



Lockyer Valley Regional Council
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Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.3.8

Swamps with Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp. and Eleocharis spp.

Description: Characteristic species include Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp., Philydrum lanuginosum, Eleocharis spp., Leersia hexandra, Triglochin procerum, Nymphaea spp., Nymphoides indica, Persicaria spp. and Typha spp.

Additional Information:

- Plant species may vary from freshwater to saltwater swamps.
- 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, NT is Near Threatened, and V is Vulnerable.
- RS – regional significant – LVRC Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

Habitat Values:

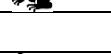
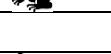
- Potential plant occurrence of Brasenia schreberi, Carex lophocarpa, Cyperus gunnii subsp. Novae-hollandiae, C. squarrosus, Damasonium minus, Eryngium vesiculosum, Potamogeton pectinatus.
- Potential animal occurrence of Tusked frog, Greenstripe frog, Superb collared-frog, Warty water-holding frog, Salmon-striped frog, Grey Goshawk, Black-necked stork, Red Goshawk, Grey falcon, Black-chinned honeyeater, Cotton pigmy-goose, Lewin's rail, Painted snipe, Freckled duck.

Planting intervals and percentages:

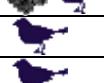
- All species should be planted evenly throughout planting site – taking into account individual species requirements for **position** within the swamp.
- **POSITION - E = EDGE** species that occur on the edge of swamps – **W = WATER** species that occur in the water – **L = LOW** species that occur in low lying areas that receive temporary flooding.

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

Available	Scientific Name	Common Name	Fauna	Position	C
Trees					
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Blue gum		E	
Δ	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Black tea-tree		L	
Δ	<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Small leaf tea-tree		L	E - Qld
Δ	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad leaf paperbark		L	
Δ	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Creek bottle brush		L	
Shrubs					
	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	White Eclipta		L	
	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Willow primrose		W	
	<i>Persicaria attenuata</i>	White smart plant		EW	
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender smart plant		EW	
	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	White smart plant		EW	
	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale smart plant		EW	
	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i>	Prince's feather		EW	
	<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Creeping smart plant		EW	
	<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Pink smart plant		EW	
Aquatic					
	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Azolla		W	
	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	Azolla		W	
	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Water shield		W	NT Qld
	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Hornwort			
	<i>Chara sp.</i>	Stonewort			
	<i>Damasonium minus</i>	Star fruit		EW	RS - LVR C
	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Water thyme		W	
	<i>Marsilea hirsuta</i>	Hairy nardoo		W	
	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>	Nardoo		W	
	<i>Monochoria cyanea</i>	Native water hyacinth		W	
	<i>Myriophyllum striatum</i>	Water milfoil		W	
	<i>Myriophyllum verrucosum</i>	Water milfoil		W	
	<i>Najas tenuifolia</i>	Water nymph		W	
	<i>Nitella sp.</i>	Stonewort			

	<i>Nymphaea gigantea</i>	Giant water lily	 	W	RS - LVR C
	<i>Nymphoides crenata</i>	Wavy marshwort	 	W	
	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	Water snowflakes	 	W	
	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	Swamp lily	 	W	
	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	Frogmouth	 	EW	
	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly pondweed	 	W	
	<i>Potamogeton ochreatus</i>	Blunt pondweed	 	W	
	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Sago pond weed	 	W	RS - LVR C
	<i>Potamogeton tricarinatus</i>	Floating pondweed	 	W	
	<i>Spirodela sp.</i>	Duckweed	 	W	
	<i>Triglochin procerum</i>	Water ribbons	 	W	
	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Yellow bladderwort	 	W	
	<i>Vallisneria sp.</i>	Ribbonweed	 	W	
Herbs					
	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser joyplant	 	E	
	<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prostrate blue devil	 	E	
	<i>Halosarcia pergranulata</i>	Samphire	 	E	
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp box	 	E	
	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	Samphire	 	E	
Rushes					
Δ	<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed twigrush	 	EW	
	<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	Clubrush	 	EW	
Δ	<i>Eleocharis cylindrostachys</i>	Spikerush	 	E	
Δ	<i>Eleocharis dietrichiana</i>	Spikerush	 	E	
	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>	Water chestnut	 	E	
	<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i>	Spikerush	 	E	
	<i>Eleocharis philippinensis</i>	Spikerush	 	E	
	<i>Eleocharis plana</i>	Ribbed Spikerush	 	E	
	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spikerush	 	E	
	<i>Fimbristylis aestivalis</i>	Fringerush	 	E	

	<i>Fimbristylis depauperata</i>	Fringerush		E	
	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Common fringerush		E	
	<i>Fimbristylis velata</i>	Fringerush		E	
	<i>Fuirena incrassata</i>	A rush		E	
	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>	Grey rush		E	
	<i>Schoenoplectus litoralis</i>	Club rush		EW	
	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>	Triangular Clubrush		EW	
	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	Creek club rush		EW	
	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Bulrush		W	
Reeds					
	<i>Juncus aridicola</i>	Tussock reed		EW	
	<i>Juncus continuus</i>	A reed		EW	
	<i>Juncus polyanthemus</i>	A reed		EW	
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	A reed		EW	
Δ	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	A reed		EW	
Sedges					
	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob sedge		EW	
	<i>Carex lophocarpa</i>	A sedge		EW	RS - LVR C
	<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus bifax</i>	Western nut grass		EW	
	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Rice sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	Giant sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus flaccidus</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus gunnii</i> subsp. <i>Novae-hollandiae</i>	Flecked flatsedge		EW	RS - LVR C
	<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus leiocaulon</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus mirus</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Bunchy sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus sanginolentus</i>	A sedge		EW	
	<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>	A sedge		EW	
Grasses					
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch		E	

	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's lovegrass		E	
	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	Swamp ricegrass		E	
	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water couch		E	
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Australian reed		EW	
Mistletoes					
	<i>Amyema bifurcata</i>	Gum mistletoe			
	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Bronze mistletoe			
	<i>Notothixos incanus</i>	Leafless mistletoe			
	<i>Viscum articulatum</i>	Grey mistletoe			

Planting Note for 12.3.8

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Additional notes: Swamps if grazing is removed generally recover very well, attracting suitable species. Plant species may vary from freshwater to saltwater swamps.

Planting intervals and percentages:

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Site preparation

- 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 for tree species.
- 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
- 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), around the tree species
- 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.