

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.9-10.11

Melaleuca irbyana low open forest on sedimentary rocks



Description: Melaleuca irbyana low open-forest or thicket. Emergent trees may be present e.g. Eucalyptus moluccana, E. crebra and E. tereticornis. Casuarina glauca or Acacia harpophylla occasionally present. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.





























Additional Information:






- In areas with vine thicket (Dry rainforest/Scrub) 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 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:









- Occurrence of *Melaleuca irbyana*.
- Potential occurrence of Red Goshawk.
- Occurrence of the Grey snake.
- **Conservation Status of Regional Ecosystem:** Endangered (Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999). Critically Endangered under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) described as Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) Forest of South-east Queensland.

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		
	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak		
Small trees				
	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Sally wattle		
	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub boonaree		
	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bulloak		
	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree		
	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter bark		
	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>	Scrub whitewood		
	<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>	Bush house tea tree		E Qld
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Swamp paperbark		
	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	Small leaved paperbark		
	<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>Maytenus cunninghamii</i>	Narrow leaved orange bark		

	<i>Senna coronilloides</i>	Brigalow Senna		
Vines				
	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>	Scrambling caper		
	<i>Cayratia 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>Marsdenia 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>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Knot plant		
	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>	Dwarf joy plant		
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common woodruff		
	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Creeping salt bush		
	<i>Boerhavia</i> sp. (St George)	Tar vine		
	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue trumpet		
	<i>Calotis cuneata</i>	Creeping daisy		
	<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		
	<i>Jasminum suavissimum</i>	Grassy jasmine		
	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	White root		
	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Scrub salt bush		
	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>	Nardoo		

	<i>Mentha diemenica</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>Pterocaulon redolens</i>	Pineapple daisy		
	<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/grass like species				
	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i>	Pitted blue grass		
	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Tall Chloris		
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbwire grass	 	
	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Whisker grass		
	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Qld blue grass		
	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Plume grass		
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black spear grass		
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass		
	<i>Panicum queenslandicum</i>	Native millet		
	<i>Paspalidium caespitosum</i>	Brigalow grass		
	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	Paspalidium		
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	 	
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 rush		
	<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 Notes for 12.9-10.11

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Additional Information:

- This ecosystem can grow besides several other 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:

- Melaleuca irbyana at 70%.
- Eucalypt species 15%.
- Remaining 15% of species evenly distributed at 1 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 riplines 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 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.

