

Species List for Regional Ecosystem 12.8.24

Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte

Description: *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* +/- *E. moluccana* open forest. Occurs on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially lower slopes of rhyolite and trachyte hills (e.g. Moogerah Peaks). (BVG1M: 10b).









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, C is Common, E is Endangered, V is Vulnerable and NT Near threatened
- Check planting notes for further information.
- Δ denotes a species that is commercially available and used for revegetation.
- RS - regionally significant – LVRC Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

Habitat values:


























- *Notelaea lloydii*, Lloyds olive, Vulnerable Qld NCA, and EPBC Act.
- This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

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

Availa ble	Scientific name	Common Name	Fauna	C
Trees				
Δ	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest she-oak		C
Δ	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth barked apple	  	
Δ	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	kurrajong		C
Δ	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>	Spotted gum	  	C

Δ	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood		C
Δ	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton bay ash		C
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> (in wetter areas)	Small leaved white mahogany		C
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaved ironbark		C
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver leaved ironbark		C
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (in wetter areas)	Tallow wood		C
Δ	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum topped box		C
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>basaltica</i>	Mountain blue gum		C
Δ	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box		C
Δ	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar		C
Small trees				
Δ	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed wattle		C
Δ	<i>Acacia glaucoarpa</i>	Ferny wattle		C
Δ	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood		C
Δ	<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i> (in wetter areas)	Green wattle		C
Δ	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> subsp. <i>leiocalyx</i>	Early flowering wattle		C
Δ	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (in wetter areas)	Blackwood wattle		C
Δ	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree		C
Δ	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	bitterbark		C
Δ	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>burmanniana</i>	Sticky hop bush		C
Δ	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red kamala		C
Shrubs				
Δ	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Dwarf apples		C
Δ	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	blackthorn		C
Δ	<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	boobiella		C
	<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyds olive		V Qld NCA- V- EPBC
Vines				
	<i>Causonis clematidea</i>	Five leaved grape		C
	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>	Slender grape		C
Δ	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry		C
	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily		C
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Trailing pea		C

	<i>Jasminum simplicifolium</i> subsp. <i>australiense</i>	Stiff jasmine		C
	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	Corky milk vine		C
Δ	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Barbwire vine		C
Herbs				
	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Australian bugle		C
	<i>Anisomeles</i> sp.	Anisomeles		C
	<i>Boerhavia dominii</i>	Tar vine		C
	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Austral bugle		C
	<i>Centratherum riparium</i>	Pink button daisy		C
Δ	<i>Coleus australis</i>	Small-flowered coleus		C
Δ	<i>Coleus graveolens</i>	Sticky leaved coleus		C
Δ	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Wandering jew		C
	<i>Crotalaria montana</i>	Dwarf rattlepod		C
	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Vernonia		C
	<i>Desmodium brachypodum</i>	Large tick trefoil		C
	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	Slender tick trefoil		C
	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Rusty tick trefoil		C
	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Variable tick trefoil		C
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney herb		C
Δ	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter berry		C
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Baby blue eyes		C
	<i>Flemingia parviflora</i>	Flemingia		C
	<i>Galactia tenuiflora</i>	Galactia		C
	<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	Forest cobbler pegs		C
	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Trailing pea		C
Δ	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False sarsaparilla		C
	<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>	White pea bush		C
	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	whiteroot		C
	<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>			C
	<i>Peripleura hispidula</i>	A daisy		C
	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	Twiggy phyllanthus		C
	<i>Pigea stellarioides</i>	Spade flower		C
	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> var. <i>minima</i>	Least snout-bean		C
	<i>Sida hacketiana</i>	Spiked sida		C
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian plant		C
	<i>Tephrosia filipes</i> subsp. <i>filipes</i>	Purple pea		C
	<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i> var. <i>dyctiocarpa</i>	Snake herb		C
	<i>Zornia muriculata</i> subsp. <i>angustata</i>	Snake herb		C

Sedges, rushes, and reed like species				
Δ	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Blue flax lily		C
Δ	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Tall flowered flax lily		C
Δ	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Revolute leave flax lily		C
	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Razor sedge		C
Δ	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>	Hillside mat rush		C
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	Dryland mat rush		C
Δ	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Creek matrush		C
Δ	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many flowered mat rush		C
Ferns				
	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly cloak fern		C
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern		C
	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	Basket fern		C
Grasses				
	<i>Aristida gracilipes</i>			C
	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i>			C
	<i>Chrysopogon sylvaticus</i>			C
Δ	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbwire grass		C
	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>	Qld bluegrass		C
	<i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i>	Conetop Nineawn		C
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic		C
	<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	Woodland Lovegrass		C
	<i>Eremochloa bimaclata</i>	Poverty grass		C
Δ	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black speargrass		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass		C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping grass		C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping shade grass		C
	<i>Paspalidium criniforme</i>	Fine panic grass		C
	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	Shotgrass		C
	<i>Sarga leiocladum</i>	Forest sorghum		C
	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Slender rats tail grass		C

Planting Note for 12.8.24

Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte

Planting intervals and percentages:

- *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* should make up 60% of the canopy species.
- Remaining 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.
- Intense maintenance will need to be carried out for at least 6 weeks, with up to 12 months of general maintenance. Regular herbicide spraying using appropriate herbicides or manual removal of weeds. Periodic replacement of mulches as they break down.

