

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.8.23

Acacia harpophylla open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks

Description:

Acacia harpophylla +/- semi-evergreen vine thicket species +/- Casuarina cristata +/- Eucalyptus populnea (E. populnea not found in the Lockyer Valley) tall open forest. Occurs on Cainozoic igneous rocks, especially basalt.






- The animal symbols represent the habitat/food resource of a particular animal, (The butterfly symbol is indicative of any insect that feeds on a plant).
- The column C denotes the conservation status of a particular species of plant, E is Endangered, V is Vulnerable, and NT is Near Threatened.
- Check planting notes for further information.
- Δ denotes a species that is commercially available, suitable, and used for revegetation.

Habitat value:


















































Endangered ecosystem and supporting many threatened fauna species.











- Turnix melanogaster, Black-breasted Button-quail
- Nyctophilus timoriensis, Eastern Long-eared Bat
- Hemiaspis damelii, Grey Snake
- Grantiella picta, Painted Honey-eater
- Delma torquate, Collared Delma

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

Available	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Fauna	Code
Trees				
Δ	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	brigalow		C
Δ	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	kurrajong		C
Δ	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	qld bottle tree		C
	<i>Dendrocnide photiniphylla</i>	shiny leaved stinging tree		C
Δ	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crows ash		C
Δ	<i>Flindersia collina</i>	leopard ash		C
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow leaved ironbark		C
Small trees				

Δ	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	Grey bird eye		C
	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub boonaree		C
	<i>Alectryon subdentatus</i>	Hard birds eye		C
Δ	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree, red ash		C
Δ	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	bitter bark, quinine tree		C
Δ	<i>Arytera foveolata</i>	Pitted Coogera, gap axe		C
	<i>Bridelia leichhardtii</i>	Small leaved scrub ironbark		C
	<i>Capparis arborea</i>	Native pomegranate		C
Δ	<i>Croton insularis</i>	silver croton		C
	<i>Denhamia bilocularis</i>	Orange bark		C
	<i>Denhamia disperma</i>	Orange bark		C
Δ	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	Scaly ebony		C
Δ	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	Yellow tulip		C
Δ	<i>Ehretia membranifolia</i>	Native peach		C
Δ	<i>Elaeodendron australe var. australe</i>	Red olive plum		C
Δ	<i>Elaeodendron australe var. integrifolium</i>	Narrow leaved red olive berry		C
Δ	<i>Elattostachys xylocarpa</i>	Scrub beetroot		C
	<i>Erythroxylum sp. (Splityard Creek L. Pedley 5360)</i>	Cocaine tree		C
	<i>Everistia vacciniifolia var. nervosa</i>	Small leaved Everistia		C
Δ	<i>Excoecaria dallachyana</i>	Scrub poison wood, blind your eye tree		C
	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	Scrub Ballart		C
	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>	Python tree		C
Δ	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foam bark, fern top, fish poison tree		C
	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>	Green kamala, scent of the bush, odour bush		C
Δ	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red kamala		C
Δ	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar		C
	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	large leaved mock olive		C
	<i>Notelaea microcarpa</i>	small fruited mock olive		C
Δ	<i>Psydrax odorata</i>	Sweet Suzie		C
	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>	Ivorywood		C
Δ	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	Whalebone tree		C
Shrubs				
	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Flannel flower		C
Δ	<i>Acalypha capillipes</i>	Shiny leaved acalypha		C

Δ	<i>Acalypha eremorum</i>	Soft leaved acalypha		C
	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devils horsewhip, chaff flower		C
Δ	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Native holly		C
Δ	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	Chain fruit, prickly Lixy	 	C
Δ	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Dwarf apple, coffee bush	 	C
Δ	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant bush	 	C
	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Ruby salt bush		C
	<i>Nyssanthes diffusa</i>	Barbwire plant		C
Δ	<i>Pittosporum viscidum</i>	Birds nest bush	 	C
	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Spiked sida		C
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed		C
	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devils needles	 	C
Δ	<i>Teucrium junceum</i>	Square stem, native broom	 	C
Δ	<i>Turraea pubescens</i>	Native witch hazel	 	C
Vines				
	<i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i>	Blood vine	 	C
	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>	Scrambling caper, scrambling pomegranate, Mel pops	 	C
	<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>	Staff vine		C
	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>	Slender grape	 	C
	<i>Cynanchum bowmanii</i>	Bowman's milk vine		C
Δ	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily	 	C
	<i>Hippocratea barbata</i>	Knot vine		C
Δ	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> spp. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender jasmine	 	C
Δ	<i>Jasminum simplicifolium</i> spp. <i>australiense</i>	Stiff jasmine	 	C
Δ	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur vine	 	C
	<i>Marsdenia pleiadenia</i>	Brigalow milk vine	 	C
	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>	Zig-zag vine	 	C
Δ	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine		C
	<i>Parsonsia lanceolata</i>	Scrub silk pod vine		C
Δ	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey rope vine		C
	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	Corky milk vine		C
Δ	<i>Trophis scandens</i>	Burny vine, horny vine	 	C
Herbs				
Δ	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Wandering jew		C
	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender sedge		C
Δ	<i>Coleus australis</i>	Small flowered coleus		C
Δ	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Love flower		C
	<i>Roepera apiculata</i>	Twin leaf		C

	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach, Warrigal greens		C
	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	A daisy		C
Ferns				
Δ	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough maidenhair fern		C
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern		C
	<i>Pyrrhosia confluens</i>	Felt fern, strap fern		C
Grasses				
	<i>Ancistrachne uncinulata</i>	Hooky grass		C
Δ	<i>Austrostipa ramosissima</i>	Stout bamboo grass		C
Δ	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass		C
Orchids				
	<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>	Bowman's scrub pencil orchid		C
	<i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>	Pencil orchid		C
Mistletoes				
	<i>Amyema quandang</i>	Brigalow mistletoe		C
	<i>Korthalsella breviarticulata</i>	Flat stemmed mistletoe		C
	<i>Lysiana subfalcata</i>	Lemon flowered mistletoe		C

Planting Notes for 12.8.23

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Planting intervals and percentages:

- Acacia harpophylla should make up 80% of canopy species.
- Acacia harpophylla should be planted at 2 metre intervals.
- Remaining SEVT species evenly distributed at 1-1.5m intervals depending on the plant form, i.e., a small shrub, ground cover, midstorey tree species throughout the planting site.

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. Hare and rabbits will chew off plants that are small and thin stemmed, when they are pencil thick, they usually leave them alone. Looks at temporary guards
- 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.
- Additives to the planting hole e.g., gypsum, crusher dust, diatomaceous earth, seaweed, or fish emulsion is great to overcome planting shock.
- 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 and 150mm pots well. 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.

