

Regional ecosystems: Dry vine forest



RE 12.12.13

Complex Hoop Pine vine forest on dark or red loamy and stony soils

Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) is one of the few native conifers that occurs naturally within South East Queensland (SEQ). It is a close relative of the Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and the two species sometimes grow together in parts of SEQ. The Hoop Pine is an iconic tall, straight tree that can form dense stands that tower above a closed canopy of smaller rainforest trees.

Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.12.13 is a structurally complex dry rainforest ecosystem with many different plant life forms such as vines, epiphytes, trees, shrubs and ferns. Given that RE 12.12.13 grows under a relatively low rainfall regime, many of the leaves are small and tough.

RE 12.12.13 is technically referred to as a 'microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks'. Microphyll and notophyll refer to the average size of the leaves of canopy trees when they are exposed to sunlight (not leaves in the shade). Leaf size is used to classify types of rainforest growing under different environmental conditions. Microphyll-sized leaves are relatively small – up to 7.5 cm long and 3.5 cm wide, whereas notophyll-sized leaves are around 12 cm x 5 cm. The average leaf size of rainforest trees in higher rainfall areas is larger, over 12 cm long, and these are called mesophyll-sized.

Mesozoic and Proterozoic igneous rocks refers to the underlying geology that was laid down during those geological period. Today, the soils that support RE 12.12.13 are dark or red and can be either loamy or stony.

Alternative common names for this type of ecosystem are vine forests, dry rainforests, dry vine scrubs or Hoop Pine scrubs.



RE 12.12.13 is characterised by the presence of Hoop Pine, which tower over a diverse layer of other rainforest species in a mature forest. The understorey is usually quite dark, and while appearing to be open in places, vines and scramblers resist the passage of larger animals.

Regional Ecosystems, or REs for short, are used in Queensland to describe native vegetation types based on where they grow, the plant species in the tallest layer and the underlying geology. There are about 150 different REs in SEQ, all of which have a unique three-part number usually starting with '12'.

For more information on REs visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems

Distribution

RE 12.12.13 occurs on moderate to steep hillsides in the Mt Brisbane-Kilcoy-Monsildale districts and on exposed hillslopes in the Sunshine Coast hinterland. There are other scattered, localised occurrences, for example Brookfield west of Brisbane. The soils are reddish to dark loams and the ground surface is often littered with boulders. Rainfall ranges from 900-1200 mm per annum.

RE 12.12.13 is often referred to as 'arrow head scrub', given its tendency to grow along the ridges, and down into protected gully lines in a triangular shape, with a distinct edge between the scrub, and adjoining woodlands.



Variations and similarities

Within SEQ, Hoop Pine vine forests grow on a range of geologies. Consequently, five different Regional Ecosystems, including RE 12.8.13, are recognised based upon the type of country where they grow.

The four other Regional Ecosystems similar to RE 12.8.13 that occur on different geologies are:

- **RE 12.5.13** - Complex Hoop Pine microphyll to notophyll vine forest growing on remnant Tertiary surfaces.
- **RE 12.8.13** - Complex Hoop Pine microphyll vine forest growing on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks.
- **RE 12.9-10.16** - Complex Hoop Pine microphyll to notophyll vine forest growing on Cainozoic to Mesozoic sediments.
- **RE 12.11.11** - Complex Hoop Pine microphyll vine forest growing on metamorphic rocks often with interbedded volcanics.

These four other dry vine forests are covered in the *Regional Ecosystems of South East Queensland* factsheet series.

Complex Hoop Pine microphyll vine forest transitions into semi-evergreen vine thickets or softwood scrubs where rainfall is lower or where local site conditions are harsher. It is replaced by notophyll type vine forests where rainfall is higher or where levels of moisture are enhanced by slope and shelter.

RE 12.12.13 often grows on steep or hilly country in SEQ. The geology usually comprises a thin cap of red loam topsoil, overlaying old igneous (volcanic origin) rock (right). Igneous rocks are quite resistant to weathering, and can work to the surface over time and present as boulders or boulder fields on the surface of the soil. Road cuttings are great places to see the underlying geology.

Distribution map 12.12.13

RE 12.12.13 forms a prominent part of the scenery in the hilly country around Kilcoy-Somerset Dam. Dark patches of vine forest (RE 12.12.13) can be seen on the hillsides interspersed with the more uniform pattern of Hoop Pine plantations around Deer Park Reserve, just west of Kilcoy. The Kilcoy-Esk Road winds through rolling to steep hilly country around Somerset Dam and patches of RE 12.12.13 can be seen on many of the hillsides including the eastern flank of Mt Brisbane. Hoop Pines also stand out as 'sentinels' on many of the ridgetops.

1. Kilcoy-Murgon Road, Gallangowan

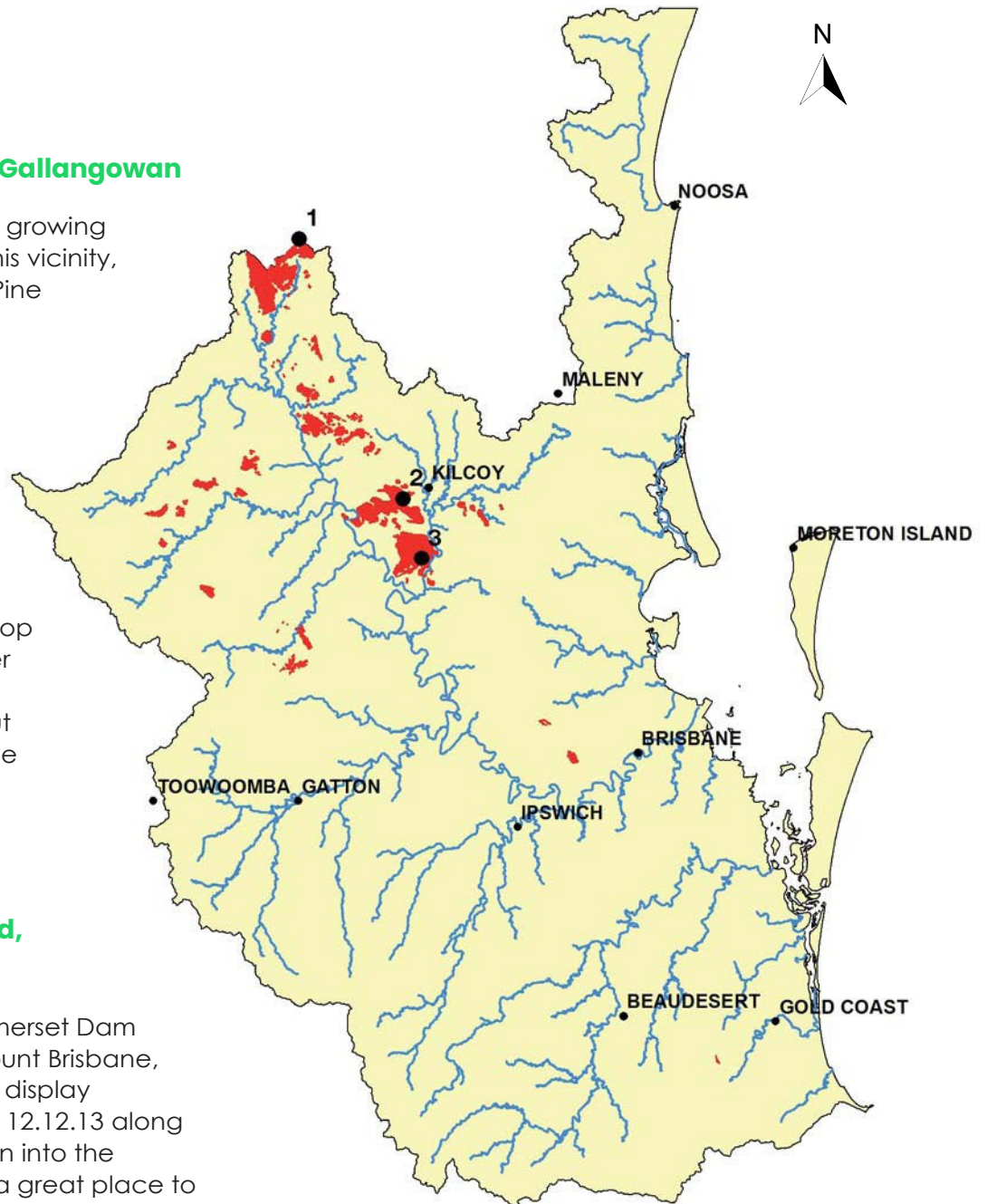
RE 12.12.13 can be seen growing along the roadsides in this vicinity, interspersed with Hoop Pine forestry plots.

2. Deer Park Reserve, Gregors Creek

Travelling along Gregors Creek Road, you will be able to see RE 12.12.13 along the ridge lines, Hoop Pine forestry on the lower slopes, and patches of scrub species throughout the landscape, indicative of the previous extent of this RE.

3. Kilcoy- Somerset Road, Somerset Dam

Travelling north from Somerset Dam Village, the slopes of Mount Brisbane, and the surrounding hills display numerous patches of RE 12.12.13 along the ridge lines, and down into the protected gullies. This is a great place to see the clear delineation between the scrubs and the surrounding woodlands.



■ Pre-clearing (~180 years ago)

■ Today's distribution

*Map is indicative only - Due to scale, some RE occurrences may not be visible.

Vegetation Management Act (1999) status: Least Concern
Level of Protection (extent in protected areas): High

Pre-clearing extent,
or estimated amount
~180 years ago
(hectares)

Current extent
(hectares)

Percent of pre-
clearing extent
remaining

Amount protected
in reserves
(hectares)

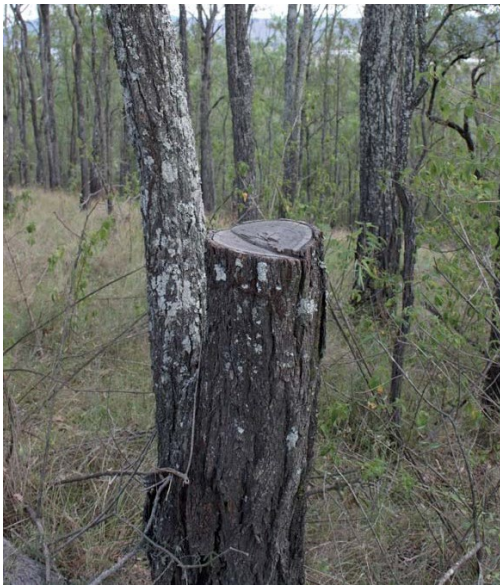
12.12.13

63,259

39,113

62%

29,348



Ironbark timber is very strong and resistant to rot making it ideal for fence posts, but unmanaged and illegal harvesting is an ongoing threat to these ironbark woodlands.

Through time areas of ironbark woodland were ring-barked or poisoned to increase pasture growth. While the long history of cattle grazing appears to have altered the species composition of the ironbark woodland ground layer, it is still predominantly made up of native species at many sites.

Natural values and functions

Ironbark woodlands are adapted to growing on hillslopes with aspects receiving high levels of sunlight. Consequently they are subject to high temperatures and periodic moisture stress. The woodlands play a significant role in intercepting, storing and recycling energy, carbon and nutrients in environments that are relatively hostile for plant growth. The vegetation also plays an important role in intercepting rainfall and recharging aquifers during heavy rainfall.

Remnant patches of ironbark woodland are often large or semi-continuous and provide significant habitat for birds, bats, macropods, invertebrates and small mammals such as the Common Planigale, Common Dunnart and Echidna.

Ironbark woodlands are rich in birds and reptiles and provide habitat for several threatened or declining species including Collared Delma (*Delma torquata*), Black-chinned Honeyeater, Glossy Black Cockatoo and Square-tailed Kite.

High altitude woodlands on basalt along the Great Dividing Range may contain isolated patches of the rare grass *Bothriochloa bunyensis*.

A distinctive feature of ironbark woodlands is the presence of lichens growing on trees, especially on the more shaded southerly side of trunks and branches. Lichens are able to establish as the bark is not shed regularly, unlike many other eucalypts. Different life forms of lichen can be present including flat crustose lichens (usually greyish coloured but sometimes orange) and three-dimensional foliose and fruticose lichens which are usually a dull green colour. The density of lichens seems to vary with altitude, with greater density on trees in higher altitude woodlands.

Past to present

Ironbark woodlands are highlighted in the diaries of the early European explorers of southern Queensland. The open vegetation provided respite from traversing dense rainforest, vine thickets and Brigalow scrubs on foot or horseback. More sparsely vegetated hilltops were popular places to climb to gain a vantage point to appraise the country ahead and to set a compass bearing of distant known landmarks.

The woodlands are also well documented in the early land survey records that make frequent reference to ironbark country and describe locally occurring features they contained, for example patches of dense grass trees.

The open nature of ironbark country meant that it was often left uncleared after settlement, although selective removal of trees occurred to provide fence posts, poles and beams for buildings, sheds, bridges and telephone lines. The country was initially grazed by sheep. Changes in the composition of the native pasture and disease and illness caused by wet summers resulted in the replacement of sheep with cattle.



Macropods, such as the Pretty-faced Wallaby, are well suited to open woodlands and the grazing opportunities offered in RE 12.12.8.



Much of the former range of RE 12.12.13 was initially cleared to access the timber within the forests, and then for agricultural pursuits. In today's landscape, many of the remnant examples of RE 12.12.13 are confined to steep and rocky peaks that were too difficult to clear. The above photo shows why these are called 'arrow head scrubs'.

Past to present

The early European explorers and surveyors of the country inland from Moreton Bay in SEQ made frequent references to vine forests with Hoop Pine in the region. They talked about hillsides that were black with pine, and tropical jungles with lofty pines that reared above the canopy.

One of the first recorded uses of Hoop Pine was in the provision of sailing ship masts. The versatile nature of the pale softwood timber meant that it became widely used for interior walls and flooring, furniture and packing crates for local fruit and produce.

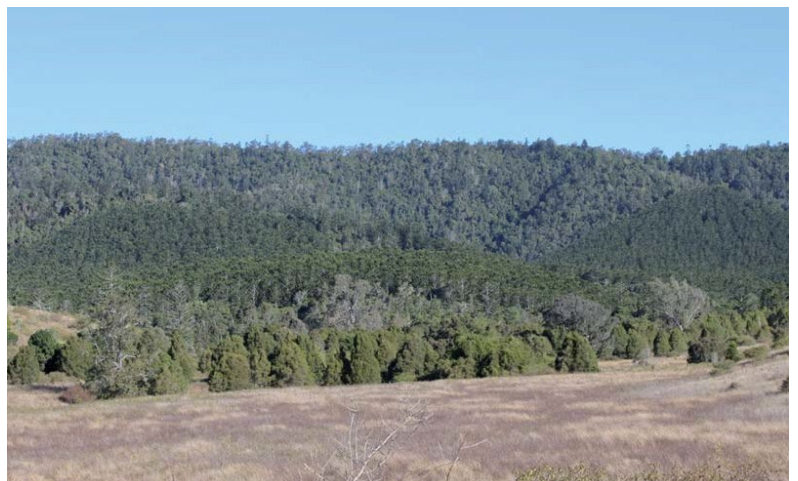
Hoop Pine scrubs also provided cabinet and specialty timbers, for example Crow's Ash (*Flindersia australis*) and Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*).

Logging on the steep slopes was hazardous due to the densely packed nature of the trees and tangle of vines, particularly for the bullock teams used for snigging and hauling.

Hoop Pine was found to be highly suited to being grown in plantations. These were established on state forests in parts of SEQ during the inter-war period last century. The establishment of plantations was intensive, back-breaking work and required clearing of extensive tracts of vine forest.

Early plantings used maize and papaws in the initial stages to provide shelter for the Hoop Pine seedlings and to reduce the growth of weeds. The fertile soils supporting Hoop Pine vine forests were also cleared for dairying and fruit growing. However, many patches survived on lands set aside as state forest and on slopes that were too steep or rocky to clear.

Much of the former extent of RE 12.12.13 has been cleared and replaced with Hoop Pine forestry plantations. The remnant ecosystem persists on the ridge in the background, while the lower slopes have been replaced with forestry monoculture plantings.



patches, and regrowth. Weeds and fire are the key management issues for each of these despite their different land management histories.

Lantana (*Lantana camara*) is a major environmental weed as it spreads readily, tolerates shade, and can form dense mono-specific thickets that exclude native species. Other serious weeds include introduced vines, especially Madeira Vine (*Anredera cordifolia*), Cat's Claw Creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*), Climbing Asparagus (*Asparagus plumosus*), Climbing Nightshade (*Solanum seaforthianum*), Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia spp.*) and Passionflower (*Passiflora spp.*). Plus exotic trees Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), Privet (*Ligustrum spp.*) and Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*).

Most native vine forest plants are sensitive to fire - the SEQ fire management guidelines recommend managing rainforest patches in the context of the surrounding country to minimise fire risk. This may entail cool burns of adjacent grassy woodlands or pasture when moisture levels are high and using slashed or graded breaks to protect patches from wildfire during high-risk times. Hot fires during dry weather will penetrate into vine forest patches for a considerable distance resulting in tree death and promoting post-fire growth of weedy vines and Lantana.

Patches that have had minimal disturbance are generally weed-free or largely so apart from edges. Lantana is often present along the narrow ecotone between vine forest and eucalypt forest and its presence will promote fire during drier weather when the dry leaves and stems become flammable.

Where rainforest patches abut cleared grazing pasture, the highly invasive introduced pasture species Green Panic (*Megathyrsus maximus*) plays a similar role in increasing fire risk. The species tolerates semi-shaded conditions under a broken tree canopy and like Lantana, becomes highly flammable when dry.

Patches of vine forest that have been severely damaged by logging, storms or fire are prone to the formation of dense Lantana thickets that may persist for many decades.

Linear disturbances such as roads and power line easements promote weed invasion which take advantage of the increased light and disturbed ground – weeds can then spread into the adjacent vine forest.

Areas that have been logged for Hoop Pine and other species recover through time provided they are not affected by fire. This is especially true for logging that was undertaken using bullock teams as the ground and canopy disturbance was localised. However, the density of Hoop Pine often remains relatively low in stands that were logged half a century ago or longer. This appears to be related to competition from other rainforest tree species that survived the logging operation.

Although not technically a pioneer species, Hoop Pine regenerates best in open sunny conditions, often after some disturbance, and germinates in patches of sunlight that reach the forest floor.

RE 12.12.13 is particularly susceptible to 'edge effects', such as fire and grazing, which push back the edge and reducing the size and health of the remnant. Plants that grow in RE 12.12.13 do not tolerate fire. Whilst grazing will have direct impacts, such as soil disturbance and browsing of regrowth, the introduction of invasive grass species, such as Green Panic (*Megathyrsus maximus*) has a more insidious impact, increasing the heat and ferocity of subsequent fires.



Natural values and functions

Hoop Pine vine forests are a structurally complex and biologically productive ecosystem that performs a wide range of ecological functions at varying scales. The diversity of vegetative life forms present play a prominent role in intercepting, generating, storing and recycling energy, carbon, nutrients and pollutants, protecting soil from rain- wash and erosion and filtering and trapping sediments.

Vine forests are used for shelter and food by a wide range of birds and small to medium-sized mammals. Many plant species are bird-dispersed and some of the fruit-eating species use vine forest patches as stepping stones on seasonal and annual migration routes. Butterflies, bats, litter-foraging vertebrates and a broad range of insects, land snails and other invertebrates are associated with the pollination and decomposition cycles.



Remnant patches of vine scrub also play an important role as reservoirs or source populations for plant and animal species that are able to re-colonise adjacent areas when conditions are suitable.

A number of threatened plants and animals live in the Hoop Pine scrubs of SEQ. There are plants with highly localised or restricted distributions for example the endangered Shiny-leaved Coondoo (*Planchonella eerwah*), Ormeau Bottle Tree (*Brachychiton* sp. Ormeau), and the near threatened Grease Nut (*Hernandia bivalvis*). The threatened Black-breasted Button Quail is a sedentary ground-dwelling bird, which has suffered a major population decline due to clearing and fragmentation of its habitat.

Native Lime (*Citrus australis*) is a large shrub to small tree that can be found growing in RE 12.12.13. A member of the Citrus genus, it has thorny branches (above right) with strongly aromatic leaves when crushed and produces small edible 'limes' (right).



Restoration and regeneration

Hoop Pine vine forest can be successfully re-established on lands where it formerly grew. Some native rainforest species may remain as old remnant trees or more recent arrivals, and these can be used to advantage in restoration by providing a basic framework or skeleton for the project. Fast-growing, short-lived shrubs and small trees (commonly referred to as pioneer plants) can be used to good effect in restoration projects as they tend to be the fastest growing species and will provide dappled shade and will reduce exposure to wind. Hoop Pine can be planted in the initial stages of the project as the species is extremely hardy and sun tolerant.

Lantana and pasture grasses will be the main weeds competing with regenerating species in more open situations. Shade from a developing canopy is beneficial in reducing weed vigour and competition. Weed control will be necessary until the developing canopy is dense enough to provide shade. However, there will always be a potential for birds and wind to carry new weed species to the site and early control of infestations will save a lot of work later on.

Degraded patches of dry vine forest can be restored over a period of time by focusing on reducing the extent of weeds and re-establishing trees in canopy gaps. Lantana thickets can be removed using mechanical methods or herbicides. Where there are gaps in the canopy, they are probably filled with Lantana, and they can be gradually filled by replanting, preferably with Hoop Pine. Smaller gaps can be tricky due to the amount of shade so experimentation with local tree species may be required to determine those likely to respond best. Severe infestations of weeds other than Lantana, especially climbers such as Madeira Vine, are labour intensive to control. A systematic approach may be the most effective in these situations, gradually working away from the starting point in small stages. A suitable starting point could be an area where risk or rate of re-infestation is judged to be relatively low, for example the edge of the infestation.

Fire and grazing are not recommended in dry vine scrub restoration projects due to the potential damage these agents can cause to young plants. Fencing and fire breaks are recommended where there is a risk of damage. Browsing from macropods and possums may also be an issue and tree guards may be needed around palatable species.

Restoration tips

- Plan the project thoroughly, as ecological restoration and regeneration of dry vine forest is relatively slow and requires major inputs.
- Make use of the huge volume of information about dry vine forests in SEQ and nearby areas available on the internet and talk to people involved in restoration activities.
- Become familiar with the flora by observing the species surviving in local remnant patches.
- If your project is going to need lots of planting, try growing your own! Most dry vine forest trees and shrubs are easy to germinate from seed or cuttings. The seed you collect doesn't usually stay viable for long so remember, fresh is best.
- Don't get carried away planting vines too early in the project. They tend to become rampant and smother trees and shrubs.
- Don't use fire as it will kill the young plants. Grazing is also undesirable as it may result in damage to the regeneration due to trampling and browsing.
- Keep a record of progress and note interesting occurrences such as the arrival of new plants to the site. Be prepared to share your findings with others.

Some native plants of RE 12.12.13

Pioneer species

Celerywood	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>
Green Kamala	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>
Hickory Wattle	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i>
Lolly Bush	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>
Maiden's Wattle	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>

Native Cascarilla	<i>Croton insularis</i>
Native Rosella	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>
Native Peach	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>
Red Kamala	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>
Velvet Leaf	<i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i>
White Cedar	<i>Melia azedarach</i>

Grasses, forbs, ferns and epiphytes

Bird's Nest Fern	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>
Dwarf Sickle Fern	<i>Pellaea nana</i>
King Orchid	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>
Large-leaved Sickle Fern	<i>Pellaea paradoxa</i>
Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> , <i>A. atroviride</i>
Resurrection Fern	<i>Doryopteris concolor</i>

Robber Fern	<i>Pyrrhosia confluens</i>
Rock Felt Fern	<i>Pyrrhosia rupestris</i>
Rough Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>
Square-stemmed Broom	<i>Spartothamnella juncea</i>
Staghorn	<i>Platycerium superbum</i>
Straggly Pencil Orchid	<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>
Tiger Orchid	<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>

Vines and scramblers

Black Silkpod	<i>Parsonsia leichhardtii</i>
Blood Vine	<i>Austrosteensia blackii</i>
Bower Vine	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
Burney Vine	<i>Trophis scandens</i>
Corky Prickle Vine	<i>Caesalpinia subtropica</i>
Hairy Silkpod	<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>
Hairy Water Vine	<i>Cayratia acris</i>
Hoya	<i>Hoya australis</i>
Kangaroo Vine	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
Lloyd's Milk Vine	<i>Marsdenia lloydii</i>

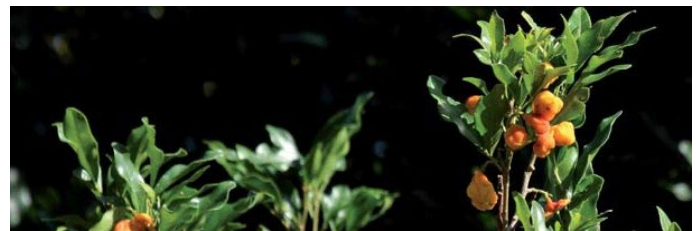
Native Grape	<i>Tetrastigma nitens</i>
Native Jasmine	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i>
Pleogyne	<i>Pleogyne australis</i>
Scrambling Caper	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>
Stiff Jasmine	<i>Jasminum volubile</i>
Stinging Vine	<i>Tragia novae-hollandiae</i>
Wombat Berry	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
Zig Zag Vine	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>

Trees and shrubs

Bastard Crow's Ash	<i>Pentaceras australis</i>
Broad-leaved Cherry	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>
Broad-leaved Leopard Ash	<i>Flindersia collina</i>
Broad-leaved Whitewood	<i>Atalaya multiflora</i>
Blunt-leaved Tulip	<i>Harpullia hillii</i>
Chain Fruit	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>
Crow's Ash	<i>Flindersia australis</i>
Crow's Apple	<i>Owenia venosa</i>
Cudgerie or Ribbonwood	<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>
Deep Yellowwood	<i>Rhodosphaera rhodanthema</i>
Diplospora	<i>Triflorensa cameronii</i>
Foambark Tree	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> subsp. <i>pseudorhus</i>

Python Tree	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>
Queensland Ebony	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>
Red Olive Plum	<i>Elaeodendron austral</i>
Rusty Tulip Oak	<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. <i>Kin Kin</i>
Scrub Whitewood	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>
Scrub Ironbark	<i>Bridelea exaltata</i>
Scrub Poison Tree	<i>Excoecaria dallachyana</i>
Scrub Wilga	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>
Shiny-leaved Canthium	<i>Psydrax odorata</i> form <i>buxifolia</i>
Shiny-leaved Stinging Tree	<i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i>
Shrubby Deeringia	<i>Deeringia amaranthoides</i>
Silky Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
Small-leaved Acalypha	<i>Acalypha capillipes</i>
Small-leaved Alectryon	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>
Small-leaved Canthium	<i>Everistia vacciniifolia</i>

Grease Nut	<i>Hernandia bivalvis</i>	Small-leaved Coondoo	<i>Pouteria cotinifolia</i>
Grey Ebony	<i>Diospyros fasciculosa</i>	Small-leaved Fig	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>
Hard Alectryon	<i>Alectryon subdentatus</i>	Small-leaved Tuckeroo	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>
Hairy Alectryon	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Smooth Wilkiea	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>
Hard Cryptocarya	<i>Cryptocarya sclerophylla</i>	Southern Erythroxylon	<i>Erythroxylon</i> sp. 'Splityard
Holly-leaved Pittosporum	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>	Smooth Wilkiea	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>
Hoop Pine	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Strychnine Tree	<i>Strychnos psilosperma</i>
Ivorywood	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>	Thorny Yellow Wood	<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i>
Lacebark Tree	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Strychnine Tree	<i>Strychnos psilosperma</i>
Lignum Vitae	<i>Vitex lignum-vitae</i>	Tulipwood	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>
Mock Olive	<i>Notelaea macrocarpa</i>	Veiny Denhamia	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>
Moreton Bay Fig	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Veiny Pear-fruit	<i>Miscocarpus anodontus</i>
Native Holly	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Whalebone Tree	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>
Native Witch Hazel	<i>Turraea pubescens</i>	White Tamarind	<i>Elattostachys xylocarpa</i>
Native Pomegranate	<i>Capparis arborea</i>	Yellowwood	<i>Flindersia xanthoxyla</i>
Orange Bark	<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>		
Palm Lily	<i>Cordyline petiolaris, C. rubra</i>		
Pavetta	<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>		
Pine Mt Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina numerosa</i>		
Pitted Coogera	<i>Arytera foveolata</i>		
Pitted-leaf Steelwood	<i>Toechima tenax</i>		
Prickly Pine	<i>Bursaria incana</i>		



Pitted-leaf Steelwood (*Toechima tenax*).

Designed and produced Healthy Land & Water, a community based, not-for-profit organisation that works to protect and restore the natural resources of South East Queensland.

Citation: Healthy Land & Water (2023) Regional Ecosystems of South East Queensland: RE 12.12.13 Factsheet.

Written by Peter Young, Vegworx. Edited by Deborah Meffers, Paul Donati, Darren McPherson and Liz Gould. Uncredited photographs by Darren McPherson. This is an update to the initial publication published in 2016, made possible thanks to funding by the Australian Government's National Landcare Program.

Information provided in the Regional Ecosystems of South East Queensland series provide a general guide and should not be taken to replace professional advice or a formal recommendation of land management.

Further Reading

SEQ Healthy Land & Water Ecological Restoration Framework - www.hlw.org.au

SEQ Land for Wildlife Notes - www.lfwseq.org.au

Queensland Government - www.qld.gov.au (search Regional Ecosystems and Planned Burn Guidelines)



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