

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.8.9

Lophostemon confertus open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks

Description: Lophostemon confertus open forest often with vine forest understorey ('wet sclerophyll') Occurs on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Tends to occur mostly in gullies and on exposed ridges on basalt. In this ecosystem the dominant canopy tree is Brush box, with associated sub dominant other large trees, the wetter the gully the more vine forest species occur.









Additional Information:


































- In areas with vine thicket (Dry rainforest/Scrub) present nearby, the understorey can contain a large percentage of rainforest species.
- 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:












- Potential occurrence of Glossy black-cockatoo, and Koala.

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

Available	Scientific name	Common Name	Fauna	C
Trees				
Δ	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough barked apple		
Δ	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad leaved apple		
Δ	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink blood wood		
Δ	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard quandong		
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Blue gum		
Δ	<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>	Ribbon wood		
Δ	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crows ash		
Δ	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box		

	<i>Olea paniculata</i>	Native olive		
Small trees				
Δ	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maidens wattle		
Δ	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood wattle		
Δ	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Creek lilly pilly		
	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Hairy birds eye		
Δ	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest she-oak		
Δ	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree		
	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	Rough leaved elm		
	<i>Croton insularis</i>	Silver croton		
Δ	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small leaved tuckeroo		
Δ	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foam bark		
Δ	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red kamala		
	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Large leaved Mock olive		
	<i>Pipturus argentea</i>	Native mulberry		
Δ	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celerywood		
Tall shrubs				
	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	Hard aspen		
Δ	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Dwarf apples		
	<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i>	Coastal coffee		
	<i>Denhamia bilocularis</i>	Orange bark		
	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>	Veiny denhamia		
	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	Scaly ebony		
Δ	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	Yellow tulip		
	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i>	Red olive plum		
Δ	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Mutton wood		
Δ	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum		
Δ	<i>Psydrax odorata</i>	Sweet suzie		
Shrubs				
Δ	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native ginger		
Δ	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant bush		
Δ	<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	Broad leaved palm lily		
Δ	<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	Red fruited Palm lily		
	<i>Persoonia sericea</i>	Hairy geebung		
	<i>Pimelea latifolia subsp. altior</i>	Pimelea		
Δ	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Hairy laurel		
	<i>Psychotria daphnoides</i>	Smooth psychotria		
Δ	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	Hairy psychotria		

Δ	<i>Xanthorrhoea glauca</i>	Mountain grass tree		
Vines				
	<i>Causonis clematidea</i>	Five leaved water vine		
Δ	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Native grape		
	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Giant water vine		
	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>	Slender grape		
	<i>Derris involuta</i>	Fish poison vine		
	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	Native yam		
Δ	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry		
Δ	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily		
	<i>Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense</i>	Stiff jasmine		
	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur vine		
Δ	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine		
	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey rope vine		
Δ	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Barbwire vine		
	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Tape vine		
	<i>Tetrastigma nitens</i>	Three leaved water vine		
Herbs				
	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Australian bugle		
	<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>	White wandering jew		
	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Australian trumpet		
	<i>Coleus parviflorus</i>	Small flowered coleus		
	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	Slender tick tre-foil		
	<i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i>	Spade flower		
	<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>	oxalis		
	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Love flower		
	<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i>	Pink tongue		
	<i>Trachymene procumbens</i>	Slender parsnip		
Δ	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	viola		
Ferns				
	<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	Giant maidenhair fern		
	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough maidenhair fern		
	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle fern		
	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Rasp fern		
	<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>	Shield fern		
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common bracken fern		
	<i>Pyrrhosia confluens</i>	Tree felt fern		
	<i>Pyrrhosia rupestris</i>	Rock felt fern		
Grasses				

	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Small fingered grass		
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic		
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass		
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping grass		
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Shade grass		
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Shade grass		
	<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Shade grass		
Ground covers				
	<i>Aphanopetalum resinsum</i>	Gum vine		
	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Rusty tick tre-foil		
Δ	<i>Rubus moluccanus var. trilobus</i>	Molucca raspberry		
Δ	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small leaved raspberry		
Δ	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	Rose leaved raspberry		
Grass like species				
Δ	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax lily	 	
	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Razor sedge		
	<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Settlers flax		
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable sword sedge		
	<i>Lomandra confertifolia subsp. pallida</i>	Hillside mat rush		
Δ	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Creek mat rush		
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many flowered mat rush		

Planting Note for 12.8.9

Lophostemon confertus open forest often with vine forest understorey ('wet sclerophyll').

Additional notes:

- All tree species planted at 1.5 – 2m intervals
- Remaining species should be distributed evenly through the planting area.

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.

