

Vegetation Communities Rehabilitation Guide 4

Open forests and woodlands

The open forests and woodlands planting guide lists the dominant trees, shrubs, groundcovers and vines that are native to this vegetation type.

Both botanical and local common names are provided for easy reference. Topographic preference and usefulness have also been provided to highlight the benefits of each species.

The aim of the planting guide is to provide landholders and community groups with a list of native species for revegetation and rehabilitation projects.

These species are generally available from native plant nurseries in the Ipswich region.

This vegetation community is extremely variable and contains numerous sub-community types. The vegetation is predominantly mixed eucalypt forest and woodland, dominated by Spotted gum (*Corymbia citridora*) and Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*).

In some areas of the city, a number of the sub-communities occur due to variations in soils, slope and drainage. Understorey species also depict the soil conditions and water availability of individual sites, ranging from dense colonies of Wattle (*Acacia* sp.) on the ridges to dry vine forest species in more fertile, moist areas.

For example, the sandy soils and higher elevations around White Rock and Spring Mountain support a unique forest of Broad-leaved spotted gum (*Corymbia henryi*) and White mahogany (*Eucalyptus carnea*). Other examples include patches of Silver-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*) and Spotted gum (*C. citridora*) on the Little Liverpool Range and Yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) forest atop 'The Bluff', west of Rosewood. A small remnant of coastal eucalypt woodland exists along the Sandy Creek corridor through to Greenbank.

The Flinders Peak / Greenbank area, bounded by the eastern and south-eastern perimeters of Ipswich City and north to the Cunningham Highway, contains the largest remaining lowland eucalypt forest in South-East Queensland.

The region is characterised by the sandstone hills and valleys through which protrude the sandstone features of White Rock and Spring Mountain and the volcanic remnants of Flinders Peak.

The majority of the vegetation in this area remains in moderate to good condition with only the edges displaying signs of degradation. A number of rare and threatened species have been identified within the region.

While the open forest and woodland vegetation community is dominated by Spotted gum (*C. citriodora*) and Narrow-leaved ironbark (*E.s crebra*) it is extremely variable and contains numerous sub-community types.

CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

All vegetation types are classified under the State Vegetation Management Act of 1999 (VMA 1999) and/or the Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC 1999). Plant and animal species are classified under the State Nature Conservation Act of 1992 (NCA 1992).

The dry vine forests of Ipswich support five Regional Ecosystems including some classified as *Endangered* or *Of Concern*.

Significant flora	
Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native coleus (<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i>)
Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slender milkvine (<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>) Lloyd's native olive (<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>)
Rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plunkett mallee (<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>) Bailey's indigo (<i>Indigofera baileyi</i>)

This table lists those smaller, but equally significant vegetation types:

Yellow box (<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>) ▪ Rosewood Bluff tableland	Shallow black earths; Thick dark soil less than 1m deep; Dark grey to red-brown loamy sand to clay loam.
Silver-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>) ▪ Little Liverpool Range at higher altitudes	
Brush box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>) ▪ Little Liverpool Range	
Large-leaved spotted gum and Broad-leaved white mahogany (<i>Corymbia henryi</i> & <i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>) ▪ Spring Mountain at higher altitudes	Brown sandy loams overlying red or yellow clay soils; Stony – gravelly shallow soils.
Gum-topped box (<i>Eucalyptus molucanna</i>) ▪ Various	
Broad-leaved red ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> spp. <i>fibrosa</i>) ▪ Sandy Creek	Loams; Sandy surface soils overlying hard alkaline, clay subsoils
Scribbly gum (<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>) ▪ Sandy Creek	Loams; Grey & brown clays; Sandy surface soils overlying hard alkaline, clay subsoils; Loamy sand to clay surface soils overlying coarse hard clay subsoils; Brown sandy loams overlying red clay soils.
Narrow-leaved red gum – Pink bloodwood – Rusty gum (<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> – <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> – <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>) ▪ Sandy Creek	

Species name	Common name	Ht	Climate		Topography		Usefulness							
			Drought tolerance High / Med / Low	Frost tolerance High / Med / Low	Saturated cracking clay soils	Alluvial flats / stream lines / wetlands	Windbreak	Erosion control	Wildlife habitat	Shade/ shelter	Timber production	Pollen / honey	Saline soils	Fire retardation
TALL TREES														
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red ash / Soap tree	25	M	L	O	O		O	O			O		O
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough barked apple	20	H	H		O		O	O	O				
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Rusty gum	25	H	H	O				O			O		
<i>Corymbia citridora</i>	Spotted gum	30	M	L	O			O	O			O	O	
<i>Corymbia henryi</i>	Large-leaved spotted gum	20	M	M	O			O	O			O	O	
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	30	H	H	O	O		O	O			O	O	
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton bay ash	25	H	H	O				O			O	O	O
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved ironbark	30	M	H	O				O			O	O	
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved ironbark	20	H	H	O			O	O			O	O	
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow box	25	M	H					O	O		O	O	
<i>Eucalyptus molucana</i>	Gum-topped box	20	M	H	O				O	O		O	O	O
<i>Eucalyptus siderphloia</i>	Grey ironbark	30	M	H	O				O			O	O	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box	30	M	L		O	O		O	O		O	O	O
MEDIUM TREES														
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Forest sheoak	8	H	H	O			O	O	O	O			O
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-summer	10	L	H		O	O		O	O				O
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Brisbane black wattle	10	H	H	O				O				O	O
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Honeysuckle oak	15	H	L		O			O	O			O	
<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Bats wing coral tree	15	H	L	O				O					
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	Hickory wattle	10	M	H	O				O	O	O	O	O	O

Species name	Common name	Ht	Climate		Topography		Usefulness							
		Mature height	Drought tolerance High / Med / Low	Frost tolerance High / Med / Low	Saturated cracking clay soils	Alluvial flats / stream lines / wetlands	Windbreak	Erosion control	Wildlife habitat	Shade/ shelter	Timber production	Pollen / honey	Saline soils	Fire retardation
SHRUBS														
<i>Acacia complanata</i>	Flatstem wattle	5			O				O					O
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Falcate wattle	4	H	H	O				O					O
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Golden wattle	5	M	H	O	O		O	O			O		O
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	3	H	H	O				O	O		O		
<i>Daviesia villifera</i>	Prickly daviesia	1.5	H	H	O				O					
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood	3	H	H	O				O					
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Boobialla	3	M	M	O				O	O				O
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Rice flower / sago bush	1	H	L	O				O					
<i>Pultanaea villosa</i>	Bacon and eggs	1.5	M	L	O				O					
GROUND COVER														
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow buttons		M	M	O				O					
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass		M	M	O				O					
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue flax lily	0.5	H	H	O				O					
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter apple		M	M	O				O					
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle mat rush		H	H	O			O	O					
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	0.5	H	H	O				O					
VINES														
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry	0.5	H	H	O				O					
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily	1	H	H	O				O					
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple coral pea	1.5	H	H	O				O					O
<i>Parsonia straminea</i>	Twining silkpod	5	L	H	O				O					