



Lockyer Valley Regional Council
26 Railway Street, PO Box 82, Gatton Qld 4343
All official correspondence to be addressed to the CEO
Telephone 1300 005 872 | Facsimile (07) 5462 3269
Email mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au | www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.3.18

Melaleuca irbyana low open-forest or thicket

Description: Floodplain (other than floodplain wetlands). *Melaleuca irbyana* low open-forest or thicket. Emergent trees may be present e.g., *Eucalyptus moluccana*, *E. crebra*, *E. tereticornis* and *Corymbia citriodora*. *Casuarina glauca* or *Acacia harpophylla* occasionally present. Occurs on Quaternary alluvial plains.

Additional Information:

- In areas with vine thicket (Dry rainforest/notophyll rainforest) present nearby, the understorey can contain a percentage of rainforest species, in addition some species from neighbouring communities will occur.
- 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 N 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

Occurrence of *Melaleuca irbyana*, *Rhaponticum australe*, and *Leichhardtia coronata*.

Threatened fauna species

- Red Goshawk, and Grey Snake



























Regional Significant flora species





















- *Indigofera baileyi*.


















Regionally Significant fauna species

- Black-chinned honeyeater.

Conservation Status of Regional Ecosystem: Endangered (Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999). Critically Endangered (Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation).

Available	Scientific name	Common Name	Fauna	C
Trees				
	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (from neighbouring community)	Brigalow		
	<i>Casuarina cristata</i> (from neighbouring community)	Belah		
	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood		
	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton bay ash		
	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaved ironbark		
	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver leaved ironbark		
	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum top box		
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Blue gum		
	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Small leaved Moreton bay fig		
	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crows ash		
	<i>Flindersia collina</i>	Leopard ash		
Small trees				
	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub boonaree		
	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bulloak		
	<i>Croton insularis</i>	Silver croton		
	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>	Veiny Denhamia		
	<i>Ehretia membranifolia</i>	Native peach		
	<i>Everistia vacciniifolia</i> var. <i>nervosa</i>	Small leaved Everistia		
	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Narrow leaved wilga		
	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	Scrub wilga		
	<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>	Orange bark		
	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> (from neighbouring community)	Black tea tree		
	<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Swamp tea tree		E Qld
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Swamp paperbark		RS
	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	Small leaved paperbark		RS
	<i>Notelaea microcarpa</i>	Small fruited mock olive		
	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Me-me tree, gumbi-gumbi		
	<i>Pittosporum viscidum</i>	Birds nest bush		

	<i>Psydrax odorata</i>	Sweet Suzie		
Shrubs				
	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i> var. <i>acutatum</i>	Small leaf abutilon		
	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant bush		
	<i>Senna coronilloides</i>	Brigalow Senna		
Vines				
	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>	Scrambling caper		
	<i>Causonis clematidea</i>	Five leaved grape		
	<i>Cissus opaca</i>	Slender grape		
	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry		
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Trailing pea		
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Trailing pea		
	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender jasmine		
	<i>Jasminum suavissimum</i>	Grassy jasmine		
	<i>Leichhardtia coronata</i>	Slender milk vine		V Qld V EPBC
	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey rope vine		
	<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>	Hairy silk pod vine		
Herbs				
	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Chaff flower		
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common woodruff		
	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Knot plant		
	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>	Dwarf joy plant		
	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Creeping salt bush		
	<i>Boerhavia</i> sp. (St George)	Tar vine		
	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue trumpet		
	<i>Chamaecrista nomame</i>			
	<i>Chamaesyce dallachyana</i>	Caustic plant		
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow buttons		
	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Wandering jew		
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney plant		
	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Ruby salt bush		
	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Narrow leaved salt bush		
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby salt bush		
	<i>Epaltes australis</i>	Epaltes		
	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter apple		
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Baby blue eyes		
	<i>Indigofera baileyi</i>	Dwarf pea		RS
	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	White root		

	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Scrub salt bush		
	<i>Mentha satureioides</i>	Native mint		
	<i>Neptunia gracilis</i>	Sensitive plant		
	<i>Nyssanthes diffusa</i>	Barbwire plant		
	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Plantain		
	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Small flowered coleus		
	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Love flower		
	<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	Australian corn flower		V Qld V EPBC
	<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i>	Blue tongue		
	<i>Sclerolaena tetracuspis</i>	Brigalow burr		
	<i>Stackhousia</i> sp.			
	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach, Warrigal greens		
	<i>Wahlenbergia graniticola</i>	Bluebell		
Ferns				
	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly cloak fern		
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern		
Grasses				
	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i>	Pitted blue grass		
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbwire grass		
	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Plume grass		
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass		
	<i>Paspalidium caespitosum</i>	Brigalow grass		
	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	Paspalidium		
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass		
Sedges				
	<i>Carex inversa</i>	A sedge		
	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Whisker grass		
	<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	Giant sedge		
	<i>Fimbristylis</i> sp.	Finger rush		
Lily like species				
	<i>Arthropodium paniculatum</i>	Pale vanilla-lily		
	<i>Crinum angustifolium</i>	Field lily		
	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax lily		
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blue flax lily		
	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>	Mat ruah		

	<i>Murdannia graminea</i>	Slug lily		
Epiphytes				
	<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i>	Tongue orchid		
Mistletoes				
	<i>Amyema bifurcata</i>	Drooping mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema congener</i>	Variabile mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Bronze mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema quandang</i> var. <i>quandang</i>	Grey mistletoe		
	<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i>	Apostle mistletoe		
	<i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i>	Harlequin mistletoe		
	<i>Notothixos incanus</i>	Grey mistletoe		
	<i>Viscum articulatum</i>	Leafless mistletoe		

Planting Note for 12.3.18

Melaleuca irbyana low open-forest or thicket

Additional Information:

- This ecosystem can grow besides several other Regional Ecosystems i.e. Brigalow 12.3.10a – Black tea-tree 12.3.7a – 12.3.3 Blue gums on alluvial plains.

Planting intervals and percentages:

- Eucalypt Canopyspecies 10%.
- *Melaleuca irbyana* at 85% on the midstorey.
- Remaining species evenly distributed at 1 – 1.5 metre 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.

