



















## Regional Ecosystem 12.3.11

### **Eucalyptus tereticornis ± Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia open forest on alluvial plains.**

Eucalyptus tereticornis +/- E. siderophloia and Corymbia intermedia open forest to woodland. Corymbia tessellaris, Lophostemon suaveolens and Melaleuca quinquenervia frequently occur and often form a low tree layer. Other species present in scattered patches or low densities include Angophora leiocarpa, E. exserta, E. grandis, E. latisinensis, E. tindaliae, E. racemosa and Melaleuca sieberi. Corymbia trachyphloia and/or C. citriodora subsp. Variegata may dominate on areas of Pleistocene alluvia. Eucalyptus seana may be present south of Landsborough and Livistona decora may occur in scattered patches or low densities in the Glenbar SF and Wongi SF areas. Occurs on Quaternary alluvial plains and drainage lines along coastal lowlands. Rainfall usually exceeds 1000mm/y. (BVG1M: 16c)

Available	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Fauna	C
<b>Large trees</b>				
Δ	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black she-oak		
Δ	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest she-oak		
	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth barked apple		
	<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	Smudgee		
Δ	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Creek she-oak		
Δ	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp she-oak		
Δ	<i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata</i>	Spotted gum		
Δ	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood		
	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	Brown bloodwood		
Δ	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard quandang		
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White mahogany		
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaved ironbark		
	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Peppermint		
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey ironbark		
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Blue gum		
	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark		
<b>Medium trees</b>				
Δ	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree		

Δ	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Honeysuckle		
Δ	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese tree		
Δ	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foam bark		
Δ	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box		
Δ	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp box		
Δ	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad leaved paperbark		
	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly paperbark		
<b>Small trees</b>				
Δ	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory wattle		
Δ	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early flowering wattle		
Δ	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Creek sandpaper fig		
<b>Vines</b>				
	<i>Parsonia straminea</i>	Monkey rope vine		
<b>Mistletoes</b>				
	<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i>	Orange Mistletoe		

### Planting Note for 12.3.11

#### **Eucalyptus tereticornis ± Eucalyptus siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia** **open forest on alluvial plains** Additional notes:

##### Planting intervals and percentages:

- Eucalyptus tereticornis should make up 30% of the canopy species.
- Eucalyptus tereticornis planting intervals of 8 metres.
- Melaleuca quinquenervia should be 50% of the midstorey
- Remaining canopy species planted throughout
- Remaining species evenly distributed.

##### Site preparation

- Firstly, consider if the site is suitable – areas that are moisture retentive usually give the best results e.g., creek/river, rich scrub soils 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 or more 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 as they break down.

