



The Vegetation of Queensland

Description of Broad Vegetation Groups
Version 6.0

Queensland Herbarium and Biodiversity Science

Prepared by

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Front cover images

Clockwise from left:

Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia flowering spikes in montane heath on Mt Cordeaux. RE: 12.8.19. Mt Mitchell in the background, Main Range National Park, Southeast Queensland bioregion (VJ Neldner)

Typically, bare-topped lateritic hill in an unusually good season, with Apowollastonia stirlingii, Senna glutinosa, Abutilon nobile and Eriachne mucronata. RE: 4.7.2x2. Cork Station, Mitchell Grass Downs bioregion. (DT Kelman)

Red-barked trunk of Syncarpia verecunda with climbing liana and Archontophoenix cunninghamiana palms in wet tall open forest dominated by Eucalyptus grandis. RE:12.12.15a. D'Aguilar National Park, Mt Mee (VJ Neldner).

Eucalyptus largiflorens woodland in a closed depression wetland on a broad sandy plain. RE: 6.3.8x3. Currawinya National Park, Mulga Lands bioregion. (CN Appelman)

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Abstract

The State of Queensland in northeast Australia covers 1.73 million square kilometres and encompasses a wide variety of landscapes across temperate, wet and dry tropics and semi-arid to arid climatic zones. Currently (April 2023), 1435 regional ecosystems are recognised across Queensland. Regional ecosystems are defined and mapped at 1:100,000 scale across the state. Many regional ecosystems include one or more vegetation communities, some of which are only recognised and mapped at scales larger than 1:100,000. A vegetation community is an association within a regional ecosystem that has similar structure and floristics and occurs within the same land zone.

Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) are a higher-level grouping of vegetation communities and regional ecosystems. BVGs provide an overview of vegetation across the state or a bioregion. They are a useful addition to the regional ecosystem framework by providing an overview of major ecological patterns and relationships across Queensland, independent of bioregions and land zones, and facilitate comparisons with vegetation in other states and internationally. The primary aim of this document is to concisely describe the BVGs of Queensland to enhance their use in government planning, policy and regulation, e.g., vegetation offsets, Bushfire Hazard Area mapping, public education and scientific investigations.

Floristic, structural, functional, biogeographic and landscape attributes have all been used in the BVG classification. The first aggregation of BVGs in the hierarchical classification is determined on the basis of vegetation structure (cover, height and growth form) of the ecologically dominant layer. BVGs are ordered broadly to reflect the vegetation structure along a mesic gradient from wet closed forests (rainforests) of the coast and north east, to the arid spinifex hummock grasslands of the south west. Specialised habitats such as freshwater wetlands (BVG 34) and intertidal areas (BVG 35) form the final groups. The rainforest aggregation (BVGs 1-7) is characterised by a generally closed tree canopy, predominantly non-sclerophyllous plants and frequently specialised lifeforms. The large aggregation of BVGs dominated by eucalypts (BVGs 8-19) is further subdivided on the basis of structure, mesic situation, landscape situation, predominant geology and dominant/ diagnostic species. The third aggregation of BVGs is dominated by trees or tall shrubs that are not eucalypts or rainforest species. Some BVGs in this aggregation are generally dominated by a single species, e.g., *Melaleuca viridiflora* (BVG 21a), or a group of taxonomically and functionally related species, e.g. *Acacia cambagei*/ *A. georginae*/ *A. argyrodendron* (BVG 26a), or by a combination of a structural formation, habitat and functionally related species such as low open woodlands on sand plains (BVG 27b).

The final aggregation of BVGs is those not dominated by trees or tall shrubs. Some BVGs in this aggregation encompass vegetation types that are generally dominated by a suite of taxonomically and functionally related species, such as *Acacia* spp. on residuals (BVG 24a) or *Senna* spp. (e.g., BVG 24b). Other groups are dominated by a distinct structural formation (such as tussock and closed tussock grasslands BVGs 30-32).

The Vegetation of Queensland describes the 98 BVGs defined for the 1:1M mapping level and lists the most extensive regional ecosystems in each BVG. The document is illustrated with 375 photographs, 108 tables and 103 maps, with detailed pre-clearing and remnant extent, and extent within the protected area estate. There are three nested levels of BVG which reflect the approximate scale at which they are designed to be used: the 1:1,000,000 (regional) (98 BVGs), 1:2,000,000 (state) (35 BVGs) and 1:5,000,000 (national) (16 BVGs). Links are provided to more detailed information and online regional ecosystem mapping.

Keywords: Broad Vegetation Groups; BVGs; vegetation classification; regional ecosystems; Queensland vegetation; vegetation offsets

Introduction

Queensland encompasses a wide variety of landscapes across temperate, wet and dry tropics and semi-arid to arid climatic zones. Currently (April 2023), 1435 regional ecosystems are recognised across Queensland. Regional ecosystems are defined and mapped at 1:100,000 scale across the state, with larger scale mapping in some parts of the coastal bioregions. These regional ecosystems are described in the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) (Queensland Herbarium 2023) and listed in the *Queensland Vegetation Management Regulation 2012*. Many regional ecosystems include one or more vegetation communities, some of which are only recognised and mapped at scales larger than 1:100,000. A vegetation community is an association or sub-association within a regional ecosystem that has similar structure and floristics and occurs within the same land zone. These vegetation communities are also described in REDD.

The history of classifying, survey and mapping the vegetation of Queensland is documented in Neldner (1993), and the more recent regional ecosystem survey and mapping in Neldner *et al.* (2017). The methods for classification, mapping and site sampling are described in Neldner *et al.* (2022). All of Queensland has been mapped as pre-clearing and remnant 2021 (remnant in 2021) regional ecosystems at least at 1:100,000 scale (Queensland Herbarium 2023), see Figure 1.

In the Wet Tropics bioregion and much of the Southeast Queensland and New England Tableland bioregions, the regional ecosystem mapping is at 1:50,000 scale. The Brisbane City Council areas has been mapped at 1:25,000 scale and incorporated into the State-wide RE coverage. The advanced state of knowledge of the spatial distribution of Queensland's regional ecosystems allows for this publication to be produced. In addition, the Queensland Herbarium Regional Ecosystem Survey and Mapping program has made a significant contribution to Herbarium collections and botanical knowledge (Neldner 2014).

Broad vegetation groups (BVGs) are a higher-level grouping of vegetation communities and regional ecosystems. BVGs provide an overview of vegetation across the state or a bioregion. They are a useful addition to the regional ecosystem framework by providing an overview of major ecological patterns and relationships across Queensland, independent of bioregions and land zones, and facilitate comparisons with vegetation in other states and internationally. The primary aim of this document is to concisely describe the BVGs of Queensland to enhance their use in government planning, policy and regulation, e.g. vegetation offsets, Bushfire Hazard Area mapping, public education and scientific investigations.

Defining Broad Vegetation Groups

The Queensland Herbarium has been using the term Broad Vegetation Groups since 1984 (Boyland 1984, Neldner 1984) to amalgamate vegetation communities and regional ecosystems on a pragmatic basis to form BVGs that communicate higher-level ecological groupings. Floristic, structural, functional, biogeographic and landscape (land zone, landform, and soil type) attributes have all been used in this classification. Appendix 1 provides four tables which show the key diagnostic characteristics of each broad vegetation group. These tables can be used as a deductive key to determine the correct BVG for any regional ecosystem or vegetation community in Queensland.

The first aggregation of BVGs in the hierarchical classification is determined on the basis of vegetation structure (cover, height and growth form) of the ecologically dominant layer. BVGs are ordered broadly to reflect the vegetation structure along a mesic gradient from wet closed forests (rainforests) of the coast and north east, to the arid spinifex hummock grasslands of the south west. Specialised habitats such as freshwater wetlands (BVG 34) see Appendix 2, and

intertidal areas (BVG 35) form other groups, and use water salinity and landscape situation to further classify the groups. The rainforest aggregation (BVGs 1-7) is characterised by a generally closed tree canopy, predominantly non-sclerophyllous plants and frequently specialised lifeforms. The rainforests are further divided into broad groups based on the predominantly structural classification of Webb (1978), see Appendix 1 Table A.

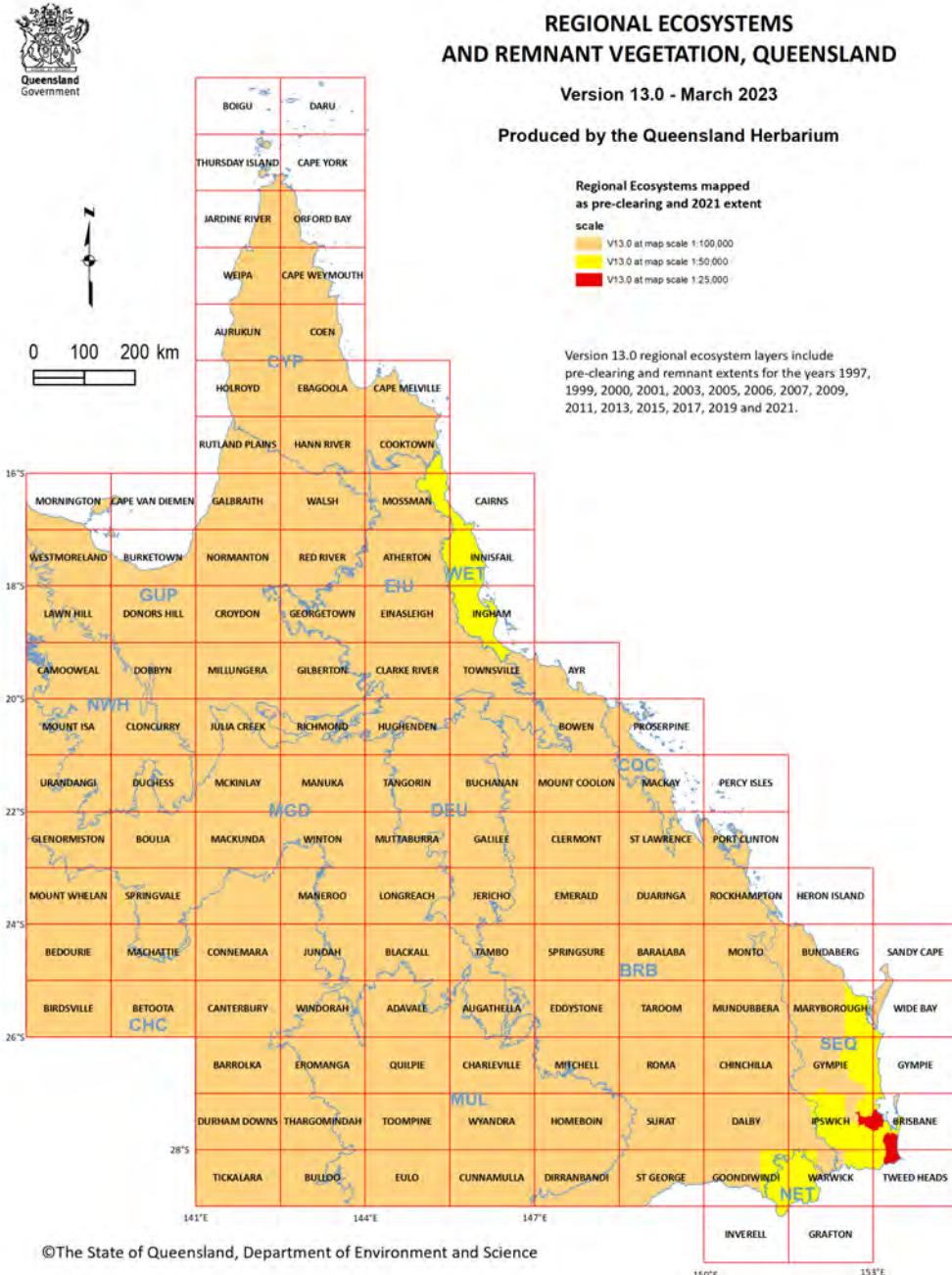


Figure 1 Extent and scale of regional ecosystem mapping in Queensland in 2023

The large aggregation of BVGs dominated by eucalypts (BVGs 8-19) are further subdivided in a hierarchical classification on the basis of structure, mesic situation, landscape situation, predominant geology and dominant/ diagnostic species, see Appendix 1 Table B.

The third aggregation of BVGs, see Appendix 1 Table C, is dominated by trees or tall shrubs that are not eucalypts or rainforest species. Some BVGs in this aggregation are generally dominated by a single species, e.g. *Melaleuca viridiflora* (BVG 21a), *Acacia aneura* (BVG 23a,b), *Acacia harpophylla* (BVG 25a), or a group of taxonomically and functionally related species, e.g. *Acacia cambagei*/ *A. georginae*/ *A. argyrodendron* (BVG 26a), or by a combination of a structural formation, habitat and functionally related species (such as low open woodlands dominated by *Lysiphyllo* spp./ *Atalaya hemiglauc*a/ *Grevillea striata*, primarily on sand plains (BVG 27b).

The final aggregation of BVGs is those not dominated by trees or tall shrubs, see Appendix 1 Table D. Some BVGs in this aggregation encompass vegetation types that are generally dominated by a suite of taxonomically and functionally related species, such as *Acacia* spp. on residuals (BVG 24a) or *Senna* spp. (e.g., BVG 24b). Other groups are dominated by a distinct structural formation (such as tussock and closed tussock grasslands BVGs 30-32).

There are three nested levels of broad vegetation groups which reflect the approximate scale at which they are designed to be used: the 1:1,000,000 (regional), 1:2,000,000 (state) and 1:5,000,000 (national). The regional ecosystem spatial dataset includes the dominant broad vegetation groups as DBVG1M, DBVG2M, and DBVG5M for each polygon. The BVG hierarchy is nested hence the 98 BVGs at the 1:1M mapping level are combined into 35 groups at the 1:2M level, and into 16 groups at the 1:5M level. This document describes the 98 BVGs defined for the 1:1M mapping level and lists the most extensive (by pre-clearing area) regional ecosystems included in each BVG. Previous BVGs from regional survey and mapping projects (Boyland 1984, Neldner 1984, 1991, Neldner and Clarkson 1994, Fox et al. 2001) have been modified and incorporated into this state-wide BVG classification.

Similar high-level broad groupings are used at the national level, in the native vegetation assessment carried out by the National Land and Water Resources Audit (NLWRA 2001), where vegetation communities were summarised into major vegetation groups (MVGs) (DEWR 2007). MVG classifications contain different mixes of plant species within the canopy, shrub or ground layers, but are structurally similar and often dominated by the same genus. The relationship of the National MVGs to the Queensland BVGs is given in Appendix 4. Some Queensland BVGs are split into two MVGs on the basis of structure, which can vary at a site depending on environmental conditions and management at the site. In addition, for carbon accounting, the vegetation is often classified into the very broad structural categories of closed forest, open forest, woodland and non-woody vegetation.

Broad Vegetation Groups extent

Broad vegetation groups vary greatly in their extent. The largest BVG 30b *Astrebla* spp. or *Dichanthium* spp. tussock grasslands on undulating downs had a pre-clearing distribution covering 10% of Queensland, while the diverse collection of wetlands in BVG 34e Springs with water dependent herbs throughout Queensland only covers 0.003% of the state. Table 1 lists the eight largest and four smallest BVG by pre-clearing area.

Some BVGs are restricted to one or only a few bioregions e.g., BVG 33a Hummock grasslands dominated by *Triodia basedowii* (hard spinifex) or *Zygochloa paradoxa* (sandhill canegrass) associations on dunefields or sandplains is restricted to the Channel Country bioregion, and the rainforest BVGs largely to the coastal bioregions. In many cases, a single or combination of a few BVGs dominate and define the character of the landscapes of a particular bioregion

e.g., BVG 30b *Astrebla* spp. (Mitchell grass) or *Dichanthium* spp. tussock grasslands on undulating downs or clay plains covers 40% of the Mitchell Grass Downs bioregion, and the extensive Brigalow Belt Bioregion is dominated by BVG 25a *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow) open-forests (24% of area) and BVG 17a *Eucalyptus populnea* woodlands (15%). Whereas vegetation of riparian areas such as BVG 16a Open forest and woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) (or *E. tereticornis*) and/or *E. coolabah* (or *E. microtheca*) fringing drainage lines occurs in all bioregions apart from Cape York Peninsula and Central Queensland Coast.

Table 1 Eight largest and four least extensive (by pre-clearing area) broad vegetation groups for Queensland

BVG 1:1M	Pre-clear area (ha)	% QLD	% remnant in 2021	Description
	Most extensive			
30b	19,895,299	11.5	95.6	Tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Astrebla</i> spp. (Mitchell grass) or <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. (bluegrass) often with <i>Iseilema</i> spp. on undulating downs or clay plains.
25a	9,759,204	5.6	11.9	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (brigalow) open forests to woodlands sometimes with <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (belah). Includes areas co-dominated with <i>A. cambagei</i> (gidgee).
26a	8,941,995	5.2	76.5	<i>Acacia cambagei</i> (gidgee) or <i>A. georginae</i> (Georgina gidgee) or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> (blackwood) open forests to tall shrublands.
17a	8,293,808	4.8	35.4	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> (poplar box) (or <i>E. brownii</i> (Reid River box)) woodlands on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes.
23a	7,613,767	4.4	70.1	<i>Acacia aneura</i> (mulga) on red earth plains or sandplains.
24a	7,131,230	4.1	93.1	<i>Acacia</i> spp. low woodlands to tall shrublands on residuals.
16c	6,825,926	3.9	65.9	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> (coolibah) or <i>E. microtheca</i> or <i>E. largiflorens</i> (black box) or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum) woodlands.
13c	6,731,390	3.9	69.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark), <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (grey ironbark), <i>E. fibrosa</i> (dusky-leaved ironbark), <i>E. shirleyi</i> (Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark) woodlands.
	Least extensive			
6a	23569	0.014	84.1	Notophyll vine forest and microphyll fern forest to thicket on high peaks and plateaus of southern Queensland.
2b	22926	0.013	99.8	Semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest usually on granitic ranges.
34f *	14870	0.009	74.1	Palustrine wetlands. Sedgelands/grasslands on seeps and soaks on wet peaks, coastal dunes and non-floodplain features.
34e *	7646	0.004	98.4	Palustrine wetlands. Springs with water dependent herbs.

* Restricted habitats of high conservation significance. The extent figures are inflated by the inclusion of small areas of surrounding habitats.

Different BVGs have been subjected to more clearing than others based primarily on their agricultural potential and also human population density.

Figures 2 and 3 show maps of the Queensland BVGs for both their pre-clearing and remnant (as defined under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*) distribution.

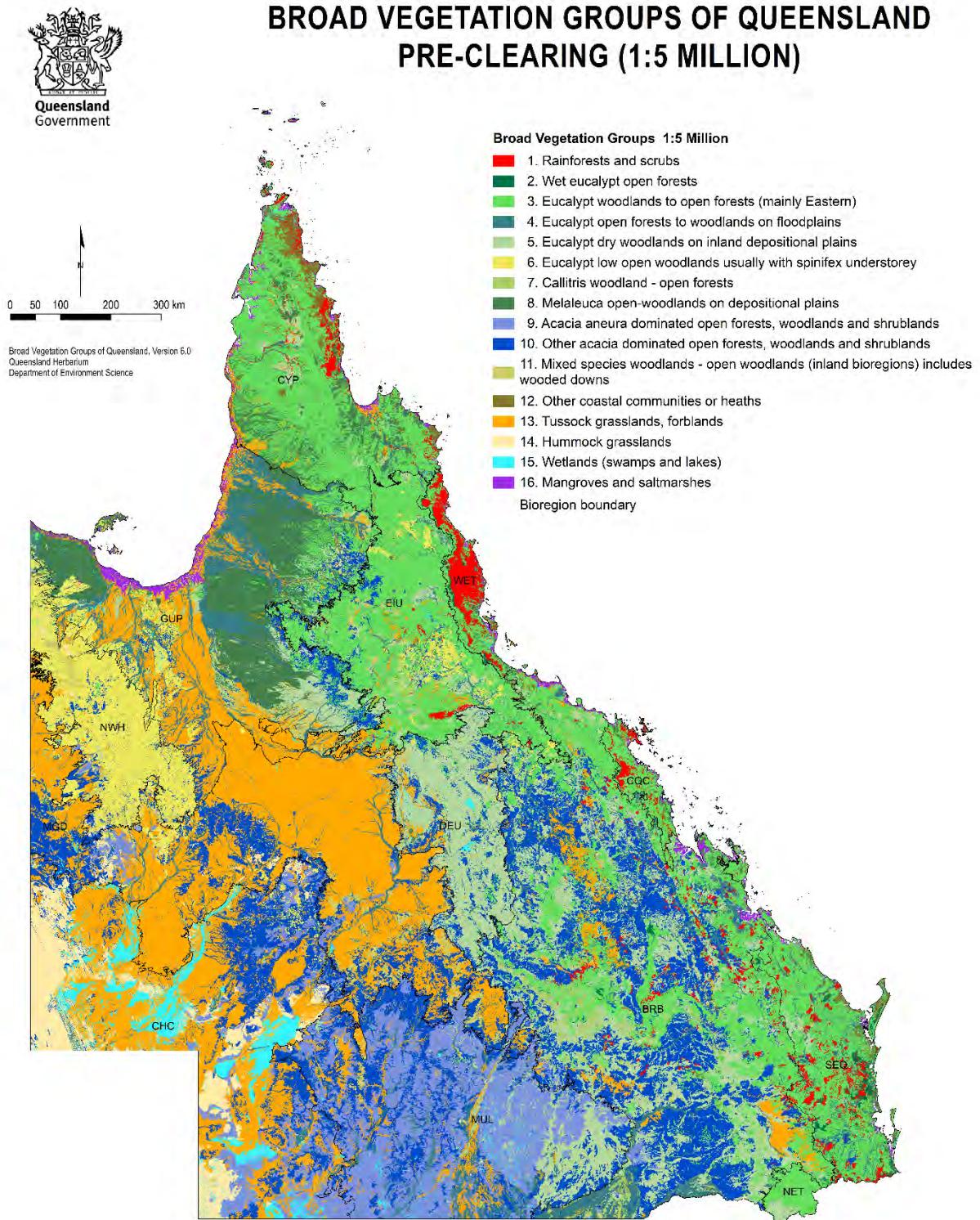


Figure 2 Pre-clearing extent of 16 BVGs at the 1:5 million scale



BROAD VEGETATION GROUPS OF QUEENSLAND REMNANT (1:5 MILLION)

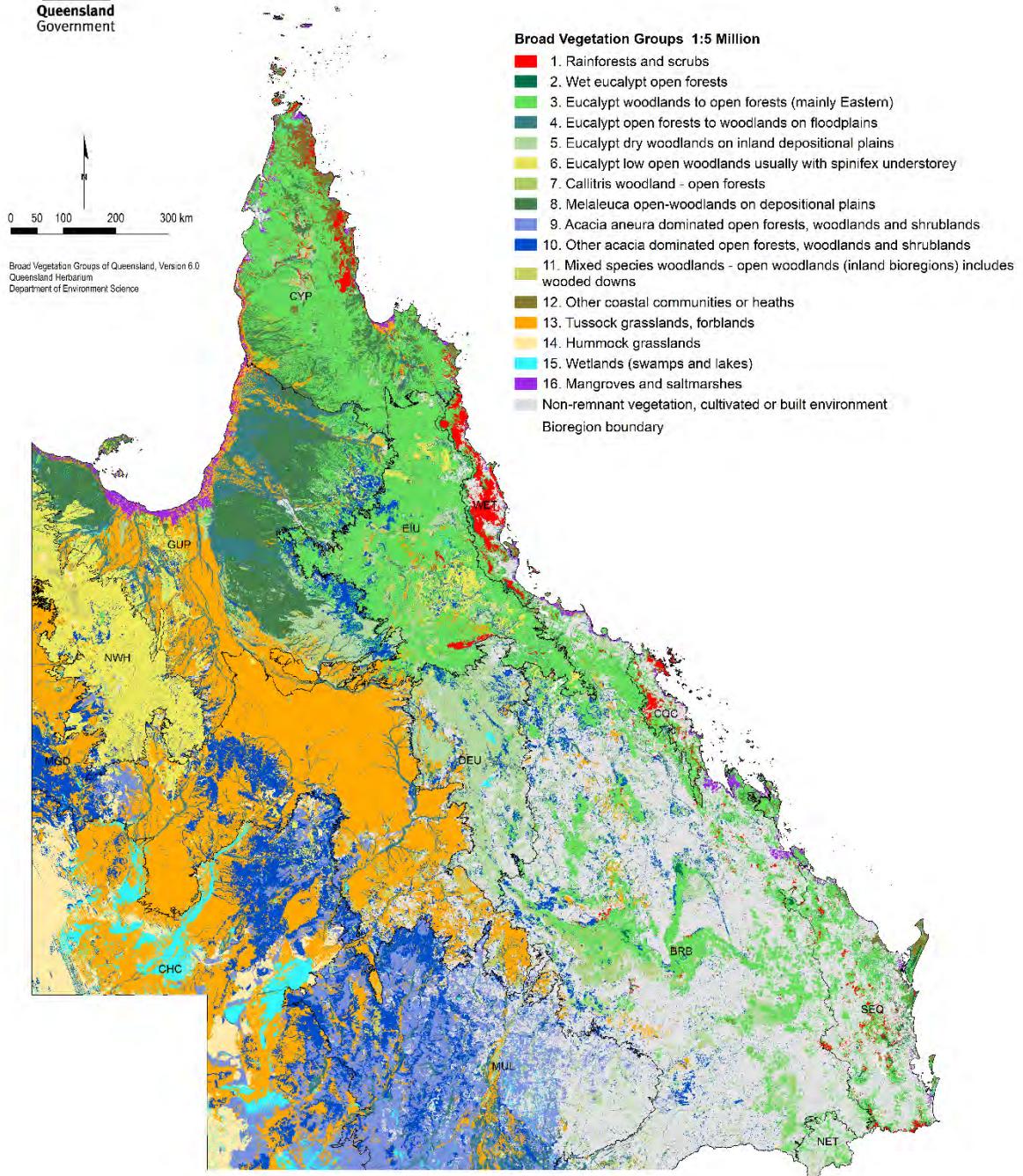


Figure 3 Remnant 2021 extent of 16 BVGs at the 1:5 million scale

The BVGs that have lost more than 20% of their pre-clearing distribution are listed in Table 2. Statistics on the pre-clearing and remnant extent of regional ecosystems and BVGs are provided in Accad *et al.* (2023). The Queensland Herbarium maps remnant vegetation as described in the glossary (Appendix 3) and remnant maps are defined under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. However, it is recognised that there are a number of condition states within remnant vegetation. BioCondition (Eyre *et al.* 2017) is a site-based assessment tool for quantifying the condition of vegetation based on both site and landscape attributes.

Table 2 Broad vegetation groups that have less than 80% of their pre-clearing extent remaining in 2019

BVG 1:1M	Pre-clear area (ha)	% Pre-clear that remains in 2021	Description
25a	9,759,204	11.9	Open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (brigalow) sometimes with <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (belah) on heavy clay soils. Includes areas co-dominated with <i>A. cambagei</i> (gidgee) and/or emergent eucalypts.
15b	46,722	14.8	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus conica</i> (fuzzy box) or <i>E. nova-anglica</i> (New England peppermint) or <i>E. blakelyi</i> (Blakely's red gum) on alluvial plains.
5a	199,612	24.3	Araucarian notophyll/microphyll and microphyll vine forests of southern coastal bioregions.
1a	109,561	26.2	Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests usually in fertile and very wet locations.
17a	8,293,808	35.4	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> (poplar box) (or <i>E. brownii</i> (Reid River box)) on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges.
9g	861,855	38.2	Moist to dry woodlands to open forest dominated by stringybarks or mahoganies such as <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> (Queensland white stringybark), <i>E. latisinensis</i> (white mahogany), <i>E. acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark); or <i>E. racemosa</i> (scribbly gum) or <i>E. seeana</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum) and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood).
7a	952,268	38.8	Semi-evergreen vine thickets on wide range of substrates.
1b	81,506	39.0	Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests usually on basalt tablelands.
15a	345,980	43.1	Woodlands and open forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus youmanii</i> (Youman's stringybark), <i>E. scoparia</i> (Wallangarra white gum), <i>E. caliginosa</i> (broad-leaved stringybark) or <i>E. melliodora</i> (yellow box) occurring on traprock.
13d	760,909	47.0	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (gum-topped box) (or <i>E. microcarpa</i> (inland grey box)) on a range of substrates.
22a	173,355	47.0	Open forests and woodlands dominated by <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (swamp paperbark) in seasonally inundated lowland coastal areas and swamps.
2d	47,014	55.6	Semi-deciduous notophyll/mesophyll vine forest on coastal ranges.
11a	1,426,112	56.7	Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> (mountain coolibah). Some areas dominated by <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum), <i>E. melliodora</i> (yellow box), <i>E. albens</i> (white box), <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or <i>E. melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark).
17b	4,252,690	59.9	Woodlands to open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark) (or <i>E. shirleyi</i> (Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark)) on sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges.
8b	158,304	60.9	Moist open forests to tall open forests mostly dominated by <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (blackbutt) on coastal sands, sub-coastal sandstones and basalt ranges. Also includes tall open forests dominated by <i>E. montivaga</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> (messmate stringybark) and <i>E. campanulata</i> (New England ash).

BVG 1:1M	Pre-clear area (ha)	% Pre- clear that remains in 2021	Description
9e	1,505,944	62.2	Open forests, woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood) (or <i>C. novoguineensis</i> or <i>C. intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood) or <i>C. polycarpa</i> (long-fruited bloodwood)) frequently with <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> (red ironwood) or <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> (poplar gum) predominantly on coastal sandplains and alluvia.
10b	1,543,661	63.4	Moist open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (spotted gum).
9a	271,862	63.9	Moist eucalypt open forests to woodlands dominated by a variety of species including <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> (red ironbark), <i>E. propinqua</i> (small-fruited grey gum), <i>E. acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark), <i>E. microcorys</i> (tallowwood), <i>E. carnea</i> (broad-leaved white mahogany), <i>E. tindaliae</i> (Queensland white stringybark), <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (brush box).
4a	47,886	65.4	Notophyll and mesophyll vine forest with feather or fan palms in alluvia and in swampy situations on ranges or within coastal sand masses.
16c	6,825,926	65.9	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> (coolibah) or <i>E. microtheca</i> (coolibah) or <i>E. largiflorens</i> (black box) or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum) or <i>E. chlorophylla</i> on floodplains. Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herb and grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded.
18b	2,031,987	69.0	Woodlands dominated <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) frequently with <i>Corymbia</i> spp. or <i>Callitris</i> spp. on flat to undulating plains.
13c	6,731,390	69.7	Woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark), <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (grey ironbark), <i>E. fibrosa</i> (dusky-leaved ironbark), <i>E. shirleyi</i> (Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark) on granitic and metamorphic ranges.
23a	7,613,767	70.1	Woodlands to low woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia aneura</i> on red earth plains or sandplains (soft mulga).
9h	318,932	70.5	Dry woodlands dominated by species such as <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark) (or <i>E. portuensis</i> or <i>E. helidonica</i>), <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum), <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> (rusty gum), <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> (yellow bloodwood) or <i>C. intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), and often ironbarks including <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or <i>E. fibrosa</i> (dusky-leaved ironbark). A heathy shrub layer is frequently present. On undulating to hilly terrain.
9f	43,571	71.5	Woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia</i> spp. e.g., <i>C. intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), <i>C. tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash) and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. such as <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum), frequently with <i>Banksia</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp. and <i>Callitris columellaris</i> (Bribie Island pine) on coastal dunes and beach ridges.
20a	1,095,531	72.6	Woodlands to open forests dominated by <i>Callitris glaucocephylla</i> (white cypress pine) or <i>C. intratropica</i> (coast cypress pine).
2a	515,228	73.5	Complex evergreen notophyll vine forest frequently with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine) from foothills to ranges.
34f	14,870	74.1	Palustrine wetlands. Sedgelands/grasslands on seeps and soaks on wet peaks, coastal dunes and other non-floodplain features.
4b	205,294	75.5	Evergreen to semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest, frequently with <i>Archontophoenix</i> spp. (palms) fringing streams.
26a	8,941,995	76.5	Open forests to tall shrublands dominated by <i>Acacia cambagei</i> (gidgee) or <i>A. georginae</i> (Georgina gidgee) or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> (blackwood).
8a	249,144	77.7	Wet tall open forest dominated by species such as <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> (flooded gum) or <i>E. saligna</i> , <i>E. resinifera</i> (red mahogany), <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (brush box), <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (turpentine), <i>E. laevopinea</i> (silvertop stringybark). Contains a well-developed understorey of rainforest components, or the understorey may be dominated by sclerophyll shrubs.

Bioregional distribution

The relative numbers of units for Queensland bioregions for each of the classification levels (regional ecosystems, broad vegetation groups at 1:5 million, 1:2 million and 1:1 million) is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Number of classification units for Queensland

Bioregion name	BGR (abbrev)	Number of regional ecosystems	BVG communities at 1:1 M	BVG communities at 1:2 M	BVG communities at 1:5 M
Northwest Highlands	NWH	71	24	16	12
Gulf Plains	GUP	168	51	25	14
Cape York Peninsula	CYP	176	45	21	11
Mitchell Grass Downs	MGD	59	24	13	10
Channel Country	CHC	54	18	9	7
Mulga Lands	MUL	65	19	14	10
Wet Tropics	WET	185	42	20	9
Central Queensland Coast	CQC	82	33	18	9
Einasleigh Uplands	EIU	144	42	22	12
Desert Uplands	DEU	59	33	19	12
Brigalow Belt	BRB	173	53	30	15
Southeast Queensland	SEQ	172	42	24	11
New England Tableland	NET	27	13	9	7
All Queensland		1435	98	35	16

The Wet Tropics (bioregion 7) currently has the highest number of regional ecosystems at 185 which occur in 42 different BVGs at the 1:1M level. The smallest Queensland bioregion New England Tablelands (bioregion 13), has the lowest number of regional ecosystems (27) from only 13 BVGs at the 1:1M level. However, when the diversity of regional ecosystems is examined on an area basis as in Figure 3, it can be seen that the coastal bioregions of the Wet Tropics and Central Queensland Coast are the most diverse, with the more expansive inland bioregions having the lowest diversity per area basis. These statistics may change in the future as bioregions are being systematically reviewed for consistency in the level of classification.

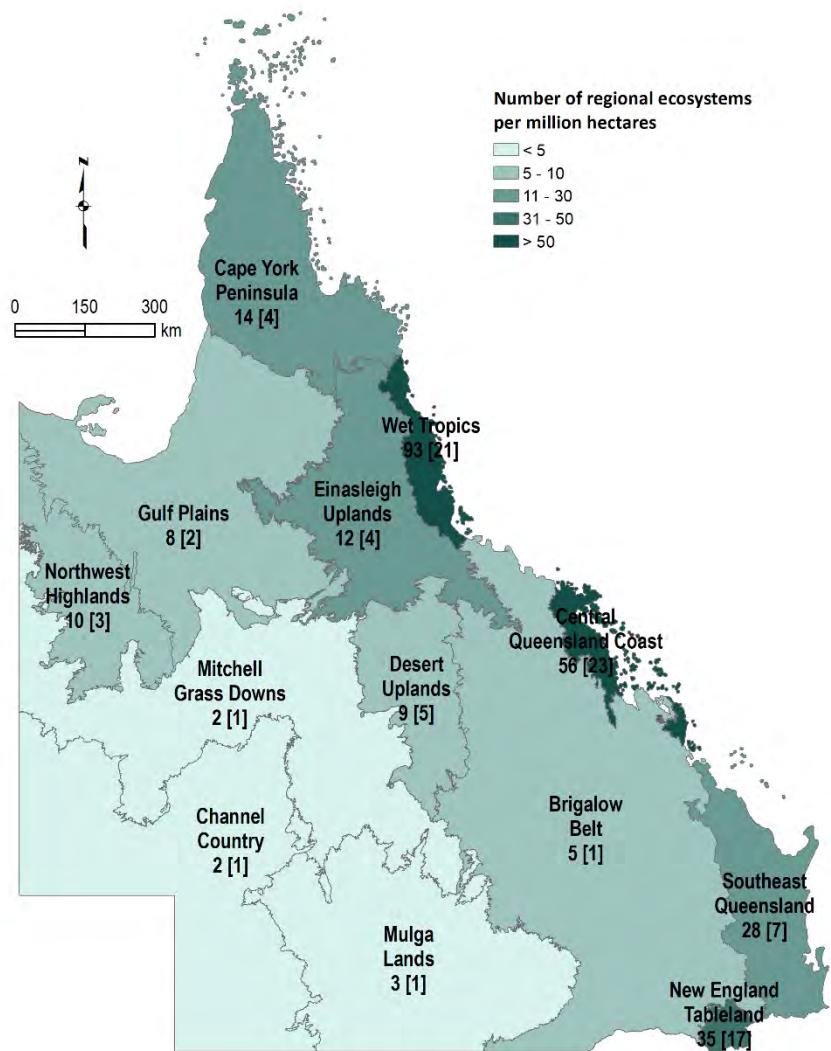


Figure 4 Number of regional ecosystems and number of 1:1M broad vegetation groups [] per million hectares for Queensland bioregions

Extent in Protected Areas

In 2023, Queensland has 9,734,409 ha or 5.6% of the land area in protected areas which includes National Parks, National Parks (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land) and Regional Parks, but not State Forests and Timber Reserves. While the protected area system endeavours to preserve areas of all vegetation types, the coverage varies. Table 4 lists the 1:1M BVGs where less than 5% of the BVG pre-clearing area is protected.

Table 4 Broad vegetation groups where less than 5% of the pre-clearing area occurs in protected areas in 2021

BVG 1:1M	Hectares in protected areas (PA)	% of pre- clear extent in PA	Description
27b	48	0.01	Low woodlands of a variety of species including <i>Lysiphyllo cunnighamii</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> (beefwood) <i>Atalaya hemiglaucia</i> (whitewood) occurring on sandplains. (Bylong land system).
30a	18,077	0.44	Tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Astrebla</i> spp. (Mitchell grass) or <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. (bluegrass) often with <i>Eulalia aurea</i> (silky browntop) on alluvia.
27a	8,152	0.5	Low open woodlands dominated by a variety of species including <i>Acacia tephrina</i> (boree), <i>Atalaya hemiglaucia</i> (whitewood), <i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> (eastern dead finish), <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> (supplejack) and <i>Lysiphyllo</i> spp.
17a	67,058	0.81	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> (poplar box) (or <i>E. brownii</i> (Reid River box)) on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges.
25a	95,005	0.97	Open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (brigalow) sometimes with <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (belah) on heavy clay soils. Includes areas co-dominated with <i>A. cambagei</i> (gidgee) and/or emergent eucalypts.
19c	14,352	1.17	Low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> on sandplains and outwash areas.
18a	23,932	1.19	Dry woodlands to open woodlands, dominated by bloodwoods (<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> , <i>C. terminalis</i> (western bloodwood), <i>C. plena</i> , or <i>C. leichhardtii</i> (rustyjacket)) or ironbarks (<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> (Pentland ironbark), <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or <i>E. exilipes</i> (fine-leaved ironbark)
18b	28,595	1.41	Woodlands dominated <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) frequently with <i>Corymbia</i> spp. or <i>Callitris</i> spp. on flat to undulating plains.
30b	291,801	1.47	Tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Astrebla</i> spp. (Mitchell grass) or <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. (bluegrass) often with <i>Iseilema</i> spp. on undulating downs or clay plains.
17b	63,661	1.50	Woodlands to open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark) (or <i>E. shirleyi</i> (Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark)) on sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges.
34g	35,792	1.90	Palustrine wetlands. Generally intermittent swamps/ claypans on floodplains in inland areas dominated by chenopods e.g., <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> (Queensland blue bush) or <i>Tecticornia</i> spp. (samphire) or herbs.
19b	57,854	1.94	Low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> (Cloncurry box) or less extensively <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> (western bloodwood) low open woodlands and related associations, mainly lower slopes and valleys.
16a	85,732	2.13	Open forest and woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (river red gum) (or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum)) and/or <i>E. coolabah</i> (coolibah) (or <i>E. microtheca</i> (coolibah)) fringing drainage lines. Associated species may include <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (carbeen), <i>Angophora</i> spp., <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (river she-oak).
17c	38,445	2.19	<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> (White's ironbark) or <i>E. similis</i> (Queensland yellowjacket) woodlands to open woodlands on sand sheets.
13c	157,451	2.34	Woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark), <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (grey ironbark), <i>E. fibrosa</i> (dusky-leaved ironbark), <i>E. shirleyi</i> (Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark) on granitic and metamorphic ranges.
15b	1136	2.43	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus conica</i> (fuzzy box) or <i>E. nova-anglica</i> (New England peppermint) or <i>E. blakelyi</i> (Blakely's red gum) on alluvial plains.
18d	15,116	2.48	Woodlands to low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> (Gilbert River box) sometimes with <i>Corymbia</i> spp.

BVG 1:1M	Hectares in protected areas (PA)	% of pre- clear extent in PA	Description
23a	199,641	2.62	Woodlands to low woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia aneura</i> on red earth plains or sandplains (soft mulga).
23b	134,403	2.67	Tall shrublands to low open woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia aneura</i> on shallow red earth plains (hard mulga).
31a	159,596	2.77	Open forblands to open tussock grasslands which may be composed of <i>Atriplex</i> spp. (saltbush), <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. (burr), Asteraceae spp. and/or short grasses on alluvial plains.
34d	16,289	2.86	Palustrine wetlands. Freshwater swamps/springs/billabongs on floodplains ranging from permanent and semi-permanent to ephemeral.
20a	31,846	2.91	Woodlands to open forests dominated by <i>Callitris glaucocephala</i> (white cypress pine) or <i>C. intratropica</i> (coast cypress pine)
16c	207,115	3.03	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> (coolibah) or <i>E. microtheca</i> (coolibah) or <i>E. largiflorens</i> (black box) or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum) or <i>E. chlorophylla</i> on floodplains.
13d	24,662	3.24	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (gum-topped box) (or <i>E. microcarpa</i> (inland grey box)) on a range of substrates.
31b	70,093	3.26	Short grass / forb associations on stony downs.
34b	27,659	3.26	Palustrine wetlands. Generally intermittent swamps/claypans (non floodplains) in inland areas dominated by chenopods e.g., <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> (Queensland blue bush) or <i>Tecticornia</i> spp. (samphire) or herbs.
24b	15,071	3.27	Open shrublands dominated by <i>Senna</i> spp. on calcareous residuals
33b	29,517	3.66	Hummock grasslands dominated by <i>Triodia pungens</i> or <i>T. longiceps</i> (giant grey spinifex) or <i>T. mitchellii</i> (buck spinifex) sandplains.
16d	7,852	3.93	River beds, open water or sand, or rock, frequently not vegetated.
13a	123,303	3.99	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by ironbarks such as <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> (Cullen's ironbark), <i>E. staigeriana</i> (lemon-scented ironbark) or <i>E. melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark) and bloodwoods such as <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. leichhardtii</i> (rustyjacket).
16b	67,940	4.33	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> (Molloy red box), with <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (carbeen) or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood) or <i>C. dallachiana</i> . On sandy levees.
15a	15,165	4.38	Woodlands and open forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus youmanii</i> (Youman's stringybark), <i>E. scoparia</i> (Wallangarra white gum), <i>E. caliginosa</i> (broad-leaved stringybark) or <i>E. melliodora</i> (yellow box) occurring on traprock.
19d	72,549	4.64	Low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> (or <i>E. normantonensis</i> (Normanton box), <i>E. tardecidens</i> , <i>E. provecta</i>) with <i>Triodia</i> spp. dominated ground layer, mainly on hills and ranges.
32a	61,594	4.70	Closed tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Themeda arguens</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> (Queensland bluegrass) or <i>Panicum</i> spp., <i>Eriachne</i> spp., <i>Fimbristylis</i> spp., <i>Aristida</i> spp. or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> on marine and alluvial plains.

Additional Regional Ecosystem information

Detailed information on individual regional ecosystems and vegetation communities is available from the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) (Queensland Herbarium 2023), <https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/regional-ecosystem-description-database>.

For an introductory explanation of the regional ecosystem classification system, readers should refer to Sattler (1999). For more detailed and up to date information, the references of Neldner *et al.* (2017, 2020), Wilson and Taylor (2012), regional ecosystem framework training (Queensland Herbarium 2013b), REDD and regional ecosystem technical descriptions e.g., Ryan (2014) should be consulted. The pre-clearing and Remnant 2021 extent of regional ecosystems and vegetation communities for bioregions, subregions, Natural Resource Management Group areas, local government areas, catchment areas and Queensland electorate districts is documented in Accad *et al.* (2023) and associated spread sheets.

There are fire management guidelines provided for all regional ecosystems in REDD (Queensland Herbarium 2023). The guidelines for regional ecosystems are presented from an ecological perspective, designed to enhance biodiversity. While it is likely most REs in a BVG will have similar fire guidelines, it is preferable to refer to individual REs for management decisions. However, BVGs have been used to form general fire behaviour classes such as the Savanna Burning Classes under the Carbon Farming Initiative (Australian Government 2013).

Regional Ecosystem data sources

Pre-clearing and remnant regional ecosystem mapping data and the BVG derived layers are available for most of Queensland in shapefile format through the Queensland Government data web site (<https://data.qld.gov.au/>). Use the search term, “regional ecosystem”.

BVG Maps in Portable Document Format (PDF) are available online (<https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/map-request/re-broad-veg-group/>).

Alternatively regional ecosystem and BVG mapping can be viewed using the Biota Globe, one of the categories of the Queensland Globe using Google Earth:
www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/mapping-data/queensland-globe.

A complete listing of the vegetation communities in each Broad Vegetation Group is available as a separate spreadsheet for download. Refer to Broad Vegetation Groups:
www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/.

Version updates

In version 1.0 published in 2014, the draft vegetation mapping areas were not included in the area calculations for each BVG. In version 1.1, these data are included in the area calculations, to provide a state-wide area estimate of area for each BVG.

In version 2.0 published in 2015, the statistics were updated from remnant 2011 to remnant 2013 figures. The regional ecosystem coverage version 9.0 included additional regional ecosystem mapping in the Northwest Highlands – Duchess and Urandangi 1:250,000 map sheets.

In version 3.0 published in 2017, the statistics throughout the document were updated from remnant 2013 to remnant 2015 figures from Accad *et al.* (2017), and for the first time are based on a state-wide RE coverage. The RE coverage version 10.0 used included completed RE mapping in the Channel Country bioregion – Brighton Downs, Connemara and Birdsville 1:250,000 map sheets, and Mornington Island in Gulf Plains bioregion. It also included more detailed mapping (1:50,000 scale) for parts of Southeast Queensland and New England Tableland Bioregions, and 1:25,000 scale for the Brisbane City Council area.

In version 4.0 published in 2019, the statistics throughout the document have been updated from remnant 2015 to remnant 2019 figures from Accad *et al.* (2019). This version also includes the results of 1:25 000 scale RE mapping for Brisbane City Council and Gold Coast City Council areas being incorporated into the Queensland wide RE coverage. There has been a significant revision of the REs in Cape York Peninsula, Gulf Plains and the Northwest Highlands bioregions using the numerical classification of the CORVEG data (Addicott *et al.* 2018) as a guide. This has resulted in the amalgamation of a number of REs in Cape York Peninsula, and recognition of new REs in Gulf Plains, Northwest Highlands and Southeast Queensland bioregions. Appendix 6 has been added which lists all regional ecosystems corresponding to ecological communities listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 at January 2019. The discussion regarding *Callitris* spp. vegetation below has also been added.

In version 5.0, the maps and statistics throughout the document have been updated from remnant 2017 to remnant 2019 figures from Accad *et al.* (2021). There has been significant revision of the wetland REs (BVG34) and some recognition of new REs and re-alignment of some REs in the Gulf Plains and Mulgalands bioregions. The nomenclature used has been updated to Laidlaw (2022) with significant changes in some fern genera e.g., *Blechnum*, *Cyathea*, *Doodia* and *Lastreopsis*, and the vascular plant genera of *Baumea*, *Leucopogon*, *Oldenlandia* and *Cayratia*, and *Grewia retusifolia*.

In this version (version 6.0), the maps and statistics throughout the document have been updated from remnant 2019 to remnant 2021 figures from Accad *et al.* (2023). There has been significant revision of the wooded downs (BVG27a) and some recognition of new REs and re-alignment of some REs in the Gulf Plains, Desert Uplands and Mulgalands bioregions. The nomenclature used has been updated to Laidlaw (2022). Three additional EPBC listed Endangered Ecological Communities have been added to Appendices 6 and 7.

Callitris spp. vegetation in Queensland

Callitris Forests and Woodlands are recognised as Major Vegetation Group 7 by the Commonwealth government (Department of Environment and Water Resources (2007). In Queensland, there are eight species of native Cypress pines (*Callitris* spp.), with the most widespread species *Callitris glauophylla* being the basis of the timber industry in south western Queensland. *Callitris* spp. are frequently present in the subcanopy of a number of eucalypt dominated REs. *Callitris* spp. density can be impacted by fire history and previous management.

BVG20a represents the REs where *Callitris glauophylla* or *C. intratropica* are generally dominant or codominant in the canopy. However, if the full extent of *Callitris* spp. is required, the additional REs containing *Callitris* spp. listed below should be added to the REs in BVG20a.

Callitris glauophylla occurs in the subcanopy in REs in BVG9h (12.8.26), 10a (11.12.6a), 11a (11.8.5a), 12a (11.10.4, 11.10.7a, 11.7.4, 11.7.7), 13d (11.5.20), 17a (6.3.24a, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 11.3.2c, 11.3.6, 11.3.18, 11.4.12, 11.5.3, 11.5.13, 11.10.11), 17b (11.3.6, 11.3.39, 11.5.5a, 11.5.5c, 13.11.4), 18a (11.3.14, 11.5.21) and 18b (11.5.1, 11.5.4); and dominates the biomass of the REs in BVG20a (6.3.16, 6.3.17, 6.5.19, 11.3.19, 11.5.4a, 11.5.5c, 11.5.12, 11.8.9, 11.10.6b, 11.10.9, and 11.12.6).

Callitris intratropica occurs in the subcanopy in REs in BVG2c (3.5.33, 3.10.3), 3a (3.2.17), 7a (9.12.8c), 9e (9.5.5), 10b (7.12.30), 12a (2.10.2), 13a (9.11.10, 9.12.20, 9.12.30a), 13c (7.11.41, 9.12.13c, 9.12.14, 9.12.17, 9.12.18), 14d (9.10.1), 21a (9.5.15), 24a (9.10.3a), 28c (3.5.42), 29a (3.3.53) and 29b (9.12.43b) dominates the biomass of the REs in BVG20a (2.5.4, 2.10.5c, 9.5.17 and 9.12.4c).

Callitris endlicheri is codominant in the canopy in REs 12.9-10.18 and 13.11.1, and occurs in the subcanopy in REs 11.12.5, 13.12.2, 13.12.3 and 13.12.5. These REs are part of BVG 9h or 15a.

Callitris columellaris is a component of the subcanopy of RE12.2.5 and 12.2.11 both which are in BVG 9f. *Callitris baileyi* is a minor component of the subcanopy in RE11.8.8 and 11.9.9a.

Callitris macleayana, *C. monticola* and *C. rhomboidea* are more restricted in their distribution, and generally are not characteristic of any particular RE.

Broad Vegetation Group descriptions

The broad vegetation group descriptions include the following information. More definitions can be found in the glossary (Appendix 3).

Title	Description of the dominant and most frequent species, structural formations and habitat of the broad vegetation group.
Pre-clearing area	The area of the broad vegetation group before clearing (in hectares).
Remnant 2021 area	The remnant area of the broad vegetation group (in hectares) and as a percentage of pre-clearing extent.
Bioregions	The pre-clearing area of the BVG is listed by the bioregions it occurs in, in decreasing percentage of BVG pre-clearing area. Only bioregions where >1% of the BVG distribution occurs are listed.
Land zones	<p>The pre-clearing area of the BVG is listed by the land zones (Wilson and Taylor 2012) it occurs in, in decreasing percentage of BVG pre-clearing area. Land zones making up <1% are not listed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land zone 1: deposits subject to periodic tidal inundation (tidal flats and beaches). Land zone 2: Quaternary coastal sand deposits (coastal dunes). Land zone 3: recent Quaternary alluvial systems (alluvial river and creek flats). Land zone 4: Tertiary-early Quaternary clay plains (clay plains). Land zone 5: Tertiary-early Quaternary loamy and sandy plains and plateaus (old loamy and sandy plains). Land zone 6: Quaternary inland dunefields (inland dunefields). Land zone 7: Cainozoic duricrusts (ironstone jump-ups). Land zone 8: Cainozoic igneous rocks (basalt plains and hills). Land zone 9: fine grained sedimentary rocks (undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks). LZ9 and 10 are combined (LZ9-10) in SEQ bioregion. Land zone 10: coarse grained sedimentary rocks (sandstone ranges). Land zone 11: metamorphic rocks (hills and lowlands on metamorphic rocks). Land zone 12: Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (hills and lowlands on granitic rocks).
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	Range of mean annual rainfall experienced over the majority of the pre-clearing distribution of the BVG.
Typical land forms	Most frequent land forms (Speight 2009) that the BVG occurs on.
Typical soils	Most frequent soils (McKenzie <i>et al.</i> 2004) that the BVG occurs on.
Structural Formation Range	Most frequent structural formations (Neldner <i>et al.</i> 2020) that the BVG form.
Floristic description	A brief generalised description of the characteristic species in each BVG. Nomenclature follows Laidlaw 2022). Only the most frequent species are mentioned for each layer, and some structural information of the typical vegetation provided. Where tree species are mentioned in the canopy, the same species is not repeated even though it is frequently present in the subcanopy, low tree or shrub layers. Low tree and shrub layers are frequently combined for brevity. Typical species in the ground layer are listed. These descriptions are brief and generalised, and do not include naturalised species.

The status listed in the Tables of regional ecosystems making up each BVG is the Biodiversity Status which uses the latest current extent of remnant vegetation and an assessment of the condition of the remnant vegetation which includes expert opinion. Endangered (E), Of concern (OC) or No concern at present (NC) are defined online under regional ecosystems. A limited number of regional ecosystems are included in threatened ecological communities listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act*. These regional ecosystems are listed under the appropriate BVG. Summary information for each broad vegetation group is given in the next section. A complete listing of the vegetation communities in each BVG is available as a separate spreadsheet for download. National Parks (NP) and State Forests (SF) have been abbreviated in photo captions.

1 Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests of the Wet Tropics bioregion

1a Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests usually in fertile and very wet locations

Pre-clearing area: 109,561 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 28,747 ha
(26.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: WET (99.6%) CYP (0.4%)

Land zones: 3 (70.0%), 8 (27.8%), 12 (1.4%), 11 (0.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
2000-4200 mm

Typical landforms: Alluvial plains, lowlands and footslopes, occasionally on steep slopes

Typical soils: Well- to poorly-drained Rudosols, and Red Ferrosols, Red Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest

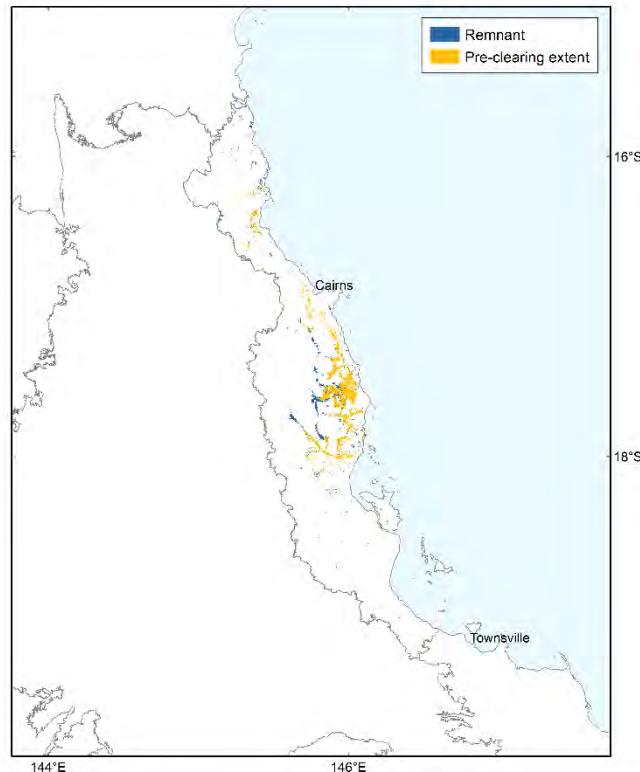


Photo 1 Complex mesophyll vine forest, 7.8.1a, North Mission Beach, WET.
(CSIRO AJ Ford)

Floristic characteristics: Scattered emergent strangling *Ficus* spp. may occur, especially *F. pleurocarpa*. The dense canopy is usually at least 25 m tall and frequently includes *Acmena graveolens*, *Argyrodendron peralatum*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Cananga odorata*, *Canarium vitiense*, *Castanospermum australe*, *Dysoxylum mollissimum*, *D. pettigrewianum*, *Elaeocarpus grandis*, *Ficus variegata*, *Palaquium galactoxylon*, *Planchonella myrsinodendron*, *Syzygium sayeri*, *Terminalia sericocarpa* and *Vitex queenslandica*. Subcanopy trees may also include

Antirhea tenuiflora, *Brombya platynema*, *Cryptocarya laevigata*, *Gomphandra australiana*, *Gossia myrsinifolia*, *Myristica gibbosa* subsp. *muelleri*, *Pisonia umbellifera*, *Rockinghamia angustifolia* and *Synima cordierorum*. Lianas such as *Austrosteenisia stipularis*, *Calamus australis*, *C. moti*, *Entada phaseoloides*, *Faradaya splendida* and *Merremia peltata* are frequent and climb into the canopy. The ground layer is very sparse, and may include *Bowenia spectabilis*, *Pandanus monticola* and sprawling *Calamus* spp. Ferns such as *Blechnum*, *Diplazium* and *Tectaria* spp. occur frequently, with fleshy herbs such as *Alpinia arctiflora*, *A. modesta*, *Hornstedtia scottiana*, *Pleuranthodium racemigerum* and *Alocasia brisanensis* occurring frequently (see Tracey 1982 1a). Twenty-six regional ecosystems (including all listed in Table 2) from this BVG form part of the EPBC Act endangered listed Lowland Tropical Rainforest of the Wet Tropics.

Table 2 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 1a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.3.10a	Mesophyll vine forest on moderately to poorly-drained alluvial plains, of moderate fertility	51,053	11,786	23	E
7.8.1a	Complex mesophyll vine forest on lowlands and foothills on basalt	26,827	10,510	39	E
7.3.17	Complex mesophyll vine forest, on well-drained alluvium of high fertility	25,595	3,957	15	E
7.8.1b	Mesophyll vine forest on lowlands and foothills on basalt	3,271	54	2	E
7.12.39a	Complex mesophyll vine forest of lowlands and foothills on granite and rhyolite	921	917	100	OC



Photo 2 *Ristantia pachysperma* (yellow penda) in complex mesophyll vine forest. WET (WTMA)



Photo 3 Mesophyll vine forest, 7.3.10a, Tully River, WET. (AJ Ford, CSIRO)



Photo 4 Complex mesophyll vine forest, 7.3.17, Mossman River, WET. (AJ Ford, CSIRO)



Photo 5 Complex mesophyll vine forest, 7.3.10a on lowlands, with 7.11.1a (BVG 2a) on the ranges, near Cape Tribulation, WET. (VJ Neldner)

1b Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests usually on basalt tablelands

Pre-clearing area: 81,506 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 31,822 ha
(39.0% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: WET (100%)

Land zones: 8 (98.6%), 3 (1.4%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
2000-4200 mm

Typical landforms: Highland plateaus and ranges, occasionally on alluvium

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols

Structural formation range:
Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest

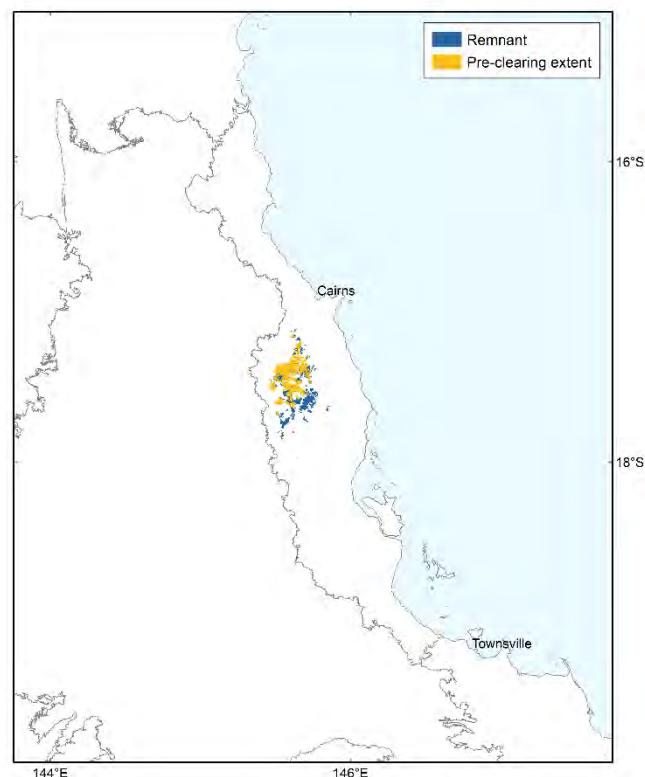


Photo 6 Complex notophyll vine forest,
7.8.4a. Koolmoon Creek, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

Floristic characteristics: The closed canopy is over 30 m tall with scattered emergent strangling *Ficus* spp., especially *Ficus crassipes* and *F. pleurocarpa*. Frequent trees include *Ackama australiensis*, *Beilschmiedia bancroftii*, *B. recurva*, *Cardwellia sublimis*, *Cryptocarya oblata*, *Doryphora aromatica*, *Elaeocarpus* spp., *Endiandra monothyra*, *E. sankeyana*, *E. sideroxylon*, *Flindersia bourjotiana*, *F. brayleyana*, *Franciscodendron laurifolium*, *Galbulimima baccata*, *Karrabina biagiana*, *Opisthololepis heterophylla*, *Sloanea australis*, *Syzygium gustavioides*, *S. kuranda* and *Xanthophyllum* spp. Subcanopy trees may also include *Apodytes brachystylis*, *Beilschmiedia tooram*, *Bubbia semecarpoides*, *Daphnandra repandula*, *Ficus leptoclada*, *Fontainea picrosperma*, *Gossia dallachiana*, *Myristica gibbosa* subsp. *muelleri*, *Polyosma rhytophloia*, *Polyscias australiana*, *Rockinghamia angustifolia* and *Siphonodon membranaceus*. Canopy lianas are relatively infrequent and may include *Austrobaileya scandens*, *Austrosteenisia stipularis*, *Cissus hypoglauca*, *C. vinosa*, *Faradaya splendida* and

Gynochthodes umbellata. Light wiry vines are common and include *Cayratia japonica*, *Morinda retropila*, *Ripogonum danesii* and *Smilax aculeatissima*. Additional species that may occur in the mid-dense shrub layer include *Atractocarpus hirtus*, *Ardisia brevipedata*, *Polyalthia* sp., *Alsophila rebecca*, *Diplazium* spp., *Pilidiostigma tetramerum* and *Wilkiea angustifolia*. The ground layer is generally very sparse (see Tracey 1982 1b and 5a).

Table 3 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 1b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.8.2a	Complex mesophyll vine forest of high rainfall, cloudy uplands on basalt	51,720	21,248	41	OC
7.8.4a	Complex notophyll vine forests of cloudy wet highlands on basalt	28,559	10,171	36	E
7.3.36a	Complex mesophyll vine forest, of high rainfall, cloudy uplands, on alluvium	931	320	34	E
7.3.36c	Complex notophyll vine forest, of high rainfall, cloudy uplands, on alluvium	172	16	10	E
7.8.4c	Complex notophyll vine forest of highlands on basalt in the moist rainfall zone.	124	67	54	E



Photo 7 Complex notophyll vine forest, 7.8.4c, Nitchaga Creek, WET.

(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

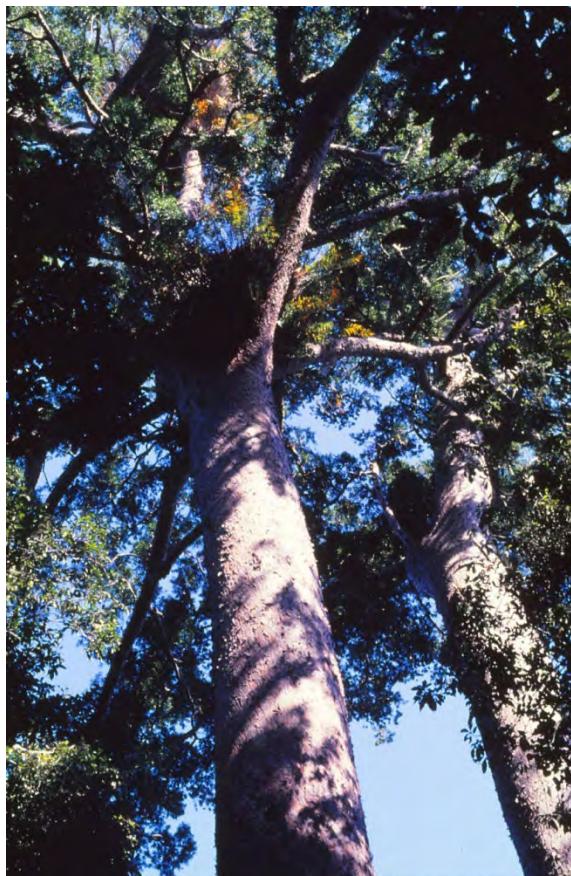


Photo 8 Twin kauri pines, *Agathis microstachya*, in complex notophyll vine forest, 7.8.2a. Lake Barrine, WET.

(VJ Neldner)



Photo 9 Complex notophyll vine forest, 7.8.2a. Topaz, WET.

(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

2 Complex to simple, semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forests, sometimes with *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine)

2a Complex evergreen notophyll vine forests frequently with *Araucaria cunninghamii* from foothills to ranges. (Tracey 1982 5a, 5b)

Pre-clearing area: 515,228 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 378,668 ha
(73.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: WET (52.9%), SEQ (46.9%), CQC (0.2%), BRB (0.1%)

Land zones: 11 (45.7%), 12 (43.4%), 8 (10.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
>1200mm in SEQ; >2500 mm in WET

Typical landforms: Highland plateaus and ranges, occasionally on alluvium

Typical soils: Red and Brown Dermosols, and Red Ferrosols

Structural formation range:
Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest

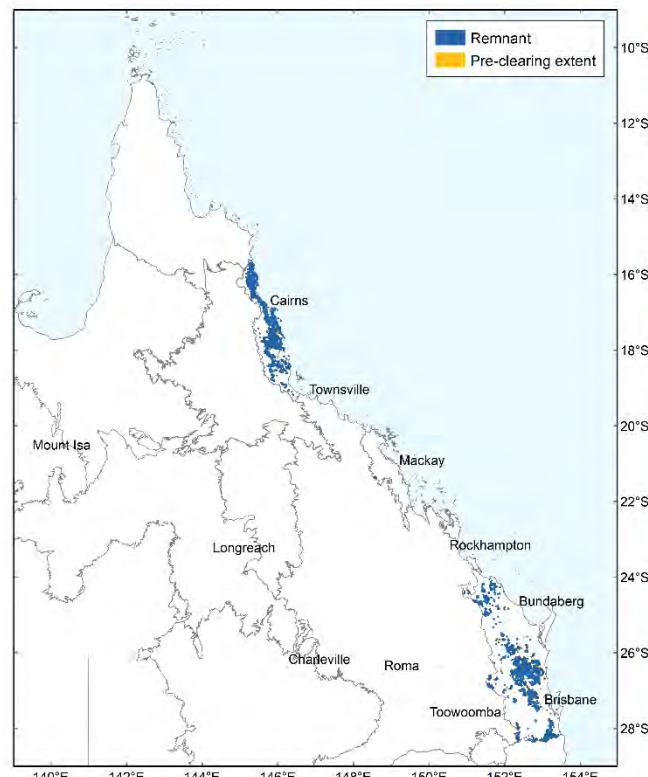


Photo 10 Mesophyll vine forest, 7.12.1a, Harvey Creek, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

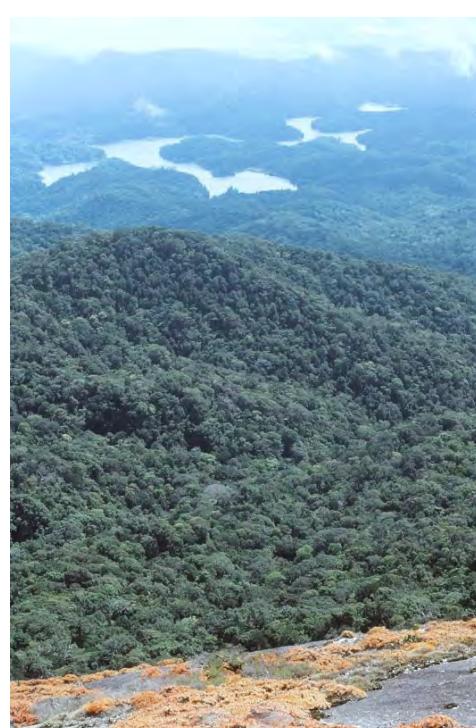


Photo 11 Mesophyll vine forest, 7.11.1a surrounding Lake Morris, from Lamb's Head, WET.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: (1) **WET bioregion.** The dense canopy is usually at least 25 m tall and frequently includes *Acacia celsa*, *Acmena graveolens*, *Argyrodendron peralatum*, *Beilschmiedia bancroftii*, *Cardwellia sublimis*, *Carnarvonia araliifolia*, *Cryptocarya oblata*, *Darlingia darlingiana*, *Doryphora aromatica*, *Dysoxylum pettigrewianum*, *Elaeocarpus bancroftii*, *Flindersia bourjotiana*, *F. pimenteliana*, *Gillbeea adenopetala*, *Palaquium galactoxylon*, *Planchonella myrsinodendron*, *Prunus turneriana*, *Syzygium kuranda* and *Xanthophyllum octandrum*. Frequent species in the subcanopy include *Antirhea tenuiflora*, *Apodytes brachystylis*, *Brombya platynema*, *Citronella smythii*, *Davidsonia pruriens*, *Gossia myrsinocarpa*, *Helicia nortoniana*, *Medicosma fareana*, *Myristica globosa*, *Pilidiostigma tropicum*, *Polyscias australiana*, *Rockinghamia angustifolia*, *Steganthera laxiflora* and *Toechima erythrocarpum*. Additional species that may occur in the mid-dense shrub layer include *Ardisia brevipedata*, *Atractocarpus hirtus*, *Austromatthaea elegans*, *Lasianthus kurzii*, *Linospadix minor*, *Pandanus monticola* and *Psychotria* spp. Vines tend to be very common especially *Austrosteenisia stipularis*, *Calamus* spp., *Connarus conchocarpus*, *Faradaya splendida*, *Freycinetia excelsa*, *Melodinus australis*, *Melodorum uhrii* and *Tetracera* spp. Following disturbances (such as cyclones) *Musa banksii* can become very prominent. The ground layer is generally sparse and may include the fern *Blechnum cartilagineum* and the herbs *Alpinia arctiflora*, *Pleuranthodium racemigerum* and *Bowenia spectabilis* (see Tracey 1982 5a & 5b).

(2) **SEQ bioregion.** *Araucaria cunninghamii* is frequently present as emergent trees to 30 metres tall. The dense canopy is usually at least 20 m tall and frequently includes *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum*, *Argyrodendron* sp. (Kin W.D.Francis AQ81198), *Dendrocnide* spp., *Archidendropsis thozetiana*, *Vitex lignum-vitae*, *Aphananthe philippinensis*, *Cryptocarya* spp., *Elaeocarpus obovatus*, *Euroschinus falcatus* var. *falcatus*, *Ficus* spp., *Flindersia australis* and *Geijera salicifolia*. *Austrosteenisia blackii* and *Cissus* spp. are also frequently present in the canopy.

Additional species that occur in the mid-dense subcanopy include *Gossia bidwillii*, *Diospyros geminata*, *D. fasciculosa*, *Polyscias elegans*, *Psydrax lamprophylla*, *Alectryon* spp., *Baloghia inophylla* and *Drypetes deplanchei*.

Additional species that may occur in the mid-dense shrub/ low tree layer include *Alchornea ilicifolia*, *Cleistanthus cunninghamii*, *Capparis arborea*, *Turraea pubescens*, *Carissa ovata*, *Croton* spp., *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Wilkiea macrophylla*, *Acalypha eremorum*, *Acronychia laevis*, *Alyxia ruscifolia*, *Arytera divaricata*, *Atractocarpus chartaceus* and *Ixora beckleri*.

The ground layer is generally sparse, but can include grasses such as *Oplismenus aemulus*, *O. imbecillis* and *Ottochloa gracillima*, sedges such as *Cyperus enervis* and *C. tetraphyllus*, vines such as *Smilax australis*, *Hoya australis* subsp. *australis*, *Geitonoplesium cymosum*, *Dioscorea transversa* and *Melodorum leichhardtii*, ferns such as *Pellaea paradoxa* or forbs such as *Pseuderanthemum variabile*.

Table 4 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 2a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.11.1a	Mesophyll vine forest on very wet and wet lowlands and foothills on metamorphics	145,648	126,615	87	NC
7.12.1a	Mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on granite and rhyolite lowlands and foothills	123,580	118,684	96	NC
12.11.10	Notophyll vine forest +/- <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	86,760	39,240	45	NC
12.12.13	Araucarian Complex microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	65,557	40,407	62	NC
12.12.16	Notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	34,286	24,228	71	NC

The regional ecosystems 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.11.10 and 12.12.16 from this BVG form part of the *EPBC Act* critically endangered listed Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia. Lowland Rainforest occurs in areas <300 m above sea level with high annual rainfall (>1300 mm).

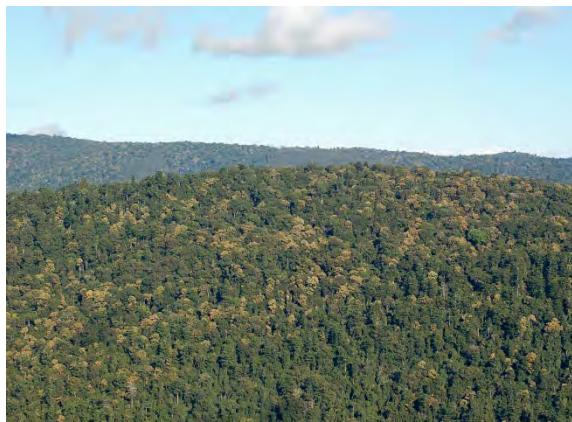


Photo 12 Complex notophyll vine forest, 12.8.3
Darlington Range, Lamington NP, SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)



Photo 13 Complex notophyll vine forest, 12.8.3
Natural Bridge, Springbrook NP, SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)



Photo 14 Complex notophyll vine forest, 12.8.3. Palm Grove NP, Mount Tamborine, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 15 Complex notophyll vine forest with *Araucaria bidwillii* emergents, 12.8.4. Bunya Mountains NP, SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)

2b Semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forests usually on granitic ranges

Pre-clearing area: 22,926 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 22,879 ha
(99.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (100%)

Land zones: 12 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1200-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Highland plateaus and ranges, occasionally on alluvium

Typical soils: Yellow Kandosols or Yellow Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest



Photo 16 *Araucaria cunninghamii* notophyll vine forest on steep granitic boulder slopes,
3.12.2. Cape Melville NP, CYP.
(F Nissen, QPWS)

Floristic characteristics: Emergent *Araucaria cunninghamii* trees to 30 metres height are sometimes present. *Canarium australianum*, *Bombax ceiba* var. *leiocarpum*, *Buchanania arborescens*, *Antiaris toxicaria* var. *macrophylla*, *Sterculia quadrifida*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *A. polystachya*, *Aidia racemosa*, *Albizia lebbeck*, *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Dysoxylum acutangulum*, *Maranthes corymbosa*, *Myristica insipida*, *Polyscias elegans* and *Terminalia subacropetala* are frequent in the canopy which is usually greater than 20 m tall. Subcanopy trees include *Aidia racemosa*, *Cryptocarya hypospodia*, *Cleistanthus paniculatus*, *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*, *Garcinia warrenii*, *Miliusa horsfieldii* and *Huberantha nitidissima*, and the vine *Entada rheedei*. Additional species in the low tree/ shrub layer include *Glycosmis trifoliata*, *Micromelum minutum*, *Phaleria octandra*, *Atractocarpus sessilis*, *Cupaniopsis flagelliformis* var. *flagelliformis*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Eugenia reinwardtiana*, *Litsea glutinosa*, *Murraya ovatifoliolata*, *Myrsine porosa*, *Wilkiea rigidifolia*, *Aglaia elaeagnoidea*, *Alyxia spicata*, *Arytera bifoliolata*, *Breynia cernua*, *Brucea javanica*, *Dracaena angustifolia*, *Exocarpos latifolius*, *Memecylon pauciflorum*, *Opilia amentacea*, *Salacia disepala* and *Tritaxis australiensis*. The

ground layer is very sparse with occasional *Abrus precatorius*, *Drynaria quercifolia*, *Hypoestes floribunda* and seedling trees.

Table 5 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 2b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.12.3c	Semi-deciduous mesophyll / notophyll vine forest with acacias on poorly drained podzolic soils from granite	14,320	14,320	100	NC
3.12.2	Araucarian notophyll vine forest on granitic ridges and mountains	7,605	7,605	100	OC
3.12.35d	Tall semi-deciduous vine forest on diorite knolls	389	389	100	OC
3.12.35e	Semi-deciduous vine forest on diorite boulder slopes	291	250	86	OC
3.12.35a	Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest and occasional thicket on Torres Strait islands	191	186	98	OC



Photo 17 Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest, 3.12.3. Cape Melville, CYP.

(PI Forster)



Photo 18 *Wodyetia bifurcata*, 3.12.6. Cape Melville NP, CYP. (JP Stanton)



Photo 19 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest with *Wodyetia bifurcata*, 3.12.6. Eastern fall of Melville Range, CYP. (JP Stanton)

2c Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forests to simple evergreen notophyll vine forests, frequently with *Welchiodendron longivalve* on northern Cape York Peninsula

Pre-clearing area: 79,309 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 78,916 ha
(99.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (100%)

Land zones: 5 (82.5%), 12 (17.1%), 10 (0.4%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1600-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Undulating plateaus and low ranges, occasionally on alluvium

Typical soils: Yellow and Red Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Semi-deciduous notophyll to simple evergreen notophyll vine forest

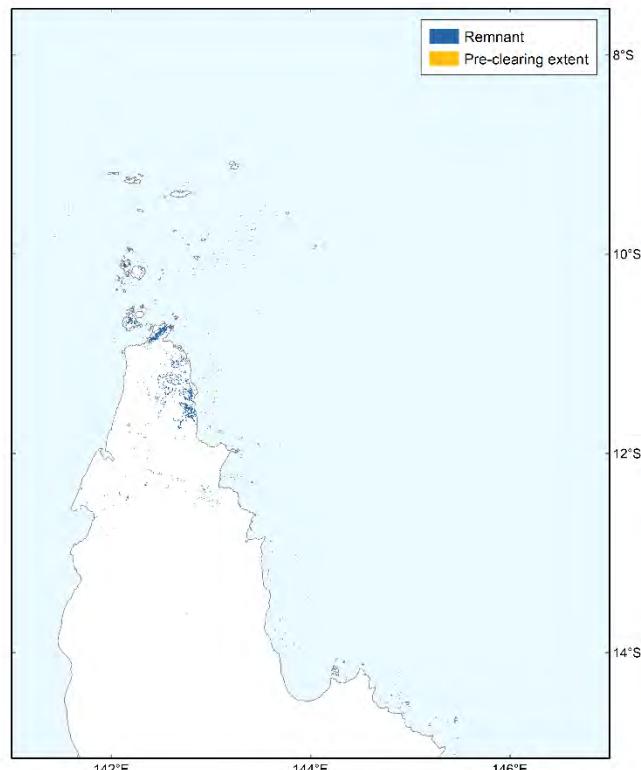


Photo 20 Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest,
3.5.4. NE of Weipa, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: Emergent trees rarely occur. The even canopy is usually at least 17m tall with *Welchiodendron longivalve*, *Acacia polystachya*, *Canarium australianum*, *Buchanania arborescens*, *Endiandra glauca*, *Alstonia actinophylla*, *A. spectabilis*, *Blepharocarya involucrigera*, *Sterculia quadrifida*, *Planchonella chartacea*, *P. sericea*, *Flindersia ifflaiana*, *Syzygium forte*, *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Podocarpus grayae*, *Bombax ceiba* var. *leiocarpum*, *Cryptocarya cunninghamii* and *Halfordia kendack* frequently occurring. Additional species that can occur in the mid-dense canopy layer are *Chionanthus ramiflora*, *Ptychosperma elegans*, *Choriceras tricorne*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Dysoxylum oppositifolium*, *Myristica insipida* and the vines *Flagellaria indica* and *Pachygone ovata*. The mid-dense shrub/low tree layer frequently includes the additional species *Tabernaemontana orientalis*, *Atractocarpus sessilis*, *Wilkiea rigidifolia*, *Dracaena angustifolia*, *Alyxia spicata*, *Micromelum*

minutum, *Glycosmis trifoliata*, *Polyalthia fruticosa* and *Memecylon pauciflorum*. The ground layer is very sparse with very occasional *Pseuderanthemum variabile*, *Curcuma australasica* and *Drynaria quercifolia*.

Table 6 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 2c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.5.33	Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest on sand plains	40,385	40,385	100	OC
3.5.4	Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest in small patches on northern plateaus	14,827	14,803	100	NC
3.5.3	Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest restricted to lateritic Carnegie Tableland	10,185	9,974	98	OC
3.12.4a	Notophyll vine forest of <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> on low hills and rises	6,177	6,025	98	OC
3.12.20	Evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> on headlands	5,503	5,498	100	OC

The regional ecosystem 3.12.20 from this BVG forms part of the *EPBC Act* critically endangered listed Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia.



Photo 21 Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest, 3.5.3, Lockerbie Scrub near Bamaga, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 22 *Welchiodendron longivalve* evergreen notophyll vine forest, 3.12.20. Mubuiag Island, CYP.
(DG Fell)

**2d Semi-deciduous notophyll/mesophyll vine forests on coastal ranges.
(Tracey 1982 4, 5b on basalt, metamorphics and granite)**

Pre-clearing area: 47,014 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 26,155 ha
(55.6% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (52.9%), WET (47.1%)

Land zones: 8 (50.3%), 11 (45.1%), 3 (2.9%), 12 (1.7%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

1600-3200 mm

Typical landforms: Highland plateaus and ranges, occasionally on alluvium

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols, and Yellow and Red Dermosols

Structural formation range:

Semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest

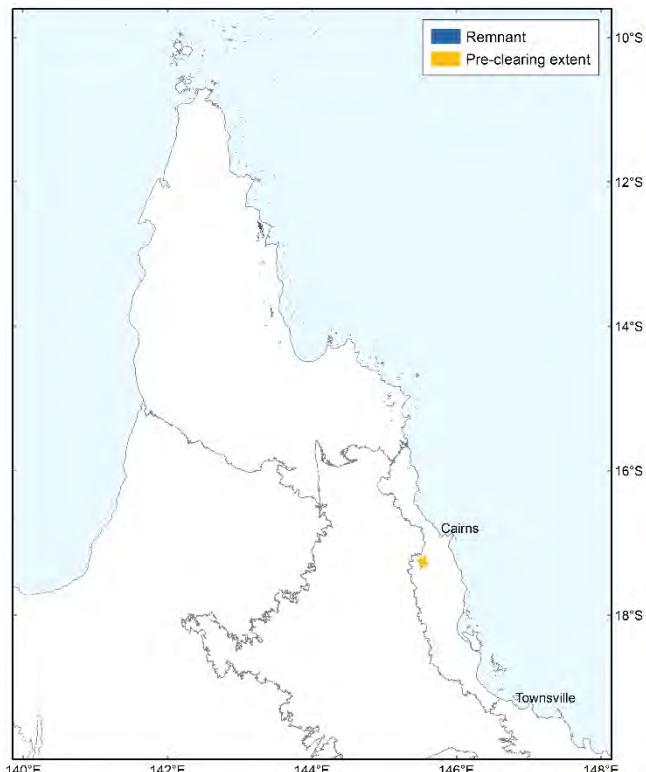


Photo 23a and b Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest,
7.8.3a. Wongabel SF, WET.
(C Clarke, WTMA)

Floristic characteristics: Emergent trees taller than 30 m of *Argyrodendron* spp., *Bombax ceiba* var. *leiocarpum*, *Ficus virens* and *F. obliqua* may occur. The dense canopy is generally greater than 20 m tall and frequently contains *Alstonia scholaris*, *A. spectabilis*, *Aleurites moluccanus*, *Diospyros hebecarpa*, *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Myristica globosa*, *Cryptocarya hypolepidea*, *C. rhodosperma*, *Flindersia brayleyana*, *Argyrodendron polyandrum*, *Buchanania*

arborescens, *Dysoxylum pettigrewianum*, *Terminalia sericocarpa*, *Wrightia laevis*, *Adenanthera pavonina*, *Canarium australianum*, *C. vitiense*, *Toona ciliata*, *Endiandra longipedicellata*, *Ganophyllum falcatum*, *Vitex queenslandica* and *Miliusa horsfieldii*. Additional tree species that may occur in the subcanopy include *Arytera divaricata*, *Chionanthus ramiflora*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Arytera bifoliolata*, *Pisonia umbellifera*, *Ptychosperma elegans*, *Cryptocarya triplinervis*, *Calophyllum sil* and *Aidia racemosa*. A sparse shrub layer is usually present with *Dracaena angustifolia*, *Glycosmis trifoliata*, *Eugenia reinwardtiana*, *Micromelum minutum*, *Codiaeum variegatum*, *Hodgkinsonia frutescens* and *Phaleria octandra* frequently occurring. Woody canopy vines and large root climbers (*Epipremnum pinnatum*) can be prominent, especially *Dalbergia densa*, *Strychnos minor*, *Trophis scandens*, *Cissus* spp. and *Austrosteenisia blackii*. Very sparse seedlings are present in the ground layer (see Tracey 1982 4, 5b).

Table 7 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 2d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.8.3a	Complex semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest of uplands on basalt	18,892	854	5	E
3.11.1	Evergreen to semi-deciduous mesophyll / notophyll vine forest on metamorphic slopes and plateaus on Iron and McIlwraith Ranges	16,140	16,132	100	OC
3.8.2a	Semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine forest on basalt rises	3,659	2,440	67	OC
3.11.2	Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on metamorphic ranges in the south	3,539	3,539	100	E
7.3.37	Complex semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest of uplands on alluvium	1,365	10	1	OC

The regional ecosystems 7.8.3 and 7.3.37 form the *EPBC Act* critically endangered listed Mabi Forest (Complex Notophyll Vine Forest 5b) and 3.8.2a forms part of the endangered Lowland Tropical Rainforest of the Wet Tropics ecological community.



Photo 24 Semi-deciduous notophyll vineforest, 7.8.3a. Tolga Scrub, WET.
(AJ Ford,CSIRO)

3 Notophyll vine forests/ thickets (sometimes with sclerophyll and/or Araucarian emergents) on coastal dunes and sand masses

3a Evergreen to semi deciduous, notophyll to microphyll vine forests/ thickets on beach ridges and coastal dunes, occasionally *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine) microphyll vine forests on dunes. *Pisonia grandis* on coral cays

Pre-clearing area: 109,924 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 104,941 ha
(95.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (68.9%), GUP (16.6%), SEQ (6.0%), WET (3.8%), BRB (2.6%), CQC (2.1%)

Land zones: 2 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range: > 1200 mm

Typical landforms: Beach ridges, coastal dunes, sand islands and coral atolls

Typical soils: Aeric Podosols, Semiaquic Podosols or Bleached-Orthic Tenosols

Structural formation range:

Notophyll vine forest to semi-evergreen microphyll vine thicket

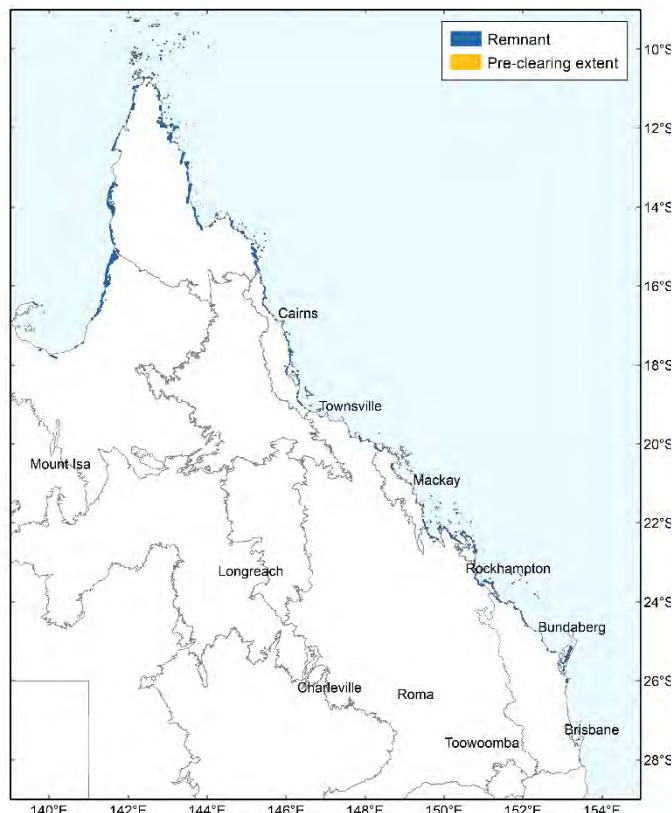


Photo 25 Notophyll vine forest, 3.2.2a. Pormpuraaw, CYP.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)



Photo 26 *Araucaria cunninghamii* emergents above *Asteromyrtus angustifolia* microphyll vine forest, 3.2.12. Cape Flattery, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics (CYP, GUP, WET, CQC): *Araucaria cunninghamii* occasionally occurs as an emergent tree to 25 m tall. The dense canopy is generally greater than 10 m tall and includes a mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees including *Terminalia muelleri*,

Manilkara kauki, Mimusops elengi, Pleiogynium timorense, Gyrocarpus americanus, Sterculia quadrifida, Buchanania arborescens, Acacia polystachya, Celtis paniculata, Acacia crassicarpa, Syzygium forte, Drypetes deplanchei, Canarium australianum, Pandanus tectorius and Cupaniopsis anacardiooides. Species that may be present in the sparse shrub/low tree layer include *Exocarpos latifolius, Sersalisia sericea, Micromelum minutum, Millettia pinnata, Eugenia reinwardtiana, Elaeodendron melanocarpum, Huberantha nitidissima, Endiandra glauca, Diospyros geminata, Litsea glutinosa, Antirhea ovatifolia, Psychotria poliostemma, Memecylon pauciflorum, Atractocarpus sessilis, Ficus opposita, Premna serratifolia, Aglaia elaeagnoidea and Tabernaemontana orientalis.* Vines are prominent and include *Alyxia spicata, Abrus precatorius, Tetracera nordtiana and Rhamnella vitiense.* There are very few herbs present in the ground layer, although annual species can be conspicuous during the wet season. *Pisonia grandis* dominates simple closed forests on the coral cays. Mesophyll-notophyll vine forests in the Wet Tropics bioregion (e.g., 7.2.1a-c, e and f) tend to be better developed and species rich, and are floristically more similar to adjacent mesophyll rainforest types.

Floristic characteristics (SEQ, BRB): Generally, occurs with a wind-sheared canopy 8-15 m high, taller in more sheltered hind-dune and swale situations. The dense canopy is dominated by *Cupaniopsis anacardiooides, Pleiogynium timorense, Celtis paniculata, Drypetes deplanchei, Mallotus discolor, Sersalisia sericea, Alectryon connatus, and Bridelia leichhardtii. Euroschinus falcatus, Corymbia tessellaris and Ficus rubiginosa* frequently occur as emergent trees to 20 m tall. *Huberantha nitidissima* and *Exocarpos latifolius* are frequent subcanopy trees. The mid-dense shrub layer frequently contains *Alyxia ruscifolia, Ixora queenslandica, Micromelum minutum* and *Carissa ovata. Trophis scandens* and *Jasminum* spp. are frequently present climbers. *Cyperus* spp. and *Microsorum punctatum* occur in the sparse ground layer.

On the parabolic dunes of the Fraser Island and Cooloola sand masses there are communities 10-15 m high more or less dominated by *Backhousia myrtifolia*, with emergents 20-35 m high of *Araucaria cunninghamii* together with *Agathis robusta* and *Lophostemon confertus*. Other canopy species include *Halfordia kendack, Euroschinus falcatus, Flindersia bennettii, Syzygium oleosum* and (locally) *Syzygium luehmannii*. There is a sparse shrub layer, and the patchy ground layer is dominated by *Macrozamia douglasii*.

Table 8 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 3a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.2.2	Semi-deciduous vine thicket on coastal dunes and beach ridges	20,809	20,721	100	NC
2.2.3	Semi-deciduous microphyll vine thicket on coastal dunes.	18,249	18,197	100	NC
3.2.17	<i>Styphelia yorkensis</i> open scrub on dunefields	18,234	18,215	100	OC
3.2.12a	<i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> and/or <i>Syzygium banksii</i> low closed forest on coastal dunes and beach ridges	12,930	12,930	100	NC
3.2.12b	Araucarian microphyll low closed forest on coastal dunefields and beach ridges	11,608	11,529	99	NC

The following regional ecosystems 3.2.1a, 3.2.1b, 3.2.11, 3.2.12, 3.2.13, 3.2.28, 3.2.29, 3.2.31, 7.2.1a, b, c, e, f & i; 7.2.2a-h, 7.2.5a, 7.2.6b, 8.2.2 and 12.2.2 form part of the EPBC Act critically endangered listed Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia. RE11.2.3 forms part of the endangered semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar bioregions.

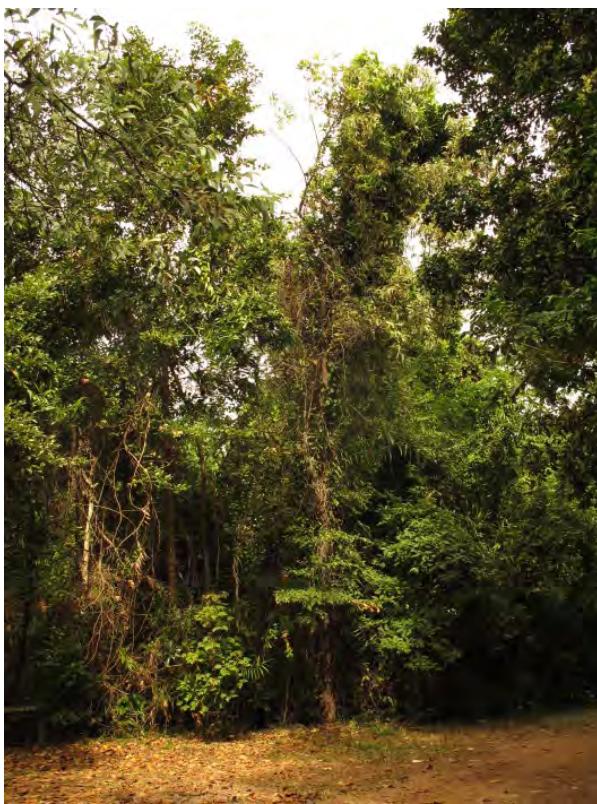


Photo 27 Low microphyll vine forest on coastal dunes and beach ridges, 3.2.11. Chilli Beach, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 28 Araucarian microphyll/ notophyll vine forest on parabolic high dunes, 12.2.3. Lake Allom, Fraser Island, SEQ.

(JP Stanton)



Photo 29 Low microphyll/notophyll vine thicket (beach scrub) on coastal dunes, 8.2.2. South Percy Island, CQC.
(JE Kemp)



Photo 30 *Pisonia grandis* low closed forest, 12.2.21a. Wreck Island, Capricornia Cays NP, SEQ.
(GN Batianoff)

4 Notophyll and mesophyll vine forests with feather or fan palms on alluvia, along streamlines and in swamps on ranges or within coastal sand masses

4a Notophyll and mesophyll vine forests with feather or fan palms in alluvia and in swampy situations on ranges or within coastal sand masses

Pre-clearing area: 47,886 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 31,339 ha
(65.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (57.2%), WET (35.4%), CQC (7.4%)

Land zones: 3 (40.7%), 11 (30.5%), 12 (19.9%), 2 (8.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range: > 1600 mm

Typical landforms: Narrow gullies or swamps on ranges; streamlines on alluvial plains; and swamps in dune swales

Typical soils: Stratic Rudosols, Yellow and Brown Dermosols and Aquic Podosols

Structural formation range:

Simple notophyll to mesophyll vine forest, generally with a subcanopy dominated by feather or fan palms

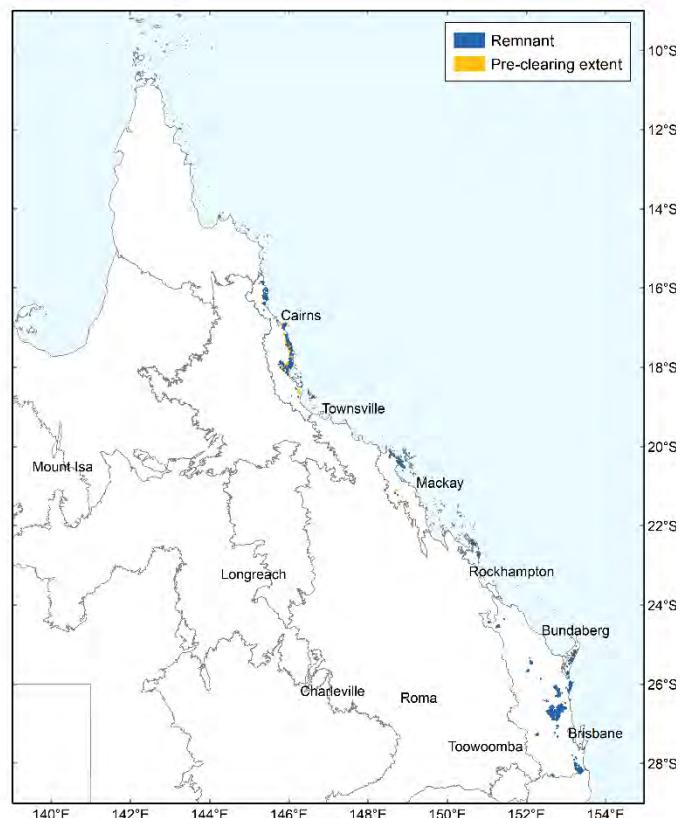


Photo 31 Mesophyll vine forest, 7.3.10c, Silky Oak, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

Floristic characteristics (WET): The closed canopy is usually at least 15 m tall with frequent tree species including *Acmena hemilampra*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Cananga odorata*, *Cryptocarya hypospodia*, *Cryptocarya mackinnoniana*, *Elaeocarpus grandis*, *Myristica globosa*, *Nauclea orientalis*, *Melicope elleryana* and *Syzygium tierneyanum*. The dense subcanopy is often dominated by the palms *Archontophoenix alexandrae* or less

extensively *Licuala ramsayi*. Additional subcanopy tree species include *Acmenosperma claviflorum*, *Carallia brachiata*, *Cryptocarya triplinervis* var. *riparia*, *Ficus congesta*, *Helicia nortoniana*, *Ilex arnhemensis*, *Macaranga polyadenia*, *Polyscias australiana*, *Planchonella chartacea*, *Rhodamnia sessiliflora* and *Symplocos puberula*. Frequent lianas and vines include *Connarus conchocarpus*, *Faradaya splendida*, *Freycinetia scandens*, *Piper caninum* and *Trophis scandens*. The ground layer is usually sparse but can be dominated by *Pandanus monticola* and rosettes of *Calamus* as well as *Cordyline cannifolia*, *Hypolytrum nemorum*, *Helminthostachys* and *Oplismenus* occasionally being present.



Photo 32 *Licuala ramsayi* fan palm swamp, 7.11.2. Cape Tribulation, Daintree NP, WET.
(GW Wilson)



Photo 33 *Archontophoenix alexandrae* feather palm forest, 7.3.3a. Russell River, WET.
(C Clarke, WTMA)

Floristic characteristics SEQ (Fraser Island & Cooloola) and CQC (Shoalwater Bay):

The closed canopy is usually 20-25 m high with frequent tree species including *Syzygium luehmannii*, *Canarium australasicum*, *Pleioluma queenslandica*, *Schizomeria ovata*, *Calophyllum australianum*, *Elaeocarpus grandis*, *Endiandra discolor*, *Cryptocarya macdonaldii*, *C. vulgaris*, *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* and *A. alexandrae* (CQC). Emergent trees up to 35 m tall include *Araucaria cunninghamii*, *Lophostemon confertus*, and on Fraser Island and Cooloola, *Agathis robusta* and *Syncarpia hillii*. Lower tree species include *Mischarytera lautereriana*, *Mischocarpus pyriformis*, *Halfordia kendack*, *Litsea leefeana*, *L. fawcettiana*, *Planchonella chartacea*, *Melicope vitiflora*, *Syzygium oleosum*, *Synoum glandulosum*, *Cryptocarya glaucescens*, *Guioa acutifolia*, *Cinnamomum baileyanum*, *Rhodamnia acuminata*, *Huberantha nitidissima* and *Sarcopteryx stipata*. On the margins, *Backhousia myrtifolia* is frequent, while *Syzygium johnsonii* and *Myrsine arenaria* occur near springs and permanent streams. Frequent climbers include *Austrocallyra megasperma*, *Cissus hypoglauca*, *C. sterculiifolia*, *Freycinetia scandens*, *Hypserpa decumbens*, *Gynochthodes jasminoides*, *Melodinus australis*, *Piper hederaceum*, *Trophis scandens* and *Smilax* spp. The open shrub layer includes *Alyxia ruscifolia*, *Cordyline rubra*, *Eupomatia laurina*, *Neolitsea dealbata*, *Myrsine subsessilis*, *Mackinlaya macrosciadea*, *Psychotria loniceroides* and *Tasmannia insipida*. The ground layer is very sparse with *Cyperus* spp., *Calanthe triplicata*, *Pellaea falcata*, and *Schizaea dichotoma*.

Floristic characteristics SEQ (Conondale Range & Mt Glorious) (Kroombit & Bulburin):

The closed canopy is 20-25 m high and may consist of *Ackama paniculosa*, *Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa*, *Sloanea woolssii*, *Schizomeria ovata*, *Cryptocarya macdonaldii*, *C. erythroxylon*, *Elaeocarpus grandis*, *Cinnamomum oliveri*, *Syzygium corynanthum*, *S. crebrinerve*, *Canarium australasicum*, *Planchonella australis*, *Litsea reticulata*, *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum*, *A. actinophyllum* subsp. *actinophyllum*, *Citronella moorei*, *Gmelina leichhardtii*, *Endiandra discolor*, *Doryphora sassafras*, *Diospyros pentamera*, *Diploglottis australis*, and *Elaeocarpus kirtonii*. At Kroombit Tops *Ceratopetalum apetalum* and *Sloanea macbrydei* are present in the canopy. Emergent

Lophostemon confertus, *Ficus watkinsiana*, *Eucalyptus grandis* or *Araucaria bidwillii* trees up to 50m tall may occur. The palm *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* is characteristic of the subcanopy, sometimes with *Sloanea australis*. Climbers are prominent and include *Trophis scandens*, *Austrosteenisia glabristyla*, *Gynochthodes jasminoides*, *Palmeria racemosa*, *Cissus sterculiifolia*, *Calamus muelleri*, *Astrocallerya megasperma*, *Carronia multisepalea*, *Cephalaria cephalobotrys*, *Melodinus australis*, and *Ripogonum elseyanum*. The lower tree layer 10-15 m tall frequently consists of *Niemeyera chartacea*, *Syzygium oleosum*, *Synoum glandulosum*, *Mischarytera lautereriana*, *Mischocarpus pyriformis*, *Endiandra muelleri* subsp. *muelleri*, *Litsea leefeana*, and *Alangium villosum* subsp. *polyosmoides*. The open shrub layer is 2-5 m high and includes *Eupomatia laurina*, *Linospadix monostachyos*, *Sphaeropteris australis*, *Tasmannia insipida*, *Wilkiea huegeliana*, *Wilkiea macrophylla*, *Psychotria simmondsiana*, *Neolitsea dealbata* and at Kroombit and Bulburin, *Myrsine ireneae* subsp. *curvata*. A sparse ground layer of *Blechnum cartilagineum*, *Parapolystichum* spp., *Lomandra spicata*, *Alpinia arundelliana*, *Gymnostachys anceps*, *Calanthe triplicata*, and *Blechnum neohollandicum* is generally present.

Table 9 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 4a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.11.1	Simple notophyll vine forest often with abundant <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (gully vine forest) on metamorphics +/- volcanics	14,423	11,587	80	NC
12.12.1	Simple notophyll vine forest usually with abundant <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	9,213	7,652	83	OC
7.3.10c	Mesophyll vine forest with scattered <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> in the sub-canopy, of seasonally inundated alluvial plains	8,433	1,618	19	E
7.3.3a	Mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> , on poorly drained alluvial plains	4,436	1,720	39	E
12.2.1	Notophyll vine forest on parabolic high dunes	3,753	3,749	100	OC

Regional ecosystems 12.11.1 and 12.12.1 form part of the *EPBC Act* critically endangered listed Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia. Lowland Rainforest is defined as occurring in areas <300 m above sea level with high annual rainfall (>1300 mm).

Regional ecosystems 7.2.1d, g & h form part of the *EPBC Act* critically endangered listed Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia.



Photo 34 Notophyll feather palm vine forest, 12.2.1.
Great Sandy NP (Cooloola Section), SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)



Photo 35 Simple notophyll vine forest, 12.12.1.
Kroombit Tops, SEQ. (VJ Neldner)

4b Evergreen to semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forests, frequently with *Archontophoenix* spp., fringing streams

Pre-clearing area: 205,294 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 155,065 ha
(75.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (63.1%), SEQ (20.9%), WET (7.5%), CQC (6.4%), GUP (1.3%), BRB (0.8%) EIU (0.1%)

Land zones: 3 (98.7%), 10 (1.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range: > 1200 mm

Typical landforms: Banks and levees of major watercourses

Typical soils: Leptic Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Evergreen notophyll to semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest

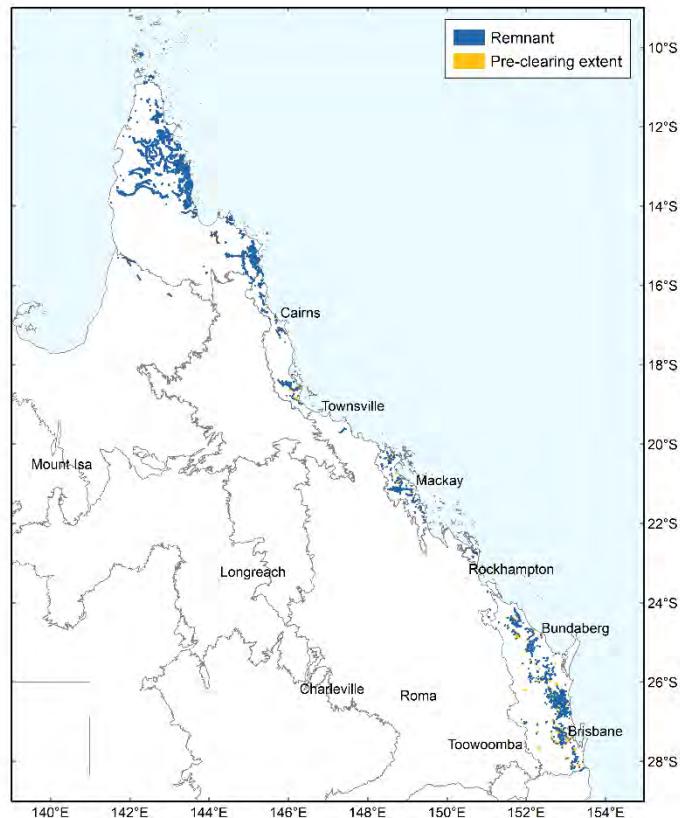


Photo 36 *Melaleuca leucadendra* dominated gallery forest, 3.3.5a. Peach Creek, ENE of Coen Airstrip, CYP.

(MR Newton)



Photo 37 *Syzygium forte* in evergreen notophyll vine forest, 3.3.5. Archer River, CYP.
(JR Clarkson)

Floristic characteristics (NQ): Emergent trees more than 28 m tall are sometimes present. Frequent species include *Melaleuca leucadendra*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Terminalia sericocarpa*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Ficus* spp., *Acacia auriculiformis*, *A. polystachya*, *Elaeocarpus grandis* and *Bombax ceiba* var. *leiocarpum*. The dense canopy which is generally over 20 m tall is composed of the emergent species plus additional species such as *Buchanania arborescens*, *Castanospermum australe*, *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Archontophoenix* spp., *Argyrodendron polyandrum*, *Chionanthus ramiflorus*, *Cryptocarya hypospodia*, *Blepharocarya involucrigera*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Dillenia alata*, *Miliusa horsfieldii*, *Syzygium tierneyanum*, *Aleurites moluccanus*, *Canarium australianum*, *Carallia brachiata*, *Lophostemon suaveolens*, *Mallotus polyadenos*, *Millettia pinnata*, *Myristica globosa*, *Semecarpus australiensis*, *Syzygium bamagense* and *Waterhousea floribunda*. Vines are relatively infrequent, and include *Flagellaria indica*, *Dioscorea transversa*, *Geitonoplesium cymosum*, *Cissus antarctica*, *Faradaya splendida*, *Gynochthodes jasminoides*, *Maclura cochinchinensis*, *Melodorum leichhardtii*, and *Trophis scandens*. The mid-dense subcanopy is composed of smaller individuals of the canopy species. Additional species found in the sparse shrub/ low tree layer include *Cleistanthus apodus*, *Glycosmis trifoliata*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Atractocarpus fitzalanii*, *A. sessilis*, *Alyxia spicata*, *Arytera divaricata*, *Calophyllum sil*, *Ficus congesta*, *F. opposita*, *Leea* spp., *Streblus brunonianus*, *Barringtonia calyprata*, *Cryptocarya triplinervis* var. *riparia*, *Diospyros geminata*, *Drypetes deplanchei* and *Lunasia amara*. Sparse forbs may occur in the ground layer and include *Pseuderanthemum variabile*, *Adiantum hispidulum*, *Christella dentata*, *Lomandra hystrix*, *Aneilema acuminatum* and *Oplismenus aemulus* (see Tracey 1982 1c).

Floristic characteristics (SEQ): Complex to simple notophyll vine forest. *Waterhousea floribunda* is predominant fringing stream channels. Frequent canopy species can include *Cryptocarya hypospodia*, *C. obovata*, *C. triplinervis*, *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum*, *Ficus coronata*, *F. fraseri*, *F. macrophylla* forma *macrophylla*, *Aphananthe philippinensis*, *Elaeocarpus grandis*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Castanospermum australe* and *Syzygium francisii*. Emergent trees may be present and include *Ficus racemosa* and *Nauclea orientalis* (in northern SEQ and CQC), *Eucalyptus* spp. (e.g., *E. grandis*) and *Araucaria cunninghamii*.

Table 10 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 4b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.3.5a	Evergreen notophyll vine forest on alluvia on major watercourses	71,923	71,860	100	NC
3.3.1a	Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest on loamy alluvia	34,561	34,021	98	NC
12.3.1a	Complex notophyll vine forest on alluvial plains	15,640	4,547	29	E
7.3.23a	Simple-complex semi-deciduous notophyll to mesophyll vine forest, on lowland alluvium, predominantly riverine levees	15,014	3,579	24	E
12.3.16	Complex notophyll to microphyll vine forest on alluvial plains	13,896	3,560	26	E

The regional ecosystem 12.3.1 (which now includes 12.3.1a, 12.3.16 and 12.3.17) from this BVG forms part of the EPBC Act critically endangered listed Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia.



Photo 38 Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest), 12.3.16. Stony Creek, SW of Agnes Water, SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)



Photo 39 Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest), 12.3.17. Munna Creek, west of Maryborough, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

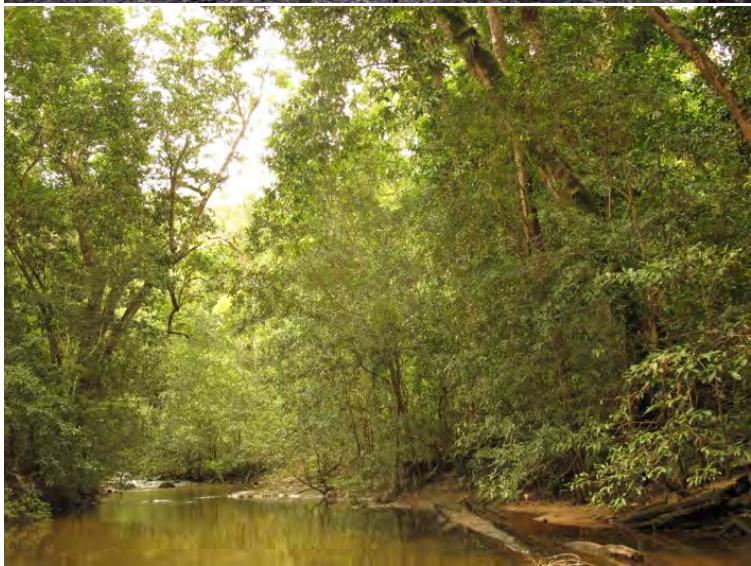


Photo 40 Closed semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on loamy alluvia, 3.3.1a. Claudie River, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

5 Notophyll to microphyll vine forests, frequently with *Araucaria* spp. or *Agathis* spp. (kauri pines)

5a Araucarian notophyll/microphyll and microphyll vine forests of southern coastal bioregions

Pre-clearing area: 199,612 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 48,409 ha
(24.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (99.1%), BRB (0.9%)

Land zones: 8 (37.4%), 11 (28.0%), 5 (22.4%), 9 (12.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1000-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Hills and ranges of a variety of geological substrates; coastal lowland plains

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols and Red and Brown Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest

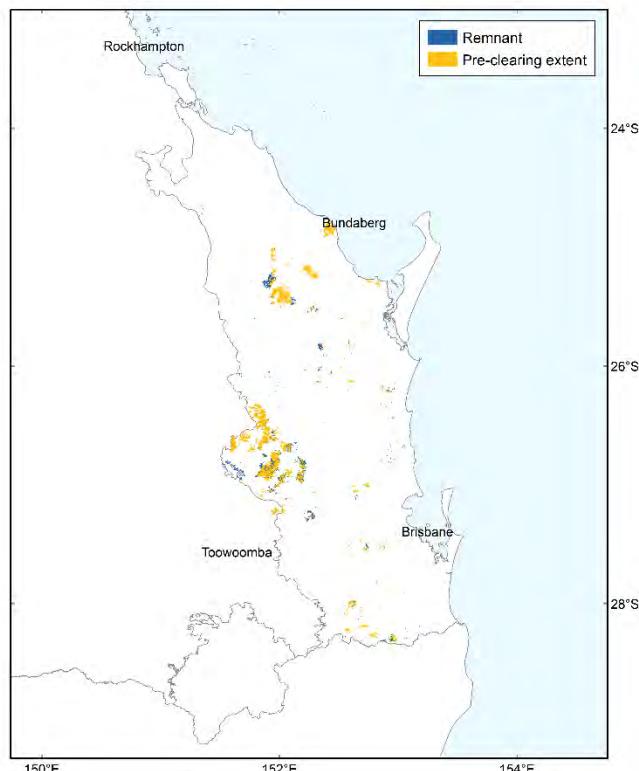


Photo 41 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest, 12.11.12. Goodnight Scrub NP, SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)



Photo 42 Microphyll to notophyll vine forest with *Araucaria cunninghamii*, 12.5.13a, near Murgon, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

Floristic characteristics: *Araucaria cunninghamii* is a frequent emergent tree and regularly grows to over 30 m tall. *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum*, *Flindersia australis*, *F. collina*, *Dendrocnide photiniphylla*, *D. excelsa*, *Excoecaria dallachiana* and *Vitex lignum-vitae* are frequent trees in the dense canopy. *Cupaniopsis parvifolia*, *Alectryon connatus*, *Notelaea microcarpa*, *Denhamia pittosporoides*, *Dinosperma erythrococcum*, *Geijera salicifolia*,

Polyosma elegans and *Psydrax lamprophylla* may also occur in the canopy. Vines are frequent and include *Jasminum simplicifolium* subsp. *australiense*, *J. didymum* subsp. *racemosum*, *Trophis scandens*, *Melodorum leichhardtii*, *Austrosteenisia blackii*, *Tinospora smilacina* and *Cissus oblonga*. Additional species that may be in the mid-dense subcanopy include *Capparis arborea*, *C. sarmentosa*, *Planchonella cotinifolia*, *P. myrsinifolia*, *Arytera foveolata*, *Croton insularis*, *Gossia bidwillii*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Cupaniopsis parvifolia*, *Diospyros geminata*, *D. australis*, *Elattostachys xylocarpa*, *Alectryon connatus*, *Baloghia inophylla* and *Mallotus philippensis*. The mid-dense shrub/ low tree layer frequently contains the additional species of *Carissa ovata*, *Capparis arborea*, *Gossia bidwillii*, *Alyxia ruscifolia*, *Everistia vacciniifolia* var. *nervosa*, *Alchornea ilicifolia*, *Cleistanthus cunninghamii*, *Casearia multinervosa*, *Acalypha capillipes*, *Pittosporum viscidum*, *Arytera foveolata*, *Croton insularis*, *Exocarpos latifolius*, *Turraea pubescens* and *Alectryon subdentatus*. The ground layer is very sparse and includes *Harnieria hygrophilooides*, *Solanum corifolium*, *S. stelligerum* and *Pellaea paradoxa*, and the graminoids *Ancistrachne uncinulata*, *Cyperus gracilis* and *Oplismenus aemulus*.

Table 11 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 5a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.8.13	Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	74,653	14,130	19	OC
12.5.13a	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces	43,307	4,958	11	E
12.11.11	Araucarian microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; usually southern half of bioregion	32,810	11,398	35	NC
12.9-10.16	Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	24,287	8,595	35	E
12.11.12	Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; usually northern half of bioregion	23,120	9,306	40	OC

The regional ecosystems 12.5.13 and 12.8.13 from this BVG form part of the *EPBC Act* critically endangered listed Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia.



Photo 43 Araucarian microphyll vine forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics, 12.11.11. Bunderra Nature Refuge, SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)



Photo 44 Notophyll vine forest, 12.8.13. Hummock boardwalk, east of Bundaberg, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

5b Notophyll to microphyll vine forests, frequently with *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine), on ranges of central coastal bioregions

Pre-clearing area: 187,768 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 173,518 ha
(92.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CQC (98.5%), WET (1.1%),
BRB (0.4%)

Land zones: 12 (97.1%), 11 (1.6%), 8
(1.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1200-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Occurs on high mountain plateaus, slopes, ridges and crests on rolling mountains of foothills, uplands and highlands

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols and Red and Brown Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Evergreen notophyll to semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest

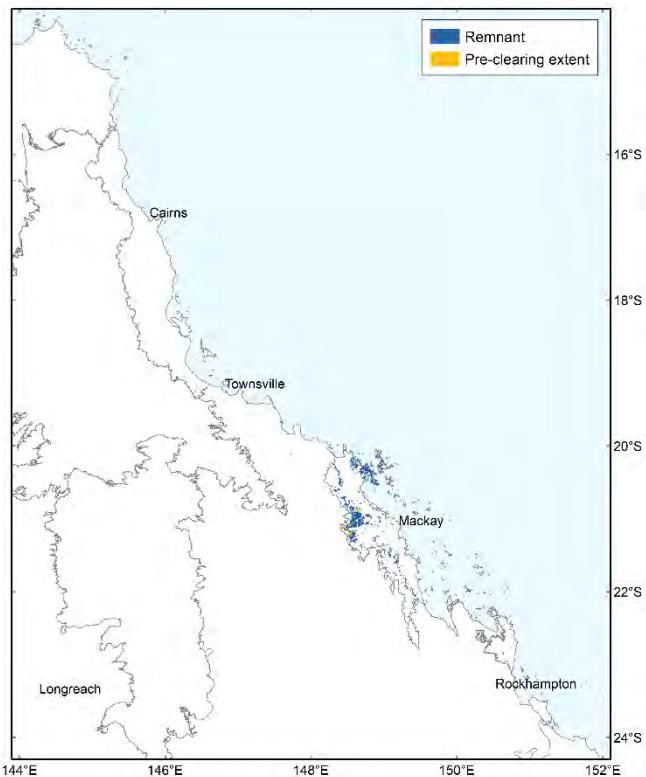


Photo 45 Notophyll vine forest, 8.12.2.
Eungella NP, CQC.
(JE Kemp)

Floristic characteristics: *Araucaria cunninghamii* is sometimes present as an emergent tree. The dense canopy is generally greater than 18 m tall with *Argyrodendron polyandrum*, *Falcariota toona*, *Dendrocnide photiniphylla*, *Cryptocarya hypospodia*, *C. bidwillii*, *C. triplinervis*, *Diospyros hebecarpa*, *Pleiogynium timorense*, *Macropteranthes fitzalanii*, *Terminalia porphyrocarpa*, *Flindersia schottiana*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Euroschinus falcatus*, *Cleistanthus dallachyanus* and *Olea paniculata* often occurring. The lianas *Cissus oblonga*, *Austrosteanisia blackii*, *Smilax australis*, *Melodorum leichhardtii*, *Trophis scandens*, *Flagellaria indica* and *Tetrastigma nitens* are relatively frequent. The palm *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* is sometimes present. Additional tree species that occur in the subcanopy

include *Aidia racemosa*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Gossia bidwillii*, *Chionanthus ramiflora*, *Arytera divaricata*, *Acronychia laevis*, *Alangium villosum* subsp. *tomentosum*, *Aphananthe philippinensis*, *Harpullia pendula* and *Atalaya rigida*. The low tree/ shrub layer is sparse, and can include the additional species of *Lepiderema punctulata*, *Memecylon pauciflorum*, *Alyxia ruscifolia*, *Mischocarpus anodontus*, *Tabernaemontana orientalis*, *Fitzalanias heteropetala*, *Atalaya rigida*, *Elattostachys xylocarpa*, *Elaeodendron melanocarpum*, *Psychotria daphnoides*, *Cupaniopsis wadsworthii* and *Eugenia reinwardtiana*. The sparse ground layer frequently contains ferns *Adiantum hispidulum*, *A. aethiopicum*, *Microsorum punctatum*, *Lastreopsis tenera* and *Drynaria sparsisora*, and graminoids *Dianella caerulea* var. *vannata*, *Gahnia aspera*, *Oplismenus aemulus*, *O. imbecillis* and *Gymnostachys anceps*, *Alpinia caerulea*, *Aneilema acuminatum* and *Scleria sphacelata*.

Table 12 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 5b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
8.12.3a	Evergreen notophyll to microphyll vine forest, of foothills and uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	63,023	58,323	93	NC
8.12.2	Evergreen notophyll to complex notophyll vine forest of uplands, highlands and foothills, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	33,516	30,592	91	NC
8.12.18	Semi-evergreen notophyll/microphyll to complex notophyll <i>Argyrodendron</i> spp. vine forest +/- <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , of foothills and uplands on near-coastal ranges and islands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	26,725	25,970	97	NC
8.12.1a	Evergreen notophyll feather palm vine forest, of uplands and highlands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (subregion 3)	21,771	18,334	84	NC
8.12.11a	Semi-evergreen microphyll vine thicket +/- <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , on islands and coastal headlands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics (subregions 1-3)	14,739	14,658	99	OC



Photo 46 Notophyll vine forest with feather palms, 8.12.3a. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, CQC.
(JM Brushe)



Photo 47 Semi-evergreen notophyll/microphyll vine forest dominated by *Argyrodendron polyandrum* and *Backhousia citriodora*, 8.12.18. North of Whitsunday Great Walk, near Repulse Creek, CQC.
(WJF McDonald)

5c Simple to complex notophyll vine forests, often with *Agathis* spp. on ranges and uplands of the Wet Tropics bioregion

Pre-clearing area: 64,842 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 61,800 ha
(95.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: WET (97.7%), EIU (1.9%),
BRB (0.4%)

Land zones: 12 (51.5%), 11 (46.4%), 8
(1.8%), 3 (0.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1600-3000 mm

Typical landforms: On foothills and uplands on metamorphic and granitic geologies

Typical soils: Red and Brown Dermosols, and Red Ferrosols

Structural formation range:
Complex notophyll to simple notophyll vine forest

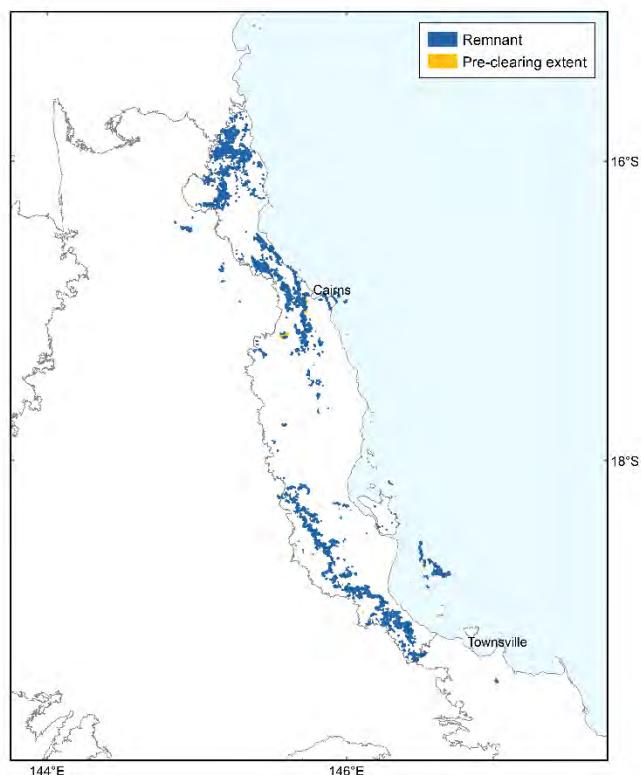


Photo 48 Simple notophyll vine forest, 7.12.7a. Downfall Creek, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

Floristic characteristics: *Agathis robusta* is a frequent emergent tree to 35 m tall. The closed canopy frequently contains *Argyrodendron polyandrum*, *Aleurites moluccanus*, *Chionanthus ramiflorus*, *Cryptocarya triplinervis*, *Ficus benjamina*, *Falcaria toona*, *Flindersia schottiana*, *Pleiogynium timorense* and *Huberantha nitidissima*. The mid-dense subcanopy and low tree layer frequently includes *Gossia myrsinocarpa*, *Codiaeum variegatum*, *Elaeodendron*

melanocarpum, *Euonymus australiana*, *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Denhamia bilocularis*, *Memecylon pauciflorum* and *Myrsine porosa*. The palms *Ptychosperma elegans* and *Archontophoenix alexandrae* are frequent in the wetter areas. Lianas are frequent in the canopy and on the ground and include *Calamus caryotoides*, *Carronia protensa*, *Derris trifoliata*, *Austrosteenisia stipularis*, *Hippocratea barbata*, *Parsonsia velutina*, *Pachygone ovata* and *Trophis scandens*. Scattered ferns *Adiantum hispidulum*, *Blechnum rupestre* and *Taenitis pinnata* may be present in the ground layer. (see Tracey 1982 6)

Table 13 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 5c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.11.7a	Complex notophyll vine forests (with emergent <i>Agathis robusta</i>) on metamorphic foothills and uplands of areas excluding the Seaview Range Subregion	27,743	25,590	92	NC
7.12.7a	Complex notophyll vine forests (with emergent <i>Agathis robusta</i>), on foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite north of the Herbert River	14,890	14,259	96	NC
7.12.11a	Complex notophyll vine forests south of the Herbert River, on foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	12,885	12,879	100	OC
7.12.11b	Simple notophyll vine forest of rocky areas and unstable talus on granite and rhyolite	2,502	2,497	100	OC
7.12.11c	Notophyll semi-evergreen vine forest of foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	1,808	1,801	100	OC

The regional ecosystem 7.12.11d from this BVG forms part of the EPBC Act critically endangered listed Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia.



Photo 49 Simple notophyll vine forest, 7.12.7a.
Hunter Creek, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)



Photo 50 Simple notophyll vine forest, 7.12.11b.
Bullocky Tom's Creek, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

5d *Acacia celsa / A. mangium* (brown sandalwood) / *A. polystachya* closed forests to open forests with mixed rainforest species understorey includes areas regenerating after disturbance (upland and lowland areas)

Pre-clearing area: 162,032 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 165,760 ha
(102.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (87.8%), WET (12.2%)

Land zones: 12 (81.0%), 11(16.6%), 8 (1.6%), 3 (0.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range: >1600 mm

Typical landforms: (1) on metamorphic and granitic plateaus and slopes on Cape York Peninsula; (2) exposed metamorphic and granitic slopes, frequently damaged by cyclones

Typical soils: Red and Brown Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest.

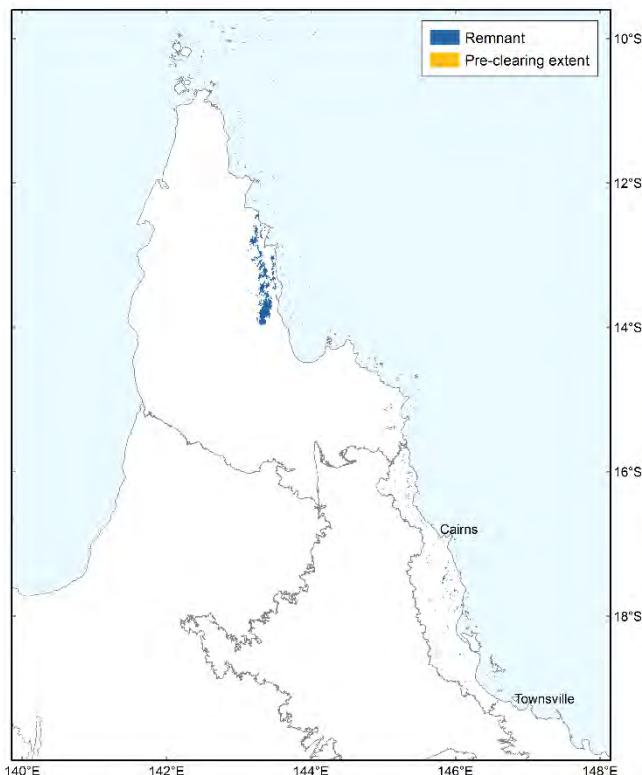


Photo 51 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest, 3.12.3a. McIlwraith Range, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 52 Notophyll vine forest on granitic slopes, 3.12.3b. Chester Gorge, CYP.
(JR Clarkson)

Floristic characteristics: (CYP) The dense canopy averages 23 m in height and frequently includes *Acacia polystachya*, *A. midgleyi*, *Argyrodendron polyandrum*, *Buchanania arborescens*, *Grevillea baileyana*, *Cryptocarya vulgaris*, *C. cunninghamii*, *Aleurites moluccanus*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Canarium australianum*, *Terminalia sericocarpa*, *Blepharocarya involucrigera*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Garuga floribunda*, *Litsea fawcettiana*, *Mallotus polyadenos*, *Maniltoa lenticellata*, *Miliusa horsfieldii* and *Semecarpus australiensis*. The subcanopy is usually sparse and averages 14 m in height, and includes the additional tree species *Acronychia acronychioides*, *Diospyros fasciculosa*, *Dysoxylum acutangulum* subsp. *foveolatum*, *Endiandra glauca*, *Gossia floribunda* and *Maniltoa lenticellata*. Frequently occurring vines include *Calamus caryotoides*, *C. australis*, *Coelospermum decipiens*,

Flagellaria indica, *Smilax australis*, *Strychnos minor* and *Tetracera nordtiana*. Additional species that occur in the very sparse shrub/ low tree layer include *Atractocarpus sessilis*, *Tabernaemontana orientalis*, *Cleistanthus hylandii*, *Diploglottis macrantha*, *Wilkiea rigidifolia*, *Cryptocarya exfoliata*, *Cupaniopsis flagelliformis*, *Diospyros hebecarpa*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Euonymus australiana*, *Ixora timorensis*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Planchonella chartacea* and *Streblus brunonianus*. The ground layer is very sparse with occasional gingers *Cordyline cannifolia* and *Alpinia caerulea*, and ferns *Taenitis pinnata* and *Adiantum aethiopicum* being present.

Floristic characteristics: (wind disturbed WET and CYP) The dense canopy is between 15 and 30 m tall and may be dominated solely by *Acacia celsa* (upland areas), or *A. celsa* in combination with *A. cincinnata*, *A. polystachya*, *A. mangium* (foothills and lowlands) or *A. melanoxylon* (higher altitudes). The vine forest understorey is usually 5-10 m below the canopy and includes a number of species that have been described by Tracey (1982) Types 12a, b, c, & d.

Table 14 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 5d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.12.3a	Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest on exposed and granitic slopes	73,369	73,369	100	NC
3.12.3b	Notophyll vine forest on granitic slopes and plateaus	48,611	48,611	100	NC
3.11.3	Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest on exposed metamorphic and granitic slopes	18,008	17,852	99	NC
7.12.9	<i>Acacia celsa</i> open forest to closed forest, on granites and rhyolites	4,848	4,801	99	OC
7.11.24c	Areas of mesophyll to notophyll vine forest suffering from extreme wind damage where at least half the canopy has been destroyed, on foothills of coastal metamorphic ranges (excluding amphibolite), often steep and exposed	4,319	4,414	102	OC



Photo 53 Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest, 3.11.3. Iron Range, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 54 Closed vineland of cyclone-disturbed vine forest, 7.12.40a. Near Babinda, WET.
(VJ Neldner)

6 Notophyll vine forest and microphyll fern forests to thickets on high peaks and plateaus

6a Notophyll vine forests and microphyll fern forests to thickets on high peaks and plateaus of southern Queensland

Pre-clearing area: 23,569 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 19,814 ha
(84.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (99.8%), BRB (0.2%)

Land zones: 8 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

1200-2400 mm

Typical landforms: Plateaus and ranges greater than 600 m altitude

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols

Structural formation range:

Complex notophyll vine forest to microphyll fern forest to thicket

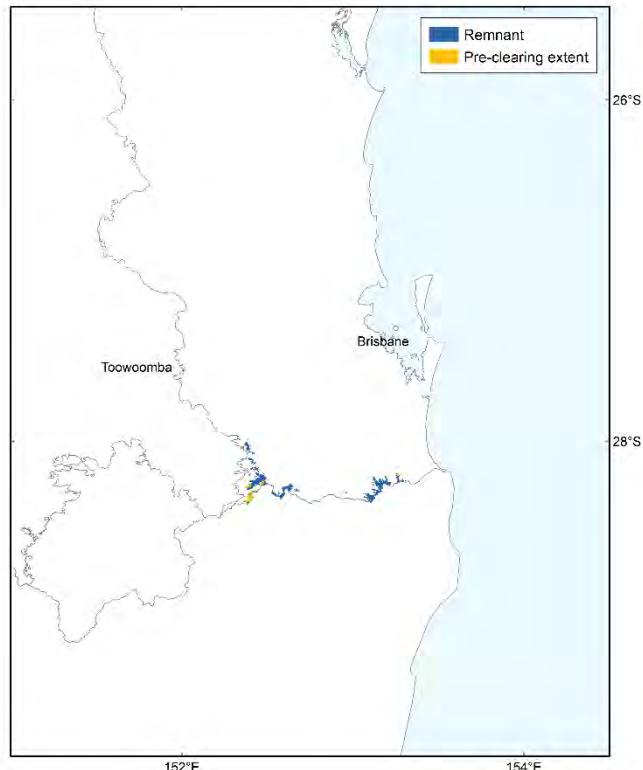


Photo 55 Complex notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks, 12.8.5. Goomburra section, Main Range NP, SEQ.
(WJF McDonald)

Floristic characteristics: Common canopy species include *Ackama paniculosa*, *Argyrodendron actinophyllum*, *Sloanea woollsii*, *Cryptocarya erythroxylon*, *Ficus watkinsiana*, *Dysoxylum fraserianum*, *Karrabina benthamiana*, *Doryphora sassafras*, *Orites excelsus*, *Acmena ingens*, *Syzygium crebrinerve* and *Citronella moorei*. *Acmena smithii*, *Ackama paniculosa*, *Nothofagus moorei*, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, *Quintinia* spp., *Doryphora sassafras* and *Orites excelsus* often dominate at higher altitudes and the structure is a simple microphyll fern forest/ thicket. In this situation, there is a profusion of mosses, ferns and other epiphytes, (i.e.: *Dendrobium falcorostrum*).

The low tree/ shrub layer includes *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Cordyline stricta*, *Myrsine howittiana*, *Pittosporum oreillyanum* and *Tasmannia insipida*. Frequent vines include *Cephalaloria cephalobotrys*, *Hibbertia scandens*, *Leichhardtia rostrata*, *Pandorea baileyanus*, *Parsonsia induplicata*, *Ripogonum discolor* and *Smilax australis*. The ferns *Alsophila australis*, *Asplenium australasicum*, *Blechnum cartilagineum*, *Calochlaena dubia*, *Alsophila australis*, *Histiopteris incisa*, *Parapolystichum decompositum* and *Microsorum pustulatum*, together with *Lomandra spicata* and *Dianella caerulea*, form a mid-dense ground cover. Most of the bark of the trees and vines are covered with lichens and mosses.

Table 15 The four regional ecosystems included in BVG 6a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.8.5	Complex notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Altitude usually >600m	21,435	17,689	83	NC
12.8.7	Simple microphyll fern thicket with <i>Acmena smithii</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks	982	977	99	OC
12.8.6	Simple microphyll fern forest with <i>Nothofagus moorei</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks	884	881	100	OC
12.8.18	Simple notophyll vine forest with <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks	267	266	100	OC

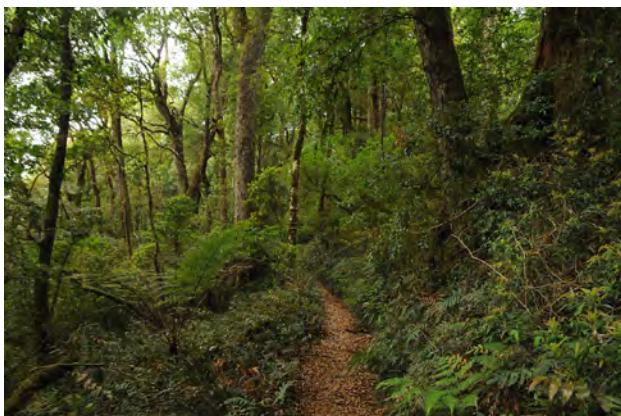


Photo 56 Simple microphyll fern forest with *Nothofagus moorei* on Cainozoic igneous rocks, 12.8.6. Bethongabel, Lamington NP, SEQ. (WJF McDonald)



Photo 57 Simple microphyll fern forest with *Nothofagus moorei*, 12.8.6. Best of All Lookout, Springbrook ,SEQ. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 58 Simple notophyll vine forest with *Ceratopetalum apetalum* on Cainozoic igneous rocks, 12.8.18. Daves Creek Circuit, Lamington NP, SEQ. (WJF McDonald)

6b Simple evergreen notophyll vine forests to simple microphyll vine fern thickets on high peaks and plateaus of northern Queensland

Pre-clearing area: 319,226 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 300,866 ha
(94.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: WET (97.4%), CQC (1.7%), BRB (0.5%), EIU (0.3%), CYP (0.1%)

Land zones: 12 (88.7%), 11 (11.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
2400-8000 mm

Typical landforms: Predominantly granitic and rhyolitic ranges and tablelands, although metamorphosed sediments and quartzites also locally significant

Typical soils: Yellow Kandosols and Semiaquic Podzols

Structural formation range:
Simple notophyll vine forest to simple microphyll vine-fern thicket

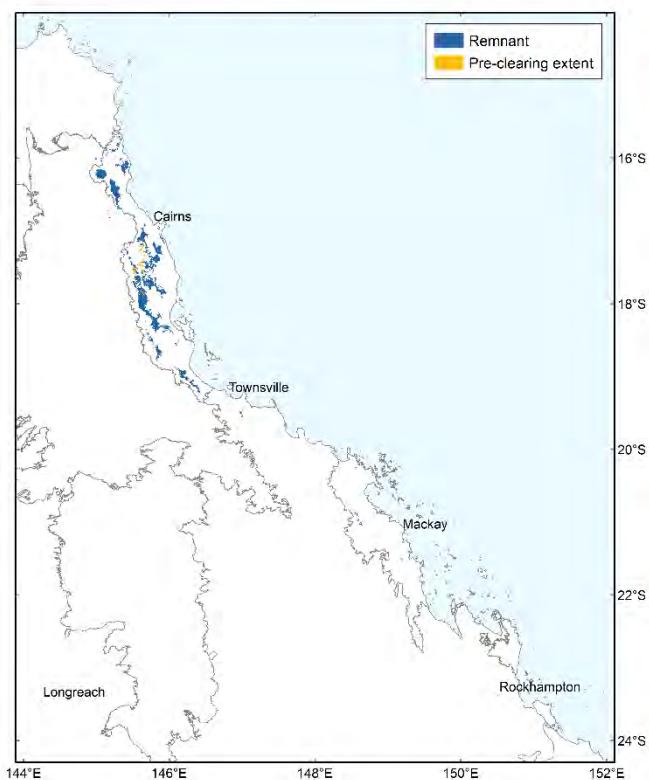


Photo 59
Mesophyll vine
forest,
7.12.16a.
Bellenden Ker
Range, WET.
(AJ Ford,
CSIRO)

Floristic characteristics (WET 400-1000 m altitude): This simple notophyll vine forest has a canopy generally even, dense and 24-33 m tall. Common species include *Ackama australiensis*, *Acmena resa*, *Balanops australiana*, *Beilschmiedia collina*, *B. recurva*, *Canarium australasicum*, *Cardwellia sublimis*, *Ceratopetalum succirubrum*, *Cryptocarya angulata*, *C. corrugata*, *C. densiflora*, *C. grandis*, *C. oblata*, *Doryphora aromatica*, *Elaeocarpus largiflorens*, *E. foveolatus*, *Endiandra dielsiana*, *E. monothyra*, *E. palmerstonii*, *Flindersia bourjotiana*, *F.*

pimenteliana, *Franciscodendron laurifolium*, *Garcinia zichii*, *Halfordia kendack*, *Placospermum coriaceum*, *Planchonella euphlebia*, *Pleioluma papyracea*, *Rhodamnia blairiana*, *Sloanea* spp., *Sphenostemon lobosporus*, *Synoum glandulosum* subsp. *paniculosum*, *Syzygium endophloium*, *S. johnsonii*, *S. papyraceum*, *S. wesa* and *Xanthophyllum octandrum*. The sub-canopy includes the species *Apodytes brachystylis*, *Brackenridgea australiana*, *Bobea myrtoides*, *Bubbia semecarpoides*, *Casearia costulata*, *Chionanthus axillaris*, *Cryptocarya lividula*, *Gossia shepherdii*, *Harpullia rhyticarpa*, *Lethedon setosum*, *Medicosma fareana*, *Niemeyera prunifera*, *Polyosma hirsuta*, *Polyscias australiana*, *P. purpurea*, *Rockinghamia angustifolia*, *Steganthera macooraia* and *Symplocos glabra*. A dense to sparse shrub layer frequently contains *Ardisia brevipedata*, *A. hylandii*, *Hedraianthera porphyropetala*, *Psychotria* spp., *Pilidiostigma tetramerum* and *Wilkiea angustifolia*. Liana and epiphytes are frequent. *Cordyline cannifolia*, *Linospadix* spp., the ferns *Blechnum cartilagineum* and *Parapolystichum* spp. the graminoids *Exocarya scleroides* and *Lomandra longifolia* and the tree fern *Alsophila rebecca* are prominent in the ground layer (Tracey 1982 type 8).

Floristic characteristics (WET 800-1300 m altitude): A simple microphyll vine forest (Tracey 1982 Type 9) usually occurs. The canopy is even but only 20-25 metres tall, with patches of emergent *Agathis atropurpurea* in places (at higher elevations). Frequent canopy species include *Balanops australiana*, *Ackama australiensis*, *Ceratopetalum* spp., *Elaeocarpus ferruginiflorus*, *E. foveolatus*, *E. largiflorens*, *E. sericopetalus*, *Flindersia acuminata*, *F. pimenteliana*, *Garcinia zichii*, *Halfordia kendack*, *Orites fragrans*, *Pleioluma macrocarpa*, *Psydrax montigena*, *Pullea stutzeri*, *Sphalmium racemosum*, *Syzygium apodophyllum*, *S. endophloium*, *S. johnsonii* and *S. wesa*. The sub-canopy tends to be dense and contains *Ardisia pachyrhachis*, *Bubbia* spp., *Crispiloba disperma*, *Chionanthus axillaris*, *Helicia recurva*, *Linospadix* spp., *Laccospadix australasicus*, *Oraniopsis appendiculata*, *Pittosporum rubiginosum*, *Polyosma rigidiuscula*, *Psychotria* spp., *Schistocarpaea johnsonii*, *Symplocos* spp. and *Wilkiea* spp. Large lianas are rare, although wiry vines are frequent, as are epiphytes. The ground layer includes *Alsophila rebecca*, *Blechnum neglectum*, *B. patersonii*, *Bolbitis quoyana* and *Lastreopsis tripinnata*.

Floristic characteristics (WET above 1300 m altitude): A simple microphyll vine thicket occurs with the dense canopy only 10-12 m tall, and wind-sheared emergent *Leptospermum wooroonooran* to 15 m tall (Tracey 1982 Type 10). Frequent canopy species include *Acmena hemilampra* subsp. *orophila*, *Acronychia chooreechillum*, *Balanops australiana*, *Uromyrtus metrosideros*, *Cinnamomum propinquum*, *Cryptocarya bellendenkerana*, *Elaeocarpus ferruginiflorus*, *E. hylobroma*, *Garcinia brassii*, *Myrsine oreophila*, *Syzygium apodophyllum*, *Flindersia oppositifolia*, *Halfordia kendack*, *Orites fragrans*, *Pleioluma singuliflora*, *Rhodomyrtus sericea* and *Trochocarpa bellendenkerensis*. The subcanopy to 3 m high tends to be dense and contains *Alyxia orophila*, *Crispiloba disperma*, *Chionanthus axillaris*, *Dracophyllum sayeri*, *Hypsophila* spp., *Laccospadix australasicus*, *Linospadix* spp., *Oraniopsis appendiculata*, *Pittosporum rubiginosum*, *Polyosma rigidiuscula*, *Psychotria* spp. and *Tasmannia membranea* and the tree fern *Alsophila rebecca* is very common. Lianas are relatively sparse, but wiry vines can be common especially *Smilax glyciphylla* and *Gynochthodes* spp., and epiphytes occur both on tree trunks and rocks. *Dianella caerulea*, *Lomandra hystrix*, *Calanthe triplicate*, *Helmholtzia acorifolia* and a variety of ferns and mosses form a dense to sparse ground layer.

An outlier of simple notophyll vine forest (7.12.16a) occurs above 800 m on Mt Elliot in the Brigalow Belt bioregion. In the Central Queensland Coast bioregion, evergreen microphyll mossy vine forests dominated by *Argyrodendron* spp. and *Cryptocarya* spp. (8.12.17) occur above 800m mainly in the Eungella National Park, and simple notophyll vine forests dominated by *Ristantia waterhousei* occur above 600m on Mt Dryander.

Table 16 The five regional ecosystems included in BVG 6b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.12.16a	Simple notophyll vine forest (often with <i>Agathis microstachya</i>), on uplands, granite and rhyolite	241,257	228,937	95	NC
7.11.12a	Simple notophyll vine forest of cloudy wet and moist uplands on metamorphics	35,203	29,401	84	NC
7.12.19a	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest (often with <i>Agathis atropurpurea</i>), on granite and rhyolite highlands of northern parts of the Bellenden Ker subregion and north	13,055	13,054	100	NC
7.12.50	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest of highlands on granite and rhyolite	7,479	7,477	100	OC
7.12.48	Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest on exposed granite and rhyolite ridge crests and steep slopes	6,892	6,889	100	OC



Photo 60 Wind-sheared microphyll vine forest, 7.12.20. Mount Lewis, WET.
(S Goosem)



Photo 61 Simple notophyll vine forest, 7.12.16a, Longlands Gap, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)



Photo 62 Simple microphyll vine-fern thicket, 7.12.20. Bellenden Ker, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

7 Semi-evergreen to deciduous microphyll vine thickets

7a Semi-evergreen vine thickets on wide range of substrates

Pre-clearing area: 952,268 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 369,373 ha
(38.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (75.8%), EIU (14.1%), SEQ (9.2%), CQC (0.6%), WET (0.2%), GUP (0.1%), NET (0.1%)

Land zones: 8 (28.9%), 9 (23.5%), 11 (16.0%), 12 (14.9%), 5 (6.4%), 9-10 (4.1%), 4 (2.8%), 3 (1.9%), 10 (1.5%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Crests and slopes of low hills on igneous and metamorphic rocks

Typical soils: Red Kandosols, Red and Yellow Dermosols and Red Ferrosols

Structural formation range:
Semi-evergreen vine thicket to microphyll vine forest

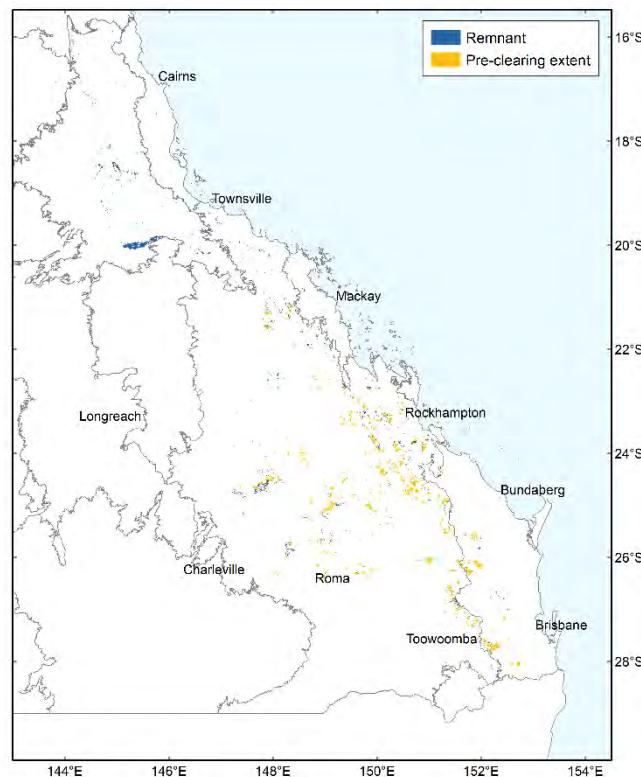


Photo 63 Semi-evergreen microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks, 11.12.4. Grevillea SF, BRB.
(WJF McDonald)



Photo 64 Semi-evergreen vine thicket, 9.11.8a. Chillagoe, EIU.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO)

Floristic characteristics: Emergent trees to 20 m tall include *Ailanthus triphysa*, *Brachychiton rupestris*, *B. australis*, *Gyrocarpus americanus* and sometimes *Ficus rubiginosa*, *F. virens* and *Araucaria cunninghamii*. The dense canopy which is rarely more than 10 m tall frequently includes *Acacia fasciculifera*, *Planchonella cotinifolia*, *Brachychiton* spp., *Notelaea microcarpa*, *Coatesia paniculata*, *Dinosperma erythrococcum*, *Backhousia angustifolia*, *Bridelia leichhardtii*, *Canarium australianum*, *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Ehretia membranifolia*, *Grevillea helmsiae*, *Croton insularis*, *Flindersia australis*, *Alstonia constricta*, *Geijera salicifolia*, *Diospyros humilis*,

Gossia bidwillii, *Lysiphyllo* spp., *Strychnos lucida*, *S. psilosperma* and *Owenia venosa*. *Macropteranthes leichhardtii* may dominate the canopy in some communities. *Cissus oblonga*, *Cissus reniformis*, *Glossocarya hemiderma*, *Secamone elliptica*, *Melodorum leichhardtii*, *Jasminum simplicifolium* subsp. *australiense*, *Tinospora smilacina*, *Clematicissus opaca*, *Causonis trifolia* and *Cayratia acris* are frequent deciduous and evergreen vines. Additional species occurring in the mid-dense low tree layer include *Carissa ovata*, *Acalypha eremorum*, *Pittosporum spinescens*, *Alyxia ruscifolia*, *Glossocarya hemiderma*, *Turraea pubescens*, *Alectryon diversifolius*, *Capparis loranthifolia*, *Eugenia reinwardtiana*, *Flueggea leucopyrus*, *Croton phebaliodes*, *C. acronychioides*, *Murraya ovatifoliolata*, *Coatesia paniculata*, *Erythroxylum* spp., *Everistia* spp., *Exocarpos latifolius* and *Psydrax odorata*. The sparse ground layer includes the graminoids *Ancistrachne uncinulata*, *Cyperus gracilis*, *Oplismenus aemulus*, *Aristida gracilipes* and *Dinebra decipiens*, and forbs *Pseuderanthemum variabile*, *Solanum stelligerum*, *Achyranthes aspera* and *Nyssanthes diffusa* (Tracey 1982 type 11).

Table 17 The five regional ecosystems included in BVG 7a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.9.4a	Semi-evergreen vine thicket that occur on crests and slopes of low hills and mountains	182,617	32,776	18	E
11.12.4	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	98,914	56,699	57	NC
9.8.7	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on cones, craters and rocky basalt flows with little soil development	86,264	86,241	100	OC
11.8.3	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks	80,647	24,898	31	OC
11.11.5	Microphyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding	65,509	26,530	40	NC

The regional ecosystems 11.3.11, 11.4.1, 11.5.15, 11.8.3, 11.8.6, 11.8.13, 11.9.4, 11.9.8 and 11.11.18 and from this BVG form the *EPBC Act* endangered listed Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions. The regional ecosystem 7.11.3b from this BVG forms part of the *EPBC Act* critically endangered listed Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia.



Photo 65 Semi-evergreen vine thicket with emergent *Brachychiton rupestris* and *Cadellia pentastylis*, 11.10.8. Carnarvon, BRB.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 66 *Macropteranthes leichhardtii* thicket on fine-grained sedimentary rocks, 11.9.8. Expedition Range SF, BRB.
(WJF McDonald)

7b Deciduous microphyll vine thickets on ranges and heavy clay alluvia in northern bioregions

Pre-clearing area: 66,784 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 66,602 ha
(99.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (99.5%), WET (0.3%), EIU (0.2%)

Land zones: 3 (46.6%), 12 (36.7%), 11 (7.9%), 10 (6.1%), 7 (2.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

1200-2000 mm

Typical landforms: (1) Near drainage lines on central CYP clay plains; (2) Rocky granitic, metamorphic and sandstone ranges

Typical soils: (1) Yellow and Brown Dermosols, with some areas of Brown or Grey Vertosols and Dermosolic Oxyaquaic Hydrosols. (2) Orthic or Bleached-leptic Tenosols, sometimes Brown Dermosols or Yellow Kandosols

Structural formation range:

Deciduous microphyll vine thicket to semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket

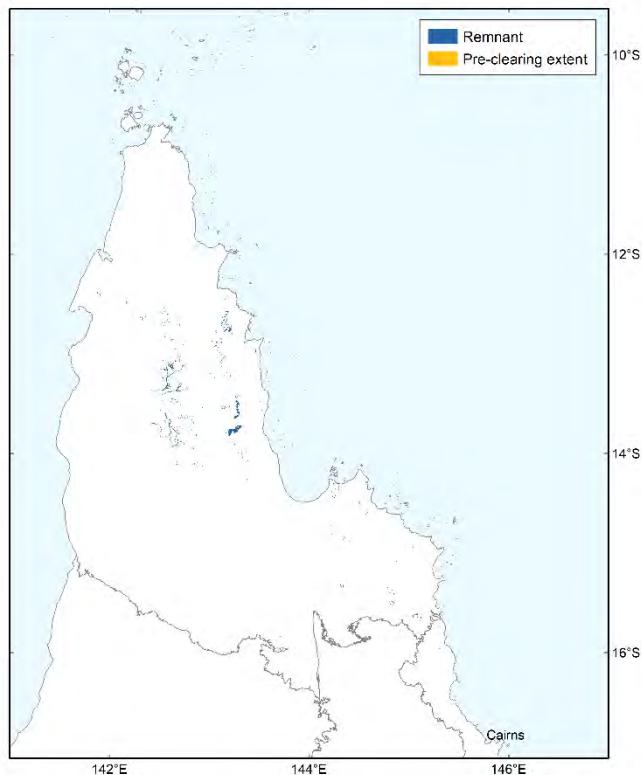


Photo 67 Deciduous notophyll / microphyll vine thicket with emergent *Lagerstroemia archeriana* and, *Eucalyptus microtheca*, 3.3.38a.

Archer Bend NP, near the Archer and Coen Rivers junction, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics (CYP alluvial clays): The uneven canopy (5-10 m, rarely to 18 m tall) is composed of a variety of deciduous species. *Lagerstroemia archeriana*, *Strychnos lucida*, *Diospyros hebecarpa*, *Croton arnhemicus*, *Larsenaikia ochreata* and *Memecylon pauciflorum* frequently occur at high densities. *Lagerstroemia archeriana* and *Bombax ceiba* var. *leiocarpum* are frequently present as emergent trees up to 25 m tall. *Eucalyptus*

microtheca is a frequent emergent tree along the drainage lines. A mid-dense subcanopy layer is sometimes present. *Ixora timorensis*, *Gardenia scabrella*, *Strychnos lucida* and *Cleistanthus apodus* usually dominate the sparse to mid-dense shrub layer (0.5-6 m tall). Vines are frequent in both the shrub and tree layers. The ground layer is usually sparse, with *Abutilon auritum*, *Curcuma australasica* and *Oplismenus* spp. providing the greatest cover.

Floristic characteristics (CYP rocky slopes and ranges): The uneven canopy (5-12 m tall) is composed of a variety of species, most of which are deciduous in the dry season.

Cochlospermum gillivraei, *Canarium australianum*, *Croton arnhemicus*, *Terminalia muelleri* and *Acacia polystachya* frequently dominate the mid-dense to dense canopy. *Gyrocarpus americanus* and *Bombax ceiba* var. *leiocarpum* are frequently present as part of the canopy, or as emergents (12-15 m tall). A sparse subcanopy layer (3-7 m tall) is sometimes present. The sparse to mid-dense shrub layer (0.5-6 m tall) is frequently composed of *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Eugenia reinwardtiana*, *Ziziphus oenopolia*, *Memecylon pauciflorum*, *Cryptocarya exfoliata*, *Diospyros compacta*, *Ixora timorensis*, *Miliusa traceyi*, *Tabernaemontana orientalis*, *Croton arnhemicus*, *Gardenia scabrella*, *Millettia pinnata* and *Strychnos lucida*. Vines are frequent in both the shrub and tree layers. The ground layer is usually sparse, with graminoids *Panicum trichoides*, *Scleria mackaviensis*, *Ancistrachne uncinulata* and *Oplismenus burmannii* making up the majority of the cover.

Table 18 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 7b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.3.38a	Deciduous notophyll / microphyll vine thicket ± <i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i> on clay alluvium	25,456	25,398	100	OC
3.12.21	Deciduous to semi-deciduous vine thicket to forest on igneous slopes	22,776	22,738	100	NC
3.11.21	Deciduous vine thicket on metamorphic slopes	5,141	5,140	100	NC
3.3.39	Semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. associated with depressions	3,868	3,830	99	OC
3.10.5a	Deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket ± <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> on sandstone hills	2,907	2,907	100	OC



Photo 68 Deciduous vine thicket, 3.12.21.
Mubuiag Island, CYP.
(DG Fell)



Photo 69 Semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest with emergent *Melaleuca clarksonii*, *Asteromyrtus symphocarpa* and *M. viridiflora* in swamp, 3.3.39.
25 km south of Batavia Downs, CYP. (VJ Neldner)

8 Wet eucalypt tall open forests on uplands and alluvia

8a Wet tall open forests dominated by species such as *Eucalyptus grandis* (flooded gum) or *E. saligna*, *E. resinifera* (red mahogany), *Lophostemon confertus* (brush box), *Syncarpia* spp. (turpentine), *E. laevopinea* (silvertop stringybark)

Pre-clearing area: 249,144 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 193,666 ha
(77.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (50.8%), WET (28.5%), BRB (18.8%), CQC (1.5%), NET (0.3%), EIU (0.1%)

Land zones: 12 (35.9%), 8 (17.9%), 10 (11.4%), 11 (10.0%), 3 (8.7%), 9-10 (6.6%), 5 (5.6%), 2 (3.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range: >1200 mm

Typical landforms: On uplands and highlands on a range of geologies; some on alluvial flats

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols and Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Tall open forest to open forest, rarely woodlands

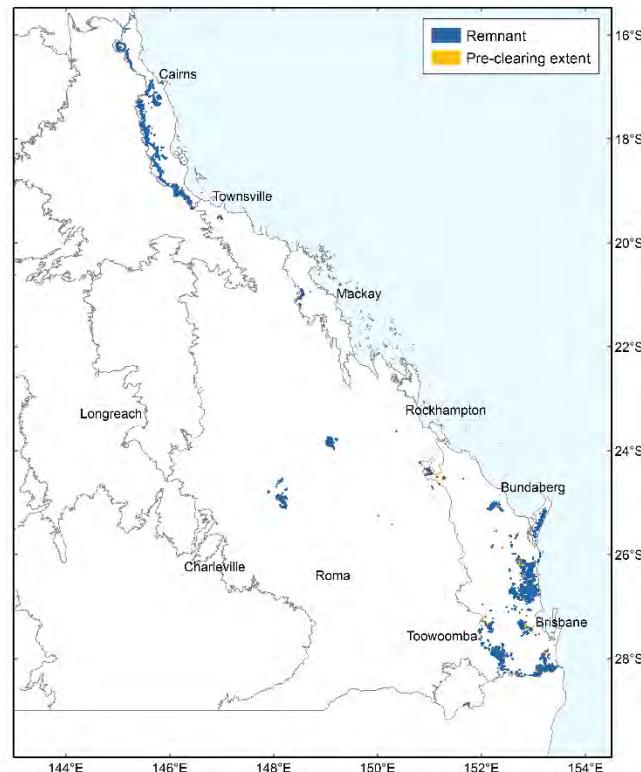


Photo 70 *Eucalyptus grandis* tall open forest, 12.11.2. Mt Tamborine, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)

Dunn's white gum (*Eucalyptus dunnii*) moist forest in north-east New South Wales and south-east Queensland (RE12.8.11) is listed as an endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act.

Floristic characteristics: These tall (30-50 m) dense forests are generally dominated by *Eucalyptus grandis* or *E. saligna* or *E. resinifera*, *E. sphaerocarpa* or *Syncarpia glomulifera* or *S. hillii*. *Corymbia intermedia*, *Lophostemon confertus* and *Eucalyptus microcorys* may be present as canopy or subcanopy trees. *Allocasuarina torulosa* is often present in a subcanopy layer, while in some locations rainforest species such as *Cryptocarya glaucescens* and *Endiandra discolor* may be present. The shrub layer is sparse with *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Glochidion ferdinandi*, *Neolitsea dealbata*, *Notelaea punctata* and *Breynia oblongifolia* frequently occurring. The dense ground layer is usually dominated by the grasses *Themeda triandra*, *Ottochloa gracillima* or *Imperata cylindrica* or the ferns *Pteridium esculentum*, *Blechnum cartilagineum* and *Calochlaena dubia*. *Entolasia stricta*, *Oplismenus aemulus*, *O. imbecillus*, *Digitaria parviflora*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Ottochloa nodosa*, *Gahnia aspera*,

Microlaena stipoides and *Scleria sphacelata* are other frequent graminoids. Other frequent forbs are *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Smilax australis*, *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *D. gunnii*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Cissus hypoglauca*, *Geitonoplesium cymosum*, *Hardenbergia violacea*, *Dioscorea transversa* and *Cyanthillium cinereum*.

Table 19 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 8a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.12.22a	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest on uplands and highlands	29,249	28,436	97	E
11.10.5	<i>Eucalyptus sphaerocarpa</i> ± <i>E. mensalis</i> , <i>E. saligna</i> , tall open forest	26,880	26,861	100	NC
12.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains	21,508	7,230	34	OC
12.11.2	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> tall open forest	19,879	14,018	71	NC
11.8.1	<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Elevated plateaus	15,783	15,782	100	NC



Photo 71
Syncarpia hillii,
Lophostemon confertus tall open to closed forest on parabolic high dunes, 12.2.4. Central Station, Fraser Island, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 72 *Eucalyptus sphaerocarpa* tall open forest, 11.10.5 Blackdown Tableland NP, BRB.
(D Hopkins, QPWS)



Photo 73 *Eucalyptus grandis* open forest of wet uplands, 8.12.4. Eungella, CQC.
(JE Kemp)



Photo 74 *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *Syncarpia glomulifera* tall open forest, 7.12.22a, Tumoulin SF, WET.
(E Collins, QPWS)

8b Moist open forests to tall open forests mostly dominated by *Eucalyptus pilularis* (blackbutt) on coastal sands, sub-coastal sandstones and basalt ranges. Also includes tall open forests dominated by *E. montivaga*, *E. obliqua* (messmate stringybark), and *E. campanulata* (New England ash)

Pre-clearing area: 158,304 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 96,470 ha
(60.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (98.5%), CQC (1.4%), BRB (0.1%)

Land zones: 12 (30.3%), 11 (18.9%), 9-10 (18.7%), 2 (14.1%), 5 (10.2%), 8 (7.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range: >1000 mm

Typical landforms: Coastal hills and ranges on a variety of substrates; also on parabolic dunes

Typical soils: Aeric Podosols, Red and Brown Dermosols, Red Ferrosols

Structural formation range:

Tall open forest to open forest, rarely woodlands

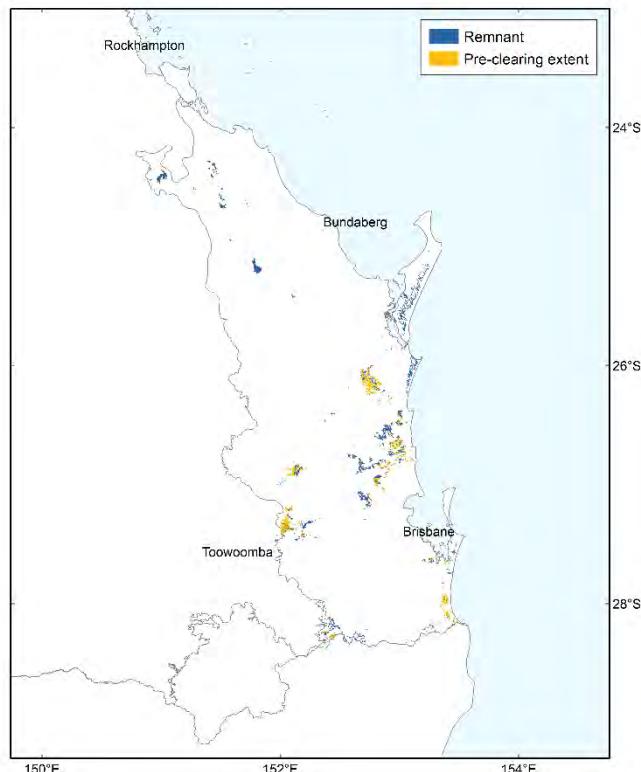


Photo 75 *Eucalyptus pilularis* open forest,
12.2.8. Fraser Island,
SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus pilularis* is the main dominant tree that defines this BVG. Closely related *E. montivaga* and *E. campanulata* also dominate open forests. *E. cloeziana* and *E. obliqua* also can dominate smaller areas in this BVG. The canopy trees can reach up to 50 m tall. *Corymbia intermedia*, *E. microcorys*, *E. acmenoides* and *E. racemosa* are often

present as sub-dominant trees. *Allocasuarina torulosa* and *Lophostemon confertus* are often present in subcanopy tree layer. Additional species that may occur in the shrub / low tree layer are *Monotoca* sp. (Fraser Island P.Baxter 777), *Acacia disparrima*, *A. maidenii*, *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Breynia oblongifolia*. The ground layer is frequently dominated by the grasses *Imperata cylindrica*, *Themeda triandra* or *Ottochloa nodosa* or the ferns *Calochlaena dubia* and *Blechnum cartilagineum*. Other frequent graminoids are *Entolasia stricta*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Digitaria parviflora*, *Panicum effusum*, *Cymbopogon refractus* and *Oplismenus aemulus*. Additional frequent forbs are *Pteridium esculentum*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Hardenbergia violacea*, *Goodenia rotundifolia*, *Desmodium gunnii* and *Smilax australis*.

Table 20 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 8b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.12.2	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks especially granite	33,411	22,649	68	NC
12.2.8	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on parabolic high dunes	22,376	21,555	96	NC
12.9-10.14	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> tall open forest on sedimentary rocks	20,278	8,270	41	NC
12.11.16	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	17,938	3,943	22	E
12.5.6c	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils	16,070	5,561	35	E



Photo 76 *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest, 12.12.2. Mapleton NP, SEQ.
(RE Niehus)

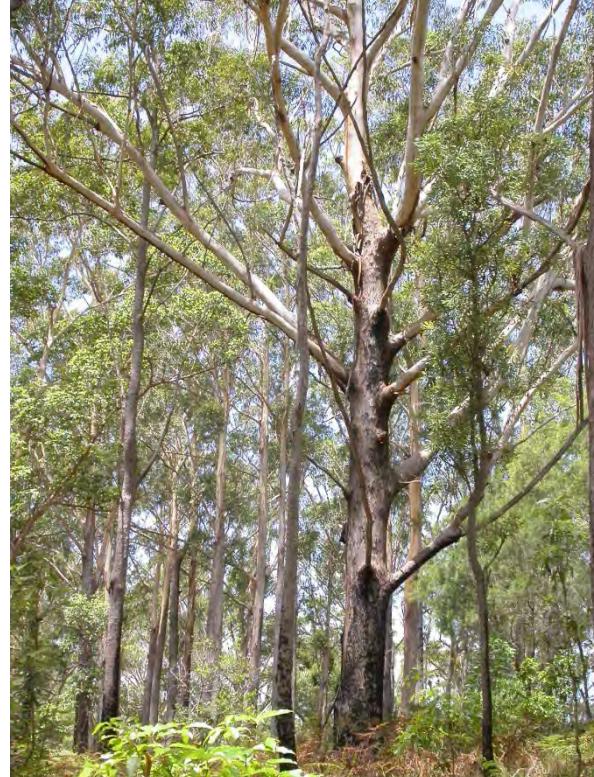


Photo 77 *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest, 12.9-10.14. Tewantin National Park, SEQ.
(R Thomas)

9 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests to woodlands usually on coastal lowlands and ranges

9a Moist eucalypt open forests to woodlands dominated by a variety of species including *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (red ironbark), *E. propinqua* (small-fruited grey gum), *E. acmenoides* (narrow-leaved white stringybark), *E. microcorys* (tallowwood), *E. carnea* (broad-leaved white mahogany), *E. tindaliae* (Queensland white stringybark), *Corymbia intermedia* (pink bloodwood), *Lophostemon confertus* (brush box)

Pre-clearing area: 271,862 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 173,653 ha
(63.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (98.7%), BRB (1.3%)

Land zones: 11 (54.2%), 12 (28.4%), 9-10 (11.0%), 5 (5.8%), 8 (0.5%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1000-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Lowlands to ranges on metamorphic, sedimentary and igneous rocks

Typical soils: Red, Yellow and Brown Dermosols and Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Open forests to woodlands

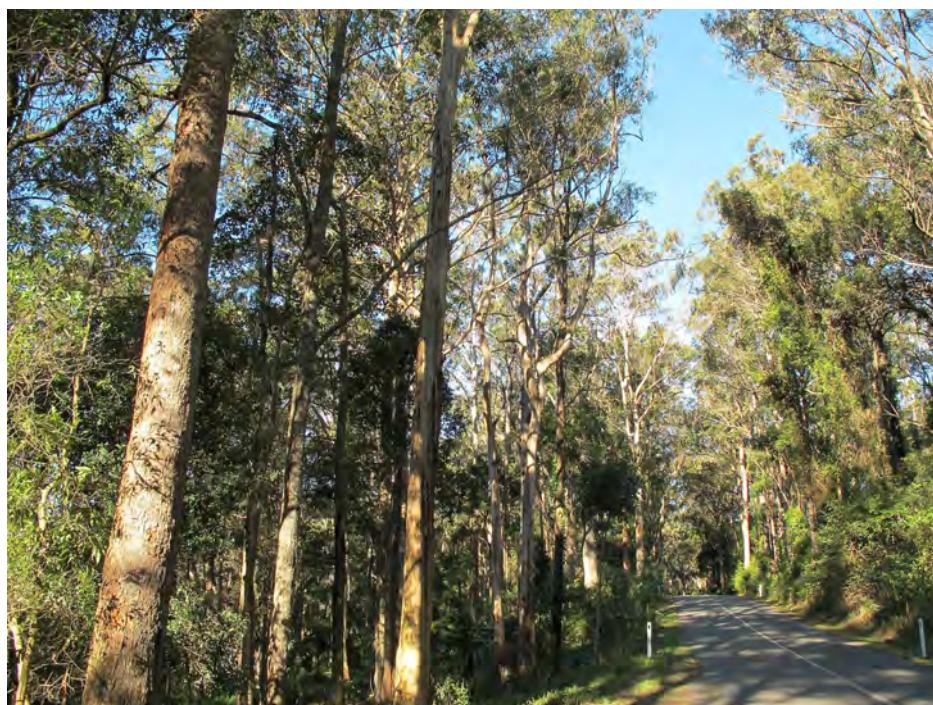
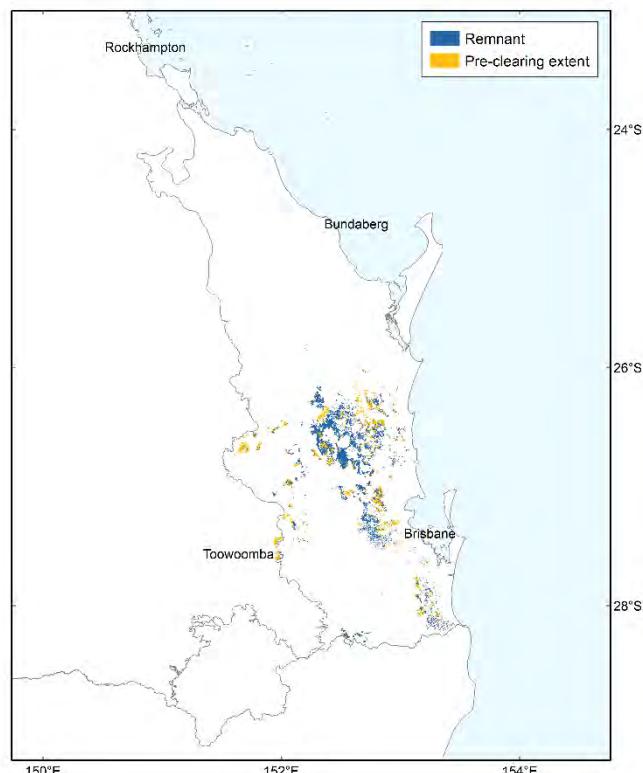


Photo 78 *Eucalyptus biturbinata*, *E. acmenoides*, *Corymbia intermedia*, *E. siderophloia* and *Lophostemon confertus* open forest, 12.11.3. Mt Glorious Rd, Brisbane Forest Park, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

Floristic characteristics: These open forests to woodlands are characterised by having a number (typically 4-8) of eucalypt species making up the canopy at any site. The most frequent canopy species are *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua*, *E. microcorys*, *E. acmenoides*, *E. carnea*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. crebra*, *E. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia* and *E. biturbinata*. A range of other eucalypts may occur. *Lophostemon confertus* and *Angophora leiocarpa* may be present in the canopy or subcanopy. The sparse subcanopy frequently also contains *Allocasuarina torulosa* or *A. littoralis* and *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima*. The sparse shrub layer frequently contains *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Acacia maidenii*, *A. leiocalyx*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. irrorata*, *A. concurrens*, *Jacksonia scoparia*, *Wikstroemia indica*, *Psychotria daphnoides*, *Denhamia silvestris*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Styphelia sieberi* and *Acrotriche aggregata*. The ground layer is usually mid-dense and dominated by *Imperata cylindrica*, *Themeda triandra*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Eremochloa bimaculata* and *Ottochloa gracillima*. Other frequent graminoids are *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Digitaria parviflora*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Panicum effusum*, *Oplismenus aemulus*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Poa labillardierei*, *Cyperus laevis*, *Microlaena stipoides* and *Paspalidium distans*. Frequent forbs are *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *D. gunnii*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Lobelia purpurascens*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Glycine clandestina*, *Hardenbergia violacea*, *Goodenia rotundifolia*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Plectranthus parviflorus*, *Clematicissus opaca*, *Pigea stellarioides* and *Smilax australis*.

Table 21 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 9a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.11.3	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> ± <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	129,942	86,181	66	NC
12.12.15	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	77,091	58,535	76	NC
12.9-10.17	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	20,427	8,866	43	NC
12.11.3a	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>E. carnea</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	18,001	11,146	62	NC
12.5.6b	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> open forest +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. pilularis</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	12,017	1,541	13	E



Photo 79 *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. microcorys*, *Lophostemon confertus* open forest with understorey of *Allocasuarina torulosa* on andesite, 12.12.15. Bellthorpe NP, Woodford, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)



Photo 80 *Corymbia trachyphloia* and *Eucalyptus acmenoides* open forest with shrub layer of *Acacia complanata* and *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*. The ground layer is dominated by *Entolasia stricta*, 12.9-10.21. Cania Gorge NP, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)



Photo 81 *Eucalyptus carneae* with *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* and *E. major* open forest, 12.9-10.17c. Karawatha Forest Park, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)

9b Moist to dry woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus platyphylla* (poplar gum) and/or *E. leptophleba* (Molloy red box). Other frequent tree species include *Corymbia clarksoniana* (grey bloodwood), *E. drepanophylla* (grey ironbark) and occasionally *E. chlorophylla*

Pre-clearing area: 552,649 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 442,943 ha
(80.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (29.3%), CQC (23.1%), BRB (22.3%), WET (15.6%), EIU (9.8%)

Land zones: 12 (55.9%), 11 (26.6%), 3 (10.1%), 10 (4.4%), 5 (3.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
>1200 mm

Typical landforms: (1) On coastal low hills and foothills on metamorphic, igneous and rarely sandstone rocks; (2) on alluvial plains and coastal plains

Typical soils: (1) Yellow Dermosols or Brown Kandosols (2) Redoxic Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

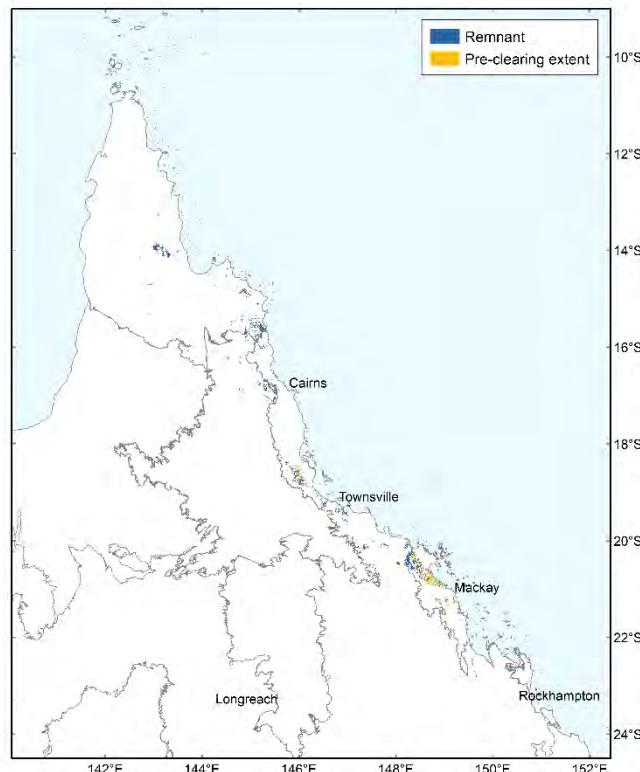


Photo 82 *Eucalyptus platyphylla*, *E. leptophleba* open woodland, 9.5.9b. North of Mareeba, EIU.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: (1) *Eucalyptus leptophleba* or *E. platyphylla* usually dominate in different communities, although they sometimes occur together. *Corymbia clarksoniana* and *C. dallachiana* are frequent co-dominants that may occur with either species of eucalyptus. The ironbarks *E. crebra*, *E. drepanophylla* or *E. cullenii* tend to be codominant in *E. platyphylla* communities. *C. tessellaris* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* are frequently also present. *E. chlorophylla* dominates woodlands on sandstone and some metamorphic situations. *Melaleuca*

viridiflora may sometimes be present in the very sparse subcanopy. Shrubs are very sparse with *Planchonia careya*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthoides*, *Acacia leptocarpa*, *Ficus opposita*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides*, *Canarium australianum* and *Grevillea parallela* being the most frequent additional species. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by the grasses *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *H. triticeus*, *Mnesithea rotboellioides*, *Sarga plumosum* and *Capillipedium parviflorum*. Frequent forbs include *Flemingia parviflora*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Crotalaria montana*, *C. calycina*, *C. medicaginea*, *Wollastonia biflora*, *Chamaecrista mimosoides*, *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Pimelea cornucopiae*, *Blumea saxatilis*, *Galactia muelleri*, *Ipomoea eriocarpa*, *Pycnospora lutescens* and *Spermacoce brachystema* and the shrub *Grewia savannicola*.

(2) The vegetation on the alluvial and coastal plains is very similar to (1). *Corymbia clarksoniana* and *C. tessellaris* are frequent co-dominants, however the ironbarks are generally not present. *Lophostemon suaveolens* may be a frequent subcanopy tree. The ground and shrub layers are very similar to (1).

Table 22 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 9b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.12.9	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland on igneous rocks	111,413	95,383	86	NC
8.12.6a	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on low hills and foothills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (subregions 2, 3, 6)	64,148	44,349	69	NC
3.12.18a	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland to open woodland on steep to low igneous hills.	48,076	47,832	100	NC
8.12.20a	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on low gently undulating landscapes on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	42,369	16,424	39	OC
9.11.7a	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> and/or <i>E. cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on texture contrast soils on metamorphic hills	35,641	33,864	95	NC



Photo 83 *Eucalyptus drepanophylla* and *E. platyphylla* open forest with *Planchonia careya* and *Vachellia bidwillii* shrubs, and *Mnesithea rotboellioides* and *Heteropogon contortus* grasses, 8.12.6a. Near Bloomsbury township, CQC. (JE Kemp)



Photo 84 *Eucalyptus platyphylla* open woodland with scattered *Corymbia clarksoniana* on slopes of steep hill, 9.11.7a. 20 km NNW of Mareeba on Big Mitchell Reserve, EIU. (MR Newton)

9c Open forests of *Corymbia clarksoniana* (grey bloodwood) (or *C. intermedia* (pink bloodwood) or *C. novoguineensis*), *C. tessellaris* (carbeen) ± *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (blue gum) predominantly on coastal ranges. Other frequent tree species include *Eucalyptus drepanophylla* (grey ironbark), *E. pellita* (large-fruited red mahogany), *E. brassiana* (Cape York red gum) and *Lophostemon suaveolens* (swamp box)

Pre-clearing area: 391,957 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 339,334 ha
(86.6% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: WET (51.7%), CQC (26.7%), CYP (15.4%), BRB (3.0%), EIU (2.4%), SEQ (0.7%)

Land zones: 12 (74.6%), 11 (17.2%), 5 (4.5%), 8 (3.7%)

Mean annual rainfall range: >1200 mm

Typical landforms: Coastal hills and ranges

Typical soils: Yellow Kandosols, or Yellow Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest to woodlands

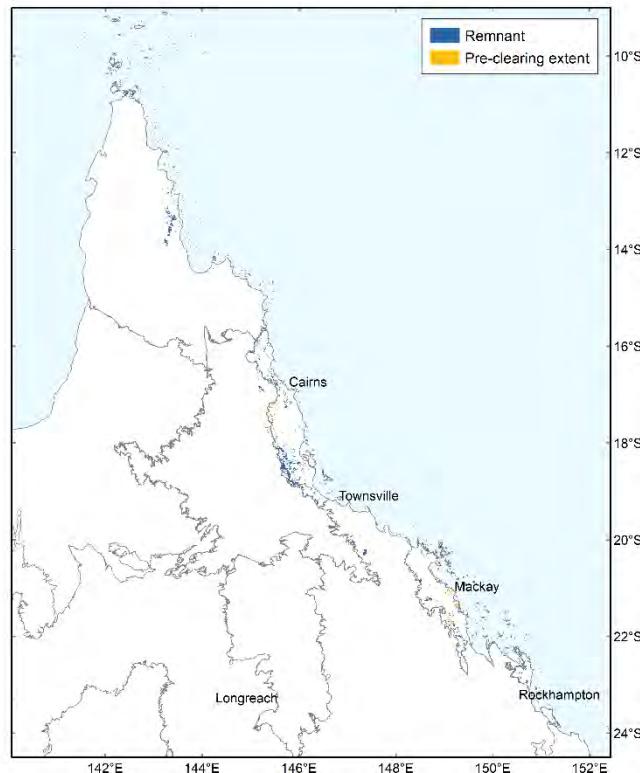


Photo 85 *Corymbia tessellaris* and scattered *Corymbia clarksoniana* open forest over rainforest and *Acacia* spp. in the subcanopy, 7.11.34. Near Cooktown, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: The mid-dense canopy may be dominated by the bloodwoods *Corymbia intermedia*, *C. clarksoniana*, *C. novoguineensis* or *Corymbia tessellaris*, or *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. drepanophylla*. *Lophostemon suaveolens* and *Allocasuarina torulosa* are also often present in the canopy or a subcanopy. *E. portuensis*, *E. platyphylla* or *E. brassiana* may sometime form part of the canopy. Additional subcanopy tree species frequently present include *Acacia crassicarpa*, *Planchonia careya*, *Parinari nonda*, *Melaleuca viridiflora* and *Allocasuarina littoralis*. These species may form a sparse shrub layer together with *Ficus*

opposita, *Acacia flavesrens*, *A. leptocarpa*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides*, *Antidesma ghaesembilla*, *Breynia cernua*, *B. oblongifolia*, *Coelospermum reticulatum*, *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*, *Exocarpos latifolius*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, *Glochidion lobocarpum*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Persoonia falcata* and *Petalostigma pubescens*. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon triticeus*, *H. contortus*, *Imperata cylindrica* or *Mnesithea rottboellioides*. Other frequent graminoids include *Sorghum nitidum* forma *aristatum*, *Scleria brownii*, *S. mackaviensis*, *Oplismenus burmannii*, *Paspalidium distans*, *Alloteropsis semialata* and *Sarga plumosum*. Frequent forbs are *Flemingia parviflora*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Pycnospora lutescens*, *Aristolochia pubera* and *Brunoniella australis*.

Table 23 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 9c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
7.12.29a	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. drepanophylla</i> open forest to woodland with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp., <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Acacia cincinnata</i> , <i>A. flavesrens</i> , <i>Banksia aquilonia</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i> on uplands, on granite and rhyolite	50,098	49,155	98	NC
7.12.29b	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest and woodland, on uplands, on granite and rhyolite	36,417	35,967	99	NC
8.12.9	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on undulating uplands, on igneous rocks	30,351	19,689	65	OC
8.12.32	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> ± <i>E. exserta</i> open forest to woodland with areas of <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. ± <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> open forest on high ranges, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	29,140	27,788	95	NC
7.12.61a	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to tall open forest and woodland ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. drepanophylla</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , on foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	25,015	24,303	97	OC



Photo 86 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest with occasional *Corymbia intermedia* over a grassy ground stratum, 8.12.9. Near Crediton township, CQC.
(JE Kemp)



Photo 87 *Corymbia intermedia* and *Lophostemon suaveolens* woodland. 8.11.3c. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, CQC.
(D Moore)

9d Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus portuensis*, *Corymbia intermedia* (pink bloodwood), *E. drepanophylla*, *E. resinifera* or *E. reducta* +/- *Syncarpia glomulifera* (turpentine) or *E. cloeziana* (Gympie messmate) on ranges. Also includes mixed forests with *E. pellita* or *C. torelliana* (cadaghi) emergents and rainforest understoreys

Pre-clearing area: 610,108 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 544,878 ha
(89.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: WET (39.3%), CQC (36.2%), EIU (21.9%), CYP (2.3%), BRB (0.3%)

Land zones: 12 (76.0%), 11 (14.1%), 3 (4.0%), 10 (2.1%), 5 (1.6%), 9 (1.2%), 8 (0.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range: >1200 mm

Typical landforms: On foothills and coastal ranges on granitic and metamorphic rocks

Typical soils: Yellow Dermosols or Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest to woodlands

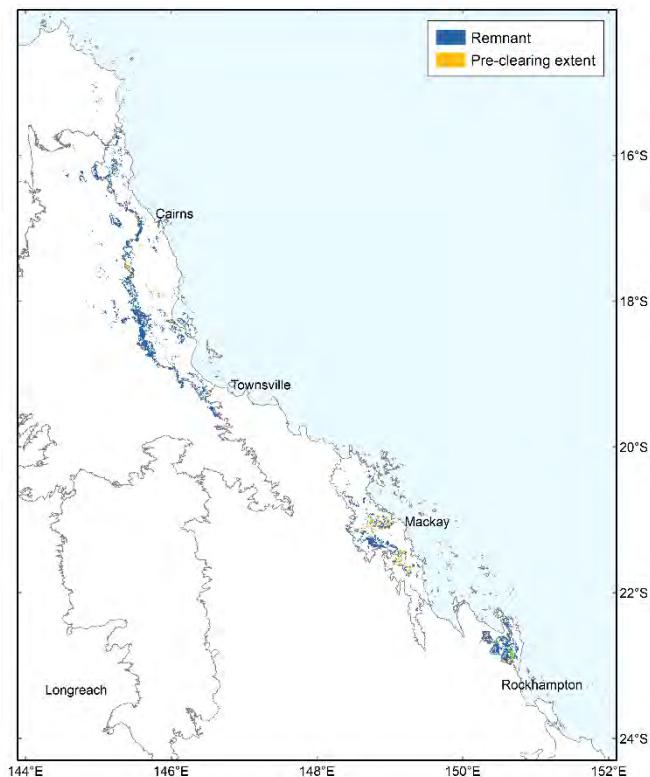


Photo 88 *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus reducta* and *E. crebra* woodland on slopes of low granite hill, 9.12.2, near Ravenshoe, EIU.
(MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus portuensis* and *Corymbia intermedia* are the most frequent dominant trees. Some open forests are dominated by *E. drepanophylla*, *E. resinifera*, *E. pellita*, *Syncarpia glomulifera* or *E. cloeziana*. *E. tereticornis*, *E. crebra*, *E. granitica* and *C. citriodora* are frequently present as codominant trees. *Lophostemon confertus*, *L. suaveolens*

and *Allocasuarina torulosa* are often present as subcanopy trees. *Acacia flavescens*, *Cycas media* subsp. *media*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Planchonia careya*, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Ficus opposita*, *Acacia leptocarpa*, *Grevillea parallelala* and *Mallotus philippensis* are frequent in the shrub/ low tree layer. The dense ground layer is dominated by *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon triticeus*, *H. contortus*, *Imperata cylindrica* or *Mnesithea rottboellioides*. Other frequent graminoids include *Scleria brownii*, *Eragrostis brownii*, *Oplismenus burmannii*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Paspalidium distans*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Abildgaardia ovata*, *Arundinella setosa*, *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Sarga plumosum*. Frequent forbs are *Flemingia parviflora*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Glycine cyrtoloba* and *Brunoniella australis*.

Table 24 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 9d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
9.12.2	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>E. granitica</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> mixed woodland on steep hills and ranges on igneous hills	116,218	114,809	99	NC
8.12.12a	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> open forest, on foothills and uplands	110,618	76,569	69	NC
7.12.34	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> , ± <i>C. intermedia</i> ± <i>C. citriodora</i> , ± <i>E. granitica</i> open woodland to open forest, on uplands on granite	52,937	51,264	97	NC
8.12.5b	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. exserta</i> and/or <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> and/or <i>E. fibrosa</i> ± <i>C. intermedia</i> open forest	26,613	24,885	94	NC
8.12.31a	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> and/or <i>E. portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on high, moist upper slopes of ranges	25,230	24,756	98	NC



Photo 89 *Eucalyptus drepanophylla*, *Corymbia intermedia*, and *Eucalyptus platyphylla* open forest with *Cycas media* subsp. *media* and *Mnesithea rottboellioides* grass, 8.12.12a. Cathu SF, CQC.

(JE Kemp)



Photo 90 *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *Corymbia intermedia* and *Eucalyptus portuensis* open forest over a subcanopy tree layer of *Lophostemon confertus*. 8.12.31a. Near Crediton SF, CQC.

(JE Kemp)

9e Open forests, woodlands and open woodlands dominated by *Corymbia clarksoniana* (grey bloodwood) (or *C. novoguineensis* or *C. intermedia* (pink bloodwood) or *C. polycarpa* (long-fruited bloodwood)) frequently with *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* (red ironwood) or *Eucalyptus platyphylla* (poplar gum) predominantly on coastal sandplains and alluvia

Pre-clearing area: 1,507,944 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 936,093 ha (62.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (36.6%), CYP (32.0%), CQC (17.1%), WET (8.6%), EIU (5.6%), GUP (0.1%), DEU (0.1%)

Land zones: 3 (84.8%), 5 (11.7%), 2 (3.5%)

Mean annual rainfall range: >1200 mm in coastal locations; down to 600 mm inland

Typical landforms: Alluvial and erosional plains; dunefields

Typical soils: Redoxic Hydrosols, Yellow Dermosols

Structural formation range: Open forests, woodlands and open woodlands

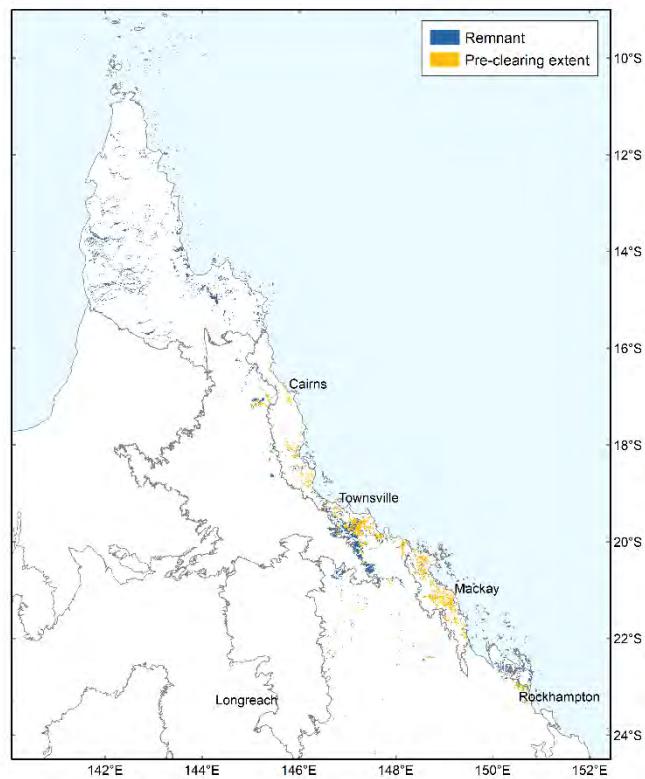


Photo 91
Eucalyptus platyphylla,
Lophostemon suaveolens and
Corymbia clarksoniana
woodland on
alluvial plains,
8.3.5. CQC.
(JE Kemp)

Floristic characteristics: The mid-dense canopy is either dominated by bloodwoods; most frequently *Corymbia clarksoniana*, (or *C. intermedia*, *C. novoguineensis*, or *C. polycarpa*) and/or *C. tessellaris*, or *Eucalyptus platyphylla* or less frequently *E. tereticornis*. *Lophostemon suaveolens* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* are sometimes codominant trees. *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *M. nervosa*, *Planchonia careya*, *Grevillea glauca*, *Parinari nonda*, *Acacia flavescentia*, *A. crassicarpa*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides* and *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *compar* are frequently present in a sparse low tree layer. Additional species that may be present on the sparse shrub layer are *Coelospermum reticulatum*, *Petalostigma pubescens*, *Acacia leptocarpa*, *Lithomyrtus obtusa*, *Ficus opposita*, *Antidesma ghaesembilla* and *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon triticeus*, *H. contortus*, or *Imperata cylindrica*. Other frequent graminoids are *Sarga plumosum*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Mnesithea rottboellioides*, *Schizachyrium fragile* and *Fimbristylis dichotoma*. Frequent forbs include *Flemingia parviflora*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Blumea saxatilis*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Glycine tomentella* and *Spermacoce brachystema*.

Table 25 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 9e

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.3.20	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. novoguineensis</i> woodland on alluvial plains	447,125	443,858	99	NC
8.3.5	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial plains	154,690	20,888	14	E
11.3.35	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial plains	150,740	92,039	61	NC
11.3.9	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains	144,644	60,809	42	OC
11.3.7	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains	140,677	61,167	43	NC



Photo 92 *Eucalyptus platyphylla* woodland on level plain. 11.3.9. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, BBN (AL Kelly)



Photo 93 *Corymbia clarksoniana* woodland, 3.5.41. Moreton Telegraph Station, CYP. (MR Newton)

9f Woodlands dominated by *Corymbia* spp. e.g., *C. intermedia* (pink bloodwood), *C. tessellaris* (Moreton Bay ash) and/or *Eucalyptus* spp. such as *E. tereticornis* (blue gum), frequently with *Banksia* spp., *Acacia* spp. and *Callitris columellaris* (Bribie Island pine) on coastal dunes and beach ridges

Pre-clearing area: 43,571 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 31,134 ha
(71.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (100%)

Land zones: 2 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range: 1200-2000 mm

Typical landforms: (1) Coastal dunes, and sandplains; (2) beach ridges

Typical soils: Bleached Orthic Tenosols, Aeric Podosols

Structural formation range:
Open forests to woodlands

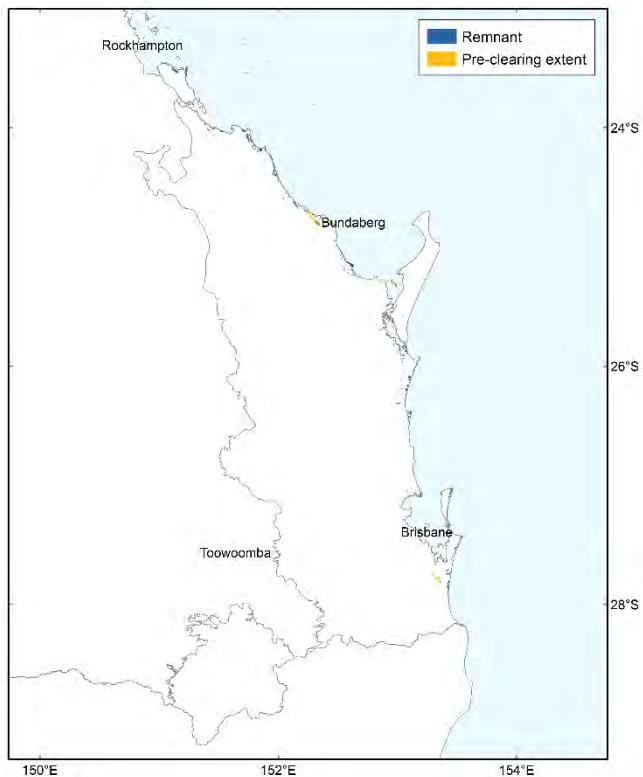


Photo 94
Corymbia tessellaris,
Eucalyptus tereticornis, *C. intermedia* and
Lophostemon suaveolens
woodland in
swales,
12.2.11.
Burram Heads,
SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

Floristic characteristics: *Corymbia tessellaris* or *C. intermedia* dominate the sparse canopy on the beach ridges frequently with *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Lophostemon suaveolens*, *L. confertus*, *Callitris columellaris* and/or *Melaleuca dealbata*. *Acacia disperrima* subsp. *disperrima*, *A. leiocalyx*, *Banksia integrifolia* and *Livistona decora* may be present in the

subcanopy layer. The sparse shrub layer frequently is composed of *Persoonia virgata*, *P. stradbrokeensis*, *Monotoca* sp. (Fraser Island P.Baxter 777), *Leucopogon margarodes*, *L. pimeleoides*, *Leptomeria acida* and *Styphelia viridis*. Graminoids frequently in the mid-dense ground layer include *Themeda triandra*, *Eriachne pallescens*, *Caustis recurvata*, *C. blakei*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lepidosperma laterale* and *Entolasia stricta*. Frequent forbs include *Pteridium esculentum*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *L. multiflora*, *Platysace ericoides* and *Dianella caerulea*.

Table 26 The two regional ecosystems included in BVG 9f

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.2.11	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> and <i>Livistona decora</i> woodland on beach ridges in northern half of bioregion	27,726	20,377	73	NC
12.2.5	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Banksia</i> spp. ± <i>Callitris columellaris</i> open forest on beach ridges usually in southern half of bioregion	15,845	10,757	68	OC



Photo 95 *Corymbia intermedia*, *Lophostemon confertus* open forest on sand, 12.2.5. Woorim, SEQ. (TS Ryan)



Photo 96 *Corymbia intermedia* and *Lophostemon confertus* open forest on beach ridges. 12.2.5. Cooloola NP, SEQ. (TS Ryan)



Photo 97 *Corymbia intermedia*, *Lophostemon confertus* and *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* open forest, 12.2.5. Noosa Headland, Noosa NP, SEQ. (VJ Neldner)

9g Moist to dry woodlands to open forests dominated by stringybarks or mahoganies such as *Eucalyptus tindaliae* (Queensland white stringybark), *E. latisinensis* (white mahogany), *E. acmenoides* (narrow-leaved white stringybark); or *E. racemosa* (scribbly gum) or *E. seeana* or *E. tereticornis* (blue gum) and *Corymbia intermedia* (pink bloodwood)

Pre-clearing area: 861,855 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 329,396 ha
(38.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (99.8%), BRB (0.2%)

Land zones: 5 (43.7%), 12 (32.6%), 2 (8.7%), 9-10 (8.6%), 11 (5.7%), 8 (0.4%), 3 (0.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1000-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Coastal remnant Tertiary surfaces and dunes

Typical soils: Red Kandosols and Red Dermosols, and Aeric Podosols or Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

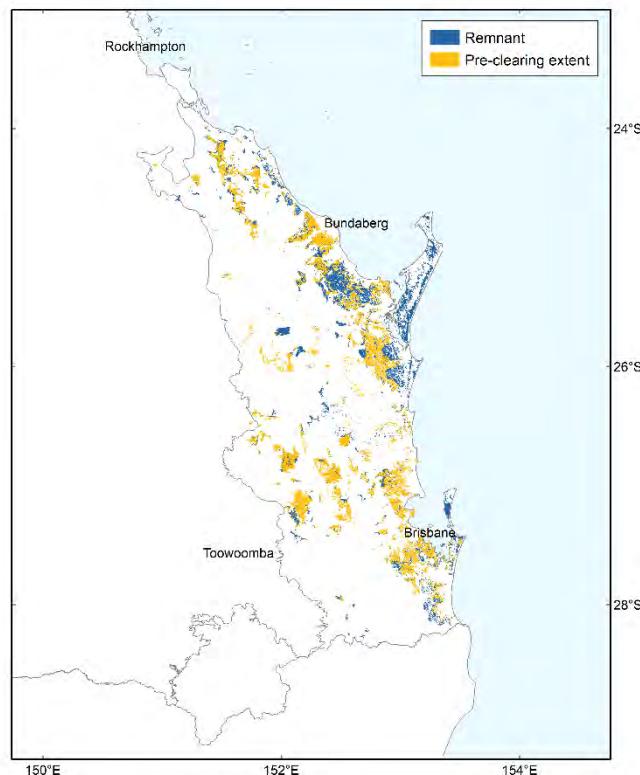


Photo 98 *Corymbia trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *Eucalyptus latisinensis* and *Eucalyptus exserta* woodland, 12.5.4. Vernon Conservation Park, SEQ.
(MJ Laidlaw)

Floristic characteristics (SEQ remnant surfaces): *Corymbia intermedia*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *Eucalyptus latisinensis*, *E. exserta* and *Angophora leiocalyx* co-dominate the mid-dense canopy. *Eucalyptus racemosa* dominates in some areas or maybe a co-dominant or absent in other areas. *Melaleuca viridiflora* var. *viridiflora*, *Lophostemon suaveolens* and *L. confertus* are frequent in the very sparse subcanopy. The shrub layer is very sparse with *Acacia leiocalyx*, *A. disperrima* subsp. *disperrima*, *A. flavescens*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Grevillea banksii*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *compar* and *Jacksonia scoparia* frequent species. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by

Themeda triandra, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Digitaria parviflora*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lepidosperma laterale* var. *laterale*, *Paspalidium distans*, *Panicum effusum*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Aristida queenslandica*, *A. warburgii*, *Eriachne pallescens* and *Eragrostis brownii*. Frequent forbs are *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *X. latifolia*, *Dianella longifolia*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Lobelia purpurascens*, *Goodenia rotundifolia*, *Gompholobium pinnatum*, *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Goodenia mystrophylla*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Lomandra multiflora* and *Patersonia sericea*.

Floristic characteristics (SEQ coastal dunes): *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* dominates the mid-dense canopy on the coastal dunes. *Corymbia intermedia* or *C. gummifera*, *E. pilularis* and *Angophora leiocarpa* are frequent codominant trees. *Banksia aemula*, *Allocasuarina torulosa*, *Leptospermum trinervium* and *Lophostemon confertus* are often present in the very sparse subcanopy. The sparse shrub layer frequently is composed of *Persoonia virgata*, *P. stradbrokeensis*, *Monotoca* sp. (Fraser Island P.Baxter 777), *Styphelia margarodes*, *L. pimeleoides*, *Leptomeria acida* and *Styphelia viridis*. Graminoids frequently in the mid-dense ground layer which is often dominated by *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii* include *Themeda triandra*, *Eriachne pallescens*, *Caustis recurvata*, *C. blakei*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lepidosperma laterale* and *Entolasia stricta*. Frequent forbs include *Pteridium esculentum*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *L. multiflora*, *Platysace ericoides* and *Dianella caerulea*.

Table 27 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 9g

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.12.12	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	245,556	52,748	21	OC
12.5.4	<i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces; Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	195,128	94,090	48	NC
12.2.6	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> open forest on dunes and sand plains. Usually deeply leached soils	74,908	70,714	94	NC
12.5.12	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>E. latisinensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> , <i>E. bancroftii</i> woodland with heathy understorey on Tertiary surfaces	55,715	15,669	28	OC
12.9-10.4	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	51,922	19,650	38	NC



Photo 99 *Eucalyptus racemosa* woodland, 12.2.6.
Fraser Island, SEQ. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 100 *Eucalyptus racemosa* woodland, 12.9-10.4.
Karawatha Forest Park, SEQ. (VJ Neldner)

9h Dry woodlands dominated by species such as *Eucalyptus acmenoides* (narrow-leaved white stringybark) (or *E. portuensis* or *E. helidonica*), *E. tereticornis* (blue gum), *Angophora leiocarpa* (rusty gum), *Corymbia trachyphloia* (yellow bloodwood) or *C. intermedia* (pink bloodwood), and often ironbarks including *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or *E. fibrosa* (dusky-leaved ironbark). A heathy shrub layer is frequently present. On undulating to hilly terrain

Pre-clearing area: 318,932 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 224,982 ha
(70.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (91.6%), BRB (8.4%)

Land zones: 12 (52.5%), 9-10 (25.2%), 11 (16.6%), 8 (3.2%), 5 (2.5%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-2000 mm

Typical landforms: On undulating foothills to hills and ranges on igneous or metamorphic rocks often with inter-bedded volcanics

Typical soils: Red Dermosols and Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Woodlands to open forests

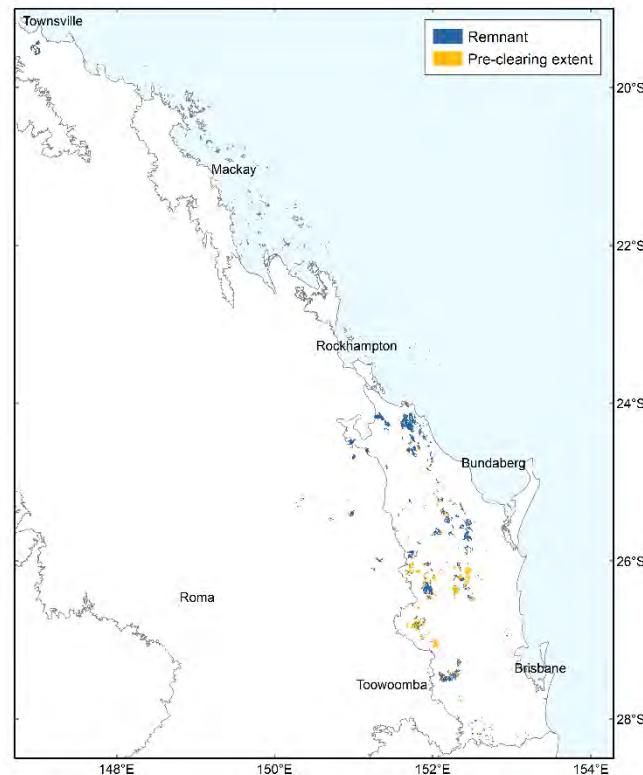


Photo 101 *Eucalyptus exserta*, *E. crebra*, *Angophora leiocarpa* and *Corymbia clarksoniana* open forest on granite, 12.12.21. North of Middle Creek Campground Road, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, together with *Corymbia intermedia* and *E. crebra*, dominate the sparse canopy in some situations. *Eucalyptus acmenoides* or *E. portuensis* and *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia* dominate elsewhere. Other canopy species that may be present include *E. exserta*, *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa*, *Angophora leiocarpa* and *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*. *Lophostemon suaveolens* or *L. confertus* trees may form a very sparse subcanopy. The shrub layer is generally very sparse with *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima*, *Jacksonia scoparia*, *Acacia leiocalyx*, *Breynia oblongifolia* and *Alphitonia*

excelsa the most frequent species. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by the graminoids *Themeda triandra*, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Scleria brownii*, *Arundinella nepalensis*, *Panicum effusum*, *Aristida queenslandica* var. *dissimilis*, *A. spuria*, *Digitaria parviflora*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Paspalidium gausum*. Frequent forbs include *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Hardenbergia violacea*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Lomandra confertifolia* subsp. *pallida*, *Pigea stellarioides* and *Cheilanthes sieberi*.

Table 28 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 9h

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.12.11	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> or <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	62,580	58,456	93	NC
12.12.24	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	52,759	19,040	36	OC
12.9-10.21	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> woodland usually with <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i> on Cainozoic to Proterozoic sediments	37,618	31,675	84	NC
12.11.22	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	21,867	12,571	57	NC
12.9-10.5a	<i>Eucalyptus helidonica</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> ± <i>C. trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>E. taurina</i> open forest on quartzose sandstone in the Helidon hills region	17,516	14,740	84	NC



Photo 102 *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. crebra*, *Angophora leiocarpa* woodland, 12.12.12. Nanango, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)



Photo 103 *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. tereticornis*, *Corymbia intermedia* woodland, 12.12.23. Pine Mountain SF, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

10 *Corymbia citriodora* (spotted gum) dominated open forests to woodlands on undulating to hilly terrain

10a Dry woodlands to open woodlands dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* (spotted gum)

Pre-clearing area: 1,790,302 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,463,740 ha
(81.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (99.3%), NET (1.1%), DEU (0.5%), WET (0.1%)

Land zones: 10 (53.9%), 7 (24.7%), 12 (12.6%), 11 (8.1%), 3 (0.5%), 5 (0.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Ranges and plateaus of sandstone, acid volcanic and metamorphic origin

Typical soils: Red Dermosols, Kandosols and Chromosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

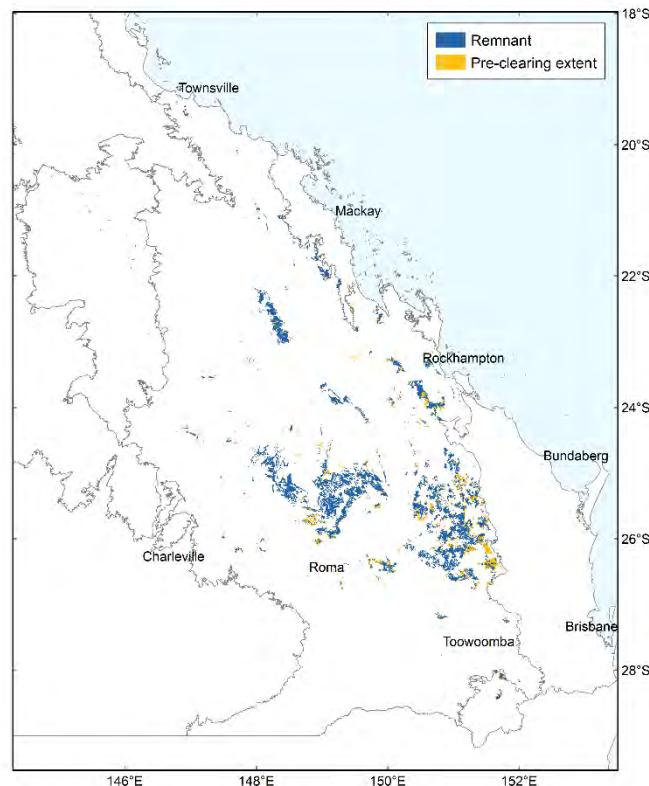


Photo 104 *Corymbia citriodora* and *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust, 11.7.6. Barakula SF, BRB.
(TJ Eyre)

Floristic characteristics: *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *citriodora* dominates the mid-dense canopy often with *Eucalyptus crebra* or *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa*. *Corymbia clarksoniana* and *Angophora leiocarpa* are frequently present in the canopy. *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Acacia leiocalyx*, *A. cretata*, *A. longispicata*, *Petalostigma pubescens*, *Breynia oblongifolia* and *Capparis canescens* are frequently present in the very sparse shrub layer. The sparse ground layer is dominated by the grasses *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Arundinella nepalensis* and *Panicum effusum*. Frequent forbs include *Desmodium varians*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Lomandra confertifolia* subsp. *pallida*, *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*, and *Glossocardia bidens*.

Table 29 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 10a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.10.1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	965,717	834,946	86	NC
11.7.6	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> or <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	441,669	361,568	82	NC
11.12.6	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> open forest on igneous rocks (granite)	134,850	74,422	55	NC
11.11.3	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Coastal ranges	125,958	88,439	70	NC
11.12.6a	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> and/or <i>E. acmenoides</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland to open forest	80,580	69,653	86	NC



Photo 105 *Corymbia citriodora* woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks, 11.10.1, Serecold SF, south of Rolleston, BRB.
(AL Kelly)



Photo 106 *Corymbia citriodora* open forest on igneous rocks, 11.12.6, Auburn Range, west of Monto, BRB.
(K Jones)



Photo 107 *Corymbia citriodora* tall open forest with occasional *Eucalyptus crebra*, and a mid-dense subcanopy of whipstick *Lophostemon confertus*, 11.10.1. Cania Gorge NP, BRB.
(TS Ryan)

10b Moist open forests to woodlands dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* (spotted gum)

Pre-clearing area: 1,543,661 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 978,610 ha
(63.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (77.8%), CQC (13.0%), EIU (5.7%), WET (2.7%), BRB (0.8%)

Land zones: 12 (39.0%), 11 (31.5%), 9-10 (16.6%), 5 (12.2%), 8 (0.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1000-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Coastal and subcoastal hills and ranges of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks

Typical soils: Red Dermosols, Kandosols and Chromosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest to woodland

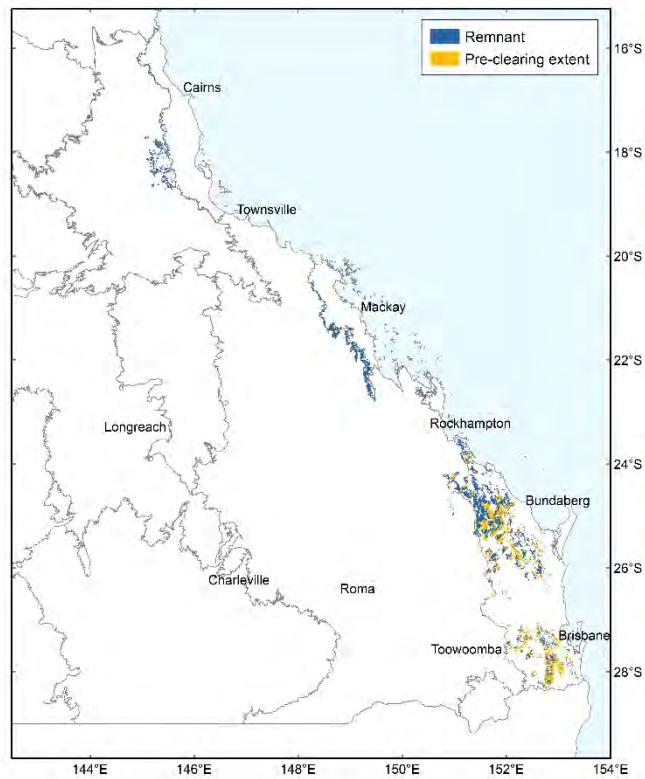


Photo 108 *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata* and *Eucalyptus crebra* tall open forest, with shrub layer of *Acacia penninervis*, *Allocasuarina littoralis* and *Jacksonia scoparia*, 12.11.6, south of Goondiculum Crater, SE of Monto, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

Floristic characteristics: *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata* (mainly in SEQ and southern BRB) with *C. citriodora* subsp. *citriodora* (elsewhere) dominates the mid-dense canopy often with *Eucalyptus crebra* or *E. siderophloia* or *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa*. *Corymbia intermedia*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *E. acmenoides*, *E. carnea*, *E. tereticornis* and *Angophora leiocarpa* are frequently present in the canopy. *Lophostemon confertus* and *Allocasuarina torulosa* are sometimes present in the very sparse subcanopy. *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima*, *A. falcata*, *A. fimbriata*, *A. leiocalyx*, *A. maidenii*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, and *Jacksonia*

scoparia are frequently present in the very sparse shrub layer. The sparse ground layer is dominated by the grasses *Themeda triandra*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Arundinella nepalensis*, *Entolasia stricta* and *Cymbopogon refractus*. Other frequent graminoids are *Panicum effusum*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Digitaria parviflora*, *Eragrostis brownii*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Arundinella nepalensis*, *Eragrostis spartinaeoides*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Aristida queenslandica* var. *queenslandica*, *Gahnia aspera*, *Scleria brownii*, *Lepidosperma laterale* and *Paspalidium distans*. Frequent forbs include *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Hardenbergia violacea*, *Dianella caerulea*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Galactia tenuiflora*, *Goodenia rotundifolia*, *Lobelia purpurascens*, *Lomandra confertifolia* subsp. *pallida*, *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*, *L. longifolia*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Pigea stellarioides*, *Cheilanthes sieberi* and *Dianella longifolia*.

Table 30 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 10b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.11.6	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	368,056	233,576	63	NC
12.12.5	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	346,637	191,340	55	NC
12.9-10.2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	220,350	86,307	39	NC
8.12.7a	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>C. trachyphloia</i> ± <i>C. intermedia</i> open forest on hills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (subregion 2)	105,268	100,541	96	NC
12.11.5	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> woodland ± <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. carnea</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	86,285	52,819	61	NC



Photo 109 *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra*, and *E. exserta* open forest on low hills, 12.9-10.2. near Biggenden, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)



Photo 110 *Eucalyptus portuensis*, *Corymbia citriodora* and *E. drepanophylla* woodland with *Themeda triandra* and *Aristida* spp. dominated ground layer on plateau, 8.12.7a.
Connors Range, CQC.
(JE Kemp)

11 Moist to dry eucalypt open forests to woodlands mainly on basalt areas (land zone 8)

11a Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus orgadophila* (mountain coolibah). Some areas dominated by *E. tereticornis* (blue gum), *E. melliodora* (yellow box), *E. albens* (white box), *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or *E. melanophloia* (silver-leaved ironbark)

Pre-clearing area: 1,426,112 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 808,844 ha
(56.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (76.6%), SEQ (15.7%), EIU (7.6%), GUP (0.1%)

Land zones: 8 (94.7%), 11 (3.4%), 4 (1.6%), 12 (0.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Predominantly low basaltic ranges and rolling hills

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols and Black Vertosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open forest

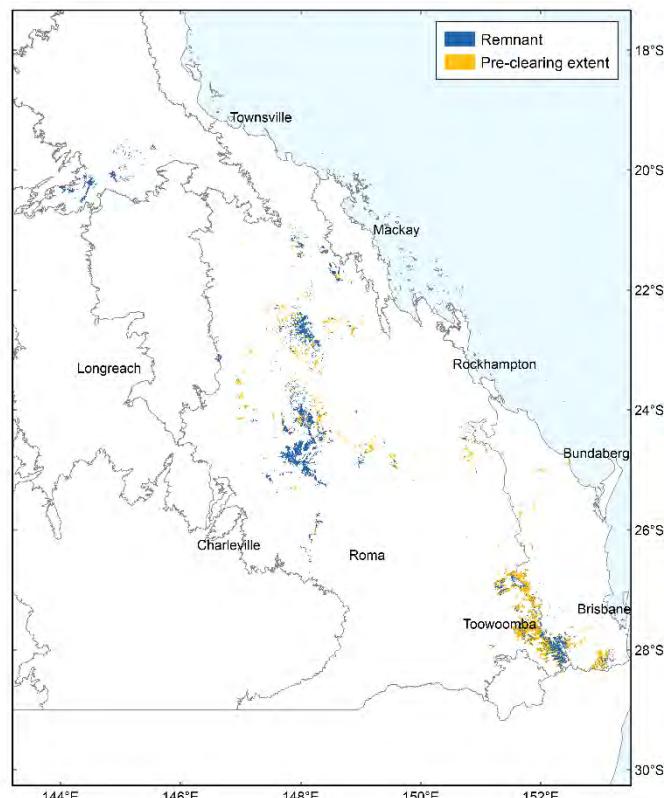


Photo 111 *Eucalyptus orgadophila* open woodland with *Geijera parviflora* understorey, 11.8.5a. Oakey, BRB.
(C Pennay)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus orgadophila*, *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Eucalyptus melanophloia*, and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* are the most frequent canopy species, with generally only one or two species dominating a site. *Corymbia erythrophloia* and *Eucalyptus melliodora* occur less frequently. The shrub layer is generally sparse, and includes *Grewia latifolia* and *Breynia oblongifolia*. The mid-dense grassy ground layer is dominated by

Heteropogon contortus, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Dichanthium sericeum*, *Aristida* spp. and *Cyperus gracilis*. Frequent forbs include *Brunoniella australis*, *Desmodium varians*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Eustrephus latifolius* and *Galactia tenuiflora*.

REs 11.8.2a and 11.8.8 form a part of the white box-yellow box- Blakely's red gum grassy woodland and derived native grassland critically endangered ecological community. Minor occurrences of this EPBC community occur in 12.8.4, 12.8.16 and 12.8.7.

Table 31 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 11a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.8.5	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	603,403	338,100	56	NC
11.8.4	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	217,321	150,822	69	NC
12.8.16	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on Cainozoic rocks	111,978	32,809	29	OC
9.8.9	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland on basalt plains and rocky basalt hills	109,479	108,503	99	NC
11.8.8	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	79,756	35,242	44	NC



Photo 112 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. melliodora* open forest, 11.8.8. Main Range NP, east of park headquarters on boundary of park, SEQ. (AL Kelly)



Photo 114 *Eucalyptus orgadophila* woodland on basalt plain, 9.8.9, south of Blackbraes NP, EIU. (MR Newton)



Photo 113 *Eucalyptus melliodora* woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks, 12.8.16. Dalrymple Creek, Goomburra section, Main Range NP, SEQ.
(RE Niehus)

11b Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or *E. tereticornis* (blue gum), frequently with *Corymbia* species or *E. microneura* (Gilbert River box) on red ferrosols on undulating terrain

Pre-clearing area: 1,136,560 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,119,582 ha
(98.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: EIU (98.6%), DEU (0.7%), GUP (0.7%)

Land zones: 8 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
500-800 mm

Typical landforms: Flat to gently undulating basaltic derived plains

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols and Red Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

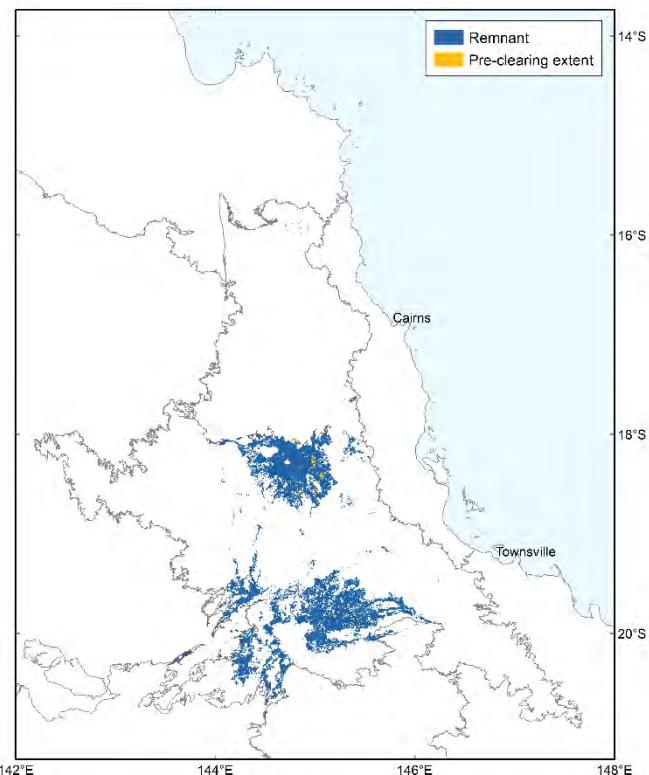


Photo 115
Eucalyptus crebra woodland on a basalt plain,
9.8.1a. Reedy Springs Station,
NW of Pentland,
EIU.
(CPF Kahler)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Corymbia dallachiana* and *Corymbia erythrophloia* are the most frequent dominant species. *Eucalyptus granitica* or *E. microneura* may replace *E. crebra* in some areas. There is generally very sparse shrub cover of *Vachellia bidwillii*, *Grevillea parallela*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Carissa lanceolata* and *Bursaria incana*. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by *Heteropogon contortus*, *Themeda triandra*, *H. triticeus* and *Dichanthium* species. The most frequent forbs are *Indigofera linnaei*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Crotalaria montana* and *Ipomoea eriocarpa*.

Table 32 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 11b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
9.8.1a	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> open woodland on basalt plains	982,317	973,877	99	NC
9.8.4a	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. granitica</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on basalt plains	96,032	90,793	95	NC
9.8.4b	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> open woodland on basalt plains	31,719	30,035	95	NC
9.8.11	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on basalt plains	17,167	17,154	100	NC
9.8.2b	Woodland of <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> +/- <i>C. dallachiana</i>	4,668	3,066	66	NC



Photo 116 *Eucalyptus crebra* open woodland with grassy ground layer on basalt plain, 9.8.4a. Yourka Station, EIU.
(JE Kemp)



Photo 117 *Corymbia terminalis* and *C. dallachiana* open woodland with scattered shrubs in mid-layer, 9.8.1d, south of Porcupine Gorge NP, EIU.
(MR Newton)



Photo 118 *Eucalyptus microneura*, *Corymbia terminalis* low open woodland; with *Vachellia farnesiana*, *Carissa* spp., and *Acacia chisholmii* shrubs; and *Aristida* spp. ground cover, 9.8.11, NE of Richmond, EIU.
(HA Dillewaard)



Photo 119 *Corymbia erythrophloia* and *Eucalyptus similis* low woodland on rocky basalt rises, 9.8.11, north of Einasleigh, EIU.
(MR Newton)

11c Moist woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus leptophleba* (Molloy red box) ± *Corymbia papuana* (ghost gum) ± *C. tessellaris* (carbeen)

Pre-clearing area: 170,942 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 147,138 ha (86.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: EIU (95.9%), CYP (3.5%), MGD (0.5%)

Land zones: 8 (97.1%), 11 (2.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1000-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Tertiary basalt plains and low ranges

Typical soils: Red Ferrosols and Red Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

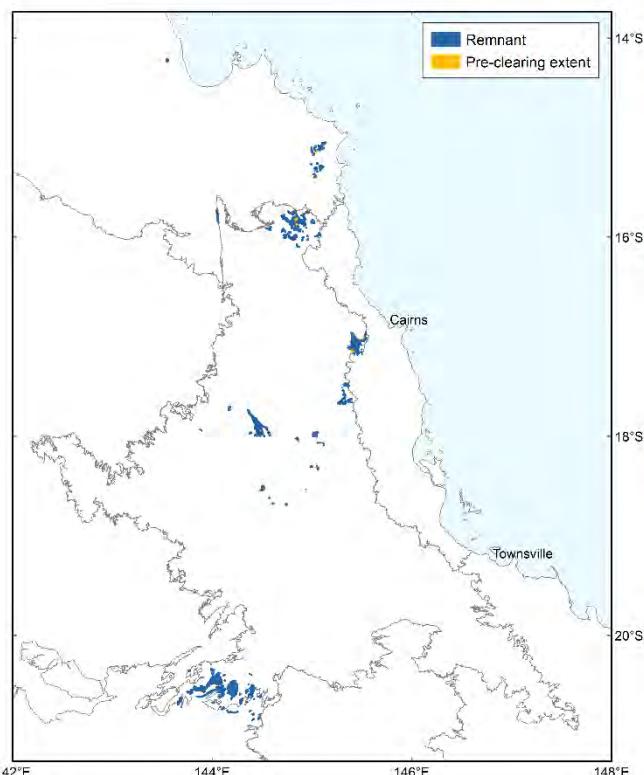


Photo 120
Eucalyptus leptophleba woodland on basalt rises,
9.8.2a. South of Mareeba township, EIU.
(MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus leptophleba* is the most frequent and usually dominant tree. *Corymbia clarksoniana*, *C. dallachiana* and *C. erythrophloia* may be co-dominant trees. The shrub layer is usually very sparse with *Planchonia careya*, *Grewia savannicola*, and *Antidesma ghaesembilla* the most frequent species. The dense ground layer is dominated by

the grasses *Heteropogon contortus*, *H. triticeus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Sarga plumosum* and *Mnesithea rottboellioides*. Frequent forbs include *Crotalaria montana*, *Causonis trifolia*, *Flemingia parviflora* and *Rhynchosia minima*.

Table 33 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 11c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
9.8.1b	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>C. erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> open woodland on basalt plains	86,627	84,275	97	NC
9.8.1d	<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> +/- <i>C. dallachiana</i> open woodland to grassland	37,661	37,595	100	NC
9.8.2a	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> woodland on Tertiary basalts	35,300	16,518	47	OC
3.8.3a	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on basalt flows	6,012	3,574	59	E
9.11.32	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on aprons surrounding limestone outcrops	4,940	4,773	97	OC



Photo 121 *Eucalyptus leptophleba* and *Corymbia clarksoniana* woodland on basalt, 3.8.3a, North of Cooktown, CYP.

(EP Addicott)



Photo 122 *Eucalyptus leptophleba* and *Corymbia terminalis* woodland with *Terminalia aridicola* subsp. *chillagoensis* and *Planchonia careya* at the base of a karst limestone outcrop, 9.11.32. Mungana Caves NP, west of Chillagoe, EIU.

(GW Wilson)

12 Dry eucalypt woodlands to open woodlands, mostly on shallow soils in hilly terrain (mainly on sandstone and weathered rocks, land zones 7 and 10)

12a Dry woodlands to open woodlands dominated by ironbarks such as *Eucalyptus decorticans* (gum-topped ironbark), *E. fibrosa* subsp. *nubila* (blue-leaved ironbark), or *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark) and/or bloodwoods such as *Corymbia trachyphloia* (yellow bloodwood), *C. leichhardtii* (rustyjacket), *C. watsoniana* (Watson's yellow bloodwood), *C. lamprophylla*, *C. peltata* (yellowjacket). Occasionally *E. thozetiana* (mountain yapunyah), *E. cloeziana* (Gympie messmate) or *E. mediocris* are dominant. Mostly on sub-coastal/inland hills with shallow soils

Pre-clearing area: 2,216,105 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,880,115 ha
(84.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (83.8%), DEU (9.8%), SEQ (3.8%), GUP (2.1%), (EIU 0.5%)

Land zones: 10 (66.9%), 7 (28.8%), 9-10 (3.3%), 12 (0.4%), 11 (0.4%), 5 (0.1%), 4 (0.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

500-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Mainly on sandstone scarps, tablelands and ranges, and lateritic duricrusts

Typical soils: Shallow Rudosols and Tenosols

Structural formation range:

Open forest to open woodland

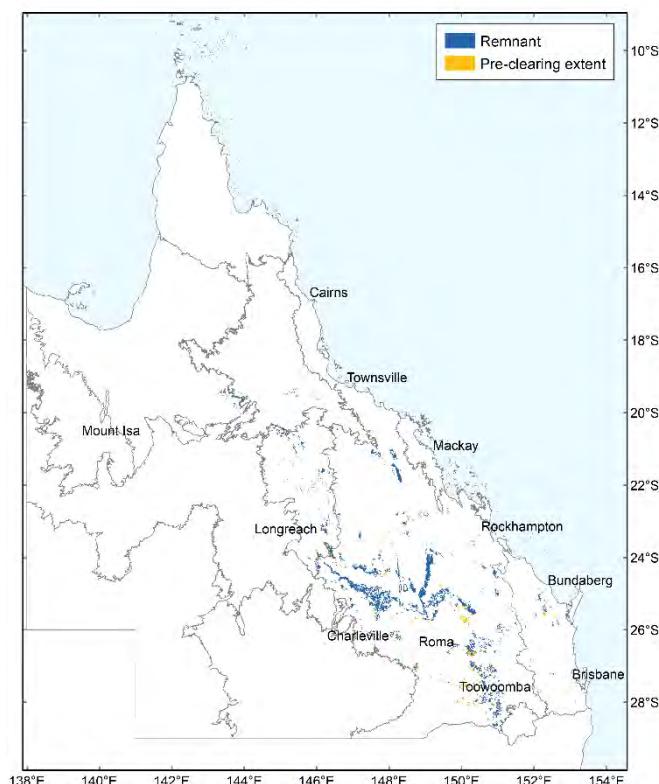


Photo 123 *Eucalyptus crebra* and *E. fibrosa* subsp. *nubila* woodland, 11.10.4. On plateau near Fairview, BRB.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: The canopy is dominated by ironbarks *Eucalyptus decorticans* or *Eucalyptus fibrosa* subsp. *nubila* or other ironbark species or *E. cloeziana*. Bloodwoods such as *Corymbia hendersonii*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *C. watsoniana*, *Corymbia citriodora* or *C. leichhardtii* may be present as codominant or in some cases dominant species. *Lysicarpus angustifolius* forms a mid-dense subcanopy in some situations. The very sparse shrub layer frequently contains *Cassinia quinquefaria*, *Acacia macradenia*, *A. crassa*, *A. bancroftiorum*, *Dodonaea lanceolata* var. *subsessilifolia*, *D. peduncularis* and *Hovea lanceolata*. The ground layer is very sparse and frequently contains the graminoids *Arundinella nepalensis*, *Aristida contorta*, *A. personata*, *A. queenslandica* var. *queenslandica*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Leptochloa decipiens*, *Scleria sphacelata*, *Panicum effusum*, *Cleistochloa subjuncea*, *Digitaria breviglumis*, and *Cymbopogon refractus*. Frequent forbs include *Goodenia rotundifolia*, *Vittadinia pustulata*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Calotis dentex*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Lomandra confertifolia* subsp. *pallida*, *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*, *Murdannia graminea*, *Nyssanthes erecta* and *Pomax umbellata*.

Table 34 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 12a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.10.4	<i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i> , <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp. woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	436,214	417,973	96	NC
11.10.13a	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> ± <i>E. melanoleuca</i> ± <i>Corymbia bunites</i> ± <i>E. sphaerocarpa</i> woodland to open forest	327,268	321,557	98	NC
11.7.4	<i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	318,090	196,978	62	NC
11.10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	249,980	170,655	68	NC
11.7.7	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	199,736	171,274	86	NC



Photo 124 *Eucalyptus decorticans* woodland with *Acacia shirleyi* subcanopy on residual tops, 11.10.4, North of Mt Moffat, Carnarvon NP, BRB.

(VJ Neldner)



Photo 125 *Eucalyptus fibrosa*, *Corymbia citriodora*, *E. crebra* and *E. apothalassica* woodland on small crest, 12.7.1. Woroon SF, SEQ.

(TS Ryan)

12b Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark) and/or *Corymbia* spp. such as *C. clarksoniana* (grey bloodwood), *C. stockeri*, *C. setosa* (rough leaved bloodwood) or *C. peltata* (yellowjacket) on hilly terrain

Pre-clearing area: 198,468ha

Remnant 2021 area: 197,872 ha
(99.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (49.1%), EIU (46.5%), DEU (1.7%), BRB (1.1%)

Land zones: 10 (49.7%), 7 (44.9%), 11 (15.4%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Lateritised breakaways and deeply weathered plains and metamorphic hills and mountains

Typical soils: Shallow Rudosols and Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland

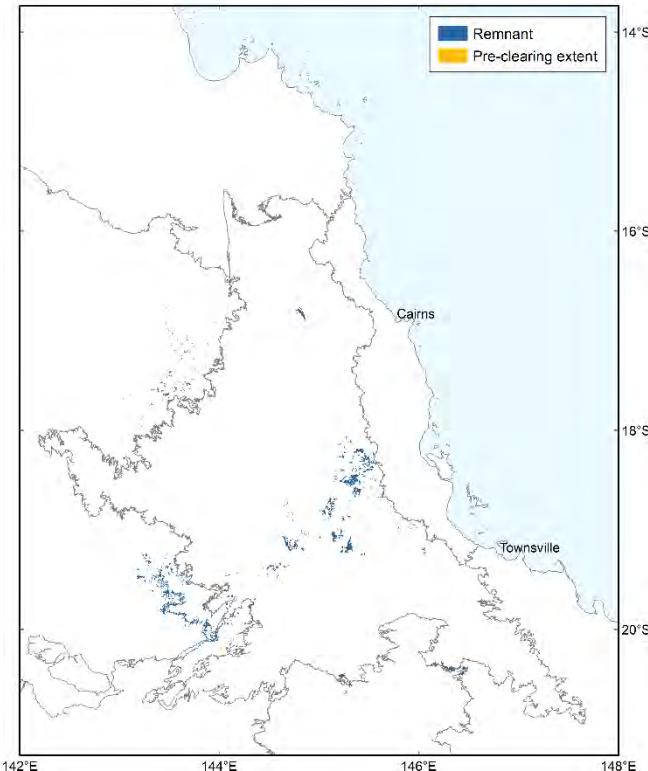


Photo 126
Eucalyptus whitei,
Corymbia serendipita
and *C. setosa* low
open woodland with
Triodia sp., 2.10.13.
NE of Richmond,
GUP.
(CPF Kahler)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus crebra* or *E. exilipes* or *E. shirleyi* are frequent dominant trees. *Corymbia citriodora*, *C. trachyphloia*, *C. peltata* and *C. setosa* are frequently present as co-dominant trees. The very sparse low tree and shrub layer often includes *Petalostigma banksii*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Coelospermum reticulatum* and *Grevillea glauca*. The mid-dense grass layer is dominated by *Themeda triandra*, *Aristida* spp., *Heteropogon triticeus*, *H. contortus*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Mnesithea rottboellioides* and *Scleria sphacelata*. *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Cyanthillium*

cinerum, *Desmodium rhytidophyllum*, *Hibiscus meraukensis* and *Tephrosia filipes* are frequent forbs.

Table 35 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 12b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.10.13	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. whitei</i> low open woodland to woodland	63,735	63,732	100	NC
9.11.17	<i>Corymbia peltata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. shirleyi</i> or <i>E. melanophloia</i> low open woodland on metamorphic hills and mountains	30,478	30,405	100	NC
2.7.11	Mixed woodland to shrubland including <i>Corymbia gilbertensis</i> , <i>Acacia meiosperma</i> , <i>Cochlospermum gregorii</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>A. leptostachya</i> and other species	25,702	25,671	100	OC
9.7.3a	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on lateritised breakaways	24,003	23,887	100	NC
9.7.5	<i>Corymbia setosa</i> and/or <i>C. peltata</i> low open woodland on lateritised and deeply weathered surfaces	13,056	12,832	98	NC



Photo 127 *Eucalyptus shirleyi* and *Corymbia peltata* open woodland, 9.11.17, near Lyndhurst, EIU.

(MR Newton)



Photo 128 *Eucalyptus howittiana* woodland with dense ground cover of *Scleria* sp., 9.7.3a, Burdekin River crossing, EIU.

(MR Newton)

13 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands and open forests, mainly on undulating to hilly terrain of mainly metamorphic and acid igneous rocks, Land zones 11 and 12)

13a Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by ironbarks such as *Eucalyptus cullenii* (Cullen's ironbark), *E. staigeriana* (lemon-scented ironbark) or *E. melanophloia* (silver-leaved ironbark) and bloodwoods such as *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis*, *C. clarksoniana* (grey bloodwood) or *C. leichhardtii* (rustyjacket)

Pre-clearing area: 3,086,864 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 3,059,118 ha
(99.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: EIU (82.7%), CYP (16.5%), GUP (0.7%), BRB (0.1%), WET (0.1%)

Land zones: 11 (48.5%), 12 (46.5%), 7 (2.9%), 5 (1.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Flats, hills and ranges of metamorphic or granitic origin

Typical soils: Yellow or Brown Dermosols, and Yellow or Brown Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to low open woodland

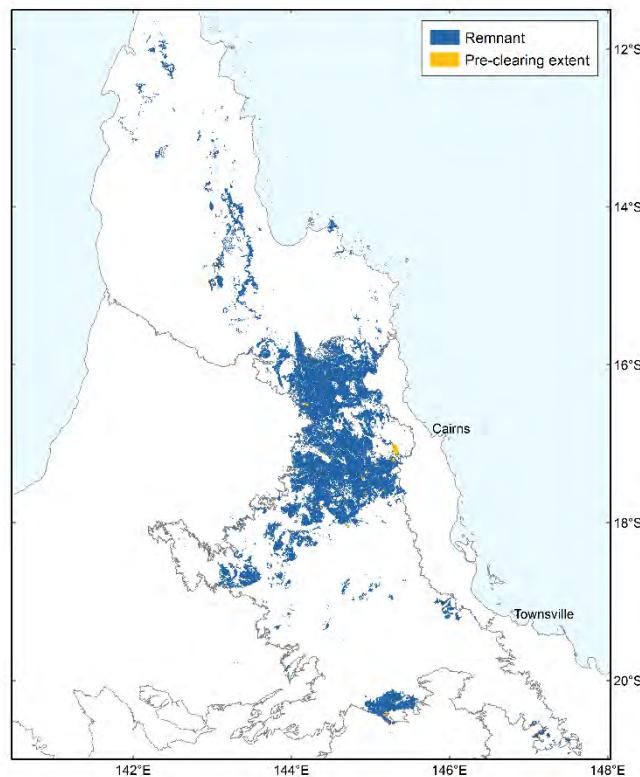


Photo 129
Eucalyptus cullenii woodland with sparse *Denhamia cunninghamiana* in the shrub layer, and *Themeda triandra* and *Heteropogon contortus* dominating the ground layer, 9.11.3a. Bellevue Station, EIU.
(GW Wilson)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus cullenii* is the frequent ironbark species, but may be replaced with *E. crebra*, *E. melanophloia* or rarely *E. staigeriana*. *Corymbia clarksoniana*, *Corymbia erythrophloia*, *C. stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis*, *C. confertiflora*, *C. dallachiana* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* are frequent co-dominant trees. *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *P. pubescens*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Grevillea glauca*, *G. parallela*, *Grewia savannicola*, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii* and *Dolichandrone heterophylla* may be present as very sparse shrubs or low trees. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by *Heteropogon contortus*, *H. triticeus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, and *Aristida* and *Panicum* species. *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Indigofera pratensis*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, and *Spermacoce* and *Cheilanthes* species are most frequent forbs.

Table 36 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 13a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
9.11.3a	<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on flats, hills and ranges of metamorphic ranges	642,218	637,275	99	NC
9.12.7a	<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> woodland on rhyolite hills	542,749	538,716	99	NC
9.12.27	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> and/or <i>E. shirleyi</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> low open woodland on igneous rocks	411,248	409,638	100	NC
3.11.7	<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on low metamorphic hills and rises	235,943	235,590	100	NC
9.11.3b	<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> low open woodland on metamorphic hills and ranges	182,782	181,521	99	NC



Photo 130 *Eucalyptus shirleyi* low open woodland with scattered *Erythroxylum ellipticum* and *Petalostigma banksii* in mid-layer, 9.12.27. NE of Gilberton, EIU.
(MR Newton)



Photo 131 *Eucalyptus cullenii* woodland on rolling rises, 3.11.7. North of Pinnacle Creek, CYP.
(MR Newton)

13b Woodlands to open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus microneura* (Gilbert River box) on shallow soils on rolling hills

Pre-clearing area: 749,955 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 747,368 ha
(99.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: EIU (92.5%), GUP (7.5%)

Land zones: 12 (58.0%), 11 (39.9%), 9 (2.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Rolling hills on igneous and metamorphic rocks

Typical soils: Yellow or Brown Dermosols, and Yellow or Brown Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Low open woodland to woodland

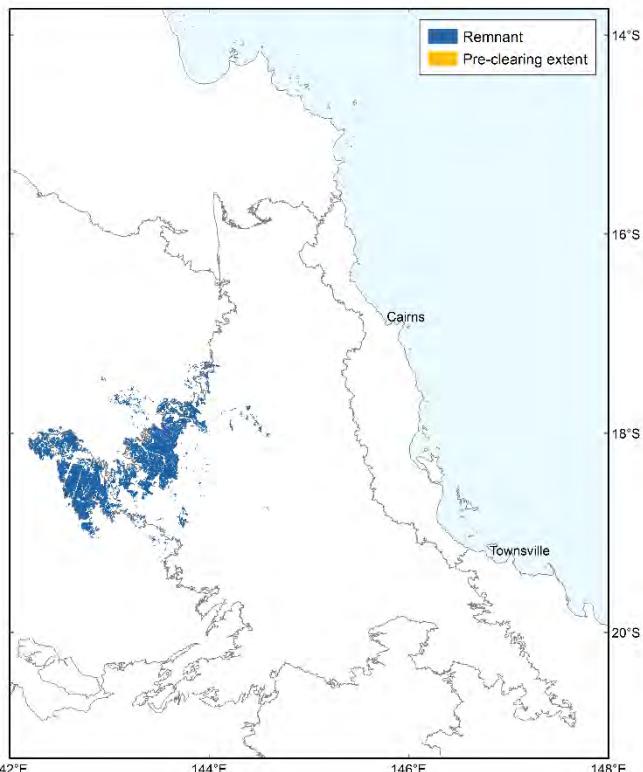


Photo 132 *Eucalyptus microneura* low woodland with shrub layer of *Gardenia vilhelmii* and grassy *Aristida* spp., 9.11.23a. Near Dagworth Station, EIU.
(ID Fox)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus microneura* dominates the sparse low canopy. *Corymbia pocillum* and *Terminalia aridicola* are the most frequent other canopy trees. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *C. erythrophloia* and *T. platyptera* also occur but less frequently. There is a very sparse shrub layer with *Gardenia vilhelmii*, *E. microneura*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *Carissa lanceolata*, *Grewia savannicola*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Dolichandrone heterophylla*, *Vachellia bidwillii*, *Dodonaea physocarpa* and *Melaleuca citrolens* the most frequent species. The mid-dense grassy ground layer is dominated by *Heteropogon contortus*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Capillipedium parviflorum*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Sporobolus australasicus* and *Aristida*, *Enneapogon* and *Eriachne* species. The forbs *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Waltheria indica*, *Polycarphaea corymbosa* and *Indigofera* and *Sida* species are frequent.

Table 37 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 13b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
9.12.33a	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> low open woodland on rolling hills on igneous rocks	205,921	205,739	100	NC
9.11.23a	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> or <i>C. pocillum</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> low open woodland on rolling metamorphic hills	205,075	204,660	100	NC
9.12.6a	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> low open woodland on rolling rhyolite or granitic hills	149,751	149,220	100	NC
9.12.6b	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> low open woodland on granitic or rhyolite hills	74,602	73,614	99	NC
9.11.24a	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> low open woodland +/- <i>Terminalia platyptera</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> on slopes and hills	38,905	38,841	100	NC



Photo 133 *Petalostigma banksii* tall open shrubland with emergent *Corymbia setosa* and *Eucalyptus microneura*, 9.12.33a. Esmeralda Station, EIU.
(MR Newton)



Photo 134 *Eucalyptus microneura* woodland on slope of low hill, 9.12.6b. Carpentaria Downs, EIU.
(MR Newton)



Photo 135 *Eucalyptus microneura* and *Melaleuca citrolens* low open woodland on rocky low hills, 9.11.24a. Blandcourt Station, EIU.
(ID Fox)

13c Woodlands of *Eucalyptus crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark), *E. drepanophylla* (grey ironbark), *E. fibrosa* (dusky-leaved ironbark), *E. shirleyi* (Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark) on granitic and metamorphic ranges

Pre-clearing area: 6,731,390 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 4,691,998 ha
(69.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: EIU (36.3%), BRB (49.0%), SEQ (8.5%), NET (4.1%), CQC (1.0%), GUP (0.8%), DEU (0.2%)

Land zones: 12 (50.9%), 11 (42.2%), 9 /9-10 (6.7%), 5 (0.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range: Majority 600-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Steep to rolling hills and rise on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics or igneous rocks

Typical soils: Yellow or Brown Dermosols, and Yellow or Brown Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

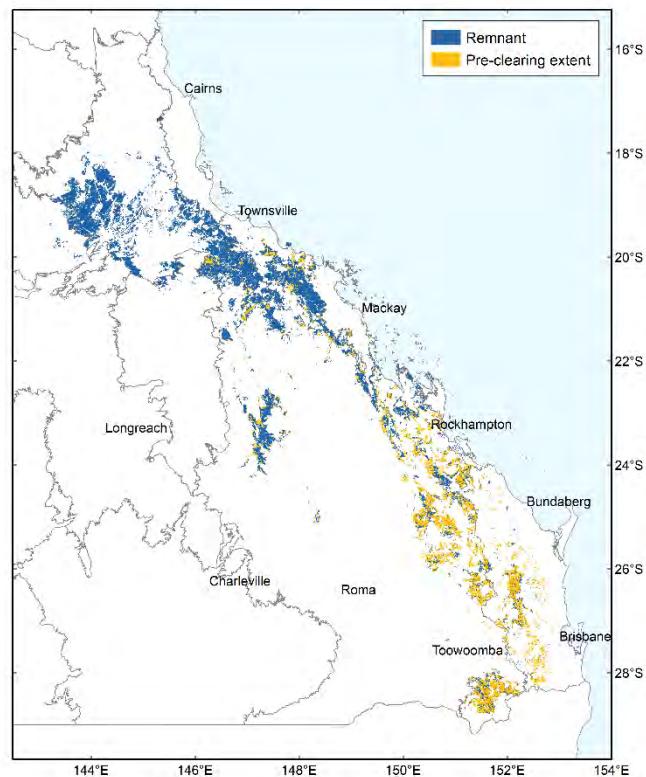


Photo 136 *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Corymbia tessellaris* and *E. exserta* woodland, 11.12.1. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, BRB.

(AL Kelly)

Floristic characteristics: The dominant tree is generally an ironbark which is most frequently *Eucalyptus crebra*, but *E. drepanophylla*, *E. fibrosa* or *E. shirleyi* may replace it in some areas. *Corymbia erythrophloia*, *C. dallachiana* or *C. clarksoniana* are frequently codominant trees. Generally only a sparse shrub layer of *Grewia savannicola* is present. The tussock grasses *Heteropogon contortus*, *H. triticeus*, *Themedia triandra*, *Sarga plumosum* and *Chrysopogon fallax* dominate the dense ground layer, with frequent forbs including *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Spermacoce brachystema*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Indigofera pratensis* and *Phyllanthus virgatus*.

Table 38 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 13c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.12.1	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on igneous rocks	1,336,390	794,088	59	NC
11.11.15	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	816,200	464,409	57	NC
9.12.1a	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on igneous rocks	720,598	688,212	95	NC
9.11.2a	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland on metamorphic hills	312,481	305,049	98	NC
9.11.16	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> or <i>C. pocillum</i> woodland on steep to rolling hills	312,437	311,552	100	NC



Photo 137 *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland, with occasional *Corymbia dallachiana* and *C. erythrophloia*, 9.11.2a. Pandanus Station, EIU.
(RM Lovatt)



Photo 138 *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Corymbia erythrophloia* woodland, 11.11.15c. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, BRB.
(AL Kelly)



Photo 139 *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Corymbia erythrophloia* woodland, 11.12.7. Near Collinsville, BRB.
(A Borsboom)



Photo 140 *Eucalyptus shirleyi* low open woodland with *Acacia umbellata* dominated shrub layer, 11.11.8, Burdekin Falls Dam, BRB. (A Borsboom)

13d Woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana* (gum-topped box) (or *E. microcarpa* (inland grey box)) on a range of substrates

Pre-clearing area: 760,909 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 357,509ha
(47.0% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (62.6%), SEQ (30.6%), EIU (5.9%), CQC (0.6%), NET (0.2%), WET (0.1%)

Land zones: 5 (34.6%), 3 (19.8%), 11 (15.0%), 9-10 (11.9%), 9 (8.6%), 12 (8.4%), 8 (1.4%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

800-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Cainozoic sand plains to Tertiary plains and alluvial plains. Also on fine grained sedimentary rocks and metamorphic and igneous rocks

Typical soils: A wide variety of soils depending on landscape position

Structural formation range:

Open forest to woodland

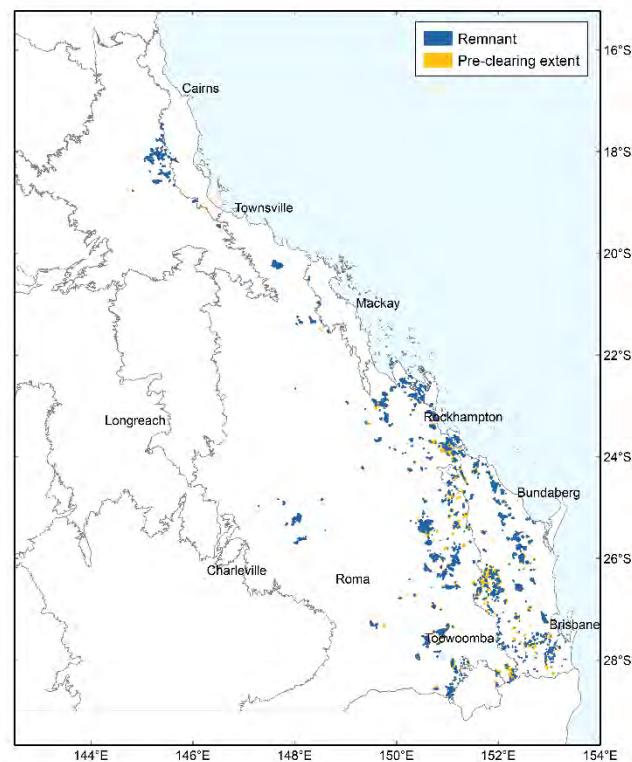


Photo 141
Eucalyptus moluccana open forest, 11.3.26.
Shoalwater Bay Training Area, BRB.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus moluccana* usually dominates the canopy. It is sometimes replaced by *E. woollsiana* or *E. microcarpa* in the west. Co-dominant trees are uncommon, but are occasionally include *E. crebra* and *E. tereticornis*. *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Acacia disparrima* subsp. *disparrima* and *A. leiocalyx* occur as infrequent shrubs and low trees.

The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by the graminoids *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Cyperus gracilis*, *Eragrostis brownii*, *Paspalidium distans*, *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Panicum effusum*, *Gahnia aspera* and *Arundinella nepalensis*. *Brunoniella australis*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Eremophila debilis*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Cheilanthes sieberi*, *Glycine tabacina* and *Murdannia graminea* are frequent forbs.

The Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) Forest of Southeast Queensland which is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act includes RE 12.3.19 from this BVG. Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia (includes 12.8.14a and 12.9-10.3) is listed as an endangered ecological community under the EPBC.

Table 39 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 13d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.5.20	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> and/or <i>E. microcarpa</i> / <i>E. woollsiana</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains	231,994	151,966	66	NC
11.3.26	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> woodland to open forest on margins of alluvial plains	120,687	44,139	37	NC
12.9-10.3	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	90,266	26,337	29	OC
11.9.13	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> open forest on fine grained sedimentary rocks	64,076	18,975	30	OC
12.11.18	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	58,401	24,245	42	NC



Photo 143 *Eucalyptus moluccana* woodland, 12.11.18. Wondai SF, SEQ. (TS Ryan)



Photo 142 *Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland, 11.9.13, Near Mitchell, BRB. (VJ Neldner)

14 Woodlands and tall woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* (Darwin stringybark) (or *E. megasepala*), and/or *Corymbia nesophila* (Melville Island bloodwood) and/or *E. phoenicea* (scarlet gum)

14a Woodlands and tall woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* (Darwin stringybark) (or *E. megasepala*), with *Corymbia nesophila* (Melville Island bloodwood). Occasionally *E. chartaboma* (or *E. miniata* (Darwin woollybutt)), on deeply weathered plateaus and remnants

Pre-clearing area: 2,645,381 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 2,601,071 ha
(98.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (79.4%), GUP (20.4%), EIU (0.1%)

Land zones: 5 (98.2%), 7 (1.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

Mainly 1000-1600 mm

Typical landforms: Deeply weathered plateaus and remnants, gently undulating rises, and lower slopes of rises.

Typical soils: Yellow Kandosols and Yellow Dermosols

Structural formation range:

Woodland to tall woodland

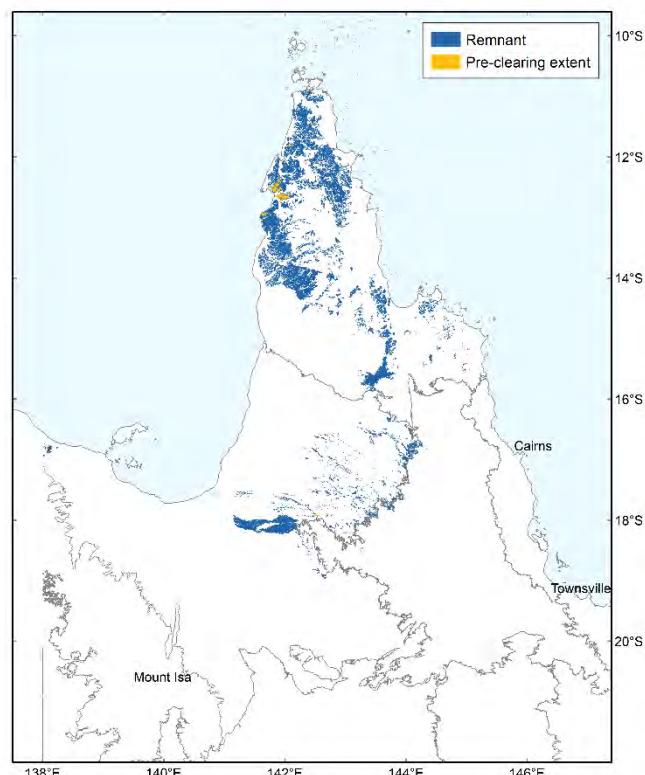


Photo 144 *Eucalyptus tetrodonta*, *E. crebra* and *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis* tall woodland on a Tertiary plateau, 3.5.37b, Near Kimba, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 145 *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia nesophila* tall woodland, 3.5.36b. East of Weipa, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* or *E. megasepala* dominate the sparse canopy. *Corymbia nesophila* and less frequently *C. stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis* or *C. clarksoniana* are co-dominant in the canopy. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* is often present forming a subcanopy layer. *Grevillea glauca*, *G. parallela*, *E. chlorostachys*, *Eucalyptus tetrodonta*, *Parinari nonda* and *Acacia rothii* are frequently present as low trees. In addition to these species, *Coelospermum reticulatum*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Xylomelum scottianum*, *Planchonella pohlmaniana*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides*, *Croton arnhemicus*, *Morinda reticulata*, *Petalostigma pubescens*, *Grewia savannicola*, *Hibbertia candicans*, *Acacia crassicarpa*, *A. calyculata*, *A. flavesiensis*, *Neofabricia myrtifolia*, *Indigofera pratensis* and *Pandanus* species are frequently present in the sparse shrub layer. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by the grasses *Heteropogon triticeus*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Eulalia mackinlayi* and *Aristida*, *Thaumastochloa*, *Panicum*, *Eriachne* and *Eragrostis* species. Frequent forbs are *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Euphorbia mitchelliana* var. *mitchelliana*, *Schelhammera multiflora*, *Crotalaria medicaginea*, *Flemingia parviflora*, *Spermacoce laevigata* and *Lomandra* and *Helicteres* species.

Table 40 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 14a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.5.36a	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on undulating and eroded Tertiary plains	1,002,186	1,000,128	100	NC
3.5.36b	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland to open forest on Tertiary plateaus.	759,954	722,552	95	NC
2.5.5a	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> , <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> and <i>C. pocillum</i> in mixed woodlands on sandy rises and abandoned levees on Tertiary sand sheets.	301,847	298,213	99	NC
3.5.35	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland with heathy understory on sand plains.	222,766	222,690	100	NC
3.5.37b	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> +/- <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> +/- <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> tall woodland on massive soils on Tertiary plateaus.	118,013	117,644	100	NC



Photo 146 *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia pocillum* woodland on a Tertiary sand sheet, 2.5.5a. Strathmore Station, GUP.
(CN Appelman)



Photo 147 *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* woodland. 3.5.39. North of the Kennedy River, CYP.
(MR Newton)

14b Woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* (Darwin stringybark) (or *E. megasepala*) or *E. chartaboma* or *E. miniata* (Darwin woollybutt), with *Corymbia clarksoniana* (grey bloodwood) on erosional surfaces, residual sands and occasionally alluvial plains

Pre-clearing area: 3,269,368 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 3,261,272 ha
(99.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (75.9%), GUP (21.8%), NWH (1.2%), EIU (1.0%)

Land zones: 5 (88.2%), 3 (5.4%), 7 (4.4%), 2 (1.1%), 10 (0.9%),

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-1600 mm

Typical landforms: On undulating Tertiary sand plains and erosional plains, through to sandy outwash deposits. Also occurs on ironstone knolls, slopes and plateaus and stabilized coastal dunes and coastal plains.

Typical soils: Redoxic Hydrosols, Red and Yellow Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

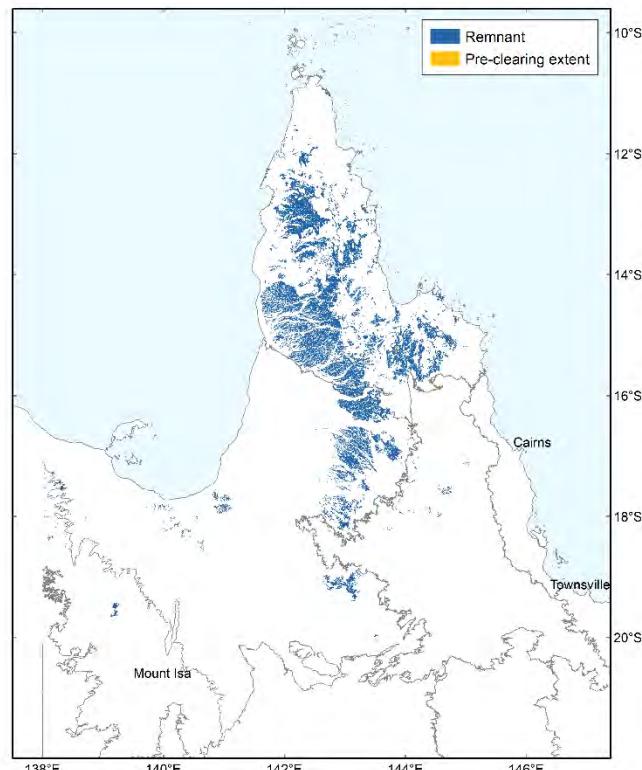


Photo 148
Eucalyptus tetrodonta and
Corymbia stockeri subsp. *peninsularis*
woodland on deep red soil, 3.5.9. North
of Alice River crossing on Oriners
station, CYP.
(MJ Spry, DNRN)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* or *E. megasepala* dominate the sparse canopy. *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis* or *C. clarksoniana* are frequently co-dominant in the canopy, with *C. nesophila*, *C. pocillum*, *C. polycarpa* and *C. setosa* occurring less often. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* is often present forming a subcanopy layer. *Grevillea glauca*, *G. parallela*, *E. chlorostachys*, *Eucalyptus tetrodonta*, *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *M. nervosa*, *Petalostigma pubescens*, *P. banksii*, *Parinari nonda*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides* and *Acacia rothii* are frequently present as low trees. In addition to these species, *Planchonia careya*, *Coelospermum reticulatum*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Xylomelum scottianum*, *Planchonella pohlmaniana*, *Croton arnhemicus*, *Grewia savannicola*, *Acacia crassicarpa*, *Hibiscus*

meraukensis, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *Adenanthera abrosperma* and *Melaleuca stenostachya*, are frequently present in the very sparse shrub layer. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by the grasses *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Heteropogon triticeus*, *H. contortus*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Setaria surgens*, *Mnesithea formosa*, *Ectrosia leporina*, *Schoenus sparteus* and *Aristida*, *Thaumastochloa*, *Panicum*, *Eriachne*, *Digitaria*, *Scleria* and *Eragrostis* species. Frequent forbs are *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Crotalaria medicaginea*, *C. montana*, *Flemingia parviflora*, *Drosera petiolaris* and *Spermacoce*, *Lomandra*, *Striga*, *Polygala*, *Desmodium*, *Heliotropium*, *Tephrosia* and *Helicteres* species.

Table 41 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 14b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.5.39	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on sand plains.	975,506	971,882	100	NC
3.5.9	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> , <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> +/- <i>C. setosa</i> woodland on sand plains	534,735	534,523	100	NC
3.5.37a	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> and <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> woodland on erosional plains.	476,242	476,006	100	NC
2.5.6a	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> , <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> and <i>C. polycarpa</i> in mixed woodlands on undulating Tertiary sand sheets	461,124	459,936	100	NC
3.5.38	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> +/- <i>E. cullenii</i> , <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on remnant surfaces	166,632	166,548	100	NC



Photo 150 *Eucalyptus tetrodonta*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* and *Corymbia polycarpa* woodland on a residual Tertiary sand sheet, 2.5.6a. North of Georgetown, GUP.
(CN Appelman)

Photo 149 *Corymbia pocillum*, *C. polycarpa*, *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* woodland on a sand plain, 2.5.6a. Near Gamboola Station, GUP.

(GW Wilson)

14c Open forests and woodlands dominated by *Corymbia nesophila* (Melville Island bloodwood) usually with *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* (Darwin stringybark) or *E. phoenicea* (scarlet gum)

Pre-clearing area: 203,267 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 202,027 ha
(99.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (79.5%), WET (16.6%), EIU (4.0%)

Land zones: 11 (47.8%), 5 (19.7%), 12 (19.2%), 10 (7.8%), 3 (4.7%), 2 (0.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1600 - >3000 mm

Typical landforms: On metamorphic ranges, hills and foothills; also on sandy colluvia and plains

Typical soils: Yellow Kandosols, and Yellow or Brown Dermosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland

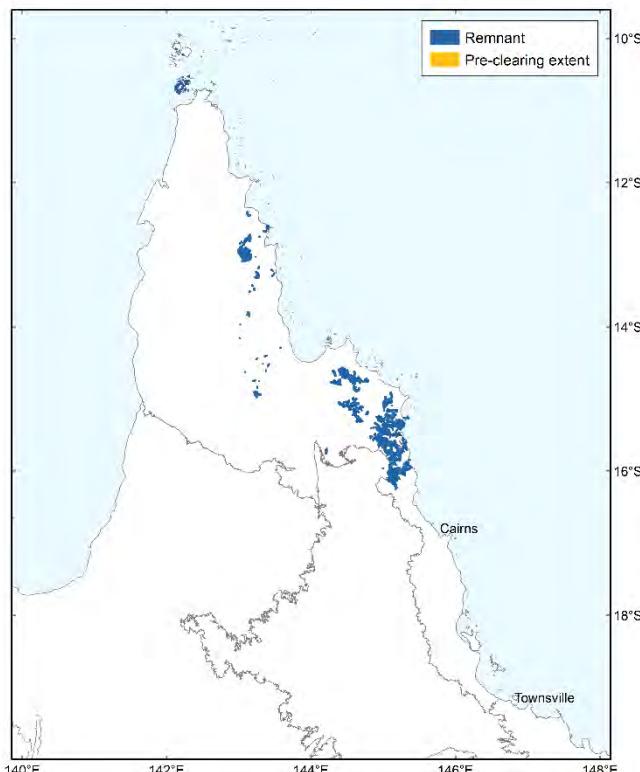


Photo 151 *Corymbia nesophila* woodland on footslopes of metamorphic hill, 3.11.13.
Near Hopevale on road to Elim Sands, CYP.
(MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics: *Corymbia nesophila* dominates woodlands on the metamorphic ranges, but also on some stabilised dunes and sandy colluvia. *Eucalyptus phoenicea* dominates woodlands on sandstone ranges, sandy colluvia and some coastal dunes. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Eucalyptus brassiana*, *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia clarksoniana* are sometimes present as co-dominant trees. *Grevillea glauca*, *Acacia flavescens*, *A. crassicarpa*, *Melaleuca nervosa* and *Parinari nonna* are additional species that are frequent in the very sparse low tree layer. Additional species that are frequent in the sparse shrub layer are *Persoonia falcata*, *Coelospermum reticulatum*, *Petalostigma pubescens*, *Planchonia careya*, *Acacia calyculata*, *A. leptocarpa*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides* and *Alyxia spicata*. The sparse ground layer is dominated by the grasses *Eriachne pallescens*, *Themeda*

triandra, *Heteropogon triticeus*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Mnesithea rottboellioides*, *Sarga plumosum* and species of *Aristida*, *Schizachyrium*, *Panicum*, *Scleria*, *Digitaria* and *Thaumastochloa*.

Table 42 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 14c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.11.13	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> woodland on metamorphic hills and ranges	61,922	61,605	99	NC
3.5.6	<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i> woodland on sandy outwash plains	39,989	39,989	100	NC
3.12.40	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> woodlands on igneous hills and rises	36,677	36,545	100	NC
7.11.20	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , open woodland to open forest on gently sloping metamorphic lowlands and foothills	28,259	28,164	100	NC
3.10.7	<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i> on wetter sandstone	12,627	12,627	100	NC



Photo 152 *Eucalyptus phoenicea* and *E. tetrodonta* woodland on rises, 3.5.6. Near Old Laura Homestead on Battlecamp Rd, CYP. (MR Newton)



Photo 153 *Corymbia nesophila* and *C. tessellaris* open forest, 7.11.20. South of Shiptons Flat, WET. (JR Clarkson)



Photo 154 *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *stockeri* woodland, 3.10.21a, Kalpowar, CYP. (MR Newton)



Photo 155 *Corymbia clarksoniana* and *C. nesophila* woodland with midlayer of *Livistona muelleri*, 3.3.27a. North of Cooktown, CYP. (MR Newton)

14d Woodlands dominated by *Corymbia stockeri* (or *C. hylandii*) and *Eucalyptus megasepala* (or *E. tetrodonta* (Darwin stringybark)) on sandstone, metamorphic and ironstone ranges

Pre-clearing area: 1,277,022 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,275,153 ha
(99.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (81.1%), GUP (11.0%), EIU (7.5%), DEU (0.3%)

Land zones: 10 (40.8%), 11 (29.5%), 12 (24.3%), 7 (5.6%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Plateaus, ranges and hills of sandstone, metamorphic or granitic origin

Typical soils: Bleached-leptic Tenosols and Yellow Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland

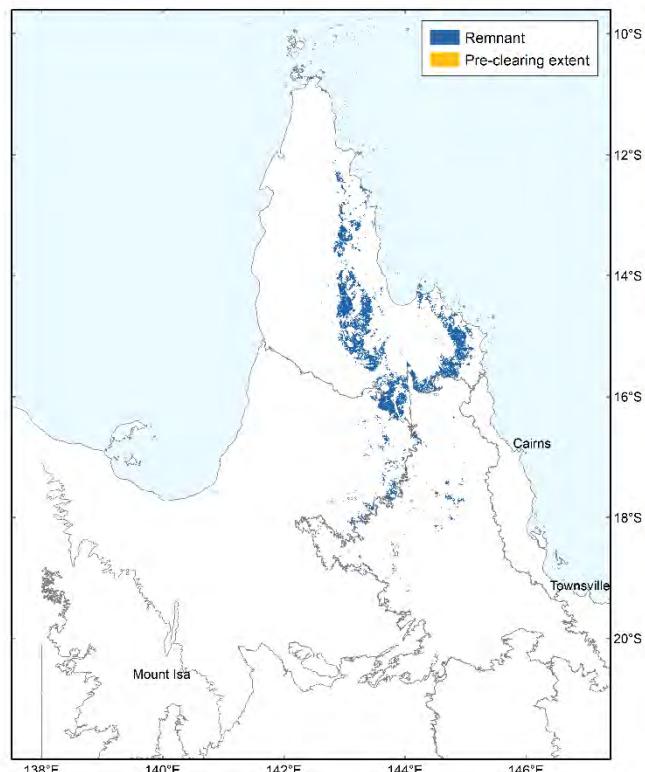


Photo 156
Corymbia stockeri subsp. *stockeri* and *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* woodland on sandstone hills, 3.10.6a. West of the Normanby River on Battlecamp Road, CYP. (MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics: *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *stockeri* and *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* or *E. megasepala* dominate the sparse canopy. *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis* or *E. cullenii* are frequently present in the canopy. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* is often present forming a subcanopy layer. *Grevillea glauca*, *G. parallelia*, *Melaleuca stenostachya*, *E. chlorostachys*, *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *Cochlospermum gillivraei* and *Acacia rothii* are

frequently present as low trees. In addition to these species, *Indigofera pratensis*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Acacia calyculata*, *A. humifusa*, *Alphitonia pomaderroides*, *Grevillea dryandri*, *Planchonia careya*, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *Erythroxylum ellipticum* and *Gompholobium pinnatum* are frequently present in the very sparse shrub layer. The sparse ground layer may be dominated by *Triodia microstachya* or the tussock grasses *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Heteropogon triticeus*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, and *Aristida*, *Thaumastochloa*, *Panicum*, *Eriachne* and *Eragrostis* species. Frequent forbs are *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *P. carpentariae*, *Crotalaria medicaginea*, *C. montana*, *Haemodorum coccineum*, *Drosera petiolaris* and *Spermacoce*, *Lomandra*, *Desmodium*, *Heliotropium*, *Tephrosia* species.

Table 43 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 14d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.10.6	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>stockeri</i> woodland on sandstone plateaus	381,214	381,110	100	NC
3.11.11	<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> woodland on hills and erosional surfaces.	377,342	376,858	100	NC
3.12.42	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> woodland on low to undulating granite hills	244,215	243,638	100	NC
2.10.2x3a	<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> and/or <i>E. chartaboma</i> +/- <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> +/- <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> woodland in sandstone ranges	74,571	74,563	100	NC
2.7.2x2a	<i>Eucalyptus megasepala</i> , <i>E. cullenii</i> +/- <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on mudstone hills	32,289	32,285	100	NC



Photo 157 *Corymbia stockeri* subsp. *peninsularis* and *Eucalyptus cullenii* woodland on low hill.
3.11.11. On road to Lockhart River, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 158 *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia clarksoniana* open woodland, 3.12.42. South of the Palmer River, CYP.
(MR Newton)

15 Temperate eucalypt woodlands

15a Woodlands and open forests dominated by *Eucalyptus youmanii* (Youman's stringybark), *E. scoparia* (Wallangarra white gum), *E. caliginosa* (broad-leaved stringybark) or *E. melliodora* (yellow box) occurring on traprock

Pre-clearing area: 345,980 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 149,166 ha
(43.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: NET (88.0%), BRB (12.0%)

Land zones: 11 (49.2%), 12 (40.3%), 9 (10.5%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-1000 mm

Typical landforms: On metamorphic ranges and hills

Typical soils: Gravelly Rudosols and Tenosols, through to Chromosols and Sodosols on the flats

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open forest

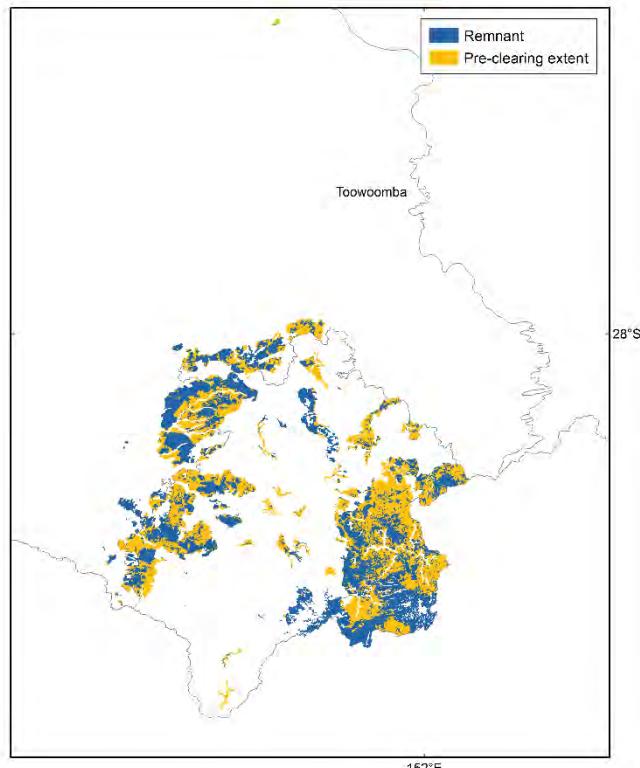


Photo 159 *Eucalyptus andrewsii*, *E. prava* and *Acacia adunca* woodland with heathy understorey. *E. scoparia* in rock crevice, 13.12.3. View to Mt Norman from Mallee ridge, Girraween NP, NET.
(MT Mathieson)

Floristic characteristics: These woodlands tend to be dominated by a variety of single species including *Eucalyptus youmanii*, *E. melliodora*, *E. scoparia*, *E. caleyi*, *E. dealbata*, *E. moluccana*, *E. crebra*, *E. fibrosa* or *E. sideroxylon*. *Callitris endlicheri*, *C. glaucocephala* and *Allocasuarina luehmannii* are frequently present in a very sparse low tree layer. Frequent shrub species include *Olearia elliptica*, *Cassinia laevis*, *Melichrus urceolatus*, *Psydrax odorata*, *Acacia crassa*, *A. deanei*, *Acacia leiocalyx*, *A. semilunata*, *Melaleuca decora* and *Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *spatulata*. The ground layer is dominated by the graminoids, *Aristida vagans*, *A. caput-medusae*, *A. gracilipes*, *A. ramosa*, *A. leichhardtiana*, *Cymbopogon refractus*,

Panicum effusum, *Gahnia aspera*, *Cyperus gracilis*, *Entolasia stricta* and *Enteropogon acicularis*. Frequent forbs include *Cheilanthes sieberi*, *C. distans*, *Lomandra filiformis*, *L. longifolia*, *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Pomax umbellata*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Glycine tabacina*.

Table 44 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 15a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
13.11.8	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on metamorphics	85,221	22,222	26	E
13.11.3b	<i>Eucalyptus caleyi</i> woodland	42,902	20,483	48	OC
11.9.9a	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> ± <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>Callitris baileyi</i>	36,345	20,171	55	NC
13.12.2	<i>Eucalyptus andrewsii</i> , <i>E. youmanii</i> woodland on igneous rocks	32,020	21,981	69	NC
13.12.8	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> and/or <i>E. moluccana</i> and/or <i>E. conica</i> woodland on igneous rocks	25,366	4,294	17	E

The White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland which is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystems 11.9.9a, 13.11.3, 13.11.8 and 13.12.9 from this BVG.



Photo 160 *Eucalyptus melliodora* with *Angophora floribunda* open forest with sparse shrub layer and grassy understorey. 13.12.8. Pike Creek Station, west of Stanthorpe, NET. (AL Kelly)



Photo 162 *Eucalyptus andrewsii*, *E. youmanii* woodland, 13.12.3, Mallee Ridge gully, Girraween NP, NET. (MT Mathieson)



Photo 161 *Eucalyptus andrewsii* with *Callitris endlicheri* woodland, 13.12.2. Near Castle Rock. Girraween NP, NET. (MT Mathieson)

15b Woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus conica* (fuzzy box) or *E. nova-anglica* (New England peppermint) or *E. blakelyi* (Blakely's red gum) on alluvial plains

Pre-clearing area: 46,722 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 6,900 ha
(14.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: NET (84.5%), BRB (15.5%)

Land zones: 3 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Alluvial plains

Typical soils: Rudosols and Tenosols

Structural formation range: Woodland

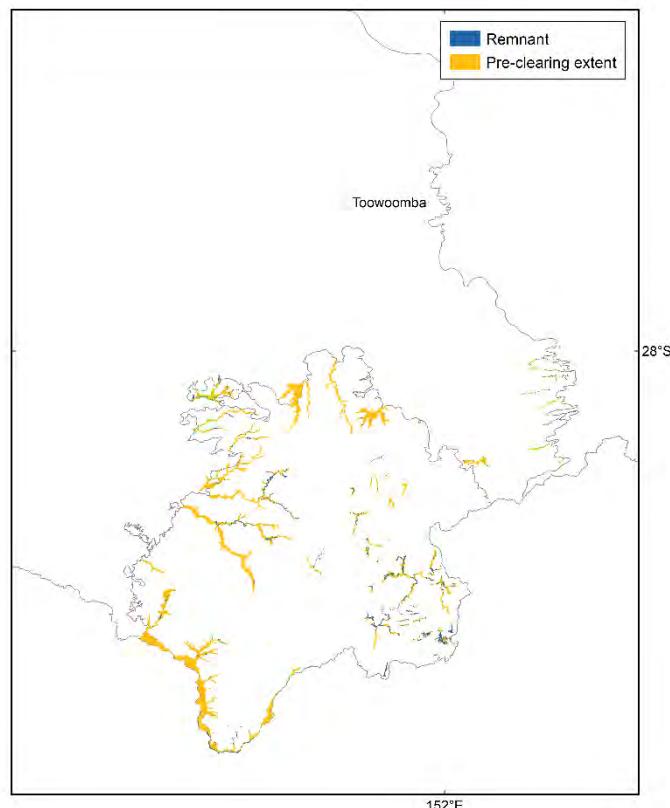


Photo 163
Eucalyptus melliodora and *E. moluccana* open forest with *E. blakelyi* and *E. conica* and a sparse shrub layer and a grassy understorey, 13.3.4. Reserve on the corner of Mt Janet and Pikedale Roads, Goldfields, NET.
(AL Kelly).

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus conica*, *E. nova-anglica* or *E. blakelyi* dominate the woodland at a site. *E. moluccana*, *Angophora floribunda*, *Callitris glaucophylla*, *E. melliodora* and *E. nobilis* are sometimes present as scattered trees. *Maireana microphylla* and *Geijera*

parviflora occur as very scattered shrubs. The ground layer is dominated by *Aristida ramosa*, *A. vagans*, *Arundinella nepalensis*, *Austrostipa verticillata*, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Cyperus fulvus*, *C. gracilis*, *Enneapogon gracilis* and *Eragrostis* species. The most frequent forbs are *Brunoniella australis*, *Cheilanthes distans*, *C. sieberi*, *Einadia nutans*, *Eremophila debilis*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Lomandra filiformis*, *Rostellularia adscendens* and *Wahlenbergia gracilis*.

Table 45 The four regional ecosystems making up BVG 15b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
13.3.4	<i>Eucalyptus conica</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> woodland on alluvial plains	37,371	3,165	8	E
13.3.1	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> woodland on alluvial plains	6,731	2,760	41	E
11.3.23	<i>Eucalyptus conica</i> , <i>E. nobilis</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora floribunda</i> on alluvial plains. Basalt derived soils	1,943	662	34	E
13.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i> open forest on alluvial plains	676	312	46	E

The White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland which is listed as critically endangered under the *EPBC Act* includes regional ecosystems 11.3.23, 13.3.1 and 13.3.4 from this BVG. RE13.3.2 forms part of the critically endangered New England Peppermint Grassy Woodlands.



Photo 164 *Eucalyptus conica* and *E. melliodora* open forest with a mid-dense shrub layer and a grassy understorey, 11.3.23. Boundary of Pundaloo Nature Refuge and Main Range NP, BRB.
(AL Kelly)



Photo 165 *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* open forest, 13.3.1. Paling Yard Creek road, east of Dr Roberts Waterhole, Girraween NP, NET.
(MT Mathieson)

16 *Eucalyptus* spp. dominated open forest and woodlands drainage lines and alluvial plains

16a Open forests and woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) (or *E. tereticornis* (blue gum)) and/or *E. coolabah* (coolibah) (or *E. microtheca* (coolabah)) fringing drainage lines. Associated species may include *Melaleuca* spp., *Corymbia tessellaris* (carbeen), *Angophora* spp., *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (river she-oak). Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herblands or grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded

Pre-clearing area: 4,033,113 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 3,607,293 ha
(89.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MGD (27.5%), BRB (18.7%), CHC (14.8%), GUP (14.6%), MUL (8.9%), DEU (5.0%), NWH (4.2%), EIU (3.2%), SEQ (2.9%), NET, WET, CYP (minor)

Land zones: 3 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range: 200-1600 mm

Typical landforms: Fringing drainage lines on alluvial plains

Typical soils: Rudosols and Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest to woodland

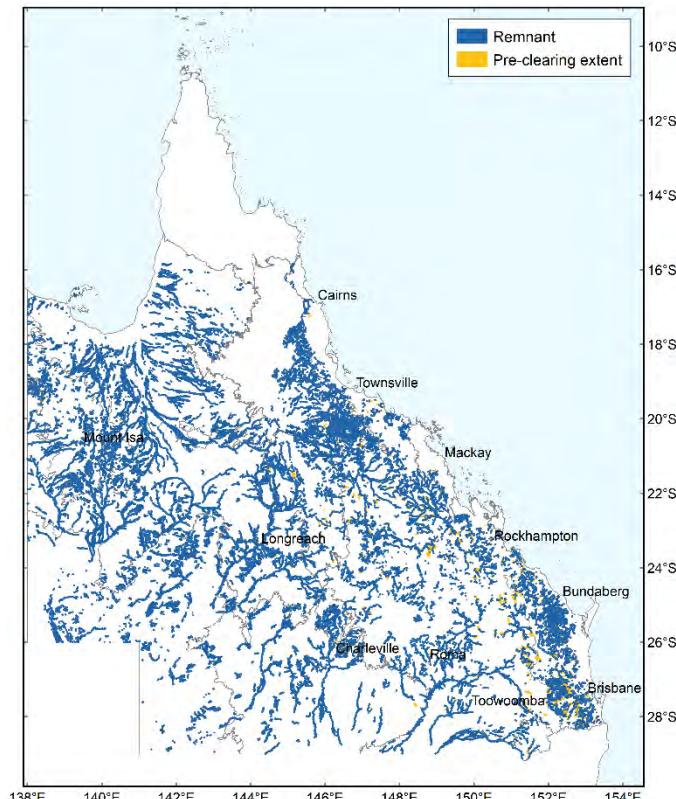


Photo 166 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* fringing woodland on Mayne River, 5.3.1, West of Longreach, CHC.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 167 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Acacia aneura* and *A. cyperophylla* fringing drainage lines within low ranges, 5.3.4. Morney Plains Station, CHC.
(D Richter)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and/ or *Eucalyptus coolabah* dominate these fringing woodlands to open forests in most bioregions, while *E. microtheca* dominates fringing woodlands in the Gulf Plains. *E. tereticornis* dominates in SEQ and coastal Brigalow Belt situations. A shrub layer is frequently absent. The dominant tussock grasses include *Heteropogon contortus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Eulalia aurea*. Frequent forbs include *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Evolvulus alsinoides* and *Sida* spp.

Table 46 Six most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 16a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.3.25	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland fringing drainage lines	694,308	436,357	63	OC
4.3.4x1	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> +/- <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> , <i>Acacia cambagei</i> , <i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> low open woodland fringing braided channels in Cretaceous mudstone and Tertiary clay landscapes	751,307	733,765	98	NC
5.3.8a	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> low open woodland with <i>Duma florulenta</i> on braided drainage lines	347,347	347,094	100	NC
2.3.17a	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> woodland on channels in fine textured alluvial plains	334,753	332,144	99	OC
6.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> ± <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> woodland on alluvium	238,818	220,409	92	OC
2.3.26b	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> woodland on fringes of major watercourses in the south-east	106,812	106,215	99	OC

The Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions ecological community which is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystem 11.3.37 from this BVG.



Photo 168 *Eucalyptus coolabah* on braided channels, 5.3.8a, CHC. (BA Wilson)



Photo 169 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *E. tereticornis* and *Corymbia tessellaris* open forest, 11.3.25. St Ruth's Reserve, south of Dalby, BRB. (AL Kelly)

16b Woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus leptophleba* (Molloy red box), and associated *Corymbia tessellaris* (carbeen) or *C. clarksoniana* (grey bloodwood) or *C. dallachiana*; or dominated by *Corymbia terminalis* (desert bloodwood) or other *Corymbia* spp. in the Gulf Plains and Northwest Highlands bioregions. On sandy levees

Pre-clearing area: 1,567,836 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,519,101 ha
(96.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (80.1%), EIU (10.3%), CYP (8.0%), NWH (1.7%), MGD (minor)

Land zones: 3 (97.0%), 5 (3.0%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-1600 mm

Typical landforms: Alluvial terraces, levees, ridges frontages on floodplains

Typical soils: Rudosols and Red Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

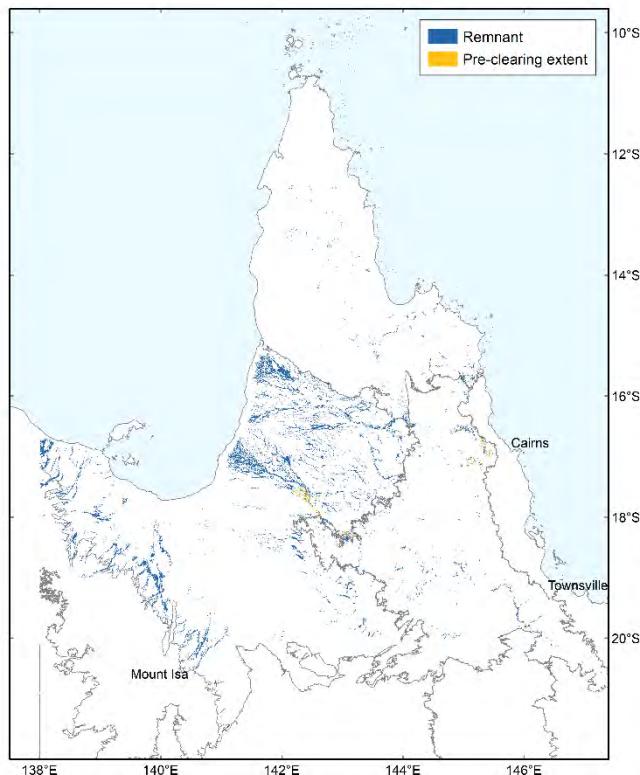


Photo 170 *Corymbia polycarpa* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* woodland with low tree layer of *Melaleuca nervosa* on river levee. 2.3.21g. Dorunda Station, NNE of Normanton, GUP.
(CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: The sparse canopy may be dominated by *Eucalyptus leptophleba* or a variety of bloodwoods including *Corymbia polycarpa*, *C. curtipes*, *C. confertiflora*, *C. bella*, *C. dallachiana* and *C. tessellaris*. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Lysiphyllo cunninghamii* and *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *E. melanophloia* may also be present in the canopy. There is only a very sparse shrub layer present with the most frequent species being *Grewia savannicola*,

Atalaya hemiglaucha, *Planchonia careya*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Antidesma ghaesembilla*, *Carissa lanceolata*, *Ficus opposita* and *Flueggea leucopyrus*. The sparse ground layer is dominated by the graminoids *Heteropogon contortus*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Panicum mindanaense*, *Sehima nervosum*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eragrostis stagnalis*, *Aristida holathera*, *A. hygrometrica* and *Arundinella setosa*. Frequent forbs are *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Sauvagesia trachyspermus*, *Blumea saxatilis*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Pigea enneasperma*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Uraria lagopodioides*, *Vigna radiata*, *Zornia muriculata*, *Zornia prostrata* and *Galactia tenuiflora*.

Table 47 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 16b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.3.72a	<i>Corymbia bella</i> , <i>C. curtipes</i> +/- <i>C. confertiflora</i> , <i>C. polycarpa</i> woodland on levees in active Quaternary alluvial systems (inner deltas)	185,746	180,176	97	NC
2.3.72b	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> , <i>C. confertiflora</i> , <i>C. curtipes</i> and <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> in mixed woodlands on levees in active Quaternary alluvial systems (outer zones of river deltas)	166,043	159,477	96	NC
2.3.21h	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> and <i>C. setosa</i> in mixed woodlands on abandoned levees on Quaternary deposits (recent surface).	143,692	141,255	98	NC
2.3.21b	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> , <i>C. terminalis</i> and <i>C. polycarpa</i> in mixed woodlands on levees and active Quaternary alluvial plains on the upper reaches of major watercourses	134,336	125,698	94	OC
2.3.20e	<i>Corymbia bella</i> , <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> , <i>E. tectifica</i> and <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> in mixed woodlands on active alluvium of minor watercourses in lateritic landscapes	118,024	117,912	100	OC



Photo 171 *Eucalyptus leptophleba*, *Corymbia confertiflora* and *Brachychiton diversifolius* woodland, 2.3.21b. Levee of the Lynd River, Bulimba Station, GUP.
(GW Wilson)



Photo 172 *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* and *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* woodland on levee, 2.3.21h. Dunbar Station, NE of Normanton, GUP.
(CN Appelman)

16c Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus coolabah* (coolibah) or *E. microtheca* (coolibah) or *E. largiflorens* (black box) or *E. tereticornis* (blue gum) or *E. chlorophylla* on floodplains. Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herblands or grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded

Pre-clearing area: 6,825,926 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 4,499,300ha
(65.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (33.7%), BRB (32.2%), MUL (13.6%), SEQ (8.5%), CHC (3.3%), CYP (3.0%), MGD (2.6%), EIU (2.6%), DEU (0.3%), NWH (0.2%), NET (0.1%)

Land zones: 3 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
200-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Flat alluvial clay plains

Typical soils: Grey and Black Vertosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

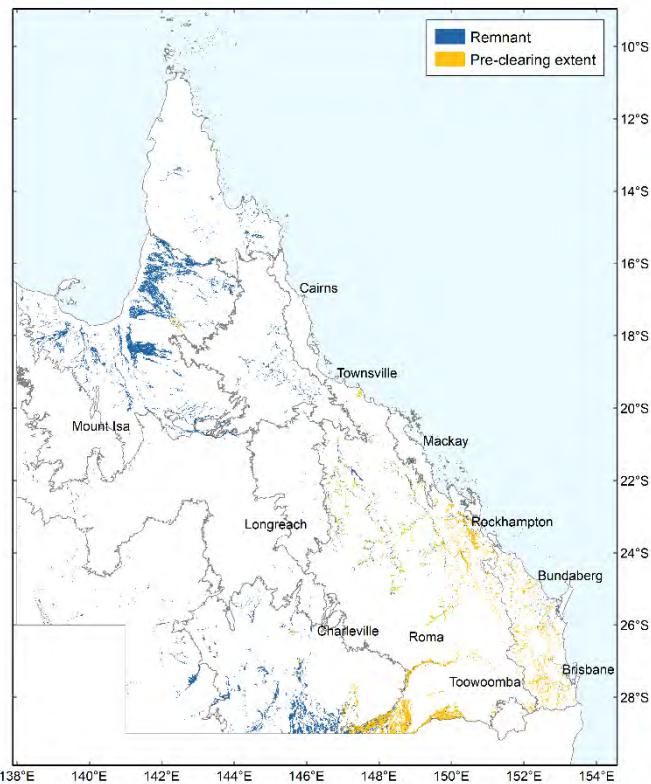


Photo 173
Eucalyptus coolabah
open woodland with
open areas
dominated by
Astrebla spp. and
shaded areas
dominated by
Sclerolaena spp.,
11.3.3. South of
Dirranbandi, BRB.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus coolabah* is the dominant tree in the south, while *E. microtheca* dominates the Gulf Plains and Cape York Peninsula. *E. tereticornis* dominates in SEQ and coastal Brigalow Belt. A shrub layer is frequently absent. The dominant tussock grasses including *Heteropogon contortus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Eulalia aurea*. Frequent forbs include *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Phyllanthus*

virgatus, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Rostellularia ascendens*, *Evolvulus alsinoides* and *Sida* spp.

Table 48 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 16c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> woodland on alluvial plains	894,238	251,896	28	OC
11.3.4	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains	683,874	177,978	26	OC
2.3.11	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> , <i>Excoecaria parvifolia</i> low open woodland and <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. on grey clay plains	657,753	653,630	99	NC
11.3.28	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> +/- <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open woodland on alluvial plains	462,413	59,659	13	OC
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland on Quaternary alluvium	419,268	36,823	9	E

The Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions ecological community which is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystems 11.3.3, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, and 11.3.28 from this BVG.



Photo 174 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest, 12.3.3. Munna Creek, west of Maryborough, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)



Photo 175 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest with a grassy ground layer along a depression line, 11.3.4. Barakula SF, BRB.
(AL Kelly)



Photo 176 *Eucalyptus microtheca* and *Grevillea striata* low woodland on alluvial plain, 2.3.11. Van Rook Station, NE of Normanton, GUP.
(CN Appelman)

16d River beds, open water or sand, or rock, frequently not vegetated

Pre-clearing area: 199,785 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 190,272 ha
(95.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (42.5%), EIU (32.9%), BRB (9.3%), CYP (4.7%), WET (4.5%), SEQ (2.8%), DEU (2.5%), CQC, MUL, NWH, MGD (minor)

Land zones: 3 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Riverbeds of major streams, mainly bare sand or rock areas, but includes waterholes in the riverbed.

Typical soils: Rock or Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Bare to sparse hermland, occasional fringing shrubland

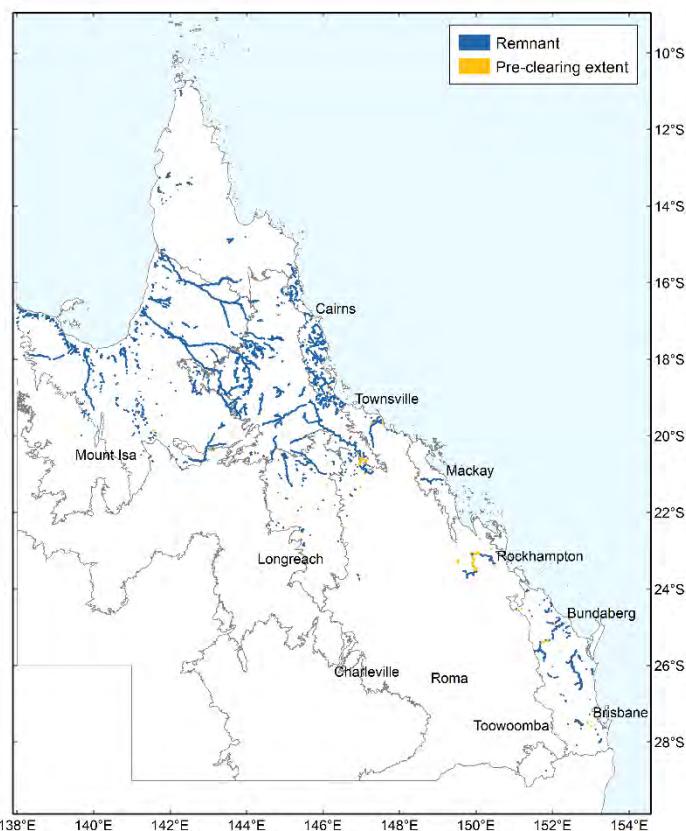


Photo 177 Sandy river bed sparsely wooded with low trees of *Melaleuca argentea*, 2.3.50a. Staaten River NP, SW of the Highbury Homestead, GUP. (GW Wilson)

Floristic characteristics: Sandy river beds sometimes with patches of ephemeral grassland, hermland or sedgeland and occasional shrubs of *Melaleuca bracteata*, *M. viminalis*, *M. trichostachya* and *M. linariifolia*.

Table 49 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 16d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
9.3.12a	Sandy river beds sometimes with patches of ephemeral grassland, hermland or sedgeland and occasional shrubs of <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.	64,226	63,199	98	OC
2.3.50a	Bare sand and rock with scattered plants in channels of major watercourses	54,829	55,066	100	OC
2.3.50b	Waterholes, commonly with a wooded fringe, in active channels of major watercourses	25,783	25,886	100	OC
11.3.25f	Sandy river beds	17,479	11,534	66	OC
3.3.66x1	Rivers & water holes with permanent water	8,996	8,925	99	OC



Photo 178 Melaleuca lined rocky river bed, 9.3.12a. Copperfield River crossing east of Kidston Mine, EIU.
(MR Newton)



Photo 179 Sandy river bed sparsely wooded with low trees of *Melaleuca argentea*, 2.3.50a. Staaten River NP, SW of Highbury Homestead, GUP. (GW Wilson)



Photo 180 Sandy river bed of the Mitchell River, 3.3.66. Near Kowanyama, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

17 *Eucalyptus populnea* (poplar box) or *E. melanophloia* (silver-leaved ironbark) (or *E. whitei* (White's ironbark)) dry woodlands to open woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains

17a Woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* (poplar box) (or *E. brownii* (Reid River box)) on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges

Pre-clearing area: 8,293,808 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 2,936,036 ha (35.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (67.7%), MUL (21.7%), DEU (9.5%), EIU (0.7%), SEQ (0.2%), MGD (0.1%),

Land zones: 3 (39.0%), 5 (37.9%), 10 (7.6%), 4 (6.9%), 9 (6.1%), 11 (1.7%), 12 (0.7%), 8 (0.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
500-800 mm

Typical landforms: Flat to gently undulating plains

Typical soils: Red Sodosols and Chromosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

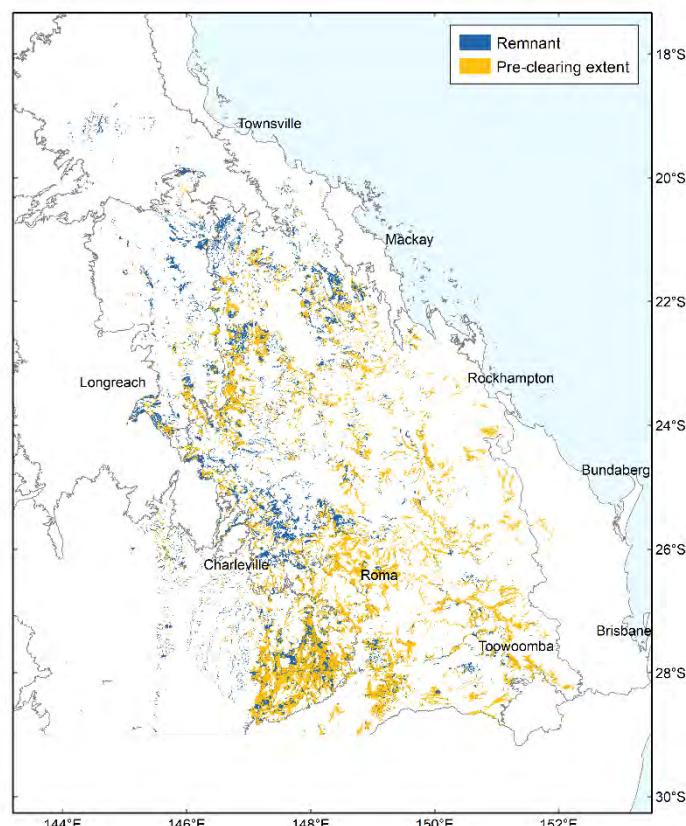


Photo 181
Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plain,
11.3.2,
Carnarvon Station, north of Mitchell, BRB.
(TJ Eyre)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus populnea* (poplar box) is the dominant tree, with *E. brownii* (Reid River box) replacing it in the north. A sparse to open shrub layer is often present with *Eremophila mitchellii*, *Geijera parviflora* and *Carissa lanceolata* frequent. Tussock grasses dominate the open ground layer with *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eragrostis lacunaria*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Themeda triandra*, *Enteropogon acicularis*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Panicum effusum*, and *Aristida calycina* frequently present. *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Euphorbia drummondii*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Sida hackettiana*, *Alternanthera micrantha*, *Eremophila debilis*, *Abutilon oxycarpum* and *Melhania oblongifolia* are frequent forbs.

Table 50 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 17a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains	1,903,059	498,675	26	OC
11.5.3	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	973,353	365,235	38	NC
6.5.3	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> woodland within <i>A. aneura</i> communities	614,365	166,448	27	OC
11.5.13	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	584,424	100,157	17	OC
11.10.11	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucocephala</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	537,180	319,169	59	NC



Photo 182 *Eucalyptus brownii* open woodland on Cainozoic clay plain, 10.3.6ax2. Helenslee Station, DEU.
(EJ Thompson)

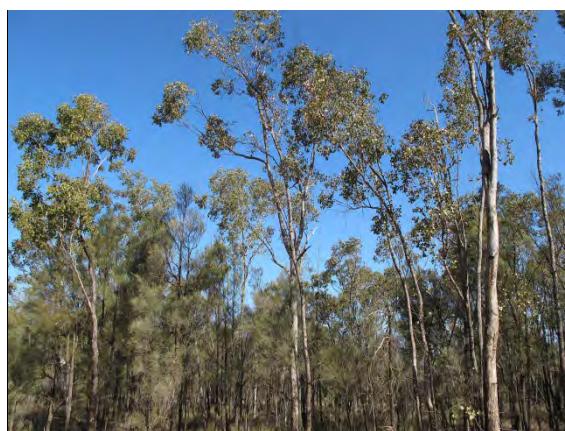


Photo 183 *Eucalyptus populnea* woodland with *Allocasuarina luehmannii* low tree layer, 11.5.1a. Boondandilla State Forest, BRB.
(C Pennay)

17b Woodlands to open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (silver-leaved ironbark) (or *E. shirleyi* (Shirley's silver-leaved ironbark)) on sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges

Pre-clearing area: 4,252,690 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 2,548,493 ha
(59.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (41.7%), DEU (41.3%), EIU (7.2%), SEQ (4.7%), NET (2.6%), GUP (1.9%), NWH (0.4%), MUL (0.2%)

Land zones: 5 (43.2%), 12 (19.1%), 11 (13.3%), 3 (12.6%), 9 (8.9%), 7 (2.4%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-800 mm

Typical landforms: On sand plains and undulating low rises, hills and ranges.

Typical soils: Red Sodosols and Chromosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

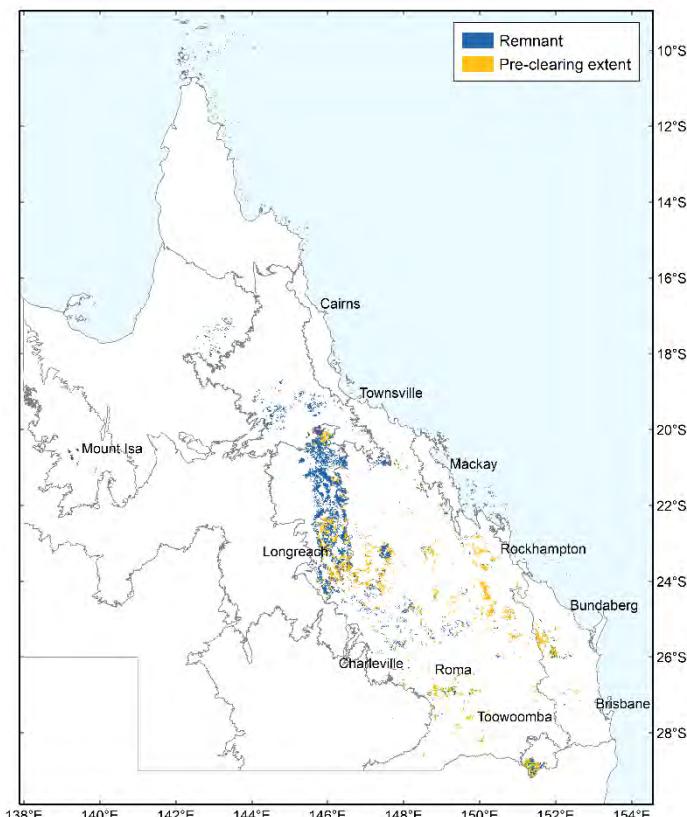


Photo 184 *Eucalyptus melanophloia* open woodland on sand plain, 10.5.5a. Bimblebox Nature Refuge, NW of Alpha, DEU.
(EJ Thompson)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus melanophloia* dominates these woodlands, apart from when it is replaced by or co-dominates with *E. shirleyi*, *Corymbia dallachiana*, *C. peltata*, *C. clarksoniana*, *Eucalyptus crebra* and *E. populnea* may sometimes also occur in the canopy. The shrub layer is very sparse with *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Carissa lanceolata*, *Eremophila mitchellii*, *Psydrax oleifolia*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Bursaria incana* and *Petalostigma pubescens* the most frequent species. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by the grasses *Heteropogon contortus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Panicum effusum*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana*, *Digitaria brownii*, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *Triodia pungens*, *Enneapogon lindleyanus*, *Aristida calycina* var. *calycina* and *A. holathera* var. *holathera*. Frequent forbs are *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Rhynchosia minima*,

Rostellularia adscendens, *Spermacoce brachystema*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Melhania oblongifolia*, *Phyllanthus virgatus* and *Zornia muriculata*.

Table 51 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 17b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
10.5.5a	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland on sand plains	1,328,949	997,963	75	NC
11.12.2	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on igneous rocks	454,503	185,145	41	NC
11.9.2	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. orgadophila</i> woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	377,005	141,141	37	NC
11.5.5	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces. Deep red sands	337,671	115,148	34	NC
11.11.10	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	318,306	101,110	32	OC



Photo 185 *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland with moderate subcanopy of *Petalostigma pubescens* on broad plain, 9.5.4. On Hillgrove Station, EIU. (MR Newton)



Photo 186 *Eucalyptus melanophloia* and *Callitris glaucophylla* woodland on Cainozoic sand plains, 11.5.5, Yuleba SF, BRB. RE Niehus)(



Photo 187 *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks, 11.9.2. Near Mt Moffat, BRB. (VJ Neldner)

17c *Eucalyptus whitei* (White's ironbark) or *E. similis* (Queensland yellowjacket) woodlands to open woodlands on sand sheets

Pre-clearing area: 1,755,719 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,671,709 ha
(95.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: DEU (89.1%), GUP (8.4%), EU (1.7%), MGD (0.6%), BRB (0.1%)

Land zones: 5 (76.9%), 7 (15.3%), 3 (7.6%), 10 (0.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
500-700 mm

Typical landforms: On sand plains, sand plateaus, silcrete remnant surfaces and some alluvial fans

Typical soils: Red and Yellow Kandosols and Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

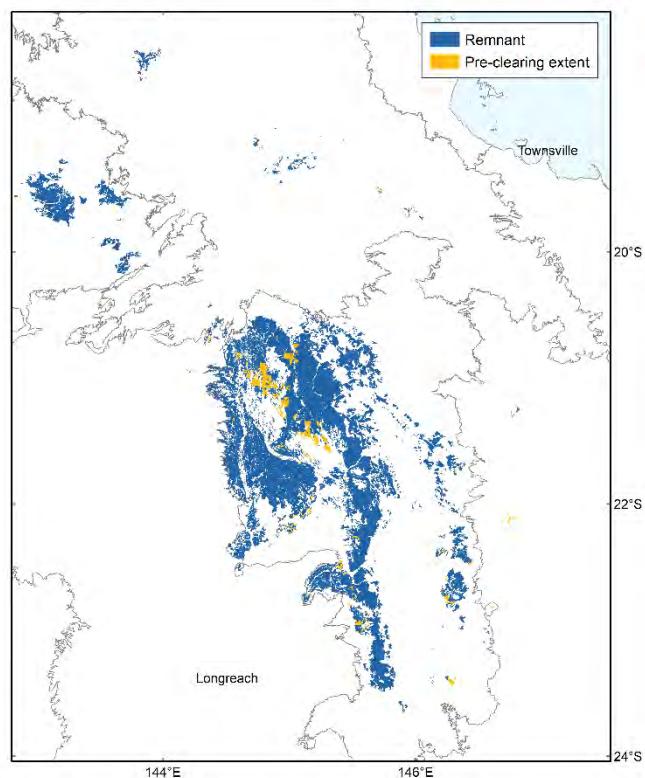


Photo 188 *Eucalyptus similis* open woodland on red sand sheet, 10.5.1a. NE of Aramac, DEU. (EJ Thompson)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus similis* or *Eucalyptus whitei* dominate the woodlands of this BVG. *Corymbia setosa* may be dominant or codominant in some areas. *Corymbia brachycarpa*, *C. dallachiana* and *E. crebra* are sometime present as co-dominant trees. Very sparse *Acacia coriacea*, *Bursaria incana*, *Grevillea glauca*, *G. parallela*, *C. brachycarpa* and *Melaleuca nervosa* low trees may be present. A range of species may be present in the very sparse shrub layer with *Carissa lanceolata*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *P. pubescens*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Psydrax oleifolia*, *Bursaria incana*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Acacia cowleana*, *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Grewia savannicola* the most frequent species. The sparse ground layer may be dominated by *Triodia pungens*, or a range of tussock grasses including *Themeda triandra*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Enneapogon polyphyllus*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *A. calycina* var. *calycina*, *A. ingrata*,

Cymbopogon bombycinus, *Panicum effusum*, *Digitaria brownii*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana*, *Tripogon loliiformis*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Panicum effusum* and *Eragrostis lacunaria*. The most frequent forbs are *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Zornia muriculata*, *Glycine tomentella*, *Bonamia media*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Melhania oblongifolia*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Tephrosia leptoclada*, *Alternanthera micrantha*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Spermacoce brachystema* and *Waltheria indica*.

Table 52 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 17c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
10.5.1a	<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> open woodland on sand plains	672,487	656,452	98	NC
10.5.11	<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> open woodland on red sand plateau (north west)	503,586	460,079	91	NC
10.7.1a	<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> open woodland on ferricrete	268,097	262,189	98	NC
10.3.9	<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> open woodland on sandy alluvial fans	133,453	115,266	86	NC
2.5.20	<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> and/or <i>E. chartaboma</i> +/- <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on undulating Tertiary sand sheets	120,334	120,313	100	NC



Photo 189 *Eucalyptus whitei* open woodland on sand plain. 10.5.11c. SW of Torrens Creek, DEU.

(EJ Thompson)



Photo 190 *Eucalyptus whitei* low open woodland on ferricrete, 10.7.10a. Moorrinya NP, DEU.

(EJ Thompson)



Photo 191 *Eucalyptus whitei* open woodland, on flood plain, 10.3.9. On stock route south of Torrens Creek, DEU.

(EJ Thompson)

18 Dry eucalypt woodlands to open woodlands primarily on sandplains or depositional plains

18a Dry woodlands to open woodlands, dominated by bloodwoods (*Corymbia dallachiana*, *C. terminalis* (western bloodwood), *C. plena*, or *C. leichhardtii* (rustyjacket)) or ironbarks (*Eucalyptus quadricostata* (Pentland ironbark), *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or *E. exilipes* (fine-leaved ironbark)), often with *E. acmenoides* (narrow-leaved white stringybark), *Angophora leiocarpa* (rusty gum) and *Callitris glaucocephala* (white cypress pine) in the Brigalow Belt, on sandy plateaus and plains

Pre-clearing area: 2,004,272 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,811,678 ha
(90.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (39.5%), DEU (28.8%),
BRB (12.8%), EIU (0.9%), MGD (0.6%),
NWH (0.5%),

Land zones: 5 (74.7%), 3 (17.9%), 6
(4.6%), 7 (2.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Sandplains and old
alluvial plains

Typical soils: Red and Yellow Kandosols
and Tenosols

Structural formation range: Woodland

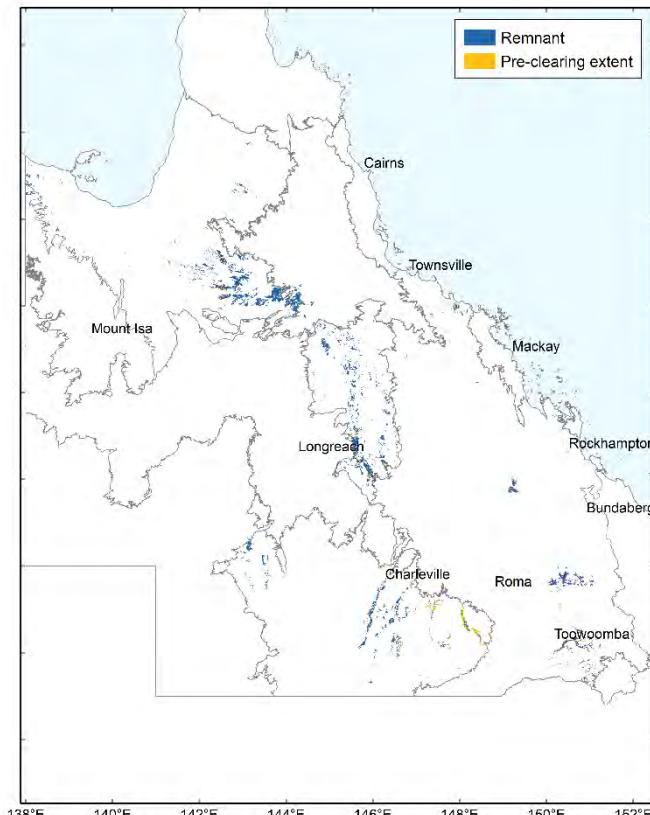


Photo 192
Corymbia setosa
low open woodland
with sparse shrub
layer of
Petalostigma banksii and *Acacia torulosa*, 2.5.18a.
Esmerelda Station,
GUP.
(CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: Woodlands dominated by bloodwoods such as *Corymbia leichhardtii*, *C. dallachiana*, *C. plena*, *C. terminalis* or *C. brachycarpa*, or ironbarks *Eucalyptus exilipes* or *E. quadricostata*. *Angophora leiocarpa* and *Callitris glaucophylla* are sometimes also present in the canopy in the south. There is generally only a very sparse shrub layer with *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Petalostigma pubescens*, *P. banksii*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Bursaria incana*, *Psydrax oleifolia*, *Acacia julifera* subsp. *julifera*, *A. longispicata*, *Carissa lanceolata* and *Santalum lanceolatum* the most frequent species. The sparse ground layer maybe dominated by *Triodia pungens* or *T. bitextura* in some areas, or the tussock grasses *Eriachne mucronata*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Panicum effusum*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *A. ingrata*, *A. calycina*, *Themeda triandra*, *Digitaria ammophila*, *D. brownii*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Enneapogon polyphyllus*, *Eragrostis lacunaria*, *Cymbopogon bombycinus* and *C. refractus*. The most frequent forbs are *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Goodenia glabra*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Phyllanthus collinus*, *P. virgatus*, *Bonamia media*, *Leichhardtia viridiflora*, *Lomandra multiflora* and *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*.

Table 53 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 18a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.5.28a	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> +/- <i>C. confertiflora</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> , <i>C. grandifolia</i> open woodland on reworked sand deposits on broad plains	216,619	216,491	100	NC
2.5.18a	<i>Corymbia setosa</i> +/- <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> low open woodland on Tertiary sand sheets	218,953	218,739	100	NC
10.5.1b	<i>Corymbia brachycarpa</i> open woodland on sand plains	196,792	186,983	95	NC
2.5.24a	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> +/- <i>C. citriodora</i> open forest on sand sheets on Mesozoic sandstone plateaus	186,257	181,365	97	NC
10.5.2a	<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> and <i>C. plena</i> open woodland on sand plains (eastern)	180,748	156,248	86	NC



Photo 193 *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Corymbia intermedia* woodland with *Melaleuca* spp. dominant in understorey. 11.5.12a. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, BRB. (AL Kelly)



Photo 194 *Eucalyptus whitei* open woodland on sand, 10.5.2ax1. Stock route, SW of Torrens Creek, DEU. (EJ Thompson)

18b Woodlands dominated *Eucalyptus crebra* (narrow-leaved red ironbark) frequently with *Corymbia* spp. or *Callitris* spp. on flat to undulating plains

Pre-clearing area: 2,031,987 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,402,167 ha
(69.0% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (79.6%), EIU (14.2%), DEU (5.9%), SEQ (0.2%), GUP (0.1%)

Land zones: 5 (89.7%), 3 (10.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range: 600-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces and alluvial plains

Typical soils: Tenosols and Rudosols

Structural formation range: Woodland

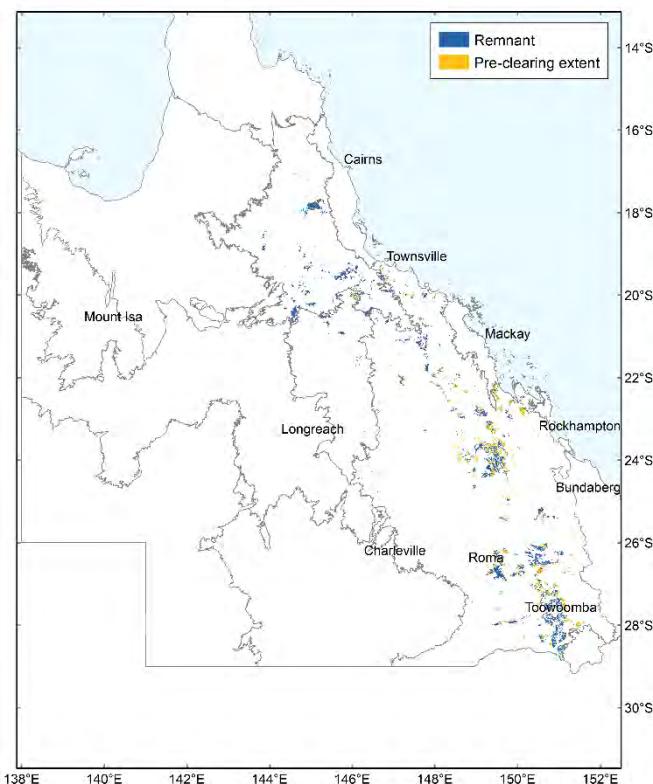


Photo 195 *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Corymbia clarksoniana* woodland, 11.5.9. Near Charters Towers, BRB.
(A Borsboom)

Floristic characteristics: The ironbark *Eucalyptus crebra* dominates these woodlands. *Corymbia clarksoniana*, *C. dallachiana*, *C. brachycarpa*, *Angophora leiocalpa* and *Eucalyptus populnea* may also be present in the sparse canopy. *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Allocasuarina luehmannii* and *Lysicarpus angustifolius* sometimes form a conspicuous subcanopy layer. A variety of shrubs can occur in a very sparse layer with *Petalostigma pubescens*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Acacia leiocalyx* subsp. *leiocalyx*, *A. conferta*, *A. leiocalyx*, *Geijera parviflora* and *Grewia savannicola* the most frequent species. The mid-dense ground layer is dominated by the graminoids *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *H. triticeus*, *Aristida caput-medusae*, *A. calycina* var. *calycina*, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Panicum effusum*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eragrostis sororia*, *E. lacunaria*, *Gahnia*

aspera, *Eriachne mucronata* and *Eremochloa bimaculata*. *Brunoniella australis*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Cheilanthes sieberi*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, *Sida hackettiana* and *Laxmannia gracilis* are most frequent forbs.

Table 54 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 18b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.5.1	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>Callitris glaucocephala</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	625,332	419,945	67	NC
11.5.2	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp., with <i>E. moluccana</i> on lower slopes of Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	304,783	171,945	56	NC
9.5.3	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on sand plains	185,075	180,557	98	NC
11.5.9b	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tenuipes</i> , <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> +/- <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland	177,005	101,654	57	NC
11.5.9c	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> +/- <i>E. moluccana</i> +/- <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland	134,842	92,083	68	NC



Photo 196 *Callitris glaucocephala* and *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland, 11.5.1. Boondandilla State Forest, BRB. (BA Wilson)



Photo 197 *Eucalyptus crebra* tall woodland with *E. brownii* and *Corymbia clarksoniana*. The ground layer is dominated by *Heteropogon contortus*, 9.5.3. NW of Shelly Mount, Clarke Hills Station, EIU. (CPF Kahler)



Photo 198 *Corymbia brachycarpa* open woodland, 10.5.1b. Near Jericho, DEU. (EJ Thompson)

18c Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus chlorophylla* (or *E. leptophleba* (Molloy red box) on heavy soils) frequently with *Corymbia* spp.; or dominated by *E. tectifica* west of Burketown

Pre-clearing area: 826,347 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 798,220 ha
(96.6% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (49.9%), GUP (29.0%), EIU (15.1%), MGD (3.1%), NWH (2.8%)

Land zones: 9 (55.3%) 5 (30.4%), 4 (9.4%), 3 (4.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Undulating to rolling plains

Typical soils: Yellow Dermosols and Redoxic Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland to open woodland

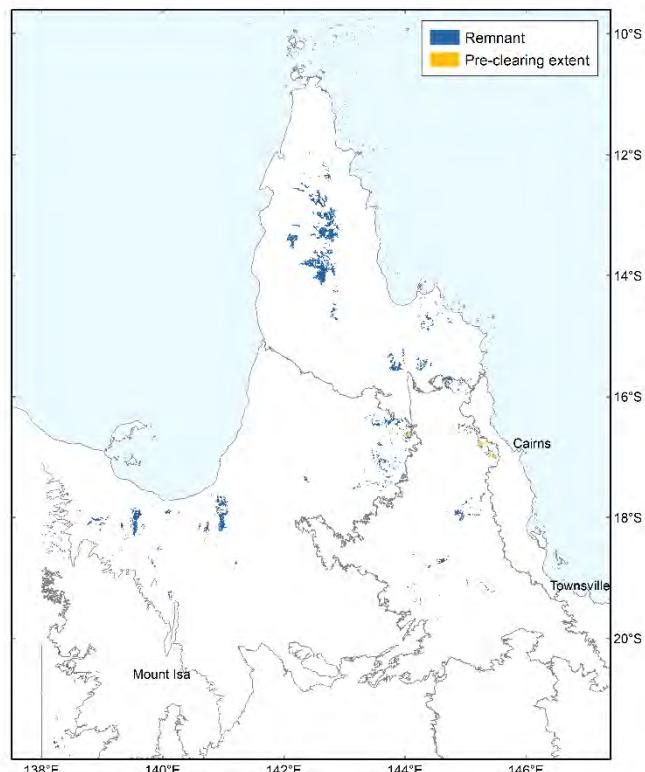


Photo 199 *Eucalyptus leptophleba* and *E. platyphylla* woodland on plain, 3.9.4a. Sudley Station, CYP.
(MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics: The sparse canopy is usually dominated either *Eucalyptus leptophleba* or *E. chlorophylla*. *E. platyphylla*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Corymbia clarksoniana*, *C. polycarpa* and *C. dallachiana* may be present as codominant trees. *Melaleuca viridiiflora*, *M. nervosa*, *M. stenostachya*, *Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *orientalis*, and *Petalostigma pubescens* may be present as very sparse low trees. The very sparse shrub layer includes a variety of species with the most frequent being *Grewia savannicola*, *Dolichandrone heterophylla*, *Carissa lanceolata*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Petalostigma pubescens*, *P. banksii*, *Melaleuca viridiiflora*, *Planchonia careya*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, *Grevillea parallela* and *Terminalia platyptera*. The mid-dense to dense ground

layer is dominated by the grasses *Heteropogon contortus*, *H. triticeus*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Themeda triandra*, *T. arguens*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Capillipedium parviflorum*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Mnesithea formosa*, *Setaria surgens* and *Alloteropsis semialata*. Frequent forbs are *Crotalaria medicaginea*, *C. montana*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Causonia trifolia*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Ipomoea eriocarpa*, *Galactia tenuiflora*, *Flemingia parviflora*, *Hibiscus meraukensis*, *Rostellularia adscendens*, *Commelina ensifolia* and *Waltheria indica*.

Table 55 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 18c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.9.4a	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> open woodland on rolling plains	248,139	247,699	100	NC
3.9.2a	<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> open woodland on undulating clay plains	131,445	129,233	98	NC
2.4.4a	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> low woodland on Tertiary to early Pleistocene clay deposits	77,328	77,126	100	NC
2.9.7	<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on Cretaceous mudstone footslopes and plains.	51,928	48,931	94	OC
9.5.6a	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on Tertiary remnants	44,757	41,468	93	NC



Photo 200 *Eucalyptus chlorophylla* woodland on undulating plain, 3.9.2a. Rokeby Station, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 201 *Eucalyptus leptophleba* and *E. platyphylla* woodland, 9.5.6a. South of Innot Hot Springs, EIU.
(MR Newton)



Photo 202 *Eucalyptus chlorophylla* low woodland with shrub layer of *Carissa lanceolata*, 2.9.7. Near Gamboola, GUP.
(GW Wilson)

18d Woodlands to low open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus microneura* (Gilbert River box/Georgetown box) sometimes with *Corymbia* spp.

Pre-clearing area: 610,666 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 603,817 ha
(98.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (78.7%), EIU (21.3%)

Land zones: 5 (67.2%), 10 (23.8%), 3 (8.7%), 12 (0.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

600-1000 mm

Typical landforms: On undulating plains, low rises, rocky ranges and plateaus

Typical soils: Red Kandosols, Chromosols and Rudosols

Structural formation range:

Woodland to open woodland

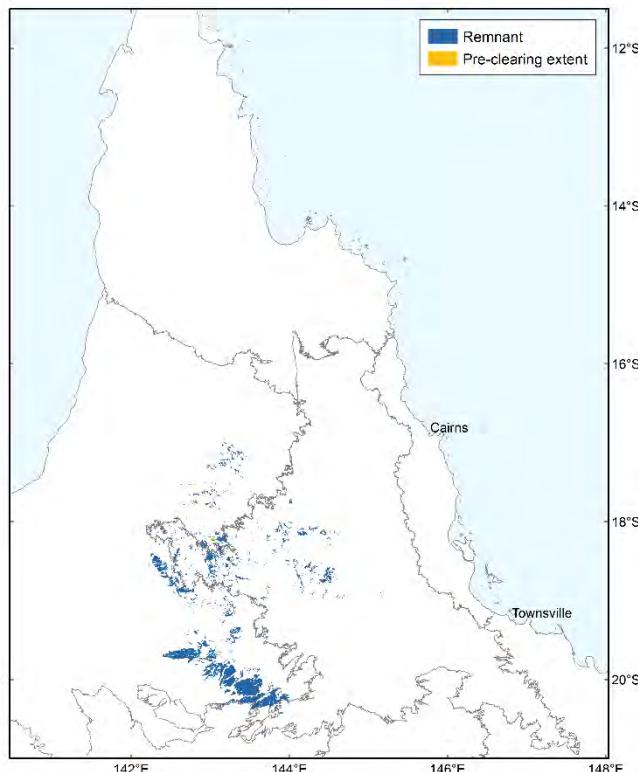


Photo 203
Eucalyptus microneura and *Corymbia pocillum* low open woodland, with *Petalostigma banksii* shrub layer on sand plain, 2.5.9. Fog Creek Station, GUP.
(CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus microneura* dominates the sparse to very sparse canopy. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Terminalia platyptera*, *T. aridicola*, *Atalaya hemiglaucha* and *Erythroxylum ellipticum* may also be present as sparse trees. There may be a very sparse shrub layer with *Carissa lanceolata*, *Gardenia vilhelmii*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Melaleuca citrolens*, *M. viridiiflora*, *Acacia chisholmii* and *Dodonaea physocarpa* the most frequent species. The ground layer can be mid-dense and frequent graminoids include *Heteropogon contortus*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Triodia pungens*, *Aristida ingrata*, *A. latifolia*, *Capillipedium parviflorum*, *Eriachne ciliata*, *E. obtusa* and *Themeda triandra*. Frequent

forbs are *Zornia muriculata*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Melhania oblongifolia*, *Desmodium varians*, *Drosera lanata*, *Malvastrum americanum* var. *americanum*, *Polycarpaea corymbosa* and *Tephrosia leptoclada*.

Table 56 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 18d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.5.9	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> woodland on plains and plateaus on earths, podsolics and skeletal soils	301,913	297,583	99	NC
2.10.1a	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> low woodland on plains and low rises of Mesozoic sandstone	91,930	91,848	100	NC
9.5.10a	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> or <i>C. erythrophloia</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. low woodland on undulating plains	59,221	58,416	99	NC
9.3.20	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> woodland on alluvial plains	45,693	44,865	98	NC
2.10.1b	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland with <i>Acacia chisholmii</i> on undulating to steep rocky sandstone terrain	34,697	34,666	100	NC



Photo 204 *Eucalyptus microneura* and *Terminalia aridicola* subsp. *chillagoensis* shrubby low woodland on gently undulating plain, 9.5.10a. South of Eveleigh Homestead, EIU.

(ID Fox)



Photo 205 *Eucalyptus microneura* low open woodland with sparse grass cover of *Aristida* sp. on alluvial plain, 9.3.20. SW of Georgetown, EIU.

(MR Newton)

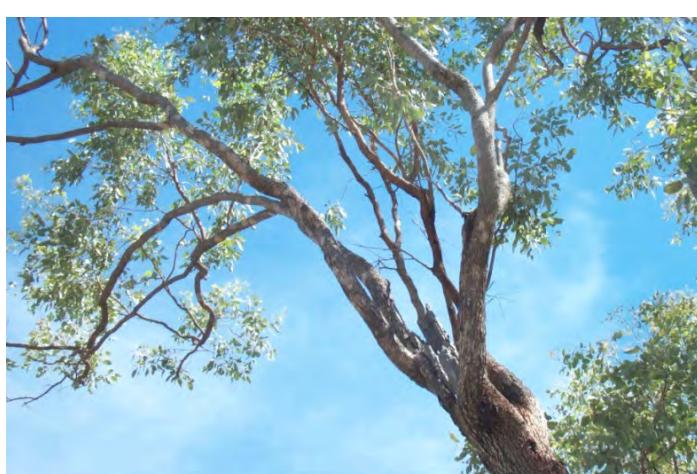


Photo 206 *Eucalyptus microneura* (Gilbert River box/Georgetown box), GUP.

(CPF Kahler)

19 *Eucalyptus* spp. (*E. leucophloia* (snappy gum), *E. leucophylla* (Cloncurry box), *E. persistens*, *E. normantonensis* (Normanton box)) low open woodlands often with *Triodia* spp. dominated ground layer

19a Low open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus leucophloia* (snappy gum) with *Triodia* spp. dominated ground layer, mainly on hills and ranges

Pre-clearing area: 3,206,311 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 3,197,066 ha
(99.7 % of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: NWH (85.8%), GUP (8.6%), MGD (5.6%)

Land zones: 7 (43.0%), 11 (38.6%), 5 (9.5%), 12 (5.3%), 10 (1.9%), 9 (1.8%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
400-800 mm

Typical landforms: Scarps, plateaus and slopes of metamorphic, granitic and sandstone ranges

Typical soils: Shallow Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Low open woodland to wooded hummock grassland

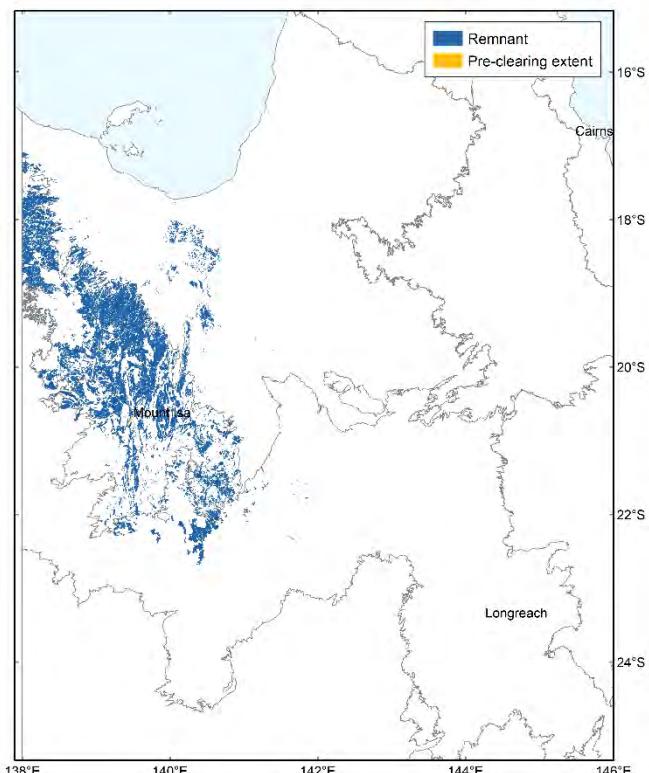


Photo 207 *Eucalyptus leucophloia* open woodland with *Triodia* spp. dominated ground layer, 1.11.2a, near Mt Isa, NWH. (DT Kelman)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *euroa* generally dominates the very sparse low canopy. *Eucalyptus leucophylla* and *Corymbia terminalis* are sometimes present as co-dominant trees. *C. capricornia* and *C. aspera* dominate in some situations. A sparse shrub layer may be present, with *Acacia chisholmii*, *A. monticola*, *A. retivenea*, *A. hilliana*, *Carissa lanceolata*, *Terminalia canescens*, *Atalaya hemiglaucha*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *G. dryandri*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Gossypium australe*, *Petalostigma quadriloculare* and *Denhamia cunninghamii* frequently occurring species. The mid-dense ground layer is generally dominated by the hummock grasses *Triodia pungens*, *T. molesta*, *Triodia longiceps* or *T. bitextura*. Tussock grasses that are frequently present include *Enneapogon lindleyanus*, *E. polyphyllus*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *E. ciliata*, *Mnesithea formosa*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Aristida pruinosa*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Cymbopogon bombycinus* and *Digitaria brownii*. Frequent forbs are *Cleome viscosa*, *Bulbostylis barbata*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Heliotropium tenuifolium*, *H. ballii*, *Hibiscus sturtii*, *Crotalaria medicaginea* and *Waltheria indica*.

Table 57 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 19a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
1.11.2a	<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> often with <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Terminalia aridicola</i> and <i>E. leucophylla</i> low open woodland	1,211,123	1,205,591	100	NC
1.7.7b	<i>Corymbia capricornia</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> low open woodland	290,839	290,679	100	NC
1.5.3	<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland on sandy and gravelly red soils	290,287	288,673	100	NC
1.7.7a	<i>Corymbia capricornia</i> low open woodland on silcrete	284,133	283,825	100	NC
1.7.1a	<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland on skeletal soils on lateritic scarpas and plateaus	270,144	269,733	100	NC



Photo 208 *Corymbia capricornia* and *Eucalyptus miniata* open woodland with shrub layer dominated by *Grevillea dryandrii* and ground layer by *Triodia* spp. 1.7.7b. Lawn Hill Station, NWH.

(DT Kelman)



Photo 209 *Eucalyptus leucophloia* open woodland with *Triodia* spp. dominated ground layer, 1.5.3, near Mt Isa, NWH. (VJ Neldner)

19b Low open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus leucophylla* (Cloncurry box) or less extensively *Corymbia terminalis* (western bloodwood) low open woodlands and related associations, mainly lower slopes and valleys

Pre-clearing area: 2,980,634 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 2,957,721 ha
(99.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: NWH (74.1%), MGD (16.1%), GUP (9.7%), CHC (0.1%)

Land zones: 5 (29.2%), 11 (28.4%), 9 (17.2%), 3 (12.0%), 12 (10.3%), 7 (2.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
350-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Low hills and rises through to sand plains

Typical soils: Shallow Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Low open woodland to wooded hummock grassland

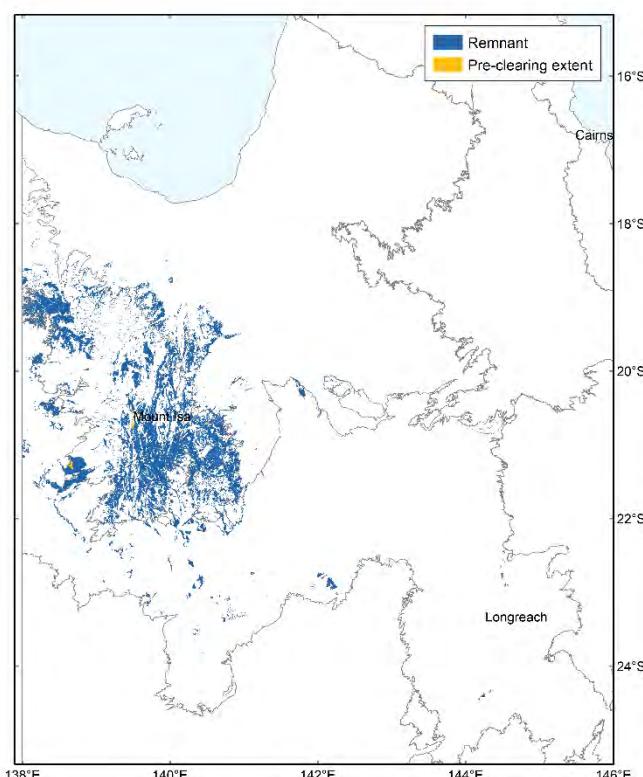


Photo 210 *Eucalyptus leucophylla* and *Corymbia terminalis* low woodland with a ground layer of *Triodia pungens* and tussock grasses, 1.5.4d. Riversleigh Station, NWH. (DT Kelman)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus leucophylla* and/or *Corymbia terminalis* dominate the very sparse low canopy. *E. pruinosa*, *Atalaya hemiglaucha* and *Corymbia aparrerinja* are occasionally present. *Acacia chisholmii* is frequent in the shrub layer and may dominate in some situations. Other frequent shrub species include *Carissa lanceolata*, *Gossypium australe*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii*, *S. artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* and *Acacia tenuissima*. The ground layer is often dominated by the hummock grasses *Triodia longiceps*, *T. pungens* or *T. brizoides*. Frequent tussock grasses include *Enneapogon polyphyllus*, *Aristida contorta*, *A. latifolia*, *A. inaequiglumis*, *A. pruinosa*, *Dichanthium sericeum* subsp. *polystachyum*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Sporobolus australasicus* and *Themeda triandra*. Frequent forbs include *Salsola australis*, *Sida fibulifera*, *S. filiformis*, *Solanum quadriloculatum*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *I. linnaei*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Melhania oblongifolia*, *Heliotropium tenuifolium*, *Bulbostylis barbata*, *Evolvulus alsinoides* var. *vilosicalyx*, *Pterocaulon serrulatum*, *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Achyranthes aspera*.

Table 58 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 19b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
1.11.3a	<i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> low open woodland often with <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> , <i>C. aparrerinja</i> and <i>E. leucophloia</i>	526,075	521,856	99	NC
1.5.4d	<i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> low open woodland on red earths in valleys	277,186	273,784	99	NC
2.5.12a	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> +/- <i>Lysiphyllyum cunninghamii</i> low woodland on sandy outwash plains and residuals	187,563	184,663	98	NC
1.12.3a	<i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> low open woodland on granites	180,746	180,526	100	NC
1.3.13a	<i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> woodland on levees and minor drainage lines	149,829	148,985	99	NC



Photo 211 *Eucalyptus pruinosa* woodland with a shrubby understorey on a sand plain, 2.5.12a. Near Nardoo, GUP.

(GW Wilson)



Photo 212 *Eucalyptus leucophylla* low open woodland with a ground layer of *Triodia pungens*, 1.9.5b. Near Musselbrook, NWH. (DT Kelman)

19c Low open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus pruinosa* mainly on sandplains, outwash areas and lateritised surfaces

Pre-clearing area: 1,225,015 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,221,871 ha
(99.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (63.0%), NWH (36.5%), MGD (0.5%)

Land zones: 5 (82.2%), 7 (11.9%), 3 (4.9%), 11 (0.8%), 9 (0.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
400-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Sandy and gravelly plains to low rises

Typical soils: Red Kandosols and Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Low open woodland

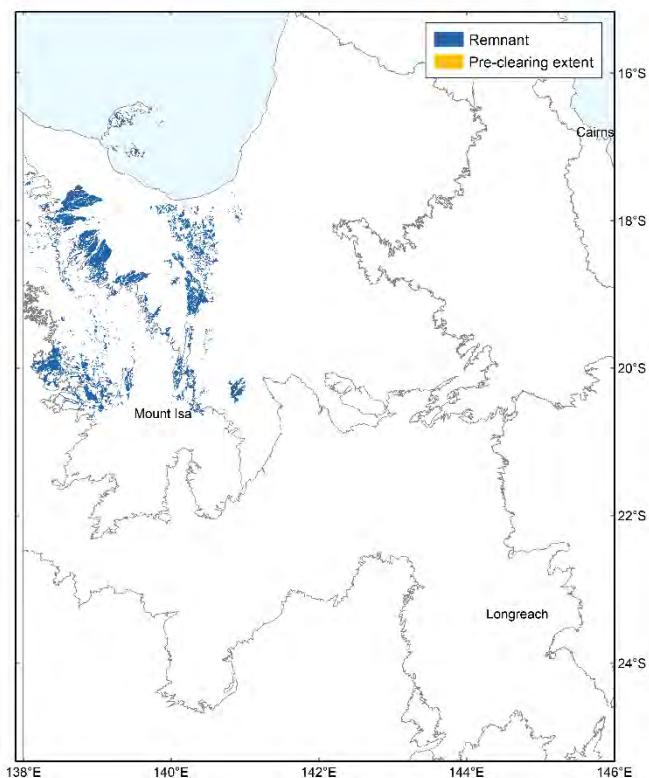


Photo 213 *Eucalyptus pruinosa*, *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and *Terminalia canescens* low open woodland on level sand sheet overlying ferricrete surface, 2.5.23a. Lawn Hill Station, GUP.
(HA Dillewaard)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus pruinosa* usually dominates these low open woodlands. *Corymbia terminalis* and *Eucalyptus leucophloia* may sometimes be present as co-dominant trees. A sparse shrub layer may be present with frequent species being *Carissa lanceolata*, *Acacia elachantha*, *Capparis lasiantha*, *Dolichandrone heterophylla*, *Alectryon oleifolius*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Gossypium australe*, *Melaleuca viridiflora* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*. *Triodia pungens* dominates the mid-dense ground

layer at many sites. Frequently present tussock grasses are *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Aristida pruinosa*, *A. ingrata*, *A. inaequiglumis*, *A. latifolia*, *Enneapogon polypyillus*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Panicum laevinode*, *Eriachne ciliata*, *Cenchrus pennisetiformis* and *Schizachyrium fragile*. Frequent forbs are *Bulbostylis barbata*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Abutilon otocarpum*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *I. linnaei*, *Streptoglossa decurrents*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Pigea aurantiacus*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Ptilotus fusiformis*, *Salsola australis* and *Sida fibulifera*.

Table 59 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 19c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
1.5.13	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> low open woodland	319,985	318,658	100	OC
2.5.31	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> and <i>Lysiphyllo cunninghamii</i> on plains and low rises derived from deeply weathered siltstones.	146,064	145,069	100	NC
2.5.23b	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> , <i>Corymbia setosa</i> , <i>Terminalia canescens</i> and <i>E. chlorophylla</i> in mixed low open woodlands on sand sheets overlying Tertiary lateritic surfaces	129,054	128,930	100	NC
2.5.23a	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> , <i>Lysiphyllo cunninghamii</i> , <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> and <i>E. chlorophylla</i> in mixed low open woodlands on sand sheets overlying Tertiary lateritic surfaces	84,125	83,953	100	NC
2.7.5a	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> , <i>E. chlorophylla</i> , <i>Terminalia canescens</i> , <i>Corymbia setosa</i> in mixed low open woodlands on broad, Tertiary lateritic surfaces.	82,960	82,830	100	NC



Photo 214 *Eucalyptus pruinosa* low open woodland on a Tertiary plateau. The ground layer is composed of sedges, tussock grasses and *Triodia pungens*, 2.5.31. Wurung Station, GUP
(GW Wilson)



Photo 215 *Eucalyptus pruinosa* low open woodland with a sparse shrub layer of *Acacia hilliana* and a ground layer of *Triodia pungens*, 1.9.14. Lawn Hill NP, NWH.
(DT Kelman)

19d Low open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus persistens* (or *E. normantonensis*) (Normanton box), *E. tardecidens*, *E. provincta*) with *Triodia* spp. dominated ground layer, mainly on hills and ranges

Pre-clearing area: 1,562,481 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,517,543 ha
(97.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: EIU (51.8%), CHC (21.0%), BRB (11.6%), GUP (5.4%), DEU (4.7%), MGD (4.0%), NWH (0.7%), MUL (0.6%), CYP (0.1%)

Land zones: 7 (47.6%), 11 (43.1%), 12 (5.2%), 5 (3.5%) 4 (0.6%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
300-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Steep to rolling metamorphic hills and rises in the Einasleigh Uplands, and slopes and plateau margins of residuals elsewhere

Typical soils: Yellow Dermosols and Brown Kandosols

Structural formation range: Woodland, low woodland to tall open shrubland

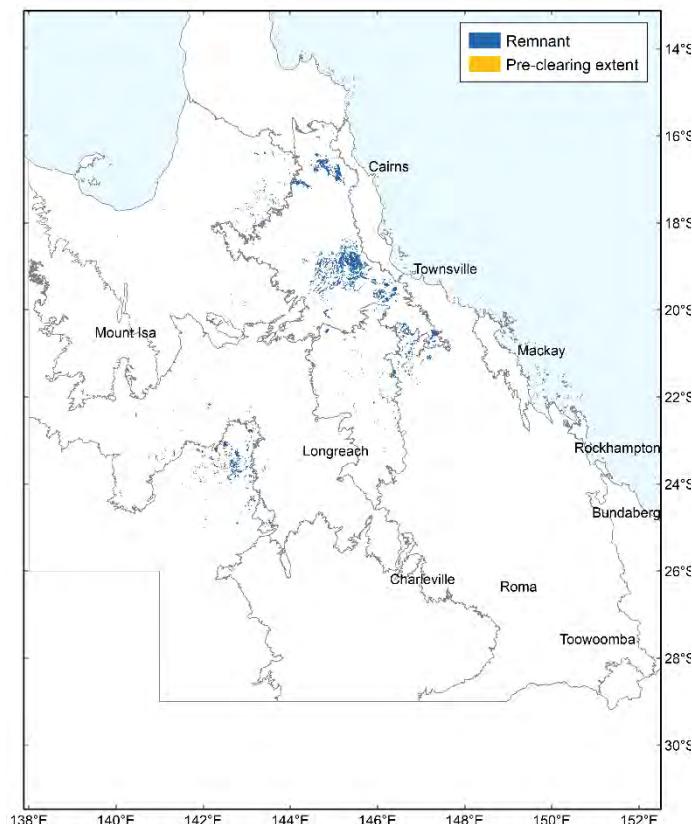


Photo 216
Eucalyptus persistens woodland on low ridge, 9.11.5. South west of Greenvale, EIU.
(MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics: *Eucalyptus persistens* or *E. tardecidens* dominate the sparse canopy in the eastern bioregions, while *E. normantonensis* dominates the canopy in the western bioregions. Other trees such as *E. crebra*, *E. exserta*, *Corymbia dallachiana*, *C. clarksoniana*, *Acacia shirleyi* and *Melaleuca stenostachya* may be present as scattered trees in

the canopy. A number of very sparsely scattered shrub species can occur, with *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Carissa lanceolata*, *Atalaya hemiglaucha*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *P. pubescens*, *Eremophila mitchellii*, *Erythroxylum australe*, *Carissa ovata* and *Dolichandrone heterophylla* the most frequent. The sparse ground layer is generally dominated by *Triodia bitextura* or *T. longiceps* in the inland areas, whereas the tussock grasses *Thameda triandra*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Paspalidium gracile*, *Enneapogon lindleyanus*, *Panicum effusum*, *Aristida queenslandica* var. *queenslandica*, *Eriachne mucronata* and *Schizachyrium fragile* dominate in eastern areas. Frequent forbs include *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Brunoniella australis*, *B. acaulis*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *P. carpentariae*, *Crotalaria medicaginea* and *Zornia muriculata* subsp. *angustata*.

Table 60 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 19d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
9.11.5	<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on low metamorphic hills	392,673	389,046	99	NC
5.7.3	<i>Eucalyptus normantonensis</i> tall shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. on slopes and plateau margins of residuals	324,743	323,505	100	NC
9.11.25	<i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i> or <i>E. chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>E. cullenii</i> low woodland on steep to rolling metamorphic hills and rises	194,906	193,233	99	NC
11.7.3	<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> , <i>Triodia mitchellii</i> open woodland on stripped margins of Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	104,918	92,055	88	NC
11.11.12	<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> low woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	75,355	60,480	80	NC



Photo 217 *Eucalyptus normantonensis* tall shrubland with *Triodia* spp., 5.7.3. Near Flodden Hills CHC.
(D Richter)



Photo 218 *Acacia brachystachya* and *Eucalyptus normantonensis* tall open shrubland with scattered *Triodia longiceps*. 4.7.2. Swords Range, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)

20 *Callitris glauophylla* (white cypress pine) or *C. intratropica* (northern cypress pine) woodlands to open forests

20a Woodlands to open forests dominated by *Callitris glauophylla* (white cypress pine) or *C. intratropica* (northern cypress pine)

Pre-clearing area: 1,095,531 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 795,825 ha
(72.6% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (84.2%), MUL (8.4%), EIU (7.0%), GUP (0.3%)

Land zones: 10 (60.5%), 3 (28.8%), 12 (7.4%), 5 (3.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
500-1000 mm

Typical landforms: On Cainozoic alluvial plains and sediments derived from old alluvial levees and dunes

Typical soils: Red Sodosols and Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest to open woodland

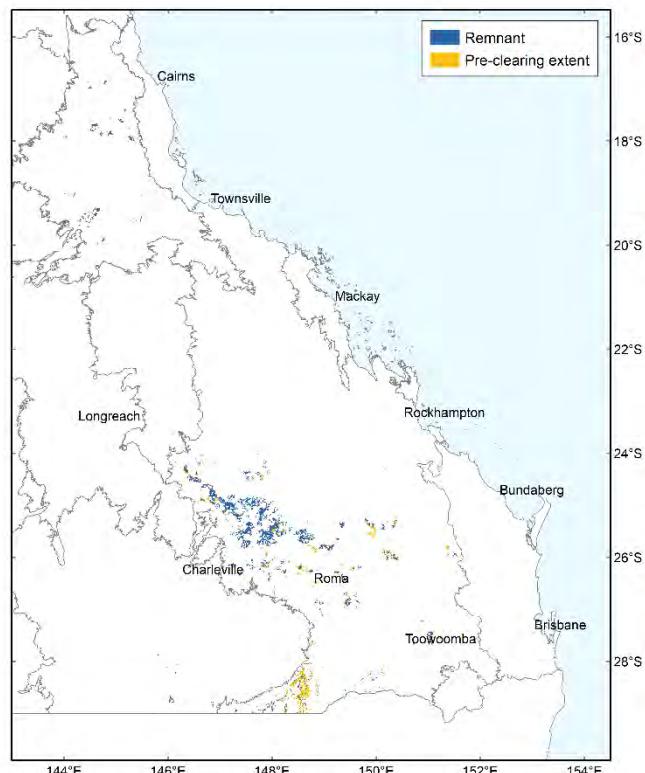


Photo 219 *Callitris glauophylla* open forest, 11.5.4a. Thallon, west of Goondiwindi, BRB.
(BA Wilson)

Floristic characteristics: *Callitris glauophylla* dominates the canopy in the southern bioregions, while *C. intratropica* dominates in the Einasleigh Uplands. *Eucalyptus melanophloia*, *E. populnea*, *E. chloroclada*, *E. crebra*, *E. shirleyi*, *Corymbia clarksoniana*, *C. tessellaris* or *Angophora leiocarpa* may be scattered in the canopy or as emergent trees. *Lysicarpus angustifolius*, *Geijera parviflora* and *Allocasuarina luehmannii* may form a sparse subcanopy tree layer. A variety of sparsely scattered shrubs may occur with *Eremophila longifolia*, *Acacia excelsa*, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Notelaea microcarpa*, *Persoonia falcata* and *Petalostigma pubescens* the most frequent species. The sparse ground layer includes the graminoids *Thyridolepis mitchelliana*, *Paspalidium constrictum*, *Themeda triandra*, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Eragrostis lacunaria*, *Panicum effusum*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Aristida muricata*, *A. holathera*, *A. caput-medusae*, *A. calycina* var. *calycina*, *Digitaria brownii*, *Cyperus gracilis*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Ancistrachne uncinulata*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Enneapogon pallidus*, and *Eragrostis sororia*. Frequent forbs include *Chenopodium desertorum* subsp. *anidiophyllum*, *Sclerolaena birchii*, *Sida* spp., *Boerhavia dominii*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Phyllanthus* spp. and *Einadia nutans* subsp. *nutans*.

Table 61 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 20a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.10.9	<i>Callitris glauophylla</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	512,587	378,416	74	NC
11.3.19	<i>Callitris glauophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open forest to woodland on Cainozoic alluvial plains	226,218	85,812	38	NC
11.10.6	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Callitris glauophylla</i> open woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks.	148,673	143,419	96	NC
6.3.16x50	<i>Callitris glauophylla</i> , <i>Acacia excelsa</i> , <i>Geijera parviflora</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> woodland on dunes	89,217	79,834	89	OC
9.12.4c	Low woodland to low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i>) and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> and <i>Callitris intratropica</i> +/- <i>Corymbia peltata</i>	66,950	66,633	100	NC

Callitris spp. are frequently present in the subcanopy of a number of eucalypt dominated REs. *Callitris glauophylla* occurs in REs in BVG12a, 17a, 17b, 18a and 18b. *Callitris* spp. density can be impacted by fire history and previous management. BVG20a represents the REs where *Callitris* spp. are generally dominant or codominant in the canopy.

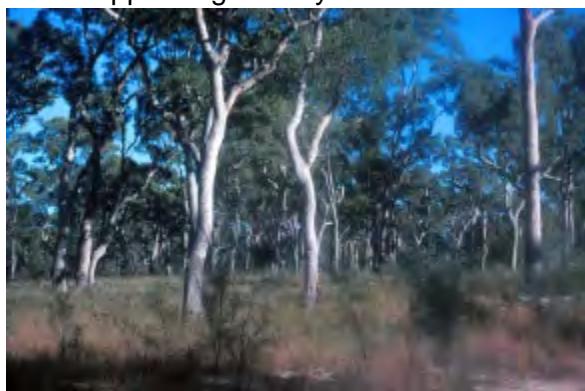


Photo 220 *Angophora leiocarpa* open woodland, 11.10.6. North of Mitchell, BRB.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 221 *Callitris glauophylla*, *Acacia excelsa* and *Alsonia constricta* woodland, on sand dunes, 6.3.16x50. Near Cunnamulla, MUL.
(VJ Neldner)

21 *Melaleuca* spp. dry woodlands to open woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains

21a Low woodlands and low open woodlands dominated by *Melaleuca viridiflora* (coarse-leaved paperbark) on depositional plains

Pre-clearing area: 4,681,127 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 4,557,021 ha
(97.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (59.5%), CYP (34.3%), BRB (1.9%), CQC (1.9%), WET (0.9%), SEQ (0.7%), NWH (0.2%)

Land zones: 3 (58.5%), 5 (41.0%), 11, 12, 2 (minor)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Alluvial plains, and flat to gently undulating sandplains

Typical soils: Redoxic Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland, low woodland to low-open woodland

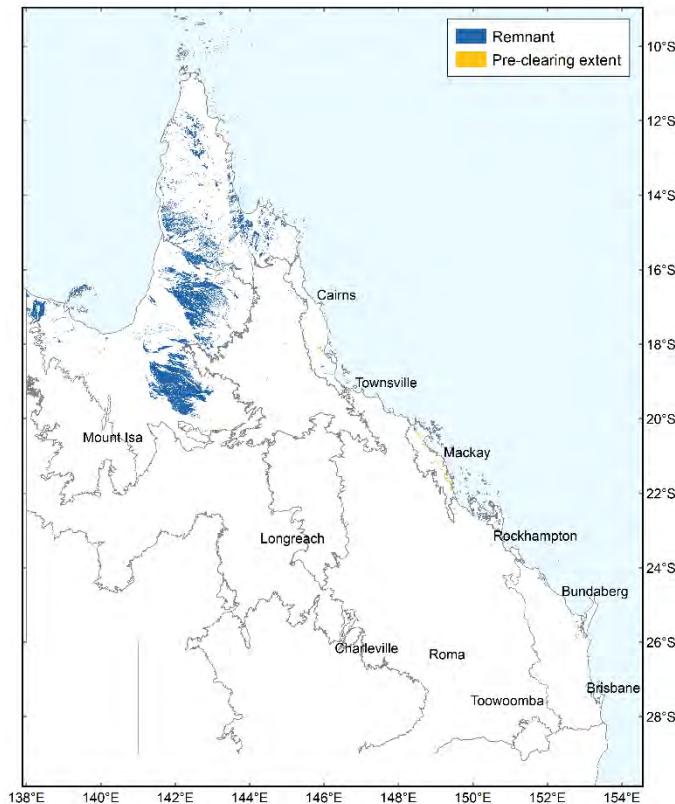


Photo 222
Melaleuca viridiflora
low open woodland,
3.3.49b. Near Coen,
CYP.
(JR Clarkson)

Floristic characteristics: *Melaleuca viridiflora* dominates the sparse to very sparse canopy. *Corymbia clarksoniana* and less often *C. dallachiana* or *C. polycarpa* may be present as emergent trees. The low tree/shrub layer is generally very sparse, and most frequently composed of *M. viridiflora*, *M. stenostachya*, *Grevillea glauca*, *G. parallelia*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *P. pubescens* and *Acacia leptocarpa*. The mid-dense ground layer is frequented by the graminoids *Themeda triandra*, *Eremochloa bimaculata*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Alloteropsis*

semialata, *Eriachne* spp., *Aristida* spp., *Heteropogon triticeus*, *H. contortus*, *Ectrosia leporina*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *F. cinnamometorum*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Paspalidium distans*, *Eragrostis brownii* and *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. The most frequent forbs are *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Drosera petiolaris*, *Spermacoce* spp., *Rhynchosia* spp., *Desmodium* spp., *Xyris* spp., *Goodenia mystrophylla*, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Brunoniella acaulis*, *Goodenia pilosa* and *Lomandra longifolia*.

Table 62 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 21a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.3.49	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> low open woodland on floodplains and alluvial plains	1,116,356	1,112,752	100	NC
2.5.14a	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> , <i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> , <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> low woodland on broad, gently undulating Tertiary sand sheets.	712,825	712,365	100	NC
2.5.14c	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>M. citrolens</i> , <i>Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa</i> low open woodland on Tertiary sand sheets in the north-east	656,411	655,801	100	NC
2.3.29c	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> , <i>M. stenostachya</i> low woodland with emergent eucalypts on old alluvial plains (recent Pleistocene surface) in the north-east	410,761	409,194	100	NC
2.3.29a	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> , <i>M. stenostachya</i> low woodland with emergent eucalypts on active Quaternary alluvial plains and depressions in the north-east	348,824	348,695	100	NC

The broad leaf tea-tree (*Melaleuca viridiflora*) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland which is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystems 7.3.8a, 7.3.8b, 7.3.8c, 7.3.8d, 7.5.4g, 8.3.2, 8.5.2a, 8.5.2c and 8.5.6 from this BVG.



Photo 223 *Melaleuca viridiflora* low woodland with emergent *Cochlospermum gregorii* on sand plain, 2.5.14c. Kutchera Station, GUP.
(CN Appelman)



Photo 224 Grass fire in *Melaleuca viridiflora* low woodland on alluvial plain, 3.3.49b. North of Hann River, CYP. (MR Newton)

21b Low open woodlands and tall shrublands of *Melaleuca citrolens* or *M. stenostachya* or other *Melaleuca* spp.

Pre-clearing area: 2,444,540 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 2,426,523 ha
(99.3% pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (75.0%), CYP (13.4%), EIU (7.6%), DEU (2.0%), BRB (1.2%), NWH (0.7%), SEQ (0.2%)

Land zones: 5 (69.9%), 3 (19.9%), 7 (11.8%), 11 (3.8%), 10 (3.4%), 12 (1.1%), 9, 8 (minor)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Flat to gently undulating plains, sandplains and drainage areas. Also lateritic erosional slopes and breakaways.

Typical soils: Redoxic Hydrosols, Yellow Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland, low open woodland, to tall shrubland

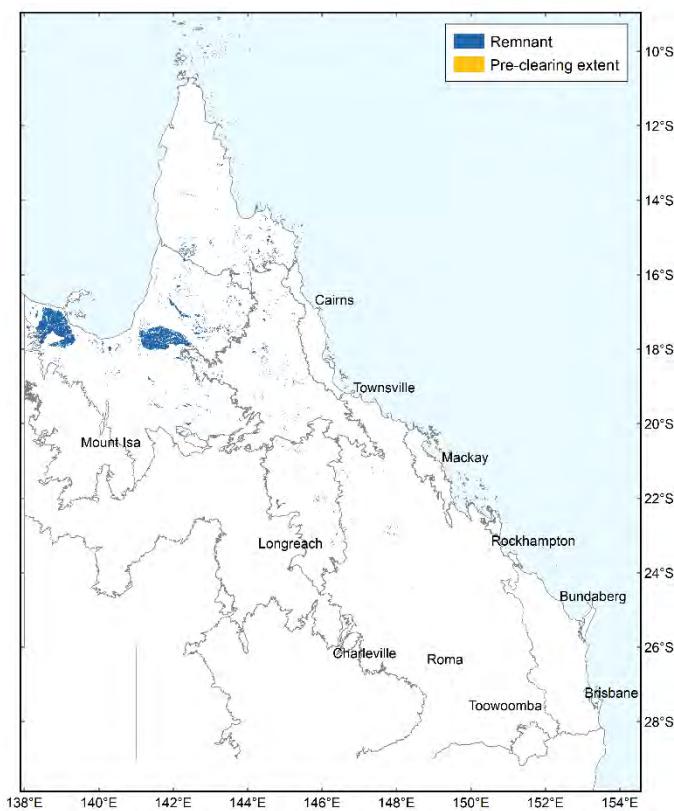


Photo 225 *Melaleuca citrolens* and *Eucalyptus pruinosa* low open woodland on sandy alluvial deposits, 2.5.33c. Escott Station, GUP.
(HA Dillewaard)

Floristic characteristics: *Melaleuca citrolens* dominates large areas of low woodland, sometimes with *M. viridiflora* or *M. foliolosa*. Other low woodlands maybe dominated by *M. stenostachya*, or *Melaleuca acacioides* or *M. tamariscina* or *M. monantha*. Sparse *Terminalia platyptera*, *Corymbia* spp. and *Eucalyptus* spp. may also be present in the low canopy or as emergent trees. *M. bracteata*, *M. saligna* and *M. irbyana* can dominate in seasonally inundated areas. *Petalostigma banksii*, *Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa*, *Grevillea parallela* and *G. striata* may be present as low trees. *Carissa lanceolata*, *Gardenia vilhelmii*, *Dolichandrone heterophylla*, *Hakea pedunculata* and *Denhamia cunninghamii* are frequent in the very sparse shrub layer. The sparse ground layer is dominated by *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Themeda triandra*, *Chloris lobata* and species of *Digitaria*, *Aristida*, *Fimbristylis*, *Eragrostis*, *Eriachne*, *Panicum* and *Rhynchospora*.

The most frequent forbs are *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Polycarphaea corymbosa* *Paranotis mitrasacmoides*, *Buchnera linearis*, *Cheilanthes* spp., *Spermacoce* spp. and *Phyllanthus* spp.

Table 63 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 21b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.5.30	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Lysiphyllo cunninghamii</i> and <i>Terminalia</i> spp. in mixed low woodlands on Tertiary sand sheets.	388,065	387,739	100	NC
2.5.33c	<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> and/or <i>M. viridiflora</i> +/- <i>E. tectifica</i> low open woodland on old alluvial plains (early Pleistocene surface)	376,278	375,918	100	NC
2.5.17b	<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> +/- <i>M. viridiflora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> , <i>Terminalia platyptera</i> low open woodland on Tertiary sand sheets	302,971	302,794	100	NC
2.5.17a	<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> and/or <i>M. citrolens</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> , <i>E. prosecta</i> low woodland on erosional Tertiary sand sheets	147,830	147,700	100	NC
2.5.33a	<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> +/- <i>M. viridiflora</i> , <i>Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa</i> , <i>Terminalia canescens</i> low woodland on sand sheets on broad, Tertiary lateritic surfaces	131,154	131,113	100	NC

The Swamp Tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) Forest of Southeast Queensland which is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystems 12.3.18 and 12.9-10.11 from this BVG.



Photo 226 *Melaleuca citrolens* and *Grevillea pteridifolia* low woodland on an alluvial flat, 3.3.52a. South of Laura, CYP. (MR Newton)



Photo 227 *Melaleuca citrolens* low open woodland with a sparse ground of *Aristida* spp., *Eriachne* spp. and *Schizachyrium* spp. on sandy soils, 9.12.40. North of Walsh River crossing, EIU. (GW Wilson)



Photo 228 *Melaleuca citrolens*, *M. stenostachya* and *Lysiphyllo cunninghamii* low woodlands with emergent *Corymbia confertiflora*, 2.5.15x3. Oak Park Station, GUP. (HA Dillewaard)

22 *Melaleuca* spp. open forests and woodlands on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps and fringing drainage lines (Palustrine wetlands)

22a Open forests and woodlands dominated by *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (swamp paperbark) in seasonally inundated lowland coastal areas and swamps

Pre-clearing area: 173,355 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 81,555 ha
(47.0 % of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: SEQ (80.4%), WET (16.8%), CQC (1.9%), CYP (0.6%), BRB (0.3%)

Land zones: 3 (77.0%), 2 (22.3%), 1 (0.5%), 11 (0.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
1200-8000 mm

Typical landforms: Coastal alluvial plains and sand plains, and dune swales

Typical soils: Redoxic Hydrosols and Aquic Podosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest to woodland



Photo 229 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest, 12.3.5, Winfield, SEQ.
(C. Pennay)



Photo 230 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest, 12.3.4, Brown Lake, North Stradbroke Island, SEQ.
(KM Stephens)

Floristic characteristics: *Melaleuca quinquenervia* dominates the mid-dense canopy. Occasionally *Lophostemon suaveolens*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Casuarina glauca* or *Corymbia intermedia* may be present in the canopy. Sparse shrubs are sometimes present and may include *Acacia leiocalyx*, *A. disparrima* subsp. *disparrima*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Glochidion sumatranum*, *Banksia robur*, *Melastoma malabathricum* subsp. *malabathricum* or *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*. The mid-dense ground layer is usually dominated by the graminoids *Imperata cylindrica*, *Themeda triandra*, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, *Lepironia articulata*, *Leersia hexandra*, *Entolasia marginata*, *Machaerina rubiginosa*, *Cyperus polystachyos*, *Schoenus brevifolius*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Baloskion pallens*, *Phragmites australis* and *Dianella caerulea*. Frequent forbs include *Telmatoblechnum indicum*, *Parsonsia straminea*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Lygodium microphyllum* and *Centella asiatica*.

Table 64 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 22a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
12.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvium	44,658	19,756	44	OC
12.3.6	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on coastal alluvial plains	31,453	12,264	39	NC
12.2.7	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or rarely <i>M. dealbata</i> open forest on sand plains	29,369	17,886	61	OC
7.3.5a	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest, woodland and shrubland, on poorly drained alluvial plains	22,696	10,425	46	E
12.3.4	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> woodland on coastal alluvium	17,107	7,899	46	OC



Photo 231 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest wetland, 8.3.13a. Werribee State Forest, CQC.
(C Pennay)



Photo 232 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest, 12.3.6. West of Maryborough, SEQ.
(TS Ryan)

Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland including REs 12.2.7, 12.3.4, 12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6 and 12.3.20, is an endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act.

22b Open forests and low open forests dominated by *Melaleuca* spp. (*M. viridiflora*, *M. saligna*, *M. leucadendra* (broad-leaved tea-tree), *M. clarksonii* or *M. arcana* (winti)) in seasonally inundated swamps

Pre-clearing area: 188,013 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 171,252 ha
(91.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (42.3%), GUP (41.9%), CQC (6.3%), WET (5.2%), BRB (3.1%), DEU (1.1%)

Land zones: 3 (81.7%), 2 (17.4%), 1 (0.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600-2000 mm

Typical landforms:

Drainage depressions and swamps on alluvial plains or dunes

Typical soils: Redoxic Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest to woodland

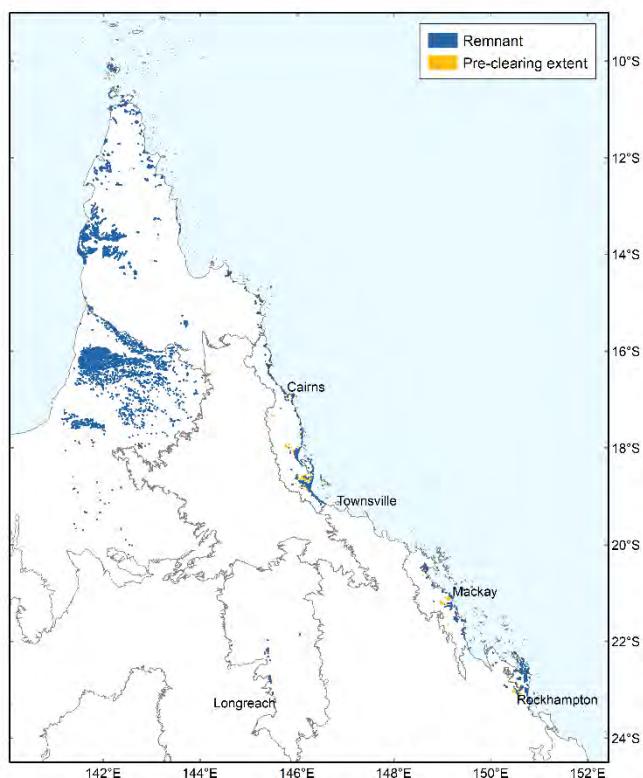


Photo 233 *Melaleuca clarksonii* woodland in depression, 3.3.41. Alice River, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Melaleuca leucadendra* or *M. quinquenervia* or *M. saligna* dominate open forests in coastal situations, *M. viridiflora* or *M. clarksonii* dominate in inland situations. *M. dealbata* is dominant in dune swales, while *M. arcana* dominates in dune swamps on southern CYP. *Lophostemon suaveolens* may dominate some coastal swamps, and *Eucalyptus robusta*, *Corymbia tessellaris* and *C. clarksoniana* are sometimes present in the canopy. *Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa* and *Livistona decora* are sometimes present as subcanopy trees. *Baeckea frutescens*, *Banksia robur*, *B. dentata*, *Calycopeltus casuarinoides*, *Leptospermum polygalifolium* and *Thryptomene oligandra* are sometimes present as very sparse shrubs. Frequent graminoids in the mid-dense ground layer include *Imperata cylindrica*, *Leersia hexandra*, *Schoenus sparteus*, *Cyperus haspan* subsp. *juncoides*, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, *Sporobolus virginicus*, *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Pseudoraphis spinescens*, *Paspalidium distans* and species of *Scleria*, *Eragrostis* and *Fimbristylis*. Frequent forbs include *Telmatoblechnum indicum*, *Gymnanthera oblonga*, *Centella asiatica*, *Ludwigia octovalvis* and *Acrostichum speciosum*.

Table 65 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 22b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.3.55b	Seasonal swamps (wooded). <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>M. clarksonii</i> low open woodland to low open forest.	55,622	55,559	100%	NC
3.3.9	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodlands on creek lines and swamps	48,016	47,920	100	NC
3.2.3	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest in dune swales	17,617	17,578	100	OC
2.3.55a	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca clarksonii</i> +/- <i>Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa</i> low woodland in seasonal swamps on Tertiary sand sheets in the north-east	16,464	16,464	100	NC
8.3.13a	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and/or <i>M. leucadendra</i> woodland on alluvial plains or marine plains	11,057	4,571	41	OC



Photo 234 *Melaleuca saligna* open woodland on shallow depression, 3.3.14a, Oriners Station, CYP.
(MJ Spry, DNRN)



Photo 235 *Melaleuca viridiflora* low woodland on a lagoon, 2.3.28x15. Staaten River NP, GUP.
(GW Wilson)

22c Open forests dominated by *Melaleuca* spp. (*M. argentea* (silver tea-tree), *M. leucadendra* (broad-leaved tea-tree), *M. dealbata* (swamp tea-tree) or *M. fluviatilis*), fringing major streams with *Melaleuca saligna* or *M. bracteata* (black tea-tree) in minor streams

Pre-clearing area: 540,125 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 500,798 ha (92.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (30.3%), GUP (23.9%), EIU (20.1%), BRB (18.1%), CQC (4.9%), WET (1.7%), NWH (0.8%),

Land zone: 3 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800-3000 mm

Typical landforms: Major streams and channels in the northern bioregions

Typical soils: Rudosols and Leptic Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Fringing open forest to woodland

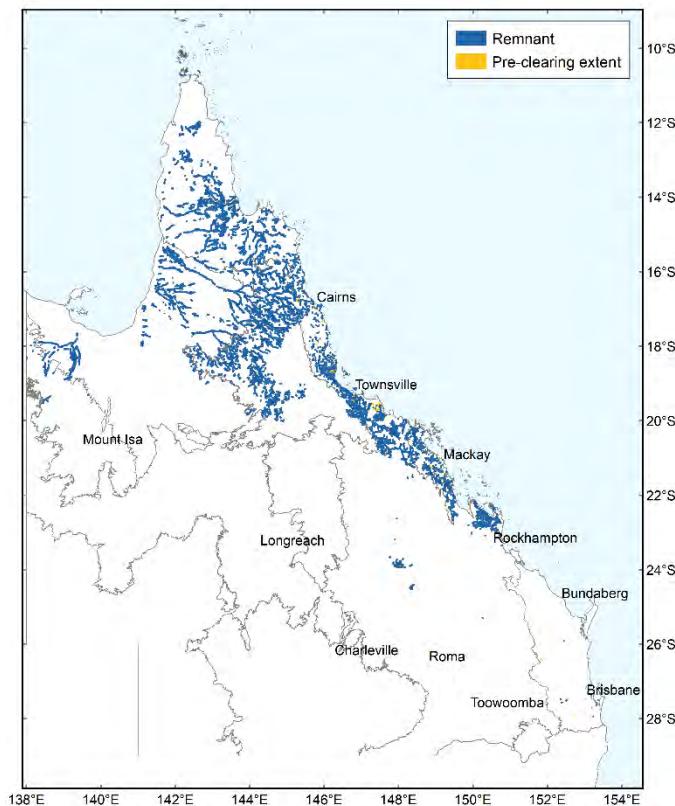


Photo 236
Melaleuca fluviatilis lined sandy river bed, 9.3.13.
Copperfield River crossing east of Kidston Mine, EIU.
(MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics: *Melaleuca leucadendra* and/or *M. fluviatilis* dominate the mid-dense canopy. *Lophostemon suaveolens*, *L. grandiflorus*, *Nauclea orientalis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* and *Acacia auriculiformis* are frequently present in the canopy. Very sparse *Corymbia tessellaris* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* or *E. tereticornis* may be part of the

canopy or emergent trees. A very sparse shrub/ low tree layer of *Ficus opposita*, *Acacia holosericea*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Planchonia careya*, *Atalaya hemiglaucia*, *Barringtonia acutangula* and *Scolopia braunii* is sometime present. The ground layer is mid-dense and dominated by *Heteropogon contortus*, *Cyperus aquatilis*, *Eragrostis* spp., *Paspalidium distans*, *Arundinella nepalensis*, *Panicum trichoides*, *Bothriochloa bladhii*, *Oplismenus aemulus*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. Frequent forbs include *Nelsonia campestris*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Dianella caerulea* and *Ludwigia octovalvis*.

Table 66 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 22c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.3.10	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> woodland or <i>M. saligna</i> or <i>M. dealbata</i> woodland fringing watercourses	158,836	158,401	100	NC
9.3.13	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing open forest on streams and channels	94,796	92,832	98	OC
11.3.25b	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> and/or <i>M. fluviatilis</i> , <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> , <i>Pandanus tectorius</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and rainforest species	86,093	72,375	84	OC
2.3.24a	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>M. leucadendra</i> and/or <i>M. argentea</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> woodland on fringes and in channels of major watercourses.	83,458	82,177	98	OC
2.3.52	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i> and <i>Livistona rigida</i> in mixed woodlands fringing major spring-fed watercourses	28,578	28,563	100	OC



Photo 237 *Melaleuca argentea* and *M. leucadendra* open forest, 3.3.10a. King River, King Junction station, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 238 *Melaleuca leucadendra* and *Lophostemon suaveolens* open forest with riparian rainforest understorey, 8.3.3a. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, CQC.
(JM Brushe)

23 *Acacia aneura* (mulga) woodlands to tall open shrublands on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals

23a Woodlands to low woodlands dominated by *Acacia aneura* on red earth plains or sandplains (soft mulga)

Pre-clearing area: 7,613,767 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 5,340,649 ha
(70.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MUL (78.9%), CHC (14.8%), MGD (2.8%), NWH (0.8%), BRB (2.7%)

Land zones: 5 (80.3%), 6 (16.2%), 3 (3.6%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
200-600 mm

Typical landforms: Flat sand plains, run-on areas and sand dunes

Typical soils: Red Kandosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest in the east, ranging through to tall open shrubland in the west. The structural form and height reduce, as annual rainfall decreases.

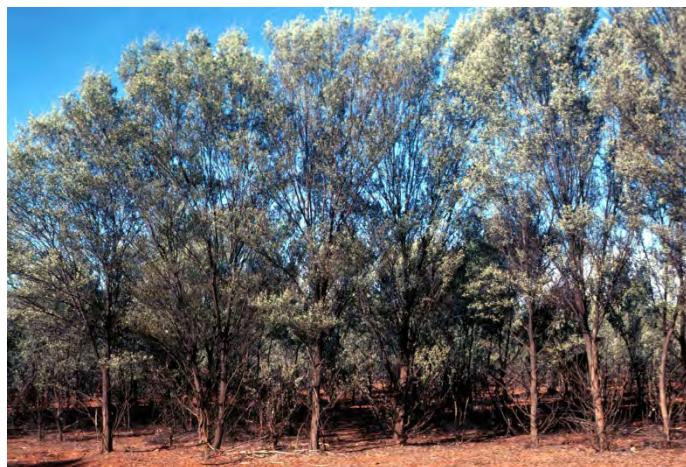
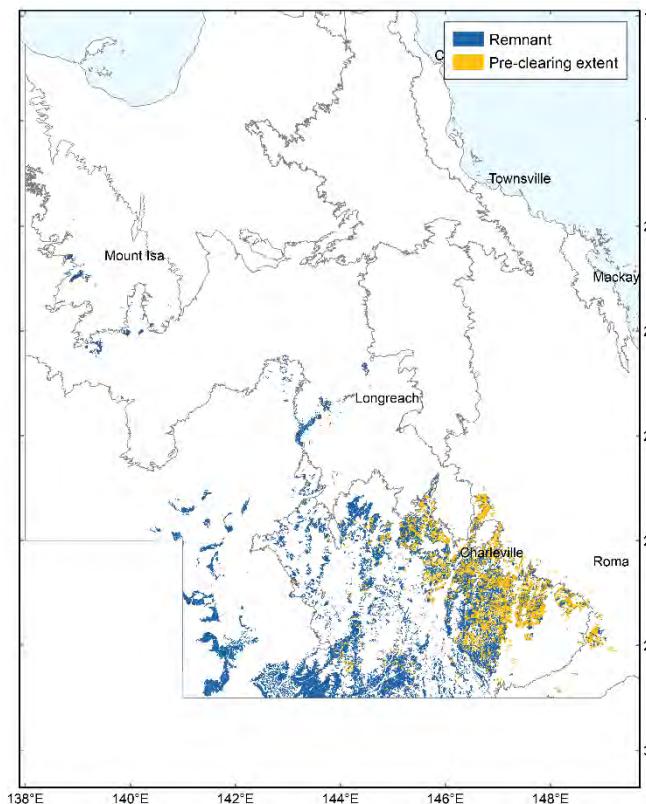


Photo 239 *Acacia aneura* tall shrubland on red earth, 6.5.7. Near Bollon, MUL.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: The dominant layer is mostly dominated by *Acacia aneura* in either a tree or shrub lifeform. *Eucalyptus populnea*, *E. melanophloia* or *E. intertexta* or *Corymbia terminalis* or *C. aparrerinja* may be present in the canopy or occur as scattered emergent trees. In some cases, *A. aneura* is co-dominant with *Atalaya hemiglaucha* (whitewood), *Archidendropsis basaltica* (eastern dead-finish) or other tree species. A sparse to open shrub layer is often present with *Eremophila*, *Acacia* and *Senna* species frequent. The ground layer is generally dominated by the tussock grasses *Thyridolepis mitchelliana*, *Paraneurachne muelleri*, *Digitaria brownii*, and species of *Aristida*, *Enneapogon* and *Eragrostis. Triodia*

pungens may dominate in some areas. Frequent forbs are *Sida platycalyx*, *Solanum quadriloculatum*, *Abutilon otocarpum*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Heliotropium tenuifolium*, *Sclerolaena cornishiana*, *Sida filiformis*, *Bonamia media* and *Cheilanthes sieberi*.

Table 67 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 23a.

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
5.6.4	<i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> tall open shrubland on sand dunes	1,087,001	1,086,819	100	NC
6.5.7	<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. intertexta</i> low woodland on run-on areas	819,368	474,456	58	NC
6.5.1	<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> open forest on undulating lowlands	711,574	244,024	34	OC
6.5.14	<i>Acacia aneura</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> +/- <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> subsp. <i>gilesii</i> tall open shrubland on Quaternary sediments	645,591	550,748	85	NC
6.5.2	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments	583,089	180,856	31	NC



Photo 240 *Acacia aneura* open forest with *Eucalyptus melanophloia* and *E. populnea* emergents, 6.5.1. NE of St George, MUL. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 241 *Acacia aneura* and *Eucalyptus melanophloia* open forest on red earth, 6.5.2. South of Mitchell, MUL. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 242
Reticulated dune fields of *Atalaya hemiglaucha* and *Acacia aneura* tall open shrubland, 5.6.4. Near Lake Cuddapan, CHC.
(N Cuff)



Photo 243 *Acacia aneura* with *Corymbia aparrerinja* tall shrubland on sandplain, 5.5.1. Near Windorah, CHC. (VJ Neldner)

23b Tall shrublands to low open woodlands dominated by *Acacia aneura* on shallow red earth plains (hard mulga)

Pre-clearing area: 5,042,620 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 4,711,741 ha
(93.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MUL (65.2%), CHC (28.4%), MGD (6.2%), DEU (0.1%)

Land zones: 7 (68.1%), 5 (31.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

300-600 mm

Typical landforms: Residual plateaus and shallow sand sheets

Typical soils: Red Kandosols and Rudosols

Structural formation range:

Predominantly tall shrublands through to tall open shrublands. Some low open woodlands and open tussock grasslands in some areas

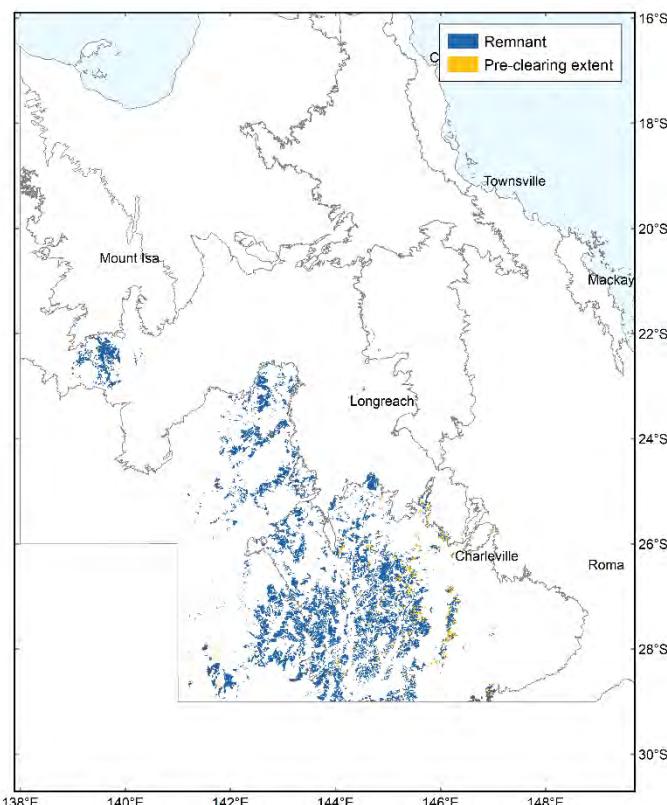


Photo 244 *Acacia aneura* tall open shrubland with *Triodia burkensis* understorey, 4.5.3.
De Little Range, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: The dominant layer is mostly dominated by *Acacia aneura* tall shrubs. *Acacia sibirica* or *A. clivicola* (bastard mulga) are frequently present in the canopy together with *Eremophila latrobei*. *Eucalyptus populnea* (poplar box), *E. melanophloia* (silverleaf ironbark) or *Corymbia terminalis* (western bloodwood) may be present as scattered emergent trees. A sparse to open shrub layer is often present with *Eremophila*, *Acacia* and *Senna* species frequently being present. The ground layer is generally dominated by sparse tussock grasses of *Aristida*, *Digitaria*, *Eragrostis*, *Enneapogon*, *Eriachne* and *Panicum* species, *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Triponox loliiformis* and in places, *Triodia pungens*. Frequent forbs

include *Sida filiformis*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Hibiscus burtonii*, *Calotis xanthosioidea*, *C. cuneifolia*, *Euphorbia drummondii*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Portulaca australis*, *Streptoglossa odora*, *Abutilon otocarpum* and *Cheilanthes sieberi*.

Table 68 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 23b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
6.7.12	<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> tall shrubland on residuals	1,518,220	1,295,086	85	NC
6.7.9	<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>A. clivicola</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall open shrubland on residuals	1,334,819	1,286,629	96	NC
5.5.2	<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia sibirica</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall shrubland on Quaternary deposits	903,439	902,394	100	NC
5.5.1	<i>Acacia aneura</i> low woodland on Quaternary deposits	414,083	408,755	99	OC
6.7.17	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i> open grassland wooded with <i>Acacia aneura</i> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> on plains or flat tops of residuals	285,689	273,002	96	NC



Photo 245 *Acacia aneura* low woodland on gently undulating terrain, 10.7.6x2. Towerhill Station, south of Prairie, DEU. (EJ Thompson)



Photo 246 *Eriachne mucronata* open tussock grassland with scattered *Corymbia terminalis* trees, 6.7.17a. West of Charleville, MUL. (VJ Neldner)

24 *Acacia* spp. low woodlands to tall shrublands on residuals. Species include *A. clivicola*/ *A. sibirica* (bastard mulga), *A. shirleyi* (lancewood), *A. microsperma* (bowyakka), *A. catenulata* (bendee), *Acacia rhodoxylon* (rosewood)

24a Low woodlands to tall shrublands dominated by *Acacia* spp. on residuals. Species include *A. shirleyi* (lancewood), *A. catenulata* (bendee), *A. microsperma* (bowyakka), *A. clivicola*, *A. sibirica* (bastard mulga), *A. rhodoxylon* (rosewood) and *A. leptostachya* (Townsville wattle)

Pre-clearing area: 7,131,230 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 6,638,816 ha
(93.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MUL (30.0%), CHC (28.0%), BRB (15.5%), GUP (11.7%), EIU (4.9%), MGD (4.8%), DEU (3.4%), NWH (1.7%), CYP (0.1)

Land zones: 7 (71.2%), 10 (15.3%), 5 (8.4%), 12 (3.2%), 11 (1.8%), 3 (0.1%), 4 (minor)

Mean annual rainfall range:
300-1200 mm

Typical landforms: Crests and scarps of residual ranges.

Typical soils: Shallow, rocky Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Low woodland to tall shrubland

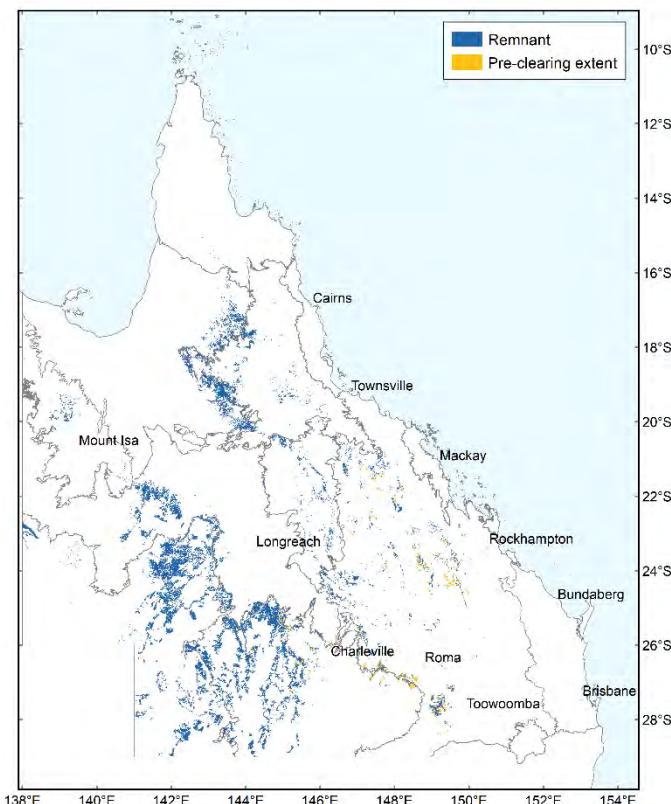


Photo 247 *Acacia shirleyi* low open woodland with *Triodia* sp. on scarp slopes, 5.7.2. Lark Quarry near Winton, CHC.
(D Richter)

Floristic characteristics: The canopy tends to be dominated by one or two species at a location. Dominant species include *Acacia shirleyi*, *A. catenulata*, *A. microsperma*, *A. clivicola*, *A. sibirica*, *A. petraea*, *A. ensifolia*, *A. rhodoxylon* and *A. leptostachya*. Frequently occasional

emergent *Eucalyptus thozetiana* or *E. exserta* may be present. A sparse to open shrub layer is often present, with a very sparse ground layer, sometimes consisting of *Triodia* species.

Table 69 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 24a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
6.7.14	<i>Acacia clivicola</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open shrubland on crests and tops of residuals	975,128	948,215	97	NC
5.7.5	<i>Acacia sibirica</i> open shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open shrubland on crests and tops of ranges	871,077	870,444	100	NC
11.7.2	<i>Acacia</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	548,592	357,742	65	NC
5.5.4	<i>Acacia sibirica</i> +/- <i>Acacia aneura</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open shrubland on Quaternary sediments	468,656	468,433	100	NC
6.7.7	<i>Acacia catenulata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> and/or <i>A. ensifolia</i> low open woodland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. and/or <i>A. petraea</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> on scarpes and plateaus	448,805	421,673	94	NC



Photo 248 *Acacia clivicola* with emergent *Acacia aneura* open shrubland on residual, 6.7.14. NE of Jundah, MUL. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 249 *Acacia petraea* with *Triodia longiceps* low open woodland, 6.7.7a. West of Jundah, MUL. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 250 *Acacia sibirica* open shrubland with emergent *Corymbia aparrerinja* and *A. aneura*, 5.7.5. Near Flodden Hills, CHC. (D Richter)



Photo 251 *Acacia catenulata*, *Eucalyptus bakeri* and *E. exserta* woodland, 11.7.2. Thomby Range, east of Surat, BRB. (VJ Neldner)

24b Open shrublands dominated by *Senna* spp. on calcareous residuals

Pre-clearing area: 461,592 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 461,428 ha
(100% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MGD (56.2%), CHC (38.2%), NWH (5.5%)

Land zones: 9 (90.0%), 7 (10.0%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
Predominantly 300-500 mm

Typical landforms: Flat to gently undulating tabletops, residuals and foot slopes of limestone deposits

Typical soils: Calcarosols and Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Shrubland to open shrubland

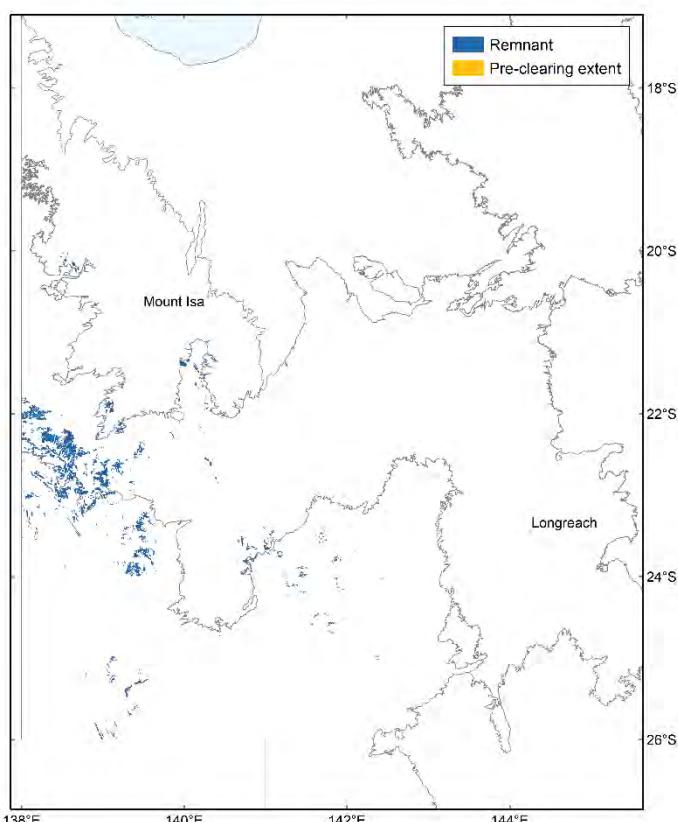


Photo 252 *Senna* spp. open shrubland on limestone ranges, 5.9.1. Hunters Gorge, Diamantina NP, CHC.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii*, and/or *S. artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, and/or *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *sturtii* dominate the sparse shrub canopy. *Gossypium australe*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *A. bivenosa*, *Carissa lanceolata*, and *Eremophila latrobei* subsp. *glabra* are frequently present in the shrub layer. Occasional low trees of *Corymbia terminalis*, *Ventilago viminalis*, *Acacia georginae* and *Atalaya hemiglaucha* may be present as emergents. The ground layer is either dominated by *Triodia longiceps*, or sparse tussock grasses of *Enneapogon polyphyllus*, *Panicum decompositum* var. *decompositum*, *Aristida latifolia*, *A. longicollis*, *A. contorta* and *A. holathera*. The most frequent forbs are *Heliotropium tenuifolium*, *Melhania oblongifolia*, *Salsola australis*, *Scaevola ovalifolia*, *Sida filiformis*, *Solanum quadriloculatum*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum*, *Abutilon leucopetalum*, *Pigea aurantiaca* and *Indigofera linifolia*.

Table 70 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 24b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
4.9.13b	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> , <i>S. artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> , <i>Eremophila</i> spp., <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. sibirica</i> shrublands on undulating Cambrian limestone and dolomites	189,887	189,804	100	NC
5.9.1	<i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Eremophila</i> spp. +/- <i>Acacia</i> spp. +/- <i>Maireana</i> spp. open shrublands on fresh Cretaceous or Tertiary limestones	73,742	73,742	100	NC
4.9.13d	<i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Eremophila</i> spp. and <i>Acacia</i> spp. in mixed shrublands on Tertiary limestones and mudstones around the Diamantina River	68,641	68,641	100	NC
5.7.10x2	<i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Eremophila</i> spp. +/- <i>Acacia</i> spp. open shrubland on rises, low hills, rocky outcrops and scarps of deeply weathered Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments	41,936	41,917	100	NC
4.9.13a	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> , <i>S. artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> , <i>Acacia chisholmii</i> , <i>A. bivenosa</i> , <i>Eremophila</i> spp. in mixed shrublands on Cambrian limestone hills	23,366	23,325	100	NC



Photo 253 *Senna helmsii*, *S. oligophylla*, *Eremophila freelingii* and *Acacia stowardii* open shrubland on residual slopes, 4.9.13. Near Glenormiston Homestead, MGD. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 254 *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, Carryana Station, CHC.
(D Richter)

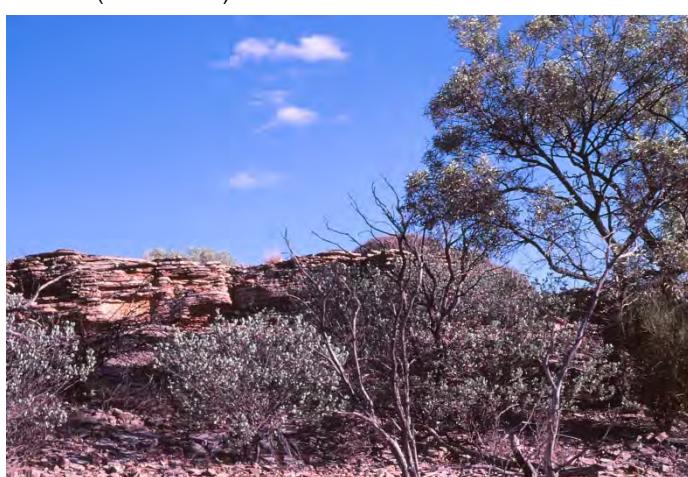


Photo 255 *Senna* spp. shrubland on residual limestone, 4.9.13b. West of Dajarra, NWH.
(VJ Neldner)

25 *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow) sometimes with *Casuarina cristata* (belah) open forests to woodlands on heavy clay soils

25a Open forests to woodlands dominated by *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow) sometimes with *Casuarina cristata* (belah) on heavy clay soils. Includes areas co-dominated with *A. cambagei* (gidgee) and/or emergent eucalypts

Pre-clearing area: 9,759,204 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,157,674 ha
(11.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (90.4%), MUL (5.8%), MGD (2.5%), DEU (0.6%), SEQ (0.6%). Formerly covered 26.8% of the Brigalow Belt bioregion.

Land zones: 4 (40.5%), 9 (39.3%), 3 (11.8%), 11 (3.9%), 7 (2.9%), 12 (0.9%), 9-10, 5, 8 (minor)

Mean annual rainfall range:
Predominantly 500-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Predominantly gently undulating to rolling plains

Typical soils: Grey and Black Vertosols

Structural formation range:
Open forest in the east, ranging through to woodland in the west.

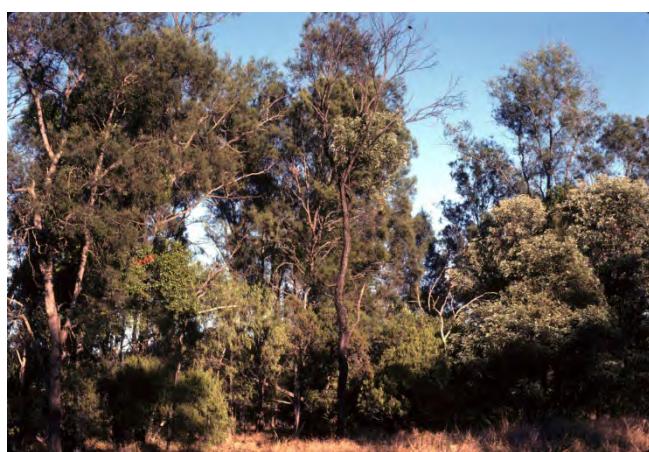
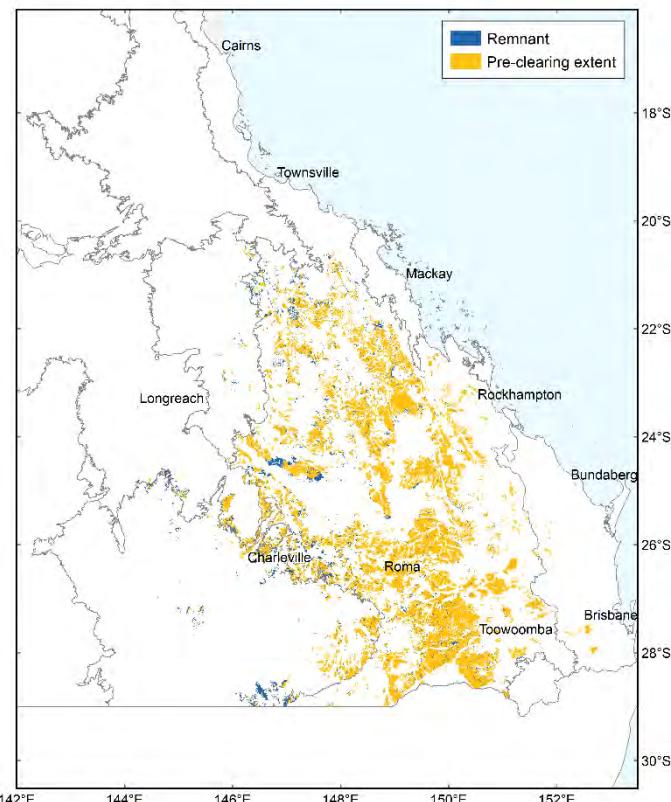


Photo 256 *Acacia harpophylla* and *Casuarina cristata* open forest with *Eremophila mitchellii* and *Geijera parviflora* shrub layer, 11.9.5. Arcadia Valley, BRB.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Acacia harpophylla* is generally the dominant tree, with *Casuarina cristata* often co-dominant. *Eucalyptus cambageana* is sometimes present as an emergent tree. *Eremophila mitchellii*, *Geijera parviflora*, *Alectryon oleifolius*, *A. diversifolius*, *Ehretia membranifolia* and *Carissa ovata* are frequent shrubs. The most frequent graminoids in the sparse ground layer are *Paspalidium caespitosum*, *P. distans*, *Sporobolus caroli*, *S. scabridus*,

Enteropogon acicularis, *Ancistrachne uncinulata*, *Cyperus gracilis*, *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Eragrostis lacunaria*, *Aristida personata*, and *Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha*. *Enchytraea tomentosa*, *Abutilon oxycarpum*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Capparis lasiantha*, *Nyssanthes erecta*, *Einadia nutans*, *Commelina diffusa* and *Evolvulus alsinoides* are frequent forbs.

Table 71 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 25a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.9.5	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	1,926,924	137,502	7	E
11.4.3	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> shrubby open forest on Cainozoic clay plains	1,644,342	81,903	5	E
11.3.1	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on alluvial plains	775,966	76,578	10	E
11.4.9	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubby woodland with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	744,123	77,845	10	E
11.4.8	<i>Eucalyptus camaganeana</i> woodland to open forest with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	728,161	66,541	9	E

The Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) ecological community which is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystems 6.4.2, 11.3.1, 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.5.16, 11.9.1, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.11.14, 11.12.21, 12.8.23, 12.9-10.6 and 12.12.26 from this BVG.



Photo 257 *Acacia harpophylla* woodland with a tall shrub layer dominated by *Eremophila mitchellii* and *Geijera parviflora*, 11.4.3. Yuleba SF, BRB.
(RE Niehus)



Photo 258 *Acacia harpophylla* open forest, 11.9.5. West of Injune, BRB.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 259 *Acacia harpophylla* woodland, 11.9.5. Castlevale station, north of Mitchell, BRB.
(WJF McDonald)

26 *Acacia cambagei* (gidgee) / *A. georginae* (Georgina gidgee) / *A. argyrodendron* (blackwood) open forests to tall shrublands

26a Open forests to tall shrublands dominated by *Acacia cambagei* (gidgee) or *A. georginae* (Georgina gidgee) or *A. argyrodendron* (blackwood)

Pre-clearing area: 8,941,995 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 6,842,285 ha
(76.5 % of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MGD (34.6%), CHC (23.6%), MUL (16.4%), DEU (7.4%), BRB (7.1%), NWH (5.2%), GUP (5.0%), EU (0.7%).

Land zones: 9 (38.2%), 3 (25.9%), 4 (12.2%), 5 (9.4%), 6 (8.7%), 7 (4.8%), 8 (0.7%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
200-800 mm

Typical landforms: Predominantly gently undulating to rolling plains

Typical soils: Grey and Black Vertosols, and Sodosols

Structural formation range:
Woodland in the east, ranging through to low woodland and tall shrubland in the west.

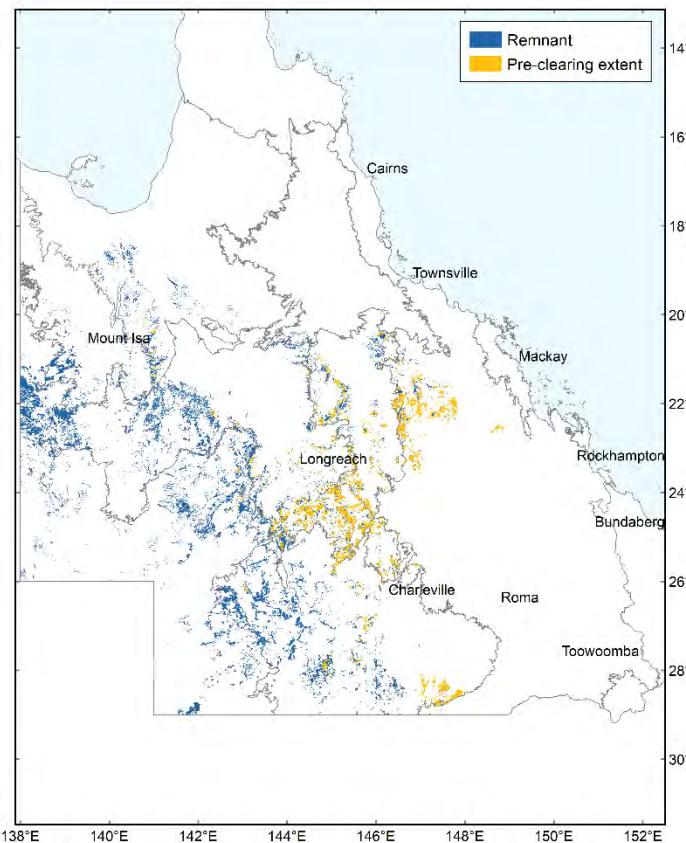


Photo 260 *Acacia cambagei* tall open shrubland, 4.9.16. East of Stonehenge, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Acacia cambagei* is the dominant tree, with *A. georginae* sometimes dominating in the west, and *A. argyrodendron* in the northeast. Scattered emergent *Eucalyptus* trees are sometimes present. A sparse to open shrub layer is often present with *Enchytraea tomentosa*, *Eremophila* and *Senna* species. Frequent grasses include *Chloris pectinata*, *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Enneapogon*, *Eragrostis*, *Paspalidium*, *Sporobolus* spp., and

Tripogon loliiformis. Frequent forb species include *Abutilon leucopetalum*, *Boerhavia*, *Euphorbia*, *Heliotropium* spp. *Evolvulus alsinoides* and *Salsola australis*.

Table 72 Six most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 26a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
4.9.11x40	<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open forest to low woodland on plains of old alluvial deposits overlying Cretaceous mudstones.	1,130,355	377,325	33	NC
6.3.4	<i>Acacia cambagei</i> +/- scattered shrub species including <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> and <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> tall open shrubland	748,955	668,036	89	NC
5.6.2	<i>Acacia georginae</i> and/or <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland +/- <i>Eremophila</i> spp. on interdune areas and clay plains in dune fields	729,945	729,942	100	NC
5.9.2x1	<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland with <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> , <i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i> on sediments on undulating plains	629,152	612,192	97	NC
11.4.6	<i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland to open forest on Cainozoic clay plains.	352,445	39,465	11	NC



Photo 261 *Acacia cambagei* tall shrubland with *Eremophila mitchellii* understorey on sandplain, 4.9.11. South of Tarcombe Homestead, MGD. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 262 *Acacia cambagei* low woodland on alluvium, 2.3.7b. Near Talawanta Homestead, GUP. (GW Wilson)



Photo 263 *Acacia georginae* tall open shrubland with *Eremophila obovata* low shrubs on sandplain, 5.6.2. West of Glenormiston, CHC. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 264 *Acacia cambagei* and *Eucalyptus ochrophloia* woodland, 6.3.4. NW of Cunnamulla. (VJ Neldner)

27 Mixed species woodlands to open woodlands (*Atalaya hemiglauc*a (whitewood), *Lysiphyllo* spp., *Acacia tephrina* (boree), wooded downs)

27a Low open woodlands dominated by a variety of species including *Acacia tephrina* (boree), *Atalaya hemiglauc*a (whitewood), *Archidendropsis basaltica* (eastern dead finish), *Ventilago viminalis* (supplejack) and *Lysiphyllo* spp.

Pre-clearing area: 1,645,540 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,438,166 ha
(87.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MGD (65.7%), NWH (18.1%), GUP (5.1%), BRB (5.1%), EIU (0.9%), CYP (0.6%), CHC (0.6%), MUL (0.6%), DEU (0.3%),

Land zones: 9 (61.9%), 5 (19.0%), 3 (14.9%), 4 (4.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
Predominantly 400-800 mm

Typical landforms: Gently undulating to level plains on Cretaceous sediments and alluvia

Typical soils: Brown Vertosols

Structural formation range:
Low open woodland to wooded open tussock grassland

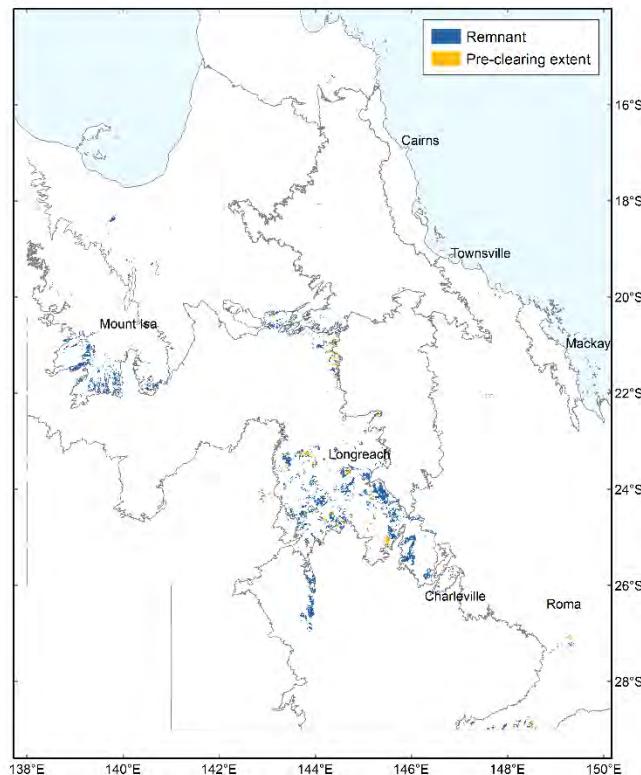


Photo 265 *Acacia tephrina* low open woodland with *Astrebla lappacea* dominated ground layer, 4.9.11x2. NW of Yaraka, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: Low open woodlands dominated by a variety of species including *Acacia tephrina*, *Atalaya hemiglauc*a, *Ventilago viminalis*, *Archidendropsis basaltica*, *Terminalia* spp., *Acacia* spp., *Lysiphyllo caronii* or *L. gilvum*. *Corymbia terminalis* is frequently present as well. Shrubs are very sparse with *Carissa lanceolata*, *Capparis lasiantha* and *Eremophila mitchellii* the most frequent species. The sparse ground layer is dominate by the grasses *Aristida latifolia*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *S. actinocladus*, *Brachyachne convergens*,

Enneapogon polyphyllus, *Eulalia aurea*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Iseilema vaginiflorum*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana*, *Astrebla lappacea*, *A. squarrosa*, *A. pectinata* *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Enneapogon avenaceus* and *Heteropogon contortus*. The most frequent forbs are *Rhynchosia minima*, *Sida fibulifera*, *S. trichopoda*, *Salsola australis*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Boerhavia* spp., *Achyranthes aspera*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Neptunia gracilis*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Sclerolaena bicornis* and *Solanum esuriale*.

Table 73 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 27a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
4.9.11x2	<i>Acacia tephrina</i> &/or <i>A. cambagei</i> low woodland on plains derived from Cretaceous mudstones	578,922	451,833	78	NC
1.5.6c	<i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> , <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> , <i>Acacia cambagei</i> and/or <i>Grevillea striata</i> low open woodland on red earth plains	292,627	292,192	100	NC
4.9.18	<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> and mixed species, on Cretaceous sediments	243,026	232,511	96	NC
4.3.23x40	<i>Acacia tephrina</i> woodland to low woodland, with <i>A. crombiei</i> and <i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i>	109,581	95,847	87	NC
2.4.5	<i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>Acacia victoriae</i> and <i>Vachellia sutherlandii</i> in mixed low open woodlands on Tertiary clay plains	66,788	66,503	100	NC



Photo 266 *Acacia crombiei* low open woodland on sandy rise. *Eulalia aurea* tussock grassland in foreground. 4.3.23x40. South of Beryl Homestead, MGD.



Photo 267 *Astrebla* spp. tussock grassland wooded with *Atalaya hemiglaucha* and *Acacia cambagei*, 4.9.11x2. Near Longreach, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 268 *Archidendropsis basaltica* open woodland, 4.9.18. NNW of Blackall, MGD.
(CN Appelman)

27b Low woodlands of a variety of species including *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, *Grevillea striata* (beefwood), *Atalaya hemiglaauca* (whitewood) occurring on sandplains. (Bylong land system)

Pre-clearing area: 767,356 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 752,565 ha
(98.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (87.1%), MGD (12.1%), NWH (0.8%)

Land zones: 5 (89.9%), 9 (7.6%), 3 (2.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range: 600-800 mm

Typical landforms: Flat to gently undulating sand plains

Typical soils: Red and Brown Kandosols

Structural formation range: Low woodland to low open woodland

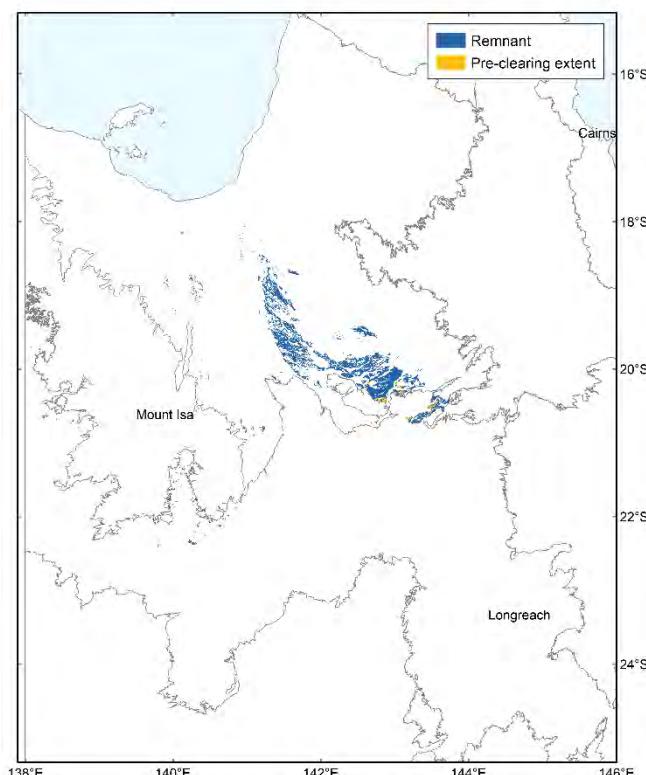


Photo 269 Mixed low woodland dominated by *Lysiphyllum* sp. with *Atalaya hemiglaauca*, *Archidendropsis basaltica* and *Terminalia aridicola* on Tertiary sand sheets. ("Bylong forest"), 2.5.1a. NW of Richmond, GUP. (CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: The very sparse low tree canopy is frequently a mixture of *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, *Atalaya hemiglaauca*, *Grevillea striata*, *Ventilago viminalis* and *Corymbia terminalis*. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Eucalyptus* spp., *Melaleuca* spp. and *Terminalia* spp. may also be present in the canopy. The very sparse shrub layer frequently has *Carissa lanceolata*, *Capparis lasiantha*, *Acacia cambagei*, *A. holosericea*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Gossypium australe*, *Melaleuca nervosa* and *M. viridiflora* frequently occurring. The sparse ground layer is

dominated by the grasses *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Enneapogon polypyllus*, *Aristida ingrata*, *A. latifolia*, *A. contorta*, *A. inaequiglumis*, *A. hygrometrica*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana*, *Perotis rara* and *Dactyloctenium radulans*. Frequent forbs include *Cleome viscosa*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Indigofera linnaei*, *Salsola australis*, *Waltheria indica* and *Boerhavia* spp.

Table 74 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 27b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.5.1a	<i>Lysiphylgium cunninghamii</i> , <i>Atalaya hemiglaucia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> and <i>Grevillea striata</i> in mixed open woodlands on Tertiary sand sheets	319,664	309,201	97	NC
2.5.1b	<i>Lysiphylgium cunninghamii</i> , <i>Terminalia</i> spp., <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> and <i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> in mixed low woodlands on Quaternary residual sand sheets.	269,952	269,448	100	NC
4.9.14x41	<i>Atalaya hemiglaucia</i> , <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>Acacia cambagei</i> , <i>Vachellia sutherlandii</i> in mixed low open woodlands on Tertiary clay plains	47,094	47,085	100	NC
4.5.6x1	<i>Atalaya hemiglaucia</i> , <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> , <i>Acacia cambagei</i> , <i>C. aparrerinja</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> in mixed low open woodlands on Tertiary sand sheets	44,942	44,779	100	NC
2.5.1c	<i>Lysiphylgium cunninghamii</i> and/or <i>Lysiphylgium carronii</i> +/- <i>Atalaya hemiglaucia</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> low woodland on Quaternary sand sheets	44,119	40,752	92	NC



Photo 271 *Atalaya hemiglaucia*, *Ventilago viminalis* and *Grevillea striata* low open woodland on red earth plains, 1.5.6c. East of Duchess, NWH. (VJ Neldner)

Photo 270 *Lysiphylgium cunninghamii* and *Melaleuca nervosa* woodland with occasional *Terminalia platyptera* on late Tertiary sand deposit (Bylong forest), 2.5.1b. Claraville Station, GUP. (HA Dillewaard)

27c Low open woodlands dominated by a variety of species including *Grevillea striata* (beefwood), *Acacia* spp., *Terminalia* spp. or *Cochlospermum* spp.

Pre-clearing area: 605,901 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 558,922ha
(92.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: NWH (44.1%), DEU (23.8%), EIU (22.7%), GUP (6.9%), BRB (1.9%), MGD (0.6%)

Land zones: 9 (31.8%), 12 (28.6%), 5 (22.3%), 10 (6.8%), 3 (5.4%), 11 (4.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
400-1000 mm

Typical landforms: Rocky limestone hills, relict sand plains, alluvial plains

Typical soils: Calcarosols and Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Low open woodland to tall open shrubland

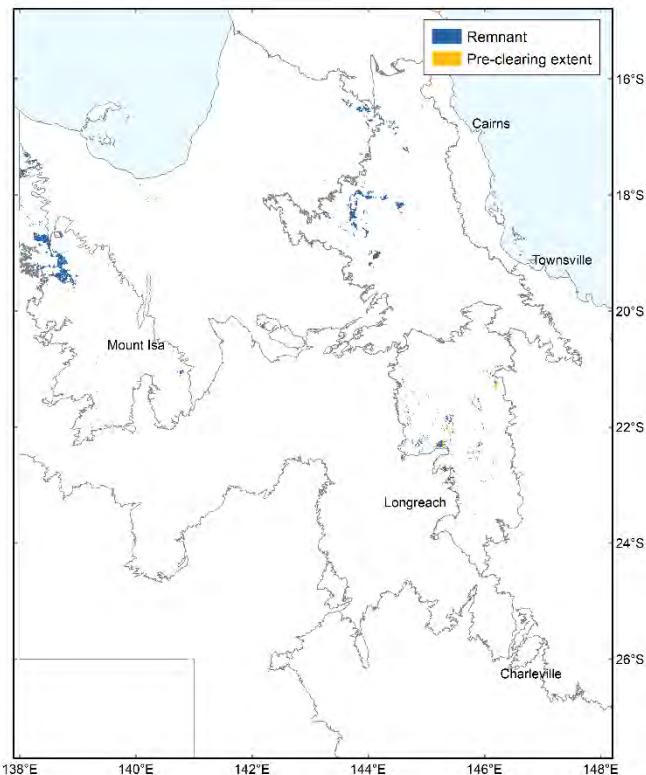


Photo 272
Terminalia oblongata low woodland on cracking clay soil on an undulating plain, 2.9.3a.
Near Wrotham Park Homestead, GUP. (GW Wilson)

Floristic characteristics: The very sparse canopy is a mixture of these frequently occurring low trees *Terminalia aridicola*, *Eremophila mitchellii*, *Atalaya hemiglaucha*, *Lysiphyllum carronii*, *L. cunninghamii*, *Corymbia terminalis*, *Grevillea striata*, *Cochlospermum gillivraei*, *C. gregorii*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Flindersia maculosa* and *Acacia excelsa*. The very sparse shrub

layer frequently includes *Carissa lanceolata*, *Petalostigma banksii*, *P. pubescens*, *Psydrax oleifolia*, *Denhamia cunninghamii*, *Santalum lanceolatum*, *Capparis lasiantha*, *Clerodendrum floribundum*, *Gardenia vilhelmii* and *Grevillea mimosoides*. Graminoids such as *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Sporobolus actinocladus*, *S. australasicus*, *Enneapogon polyphyllus*, *Tripogon loliiformis*, *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Oxychloris scariosa*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana* and *Aristida latifolia* frequently dominate the ground layer. Frequent forbs include *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *P. australis*, *Trianthema triquetra*, *Salsola australis*, *Abutilon otocarpum*, *Alternanthera micrantha* and *Solanum esuriale*.

Table 75 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 27c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
1.9.4b	Mixed shrubby woodland on rocky limestone hills	168,601	167,961	100	NC
9.12.36a	<i>Cochlospermum gregorii</i> or <i>C. gillivraei</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> low open woodland on rocky outcrops	139,734	139,433	100	NC
1.10.3	<i>Corymbia aspera</i> low open woodland on rocky soils	41,072	41,071	100	OC
1.11.8	Scrub trees on rock outcrops	29,955	29,880	100	OC
2.9.3	<i>Terminalia</i> spp., <i>Lysiphyllo cunninghamii</i> and <i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> deciduous low woodland on undulating mudstone/siltstone plains	23,776	23,140	97	NC



Photo 273 *Cochlospermum gregorii*, *Corymbia peltata* and *Pleiogyne timorense* open woodland on rocky granite hills, 9.12.36a. Near Kidston Mine Dam, EIU. (CPF Kahler)



Photo 274 *Corymbia terminalis* and *Lysiphyllo cunninghamii* low open woodland with a mixed shrub layer and a ground layer of *Enneapogon* spp., 1.11.6. Gregory Downs Station, NWH. (DT Kelman)

28 Open forests to open woodlands in coastal locations.

Dominant species such as *Casuarina* spp., *Corymbia* spp., *Allocasuarina* spp. (she-oak), *Acacia* spp., *Lophostemon suaveolens* (swamp box), *Asteromyrtus* spp., *Neofabricia myrtifolia*

28a Complex of open shrublands to closed shrublands, grasslands, low woodlands and open forests, on strand and foredunes. Includes pure stands of *Casuarina equisetifolia* (coastal she-oak)

Pre-clearing area: 124,511 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 120,485 ha
(96.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (75.1%), SEQ (18.8%), BRB (2.6%), WET (1.4%), CYP (1.3%), CQC (0.9%)

Land zones: 2 (95.6%), 1 (4.4%)

Mean annual rainfall range: >1000 mm

Typical landforms: Foredunes and beach ridges

Typical soils: Arenic Rudosols

Structural formation range:

- (1) Bare area, open hummock grassland to open hermland;
- (2) & (3) Woodland to low woodland



Photo 275 *Corymbia bella* low woodland on Quaternary coastal dunes, 2.2.7. Near Inkerman Station, GUP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: (1) The sparse hermland frequently contains *Spinifex sericeus*, *Thuarea involuta*, *Sporobolus virginicus*, *Lepturus repens*, *Euphorbia tannensis* subsp. *tannensis*, *Tribulus cistoides*, *Canavalia rosea*, *Salsola australis* and *Sesuvium portulacastrum*.

(2) *Casuarina equisetifolia* subsp. *incana* generally dominates the sparse canopy. *C. glauca* may dominate in some areas of SEQ bioregion. Shrubs are generally very sparse and may include *Argusia argentea*, *Wollastonia biflora*, *Scaevola taccada*, *Abutilon albescens* and *Ficus opposita*. The ground layer is sparse to mid-dense and is dominated by grasses such as *Thuarea involuta*, *Eragrostis interrupta*, *Lepturus repens*, *Spinifex sericeus*, *Cenchrus echinatus* and *Sporobolus virginicus*, and forbs such as *Euphorbia tannensis* subsp. *tannensis*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Tribulus cistoides*, *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis* and *Carpobrotus glaucescens*.

(3) *Corymbia bella* or *Grevillea striata* or *Hakea arborescens* or *Melaleuca viridiflora* may occur in a sparse low woodland in GUP bioregion. *Acacia holosericea*, *M. leucadendra* and *Petalostigma pubescens* may also be present in the canopy. *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Flueggea virosa*, *F. leucopyrus*, *Diospyros geminata*, *Grewia savannicola* and *Alphitonia excelsa* are sometimes present in the very sparse shrub layer. Frequently occurring graminoids in the sparse ground layer are *Heteropogon contortus*, *Chrysopogon elongatus*, *C. fallax*, *Perotis rara*, *Aristida holathera*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Ectrosia schultzii*, *Eragrostis cumingii* and *Eriachne mucronata*. Frequent forbs are *Waltheria indica*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Pigea enneasperma*, *Crotalaria brevis*, *Desmodium filiforme*, *Galactia tenuiflora*, *Jasminum molle*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Nelsonia campestris*, *Sida acuta* and *S. cordifolia*.

Table 76 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 28a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.2.7	<i>Corymbia bella</i> +/- <i>C. polycarpa</i> , <i>C. confertiflora</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>Pandanus</i> sp. woodland on coastal dunes	57,825	57,635	100	NC
2.2.4	<i>Chrysopogon elongatus</i> , <i>Eriachne</i> spp., <i>Perotis rara</i> and <i>Aristida holathera</i> in mixed tussock grasslands on coastal dunes	21,399	21,329	100	NC
12.2.14	Foredune complex	17,791	17,395	98	NC
2.2.1	Beaches and foredunes	6,847	6,825	100	OC
12.1.1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> woodland on margins of marine clay plains	5,491	3,422	62	NC



Photo 276 *Spinifex sericeus* and *Ipomoea pes-capre* closed tussock grassland, 8.2.1. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, Five Rocks Beach, CQC.

(VJ Neldner)



Photo 277 *Casuarina equisetifolia* subsp. *incana* woodland, 12.2.14b. Heron Island, Capricornia Cays NP, SEQ.

(DA Halford)

28b Open forests to woodlands dominated by *Acacia crassicarpa* (brown salwood) or other *Acacia* spp. with *Syzygium* spp., *Corymbia* spp. and/or *Parinari nonda* (parinari)

Pre-clearing area: 79,618 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 71,702 ha
(90.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (62.4%), BRB (26.1%), CQC (9.0%), WET (2.4%)

Land zones: 2 (94.3%), 3 (5.7%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

More than 1600 mm

Typical landforms: Beach ridges and coastal dunes

Typical soils: Bleached Orthic Tenosols

Structural formation range:

Woodland to open forest

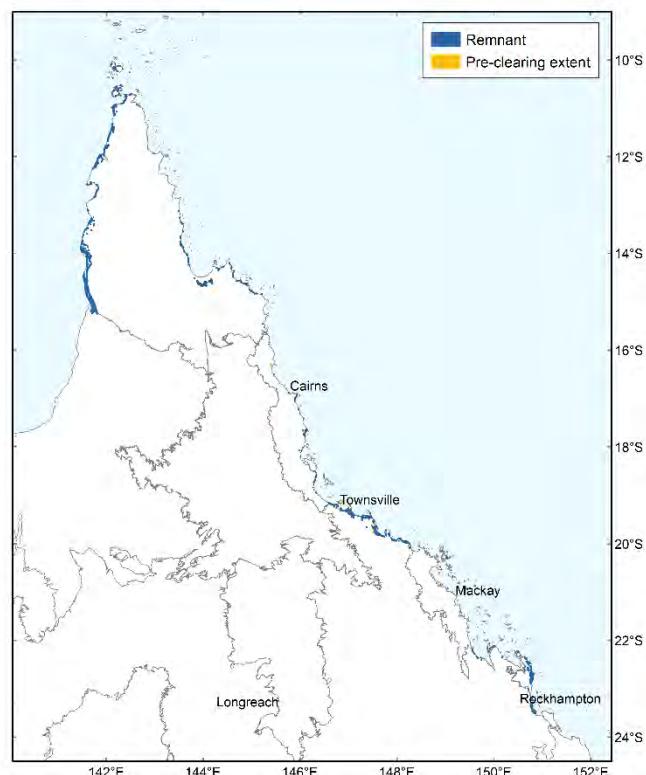


Photo 278 *Acacia torulosa* and *Syzygium suborbiculare* low open forest in swale between old dunes, 3.2.10b. Near Ninian Bay, Cape Melville NP, CYP. (V.J Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: *Acacia crassicarpa* is a consistent and usually dominant component of the sparse and discontinuous canopy (6-20m tall). *Syzygium suborbiculare*, *Parinari nonda*, *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*, *Pleiogynium timorense*, *Terminalia muelleri*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Acacia platycarpa* and *A. torulosa* are frequent trees in the canopy. *Corymbia tessellaris* may be present as scattered emergents or form part of the canopy. A sparse to mid-dense shrub layer may include heath species such as *Lithomyrtus obtusa*, *Leptospermum*

neglectum, *Ricinocarpos pinifolius*, *Styphelia leptospermoides* or *Acacia oraria*, *Planchonia careya*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Exocarpus latifolius*, *Senna surattensis* and *Dodonaea viscosa*. The sparse ground layer may include *Caustis recurvata*, *Trachystylis stradbrokeensis*, *Schoenus ornithopodioides*, *S. calostachyus*, *Eriachne insularis*, *E. pallidescens*, *Bulbostylis barbata*, *Setaria surgens*, *Perotis rara*, *Aristida holathera*, *Cymbopogon refractus* and *Panicum* spp. Frequent forbs include *Cassytha filiformis*, *Hibiscus meraukensis*, *Indigofera hirsuta*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Xenostegia tridentata*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Anisomeles* sp., *Blumea saxatilis* and *Bonamia media*.

Table 77 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 28b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.2.5a	<i>Acacia crassarpa</i> +/- <i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i> +/- <i>Parinari nonda</i> woodland on beach ridges	38,568	38,360	99	NC
11.2.5	<i>Corymbia-Melaleuca</i> woodland complex of beach ridges and swales	20,161	13,047	65	NC
3.2.13b	Mixed woodland on beach ridges on the east coast	5,575	5,589	100	OC
8.2.3a	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> and/or <i>Leptospermum neglectum</i> shrubland on parabolic and whaleback dunes	5,502	5,487	100	OC
3.3.34	<i>Corypha utan</i> woodland on alluvial plains	4,283	4,283	100	OC



Photo 279 *Corypha utan* open woodland on old beach dune, 3.3.34. Lakefield NP, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 280 *Acacia crassarpa* dominated woodland on beach dunes, 3.2.5a. Ninian Bay, CYP.
(MR Newton)

28c Low open forests dominated by *Asteromyrtus brassii*, *Neofabricia myrtifolia*, *Allocasuarina littoralis* (woolly oak), *Melaleuca viridiflora* (coarse-leaved paperbark) on sandplains and plateaus; or *Acacia brassii* low open forests or *Melaleuca viridiflora* low woodlands on ranges; or *Thryptomene oligandra* ± *Neofabricia mjobergii* ± *Melaleuca viridiflora* woodlands on drainage depressions

Pre-clearing area: 370,280 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 369,620 ha
(99.8% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (99.5%), GUP (0.5%)

Land zones: 5 (81.3%), 12 (17.8%), 3 (0.5%), 2 (0.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

(1) 1000-1600 mm;
(2 & 3) >1600 mm in northern CYP

Typical landforms: (1) Foot slopes of drainage depressions; (2) sand sheets and sandplains; (3) granitic and metamorphic ranges

Typical soils: (1) Yellow Kandosols (2) Humic Aquic or Semiaquic Podosols, with some occurrences on Orthic Tenosols and Yellow Kandosols, (3) Orthic Tenosols and Bleached-leptic Tenosols

Structural formation range:

Woodland to low woodland

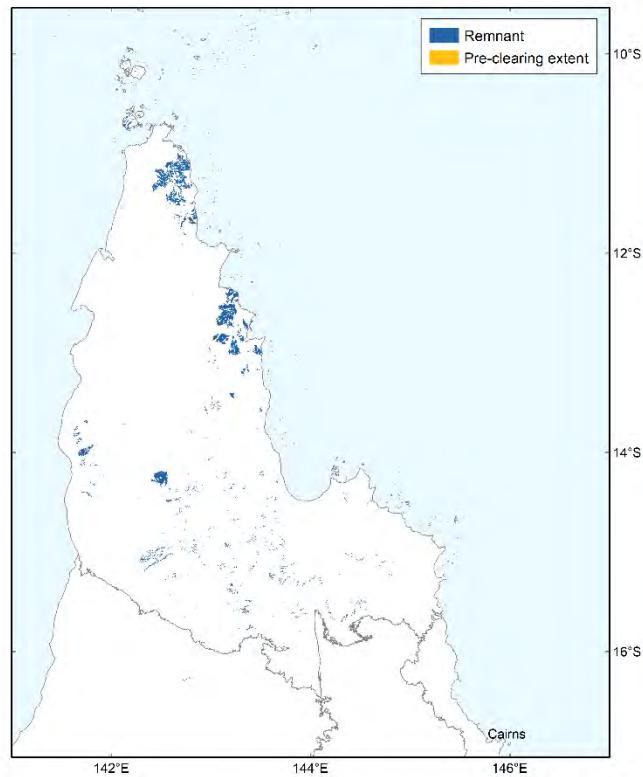


Photo 281
Thryptomene oligandra and *Banksia dentata* woodland,
3.3.33. North Kennedy River crossing,
CYP.
(MR Newton)

Floristic characteristics (Drainage depressions): *Thryptomene oligandra* dominates the sparse to mid-dense canopy (5-14 m tall) often with *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Neofabricia mjobergii* and *Grevillea pteridifolia*. *Corymbia clarksoniana* and *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* are sometimes emergents (8-15 m tall). *Acacia torulosa* and *Syzygium eucalyptoides* subsp. *eucalyptoides* may occur as emergents but more frequently are in the canopy. A sparse shrub layer frequently includes *Styphelia ruscifolia*, *Alyxia spicata* and *Pandanus* sp. The diverse ground layer is sparse, with *Schizachyrium* spp., *Thaumastochloa* spp., *Eriocaulon* spp. and *Ectrosia* spp. often dominating.

Floristic characteristics (northern sandplains): *Asteromyrtus brassii*, *Neofabricia myrtifolia* and *Allocasuarina littoralis* usually dominate the mid-dense canopy (6-10 m tall). *Welchiodendron longivalve*, *Acacia crassicarpa*, *Allocasuarina littoralis* and *Lophostemon suaveolens* trees are also frequently conspicuous in the canopy. A sparse subcanopy layer (2-6 m tall) is frequently dominated by *Dodonaea polyandra* and *A. littoralis*, or *Styphelia yorkensis*. A sparse to mid-dense shrub layer (0.5-1.5 m tall) dominated by *Alyxia spicata*, *D. polyandra*, *Choriceras tricorne* or *Exocarpos latifolius* species is usually present. The ground layer is very sparse with *Schoenus sparteus*, *Cleistochloa* spp., *Lomandra* spp., *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Eulalia mackinlayi* and *Gahnia aspera* being the most frequent species.

Floristic characteristics (sandplains and ranges): *Melaleuca viridiflora*, together with *Neofabricia myrtifolia*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Asteromyrtus brassii* and sometimes *Acacia brassii* dominate the sparse canopy (4-12 m tall). *Corymbia nesophila* and less frequently *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* are present as emergent trees (9-16 m tall). The same species dominate the sparse low tree layer (2-5 m tall). A sparse shrub layer (0.5-3 m tall) is present, with *Acacia calyculata*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Hibbertia banksii* forma *banksii*, *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Asteromyrtus lysicephala* and *Choriceras tricorne* occurring at the highest densities. The ground layer is sparse, and frequently dominated by *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*. Commonly encountered graminoids include *Eriachne* spp., *Schoenus sparteus* and *Cleistochloa* spp.

Table 78 Six most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 28c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.5.39x1	<i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> and <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Neofabricia mjobergii</i> woodland on seepage areas off Tertiary plains	196,810	196,490	100	NC
3.5.42	<i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> and/or <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> low open forest to woodland on sand plains	103,914	103,814	100	NC
3.12.47	Mixed heath species low woodland or wetter dwarf shrublands on slopes of rocky igneous hills.	35,240	35,235	100	NC
3.12.45	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low woodland to low open woodland on steep hills and footslopes.	14,126	14,092	100	NC
3.12.46	<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> shrubland on exposed igneous headlands and hills	6,603	6,589	100	NC
3.12.28	<i>Leptospermum purpurascens</i> tall shrubland on igneous hills	5,755	5,755	100	OC



Photo 282 *Melaleuca viridiiflora* low woodland on plain, 3.12.45. Near Lockhardt River, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 283 *Neofabricia myrtifolia* and *Asteromyrtus brassii* low open forest on margins of incised creek, 3.3.54b. Fruitbat Falls, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 284 *Asteromyrtus brassii* and *Neofabricia myrtifolia* low woodland on sandplain, 3.3.54b. NE of Heathlands, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 285 *Leptospermum purpurascens* tall shrubland, 3.12.28. Near Lockhart River CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

28d Sand blows to closed herblands of *Lepturus repens* (stalky grass) and herbs on sand cays and shingle cays

Pre-clearing area: 35,862 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 34,795ha
(97.0% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (81.0%), SEQ (17.4%), CQC (1.3%), GUP (0.3%)

Land zones: 2 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
>1600 mm

Typical landforms: (1) sand blows; (2) foredunes and sand/ coral islands

Typical soils: Arenic Rudosols, occasionally developing Aeris Podosols

Structural formation range:
(1) bare;
(2) sparse hermland



Photo 286
Sparse
hermland,
mostly devoid
of vegetation,
3.2.26. 6 km
SW of
Messum Hill,
CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: (1) Bare sand, devoid of vascular plants, except in sheltered clumps.

(2) A variety of forbs and graminoids form a very sparse ground layer (20-50 cm tall). *Perotis rara* and *Bulbostylis barbata* frequently have the highest cover, with *Sarga plumosum* (plume sorghum) dominating less frequently. *Lepturus repens*, *Sporobolus virginicus*, and *Thuarea involuta* dominate the cays. *Spinifex longifolius* or *S. sericeus*, *Eragrostis interrupta* and *Cyperus pedunculosus* dominate frontal dunes. Frequent forbs include *Achyranthes aspera*, *Tribulus cistoides*, *Canavalia rosea*, *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, *Ipomoea brassii*, *I. pes-caprae*

subsp. brasiliensis, *Abutilon albescens*, *Euphorbia atoto* and *Boerhavia* spp. Very sparse emergent shrubs (0.5-1.5 m tall) and low trees (3-6 m tall) may occasionally occur.

Table 79 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 28d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.2.24	Open hermland of mixed graminoids and forbs on exposed foredunes	14,207	14,192	100	NC
3.2.26	Sparse hermland/shrubland and bare sand areas predominantly on sand blows	13,901	13,733	99	OC
12.2.16	Sand blows largely devoid of vegetation	6,206	5,393	87	OC
8.2.10	Sand blows with bare sand and areas of sparse hermland or shrubland	480	480	100	OC
3.2.24b	Mixed closed tussock grassland to formland on exposed foredunes	391	347	89	OC



Photo 287 Sand blow, 12.2.16. Near Lake Wabby, Fraser Island, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 288 *Lithomyrtus obtusa* dwarf open shrubland wih emergent *Alphitonia excelsa* on sand blow, 8.2.10. Shoalwater Bay Training Area, CQC.
(RM Lovatt)



Photo 289 *Sarga plumosum* tussock grassland with emergent *Grevillea parallela*, 3.2.25. South of Vrilya Point, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

28e Low open forests to woodlands dominated by *Lophostemon suaveolens* (swamp box) (or *L. confertus* (brush box)) or *Syncarpia glomulifera* (turpentine) frequently with *Allocasuarina* spp. on rocky hill slopes

Pre-clearing area: 113,337 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 100,792 ha
(88.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CQC (47.4%), WET (33.2%), SEQ (14.0%), BRB (4.2%), CYP (1.1%)

Land zones: 12 (74.1%), 3 (12.5%), 9-10 (8.5%), 11 (4.8%), 10 (0.1%), 8, 5 (minor)

Mean annual rainfall range:
>1200 mm

Typical landforms: Steep ridges, slopes and crests on rolling hills to mountains

Typical soils: Orthic Tenosols.

Structural formation range:
Open forest to low open forest, to tall shrubland



Photo 290
Lophostemon confertus and *Acacia leiocalyx* open scrub, 8.11.10.
SE of Considine Bay,
North Keppel Island
NP, CQC.
(JE Kemp)

Floristic characteristics: *Lophostemon confertus* and/or *L. suaveolens* often dominate the mid-dense canopy. *Eucalyptus portuensis*, *Syncarpia glomulifera*, *Allocasuarina torulosa* and/or *A. littoralis* dominate in some areas. Other associated trees include *Corymbia trachyphloia*, *Acacia spirorbis* subsp. *solandri*, *A. falcata* and *E. drepanophylla*. Shrub layers, when present, are very sparse to sparse and may be dominated by *Xanthorrhoea latifolia* subsp. *latifolia*, *Acacia fimbriata*, *Bursaria tenuifolia*, *Acacia falcata*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Cassinia quinquefaria* and *Melichrus adpressus*. The ground layer ranges from very sparse to

mid-dense and may be dominated by species such as *Xanthorrhoea latifolia* subsp. *latifolia*, *Gahnia aspera*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Sorghum nitidum* forma *aristatum*, *Themeda triandra*, *Mnesithea rottboellioides* and *Eremochloa bimaculata*. Frequent forbs include *Dianella caerulea*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Cassytha filiformis* and *Clematicissus opaca*.

Table 80 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 28e

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
8.12.5a	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> (or <i>E. exserta</i>) low open forest on steep upper slopes and spurs on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	29,930	29,115	97	NC
7.12.26a	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> and/or <i>A. littoralis</i> open forest and woodland, on steep uplands and highlands on granite and rhyolite	14,773	14,765	100	NC
12.9-10.17a	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> dominated open forest on sedimentary rocks	9,582	4,511	47	NC
8.12.14b	<i>Acacia spirorbis</i> low open forest on hill slopes of islands and headlands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics	9,168	9,123	100	NC
7.3.46	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland, on alluvial plains	7,392	1,753	24	E



Photo 291 *Eucalyptus portuensis* and *Corymbia trachyphloia* open forest, 8.12.5a. Sydney Heads, Britton Range, NE of Homevale Homestead, CQC.
(JE Kemp)



Photo 292 *Lophostemon confertus* dominated open forest, 12.9-10.17a. Near Binna Burra, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)

29 Heathlands and associated scrubs and shrublands on coastal dunefields and inland montane locations

29a Open heaths and dwarf open heaths on coastal dunefields, sandplains and headlands

Pre-clearing area: 587,806 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 548567 ha
(93.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (71.3%), SEQ (28.5%), WET (0.2%)

Land zones: 5 (38.9%), 2 (35.9%), 3 (20.7%), 7 (2.0%), 10 (1.9%), 12 (0.3%), 11 (0.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
>1600 mm throughout

Typical landforms: Undulating sand plains and dunes; rocky headlands; low open woodlands

Typical soils: Yellow Kandosols and Aeris Podosols

Structural formation range:
Open to closed heath to dwarf open heath

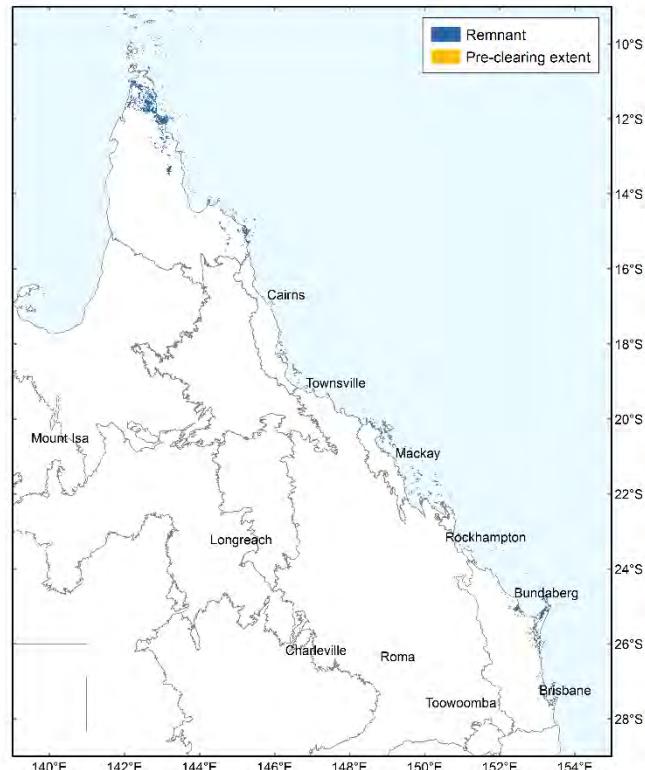


Photo 293 Open heath of *Banksia aemula*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *Leptospermum semibaccatum*, *Phebalium woombye*, *Dillwynia retorta* and *Caustis recurvata*, 12.2.13. Noosa Headland, Noosa NP, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: In the north, the sparse to mid-dense shrub layer is dominated by *Neofabricia myrtifolia*, *Asteromyrtus lysicephala*, *Jacksonia thesioides*, *Hibbertia banksii*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Neoroopera banksii*, *Baeckea frutescens*, *Choriceras tricorne*, *Boronia alulata*, *Melaleuca viridiiflora*, *Acacia calyculata* and *Styphelia ruscifolia*, in varying levels of dominance. *Schoenus sparteus*, *S. calostachyus*, *Caustis recurvata*, *Themedia triandra*, *Cassytha filiformis*, *C. pubescens*, *Lomandra banksii* and *Gahnia sieberiana* are frequent in the ground layer.

In the south, *Banksia aemula* forms low open woodlands with *Leptospermum trinervium*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Acacia flavescens* and *A. penninervis*. *Eucalyptus planchoniana*, *E. latisinensis*, *E. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* or *Corymbia gummifera* may be present in the canopy as emergents. *Acacia suaveolens*, *Leptospermum polygalifolium*, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, *Aotus ericoides*, *Gompholobium virgatum*, *Styphelia leptospermooides*, *Persoonia virgata*, *Melaleuca nodosa* and *Ricinocarpos pinifolius* are frequent in the sparse shrub layer. *Caustis recurvata*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Trachystylis stradbrokeensis*, *Triodia marginata*, *Entolasia whiteana* and *Eriachne pallescens* are frequent graminoids.

Table 81 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 29a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.5.19	<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> and <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> open heath to shrubland on sand	190,182	188,691	99	NC
3.3.53	<i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low woodland on streams and alluvial plains	91,054	91,232	100	NC
12.2.9	<i>Banksia aemula</i> low open woodland on dunes and sand plains. Usually deeply leached soils	71,039	67,952	96	NC
3.2.18	<i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> open heath +/- <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> on flat sand plains	51,418	51,380	100	NC
3.2.21a	<i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> +/- <i>Jacksonia thesioides</i> open to closed heath on dunefields	50,218	49,750	99	NC



Photo 294 *Banksia aemula*, *Eucalyptus latisinensis* low woodland, 12.5.10. Bingera NP, SEQ. (TS Ryan)



Photo 295 Wind sheared open heath, 3.2.22. On Shelburne dunefields, CYP. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 296 *Neofabricia myrtifolia* with *Jacksonia thesioides* closed heath on dunefield, 3.2.21. Near Cape Bedford, CYP. (VJ Neldner)

29b Open shrublands to open heaths on elevated rocky substrates

Pre-clearing area: 207,250 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 191,822 ha
(92.6% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: BRB (41.0%), GUP (27.9%), EIU (8.7%), WET (8.2%), CYP (4.4%), NWH (4.1%), SEQ (2.6%), NET (2.6%), CQC (0.5%)

Land zones: 7 (60.4%), 12 (25.2%), 10 (8.0%), 5 (3.2%), 8 (3.0%), 11 (0.3%),

Mean annual rainfall range: >600 mm

Typical landforms: Predominantly bare areas; natural scalds, remnant surfaces, and ranges. Not coastal headlands.

Typical soils: Shallow Rudosols

Structural formation range: Bare rock; frequently with patches of heath, shrubland and woodland

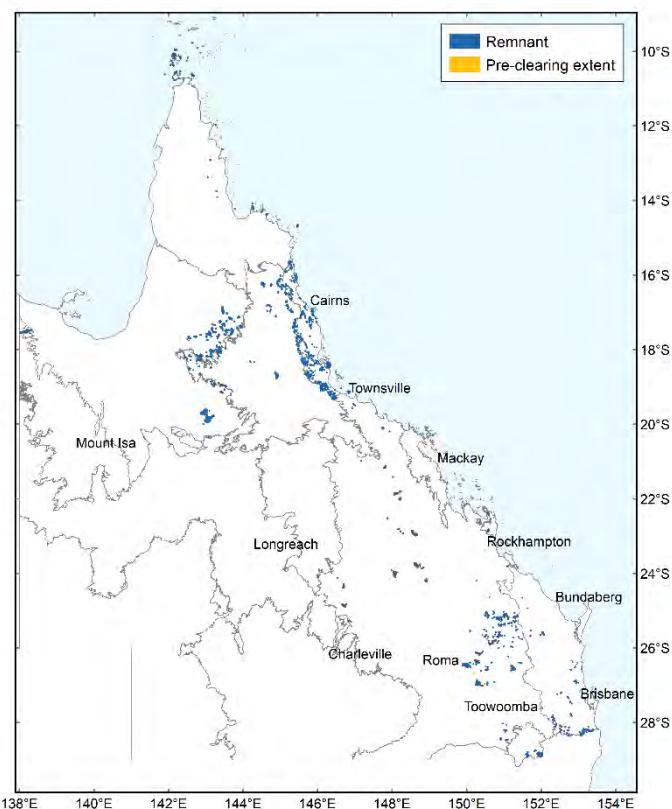


Photo 297 *Acacia* spp., *Corymbia* spp. and *Eucalyptus* spp. on rock pavements, 2.10.2x1. Gilberton Range south of Forsayth, GUP. (CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: Highly variable vegetation and structure depending on the bioregion, substrate and the depth of soil in the local situation. Usually includes a number of species in the following families: Casuarinaceae (*Allocasuarina* spp.), Cyperaceae (e.g. *Fimbristylis* and *Scleria*), Ericaceae (especially *Styphelia* and *Monotoca*), Fabaceae (especially *Acacia* spp.), Laxmanniaceae (*Lomandra* spp.), Myrtaceae (especially stunted and mallee habit *Corymbia* and *Eucalyptus*, *Asteromyrtus* spp., *Calytrix* spp., *Leptospermum* spp., *Melaleuca* spp. and *Micromyrtus* spp.), Poaceae (both perennial tussocks and annual species), Proteaceae (especially *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea* and *Persoonia* spp.), Rutaceae (especially *Boronia* and *Zieria* spp.) and Xanthorrhoeaceae (*Xanthorrhoea* spp.).

Table 82 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 29b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
11.7.5	Shrubland on natural scalds on deeply weathered coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	73,838	62,835	85	NC
2.7.17	<i>Micromyrtus forsteri</i> and/or <i>Calytrix leptophylla</i> dwarf open shrubland to open shrubland.	30,286	30,286	100	NC
1.10.9	<i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Calytrix exstipulata</i> open shrubland on rock pavement	8,614	8,614	100	NC
3.12.34	Igneous rock pavements associated with mountains and some offshore islands.	6,708	6,689	100	NC
7.12.64a	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp., <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Banksia plagiocarpa</i> , <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> , <i>Rhodomyrtus trineura</i> subsp. <i>trineura</i> heathland, of granite uplands and highlands of Hinchinbrook Island and near Bishop Peak	6,589	6,589	100	NC

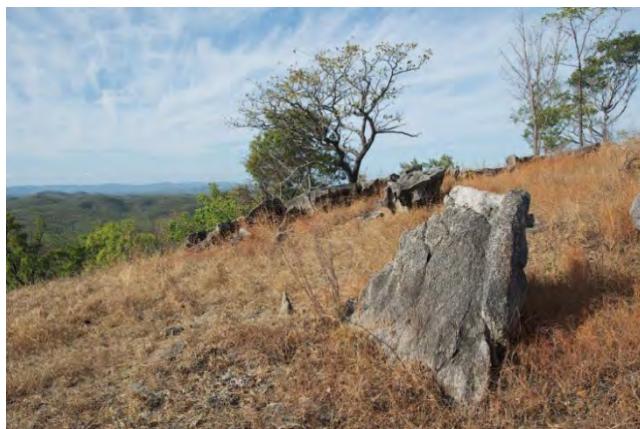


Photo 298 Extensive granite pavements with clumped grasses and woody vegetation, 9.12.43a. Northern crest of granite massive, Bonny Glen Station, EIU.
(GW Wilson)



Photo 299 *Allocasuarina thalassoscopica*, *Banksia integrifolia*, *Hakea gibbosa*, *Leptospermum flavescens*, and *Lomandra confertifolia* montane heath. 12.8.19. Near summit of Mt Coolum, SEQ.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 300 Granite boulders, 3.12.34. Melville Range, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 301 *Borya serpententrionalis* forblond, 7.12.37i. Lambs Head, WET.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 302 *Leptospermum* spp. and *Gahnia* sp. heathland (foreground), 13.12.6. South Bald Rock, Girraween NP, NET.
(MT Mathieson)

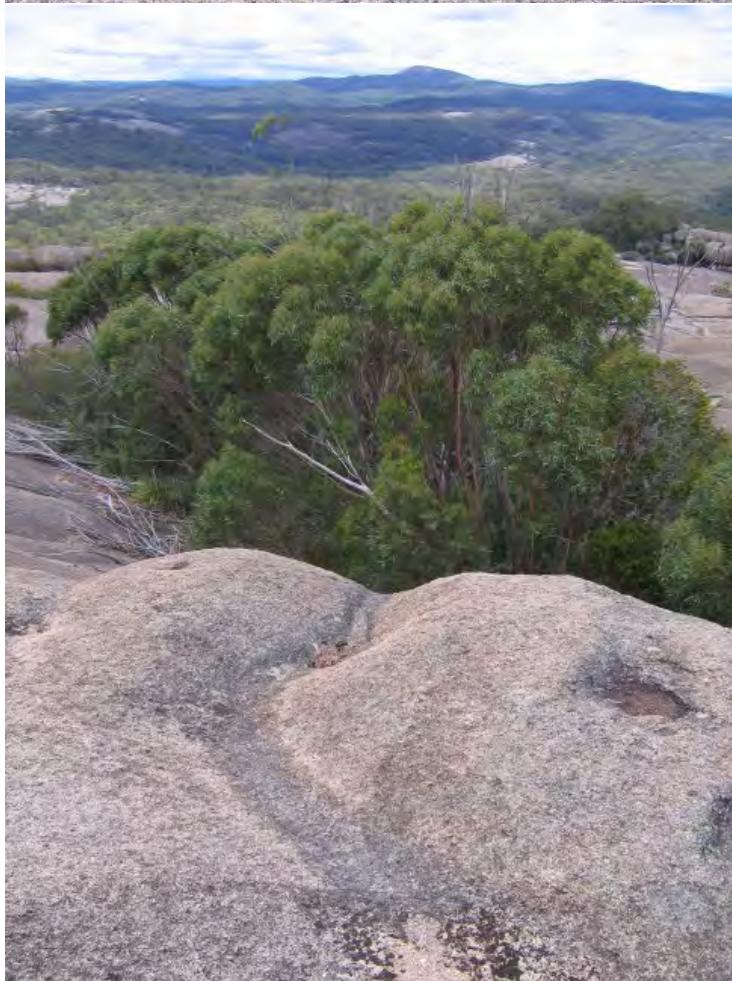


Photo 303 *Eucalyptus codonocarpa* shrubland, 13.12.6. Mallee Ridge, Girraween NP, NET.
(MT Mathieson)

30 *Astrebla* spp. (Mitchell grass), *Dichanthium* spp. (bluegrass) tussock grasslands

30a Tussock grasslands dominated by *Astrebla* spp. (Mitchell grass) or *Dichanthium* spp. (bluegrass) often with *Eulalia aurea* (silky browntop) on alluvia

Pre-clearing area: 4,143,546 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 3,686,220 ha
(89.0% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MGD (51.1%), GUP (25.9%),
BRB (11.4%), MUL (10.6%), NWH (0.5%),
DEU (0.4%), CHC (0.1%), EIU (0.1%),

Land zones: 3 (94.9%), 4 (5.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
300 – 1200 mm

Typical landforms: Flat alluvial plains

Typical soils: Grey to Brown Vertosols

Structural formation range:
Tussock grassland in the east,
to sparse tussock grassland in the west.

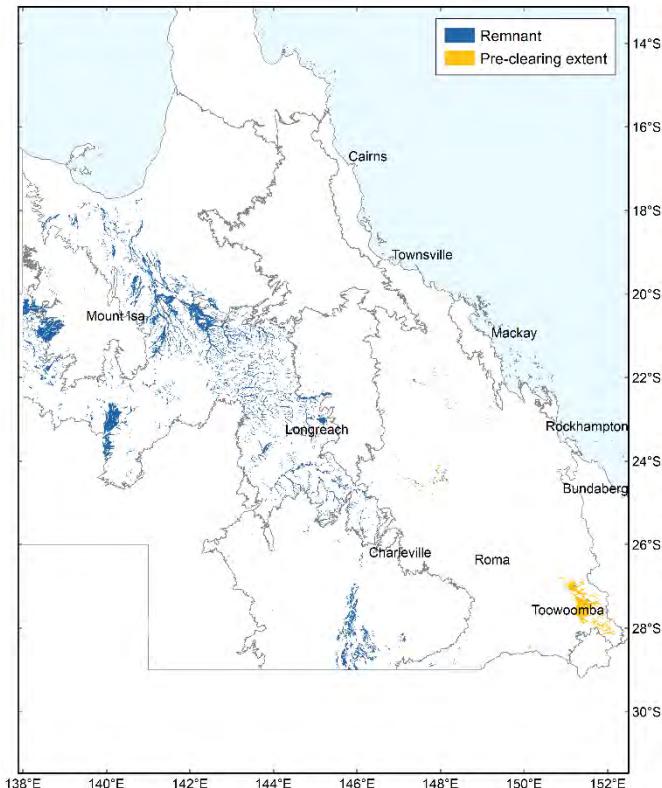


Photo 304
Iseilema
sp., *Astrebla*
spp. closed
tussock
grassland
on clay
alluvial
plain, 2.3.3.
Near
Normanton,
GUP.
(ID Fox)

Floristic characteristics: The dominant grasses are *Astrebla pectinata*, *A. lappacea*, *A. elymoides* and *Iseilema* spp. *Eulalia aurea*, *Astrebla squarrosa*, *Aristida latifolia*, and *Panicum*

decompositum are other frequent grasses. Frequently present forbs include *Neptunia dimorphantha*, *N. gracilis*, *Ipomoea lonchophylla*, *Sida fibulifera*, *S. filiformis*, *S. trichopoda*, *Solanum esuriale*, *Salsola australis*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Aeschynomene indica*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Cullen cinereum* and *Rhynchosia minima*.

Table 83 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 30a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
4.3.14	<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> , <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on alluvium	824,650	806,271	98	NC
2.3.3	<i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on plains of cracking clays	787,389	782,385	99	NC
11.3.21	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on alluvial plains. Cracking clay soils	452,633	57,700	13	E
4.3.15	<i>Astrebla squarrosa</i> +/- <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. +/- <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on alluvium	380,178	377,708	99	NC
6.3.15	<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> , <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± <i>A. elymoides</i> grassland on alluvium	321,866	317,736	99	NC

Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland ecological community which is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystems 11.3.21 and 11.3.24 from this BVG.



Photo 305 *Astrebla squarrosa* tussock grassland, 4.3.14. In drainage line near Eversham Homestead, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 306 *Dichanthium sericeum* tussock grassland on alluvial plain, 11.3.21. Near Springsure, BRB.
(DW Butler)

30b Tussock grasslands dominated by *Astrebla* spp. (Mitchell grass) or *Dichanthium* spp. (bluegrass) often with *Iseilema* spp. on undulating downs or clay plains

Pre-clearing area: 19,895,299 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 19,011,273 ha
(95.6% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MGD (61.0%), CHC (17.4%), GUP (12.6%), BRB (5.3%), EIU (1.9%), NWH (0.7%); DEU (1.0%). Dominates the MGD by covering 73% of the bioregion.

Land zones: 9 (66.5%), 4 (28.4%), 8 (4.7%), 3 (0.2%), 5, 11 (minor)

Mean annual rainfall range:
<200 - >1000 mm

Typical landforms: Gently undulating to rolling plains

Typical soils: Grey to Brown Vertosols

Structural formation range:
Tussock grasslands in the east,
to sparse tussock grasslands in the west.

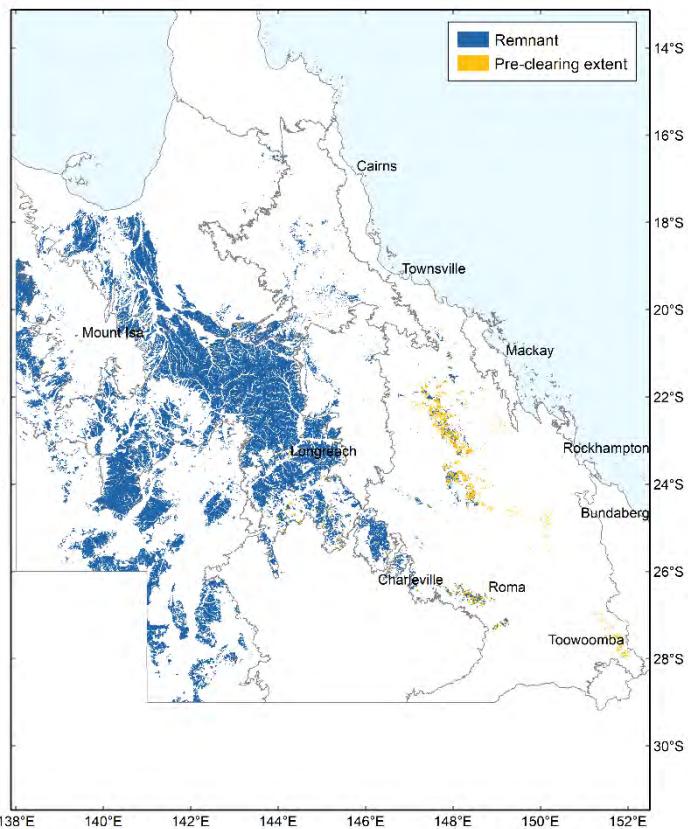


Photo 307 *Astrebla pectinata* tussock grassland, 4.4.1. Barkly Downs Station, west of Mt Isa, MGD.
(DT Kelman)

Floristic characteristics: The dominant grasses are *Astrebla pectinata* (particularly in the western areas), and *A. lappacea*, *A. squarrosa*, and *A. elymoides* in other areas. *Dichanthium sericeum* dominates the basalt derived soils of the Brigalow Belt. *Aristida latifolia*, *Iseilema* spp., and *Panicum decompositum* are other frequent grasses. Frequently present forbs include *Atriplex lindleyi*, *A. muelleri*, *A. spongiosa*, *Boerhavia dominii*, *Crotalaria dissitiflora*, *C. medicaginea*, *Ipomoea lonchophylla*, *Polymeria longifolia*, *Sclerolaena calcarata*, *S. bicornis*, *S. lanicuspis*, *Sida fibulifera*, *S. filiformis*, *S. trichopoda*, *Solanum esuriale*, *Salsola australis* and *Rhynchosia minima*.

Table 84 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 30b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
4.9.1a	<i>Aristida</i> spp. <i>Enneapogon</i> spp. open grassland wooded with scattered <i>Atalaya hemiglaucia</i> , <i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	3,240,428	3,230,868	100	NC
5.9.3	<i>Astrebla</i> spp. +/- short grasses +/- forbs open hermland on Cretaceous sediments	1,976,028	1,972,321	100	NC
4.9.1c	<i>Astrebla</i> spp., <i>Iseilema</i> spp. +/- <i>Panicum decompositum</i> , <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. tussock grassland on level downs derived from Cretaceous mudstones in the north	1,535,171	1,527,525	100	NC
4.9.20	<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> +/- <i>Aristida latifolia</i> +/- <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments with ashy soils	1,279,307	1,270,367	99	NC
2.4.2a	<i>Astrebla</i> spp., <i>Iseilema</i> spp. +/- <i>Aristida latifolia</i> , <i>Sarga</i> spp. tussock grassland on Tertiary clay plains	1,056,415	1,048,442	99	NC

The Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin ecological community which is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act includes regional ecosystems 11.4.4, 11.4.11, 11.8.11, 11.9.3, 11.9.12 and 11.11.17 from this BVG.



Photo 308 *Dichanthium sericeum* tussock grassland on basalt plain. 11.8.11. Albinia Downs, BRB.
(DW Butler)



Photo 309 *Astrebla* spp. tussock grassland on old alluvial clay plain, 2.4.2a. NW of McKinlay, GUP.
(HA Dillewaard)



Photo 310 *Astrebla lappacea* and *A. elymoides* tussock grassland, 4.9.1. SW of Hughenden, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)

31 Mixed open forblands to open tussock grasslands in inland locations

31a Open forblands to open tussock grasslands which may be composed of *Atriplex* spp. (saltbush), *Sclerolaena* spp. (burr), Asteraceae spp. and/or short grasses on alluvial plains

Pre-clearing area: 5,752,167 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 5,697,883 ha (99.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CHC (53.1%), MGD (26.0%), MUL (14.7%), GUP (4.4%), NWH (0.7%), DEU (0.8%), BRB (0.2%),

Land zones: 3 (90.1%), 5 (9.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

150 mm -600 mm

Typical landforms: Flat alluvial plains and braided channel systems

Typical soils: Vertosols

Structural formation range:

Open hermland to sparse hermland

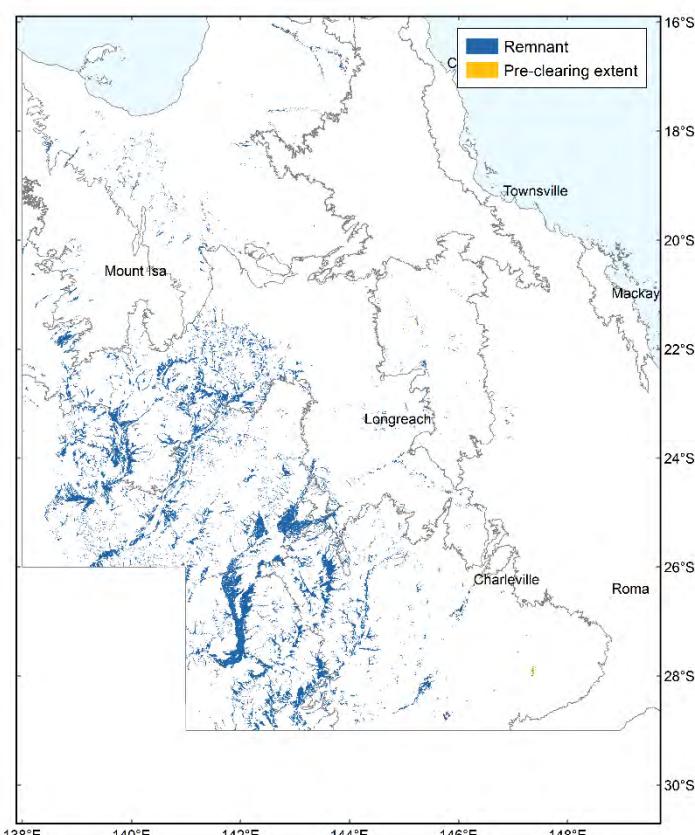


Photo 311
Eragrostis setifolia grassland on alluvial plain, 5.3.19. Near Bedourie, CHC.
(C Pennay)

Floristic characteristics: The dominant floristics can vary depending on seasonal conditions and local variations in habitat. During summer rainfall or flooding, grasses tend to dominate, while forbs dominate after winter events. Frequent graminoids are *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Sporobolus actinocladus*, *S. australasicus*, *S. caroli*, *S. mitchellii*, *Aristida latifolia*, *Astrebla pectinata*, *A. elymoides*, *A. squarrosa*, *Tripogon loliiformis*, *Enneapogon polypyllus*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Oxychloris scariosa*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Chloris pectinata* and *Iseilema* spp. Frequent forbs include *Atriplex lindleyi*, *A. spongiosa*, *Alternanthera nodiflora*, *Trianthema triquetra*, *Salsola australis*, *Euphorbia drummondii*, *Sclerolaena glabra*, *S. calcarata*, *S. tricuspidata*, *Sida fibulifera*, *S. trichopoda*, *S. filiformis*, *Maireana villosa*, *Streptoglossa adscendens*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Neptunia dimorphantha* and *Solanum esuriale*.

Table 85 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 31a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
5.3.21a	Variable sparse to open herland and bare scalded areas on infrequently flooded alluvia of major rivers their distributaries, drainage channels and creeks	1,056,595	1,056,221	100	NC
5.3.19	Variable sparse to open herland on frequently flooded alluvial plains	1,027,395	1,027,274	100	NC
5.3.18b	Variable sparse to open herland on braided channel systems on alluvial plains	938,426	938,132	100	NC
6.3.13	<i>Atriplex</i> spp., <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp., species of Asteraceae and/or short grasses open herland on alluvial plains	866,788	840,875	97	OC
4.3.20	<i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. +/- <i>Astrebla</i> spp. +/- short grasses +/- forbs, open herland on braided or flat alluvial plains	818,464	808,600	99	NC



Photo 312 Braided floodplain which is a mosaic, 5.3.18a and 5.3.18b. Cooper Creek, SW of Windorah, CHC.
(BA Wilson)



Photo 313 Forbland on alluvial plain, 5.3.18b. Eyre Creek, CHC.
(C Pennay)

31b Short grass / forb herblands to sparse tussock grasslands on stony downs

Pre-clearing area: 2,151,050 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 2,148,232 ha
(99.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CHC (92.5%), MGD (4.1%), DEU (2.7%), NWH (0.6%)

Land zones: 9 (83.6%), 7 (14.3%), 5 (2.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range: Mostly < 400 mm, although up to 600 mm

Typical landforms: Gently undulating plains with silcrete cover

Typical soils: Red Sodosols

Structural formation range:
Sparse herblands to sparse tussock grasslands

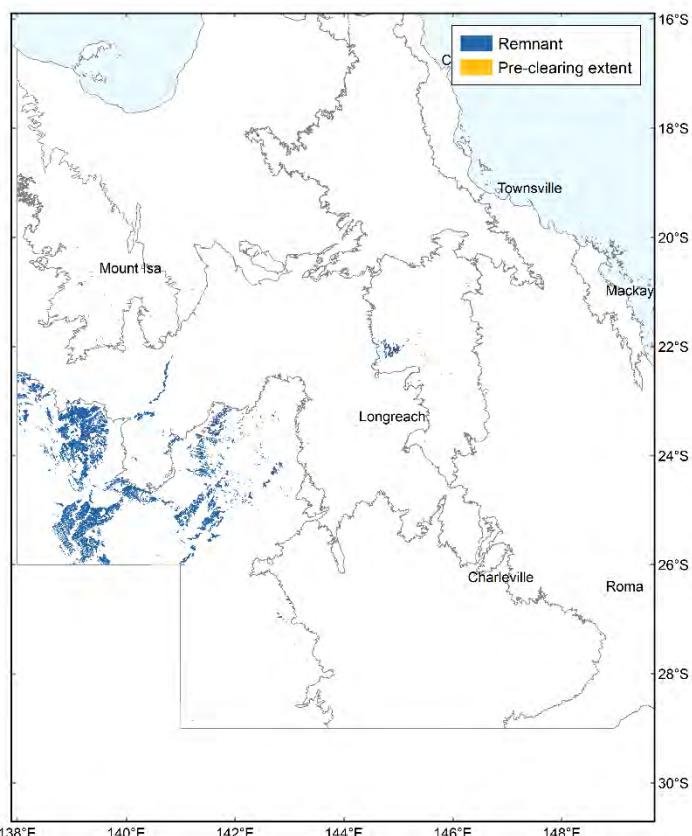


Photo 314 Fluctuating climax of *Atriplex* spp., *Sclerolaena* sp. ± short grasses open herland on mantled pediments, 5.9.5x1. NE of Bedourie, CHC.
(D Richter)

Floristic characteristics: The dominant floristics can vary depending on seasonal conditions and local variations in habitat. Frequently these stony plains appear virtually devoid of vegetation. During summer rainfall, grasses tend to dominate, while forbs dominate after winter events. *Aristida contorta* is often the dominate grass, with *A. latifolia*, *A. ingratia*, *A. inaequiglumis*, *Oxychloris scariosa*, *Enneapogon avenaceus*, *Sporobolus actinocladus* and *S. australasicus* often codominant. Other frequent graminoids are *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Tripogon loliiformis*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Chloris pectinata* and *Triodia pungens*. Frequent forbs include *Alternanthera nodiflora*, *Trianthema triquetra*, *Salsola australis*, *Euphorbia drummondii*, *Sclerolaena glabra*, *S. calcarata*, *S. lanicuspis*, *S. tricuspidis*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Neptunia dimorphantha* and *Dysphania rhadinostachya*.

Table 86 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 31b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
5.9.5x1	<i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. +/- short grasses open hermland on mantled pediments with dense silcrete cover	459,623	459,402	100	NC
5.9.4	<i>Aristida contorta</i> sparse hermland on fresh Cretaceous sediments with dense gravel cover	438,402	438,007	100	NC
5.9.4x1	<i>Aristida contorta</i> sparse to open-hermland on Cainozoic colluvial and residual deposits	416,736	416,495	100	NC
5.7.10x1	<i>Aristida contorta</i> +/- <i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i> sparse hermland on rises, low hills, rocky outcrops and scarps of deeply weathered Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments.	234,109	234,028	100	NC
5.9.5	<i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. and <i>Salsola australis</i> open herland on Cretaceous sediments	198,649	198,066	100	NC



Photo 315 *Aristida contorta* very sparse tussock grassland on plain, 5.9.4. East of the Diamantina Development Road, NE of Betoota, CHC.
(D Richter)



Photo 316 *Sclerolaena* spp., *Salsola australis* open herland on Cretaceous sediments, 5.9.5. SE of Betoota, CHC.
(D Richter)



Photo 317 Stony downs with *Acacia cambagei* in drainage line, 5.9.4. SE of Boulia, CHC.
(VJ Neldner)

32 Closed tussock grasslands in coastal locations

32a Closed tussock grasslands dominated by *Eriachne* spp., *Fimbristylis* spp., *Aristida* spp. or *Panicum* spp.; or *Themeda arguens*, *Dichanthium sericeum* (Queensland bluegrass) or *Imperata cylindrica* (blady grass) on marine and alluvial plains

Pre-clearing area: 1,300,120 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,244,576 ha
(95.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (63.9%), CYP (29.8%), BRB (3.3%), EIU (1.2%), WET (0.9%), CQC (0.8%)

Land zones: 3 (98.9%), 2 (0.9%), 5 (0.1%), 12 (0.1%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
800 mm - >1600 mm

Typical landforms: Coastal marine and alluvial plains; minor areas of coastal dunes

Typical soils: Aquic or Grey Vertosols, Oxyaquaic Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Closed tussock grassland to tussock grassland

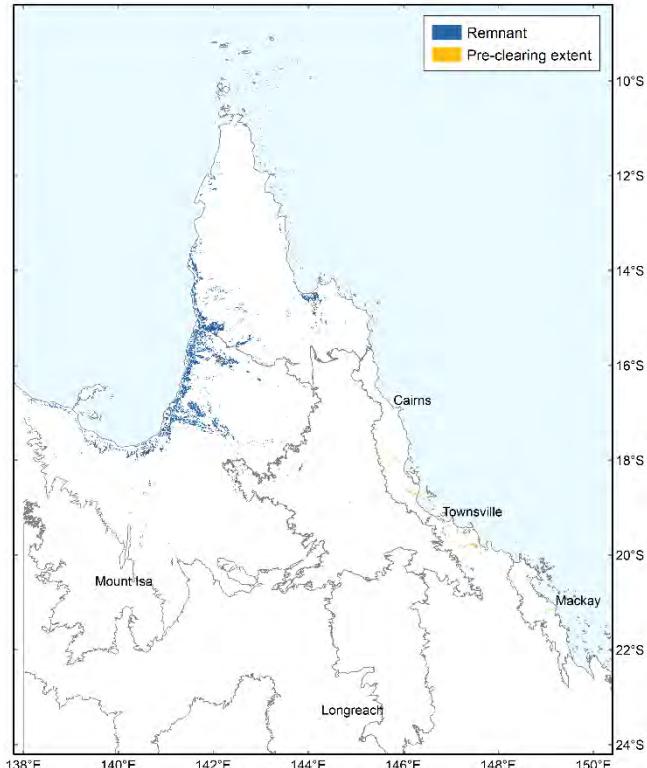


Photo 318 *Eriachne burkittii*, *Cyperus* sp., and *Ophiuros exaltatus* tussock grassland on semi-saline alluvial plain, 2.3.1a. Inkerman Station, GUP.
(CN Appelman)



Photo 319 *Eriachne* spp., *Fimbristylis* spp. and *Aristida* spp. tussock grassland, 3.3.56. North of Laura, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: These grasslands may be dominated by *Eriachne*, *Fimbristylis*, *Aristida*, *Panicum*, *Scleria* and *Cyperus* species which are frequently sterile and difficult to identify to species level. *Themeda arguens*, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Chrysopogon* spp., *Dichanthium* spp. and sometimes *Oryza australiensis* are frequently codominant. *Imperata cylindrica* or *Sporobolus virginicus* may dominate in some areas. Frequent forbs include *Crotalaria montana*, *Ipomoea coptica*, *Aeschynomene indica*, *Chamaecrista mimosoides*, *Melochia corchorifolia*, *Evolvulus alsinoides* and *Neptunia gracilis*.

Table 87 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 32a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.3.1a	<i>Eriachne burkittii</i> , <i>Oryza australiensis</i> , <i>Xerochloa imberbis</i> , <i>Ophiuros exaltatus</i> , <i>Eulalia aurea</i> in mixed tussock grasslands on coastal alluvial plains, commonly adjacent to the tidal zone.	298,620	298,596	100	NC
2.3.44b	<i>Eriachne</i> spp., <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Eulalia aurea</i> tussock grassland on active Quaternary alluvial plains (outer zones of river deltas)	258,498	251,657	97	OC
3.3.56	<i>Eriachne</i> spp. ± <i>Aristida</i> spp. closed tussock grassland alluvial plains	154,677	154,592	100	NC
3.3.61	<i>Fimbristylis</i> spp. sedgeland on alluvial plains	117,126	117,175	100	OC
2.3.44a	<i>Eriachne</i> spp., <i>Oryza australiensis</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> +/- <i>Eulalia aurea</i> tussock grassland on active Quaternary alluvial plains (inner zones of river deltas)	106,245	105,773	100	NC



Photo 320 *Dichanthium* spp., *Oryza australiensis* and *Eriachne glauca* tussock grassland on alluvial clay plain, 2.3.9x2b. Van Rook Station, NE of Normanton, GUP.
(CN Appelman)



Photo 321 *Eriachne* sp., *Fimbristylis* sp. and *Dichanthium* sp. tussock grassland, 3.3.61a. Lakefield NP, north of the Morehead River, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

32b Closed tussock grasslands and associated open woodlands on undulating clay plains, upland areas and headlands. Dominant species include *Heteropogon triticeus* (giant speargrass) or *Themeda arguens* or *Sarga plumosum* or *Imperata cylindrica* (blady grass) or *Mnesithea rottboellioides* (cane grass) / *Arundinella setosa*. With areas of open woodland dominated by tree species such as *Corymbia papuana* (ghost gum) / *Terminalia spp.* / *Vachellia ditricha* / *Piliostigma malabaricum*

Pre-clearing area: 88,002 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 85,943 ha
(97.7% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (83.7%), EIU (7.1%), CQC (6.2%), WET (1.3%), BRB (1.0%), SEQ (0.7%)

Land zones: 9 (58.7%), 3 (22.6%), 12 (12.9%), 8 (3.3%), 11 (1.4%), 5 (0.5%), 10 (0.5%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600 mm - >1200 mm

Typical landforms: Gently rolling plains; sand or clay plains; ranges, islands and headlands

Typical soils: Brown or Yellow Dermosols or Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Closed tussock grassland to tussock grassland; open shrubland to open woodland.

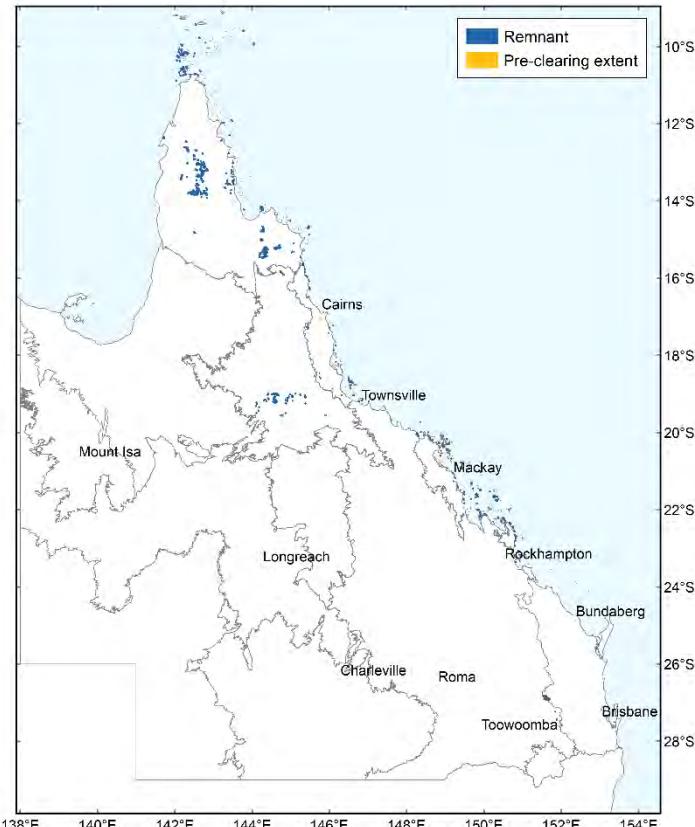


Photo 322 Tussock grassland with scattered emergent *Corymbia confertiflora* and *Eucalyptus chlorophylla*, 3.5.29. 60 km north of Laura in Lakefield NP, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: These grasslands are frequently dominated by *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon triticeus*, *H. contortus*, *Sarga plumosum*, *Imperata cylindrica* or *Mnesithea rottboellioides*, or a combination of these species. *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, and *Capillipedium parviflorum* are also frequently present. Frequent forbs

include *Phyllanthus virgatus*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Crotalaria montana*, *Cassytha filiformis*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Pycnospora lutescens*, *Flemingia parviflora*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Glycine tomentella* and *Brunoniella australis*. Areas of open woodland dominated by tree species such as *Corymbia papuana* (ghost gum) or *Terminalia* spp. or *Vachellia ditricha* or *Piliostigma malabaricum* are also included in this BVG.

Table 88 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 32b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.9.5	<i>Corymbia papuana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> open woodland on rolling plains	31,548	31,525	100	OC
3.3.59	<i>Sarga plumosum</i> closed tussock grassland on erosional plains	14,871	14,870	100	NC
3.9.7	<i>Piliostigma malabaricum</i> tall open shrubland on central clay plains	14,717	14,625	99	NC
9.3.26a	Grasslands on non-basalt derived alluvial	5,028	4,950	100	OC
8.12.13a	<i>Themeda triandra</i> and/or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and/or <i>Chionachne cyathopoda</i> tussock grassland, or <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> shrubland, on slopes of islands and headlands	4,451	3,931	88	OC



Photo 323 *Corymbia papuana* open woodland on rolling plains, 3.9.5. North of Coen, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 324 *Piliostigma malabaricum* tall open shrubland on plain, 3.9.7. 62 km N of Archer River on the PDR, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 325 *Themeda triandra* tussock grassland with *Xanthorrhoea latifolia* subsp. *latifolia*, 8.12.13a. St Bees Island, CQC.
(JE Kemp)

33 Hummock grasslands dominated by *Triodia* spp. (spinifex) or *Zygochloa paradoxa* (sandhill canegrass) associations on dunefields or sandplains

33a Hummock grasslands dominated by *Triodia basedowii* (hard spinifex) or *Zygochloa paradoxa* (sandhill canegrass) associations on dunefields or sandplains

Pre-clearing area: 3,630,847 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 3,627,052 ha
(99.9% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CHC (99.4%), MGD (0.3%), MUL (0.2%), NWH (0.1%)

Land zones: 6 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
<200 mm - 300 mm

Typical landforms: Inland Aeolian dunes and sand plains

Typical soils: Arenic Rudosols

Structural formation range:
Hummock grassland to open hummock grassland, open formland

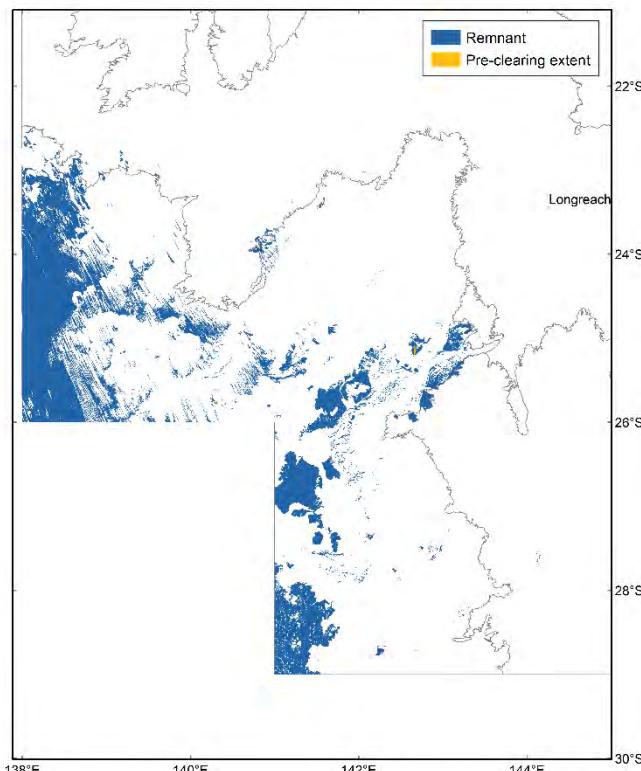


Photo 326 *Crotalaria eremaea* and *Acacia murrayana* shrubs on crests with *Triodia basedowii* hummock grassland on dune, 5.6.5. Plains dominated by *Triodia* spp. hummock grassland, 5.6.6. CHC. (D. Richter)

Floristic characteristics: *Triodia basedowii* dominates these extensive hummock grasslands. *Zygochloa paradoxa* or *Crotalaria eremaea* may dominate on some of dune crests. In some areas, the grasslands are very sparsely wooded with *Acacia* spp., *Senna* spp., *Grevillea* spp. and/or *Eucalyptus* species. Tussock grasses and forbs occur scattered between the *T. basedowii* hummocks, and include *Aristida holathera*, *Triraphis mollis*, *Boerhavia pubescens*, *Calotis erinacea*, *Euphorbia myrtoides*, *Chenopodium desertorum* subsp. *anidiophyllum*, *Chrysocephalum eremaeum*, *Crotalaria cunninghamii*, *Cullen pallidum*, *Enchyalaena tomentosa*, *Polymeria ambigua*, *Scaevola depauperata* and *Sida platycalyx*.

Table 89 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 33a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
5.6.5	Variable sparse to open-herbland or <i>Triodia basedowii</i> hummock grassland on dune flanks, crests and sandy interdunes	2,464,262	2,463,782	100	NC
5.6.6	<i>Triodia basedowii</i> hummock grassland wooded with <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Grevillea</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on sand plains and dune fields	317,094	313,889	100	NC
5.6.8a	<i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i> or <i>Crotalaria eremaea</i> +/- <i>Triodia basedowii</i> open grassland on sand dunes	282,931	282,924	99	NC
5.6.1	<i>Crotalaria eremaea</i> ± <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> open formland on isolated and/or deflated sand dunes	165,440	165,435	100	NC
5.6.7	<i>Triodia basedowii</i> hummock grassland +/- <i>Eucalyptus pachyphylla</i> on low sand dunes	162,166	162,164	100	NC



Photo 327 *Triodia basedowii* hummock grassland with *Eucalyptus pachyphylla* mallee shrubs on sandplain, 5.6.7. West of Glenormiston, CHC.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 328 *Crotalaria eremaea* open formland, 5.6.8. On mobile dune crest, CHC.
(BA Wilson)



Photo 329 *Triodia basedowii* hummock grassland with *Corymbia terminalis* and *Grevillea striata* emergents, 5.6.6. South of Jundah, CHC.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 330 *Triodia basedowii* hummock grassland, 5.6.5. Ethabuka, CHC.
(VJ Neldner)

33b Hummock grasslands dominated by *Triodia pungens* or *T. longiceps* (giant grey spinifex) or *T. mitchellii* (buck spinifex) sandplains or lateritic surfaces

Pre-clearing area: 805,927 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 801,394 ha
(99.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MGD (56.3%), CHC (20.6%), NWH (12.7%), GUP (8.3%), DEU (0.9%), BRB (0.8%), MUL (0.5%)

Land zones: 7 (66.8%), 5 (22.7%), 11 (4.0%), 9 (3.9%), 10 (1.1%), 3 (0.9%), 6 (0.5%), 12 (0.2%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
200-500 mm

Typical landforms: Deflated dunes and sand plains

Typical soils: Arenic Rudosols and Red Orthic Tenosols

Structural formation range:
Hummock grassland; sparsely wooded in some areas.

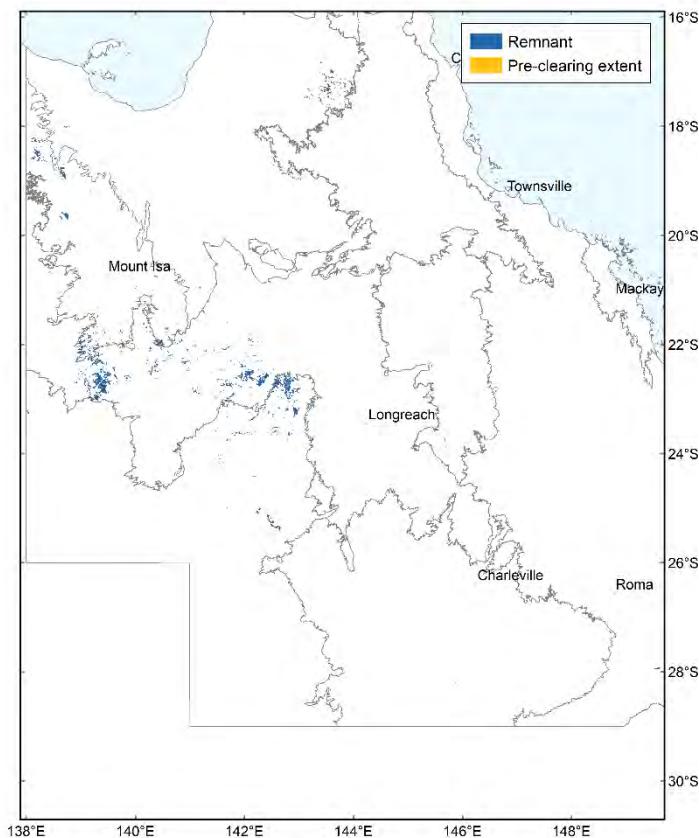


Photo 331 *Triodia* spp. hummock grassland with emergent *E. leucophloia* and *E. nomantonensis* on deeply weathered Cretaceous mudstones. Near Dajarra.

(CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: These hummock grasslands are dominated by *Triodia pungens* or *T. longiceps* or *T. mitchellii*. They are generally sparsely wooded with emergent *Eucalyptus melanophloia*, *Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia* spp. and *Acacia* spp. *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Eriachne ciliata*, *E. mucronata*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Tripogon loliiformis*, *Aristida holathera*, *A. contorta*, *Bulbostylis barbata*, *Panicum effusum*, *Paspalidium rarum* and *Sporobolus australasicus* are frequent graminoids that may be present. Frequent forbs include *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Zornia muriculata*, *Cheilanthes sieberi*, *Sphaeromorpheaa littoralis*, *Indigofera*

linifolia, *Paranotis mitrasacmoides*, *Buchnera linearis*, *Calandrinia pleiopetala* and *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* and *Stackhousia viminea*.

Table 90 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 33b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
4.7.2x1a	<i>Triodia</i> spp. hummock grassland +/- emergent <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> on eroding Tertiary lateritic plateaux	256,421	256,362	100	NC
4.7.2x1c	<i>Triodia</i> spp. hummock grassland +/- emergent <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>A. aneura</i> on intact lateritic plateau surfaces	113,343	113,229	100	NC
5.5.6a	<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland with <i>Triodia pungens</i>	103,697	101,752	98	OC
5.7.15	<i>Triodia longiceps</i> +/- <i>Triodia</i> spp. hummock grassland on talus slopes of dissected tablelands and residuals	53,662	53,256	99	NC
4.5.8	<i>Triodia pungens</i> hummock grassland wooded with <i>Acacia</i> spp. +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Quaternary aeolian sand sheets	52,421	52,421	85	NC



Photo 332 *Triodia longiceps* hummock grassland, 1.5.12. Mt Tracey Station, east of Cloncurry, NWH. (DT Kelman)



Photo 333 *Triodia bitextura* grassland on dissected Tertiary sandstone, 2.7.1x6. Abingdon Downs Station, NNW of Georgetown, GUP. (CN Appelman)



Photo 334 *Triodia mitchellii* hummock grassland with emergent *Eucalyptus melanophloia*, 6.6.2. Near Bollon, MUL. (TJ Eyre)

34 Wetlands associated with permanent lakes and swamps, as well as ephemeral lakes, claypans and swamps. Includes fringing woodlands and shrublands

34a Lacustrine wetlands. Lakes, ephemeral to permanent, fresh to brackish; water bodies with ground water connectivity. Includes fringing woodlands and sedgelands

Pre-clearing area: 605,778 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 601,602 ha
(99.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CHC (83.2%), DEU (7.0%), MUL (5.4%), MGD (3.0%), CYP (1.4%), BRB (1.3%), SEQ (0.6%), GUP (0.4%), CQC (0.3%),

Land zones: 3 (98.7%), 2 (1.3%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
<200 - >2600 mm

Typical landforms: Sparsely vegetated to bare, large saline lakes; terminal lakes on drainage lines and floodplains; permanent and semi-permanent lakes in coastal dunefields and volcanic craters

Typical soils: Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Open water to bare saline lakes, sometimes with fringing woodland

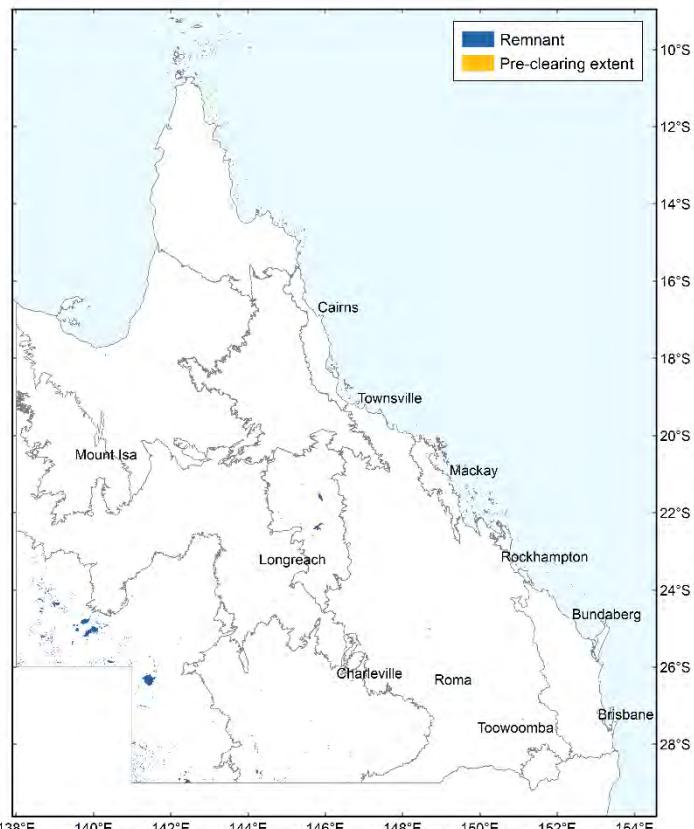


Photo 335 Hermland and open water,
5.3.22b. Lake Machattie, CHC.
(N Cuff)

Floristic characteristics: The ephemeral saline lakes vary from open water to bare soil to a variety of species forming ephemeral herblands, depending on the flooding cycle. Permanent lakes often have aquatic plants in the shallow water at the edge, with open water elsewhere.

Table 91 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 34a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
5.3.22a	Sparse hermland, open water or bare areas on lakes and larger clay pans within interdunes and sandplains	295,543	295,523	100	NC
5.3.22b	Sparse hermland, open water or bare area on lakes	210,266	210,266	100	NC
6.3.10x1	Lake beds. Bare or water, depending on seasonal conditions.	20,496	20,475	100	NC
10.3.24	Ephemeral lake bed (Lake Buchanan)	20,332	20,330	100	NC
10.3.23a	<i>Tecticornia</i> spp. and <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. open succulent shrubland.	13,776	13,460	98	NC



Photo 336 *Tecticornia* spp. open succulent shrubland, 10.3.23a. Lake Galilee, DEU.
(EJ Thompson)



Photo 337 *Eleocharis* sp. and *Nymphaea* sp. on perennial lagoon, 3.3.66b. Horseshoe Lagoon, Lakefield NP, CYP. (MR Newton)



Photo 339 *Lepironia articulata* open sedgeland around the margins of perennial lake, 3.2.27a. Sach Waterhole, near Bamaga, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 338 *Eragrostis setifolia* clay pan between dunes, 5.3.22a. South of Carranya Station Homestead, CHC.
(D Richter)

34b Palustrine wetlands. Generally intermittent swamps/claypans (non floodplains) in inland areas dominated by chenopods e.g. *Chenopodium auricomum* (Queensland blue bush) or *Tecticornia* spp. (samphire) or herbs

Pre-clearing area: 848,808 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 833,759 ha

(98.2% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CHC (64.0%), MUL (21.6%), MGD (10.6%), DEU (3.8%), BRB (0.1%)

Land zones: 3 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:

<200-600 mm

Typical landforms: Saline, non-floodplain claypans and intermittent swamps

Typical soils: Salic Hydrosols

Structural formation range:

Bare saline claypans, occasionally flooded.

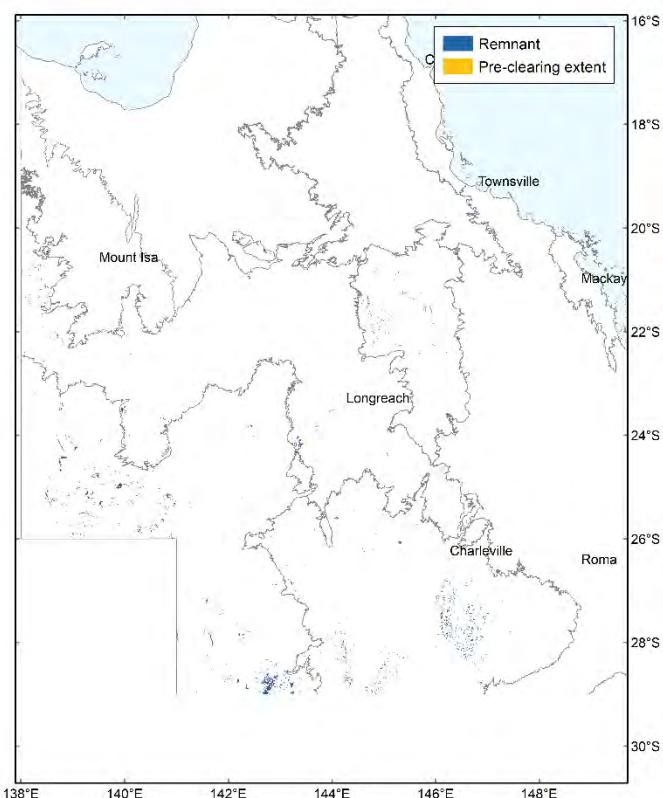


Photo 340 *Eragrostis australasica* open tussock grassland with *Marsilea* sp. ephemeral swamp, 5.3.16a. Between Diamantina River and Farrars Creek catchments, CHC.
(R Jaensch)

Floristic characteristics: The claypans vary from bare soil to a variety of species forming ephemeral herblands, depending on the flooding cycle. *Eragrostis australasica* open grasslands are frequent on many of the claypans; in others, *Chenopodium auricomum* with or without *Duma florulenta* form open shrublands. *Tecticornia* spp. open succulent shrublands are sometimes present, and in many claypans only a sparse herband occurs after flooding.

Table 92 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 34b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
5.3.16a	<i>Eragrostis australasica</i> open grassland on clay pans between dunes and on plains	306,795	306,713	100	NC
6.3.11	Bare or water in claypans	89,601	83,332	93	OC
5.3.22d	Sparse hermland, open water or bare areas on smaller clay pans within interdunes and sandplains	88,565	88,540	100	NC
6.3.12	<i>Acacia omalophylla</i> +/- <i>A. microsperma</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> tall open shrubland	50,721	44,180	87	OC
5.3.14	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> open shrubland commonly with <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> and occasional scattered <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> low trees.	33,814	33,814	100	NC



Photo 341 *Tecticornia* spp. open-succulent shrubland 5.3.17a, Sanderingham Station, NE of Bedourie CHC. (D Richter)



Photo 342 *Eragrostis australasica* sparse tussock grassland on claypans, 5.3.16a, CHC. (N Cuff)



Photo 343 *Eragrostis australasica* open tussock grassland on claypans, 6.3.11, MUL. (R Jaensch)



Photo 344 *Atriplex nummularia* open shrubland, 5.3.14. Kamaran Downs Station, west of Bedourie, CHC. (D Richter)

34c Palustrine wetlands. Freshwater swamps on coastal floodplains dominated by sedges and grasses such as *Oryza* spp., *Eleocharis* spp. (spikerush) or *Baloskion* spp. (cord rush) / *Leptocarpus tenax* / *Gahnia sieberiana* (sword grass) / *Lepironia* spp. Includes small areas of estuarine wetlands

Pre-clearing area: 185,802 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 166,201 ha
(89.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (41.4%), GUP (23.9%), BRB (12.6%), SEQ (11.6%), WET (8.6%), CQC (1.9%)

Land zones: 3 (81.1%), 2 (15.1%), 1 (3.4%), 10 (0.4%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
600 - >1600 mm

Typical landforms: Seasonally inundated marine plains; coastal freshwater swamps

Typical soils: Aquic or Grey Vertosols, Semiaquic Podosols, Aeric Podosols

Structural formation range:
Closed sedgeland to closed tussock-grassland

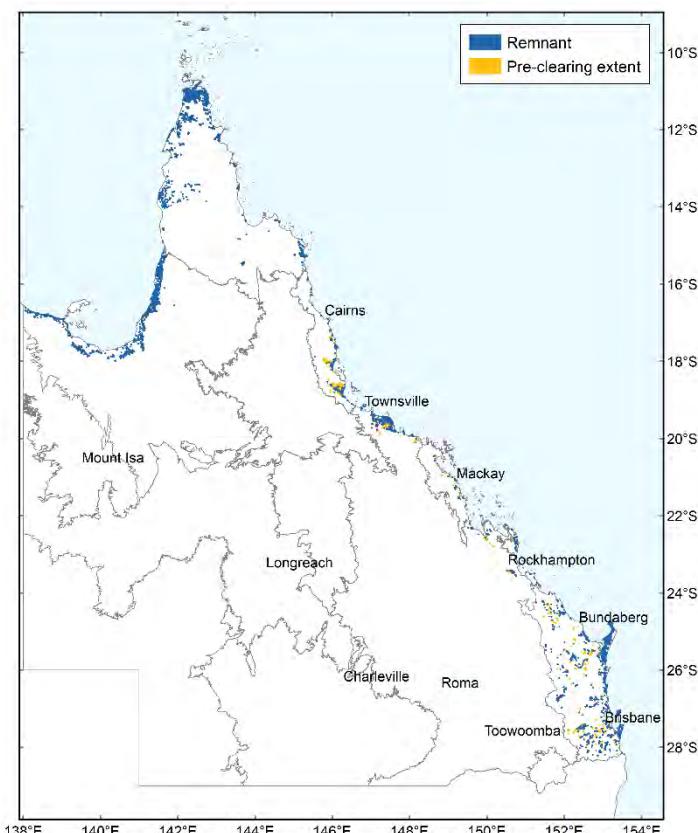


Photo 345 Aerial view of *Baloskion tetraphyllum* subsp. *meiostachyum* open sedgeland in drainage swamps in dunefields, 3.3.64. South of Jardine River, CYP. (VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: The seasonally inundated marine plains are frequently dominated by *Eleocharis*, *Oryza* and *Ischaemum* species. Other frequent graminoids are *Schoenoplectus litoralis*, *Fimbristylis schoenoides*, *Sporobolus virginicus* and *Xerochloa imberbis*. *Baloskion tetraphyllum* subsp. *meiostachyum* open sedgelands or *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Empodisma minus*, *Gleichenia* spp. closed sedgeland occur in the coastal drainage swamps. *Anthelepis undulata*,

Eriocaulon spp., *Schoenus sparteus*, *S. calostachyus*, *Rhynchospora rubra*, *Utricularia* spp. and *Drosera* spp. are frequent herbs in these coastal swamps.

Table 93 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 34c

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
3.3.64	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>meiostachyum</i> open sedgeland in swamps in dune fields	56,373	56,280	100	NC
2.3.2a	Seasonal swamps in closed depressions on low elevated coastal alluvial plains adjacent to the tidal zone.	40,461	40,438	100	NC
11.3.27x1 b	Sedgelands to grasslands on Quaternary deposits. Often occurs as an <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> sedgeland	15,035	13,586	90	OC
12.2.15	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> , <i>Empodisma minus</i> , <i>Gleichenia</i> spp. closed sedgeland in swamps	12,950	12,682	98	NC
7.3.1b	<i>Ischaemum</i> spp., <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> +/- <i>Sorghum</i> spp. grassland.	11,672	936	8%	E



Photo 346 *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Empodisma minus*, *Gleichenia* spp. closed sedgeland in swamps, 12.2.15. Great Sandy NP, SEQ. (VJ Neldner)



Photo 347 *Eleocharis* spp. closed sedgeland fringing freshwater inlet on flooded marine plain, 3.3.63. North of Starcke NP., CYP. (MR Newton)



Photo 348 Sedgeland dominated by *Eleocharis* spp., *Juncus* spp. and *Pseudoraphis spinescens*. Fringed by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland, 12.3.8. Rosewood, SEQ. AL Kelly)

34d Palustrine wetlands. Freshwater swamps or billabongs on floodplains ranging from permanent and semi-permanent to ephemeral

Pre-clearing area: 569,055 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 543,469 ha
(95.5% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (70.1%), EIU (7.7%), BRB (7.2%), MGD (6.4%), CYP (5.4%), CHC (2.2%), NWH (0.4%), MUL (0.5%), DEU (0.1%), SEQ (0.1%)

Land zones: 3 (99.1%), 5 (0.9%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
300-1600 mm

Typical landforms: Permanent or seasonal wetlands, including waterholes and billabongs on drainage lines

Typical soils: Grey Vertosols

Structural formation range:
Open water to floating herland, frequently fringed by woodland

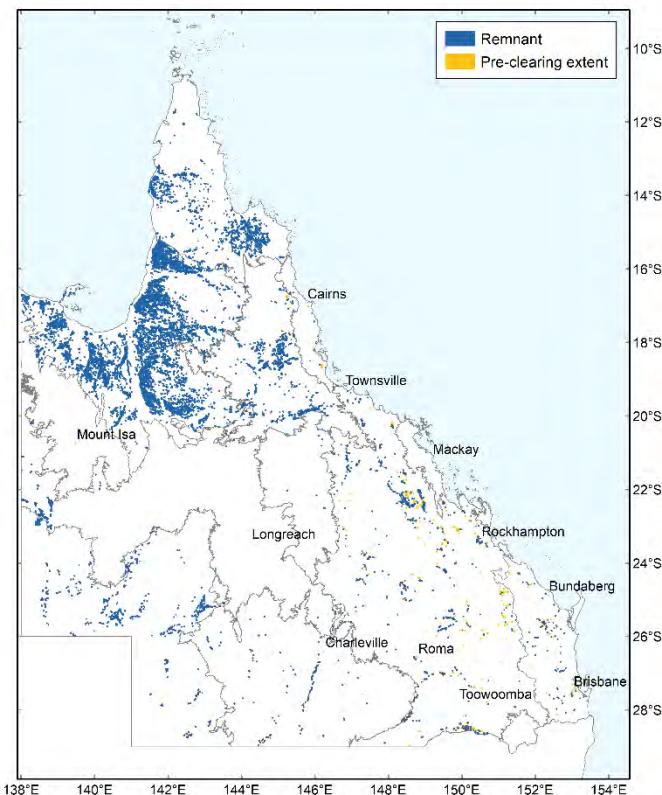


Photo 349
Waterhole in an abandoned river channel, 2.3.16.
Broadwater Station, south of Normanton, GUP.
(CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: The waterholes and billabongs on drainage lines and circular waterholes on floodplains, often have fringing woodlands of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* or *E. coolabah* or *E. microtheca*. Frequent graminoids include *Pseudoraphis spinescens*, *Eleocharis sphacelata*, and *Cynodon dactylon*. Frequent forbs are *Ludwigia peploides* subsp. *montevidensis*, *Alternanthera denticulata*, *Azolla pinnata*, *Aeschynomene indica*, *Marsilea mutica*, *M. hirsuta*, *Ammannia multiflora*, *Najas tenuifolia* and *Glinus lotoides*.

Table 94 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 34d

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.3.51	Seasonal swamps. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> low open woodland to open woodland.	72,093	71,976	100%	NC
2.3.66	Seasonal swamps (wooded). <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca viridiiflora</i> low open woodland.	59,033	58,995	100%	NC
2.3.34c	Seasonal swamps. <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. sedgelands, commonly with <i>Nymphoides crenata</i> .	44,740	44,667	100%	NC
2.3.33a	Seasonal swamps (wooded). <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> and/or <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland to woodland,	40,560	40,402	100%	OC
4.3.11e	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> low woodland, commonly with <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>Lysiphyllyum gilvum</i> and <i>Acacia georginae</i> .	35,765	35,752	100%	NC



Photo 350 Seasonal swamp of *Eleocharis brassii* sedgeland with a wooded fringe of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* 2.3.34c. Kutchera station, west of Georgetown GUP.
(RJ Cumming)



Photo 351 Seasonal swamp wooded with *Eucalyptus microtheca* low open woodland, 2.3.66 Doomadgee, Gangalidda & Garawa country GUP.
(CN Appelman)

34e Palustrine wetlands. Springs with water dependent herbs

Pre-clearing area: 7,646 ha*

Remnant 2021 area: 7,523 ha*
(98.4% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: MUL (45.9%), GUP (27.5%), NWH (22.6%), MGD (2.2%), CYP (1.0%), DEU (0.4%), EIU (0.3%), BRB (0.1%)

Land zones: 3 (65.5%), 10 (34.5%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
200-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Discharge springs often occurring on flat alluvial plains. Recharge springs are frequently located in fine-grained sedimentary rocks, basalt and metamorphic rocks.

Typical soils: Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Sedgelands, forblands or grasslands.

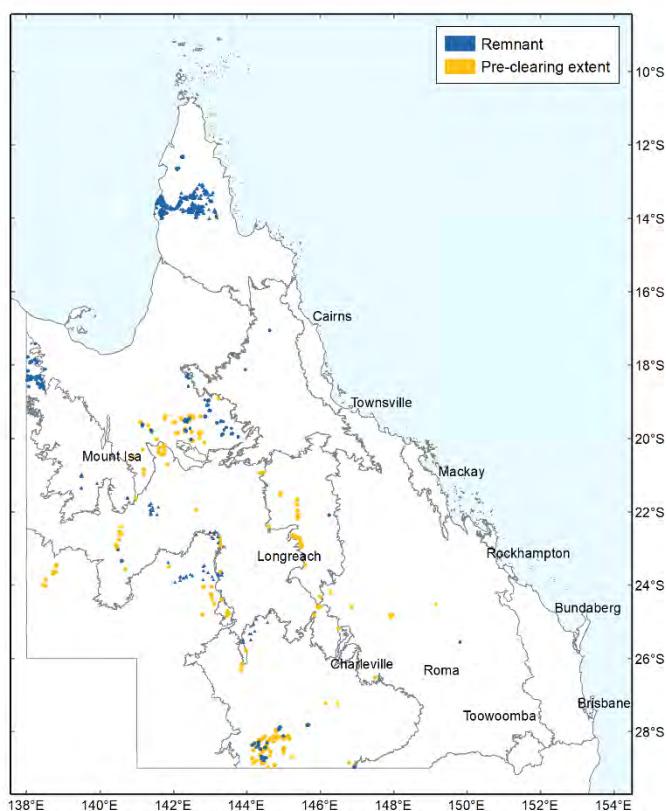


Photo 352 Discharge spring, 6.3.23.
Granite Springs, near Eulo, MUL.
(J Silcock)

Floristic characteristics: The spring's vegetation varies greatly with the spring flow, water salinity, disturbance by stock, and sediment disposition. A variety of sedges, forbs and grasses can occur in the springs. Some support highly restricted plant species such as *Arthraxon hispidus*, *Eriocaulon carsonii*, *Eryngium fontanum*, *Myriophyllum artesium*, *Sporobolus pamelae* and *Thelypteris confluens*. The fish species *Chlamydogobius micropterus*, *C. squamigera* and *Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis* are restricted to springs and listed as endangered or vulnerable in the EPBC Act.

* Restricted habitats of high conservation significance. The extent figures are inflated by the inclusion of small areas of surrounding habitats.

Table 95 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 34e

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)*	Remnant 2021 (ha)*	% remaining	Status
6.3.23	Springs associated with natural discharge areas from the Great Artesian Basin.	3,508	3,394	97%	E
1.10.6	Springs mostly associated with quartzose sandstone	1,778	1,778	100%	OC
2.10.8	Springs associated with quartzose sandstone or lateritised sandstone gullies and gorges	727	726	100%	E
2.3.39	Springs on recent alluvium	703	698	99%	E
2.3.39a	Springs on recent alluvium	597	593	99%	E

The REs from this BVG 2.3.39, 4.3.22, 5.3.23, 6.3.23, 10.3.31 and 11.3.22 form the *EPBC Act* endangered listed community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin.



Photo 353 Discharge spring, 4.3.22. Elizabeth Springs Conservation Park, SE of Boulia, MGD.
(VJ Neldner)



Photo 354 *Sporobolus pamelae* tussock grassland associated with springs fed from the Great Artesian Basin, 10.3.31a. Edgbaston Station, NE of Aramac, DEU.
(EJ Thompson)



Photo 355 Discharge mound spring, 11.3.22. Boggomoss Nature Reserve, BRB.
(C Pennay)



Photo 356 Discharge spring with peat mound dominated by *Melaleuca leucadendra*, 2.3.39. NNW of Richmond, GUP.
(RJ Fensham)

34f Palustrine wetlands. Sedgelands/grasslands on seeps and soaks on wet peaks, and other coastal non-floodplain features

Pre-clearing area: 14,870 ha*

Remnant 2021 area*: 11,012 ha*
(74.1% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (49.0%), WET (35.0%), SEQ (13.9%), NET (2.0%),

Land zones: 2 (48.2), 3 (33.7%), 9-10 (13.9%), 12 (2.8%), 5 (0.8%), 11 (0.6%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
>1200-2000 mm

Typical landforms: Coastal lowlands and depression on mountain ranges

Typical soils: Semiaquic Podosols, Aeris Podosols

Structural formation range:
Sedgeland, grassland, through to low woodland

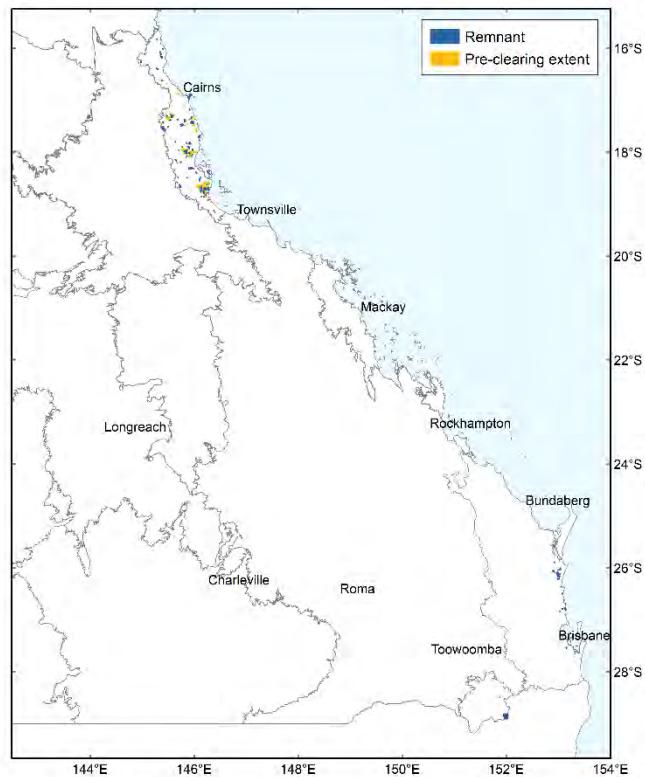


Photo 357 Graminoid swamp, 7.3.2.
Mt Quincan, WET.
(AJ Ford, CSIRO).

Floristic characteristics: A complex of sedgelands, grasslands, fernlands and forblands occurs in the semi-permanent swamps of the coastal lowlands. Frequent species are *Cyperus lucidus*, *Actinoscirpus grossus*, *Lepironia articulata*, *Scleria poiformis*, *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Isachne globosa*, and *Telmatoblechnum indicum*. *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Rhodomyrtus trineura*, *Melastoma malabathricum* shrubland to low woodland may occur on the uplands.

* Restricted habitats of high conservation significance. The extent figures are inflated by the inclusion of small areas of surrounding habitats.

Table 96 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 34f

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)*	Remnant 2021 (ha)*	% remaining	Status
3.2.27x1a	<i>Pseudoraphis spinescens</i> or <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> grasslands swamps.	4,864	4,862	100%	NC
7.3.29a	Complex of sedgelands, grasslands, fernlands and forblands of semi-permanent swamps of coastal lowlands.	3,049	862	28%	E
12.9-10.22	Closed sedgeland to heathland with emergent trees.	2,073	1,372	66%	OC
3.2.27b	Palustrine lakes and swamps in dunes swales	1,593	1,593	100%	NC
7.3.31	<i>Lepironia articulata</i> sedgeland to open sedgeland of inundated peat swamps	677	386	57%	E



Photo 358 Swamp of open water fringed by zoned hermland of *Persicaria* spp., *Eleocharis* sp. and swamp grasses, 7.3.39c. Hasties Swamp, Atherton Tablelands. WET. (JE Kemp)



Photo 359 *Sesuvium portulacastrum* hermland, 12.2.17c. In depression, Fairfax East Island, Capricornia Cays NP, SEQ. (DA Halford)



Photo 360 Sedgeland, 13.3.6. Girraween NP, NET. (MT Mathieson).



Photo 361 Graminoid swamp, 7.3.2. Lynch's Crater, WET. (AJ Ford, CSIRO).

34g Palustrine wetlands. Generally intermittent swamps/claypans on floodplains in inland areas dominated by chenopods e.g., *Chenopodium auricomum* (Queensland blue bush) or *Tecticornia* spp. (samphire) or herbs

Pre-clearing area: 1,880,344 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 1,880,204 ha
(100% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CHC (99.4%), MGD (0.3%), DEU (0.2%)

Land zones: 3 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range: 200-400 mm

Typical landforms: Broad drainage channels and floodplains

Typical soils: Grey Vertosols, and Rudosols

Structural formation range: Open tussock grassland through to open shrubland.

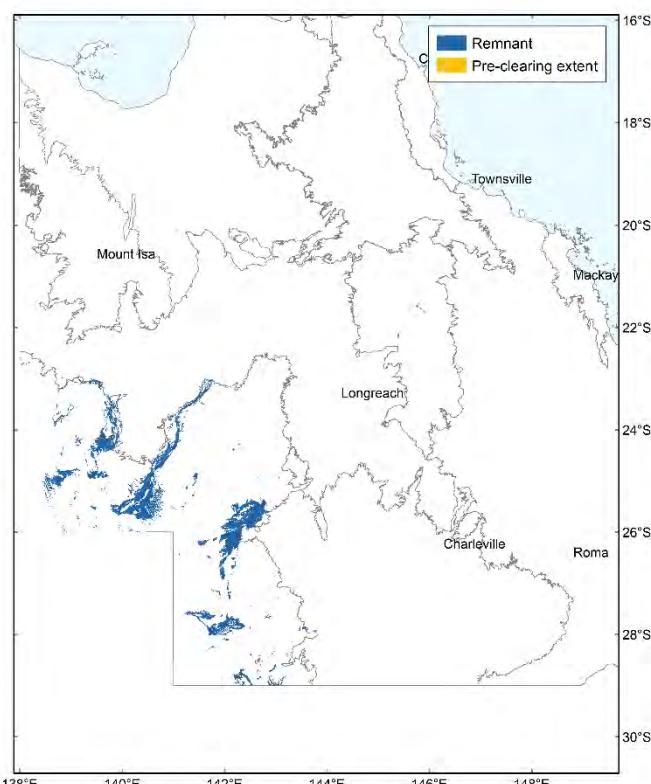


Photo 362 *Chenopodium auricomum*, *Duma florulenta* open shrubland, 5.3.12a. Cooper Creek, CHC.
(R Jaensch)

Floristic characteristics: *Chenopodium auricomum* with or without *Duma florulenta* form open shrublands. *Tecticornia* spp. open succulent shrublands are sometimes present. *Eragrostis australasica* open grassland also occurs on the flood plains. The shrubs *Acacia salicina* and *Atriplex nummularia* are occasionally present. Frequently present graminoids are *Eragrostis sororia*, *E. speciosa*, *E. lacunaria*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Perotis rara*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Astrebla pectinata*, *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Digitaria ammophila* and *Enteropogon acicularis*. *Marsilea drummondii*, *Waltheria indica*, *Alternanthera nodiflora*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *A. spongiosa*, *Euphorbia drummondii*, *Dissocarpus biflorus* and *Sphaeromorphaea littoralis* are frequent forbs.

Table 97 Six most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 34g

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
5.3.18a	<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> open shrubland on braided channels on flooded alluvial plains	892,394	892,341	100	NC
5.3.12a	<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> ± <i>Duma florulenta</i> open shrubland in depressions on floodplains	471,625	471,587	100	NC
5.3.13a	<i>Duma florulenta</i> open shrubland in depressions or fringing channels on flood plains	381,583	381,574	100	NC
5.3.16b	<i>Eragrostis australasica</i> open grassland in depressions on flood plains	111,497	111,468	100	NC
5.3.15b	<i>Maireana</i> spp. dwarf open shrubland on alluvial plains	15,755	15,754	100	E
4.3.24a	<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> dwarf open shrubland +/- <i>Eragrostis</i> spp. and <i>Astrebla elymoides</i> in seasonal swamps in closed depressions	2,618	2,618	100	NC



Photo 363 *Chenopodium auricomum* open shrubland, 5.3.18a. Diamantina River, CHC. (R Jaensch)



Photo 364 Braided channels, 5.3.18a/5.3.18b. Cooper Creek near Windorah, CHC. (BA Wilson)



Photo 365 *Duma florulenta* open shrubland in depressions and channels on floodplains, 5.3.13a. Near the Benditoota Waterhole, Diamantina River, CHC. (D Richter)

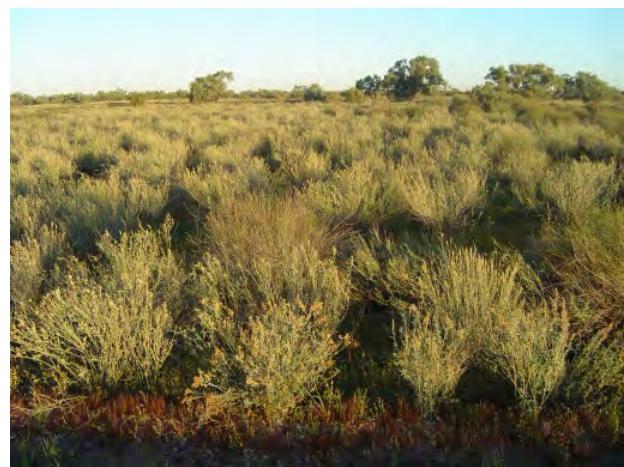


Photo 366 *Chenopodium auricomum* open shrubland, 5.3.18a. Cooper Creek, CHC. (VJ Neldner)

35 Mangroves and saltmarshes

35a Closed forests and low closed forests dominated by mangroves

Pre-clearing area: 486,027 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 480,928 ha
(99.0% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: CYP (31.7%), GUP (21.6%), BRB (17.3%), SEQ (11.2%), WET (9.6%), CQC (8.4%)

Land zones: 1 (100%)

Mean annual rainfall range:
>1000 mm

Typical landforms: Tidal channels and unconsolidated tidal flats

Typical soils: Intratidal Hydrosols

Structural formation range:
Closed forest, closed scrub to low open shrubland.

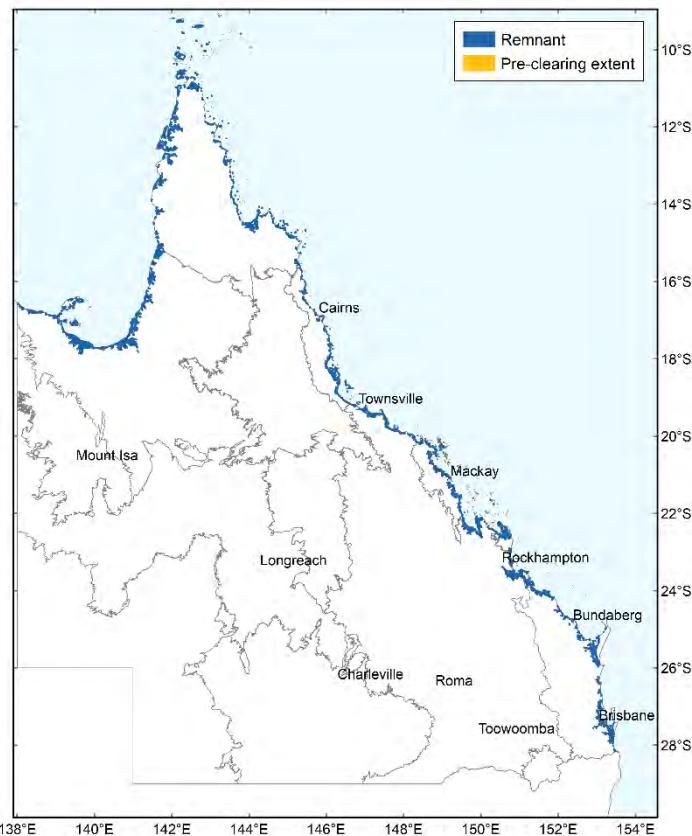


Photo 367
Rhizophora spp.
closed forest 3.1.1
and *Ceriops* spp.
low closed forest,
3.1.3. South of
Weipa, CYP.
(VJ Neldner)

Floristic characteristics: The mangrove communities have a higher diversity of species and complexity of structure as one proceeds north. *Rhizophora* species and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* dominate the most seaward locations. *Avicennia marina* and *Ceriops tagal* are generally dominant in more landward locations, and species such as *Excoecaria agallocha* and

Aegiceras corniculatum dominate in the upper tidal reaches of rivers. Shrubs and herbs are rare in the mangroves, although very sparse *Tecticornia* spp. and *Sporobolus virginicus* may occur in the ground layer.

Table 98 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 35a

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.1.3	Tidal channels and associated levees, usually with mangroves	92,038	91,933	100	NC
3.1.1a	<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> and/or <i>Bruguiera</i> spp. closed forest	81,939	81,708	100	NC
12.1.3	Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries	54,593	51,901	95	NC
7.1.1	Mangrove closed scrub to open forest of areas subject to regular tidal inundation	46,495	44,787	96	NC
3.1.3	<i>Ceriops tagal</i> and/or <i>C. australis</i> +/- <i>Avicennia marina</i> low open forest	42,296	42,229	100	NC



Photo 368 *Rhizophora stylosa* closed forest, 3.1.1a. Mouth of the Bizant River, CYP.

(VJ Neldner)



Photo 369 Aerial view of *Rhizophora* / *Avicennia* zones, 3.1.1. Annie River, Lakefield NP, CYP.

(VJ Neldner)



Photo 370 *Ceriops tagal* low closed forest with emergent *Avicennia marina* subsp. *australisca* on marine plain, 8.1.1. North of Camilia, CQC.

(JE Kemp)



Photo 371 *Rhizophora* spp. closed forest, 7.1.1. Hinchinbrook Island, WET.

(VJ Neldner)

35b Bare saltpans ± areas of *Tecticornia* spp. (samphire) sparse forblands and/or *Xerochloa imberbis* or *Sporobolus virginicus* (sand couch) tussock grasslands

Pre-clearing area: 745,568 ha

Remnant 2021 area: 717,955 ha
(96.3% of pre-clearing)

Bioregions: GUP (57.7%), BRB (20.8%), CYP (14.2%), SEQ (4.2%), CQC (2.2%), WET (0.9%)

Land zones: 1 (100%),

Mean annual rainfall range: >1000 mm

Typical landforms: Regularly to infrequently inundated salt plains and saline flats

Typical soils: Supratidal Hydrosols, Intertidal Hydrosols, Aquic Vertosols

Structural formation range:

Predominantly bare, with areas of dwarf succulent shrubland to hermland

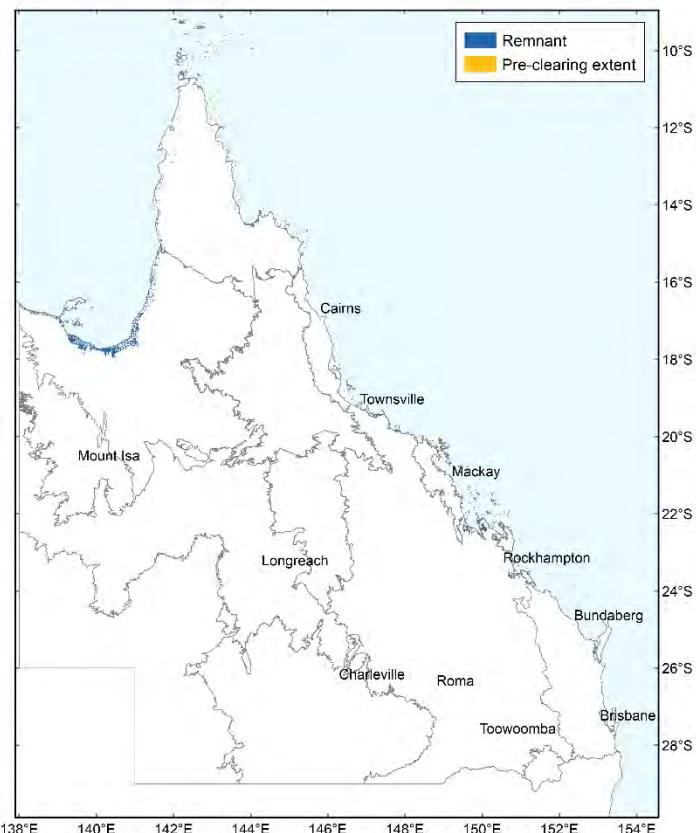


Photo 372
Tecticornia sp.
succulent
shrubland on
margin of marine
clay plain, 2.1.4.
Inkerman Station,
GUP.
(CN Appelman)

Floristic characteristics: The majority of the area is devoid of vascular plants. Patches maybe dominated by *Sporobolus virginicus*, with *Fimbristylis ferruginea*, *F. polytrichoides*, *Schoenoplectus litoralis*, *Cyperus scariosus*, *Leptochloa fusca* and *Xerochloa imberbis* frequent graminoids. *Suaeda australis*, *Salicornia quinqueflora* subsp. *quinqueflora*,

Tecticornia indica, *T. pergranulata* subsp. *queenslandica* and *Sesuvium portulacastrum* are forbs that can dominate some areas.

Table 99 Five most extensive regional ecosystems included in BVG 35b

RE	Description	Pre-clear area (ha)	Remnant 2021 (ha)	% remaining	Status
2.1.4	Infrequently inundated clay plains and low samphire rises	410,046	409,537	100	NC
11.1.2a	Bare mud flats on marine clay plains	88,295	80,107	91	NC
3.1.6	Sparse hermland or bare saltfans on salt plains and saline flats	87,704	87,449	100	NC
11.1.1	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland on marine clay plains	38,020	31,685	83	NC
12.1.2	Saltfan vegetation including grassland, hermland and sedgeland on marine clay plains	31,686	26,820	85	NC

Regional Ecosystem 12.1.2 (South of 23.5°S) from this BVG form part of the EPBC Act vulnerable listed Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh ecological community.



Photo 373 *Fimbristylis* sp. sedgeland
3.1.6. South of Bathurst Heads along edge of narrow salt pan, CYP.
(MR Newton)



Photo 374 Sedgeland, 8.1.3, CQC.
(RM Lovatt)



Photo 375 Samphire formland on marine plain. 11.1.2a.
Huttonvale Sector, Shoalwater Bay Training Area, BRB.
(AL Kelly)

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Key to Broad Vegetation Groups

First level of key to Broad Vegetation Groups

1. Vegetation with a closed canopy dominated by rainforest# trees (>2m tall) **Table A**
2. Vegetation dominated by eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia* spp. or *Angophora* spp.) trees **Table B**
3. Vegetation dominated by trees or tall shrubs (>2m tall), that are not eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia* spp. or *Angophora* spp.) or rainforest species **Table C**
4. Vegetation not dominated by trees or tall shrubs (>2m tall) **Table D**

A. Vegetation with a closed canopy dominated by rainforest# trees (>2m tall)

Canopy leaf size	Structure/ landscape situation	BVG
Acacia spp. frequent in the closed canopy	Frequently in disturbed situations (T7, T12a-d)	5d
Eucalypts frequent in the closed canopy	Mixed forests with rainforest understoreys and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. or <i>Corymbia torelliana</i> emergents (T13a-f)	8a, 9d
Mesophyll & notophyll leaves most frequent	Complex evergreen mesophyll vine forests usually in fertile and very wet locations (T1a)	1a
	Complex evergreen mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on basalt uplands (T1b)	1b
	Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on metamorphics LZ11 (T4 granites and basalts)	2d
	Simple to complex, semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forests, usually on infertile substrates (granites) (T2a)	2b
	Evergreen mesophyll to notophyll vine forest, frequently with conspicuous palms, in alluvial and moist situations (T3c,3b)	4a^
	Evergreen to semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest along streamlines (T1c)	4b^
Notophyll & microphyll leaves most frequent	Complex evergreen notophyll vine forest on ranges of fertile and infertile substrates, conspicuous <i>Argyrodendron</i> species CQC	5b
	Complex sometimes simple, evergreen notophyll vine forest frequently with <i>Araucaria</i> spp. (T5a,5b)	2a
	Simple to complex evergreen notophyll vine forest frequently with <i>Agathis robusta</i> emergents (T6)	5c
	Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest on beach ridges and coastal dunes (T2b)	3a
	Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest generally with <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> on LZ 5 & 10 northern CYP	2c
	Evergreen notophyll to microphyll vine forest frequently with <i>Araucaria</i> and low abundance of <i>Argyrodendron</i> spp. SEQ	5a
	Simple evergreen notophyll to microphyll vine forest usually at high altitudes (T8)	6a, 6b
	Evergreen microphyll vine –fern forest/ thicket (T9,10)	6a, 6b
	Semi-evergreen to deciduous microphyll vine thickets (T11)	7a, 7b

Equivalent Tracey (1982) Wet Tropics rainforest types are listed in the appropriate rainforest BVG, e.g., T9, 10.

Rainforest plants, see Glossary (Appendix 3) for definition. ^ Includes REs classified as wetlands, see Appendix 2

Coastal bioregions = All of CQC, CYP, SEQ, WET; and subregions 1, 2, 12 and 14 of BRB; and subregions 1 and 10 of the GUP. **Inland bioregions** = Most of BRB and GUP; All of CHC, DEU, EIU, MGD, MUL, NET and NWH.

B. Vegetation dominated by eucalypt (*Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia* spp. or *Angophora* spp.) trees

Structure	Mesic situation	Landscape situation	Predominant geology	Dominant/ diagnostic species (BVG)
Tall open forest	Moist	Lowland & ranges	Alluvia & mixed	<i>E. grandis</i> (8a)
			Sandstone & Basalt	<i>E. pilularis</i> (8b)
Open forests and woodlands	Moist	Coastal lowland & ranges	Metamorphics	<i>C. citriodora</i> (9a)
			Various	<i>E. platyphylla</i> (9b)
			Various	<i>C. clarksoniana</i> (9c)
			Coastal ranges	<i>E. portuensis</i> (9d)
			Coastal sandplains	<i>C. clarksoniana</i> (9e)
			Coastal dunes	<i>C. tessellaris</i> (9f)
			Tertiary surfaces	<i>E. tindaliae</i> (9g)
	Dry		Undulating to hilly	<i>E. acmenoides</i> (9h)
			Various	<i>C. citriodora</i> (10a)
	Moist			<i>C. citriodora</i> (10b)
		Uplands	Basalt	<i>E. orgadophila</i> (11a)
			Basalt	<i>E. tereticornis</i> (11b)
			Basalt	<i>E. leptophleba</i> (11c)
Dry	Hills & ranges		Sandstones	<i>E. decorticans</i> (12a)
			Basalt	<i>E. crebra</i> (12b)
			Metamorphic / granite	<i>E. cullenii</i> (13a)
			Metamorphic / granite	<i>E. microneura</i> (13b)
			Metamorphic / granite	<i>E. crebra</i> (13c)
			Mixed	<i>E. moluccana</i> (13d)
		Undulating	Low plateaus & remnants	<i>E. tetrodonta</i> (14a)
			Erosional surfaces	<i>E. tetrodonta</i> (14b)
			Various	<i>C. nesophila</i> (14c)
		Ranges	Various geology	<i>C. stockeri</i> (14d)
			Traprock NET	<i>E. youmanii</i> (15a)
			Alluvial plains NET	<i>E. conica</i> (15b) ^
		Drainage lines & plains	Drainage lines	<i>E. camaldulensis</i> (16a) ^
			Levees	<i>E. leptophleba</i> (16b)
			Floodplains	<i>E. coolabah</i> (16c) ^
		Alluvia & alluvial sandplains		<i>E. populnea</i> (17a)
			Duplex soils	<i>E. melanophloia</i> (17b)
			Sand sheets	<i>E. whitei</i> / <i>E. similis</i> (17c)
			Duplex soils	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. (18a)
			Flat to undulating	<i>E. crebra</i> (18b)
			Flat to undulating	<i>E. chlorophylla</i> (18c)
				<i>E. microneura</i> (18d)
Low open woodlands	Dry	Hills & ranges	Various	<i>E. leucophloia</i> (19a)
		Valleys & footslopes	Various	<i>E. leucophylla</i> (19b) ^
		Sandplains		<i>E. pruinosa</i> (19c)
		Hills & ranges	Various	<i>E. persistens</i> (19d)

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^ Includes regional ecosystems classified as wetlands, see Appendix 2

C. Vegetation dominated by trees or tall shrubs (>2m tall), that are not eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia* spp. or *Angophora* spp.) or rainforest# species

Dominant structure/genera	Dominant Species	Land zone/ species/ bioregion	BVG
Mangroves	(adaptations for tidal zone)		35a^
Fringing trees around lakes / swamps/ billabongs	usually <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. or eucalypts		34d^
<i>Callitris</i> spp. woodlands / open forests			20
Acacia spp. woodlands / open forests	SOFT MULGA <i>Acacia aneura</i>	Deep kandosols and tenosols on plains and sandplains	23a
	HARD MULGA <i>Acacia aneura</i>	Shallow kandosols and rudosols	23b
	<i>BRIGALOW Acacia harpophylla</i>		25a
	<i>GIDGEE Acacia cambagei</i> or <i>A. georginae</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i>		26a^
	<i>Acacia</i> species on coastal dunes and beach ridges	Northern coastal bioregions	28b
	Other <i>Acacia</i> species in inland regions	Inland bioregions	24a
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodlands / low open woodlands	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	Primarily depositional plains	21a
	<i>M. stenostachya</i> , <i>M. citrolens</i>	Primarily depositional plains	21b
	Mainly <i>Melaleuca</i> species other than those above	Seasonal coastal swamps & drainage lines	22a-c^
<i>Lophostemon</i> spp. or <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	<i>Lophostemon</i> spp. or <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Coastal bioregions on rocky ranges	28e
<i>Neofabricia</i> or <i>Acacia</i> spp./ <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i>	<i>Neofabricia</i> or <i>Acacia</i> spp./ <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> / <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> / and/or <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> .	Low open forests in coastal CYP bioregion	28a,b,c
<i>Lysiphylgium</i> spp./ <i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> / <i>Grevillea striata</i>	<i>Lysiphylgium</i> spp./ <i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> / <i>Grevillea striata</i> and <i>Acacia</i> or <i>Terminalia</i> spp. or <i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	Low open woodlands in inland bioregions	27a,b,c

[^] Includes regional ecosystems classified as wetlands, see Appendix 2

Rainforest plants, see Glossary (Appendix 3) for definition.

Acacia spp. dominated groups may include communities dominated by ecologically allied taxa e.g., wooded downs dominated by *Ventilago viminalis*, etc. in the MGD bioregion.

Melaleuca spp. dominated groups may include communities dominated by ecologically allied taxa e.g., *Lysiphylgium* spp., *Atalaya hemiglaucha* in the GUP bioregion.

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Inland bioregions = Most of BRB and GUP; All of CHC, DEU, EIU, MGD, MUL, NET and NWH.

D. Vegetation not dominated by trees or tall shrubs (>2m tall)

Life forms of ecologically dominant layer	Structure /genera	BVG
Devoid of terrestrial vegetation	Open water, lakes, billabongs	34a,d^
	Rock pavements on ranges	29b
	Saltfans and tidal flats	35b^
	River beds	16d^
	Sand blows	28d
Vegetation dominated by graminoids and/ or forbs	Tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Astrebla</i> or <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.	30a,b
	Open forblands to open tussock grassland of inland bioregions, not dominated by <i>Astrebla</i> species	31a,b
	Closed tussock grasslands of coastal and sub coastal areas	32a,b
	Hummock grasslands dominated by <i>Triodia basedowii</i> or <i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i>	33a
	Hummock grasslands dominated by <i>Triodia pungens</i> , <i>T. longiceps</i> or <i>T. mitchellii</i>	33b
	Herblands on sand or coral cays and sand blows	28d
	Sparse tidal saltfans	35b^
	Dominated by hydrophytes, e.g., sedges. Freshwater wetlands, springs and soaks	34c,e,f^
Dominated by shrubs (predominantly <2m tall)	Dominated by hydrophytes, e.g., <i>Duma florulenta</i> . Freshwater swamps, inland claypans	34b^
	Dominated by <i>Acacia</i> spp. (24a)	24a
	Dominated by <i>Senna</i> spp. (24b)	24b
	Dominated by myrtaceous shrubs - coastal heathlands	29a
	Dominated by myrtaceous shrubs - montane heathlands and shrublands	29b

[^] Includes regional ecosystems classified as wetlands, see Appendix 2

Rainforest plants, see Glossary (Appendix 3) for definition.

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Inland bioregions = Most of BRB and GUP; All of CHC, DEU, EIU, MGD, MUL, NET and NWH.

Appendix 2 Key to Wetland Broad Vegetation Groups

1. Attributes used in classifying BVGs containing extensive wetlands (BVG 4, 15b, 16, 19b, 22, 26a, 29a, 34 & 35)

BVG	Class	Water salinity	Landscape situation	Dominant/ diagnostic species
4a	Palustrine	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	Palm & rainforest species
4b	Riverine or fringing	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	Palm & rainforest species
15b	Riverine or fringing	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	A variety of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
16a	Riverine or fringing	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	A variety of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
16c	Riverine or fringing	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	A variety of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
16d	Palustrine	Fresh	Waterholes in broad sandy streams	Open water
19b	Riverine or fringing	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	A variety of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
22a	Palustrine	Fresh to brackish	Coastal seasonally inundated swamps	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
22b	Palustrine	Fresh to brackish	Seasonally inundated swamps	A variety of <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.
22c	Riverine or fringing	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	A variety of <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.
26a	Riverine or fringing	Fresh	Streamlines and banks	A variety of <i>Acacia</i> spp.
29a	Palustrine	Fresh	Depressions and flooded areas	Wet heath species
34a	Lacustrine	Fresh to saline	Freshwater lakes or large terminal saline lakes in arid areas	Open water or ephemeral herbs
34b	Palustrine	Saline	Non-floodplain swamps and claypans	Chenopods or herbs
34c	Palustrine	Fresh	Coastal floodplains	Sedges and rushes
34d	Palustrine	Fresh	Permanent or semi-permanent billabongs and swamps on floodplains	Open water, aquatics or ephemeral herbs
34e	Palustrine	Fresh to saline	Discharge or recharge springs on plains or hilly intake areas	Herbs
34f	Palustrine	Fresh	Seeps and soaks on peaks and non-floodplains	Herbs &/or shrubs
34g	Palustrine	Fresh to brackish	Floodplain swamps and claypans	<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> , <i>Duma florulenta</i>
35a	Estuarine	Saline	Muddy shores	Mangroves
35b	Estuarine	Saline	Mud flats and saltfans	Bare areas or <i>Tecticornia</i> spp. or saline grasses

Small areas of riverine or fringing riverine wetland Regional Ecosystems occur in BVGs 8a, 9c, 9d, 9e, 21b and 28e.

For details on the Queensland wetland mapping and classification refer to Environmental Protection Agency (2005)

Appendix 3 Glossary

biodiversity status is based on an assessment of the condition of remnant vegetation in addition to the criteria used to determine the class under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

bioregion (biogeographical region) “an area of land that comprises broad landscape patterns that reflect major structural geologies and climate, as well as major floristic and faunal assemblages (from Sattler and Williams 1999)”

canopy is the stratum (or layer) formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees or shrubs. It may be continuous or discontinuous. The canopy refers to the predominant stratum. This definition is more specific than that used by Beadle and Costin (1952) who include the cover for the community as a whole (i.e., across all tree layers) as well as one of its component layers

canopy cover is the cover, measured as crown cover or projective foliage cover, of the canopy. Dense >80%; mid-dense 80-50%; sparse 50-20%; very sparse <20% canopy cover.

coastal bioregions All of CQC, CYP, SEQ, WET; and subregions 1, 2, 12 and 14 of BRB; and subregions 1 and 10 of the GUP

codominant species where two or more species contribute more or less equally to form the dominant above-ground biomass of a particular stratum

crown cover (%) *sensu* Walker and Hopkins (1990) is the percentage of the ground surface covered by the vertical projection of the periphery of plant crowns. Crowns are treated as opaque meaning that small gaps within the crown are ignored. Crown cover (%) of a stratum is measured for the stratum as a whole i.e., ignoring crown overlaps within a stratum.

dry refers to most areas of Queensland where the median annual rainfall is less than 1200 mm. Moist is primarily used in the broad vegetation group classification as a qualifier for Eucalypt dominated communities. See also moist.

dominant species (= predominant species) a species that contributes most to the overall above-ground biomass of a particular stratum

dominant layer or species is the layer or species making the greatest contribution to the overall biomass of the site and the vegetation community. Equivalent to the predominant layer or species

ecologically dominant layer (EDL) or stratum is the dominant canopy contributing most to the above-ground biomass

emergent layer/stratum the tallest layer/stratum is regarded as the emergent layer if it does not form the most above-ground biomass, regardless of its canopy cover, e.g., *Eucalyptus populnea* trees above a low woodland of mulga

foliage projective cover (FPC) is recorded as the percentage crown cover, or crown separation ratio or crown cover (i.e., the spacing; the density of vegetation)

grass any plant of the family Gramineae or Poaceae, characterised by jointed stems, sheathing leaves, flower spikelets, and fruit consisting of a seed-like grain or caryopsis (true grasses)

inland bioregions Most of BRB and GUP; All of CHC, DEU, EIU, MGD, MUL, NET and NWH.

land zone land zones represent major differences in geology and in the associated landforms, soils, and physical processes that give rise to distinctive landforms or continue to shape them. The twelve land zones in Queensland are defined in Wilson and Taylor (2012) and listed on the Queensland Government web site.

layer in a vegetation community produced by the occurrence at approximately the same level (height) of an aggregation of plants of the same habit (Beadle and Costin 1952)

lifeform – refer to the table below

Lifeform	Description
Tree	Woody plant more than 2 m tall with a single stem or branches well above the base
Tree mallee*	Woody perennial plant usually of the genus <i>Eucalyptus</i> . Multi-stemmed with fewer than five trunks, of which at least three exceed 100 mm in diameter at breast height. Usually 8 m or more tall
Shrub	Woody plant, less than 8 m tall and multi-stemmed at the base (or within 200 mm from ground level), or if single-stemmed less than 2 m tall.
Mallee scrub*	Commonly less than 8 m tall, usually with five or more trunks, of which at least three of the largest do not exceed 100mm in diameter at breast height
Heath scrub	Shrub usually less than 2 m tall, commonly with ericoid leaves (nanophyll or smaller).
Chenopod scrub	Xenomorphic single or multi-stemmed halophyte exhibiting drought and salt tolerance
Succulent shrub	Shrubs from the Chenopodiaceae family with succulent leaves e.g., <i>Tecticornia</i> spp.
Tussock grass (bunched grass)	Forms discrete but open tussocks usually with distinct individual shoots, or if not forms a hummock. These are the common agricultural grasses. Differentiated from sedges by split leaf sheath, presence of ligule, leaf always flat, stem cross section circular, and evenly spaced internodes below inflorescence.
Hummock grass	Coarse xenomorphic grass with a mound-like form often dead in the middle belong to the genus <i>Triodia</i> .
Sod grass*	Grass of short to medium height forming compact tussocks in close at their base and uniting as a densely interfacing leaf canopy
Sedge	Herbaceous, usually perennial, erect plant generally with a tufted habit and of the families Cyperaceae and Restionaceae. Differentiated from grasses by non-split leaf sheath, usually no ligule, leaf not always flat, stem cross section circular, triangular or polygonal and extended internode below inflorescence.
Rush*	Herbaceous, usually perennial, erect plant. Rushes are grouped in the families: Juncaceae, Typhaceae, Restionaceae (lacking tufted habit) and the genus Lomandra.
Forb	Herbaceous or slightly woody, annual or sometimes perennial plant; not a grass.
Fern	Pteridophytes: Characterised by large and usually branched leaves (fronds), herbaceous to arborescent and terrestrial to aquatic: spores in sporangia on the leaves.
Moss	Small plant usually with a slender leaf bearing stem with no true vascular tissue.
Vine	Climbing, twining, winding or sprawling plant usually with a woody stem.
Herb	Herbaceous or slightly woody, annual or sometimes perennial plant (dicotyledon or monocotyledon). The term "herb" includes grasses, sedges, rushes and forbs.

*These lifeforms are rarely dominant and therefore do not have corresponding structural formations.

Source: after Walker and Hopkins (1990). Herb definition follows Hnatuk *et al.* (2009)

lowland refers to non-mountainous/ non-range areas in the coastal bioregions.

low open woodland is a structural formation defined by the Specht (1970) where the tree canopy has a height range of 2 to 10 metres with a foliage projective cover (FPC) less than 10%.

mesophyll or microphyll refers to the leaf area and length, see table below

Leaf size category	Leaf area (mm ²)	Approx. length of lanceolate leaf (mm)	Approx. length of cordate or peltate leaf (mm)
Macrophyll	>18,225	>250	>160
Mesophyll	4500–18,255	125–250	80–160
Notophyll	2025–4500	75–125	60–80
Microphyll	225–2025	25–75	20–60
Nanophyll	25–225	<25	<20

Source: Walker and Hopkins (1990, Table 20).

moist refers to areas in Queensland that generally do not experience long-term water deficits. These areas are predominantly near the eastern coast and nearby ranges and generally receive at less 1200mm of median annual rainfall. Moist is primarily used as a qualifier for Eucalypt dominated communities. See also dry.

notophyll refers to the leaf area and length, see table above

open forest is a structural formation defined by the Specht (1970) where the tree canopy has a height range of 10 to 30 metres with a projective foliage cover (PFC) of between 30 and 70%.

open woodland is a structural formation defined by the Specht (1970) where the tree canopy has a height range of 10 to 30 metres with a projective foliage cover (PFC) less than 10%.

pre-clearing extent of vegetation (or regional ecosystems) present before clearing

predominant species is a species that contributes most to the overall above-ground biomass of a particular stratum

predominant stratum (or layer) the stratum (or layer) that contains the greatest amount of above-ground vegetation biomass. This is also referred to as the ecologically dominant layer or stratum or the predominant canopy in woody ecosystems

rainforest follows the definition by Webb (1978) for rainforest in Australia. Rainforests typically occur as scattered patches of varying sizes and interspersed with sclerophyllous elements. The opacity, texture and colour of the closed canopy readily sets it apart from most other vegetation. Rainforest trees are closely spaced with the crowns arranged in one or more continuous storeys or strata, the uppermost of which forms the closed canopy, which may be even, uneven or very broken and in places descends to ground level. Rainforest is distinguished from other closed canopy forests by the prominence of characteristic life forms such as epiphytes, lianes, root and stem structures and by the absence of annual herbs on the forest floor. See Webb (1978) for definitions of terms used in this classification.

rainforest plant(s) refers to species are adapted to regenerating in the low-light conditions experienced under the closed canopy or in localised gaps caused by recurring disturbances which are part of the natural rainforest ecosystem (includes windthrow, landslip, flooding, lightning strike and endemic forest diseases), and are not dependent on fire for successful regeneration (Lynch and Neldner 2000).

REDD is the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium 2017a) which contains the latest descriptions of regional ecosystems.

regional ecosystem (RE) One or more vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Regional ecosystems of Queensland were originally described in Sattler and Williams (1999). The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium 2017a) is maintained by Queensland Herbarium and contains the current descriptions of regional ecosystems

remnant vegetation is vegetation, part of which forms the predominant canopy of the vegetation—

- (a) covering more than 50% of the undisturbed predominant canopy; and
- (b) averaging more than 70% of the vegetation's undisturbed height; and
- (c) composed of species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed predominant canopy.

remnant vegetation cover the digital map (or hard-copy map) that shows the distribution of vegetation that is defined as remnant vegetation. A map showing remnant vegetation cover is the same as a 'remnant map' defined under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

semi-evergreen few or none of the species are truly deciduous and most of those that shed their leaves do so incompletely depending on the severity of the dry season

structural formation The structural class combined with the dominant life form of a vegetation community, e.g., open forest

structure The spatial arrangement of plants within a vegetation community (Beadle and Costin 1952)

subcanopy refers to the layer immediately below the ecological dominant layer.

subdominant species A species is considered to be subdominant when it contributes less biomass than the dominant species but occurs as more than an isolated individual. As a general rule, the species must individually contribute more than an associated species i.e., more than 10% of the total biomass of the stratum in which it occurs.

tall open forest is a structural formation defined by the Specht (1970) where the tree canopy has a height > 30 metres with a projective foliage cover (PFC) of between 30 and 70%.

understorey any stratum below (i.e., lower height than) the predominant stratum. Used in the rainforest classification of Webb (1978).

vegetation The entirety of the plant cover at a point on the Earth's surface at a particular time. It is the spatial and temporal expression of the flora of an area, as expressed in plant assemblages (communities) which consist of individual species with varied lifeforms (Raunkiaer 1934). The present vegetation is a reflection not only of the site potential as determined by climatic, physiographic, edaphic and biotic factors (Webb *et al.* 1970; Gunn *et al.* 1988), but also the history of land use and disturbance. Irregular catastrophic events, e.g., intense fires, prolonged droughts and clearing, whether natural or human-induced, can be important factors determining the floristic composition and structure of present day vegetation (Mueller-Dombois and Ellenberg 1974; Neldner 1984)

vegetation community (equivalent to land type in Sattler and Williams 1999) is an area of vegetation which is relatively uniform with respect to structure and floristics. The basic unit in the vegetation community classification within the regional ecosystem classification is the plant association or sub-association. A number of vegetation communities may form a single regional ecosystem, and are usually distinguished by differences in dominant species composition, frequently in the shrub or ground layers and denoted by a letter following the regional ecosystem code (e.g., a, b, c)

Vegetation Management Act 1999 an Act about vegetation management, and for other purposes

vegetation map a map whose primary purpose is to show the geographical distribution of the various vegetation communities of a given area

woodland is a structural formation defined by the Specht (1970) where the tree canopy has a height range of 10 to 30 metres with a foliage projective cover (FPC) of between 10 and 30%.

Appendix 4 Broad Vegetation Groups making up Major Vegetation Groups

MVG^	Description	Components
1	Rainforests and vine thickets	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 3a, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b
2	Eucalypt tall open forests	8a, 8b
3	Eucalypt Open Forests	9a, 9c, 9d, 10b, 11a, 11b
4*	Eucalypt Low Open Forests	Do not occur in Queensland
5	Eucalypt Woodlands	9b, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h, 10a, 11c, 12a, 12b, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d, 15a, 15b, 16a#
6	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	23a#, 24a#, 25a#
7	Callitris Forests and Woodlands	20a
8	Casuarina Forests and Woodlands	25a#, 28a#
9	Melaleuca Forests and Woodlands	21a, 21b, 22a, 22b, 22c
10	Other Forests and Woodlands	27a, 27b, 27c, 28a#, 28b, 28e
11	Eucalypt Open Woodlands	16a#, 16b, 16c, 17a, 17b, 17c, 18a, 18b, 18c, 18d, 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d
12	Tropical Eucalypt Woodlands/Grasslands	This should include 14a, 14b, 14c, and 14d but these have been assigned to MVG5 in DEWR (2007)
13	Acacia Open Woodlands	23a#, 23b#, 24a#, 26a
14	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	Minor components of 18a and 19b
15*	Low Closed Forests and Tall Closed Shrublands	Do not occur in Queensland
16	Acacia Shrublands	23a#, 23b#, 26a#
17	Other Shrublands	24b, 28a#, 28c, 29a#
18	Heathlands	29a#, 29b
19	Tussock Grasslands	30a, 30b, 31a, 31b, 32a, 32b
20	Hummock Grasslands	33a, 33b
21	Other Grasslands, Herblands, Sedgelands and Rushlands	16d, 28a#, 28d, 34a, 34c, 34d, 34e, 34f
22	Chenopod Shrublands, Samphire Shrublands and Forblands	34b, 34g, 35b
23	Mangroves	35a

[^] Major Vegetation Groups are described in Department of Environment and Water Resources (2007).

* MVGs 4 and 15 do not occur in Queensland

part of this BVG is included

Appendix 5 Nested Table of 1:5 Million, 1:2 Million and 1:1 Million Scale Broad Vegetation Groups

1:5 Million 1-16	1:2 Million 1-35	1:1 Million 1a-35b	BVG DESCRIPTION
1	RAINFORESTS, SCRUBS		
1	1	1	Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests of the Wet Tropics bioregion.
1	1	1a	Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests usually in fertile and very wet locations. (land zones 3, 8, 11, 12) (CYP, WET) (Tracey 1982 1a)
1	1	1b	Complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forests usually on basalt tablelands. (land zones 3, 8) (WET) (Tracey 1982 1b)
1	2	2	Complex to simple, semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest, sometimes with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine).
1	2	2a	Complex evergreen notophyll vine forest frequently with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine) from foothills to ranges. (land zones 8, 11, 12) (WET, SEQ, CQC, [BRB]) (Tracey 1982 5a, 5b)
1	2	2b	Semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest usually on granitic ranges. (land zone 12) (CYP)
1	2	2c	Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest to simple evergreen notophyll vine forests, frequently with <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> on the Cape York Peninsula bioregion. (land zones 5, 12) (CYP)
1	2	2d	Semi-deciduous notophyll/mesophyll vine forest on coastal ranges. (land zones 8, 11, 12) (CYP, WET) (Tracey 1982 4 on basalt, metamorphics and granite)
1	3	3	Notophyll vine forest/ thicket (sometimes with sclerophyll and/or Araucarian emergents) on coastal dunes and sandmasses.
1	3	3a	Evergreen to semi-deciduous, notophyll to microphyll vine forest/ thicket on beach ridges and coastal dunes, occasionally <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine) microphyll vine forest on dunes. <i>Pisonia grandis</i> on coral cays. (land zone 2) (CYP, GUP, SEQ, WET, BRB, CQC) (Tracey 1982 2b)
1	4	4	Notophyll and mesophyll vine forest with feather or fan palms on alluvia, along streamlines and in swamps on ranges or within coastal sandmasses.
1	4	4a	Notophyll and mesophyll vine forest with feather or fan palms in alluvia and in swampy situations on ranges or within coastal sandmasses. (land zones 3, 11, 12, 2) (SEQ, WET, CQC, CYP) (Tracey 1982 2b, 3b, 3c)
1	4	4b	Evergreen to semi-deciduous mesophyll to notophyll vine forest, frequently with <i>Archontophoenix</i> spp. (palms) fringing streams. (land zones 3, [10]) (CYP, SEQ, WET, CQC, [GUP, BRB]) (Tracey 1982 1c)
1	5	5	Notophyll to microphyll vine forests, frequently with <i>Araucaria</i> spp. or <i>Agathis</i> spp. (kauri pines)
1	5	5a	Araucarian notophyll/microphyll and microphyll vine forests of southern coastal bioregions. (land zones 8, 11, 5, 9) (SEQ, [BRB])
1	5	5b	Notophyll to microphyll vine forests, frequently with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine), on ranges of central coastal bioregions. (land zones 12, 11, 8) (CQC, [WET])
1	5	5c	Simple to complex notophyll vine forests, often with <i>Agathis</i> spp. on ranges and uplands of the Wet Tropics bioregion. (land zones 12, 11, 8) (WET, [EIU]) (Tracey 1982 6)
1	5	5d	<i>Acacia celsa</i> / <i>A. mangium</i> (brown salwood) / <i>A. polystachya</i> closed forests to open forests with mixed rainforest species understorey, includes areas regenerating after disturbance (upland and lowland areas). (land zones 12, 11, 3, 8)(CYP, WET)
1	6	6	Notophyll vine forest and microphyll fern forest to thicket on high peaks and plateaus.
1	6	6a	Notophyll vine forest and microphyll fern forest to thicket on high peaks and plateaus of southern Queensland. (land zone 8) (SEQ)

1	6	6b	Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest to simple microphyll vine fern thicket on high peaks and plateaus of northern Queensland. (land zones 12, 11) (WET, CQC, [BRB]) (Tracey 1982 8, 9, 10)
1	7	7	Semi-evergreen to deciduous microphyll vine thicket.
1	7	7a	Semi-evergreen vine thickets on wide range of substrates. (land zones 8, 9, 11, 12, 5, 9-10, 4, 3, 10) (BRB, EIU, SEQ, CQC) (Tracey 1982 11)
1	7	7b	Deciduous microphyll vine thicket on ranges and heavy clay alluvia in northern bioregions. (land zones 3, 12, 11, 10, 7) (CYP, [WET])
2			WET EUCALYPT OPEN FORESTS
2	8	8	Wet eucalypt tall open forest on uplands and alluvia.
2	8	8a	Wet tall open forest dominated by species such as <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> (flooded gum) or <i>E. saligna</i> , <i>E. resinifera</i> (red mahogany), <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (brush box), <i>Syncarpia</i> spp. (turpentine), <i>E. laevopinea</i> (silvertop stringybark). Contains a well-developed understorey of rainforest components, including ferns and palms, or the understorey may be dominated by sclerophyll shrubs. (land zones 12, 8, 10, 11, 3, 9-10, 5, 2) (SEQ, WET, BRB, CQC, [NET, EIU])
2	8	8b	Moist open forests to tall open forests mostly dominated by <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (blackbutt) on coastal sands, sub-coastal sandstones and basalt ranges. Also includes tall open forests dominated by <i>E. montivaga</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> (messmate stringybark) and <i>E. campanulata</i> (New England ash). (land zones 12, 9, 11, 2, 5, 8) (SEQ, [CQC, BRB])
3			EASTERN EUCALYPT WOODLANDS TO OPEN FORESTS
3	9	9	Moist to dry eucalypt open forests to woodlands usually on coastal lowlands and ranges.
3	9	9a	Moist eucalypt open forests to woodlands dominated by a variety of species including <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> (red ironbark), <i>E. propinqua</i> (small-fruited grey gum), <i>E. acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark), <i>E. microcorys</i> (tallowood), <i>E. carnea</i> (broad-leaved white mahogany), <i>E. tindaliae</i> (Queensland white stringybark), <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (brush box). (land zones 11, 12, 9-10, 5, [8]) (SEQ, [BRB])
3	9	9b	Moist to dry woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> (poplar gum) and/or <i>E. leptophleba</i> (Molloy red box). Other frequent tree species include <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood), <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (grey ironbark) and occasionally <i>E. chlorophylla</i> . (land zones 12, 11, 3, 10, 5). (CYP, CQC, BRB, WET, EIU)
3	9	9c	Open forests of <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood) (or <i>C. intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood) or <i>C. novoguineensis</i>), <i>C. tessellaris</i> (carbeen) ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (blue gum) predominantly on coastal ranges. Other frequent tree species include <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> (grey ironbark), <i>E. pellita</i> (large-fruited red mahogany), <i>E. brassiana</i> (Cape York red gum) and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box). (land zones 12, 11, 5, 8). (WET, CQC, CYP, BRB, EIU, [SEQ])
3	9	9d	Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), <i>E. drepanophylla</i> , <i>E. resinifera</i> or <i>E. reducta</i> +/- <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (turpentine) or <i>E. cloeziana</i> (Gympie messmate) on ranges. Also includes mixed forests with <i>E. pellita</i> or <i>C. torelliana</i> (cadaghi) emergents and rainforest understories (land zones 12, 11, 3, 5, [10, 9, 8]). (WET, CQC, EIU, [CYP, BRB])
3	9	9e	Open forests, woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood) (or <i>C. novoguineensis</i> or <i>C. intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood) or <i>C. polycarpa</i> (long-fruited bloodwood)) frequently with <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> (red ironwood) or <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> (poplar gum) predominantly on coastal sandplains and alluvia. (land zones 3, 5, 2) (BRB, CYP, CQC, WET, EIU)
3	9	9f	Woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia</i> spp. e.g.: <i>C. intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), <i>C. tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash) and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (<i>E. racemosa</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum)), frequently with <i>Banksia</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp. and <i>Callitris columellaris</i> (white cypress pine) on coastal dunes and beach ridges. (land zone 2) (SEQ)
3	9	9g	Moist to dry woodlands to open forest dominated by stringybarks or mahoganies such as <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> (Queensland white stringybark), <i>E. latisinensis</i> (white mahogany), <i>E. acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark); or <i>E. racemosa</i> (scribbly gum) or <i>E. seeana</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum) and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood). (land zones 3, 5) (SEQ) (land zone 5, 12, 9-10, 2, 11, [8, 3]) (SEQ, [BRB])

3	9	9h	Dry woodlands dominated by species such as <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark) (or <i>E. portuensis</i>), <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum), <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> (rusty gum), <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> (yellow bloodwood) or <i>C. intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), and often ironbarks including <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or <i>E. fibrosa</i> (dusky-leaved ironbark). A heathy shrub layer is frequently present. On undulating to hilly terrain. (land zones 12, 9-10, 11, [8, 5]) (SEQ, BRB)
3	10	10	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (spotted gum) dominated open forests to woodlands on undulating to hilly terrain.
3	10	10a	Dry woodlands to open woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (spotted gum). (land zones 10, 7, 12, 11, [5, 3]) (BRB, [NET, DEU, WET, SEQ, EIU, CQC])
3	10	10b	Moist open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (spotted gum). (land zones 12, 11, 9-10, 5, [8]) (SEQ, CQC, EIU, WET, [BRB])
3	11	11	Moist to dry eucalypt open forests to woodlands mainly on basalt areas (land zone 8).
3	11	11a	Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> (mountain coolibah). Some areas dominated by <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum), <i>E. melliodora</i> (yellow box), <i>E. albens</i> (white box), <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or <i>E. melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark). (land zones 8, 11, 4, [12]) (BRB, SEQ, EIU, [GUP])
3	11	11b	Moist to dry open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum), frequently with <i>Corymbia</i> species or <i>E. microneura</i> (Gilbert River box) on red ferrosols on undulating terrain. (land zone 8) (EIU, [DEU, GUP])
3	11	11c	Moist woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> (Molloy red box) ± <i>Corymbia papuana</i> (ghost gum) ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> (carbeen). (land zones 8, 11) (EIU, CYP)
3	12	12	Dry eucalypt woodlands to open woodlands, mostly on shallow soils in hilly terrain (mainly on sandstone and weathered rocks, land zones 7 and 10).
3	12	12a	Dry woodlands to open woodlands dominated by ironbarks such as <i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i> (gum-topped ironbark), <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i> (blue-leaved ironbark), or <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) and/or bloodwoods such as <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> (yellow bloodwood), <i>C. leichhardtii</i> (rustyjacket), <i>C. watsoniana</i> (Watson's yellow bloodwood), <i>C. lamprophylla</i> , <i>C. peltata</i> (yellowjacket). Occasionally <i>E. thozetiana</i> (mountain yapunyah), <i>E. cloeziana</i> (Gympie messmate) or <i>E. mediocris</i> are dominant. Mostly on sub-coastal/inland hills with shallow soils. (land zones 10, 7, 9-10, {12, 11, 5, 4, 9}) (BRB, DEU, SEQ, GUP, [EIU])
3	12	12b	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat) (narrow-leaved red ironbark) and/or <i>Corymbia</i> spp. such as <i>C. clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood), <i>C. stockeri</i> , <i>C. setosa</i> (rough leaved bloodwood) or <i>C. peltata</i> (yellowjacket) on hilly terrain. (land zones 7, 10, 11) (GUP, EIU, DEU, [CYP, BRB])
3	13	13	Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands and open forests, mainly on undulating to hilly terrain of mainly metamorphic and acid igneous rocks, Land zones 11 and 12).
3	13	13a	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by ironbarks such <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> (Cullen's ironbark), <i>E. staigeriana</i> (lemon-scented ironbark) or <i>E. melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark) and bloodwoods such as <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood) or <i>C. leichhardtii</i> (rustyjacket). (land zones 11, 12, 7, 5) (EIU, CYP, [GUP, BRB, WET])
3	13	13b	Woodlands to open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> (Gilbert River box) on shallow soils on rolling hills. (land zones 12, 11, 9) (EIU, GUP)
3	13	13c	Woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) (narrow-leaved red ironbark), <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (grey ironbark), <i>E. fibrosa</i> (dusky-leaved ironbark), <i>E. shirleyi</i> (shirley's silver-leaved ironbark) on granitic and metamorphic ranges (land zones 12, 11, 9, 9-10, [5]) (BRB, EIU, SEQ, NET, [CQC, GUP, DEU])
3	13	13d	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (gum-topped box) (or <i>E. microcarpa</i> (inland grey box)) on a range of substrates. (land zones 5, 3, 11, 9-10, 9, 12, [8]) (BRB, SEQ, EIU, [CQC, NET, WET])
3	14	14	Woodlands and tall woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> (Darwin stringybark) (or <i>E. megasepala</i>), and/or <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> (Melville Island bloodwood) and/or <i>E. phoenicea</i> (scarlet gum).

3	14	14a	Woodlands and tall woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> (Darwin stringybark) (or <i>E. megasepala</i>), with <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> (Melville Island bloodwood). Occasionally <i>E. chartaboma</i> (or <i>E. miniata</i> (Darwin woollybutt)), on deeply weathered plateaus and remnants. (land zones 5, [7, 10]). (CYP, GUP, [NWH])
3	14	14b	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> (Darwin stringybark) (or <i>E. megasepala</i> (Melville Island bloodwood)) or <i>E. chartaboma</i> (or <i>E. miniata</i> (Darwin woollybutt)), with <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood) on erosional surfaces, residual sands and occasionally alluvial plains. (land zones 5, 3, 7, [2, 10]) (CYP, GUP, [EIU, NWH, DEU])
3	14	14c	Open forests and woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> (Melville Island bloodwood) usually with <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> (Darwin stringybark) or <i>E. phoenicea</i> (scarlet gum). (land zones 11, 10, 5, 12, [3,2]) (CYP, WET, [EIU])
3	14	14d	Woodlands dominated by <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> (or <i>C. hylandii</i>) and <i>Eucalyptus megasepala</i> (or <i>E. tetrodonta</i> (Darwin stringybark)) on sandstone, metamorphic and ironstone ranges. (land zones 10, 11, 12, 7, [9]) (CYP, GUP, EIU, [DEU])
3	15	15	Temperate eucalypt woodlands.
3	15	15a	Woodlands and open forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus youmanii</i> (Youman's stringybark), <i>E. scoparia</i> (Wallangarra white gum), <i>E. caliginosa</i> (broad-leaved stringybark) or <i>E. melliodora</i> (yellow box) occurring on traprock. (land zones 11, 12, 9) (NET, BRB)
3	15	15b	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus conica</i> (fuzzy box) or <i>E. nova-anglica</i> (New England peppermint) or <i>E. blakelyi</i> (Blakely's red gum) on alluvial plains. (land zone 3) (BRB, NET)
4			EUCALYPT OPEN FORESTS TO WOODLANDS ON FLOODPLAINS
4	16	16	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. dominated open forest and woodlands drainage lines and alluvial plains.
4	16	16a	Open forest and woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (river red gum) (or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum)) and/or <i>E. coolabah</i> (coolabah) (or <i>E. microtheca</i> (coolabah)) fringing drainage lines. Associated species may include <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (carbeen), <i>Angophora</i> spp., <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (riveroak). Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herb and grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded. (land zone 3) (MGD, BRB, GUP, CHC, MUL, DEU, NWH, EIU, SEQ, [NET, WET])
4	16	16b	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> (Molloy red box), with <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (carbeen) or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> (grey bloodwood) or <i>C. dallachiana</i> ; or dominated by <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> (desert bloodwood) or other <i>Corymbia</i> or dominated by <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> (desert bloodwood) or other <i>Corymbia</i> spp. in the Gulf Plains and Northwest Highlands bioregions. On sandy levees. (land zones 3,5) (CYP, EIU, GUP, NWH, [MGD])
4	16	16c	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> (coolabah) or <i>E. microtheca</i> (coolabah) or <i>E. largiflorens</i> (black box) or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum) or <i>E. chlorophylla</i> on floodplains. Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herb and grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded. (land zone 3) (GUP, BRB, MUL, SEQ, CHC, CYP, [EIU, MGD, NWH, NET, DEU]).
4	16	16d	River beds, open water or sand, or rock, frequently unvegetated. (land zone 3) (GUP, EIU, BRB, CYP, WET, SEQ, DEU, [CQC, MUL, NWH, MGD])
5			EUCALYPT DRY WOODLANDS ON INLAND DEPOSITIONAL PLAINS
5	17	17	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> (poplar box) or <i>E. melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark) (or <i>E. whitei</i> (White's ironbark)) dry woodlands to open woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains.
5	17	17a	Woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> (poplar box) (or <i>E. brownii</i> (Reid River box)) on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges. (land zones 3, 5, 10, 9, 4, 11, 12, [8]) (BRB, MUL, DEU, [EIU, SEQ, MGD, GUP, NET])
5	17	17b	Woodlands to open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark) (or <i>E. shirleyi</i> (shirley's silver-leaved ironbark)) on sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges. (land zones 5, 12, 3, 11, 9, 7) (BRB, DEU, EIU, SEQ, NET, GUP, [NWH, MUL])
5	17	17c	<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> (White's ironbark) or <i>E. similis</i> (Queensland yellowjacket) on sand sheets.(land zones 5, 7, 3, [10]) (DEU, GUP, EIU, MGD, BRB])

5	18	18	Dry eucalypt woodlands to open woodlands primarily on sandplains or depositional plains.
5	18	18a	Dry woodlands to open woodlands, dominated by bloodwoods (<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> , <i>C. terminalis</i> (long-fruited bloodwood), <i>C. plena</i> , or <i>C. leichhardtii</i> (rusty jacket)) or ironbarks (<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> (Pentland ironbark), <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) or <i>E. exilipes</i> (fine-leaved ironbark)), often with <i>E. acmenoides</i> (narrow-leaved white stringybark), <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> (rusty gum) and <i>Callitris glauophylla</i> (white cypress pine) in the Brigalow Belt, on sandy plateaus and plains. (land zones 5, 3, 7) (GUP, DEU, BRB, [EIU, NWH, MGD])
5	18	18b	Woodlands dominated <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) (narrow-leaved red ironbark) frequently with <i>Corymbia</i> spp. or <i>Callitris</i> spp. on flat to undulating plains. (land zones 5, 3) (BRB, DEU, EIU, [SEQ, GUP, CQC, NET])
5	18	18c	Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> (<i>E. microtheca</i> or <i>E. leptophleba</i> on heavy soils) frequently with <i>Corymbia</i> spp.; or dominated by <i>E. tectifica</i> west of Burketown (land zones 9, 5, 4, 3, [12]) (CYP, GUP, EIU, MGD, NWH)
5	18	18d	Woodlands to low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> (Gilbert River box) sometimes with <i>Corymbia</i> spp. (land zones 5, 10, 3, [12]) (GUP, EIU)
6			EUCALYPT LOW OPEN WOODLANDS USUALLY WITH SPINIFEX UNDERSTOREY
6	19	19	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (<i>E. leucophloia</i> (snappy gum), <i>E. leucophylla</i> (Cloncurry box), <i>E. persistens</i> , <i>E. normantonensis</i> (Normanton box)) low open woodlands often with <i>Triodia</i> spp. dominated ground layer.
6	19	19a	Low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> (snappy gum) with <i>Triodia</i> spp. dominated ground layer, mainly on hills and ranges. (land zones 7, 11, 5, 12, [10, 9]) (NWH, GUP, MGD)
6	19	19b	Low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> (Cloncurry box) or less extensively <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> (long-fruited bloodwood) low open woodlands and related associations, mainly lower slopes and valleys. (land zones 5, 11, 9, 12, 3, [7]) (NWH, MGD, GUP, CHC)
6	19	19c	Low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> low open woodlands on sandplains, outwash areas and lateritised surfaces. (land zones 5, 7, 3, 11) (GUP, NWH, [MGD])
6	19	19d	Low open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> (or <i>E. normantonensis</i> (Normanton box), <i>E. tardecidens</i>) with <i>Triodia</i> spp. dominated ground layer, mainly on hills and ranges. (land zones 7, 11, 12, 5, [4, 10]) (EIU, CHC, BRB, GUP, DEU, MGD, [MUL, NWH, CYP])
7			CALLITRIS WOODLAND - OPEN FORESTS
7	20	20	<i>Callitris glauophylla</i> (white cypress pine) or <i>C. intratropica</i> northern cypress pine) woodlands to open forests (land zones 3, 5, 10, 12) (BRB, DEU, EIU, MUL)
7	20	20a	Woodlands to open forests dominated by <i>Callitris glauophylla</i> (white cypress pine) or <i>C. intratropica</i> (northern cypress pine) (land zones 10, 3, 12, 5) (BRB, MUL, EIU, [GUP, DEU])
8			MELALEUCA OPEN WOODLANDS ON DEPOSITIONAL PLAINS
8	21	21	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. dry woodlands to open woodlands on sandplains or depositional plains.
8	21	21a	Low woodlands and low open woodlands dominated by <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> (coarse-leaved paperbark) on depositional plains. (land zones 3, 5, [11, 7,12,2]) (GUP, CYP, [BRB, CQC, EIU, WET, SEQ, DEU, NWH])
8	21	21b	Low open woodlands and tall shrublands of <i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> or <i>M. citrolens</i> or other <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. (land zones 5, 3, 7, 10, 11, [12, 9, 8]) (GUP, CYP, EIU, [DEU, BRB, SEQ, NWH])
8	22	22	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. on seasonally inundated open forests and woodlands of lowland coastal swamps and fringing drainage lines. (palustrine wetlands).
8	22	22a	Open forests and woodlands dominated by <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (swamp paperbark) in seasonally inundated lowland coastal areas and swamps. (land zones 3, 2, [1, 11, 12]) (SEQ, WET, [CQC, CYP, BRB])

8	22	22b	Open forests and low open forests dominated by <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. (<i>M. saligna</i> , <i>M. leucadendra</i> (broad-leaved tea-tree), <i>M. clarksonii</i> or <i>M. arcana</i> (winti) in seasonally inundated swamps. (land zones 3, 2, [1]) (CYP, GUP, CQC, WET, [BRB, DEU])	
8	22	22c	Open forests dominated by <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. (<i>M. argentea</i> (silver tea-tree), <i>M. leucadendra</i> (broad-leaved tea-tree), <i>M. dealbata</i> (swamp tea-tree) or <i>M. fluviatilis</i>), fringing major streams with <i>Melaleuca saligna</i> or <i>M. bracteata</i> (black tea-tree) in minor streams. (land zone 3) (CYP, GUP, EIU, BRB, CQC, DEU, WET, [NWH, SEQ])	
9			ACACIA ANEURA (mulga) DOMINATED OPEN-FORESTS, WOODLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS	
9	23	23	Acacia aneura (mulga) dominated associations on red earth plains, sandplains or residuals.	
9	23	23a	Woodlands to low woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia aneura</i> on red earth plains or sandplains (soft mulga). (land zones 5, 6, 3) (MUL, CHC, MGD, BRB [NWH])	
9	23	23b	Tall shrublands to low open woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia aneura</i> on shallow red earth plains (hard mulga). (land zones 7, 5) (MUL, CHC, MGD, [DEU, BRB, NWH])	
10			OTHER ACACIA DOMINATED OPEN-FORESTS, WOODLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS	
10	24	24	Acacia spp. on residuals. Species include <i>A. clivicola</i>, <i>A. sibirica</i>, <i>A. shirleyi</i> (lancewood), <i>A. microsperma</i> (bowyakka), <i>A. catenulata</i> (bendee), <i>Acacia rhodoxyylon</i> (ringy rosewood).	
10	24	24a	Low woodlands to tall shrublands dominated by <i>Acacia</i> spp. on residuals. Species include <i>A. shirleyi</i> (lancewood), <i>A. catenulata</i> (bendee), <i>A. microsperma</i> (bowyakka), <i>A. clivicola</i> , <i>A. sibirica</i> , <i>A. rhodoxyylon</i> (rosewood) and <i>A. leptostachya</i> (Townsville wattle). (land zones 5, 7, 10, 11, 12) (BRB, CHC, CYP, DEU, EIU, GUP, MUL, MGD, NWH)	
10	24	24b	Open shrublands dominated by <i>Senna</i> spp. on calcareous residuals. Open shrublands dominated by <i>Senna</i> spp. on calcareous residuals. (land zones 9, [7]) (MGD, CHC, NWH)	
10	25	25	Acacia harpophylla (brigalow) sometimes with <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (belah) open forests to woodlands on heavy clay soils.	
10	25	25a	Open forests to woodlands dominated by <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (brigalow) sometimes with <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (belah) on heavy clay soils. Includes areas co-dominated with <i>A. cambagei</i> (gidgee) and/or emergent eucalypts (land zones 4, 9, 3, 11, 7, [12, 9-10, 5, 8]) (BRB, MUL, MGD, DEU, [SEQ])	
10	26	26	Acacia cambagei (gidgee) / <i>A. georginae</i> (Georgina gidgee) / <i>A. argyrodendron</i> (blackwood) dominated associations.	
10	26	26a	Open forests to tall shrublands dominated by <i>Acacia cambagei</i> (gidgee) or <i>A. georginae</i> (Georgina gidgee) or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> (blackwood). (land zones 9, 3, 4, 6, 5, 7, [8]) (MGD, CHC, MUL, BRB, DEU, GUP, NWH, [EIU])	
11			MIXED SPECIES WOODLANDS - OPEN WOODLANDS (INLAND BIOREGIONS) includes WOODED DOWNS	
11	27	27	Mixed species woodlands - open woodlands (<i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> (whitewood), <i>Lysiphylleum</i> spp., <i>Acacia tephra</i> (boree), wooded downs.	
11	27	27a	Low open woodlands dominated by a variety of species including <i>Acacia tephra</i> (boree), <i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> (whitewood), <i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> (eastern dead finish), <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> (supplejack) and <i>Lysiphylleum</i> spp. (land zones 9, 3, 4, [5]) (MGD, GUP, [BRB, DEU, EIU, CHC, CYP])	
11	27	27b	Low woodlands of a variety of species including <i>Lysiphylleum cunninghamii</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> (beefwood) <i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i> (whitewood) occurring on sandplains. (Bylong landsystem) (land zones 5, 9, [3]) (GUP, NWH, MGD)	
11	27	27c	Low open woodlands dominated by a variety of species including <i>Grevillea striata</i> (beefwood), <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Terminalia</i> spp. or <i>Cochlospermum</i> spp. (land zones 9, 12, 3, 11, 5) (NWH, EIU, DEU, GUP, [BRB, MGD])	
12			OTHER COASTAL COMMUNITIES OR HEATHS	

12	28	28	Open forests to open woodlands in coastal locations. Dominant species such as <i>Casuarina</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. (she-oak), <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box), <i>Asteromyrtus</i> spp., <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i>.
12	28	28a	Complex of open shrubland to closed shrubland, grassland, low woodland and open forest, on strand and foredunes. Includes pure stands of <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (coastal sheoak). (land zones 2,1) (land zones 2, 1) (GUP, SEQ, [BRB, CYP, WET, CQC])
12	28	28b	Open forest to woodland dominated by <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> (brown salwood) or other <i>Acacia</i> spp. with <i>Syzygium</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and/or <i>Parinari nonda</i> (parinari). (land zones 2, [3]) (CYP, BRB, CQC, [WET])
12	28	28c	Low open forest dominated by <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (woolly oak), <i>Melaleuca viridiiflora</i> (coarse-leaved paperbark) on sandplains and plateaus; or <i>Acacia brassii</i> low open forest or <i>Melaleuca viridiiflora</i> low woodlands on ranges; or <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> ± <i>Neofabricia mjobergii</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiiflora</i> woodlands on drainage depressions. (land zones 3, 5, 12, [2, 11, 10]) (CYP, [GUP])
12	28	28d	Sand blows to closed herblands of <i>Lepturus repens</i> (stalky grass) and herbs on sand cays and shingle cays. (land zone 2) (CYP, SEQ, [CQC])
12	28	28e	Low open forest to woodlands dominated by <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box) (or <i>L. confertus</i> (brush box)) or <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (turpentine) frequently with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. on rocky hill slopes. (land zones 12, 3, 9-10, 11, [10, 8, 5]) (CQC, WET, SEQ, BRB, [CYP])
12	29	29	Heathlands and associated scrubs and shrublands on coastal dunefields and inland/ elevated locations.
12	29	29a	Open heaths and dwarf open heaths on coastal dunefields, sandplains and headlands. (land zones 2, 3, 5, 11, 12) (CYP, SEQ, [WET, BRB])
12	29	29b	Open shrublands to open heaths on elevated rocky locations. (land zones 7, 12, 11, 5, 8, 10) (BRB, EIU, WET, CYP, GUP, DEU, SEQ, NET, [CQC, NWH])
13			TUSSOCK GRASSLANDS, FORBLANDS
13	30	30	<i>Astrebla</i> spp. (mitchell grass), <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. (bluegrass) tussock grasslands.
13	30	30a	Tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Astrebla</i> spp. (mitchell grass) or <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. (bluegrass) often with <i>Eulalia aurea</i> (silky browntop) on alluvia. (land zones 3, [4]) (MGD, GUP, BRB, MUL, [NWH, DEU, CHC, EIU])
13	30	30b	Tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Astrebla</i> spp. (mitchell grass) or <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. (bluegrass) often with <i>Iseilema</i> spp. on undulating downs or clay plains.(land zones 9, 4, 8, [3, 5, 11]) (MGD, CHC, GUP, BRB, [EIU, NWH, DEU])
13	31	31	Mixed open forblands to open tussock grasslands in inland locations
13	31	31a	Open forblands to open tussock grasslands which may be composed of <i>Atriplex</i> spp. (saltbush), <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. (burr), <i>Asteraceae</i> spp. and/or short grasses on alluvial plains. (land zones 3, [5]) (CHC, MGD, MUL, GUP, [BRB, NWH, DEU])
13	31	31b	Short grass / forb associations on stony downs.(land zones 9, 7, [5]) (CHC, DEU, [MGD, NWH, GUP])
13	32	32	Closed tussock grasslands in coastal locations.
13	32	32a	Closed tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Themeda arguens</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> (Queensland bluegrass) or <i>Panicum</i> spp., <i>Eriachne</i> spp., <i>Fimbristylis</i> spp., <i>Aristida</i> spp. or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (blady grass) on marine and alluvial plains. (land zones 3, [12,2]) (GUP, CYP, BRB, [EIU, WET, CQC, NWH])
13	32	32b	Closed tussock grasslands and open woodlands on undulating clay plains and upland areas. Dominant species include <i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> (giant speargrass) or <i>Themeda arguens</i> or <i>Sarga plumosum</i> or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (blady grass) or <i>Mnesithea rotboellioides</i> (cane grass) / <i>Arundinella setosa</i> . With areas of open woodland dominated by tree species such as <i>Corymbia papuana</i> (ghost gum) / <i>Terminalia</i> spp. / <i>Acacia ditricha</i> / <i>Piliostigma malabaricum</i> . (land zones 9, 3, 12, 8, [5, 11]) (CYP, EIU, CQC, [WET, BRB, SEQ])
14			HUMMOCK GRASSLANDS

14	33	33	Hummock grasslands dominated by <i>Triodia</i> spp. (spinifex) or <i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i> (sandhill canegrass) associations on dunefields or sandplains.
14	33	33a	Hummock grasslands dominated by <i>Triodia basedowii</i> (hard spinifex) or <i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i> (sandhill canegrass) associations on dunefields or sandplains. (land zone 6) (CHC, [MGD, MUL, NWH])
14	33	33b	Hummock grasslands dominated by <i>Triodia pungens</i> or <i>T. longiceps</i> (giant grey spinifex) or <i>T. mitchellii</i> (buck spinifex) sandplains. (land zones 7, 5, 6 [9, 11, 3]) (MGD, CHC, MUL, NWH, GUP, DEU, [BRB])
15			WETLANDS (SWAMPS AND LAKES)
15	34	34	Wetlands associated with permanent lakes and swamps, as well as ephemeral lakes, claypans and swamps. Includes fringing woodlands and shrublands.
15	34	34a	Lacustrine wetlands. Lakes, ephemeral to permanent. Includes fringing woodlands and sedgelands. (land zones 3, [2]) (CHC, DEU, MUL, CYP, BRB, [SEQ, CQC, GUP, WET])
15	34	34b	Palustrine wetlands. Generally intermittent swamps/claypans (non floodplains) in inland areas dominated by chenopods e.g. <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> (Queensland blue bush) or <i>Tecticornia</i> spp. (samphire) or herbs. (land zones 3, [5]) (CHC, MUL, MGD, DEU, [BRB])
15	34	34c	Palustrine wetlands. Freshwater swamps on coastal floodplains dominated by sedges and grasses such as <i>Oryza</i> spp., <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. (spikerush) or <i>Baloskion</i> spp. (cord rush) / <i>Leptocarpus tenax</i> / <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> (sword grass) / <i>Lepironia</i> spp. Includes small areas of estuarine wetlands. (land zones 3, 2, [1]) (GUP, CYP, BRB, SEQ, WET, [CQC])
15	34	34d	Palustrine wetlands. Freshwater swamps/springs/billabongs on floodplains ranging from permanent and semi-permanent to ephemeral. (land zone 3) (GUP, MGD, EIU, BRB, CYP, CHC, [NWH, MUL, SEQ, DEU, WET])
15	34	34e	Palustrine wetlands. Springs with water dependent herbs. (land zones 3, 10, 7) (GUP, NWH, MGD, MUL, CYP, [DEU, EIU])
15	34	34f	Palustrine wetlands. Sedgelands/grasslands on seeps and soaks on wet peaks, coastal dunes and other non-floodplain features. (land zones 3, 9-10, 12, 5, [11]) (WET, SEQ, NET, CYP)
15	34	34g	Palustrine wetlands. Generally intermittent swamps/claypans on floodplains in inland areas dominated by chenopods e.g., <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> (Queensland blue bush) or <i>Tecticornia</i> spp. (samphire) or herbs. (land zone 3) (CHC, [MGD, DEU, GUP, MUL, NWH])
16			MANGROVES AND TIDAL SALTMARSHES
16	35	35	Mangroves and tidal saltmarshes.
16	35	35a	Closed forests and low closed forests dominated by mangroves. (land zone 1) (CYP, GUP, BRB, SEQ, WET, CQC)
16	35	35b	Bare saltpans ± areas of <i>Tecticornia</i> spp. (samphire) sparse forland and/or <i>Xerochloa imberbis</i> or <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (sand couch) tussock grassland. (land zone 1) (BRB, CQC, CYP, GUP, SEQ, WET)
*Acacia dominated groups may include communities dominated by ecologically allied taxa e.g., wooded downs dominated by <i>Ventilago</i> etc. in the MGD bioregion.			
*Melaleuca dominated groups may include communities dominated by ecologically allied taxa e.g., <i>Lysiphyllyum</i> spp., <i>Atalaya</i> spp. in the GUP bioregion.			
*Eucalypt dominated groups may include communities dominated by allied taxa e.g. <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> , <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Syncarpia</i> .			
Coastal bioregions = All of CQC, CYP, SEQ, WET; and subregions 1, 2, 12 and 14 of BRB; and subregions 1 and 10 of the GUP			
Inland bioregions = Most of BRB and GUP; All of CHC, DEU, EIU, MGD, MUL, NET and NWH.			

Appendix 6 Ecological communities listed in Queensland under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (April 2023)

BVGs	Description	Component Regional Ecosystems
Critically Endangered Ecological Communities		
3a/2c/ 5c/7a	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia (only within two km of the coastline)	3.12.20 (BVG 2c), 3.2.1, 3.2.11, 3.2.12, 3.2.13, 3.2.28, 3.2.29, 3.2.31, 7.2.1a, b, c, e, f, i, 7.2.2a-h, 7.2.5a, 7.2.6b, 8.2.2, 12.2.2 (BVG 3a), 7.2.1d, g, h (BVG 4a), 7.12.11d (BVG 5c), 7.11.3b (BVG 7a)
2a/4a/ 4b/5a	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.11.10, 12.12.16 (BVG 2a), 12.11.1, 12.12.1 (BVG 4a), 12.3.1a, 12.3.16, 12.3.17 (BVG 4b), 12.5.13, 12.8.13, (BVG 5a)
2d	Mabi Forest (Complex Notophyll Vine Forest 5b)	7.3.37, 7.8.3 (BVG5b)
30a	Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern NSW and southern QLD	11.3.21, 11.3.24 (subregions 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 of the Brigalow Belt bioregion)
15b	New England Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i>) Grassy Woodlands	13.3.2 (BVG15b)
21b	Swamp Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) Forest SEQ	12.3.18, 12.9-10.11 (BVG21b)
15b/ 15a/ 11a	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	11.8.2a, 11.8.8 (BVG 11a), 11.9.9a, 13.11.8, 13.12.8, 13.12.9 (BVG 15a), 13.3.1 (BVG 15b) Minor occurrences in 12.8.16 (BVG 11a), 13.11.3 (BVG 13c), 11.3.23, 13.3.4, (BVG 15b) 13.11.4 (BVG 17b)
Endangered Ecological Communities		
25a	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	6.4.2, 11.3.1, 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.5.16, 11.9.1, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.11.14, 11.12.21, 12.8.23, 12.9-10.6, 12.12.26 (all are part of BVG25a)
21a	Broad leaf tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north QLD	7.3.8a-d, 7.5.4g, 8.3.2, 8.5.2a, c, 8.5.6 (BVG 21a)
28a/ 22a	Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	12.1.1 (BVG28a), areas within 12.3.20 (BVG22a),
22a	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	12.2.7, 12.3.4, 12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.20 (BVG22a)
16c/ 16a/ 25a	Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	11.3.3, 11.3.16, 11.3.28 (BVG16c), 11.3.37 (BVG16a), 11.3.15 (BVG25a)
8a	Dunn's white gum (<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>) moist forest in north-east New South Wales and south-east Queensland	12.8.11 (BVG8a)
16c/ 16a	Eucalypt tall open forests Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	11.3.3, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.28 (BVG16c) and 11.3.37 (BVG16a).
13d	Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	12.8.14a, 12.9-10.3 (BVG13d)
30b/ 30a	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	11.3.21 (BVG30a), 11.4.4, 11.4.11, 11.8.11, 11.9.3, 11.9.12, 11.11.17 (BVG30b), (subregions 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 23 of the Brigalow Belt bioregion)

BVGS	Description	Component Regional Ecosystems
7a/ 3a	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	11.3.11, 11.4.1, 11.5.15, 11.8.3, 11.8.6, 11.8.13, 11.9.4, 11.9.8, 11.11.18 (BVG7a), 11.2.3 (BVG3a)
16c/13 d/34d/8 a/4b/16 a/17a/1 8b/21a/ 22a	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	12.3.3, 12.3.11, 12.3.11a, 12.3.11b (BVG16c), 12.3.3d, 12.3.19 (BVG13d), 12.3.7c, 12.3.7d (BVG34d), 12.3.2, 12.3.2a (BVG8a), 12.3.15 (BVG4b), 12.3.14a (BVG9g), 12.3.7 (BVG16a), 12.3.10 (BVG17a), 12.3.3a (BVG18a), 12.3.12 (BVG21a), 12.3.4a (BVG22a)
34e	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin	2.3.39, 4.3.22, 5.3.23, 6.3.23, 10.3.31, 11.3.22 (BVG 34e)
16c/ 17a	Weeping Myall Woodlands	Minor extent of REs 11.3.2 (BVG 17a) and 11.3.28 (BVG 16c)
1a/2d	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	3.3.1a, 3.3.5a, 3.8.2ab, 7.3.3abc, 7.3.4, 7.3.10a-g, 7.3.17, 7.3.23abd, 7.3.25c, 7.3.38, 7.3.49ac, 7.3.50b, 7.8.1abd, 7.8.2a, 7.8.11ab, 7.8.12, 7.8.14, 7.11.1ac, 7.11.2a, 7.11.3a, 7.11.23ab, 7.12.1de, 7.12.2be, 7.12.7a, 7.12.11ab, 7.12.39, 7.12.40e
Vulnerable Ecological Communities		
35b	Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	12.1.2

Appendix 7 Regional ecosystems corresponding to Queensland ecological communities listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (April 2023)

RE	EPBC ecological community	EPBC status	
10.3.31	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin	Endangered	*
11.11.14	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.11.17	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	^
11.11.18	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.12.21	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.2.3	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.3.1	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.3.3	Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	
11.3.11	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.3.15	Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	~
11.3.16	Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	
11.3.2	Weeping Myall Woodlands	Endangered	~
11.3.21	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin/Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland	Endangered/Critically Endangered	@^
11.3.22	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin	Endangered	*
11.3.23	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	
11.3.24	Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland	Critically Endangered	@
11.3.28	Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions/Weeping Myall Woodlands	Endangered	
11.3.3	Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	
11.3.37	Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	
11.4.1	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.4.10	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.4.11	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	^
11.4.3	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.4.4	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	^
11.4.7	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.4.8	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.4.9	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.5.15	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.5.16	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.8.11	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	^
11.8.13	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.8.2	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	~
11.8.3	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	

11.8.6	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.8.8	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	
11.9.1	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.9.12	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	▲
11.9.3	Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	▲
11.9.4	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.9.5	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.9.6	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
11.9.8	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	
11.9.9	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	~
12.1.1	Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	
12.1.2	Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (south of the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S))	Vulnerable	
12.11.1	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.11.10	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.12.1	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.12.16	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.12.26	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
12.2.2	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
12.2.7	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	
12.3.1	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.3.2	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.2a	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.3	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.3a	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.3c	Swamp Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) Forest of South-east Queensland (defunct RE =12.3.18)	Critically Endangered	~
12.3.3d	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.4	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.4a	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.5	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.6	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.7	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.7c	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.7d	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.10	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.11	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.11a	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.11b	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~

12.3.12	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.14a	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.15	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.16	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.3.17	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.3.18	Swamp Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	
12.3.19	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.3.20	Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	~
12.3.20	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	~
12.5.13	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.8.11	Dunn's white gum (<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>) moist forest in north-east New South Wales and south-east		
12.8.13	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.8.16	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	~
12.8.23	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
12.8.3	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.8.4	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	~
12.8.14a	Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	~
12.9-10.3	Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	~
12.9-10.6	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
12.9-10.11	Swamp Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	
13.11.3	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	~
13.11.4	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	~
13.11.8	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	
13.12.8	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	
13.12.9	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	
13.3.1	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	
13.3.2	New England Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i>) Grassy Woodlands	Critically endangered	
13.3.4	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	
2.3.39	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin	Endangered	*
3.12.20	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.2.1	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.2.11	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.2.12	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.2.13	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.2.28	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.2.29	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.2.31	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
3.3.1	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
3.3.5	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
3.8.2	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
4.3.22	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin	Endangered	*
5.3.23	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin	Endangered	*

6.3.23	The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin	Endangered	*
6.4.2	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	
7.11.1	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.11.2	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.11.3	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.11.3	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	~
7.11.23	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.12.1	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.12.2	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.12.7	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.12.11	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	~
7.12.11	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.12.39	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.12.40	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.2.1	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
7.2.2	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
7.2.5	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	~
7.2.6	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	~
7.3.3	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.3.4	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	
7.3.10	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.3.17	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	
7.3.23	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.3.25	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.3.37	Mabi Forest (Complex Notophyll Vine Forest 5b)	Endangered	
7.3.38	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	
7.3.49	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.3.50	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.3.8	Broad leaf tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland	Endangered	~
7.5.4	Broad leaf tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland	Endangered	~
7.8.1	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.8.2	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.8.3	Mabi Forest (Complex Notophyll Vine Forest 5b)	Critically Endangered	
7.8.11	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	~
7.8.12	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	
7.8.14	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics	Endangered	
8.2.2	Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia	Critically Endangered	#
8.3.2	Broad leaf tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland	Endangered	
8.5.2	Broad leaf tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland	Endangered	~
8.5.6	Broad leaf tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland	Endangered	

* Springs only within the RE. The location of GAB listed springs are available in the "Queensland Wetland Data - Wetland points", on WetlandInfo and identified by the field "Region" = GAB.

^ subregions 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 23 of the Brigalow Belt bioregion

@ subregions 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 of the Brigalow Belt bioregion

~ (in part only) patches or restricted vegetation communities that meet the key diagnostic characteristics and the condition thresholds. Check with EPBC community definitions for details

within two kilometres of the coastline