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Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.8.16

Eucalyptus crebra +/- E. melliodora, E. tereticornis woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks

Description: Eucalyptus crebra, generally with E. melliodora and E. tereticornis +/- E. albens grassy woodland. Occurs on dry hillslopes on Cainozoic igneous rocks, especially basalt.

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.
- RS regionally significant LVRC Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

Habitat values:

Habitat for threatened plant species including the vulnerable Rhaponticum australe and near threatened species including Callitris baileyi, and Hibbertia monticola. This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (Phascolarctos cinereus).

<u>Conservation Status of Regional Ecosystem</u>: Not of Concern at present (Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999)

Available	Scientific name	Common name	Fauna	С
Trees				
Δ	Angophora floribunda	Rough barked apple	****	С
Δ	Angophora subvelutina	Broad leaved creek apple	÷3++-*	С
Δ	Brachychiton populneus	kurrajong	1	С
Δ	Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood	₩3₩ ₩	С
Δ	Corymbia trachyphloia	Brown bloodwood	*3-***	С
	Eucalyptus albens	White box	₩3 ++-\$	С
Δ	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow leaved ironbark	+3++	С
Δ	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow box	+3++*	С
Δ	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Blue gum	+3++*	С

Small tre	es			
Δ	Acacia disparrima	Hickory wattle	₩	С
Δ	Acacia glaucocarpa	Ferny wattle	₩	С
Δ	Acacia maidenii	Maidens wattle	₩	С
	Alectryon diversifolius	Scrub boonaree	1	С
Δ	Alphitonia excelsa	Soap tree	🖕 🥪	С
Δ	Callitris baileyi	Baileys cypress pine	*	NT
Δ	Cupaniopsis parvifolia	Small leaved tuckeroo	🖕 🥪	С
Δ	Cyclophyllum coprosmoides	Coastal coffee	🖕 🥪	С
Δ	Drypetes deplanchei	Yellow tulip	*	С
	Elaeodendron australe	Red olive plum	*	С
	<i>Erythroxylum</i> sp. (Splityard Creek L. Pedley 5360)	Cocaine tree	*	C
	Exocarpos cupressiformis	Forest cherry	₩	С
	Exocarpos latifolius	Scrub ballart	*	С
	Geijera salicifolia	Scrub wilga	*	С
Δ	Psydrax odorata forma buxifolia	Shiny leaved pysdrax	₩	C
Δ	Psydrax odorata	Sweet suzie	* -*	С
Δ	Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	Deep yellow wood	* **	С
Shrubs				
Δ	Alyxia ruscifolia	Chain fruit	* **	С
Δ	Breynia oblongifolia	Dwarf apples	*	С
Δ	Carissa ovata	Currant bush	₩ -₩	С
	Cassinia laevis	Cough bush	*	С
	Cassinia quinquefaria	Forest cough bush	- Alian Alia	С
	Choretrum candollei	Mistletoe bush	₩	С
	Crotalaria montana	Rattlepod		С
Δ	Dodonaea triangularis	Ducksfoot hop bush	*	С
	Hibbertia monticola	Mountain guinea bush		NT
Δ	Hovea lanceolata	Blue pea bush	*	С
Δ	Jacksonia scoparia	Dogwood	*	С
	Lespedeza juncea	White pea bush		С
	Pimelea neoanglica	Pimelea		С
	Pittosporum spinescens	Wallaby apple	***	С
	Spartothamnella juncea	Square stem	*	С
Δ	Xanthorrhoea glauca	Mountain grass tree	- 	С
Vines		I	T	1
Δ	Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat berry	*	C
	Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum	Slender jasmine	*	C

	Jasminum simplicifolium	Stiff iasmine	•	С	
	subsp. australiense		72		
Δ	Pandorea pandorana	Wonga vine		С	
Creepe	rs	0			
	Apowollastonia	Creeping sunflower		С	
	spilanthoides				
	Desmodium brachypodum	Large tick trefoil		С	
	Desmodium varians	Slender tick trefoil		С	
	Glycine clandestina	Trailing pea		С	
	Hardenbergia violacea	False sarsaparilla		С	
	Rhynchosia minima	Least snoutbean		С	
Grasse	S				
Δ	Bothriochloa decipiens	Pitted bluegrass	*	С	
	Capillipedium spicigerum	Scented top	*	С	
Δ	Cymbopogon refractus	Barbwire grass	*	С	
	Heteropogon contortus	Black speargrass	÷-	С	
	Panicum effusum	Hairy panic	*	С	
Δ	Poa labillardierei	Tussock grass	÷-	С	
	Sporobolus elongatus	Slender rats tail grass	*	С	
Δ	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass	*	С	
Herbs					
	Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff		С	
	Glossocardia bidens	Native cobbler pegs		С	
	Plectranthus graveolens	Sticky leaved coleus		С	
	Rostellularia adscendens	Pink tongue		С	
	Wahlenbergia communis	Blue bell		С	
Grassy	/strappy plants				
	Cyperus gracilis	Whisker grass		С	
	Gahnia aspera	Razor sedge	*	С	
Δ	Lomandra longifolia	Creek matrush	*	С	
Ferns					
	Adiantum atroviride	Common maidenhair		С	
		fern			
	Adiantum hispidulum	Rough maidenhair fern		С	
Epiphy	tes			- 1	
	Cymbidium canaliculatum	Black orchid	*	С	
Mistletoes					
	Amyema miquelii	Bronze mistletoe	🖢 🐳	C	

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Planting Note for 12.8.16

Eucalyptus crebra +/- E. melliodora, E. tereticornis woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks

Planting intervals and percentages:

- Eucalyptus crebra should make up 60% of the canopy species at planting intervals of 4-6 metres.
- Eucalyptus meliodora, E. tereticornis 30%
- Remaining 10% of 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.

