed based on projected attrition rates.

Staged Implementation Plan

The strategy names short, medium and long-term goals. Along with these goals, a clear implementation schedule will help prioritise and sequence actions such as:

Develop a 5–10-year staged action plan, breaking down:

- Priority sites for canopy restoration
- Year-by-year planting goals
- Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Tree Species Selection Principles

Why it matters: While species lists are provided, a decision-making framework or guiding principles for choice (e.g., ecological fit, cultural value, maintenance needs) will support consistent implementation.

Define principles for selecting replacement and new planting species including:

- Site-specific suitability (e.g., exposure, soil type, wind)
- Functional traits (e.g., shade, resilience, habitat value)
- Maintenance implications
- Cultural or community significance

Coastal Hazards & Environmental Pressures

Coastal erosion, saline exposure, and storm surge can threaten mature trees and new plantings. Depending on the location, species that are prevalent along Victoria's coastline that are naturally exposed to erosion, saline exposure and storm surge are the White or Grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*), found in sheltered bays, inlets, and estuaries like Western Port, Corner Inlet, and the Barwon River. These are the world's most southerly mangroves, occurring in small, isolated stands and forming important coastal fringes and nursery habitats for marine life. Where the threat of exposure to erosion, saline exposure and storm surge, future plantings of this species along the interface of the two defined areas will help reduce erosion, although this would need to be carried out back from the current high-water mark.

- Align the strategy with coastal vulnerability and adaptation planning.
- Name vulnerable zones and propose resilient vegetation buffers.
- Collaborate with relevant coastal hazard or catchment authorities.

Maintenance Standards for New and Existing Trees

Long-term health and biodiversity outcomes usually depend on proper post-planting care, pruning, and monitoring. Standard specifications for planting advanced trees and tube-stock provide the necessary instruction and guidance to ensure the correct maintenance standards are used.

Include maintenance standards for:

- Young tree establishment (watering, staking, mulching)
- Structural pruning programs
- Pest and disease monitoring
- Criteria for tree removal and replacement triggers

Carbon Sequestration Opportunities

The following points outline the opportunities relate to the benefits of Carbon Sequestration for the environment.

- **Reduction in CO₂ Levels:** Mature trees, particularly large canopied species like *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart), absorb significant amounts of CO₂ through photosynthesis, storing it in their biomass (trunks, branches, leaves, and roots).
- **Long-Term Carbon Storage:** Trees with longer lifespans, such as *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah), provide stable carbon storage over decades, reducing the need for frequent replanting.
- **Improved Air Quality:** By reducing CO₂ levels, trees contribute to cleaner air and a healthier environment for park users and surrounding communities.

Carbon Sequestration Challenges

- **Declining Tree Health:** Senescent trees and those with structural defects may lose their ability to sequester carbon effectively, highlighting the need for proactive management and replacement.
- **Tree Removal:** While necessary for safety and risk management, removing mature trees can temporarily reduce carbon sequestration ability until replacement trees mature.

Although the challenges named will never cease due to the natural decline and senescence of a living organism, the decline and loss of mature trees does also present opportunities to improve Barwon Coasts contribution to carbon sequestration within the region.

Main opportunities

- **Tree Replacement Program:** Planting indigenous and resilient species with high carbon sequestration potential, such as *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gum) and *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia), can enhance long-term carbon storage.
- **Monitoring Carbon Impact:** Incorporating carbon sequestration metrics into annual tree health assessments can provide valuable data on the environmental benefits of the tree population.
- **Community Awareness:** Educating the community about the role of trees in carbon sequestration can foster support for the strategy and encourage sustainable practices.

Recommendations based on the opportunities outlined above

Quantify Carbon Sequestration: Use tools like i-Tree or similar software to estimate the carbon sequestration capacity of the current tree population and track changes over time.

Prioritize High-Sequestration Species: Focus on planting species with proven carbon storage capabilities in the replacement program.

Integrate Carbon Goals: Align the Mature Tree Strategy with broader climate action plans to maximize its contribution to regional and global carbon reduction efforts.

Short Term Goals

- Develop a Succession Plan that outlines staggered tree removals, prioritises the management of senescent trees, and incorporates pre-emptive planting to maintain canopy cover.
- Establish an agreed list of suitable replacement species for each site, along with site-specific strategies to ensure new plantings complement the landscape. It will also identify mature or significant trees and establish management measures to retain and protect them.
- Use annual tree risk assessment audit data to develop a site-specific program for tree removal, retention, and replacement. Permit applications for the removal of high risk structurally compromised large-canopy trees will be supported by the audit findings, ensuring decisions are evidence-based and consistent.
- Implement educational campaigns when major works are identified from the Mature Tree Program, providing the community with clear information about the works and their purpose.
- Strengthen collaboration with all appropriate authorities, partnerships, environmental agencies, and Indigenous groups that oversee the protection of vegetation within Barwon Coast so an understanding of what is wanted to be achieved can be communicated clearly internally as well as with the greater communities of Breamlea, Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove that feel a sense of ownership and attachment to each of the sites.
- KPI figures will be established as measurable goals, including:
 - Tree canopy percentage increase – tracked against baseline targets.
 - Risk percentage reduction – measured through regular tree health and safety assessments.
 - Replanting numbers – monitored annually to ensure replacement and net gain of trees.
 - schedule for regular reviews every 2–3 years.

Medium Term Goals

- Implement the tree replacement program to remove structurally poor large canopied and unsuitable species trees found throughout each of the parks and reserves. This should be staged over many years to ensure the loss occurs with as minor impact to the amenity and habitat of each site as is practical.
- Implement a protection and retention program for trees of significance or importance while ensuring the risk to the site is managed. Restricted access or closure to current camping sites may be needed to ease the implementation of the tree replacement program to run in conjunction with the tree removal program, ensuring the landscape plan created for each site informs the species choice and planting locations

Long Term Goals

- To stage a gradual retrenchment and replacement of the mature trees guided by the mature tree strategy, with a view to improving the overall aesthetic, environmental and social contribution each site makes to the region.
- Measurable objectives for the long-term goals are:
 - Target canopy cover percentage for each park.
 - Number of replacement trees planted annually.
 - Reduction in tree-related risks by a specific percentage.
- To ensure these objectives are adhered to and works carried out are recorded, implementing a timeline for achieving these goals that is broken into phases Year 1–3, Year 4–7, Year 8–10, will assist in achieving the overall goal of the strategy.

Appendix 1 – Park and Reserve Maps

Breamlea Caravan Park – Aerial image (June 2025)



Barwon Heads Caravan Park and Jetty Road Foreshore Reserve – Aerial Image (June 2025)



Riverview Family Caravan Park – Aerial Image (June 2025)



Surf Beach Road/Ocean Grove Rotunda Reserve – Aerial Image (June 2025)



Appendix 2 – Reserve Maps Location of Mature Trees

Barwon Heads Caravan Park and Jetty Road Foreshore Reserve (Konect)



Location of Tree - Key

Perfect suitability	Green
Minor Problems	Light Green
Species Unsuitable	Red

Riverview Family Caravan Park (Konect)



Location of Tree - Key

Perfect suitability	Green
Minor Problems	Yellow
Species Unsuitable	Red

Breamlea Caravan Park – Aerial image (June 2025)



Location of Tree - Key

Perfect suitability	Green
Minor Problems	Light Green
Species Unsuitable	Red

Tree inventory – Konect Data (Feb 2026)

Area of Jurisdiction	Precinct Name	Scientific Name	Stock
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Acacia pycnantha	1
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Allocasuarina verticillata	6
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Corymbia maculata	2
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Eucalyptus botryoides	4
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Eucalyptus cladocalyx	2
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Eucalyptus globulus	1
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	33
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	1
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Leptospermum laevigatum	6
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Melaleuca lanceolata	3
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Metrosideros excelsa	1
Barwon Heads	Barwon River Estuary	Myoporum insulare	4
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Acacia floribunda	1
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Acacia pycnantha	1
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Aesculus hippocastanum	1
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Allocasuarina verticillata	14
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Araucaria heterophylla	1
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Banksia integrifolia	14
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus globulus	1
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	70
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus saligna	1

Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus viminalis	1
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Leptospermum laevigatum	18
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Leucopogon parviflorus	4
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca lanceolata	34
Barwon Heads Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Myoporum insulare	9
Breamlea	Breamlea	Acacia sophorae	2
Breamlea	Accommodations Services	Banksia integrifolia	3
Breamlea	Accommodations Services	Corymbia eximia	3
Breamlea	Accommodations Services	Hakea drupacea	17
Breamlea	Breamlea	Leptospermum laevigatum	6
Breamlea	Accommodations Services	Leptospermum laevigatum	1
Breamlea	Accommodations Services	Leucopogon parviflorus	1
Breamlea	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca lanceolata	1
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Acacia mearnsii	1
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Acacia myrtifolia	1
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Acacia sophorae	2
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Agonis flexuosa	2
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Banksia integrifolia	5
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Banksia marginata	2
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Callistemon viminalis	1
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Corymbia eximia	9
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Corymbia maculata	1
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus botryoides	3

Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	33
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus leucoxydon	3
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus viminalis	1
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Leptospermum laevigatum	18
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca armilaris	7
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca lanceolata	25
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca nesophila	1
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Metrosideros excelsa	2
Breamlea Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Myoporum insulare	7
Ocean Grove	Ocean Grove Spit	Agonis flexuosa	1
Ocean Grove	Ocean Grove Spit	Allocasuarina verticillata	1
Ocean Grove	Ocean Grove Spit	Leptospermum laevigatum	1
Ocean Grove	Ocean Grove Spit	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	6
Riverside Camp Ground	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus cladocalyx	1
Riverside Camp Ground	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus cornuta	1
Riverside Camp Ground	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	3
Riverside Camp Ground	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus leucoxydon	1
Riverside Camp Ground	Accommodations Services	Leptospermum laevigatum	9
Riverside Camp Ground	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca lanceolata	3
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Agonis flexuosa	1

Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Banksia integrifolia	24
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Banksia marginata	1
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Casuarina cunninghamiana	1
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Corymbia maculata	12
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus botryoides	12
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus cladocalyx	7
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	6
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	1
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Hakea suaveolens	2
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Leptospermum laevigatum	2
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca armilaris	16
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Melaleuca lanceolata	21
Riverview Family Caravan Park	Accommodations Services	Myoporum insulare	2

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