

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.3.10a Acacia harpophylla open forest

Description: Acacia harpophylla open forest to woodland on Quaternary alluvial plains.
















Additional Information:


























- The animal symbols represent the habitat/food resource of a particular animal.
- The column C denotes the conservation status of a particular species of plant, E is Endangered, V is Vulnerable, and NT is Near Threatened.
- Check planting notes for further information.
- Δ denotes a species that is commercially available, suitable, and used for revegetation.




















Habitat value:

- Potential occurrence of Red goshawk, Powerful owl, Spotted-tailed quoll.

Conservation Status of Regional Ecosystem: Endangered (Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999).

Available	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Fauna	C
Trees				
Δ	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow		
Δ	<i>Acacia fasciculifera</i>	Rosewood wattle		
Δ	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	Rough leaved elm		
Δ	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>	Scrub whitewood		
Δ	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah		
	<i>Celtis paniculata</i>	Native Celtis		
Δ	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small leaved tuckeroo		
	<i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i>	Shiny leaved stinging tree		
	<i>Erythrina numerosa</i>	Batswing coral tree		
Δ	<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>	Ribbon wood		
Δ	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Small leaved Moreton bay fig		
Δ	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crows ash		
Δ	<i>Flindersia collina</i>	Leopard ash		
	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	Scrub wilga		
	<i>Owenia venosa</i>	Rose apple, crows apple		
Δ	<i>Vitex lignum-vitae</i>	Satinwood		
Small trees				

	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	Grey bird eye		
	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub boonaree		
	<i>Alectryon subdentatus</i>	Hard birds eye		
Δ	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree, red ash		
Δ	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter bark, quinine tree		
	<i>Arytera foveolata</i>	Pitted Coogera, gap axe		
	<i>Bridelia leichhardtii</i>	Small leaved scrub ironbark		
	<i>Capparis arborea</i>	Native pomegranate		
	<i>Citrus australis</i>	Round lime, native lime		
	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	Smooth lolly bush		
	<i>Croton insularis</i>	Silver croton		
	<i>Croton stigmatus</i>	White croton		
	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	Scaly ebony		
Δ	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	Yellow tulip		
	<i>Ehretia membranifolia</i>	Native peach		
	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>	Red olive plum		
	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i> var. <i>integrifolium</i>	Narrow leaved red olive berry		
	<i>Elattostachys xylocarpa</i>	Scrub beetroot		
	<i>Erythroxylum</i> sp. (Splityard Creek L.Pedley 5360)	Cocaine tree		
	<i>Everistia vacciniifolia</i> var. <i>nervosa</i>	Small leaved Everistia		
	<i>Excoecaria dallachyana</i>	Scrub poison wood, blind your eye tree		
	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	Scrub Ballart		
Δ	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foam bark, fern top, fish poison tree		
	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>	Green kamala, scent of the bush, odour bush		
Δ	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red kamala		
Δ	<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>	Orange bark		
	<i>Maytenus disperma</i>	Orange bark		
Δ	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar		
	<i>Psydrax odorata</i>	Sweet Suzie		
	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>	Ivorywood		
Δ	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut tree		
Δ	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	Whalebone tree		
Shrubs				
	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Flannel flower		

	<i>Acalypha capillipes</i>	Shiny leaved acalypha		
	<i>Acalypha eremorum</i>	Soft leaved acalypha		
	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devils horsehip, chaff flower		
Δ	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Native holly		
	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	Chain fruit, prickly Lixy		
Δ	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Dwarf apple, coffee bush		
Δ	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant bush		
	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Ruby salt bush		
	<i>Nyssanthes diffusa</i>	Barbwire plant		
Δ	<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>	Butterfly bush		
Δ	<i>Pittosporum viscidum</i>	Birds nest bush		
	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Spiked sida		
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed		
	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devils needles		
	<i>Spartothamnella juncea</i>	Square stem, native broom		
Vines				
	<i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i>	Blood vine		
	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>	Scrambling caper, scrambling pomegranate, Mel pops		
	<i>Cayratia acris</i>	Hairy grape		
	<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>	Staff vine		
	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Native grape		
	<i>Cissus opaca</i>	Slender grape		
	<i>Cynanchum bowmanii</i>	Bowman's milk vine		
	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Striped cucumber, native bryony		
	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily		
	<i>Glycine cyrtoloba</i>	Climbing pea		
	<i>Hippocratea barbata</i>	Knot vine		
	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> spp. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender jasmine		
	<i>Jasminum simplicifolium</i> spp. <i>australiense</i>	Stiff jasmine		
	<i>Legnephora moorei</i>	Big leaf vine, round leaf vine		
	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur vine		
	<i>Marsdenia pleiadenia</i>	Brigalow milk vine		
	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>	Zig-zag vine		
	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine		
	<i>Parsonsia lanceolata</i>	Scrub silk pod vine		

	<i>Parsonsia paulforsteri</i>	Narrow leaved silk pod vine		
	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey rope vine		
	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	Corky milk vine		
	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Barbwire vine		
	<i>Trophis scandens</i>	Burny vine, horny vine		
Herbs				
	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Wandering jew		
	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender sedge		
	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Small flowered coleus		
	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Love flower		
	<i>Roepora apiculata</i>	Twin leaf		
	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach, Warrigal greens		
	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	A daisy		
Ferns				
	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough maidenhair fern		
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern		
	<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i>	Felt fern, strap fern		
Grasses				
	<i>Ancistrachne uncinulata</i>	Hooky grass		
	<i>Austrostipa ramosissima</i>	Stout bamboo grass		
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass		
	<i>Paspalidium caespitosum</i>	Brigalow grass		
Orchids				
	<i>Dendrobium speciosus</i>	King orchid		
	<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>	Bowman's scrub pencil orchid		
	<i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>	Pencil orchid		
	<i>Rhinerrhiza divitiflora</i>	Raspyroot orchid		
Mistletoes				
	<i>Amyema congener</i>	Variable mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema conspicua</i>	Alphitonia mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema lucasii</i>	Grey mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema quandang</i>	Brigalow mistletoe		
	<i>Korthalsella taenioides</i>	Flat stemmed mistletoe		
	<i>Lysiana subfalcata</i>	Lemon flowered mistletoe		

Planting Notes for 12.3.10a

Acacia harpophylla open forest to woodland on Quaternary alluvial plains.

Planting intervals and percentages:

- Acacia harpophylla should make up 80% of canopy species.
- Acacia harpophylla should be planted at 2 metre intervals.
- Remaining species evenly distributed at 1-1.5m intervals.

Site preparation

- Firstly, consider if the site is suitable – areas that are moisture retentive usually give the best results e.g., creek/river and floodplains.
- Consider whether the planting area can be deep ripped, or hand planted.
- Is the site safe from predators e.g. livestock, hares and wallabies.
- The site may have to be fenced off.
- Tree protection bags may have to be used.
- Deep ripping firstly and allowing rain to enter the rip lines over weeks or even months is beneficial.
- When hand planting pre-wet the holes with water and a small amount of detergent or use water retentive crystals wet or dry.
- Use only healthy well rooted stock plants native to the ecosystem you are planting in.
- Use deep native tubes for eucalypts, and/or 150mm pots with rainforest species.
- Additives to the planting hole e.g., gypsum, crusher dust, diatomaceous products, seaweed, or fish emulsion
- Use organic slow-release fertilisers in granules or pellet form. These can be placed in the hole before planting or on top before or after mulching. They should always be watered in.
- Staking should not be necessary unless they are being used as markers only.
- Construct a shallow basin when planting so water can enter root area of plant.
- Use mulch e.g., hay, straw, sugar cane, woodchip, tub ground green waste (strips of wood and bark), rocks if available, gravel, and crusher dust.
- Water in tubes with 2 litres and 4 litres for 150mm pots. Plants will do best with 4 litres of water per plant per week for up to 6 weeks.

- Maintenance will need to be carried out for at least 12 months or more. Regular herbicide spraying using appropriate herbicides or manual removal of weeds. Periodic replacement of mulches.

