Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.3.7a

Melaleuca bracteata open forest

Description: Riverine wetland or fringing riverine wetland. Melaleuca bracteata open forest. Occurs in drainage depressions 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 R is Rare.

- **Δ** denotes a species that is commercially available, suitable, and used for revegetation.

- E is Endangered, V is for Vulnerable, and NT is for Near Threatened, RS – regionally significant – LVRC Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

Habitat values:

- Tusked frog, Greenstripe frog, Superb collared-frog, Warty water-holding frog, Salmon-striped frog, Red Goshawk, Powerful owl, Lewin's rail, Painted snipe, Spotted-tailed quoll, Koala.

Conservation Status of Regional Ecosystem: Not of Concern at present (Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999).

Available	Scientific name	Common name	Fauna	C
Trees				
Δ	*Acacia harpophylla*	Brigalow		
Δ	*Angophora subvelutina*	Broad leaf apple		
Δ	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	Creek she-oak		
Δ	*Casuarina glauca*	Swamp she-oak		
Δ	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton bay ash		
Δ	*Cupaniopsis parvifolia*	Small leaf tuckeroo		
Δ	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	Gum topped box		
Δ	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Blue gum		
Δ	*Ficus macrophylla*	Moreton bay fig		
Δ	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Small leaf Moreton bay fig		
Δ	*Ficus virens*	Deciduous fig		
Δ	*Flindersia australis*	Crows ash		
Δ	*Flindersia collina*	Leopard ash		
Δ	*Grevillea robusta*	Silky oak		

Δ	Scientific name	Common name		
Δ	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp box		
Δ	*Melaleuca bracteata*	Black tea-tree		
Δ	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Creek bottle brush		
	Owenia venosa	Crows apple		
Small trees				
Δ	*Acacia leiocalyx*	Early Flowering wattle		
Δ	*Acacia maidenii*	Maidens wattle		
	Alectryon diversifolius	Scrub Boonaree		
Δ	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap tree		
Δ	*Alstonia constricta*	Bitter bark		
Δ	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	Diamond holly		
	Bridelia exaltata	Large leaf scrub ironbark		
	Bridelia leichhardtii	Small leaf scrub ironbark		
Δ	*Bursaria incana*	Prickly pine		
	Capparis arborea	Native pomegranate		
	Capparis mitchellii	Wild orange		
	Clerodendrum floribundum	Smooth lolly bush		
	Diospyros geminata	Scaly ebony		
	Drypetes deplanchei	Yellow tulip		
	Ehretia membranifolia	Native peach		
	Elaeodendron australe var. *integrifolium*	Red olive plum		
Δ	*Elattostachys xylocarpa*	Scrub beetroot		
	Excoecaria dallachyana	Scrub poison tree		
Δ	*Ficus coronata*	Creek sandpaper fig		
	Ficus fraseri	Sandpaper fig		
Δ	*Ficus opposita*	Scrub sandpaper fig		
	Geijera salicifolia	Scrub wilga		
	Geijera parviflora	Narrow leaf wilga		
Δ	*Glochidion ferdinandi*	Cheese tree		
Δ	*Hymenosporum flavum*	Native frangipani		
Δ	*Jagera pseudorhus*	Foam bark		
Δ	*Mallotus philippensis*	Red kamala		
	Maytenus disperma	Orange bark		
Δ	*Melia azedarach*	White cedar		
	Notelaea longifolia	Large leaved mock olive		
	Notelaea microcarpa	Small fruited mock olive		
Δ	*Pittosporum angustifolium*	Sweet pittosporum		
	Psydrax odorata	Sweet Suzie		
Δ	*Streblus brunonianus*	Whalebone tree		
Δ	*Trema tomentosa*	Poison peach		
Shrubs				
Δ	*Alchornea ilicifolia*	Native holly		
	Alyxia ruscifolia	Chain fruit		
Δ	*Breynia oblongifolia*	Dwarf apple		

Δ	*Bursaria spinosa*	Blackthorn		
	Carissa ovata	Currant bush		
	Clerodendrum tomentosum	Hairy lolly bush		
Δ	*Pittosporum revolutum*	Hairy laurel		
Δ	*Pittosporum viscidum*	Birds nest bush		
	Sclerolaena tetracuspis	Brigalow burr		

Vines

	Austrosteenisia blackii	Blood vine		
Δ	*Cayratia clematidea*	Five leaf grape		
Δ	*Cissus antarctica*	Native grape		
Δ	*Cissus opaca*	Slender grape		
	Derris involuta	Fish poison vine		
	Diplocyclos palmatus	Striped cucumber		
Δ	*Eustrephus latifolius*	Wombat berry		
Δ	*Geitonoplesium cymosum*	Scrambling lily		
Δ	*Jasminum didymium* subsp. *racemosum*	Slender jasmine		
Δ	*Jasminum simplicifolium* subsp. *australiense*	Stiff jasmine		
Δ	*Maclura cochinchinensis*	Cockspur vine		
Δ	*Pandorea jasminoides*	Scrub wonga vine		
Δ	*Pandorea pandorana*	Wonga vine		
	Pandorea sp. (Ipswich K.A.Williams 86020)	Yellow wonga vine		
Δ	*Parsonsia straminea*	Monkey rope vine		
Δ	*Smilax australis*	Barbwire vine		
	Stephania japonica	Tape vine		
Δ	*Trophis scandens*	Burny vine		

Creepers

	Convolvulus erubescens	Australian Bindweed		
Δ	*Eremophila debilis*	Winter apple		
	Evolvulus alsinoides	Baby blue eyes		
	Glycine clandestina	Trailing pea		
	Glycine tabacina	Trailing pea		
	Polymeria calycina	Slender Bindweed		
	Tetragonia tetragonioides	Native spinach		

Grasses

	Austrostipa ramosissima	Stout bamboo grass		
	Bothriochloa decipiens	Pitted blue grass		
	Capillipedium spicigerum	Scented top		
Δ	*Cymbopogon refractus*	Barbwire grass		
Δ	*Heteropogon contortus*	Black spear grass		
Δ	*Imperata cylindrica*	Blady grass		
Δ	*Microlaena stipoides*	Rice meadow grass		
	Oplismenus aemulus	Creeping shade grass		
Δ	*Themeda triandra*	Kangaroo grass		

Herbs

	Achyranthes aspera	Devils horse whip		
	Ajuga australis	Blue trumpet		
	Alternanthera nana	Dwarf knot plant		
	Aneilema acuminatum	White wandering jew		
	Aneilema biflorum	Twin flower wandering jew		
	Atriplex semibaccata	Creeping saltbush		
	Brunoniella australis	Blue trumpet		
	Centella asiatica	Pennywort		
	Chenopodium carinatum	Creeping crumbweed		
	Commelina diffusa	Blue wandering jew		
	Cyanthillium cinereum	Vernonia		
Δ	*Dianella brevipedunculata*	Bent leaf flax lily		
Δ	*Dianella caerulea*	Blue flax lily		
	Dichondra repens	Kidney plant		
	Einadia hastata	Ruby salt bush		
	Einadia nutans subsp. *linifolia*	Narrow leaf saltbush		
	Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby salt bush		
	Flemingia parviflorus	Flemingia		
	Gahnia aspera	Sword sedge		
	Hybanthus stellarioides	Spade flower		
	Hydrocotyle acutiloba	Pennywort		
	Hydrocotyle laxiflora	Stinking pennywort		
	Lobelia purpurascens	White root		
	Nyssanthes diffusa	Barbwire plant		
	Physalis minima	Native gooseberry		
	Plantago debilis	Plantain		
Δ	*Plectranthus parviflorus*	Small flowered coleus		
	Polygonum aviculare	Knotweed		
	Pseuderanthemum variabile	Love flower		
	Sida subspicata (Sida hackettiana)	Spiked sida		
	Urtica incisa	Stinging nettle		
Aquatic & Semi-aquatic				
	Alternanthera denticulata	Lesser joyweed		
	Azolla filiculoides	Azolla		
	Azolla pinnata	Azolla		
	Carex appressa	Tall sedge		
	Cyperus difformis	A sedge		
	Cyperus exaltatus	Giant sedge		
	Cyperus fulvus	A sedge		
	Cyperus gracilis	Whisker grass		
	Eclipta prostrata	White Eclipta		
	Eleocharis dulcis	Water chestnut		
	Fimbristylis dichotoma	Finger rush		

	Juncus continuus	A reed		
	Juncus polyanthemus	A reed		
Δ	*Juncus usitatus*	A reed		
	Leersia hexandra	Swamp ricegrass		
Δ	*Lomandra hystrix*	Creek mat rush		
Δ	*Lomandra longifolia*	Creek mat rush		
	Marsilea hirsuta	Hairy nardoo		
	Marsilea mutica	Smooth nardoo		
	Persicaria attenuata	White smart plant		
	Persicaria decipiens	Slender smart plant		
	Persicaria elatior	A Smart plant		
	Persicaria hydropiper	Water pepper		
	Persicaria lapanthifolia	Pale smart plant		
	Persicaria orientalis	Prince's feather		
	Schoenoplectus mucronatus	Club rush		
	Schoenoplectus validus	Club rush		
	Typha orientalis	Bulrush		
Epiphytes				
	Dockrillia linguiformis	Tick orchid		
Mistletoes				
	Amyema bifurcatum	Weeping mistletoe		
	Amyema cambagei	Needle leaf mistletoe		
	Amyema congener	Variable mistletoe		
	Amyema conspicua	Alphitonia mistletoe		
	Amyema miquelii	Bronze mistletoe		
	Dendrophthoe vitellina	Apostle mistletoe		
	Notothixos incanus	Grey leaf mistletoe		
	Viscum articulatum	Leafless mistletoe		

Planting Note for 12.3.7a

<u>Eucalyptus tereticornis open forest to woodland on alluvial plains</u>

Additional notes:

- In areas with vine thicket (Dry rainforest/Scrub) present nearby, the understorey can contain a large percentage of rainforest species from regional ecosystem 12.9-10.15.

Planting intervals and percentages:

- Eucalyptus tereticornis should make up 75% of the canopy species.

- Melaleuca bracteate at 75% of the midstorey

- Eucalyptus tereticornis planting intervals of 8 metres.

- Remaining tree species should be distributed evenly through the area.

- 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 riplines 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.