

Regional ecosystems: Dry Vine Forest



RE 12.8.13

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) 12.8.13 is a structurally complex dry rainforest ecosystem with many different plant life forms such as vines, epiphytes, trees, shrubs and ferns. Given that RE 12.8.13 grows under a relatively low rainfall regime, many of the leaves are small and tough.

RE 12.8.13 is technically referred to as a 'microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.' Microphyll refers 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.

Cainozoic igneous rocks refers to the underlying geology that was laid down during the Cainozoic geological period. Today, the soils that support RE 12.8.13 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.



Hoop Pines are tall and straight and will eventually tower over a smaller dry rainforest (far left). The unique bark of Hoop Pine (left), the characteristic species of RE 12.8.13.

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

There are scattered occurrences of RE 12.8.13 along the Great Dividing Range between Toowoomba and the Bunya Mountains and in drier parts of the high country that forms the Scenic Rim. Rainfall of 750-1100 mm per year is average for this ecosystem.

RE 12.8.13 tends to form patches on hillsides amongst Eucalypt forests/woodlands, and the boundaries between the two types of vegetation are often sharp.

The soils of RE 12.8.13 are either dark loams or stony red loams and the ground surface is sometimes littered with boulders.

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 12.9-10.16** - 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.
- **RE 12.12.13** - Complex Hoop Pine microphyll to notophyll vine forest growing on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous (old volcanic) rocks (e.g. andesite).

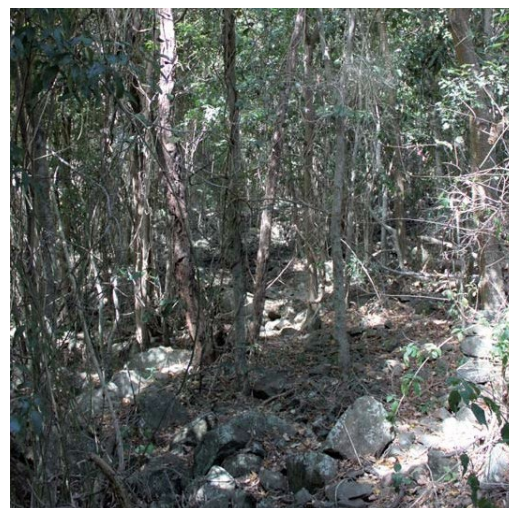
These four other dry vine forests are covered in the *Regional Ecosystems of South East Queensland factsheet series*.

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 12.5.13 and RE 12.8.13 can be difficult to distinguish as both occur on soils with red-coloured surfaces. RE 12.8.13 also occurs on dark loamy soils. More detailed information about the soil profile may be required in order to assign a regional ecosystem. RE 12.8.13 grows on red loamy soils that are often stony and fairly shallow. The soils overlie basalt rock.

In contrast, RE 12.5.13 soils are generally very deep and have a distinctive profile, with red earths or loams overlying deep pale clays with red and purple mottling. The bedrock is usually many metres below the soil surface. Road cuttings are a good place to examine local soil profiles.

The forest floor of RE 12.8.13 is often littered with basalt boulders, overlying the shallow but rich volcanic soil that lies beneath, supporting diverse vegetation.



Distribution map 12.8.13

RE 12.8.13 was scattered throughout the western hills and ranges of SEQ at the time of European settlement. Today, only 18% of the original extent of this ecosystem remains, with much of it cleared for agriculture and Hoop Pine plantations. It is considered an 'of concern' ecosystem under Queensland legislation.

1. D'aguiar Highway, Benarkin

As the highway winds up the Blackbutt range between the towns of Moore and Benarkin, RE 12.8.13 remnant can be seen along the roadsides. This is also a good place to view the extensive Hoop Pine plantations, which approximate the previous extent of this regional ecosystem in this location.

2. Glamorganvale Road, Glamorganvale

The range crossing between the towns of Glamorganvale and Lowood has remnant RE 12.8.13 capping the nearby peaks, and typical scrub species along the road edges.

3. Mount Chinghee National Park, Running Creek

The "Lions Road" at this location intersects the national park before continuing over the QLD/NSW border. RE 12.8.13 can be seen hugging the slopes along the hills, and patches along the roadsides.



■ 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: Of Concern
Level of Protection (extent in protected areas): Medium

	Pre-clearing extent, or estimated amount ~180 years ago (hectares)	Current extent (hectares)	Percent of pre-clearing extent remaining	Amount protected in reserves (hectares)
12.8.13	79,636	14,293	18%	10,539



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 speciality 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.

RE 12.8.13 was extensively cleared for forestry, dairying, and fruit growing. Today some of the best remaining examples persist on steep or rocky terrain that was too difficult to clear.

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 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 rare and 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*) and Ormeau Bottle Tree (*Brachychiton* sp. *Ormeau*), both of which occur in RE 12.8.13.

RE 12.8.13 is a biodiverse ecosystem, supporting many life forms including some lesser seen invertebrates such as the Toowoomba Funnel Web Spider (*Hadronyche infensa*) (left) and the Rainforest Scorpion (*Liocheles waigiensis*) (middle). Shiny-leaved Coondoo (right) is an endangered plant found in RE 12.8.13.



Management

The patches of Hoop Pine vine forest present in SEQ today are a mix of logged and unlogged 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.



Coral Berry (*Rivina humilis*) is a persistent weed in many dry vine forests as it is able to grow in the shady understorey with little natural competition (above left). Hoop Pine, such as this young plant (above right), do best in open sunny conditions. Such conditions are often created by disturbances.



Dry vine scrubs are often now found in small patches with lots of edges, allowing weeds, fire and cattle to enter and degrade the ecosystem.

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.

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

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.



Examples of large, high value timber trees, such as this Crow's Ash (*Flindersia australis*), are now rare in the landscape, and may be absent in current patches of RE 12.8.13 due to earlier clearing and timber extraction.

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 12.8.13

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 subsp. pseudorhus</i>
Grey Ebony	<i>Diospyros fasciculosa</i>
Hard Alectryon	<i>Alectryon subdentatus</i>
Hairy Alectryon	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>
Hard Cryptocarya	<i>Cryptocarya sclerophylla</i>
Holly-leaved Pittosporum	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>
Hoop Pine	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>
Ivorywood	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>
Lacebark Tree	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>
Lignum Vitae	<i>Vitex lignum-vitae</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Notelaea macrocarpa</i>
Moreton Bay Fig	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>
Native Holly	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>
Native Witch Hazel	<i>Turraea pubescens</i>
Native Pomegranate	<i>Capparis arborea</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>
Python Tree	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>
Queensland Ebony	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>
Red Olive Plum	<i>Elaeodendron austral</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 form 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>
Small-leaved Coondoo	<i>Pouteria cotinifolia</i>
Small-leaved Fig	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>
Small-leaved Tuckeroo	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>
Smooth Wilkiea	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>
Southern Erythroxylon	<i>Erythroxylon sp. 'Splityard Creek'</i>
Strychnine Tree	<i>Strychnos pilosperma</i>
Thorny Yellow Wood	<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i>
Tulipwood	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>
Veiny Denhamia	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>
Veiny Pear-fruit	<i>Miscocarpus anodontus</i>
Whalebone Tree	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>
White Tamarind	<i>Elattostachys xylocarpa</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Flindersia xanthoxyla</i>

Pioneers

Celerywood	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>
Green Kamala	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>
Hickory Wattle	<i>Acacia disparrima subsp. 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 Sickie Fern	<i>Pellaea nana</i>
King Orchid	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>
Large-leaved Sickie 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>Tetragium 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>

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Written by Peter Young, Vegworx. Edited by Deborah Metters, Paul Donatiu, 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)



For more information:
Healthy Land & Water
 Ph: 07 3177 9100
 E: info@hlw.org.au
www.hlw.org.au



Delivering an environment
 for future generations to thrive

Healthy Land & Water
 T: 07 3177 9100 info@hlw.org.au
www.hlw.org.au