



Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.8.14a

Eucalyptus moluccana open forest.

Description 12.8.14a: Eucalyptus moluccana open forest ± E. tereticornis, Eucalyptus siderophloia or E. crebra. Understorey generally sparse but can become shrubby in absence of fire. Occurs on Cainozoic igneous rocks.












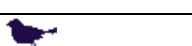

Lophostemon confertus open forest often with vine forest understorey which can be diverse and dense ('wet sclerophyll'). Occurs on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Tends to occur mostly in gullies and on exposed ridges on basalt. (BVG1M: 8a)

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.
- Refer to Regional Ecosystem 12.8.21 for additional midstorey, shrub and ground layer plants
- Check planting notes for further information.

Habitat values:

- Potential occurrence of Koala, Red Goshawk, Glossy black-cockatoo, Red-browed treecreeper, Eastern bristlebird, Powerful owl, Regent honeyeater, Large-eared pied bat, Spotted-tailed quoll (southern subsp), Koala, Long-nosed potoroo, New Holland mouse, Hasting's River mouse.
- Potential occurrence of Stephen's banded snake.
- **Conservation Status of Regional Ecosystem:** Not of Concern (Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999).

Available	Scientific name	Common Name	Fauna	C
Trees				
Δ	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough barked apple		
	<i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>	Grey gum		
	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin-leaved stringybark		
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow box		
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum topped box		
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Blue gum		
Δ	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box		
Small trees				
Δ	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maidens wattle		
Δ	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest she-oak		
Shrubs				
	<i>Choretrum candollei</i>	Mistletoe bush		
	<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>	Cough bush		
Vines				
Δ	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry		
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Trailing pea		
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Trailing pea		
Herbs				
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Woodruff		
	<i>Coleus australis</i>	Small flowered coleus		
	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Vernonia		
	<i>Desmodium brachypodum</i>	Large tick trefoil		
	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	Slender leaved tick trefoil		
	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Variable tick trefoil		
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney herb		
	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter apple		
	<i>Lespedeza juncea</i>	White pea bush		
	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	Whiteroot		
	<i>Mentha satureioides</i>	Forest mint		
	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Plantain		
	<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i>	Pink tongue		
	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable groundsel		
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian plant		
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Slender bluebell		
Ferns				
	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common maidenhair fern		
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern		
Grasses				

	<i>Aristida personata</i>	White speargrass		
	<i>Austrostipa aristiglumis</i>	Plains grass		
	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i>	Pitted bluegrass		
	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill grass		
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbwire grass		
	<i>Dichanthium tenue</i>	Slender bluestem		
	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Flume grass		
	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass		
	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>	Paddock lovegrass		
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass		
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass		
Δ	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Tussock grass		
	<i>Sehima nervosum</i>	Rats tail grass		
	<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i>	Slender rats tail grass		
Δ	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass		
Grass like species				
	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Whisker grass		
Δ	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	Bent leaved flax lily		
Δ	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax lily		
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Revolvate leaved flax lily		

Planting Note for 12.8.14a

Eucalyptus moluccana open forest +/- E. tereticornis, Eucalyptus siderophloia or E. crebra. Understorey generally sparse but can become shrubby in absence of fire. Occurs on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Not a Wetland (BVG1M: 13d).

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 12.9-10.15/12.8.21.

Planting intervals and percentages:

- Eucalyptus moluccana should make up 70% of the canopy species.
- Eucalyptus moluccana planting intervals of 3 – 6m.
- 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 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.