

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.9-10.6

Acacia harpophylla open forest

Description:

Acacia harpophylla open forest on sedimentary rocks ± Casuarina cristata and vine thicket species. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments, especially fine grain-rocks.















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.
- Check planting notes for further information.
- Δ denotes a species that is commercially available, suitable and used for revegetation.


















Habitat value:















- Potential occurrence of Red goshawk, Powerful owl, Spotted-tailed quoll.


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

Available	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Fauna	C
Trees				
Δ	<i>Acacia fasciculifera</i>	Rosewood wattle, Scaly bark		
Δ	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow	 	
	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	Rough leaved elm	 	
Δ	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>	Scrub whitewood	 	
Δ	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah	 	
	<i>Celtis paniculata</i>	Native Celtis		
Δ	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small leaved Tuckeroo		
	<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>	Large leaved stinging tree, giant stinging tree		
Δ	<i>Erythrina numerosa</i>	Pine Mountain coral tree		
	<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>	Ribbon wood, Chinaman`s cedar		

Δ	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small leaved Moreton bay fig		
Δ	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's ash		
Δ	<i>Flindersia collina</i>	Leopard ash		
	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	Scrub wilga		
Δ	<i>Owenia venosa</i>	Rose almond, crow's apple		
	<i>Vitex lignum vitae</i>	Lignum-vitae		
Small trees				
Δ	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	Grey bird eye		
	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub boonaree		
	<i>Alectryon subdentatus</i>	Hard birds eye		
Δ	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree, red ash		
Δ	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter bark, quinine tree		
Δ	<i>Arytera foveolata</i>	Pitted Coogera, gap axe		
	<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>	Scrub bloodwood		
	<i>Bridelia leichhardtii</i>	Small leaved scrub ironbark		
	<i>Capparis arborea</i>	Native pomegranate		
	<i>Casearia multinervosa</i>	Shiny Casearia		
Δ	<i>Citrus australis</i>	Round lime, native lime		
	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	Smooth lolly bush		
	<i>Croton insularis</i>	Silver croton		
Δ	<i>Croton stigmatus</i>	White croton		
	<i>Denhamia bilocularis</i>	Orange bark		
	<i>Denhamia disperma</i>	Orange bark		
Δ	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	Scaly ebony		
Δ	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	Yellow tulip		
Δ	<i>Ehretia membranifolia</i>	Native peach		
Δ	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>	Red olive plum		
Δ	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i> var. <i>integrifolium</i>	Narrow leaved red olive berry		
Δ	<i>Elattostachys xylocarpa</i>	Scrub beetroot		
	<i>Erythroxylum</i> sp. (Splityard Creek L.Pedley 5360)	Cocaine tree		
	<i>Everistia vacciniifolia</i> var. <i>nervosa</i>	Small leaved Everistia		
Δ	<i>Excoecaria dallachyana</i>	Scrub poison wood, blind your eye tree		
	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	Scrub Ballart		
	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>	Python tree		

Δ	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foam bark, fern top, fish poison tree		
	<i>Mallotus laoxyloides</i>	Green kamala, scent of the bush, odour bush		
Δ	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red kamala		
Δ	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar		
	<i>Planchonella cotinifolia</i>	Small leaved Coondoo		
	<i>Planchonella pholmaniana</i>	Yellow boxwood		
	<i>Psydrax odorata</i>	Sweet Suzie		
	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>	Ivorywood		
Δ	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut tree		
Δ	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	Whalebone tree		
Shrubs				
	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Flannel flower		
	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum forma acutatum</i>	Flannel flower		
Δ	<i>Acalypha capillipes</i>	Shiny leaved acalypha		
Δ	<i>Acalypha eremorum</i>	Soft leaved acalypha		
	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devils horsewhip, chaff flower		
Δ	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Native holly		
Δ	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	Chain fruit, prickly Lixy		
Δ	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Dwarf apple, coffee bush		
Δ	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant bush		
	<i>Deeringia amaranthoides</i>	Red berry		
	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Ruby salt bush		
	<i>Nyssanthes diffusa</i>	Barbwire plant		
Δ	<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>	Butterfly bush		
Δ	<i>Pittosporum viscidum</i>	Birds nest bush		
	<i>Ricinocarpos ledifolius</i>	Scrub ricinocarpos		RS
	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Spiked sida		
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed		
	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devils needles		
Δ	<i>Spartothamnella juncea</i>	Square stem, native broom		
Δ	<i>Turraea pubescens</i>	Native witch hazel		
Vines				
	<i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i>	Blood vine		
	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>	Scrambling caper, scrambling pomegranate, Mel pops		
	<i>Cayratia acris</i>	Hairy grape		
	<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>	Staff vine		

Δ	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Native grape		
	<i>Cissus opaca</i>	Slender grape		
	<i>Cynanchum bowmanii</i>	Bowman's milk vine		
	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Striped cucumber, native bryony		
Δ	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily		
	<i>Glycine cyrtoloba</i>	Climbing pea		
	<i>Hippocratea barbata</i>	Knot vine		
Δ	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> spp. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender jasmine		
Δ	<i>Jasminum simplicifolium</i> spp. <i>australiense</i>	Stiff jasmine		
	<i>Legnephora moorei</i>	Big leaf vine, round leaf vine		
Δ	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur vine		
	<i>Marsdenia pleiadenia</i>	Brigalow milk vine		
	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>	Zig-zag vine		
Δ	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine		
	<i>Parsonsia lanceolata</i>	Scrub silk pod vine		
	<i>Parsonsia paulforsteri</i>	Narrow leaved silk pod vine		
Δ	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey rope vine		
	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	Corky milk vine		
Δ	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Barbwire vine		
Δ	<i>Trophis scandens</i>	Burny vine, horny vine		
Herbs				
Δ	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Wandering jew		
	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender sedge		
Δ	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Small flowered coleus		
Δ	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Creeping Plumbago		
Δ	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Love flower		
	<i>Roepera apiculata</i>	Twin leaf		
	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach, Warrigal greens		
	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	A daisy		
Ferns				
	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough maidenhair fern		
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern		
	<i>Pyrrhosia confluens</i>	Felt fern, strap fern		
Grasses				
	<i>Ancistrachne uncinulata</i>	Hooky grass		

Δ	<i>Austrostipa ramosissima</i>	Stout bamboo grass		
Δ	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass		
Orchids				
	<i>Dendrobium speciosus</i>	King orchid		
	<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>	Bowman's scrub pencil orchid		
	<i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>	Pencil orchid		
	<i>Rhinerrhiza divitiflora</i>	Raspyroot orchid		
Mistletoes				
	<i>Amyema congener</i>	Variable mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema conspicua</i>	Alphitonia mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema lucasii</i>	Grey mistletoe		
	<i>Amyema quandang</i>	Brigalow mistletoe		
	<i>Korthalsella taenioides</i>	Flat stemmed mistletoe		
	<i>Lysiana subfalcata</i>	Lemon flowered mistletoe		

Planting Notes for 12.9-10.6

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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. Look 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 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.
- 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.

