

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.9-10.26

Eucalyptus baileyana and or E. planchoniana woodland to open forest.

Description:

Other commonly associated species include *Angophora woodsiana*, *E. tindaliae*, *E. carnea*, *E. resinifera*. *Eucalyptus psammitica* may dominate areas of this ecosystem occurring in Toohey Forest. Occurs on quartzose sandstone scarps and crests

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.
- Δ denotes a species that is commercially available, suitable, and used for revegetation.
- Check planting notes for further information.

Habitat values:

Threatened flora species



























- *Caustis blakei* subsp. *macrantha*, *E. taurine*, *Grevillea quadricauda*, *Leionema obtusifolium*, and *Paspalidium grandispiculatum*.



















Regionally Significant flora species













- *Acacia leichhardtii*, *Allocasuarina inophloia*, *Bertya lapicola* subsp. *lapicola*, *Eucalyptus helidonica*, *Gahnia clarkei*, *G. singuliflora*, *Hibbertia monticola* (Helidon Form), *Lysicarpus angustifolius*, and *Melastoma affine*,
- Potential occurrence of Red Goshawk, Powerful owl, Glossy black-cockatoo, Spotted-tailed quoll (southern subsp), Brush-tailed rock wallaby, New Holland mouse and Collared delma.

Regionally Significant fauna species

- Square-tailed kite, Little pied bat, Masked owl (southern subsp).

Available	Scientific name	Common Name	Fauna	C
Trees				
	<i>Allocasuarina inophloia</i>	Woolly barked she-oak		C
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest she-oak		C
	<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	smudgee		C
	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i>	Brown bloodwood		C
	<i>Eucalyptus baileyana</i>	Baileys stringybark		C
	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	Large leaved white mahogany		C
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red bloodwood		C
	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white mahogany		C
	<i>Eucalyptus helidonica</i>	Helidon hills stringybark		RS
	<i>Eucalyptus taurina</i>	Helidon hill ironbark		V QLD
	<i>Eucalyptus psammitica</i>	Sandstone mahogany		C
	<i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i>	budgeroo		RS
Small trees				
	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i>	Hickory wattle		C
	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree		C
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>compar</i>	Coastal banksia		C
Tall shrubs				
	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry ash		RS
	<i>Leptospermum lamellatum</i>	Flaky barked tea tree		RS
	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Shaggy barked tea tree		RS
	<i>Petalostigma pachyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved quinine bush		RS
	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>	Tree heath		RS
Shrubs				
	<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-leaved wattle		RS
	<i>Acacia complanata</i>	flat-stemmed wattle		RS
	<i>Acacia hispidula</i>	Hairy wattle		RS
	<i>Acacia leichhardtii</i>	Leichhardts wattle		RS
	<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>	Red ground berry		C
	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>collina</i>	Hill banksia		C
	<i>Bertya lapicola</i> subsp. <i>lapicola</i>	Helidon hills bertya		RS
	<i>Daviesia villifera</i>	Prickly pea		C
	<i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i>	Hairy parrot pea		C

	<i>Grevillea quadricauda</i>	Four-tailed spider flower		V V QLD EBPC
	<i>Grevillea singuliflora</i>	Single flowered spider flower		RS
	<i>Hakea benthamii</i>	Veined hakea		RS
	<i>Hakea eriantha</i>	Tree hakea		RS
	<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	Wallum hakea		RS
	<i>Hibbertia linearis var. obtusifolia</i>	Grey guinea bush		C
	<i>Hovea planifolia</i>	Large leaved pea		C
	<i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>	Helidon hills leionema		V V
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>			C
	<i>Leucopogon biflorus</i>			C
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle bush		C
	<i>Melastoma malabathricum subsp. malabathricum</i>			C
	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Monotoca		C
	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>			C
	<i>Persoonia sericea</i>	Hairy geebung		C
	<i>Persoonia tenuifolia</i>	Fine-leaved Geebung		C
	<i>Pultenaea cunninghamii</i>			C
	<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>			C
	<i>Pultenaea spinosa</i>	Spiny pea bush		C
	<i>Westringia eremicola</i>	Sandstone westringia		C
	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>			C
	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Flat-stemmed grass tree		C
Vines				
	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>			C
	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry		C
	<i>Smilax australis</i>			C
Herbs				
	<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Flannel flower		C
	<i>Chloanthes parviflora</i>	Small leaved iceplant		C
	<i>Comesperma hispidulum</i>	Hairy match heads		C
	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Vernonia		C
	<i>Gompholobium pinnatum</i>	Poormans gold		C
	<i>Gompholobium virgatum</i>	Small wedge pea		C
	<i>Hibbertia monticola</i>	Mountain guinea flower		NT QLD
	<i>Hybanthus monopetalus</i>	Ladys slippers		C
	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	pomax		C
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Dwarf poranthera		C

	<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>	Fan flower		C
	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Trigger plant		C
	<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>	Black-eyed Susan		C
Ferns				
	<i>Gleichenia rupestris</i>	Coral fern		C
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common bracken fern		C
	<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	Umbrella fern		C
Grasses				
	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i> var. <i>dissimilis</i>	White speargrass		C
	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i>	White speargrass		C
	<i>Digitaria breviglumis</i>	Short finger grass		C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>			C
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic		C
	<i>Eriachne pallescens</i>	Wanderrie grass		C
	<i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i>	Helidon hills panic		V V QLD EPBC
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass		C
Grass like species				
	<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i>	Koala fern		V
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Revolute leaved flax lily		C
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable sword sedge		C
	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>	Hillside mat rush		C
Epiphytes				
	<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Black orchid		C

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Planting intervals and percentages:

- Eucalyptus/Corymbia/Angophora spp. should make up 100% of the canopy species.
- Planting intervals of 4 metres.
- 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.

