Flora Assessment:
Maroochy Bushland Botanic Gardens
Palm Creek Road, Tanawha

March 2011

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Executive Summary

ECO 9 was commissioned by the Sunshine Coast Council to conduct an assessment of the terrestrial flora situated within the Maroochy Bushland Botanic Gardens at Tanawha.

The scope of this assessment includes an appraisal of existing ecological and floristic information relating to the conservation area; and the presentation of additional field data in order to describe the flora found there. The survey specifically targeted, but was not limited to, areas identified as remnant bushland, significant vegetation types and known habit for scheduled species.

The report includes, results from standard flora assessments; vegetation mapping; with additional surveys targeting specific flora groups and species.

Habitat Values Summary

- The study area supports two hundred and thirty eight (238) native flora species;
- Four Regional Ecosystems [RE12.3.1, RE12.3.2, RE12.9-10.14a and RE12.9-10.14] (Queensland Government, 2000) were recognised;
- One 'Endangered' Regional Ecosystem [RE12.3.1] (Queensland Government, 2000) was identified;
- One 'Of Concern' Regional Ecosystem [RE12.3.2] (Queensland Government, 2000) was identified;
- One area of 'High Value Regrowth Vegetation containing of concern regional ecosystems' (Queensland Government, 2000) was identified;
- No Threatened Ecological communities (Commonwealth Government of Australia, 1999) were observed;
- One scheduled flora species (Queensland Government, 1994) was observed [see section 4.2.2];
- No scheduled flora species (Commonwealth Government of Australia, 1999) were observed;
- Eight Significant Flora Species (Sunshine Coast Council 2010) were recorded;
- Fifty seven weed species were recorded; and
- The study area encompasses an example of coastal ranges remnant bushland that is located within a larger tract of vegetation that includes the adjoining ELCA Tanawha Tall Gums.

1.0 Introduction

The following report describes the flora within the Maroochy Bushland Botanic Gardens, located at Palm Creek Road, Tanawha on the Sunshine Coast (the 'study area', see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Location of Study Area [base image from SCC website 2011]

The study area has the following property description Lot 302 CG559; it is located in the coastal ranges between the following coordinates - Northings 501865 and 502749 and Eastings 7043740 and 7044935. Covering an area of approximately 76ha, the study area has an approximate centre point coordinate of Northing 502295 and Easting 7044340. The main access point for the study area is from Palm Creek Road on the northern boundary. As well, access is possible from Wilson Road; as well as the adjoining ELCA Tall Gums via a bush track on the eastern boundary.

The study area was inspected in March 2011. The report includes a description of the site, an overview of the flora and the vegetation communities, significant species, conservation values, weed species, listing of potentially occurring Queensland and Commonwealth threatened and listed species observed as well as detailed flora checklist for the site.

2.0 Methodology

Boundaries of the study area were identified from surveyed maps, diagrams, flagged boundaries, aerial photographs and consultation with SCC officers. Specific locations in the study area were acquired with a Global Positioning System (GPS) set at the GDA 94 Zone 56J Map Datum.

Aerial photointerpretation (API) was used to determine sites that covered recognisable terrestrial vegetation communities, regrowth and disturbed areas. Ground truthing of API was conducted in March 2011.

2.1 Vegetation Mapping: Floristics and Structure

A series of foot traverses of the area were carried out so that an adequate sample of each vegetation community was examined for its species composition to compile short structural and floristic descriptions and prepare a vegetation map. At specific sites, vegetation was assessed to record an appropriate level of data to determine whether vegetation at the site satisfied the criteria to qualify as remnant vegetation, and to which Regional Ecosystem it could be most accurately assigned.

2.2 Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Generally the identification of flora species in the study area was conducted in-situ. However, several of the plants were identified in the office using a stereomicroscope, herbarium reference material and current botanical keys. Nomenclature follows publications including Bostock and Holland (2007) and Harden (1990-93).

A plant species check-list (see Appendix 1) was compiled to include the following data - scientific and common names, growth form, presence/absence per stratum, relative abundances (an estimation only of the numbers), conservation significance (see 2.3 below) and pest status (see 2.4 below).

2.3 Flora Significance and Conservation Status

Vegetation significance at national, state, regional and local levels, based on plant distributions, noteworthiness, rarity and threats were also determined by an examination of current botanical literature. Publications referred to include, ANZECC (1999), Bostock and Holland (2007), Briggs and Leigh (1995), DERM (2011b), *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [*EPBC Act 1999*] (Commonwealth Government, 1999), Harden (1990-93), Logan River Branch SGAP (Qld Region) Inc (2008), *Nature Conservation Act 1992* [*NCA 1992*] (Queensland Government, 1992), Sattler and Williams (1999), Stanley and Ross (1983-89); Maher et al (1998); Sunshine Coast Council (2010) and Turnbull and Olsen (1992).

Field searches for 'Threatened' flora species i.e. Extinct, Extinct in the wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable listed in the Federal Government's *EPBC Act 1999*; and also for species listed as 'Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened' (EVNT) in the Queensland Government's *NCA 1992*, were conducted.

An additional evaluation for Significant Flora Species and other Noteworthy flora species as recognised by Forster et al (1991); Logan River Branch SGAP (Qld Region) Inc (2008); Maher et al (1998); Maroochy Shire (October 2006); Sunshine Coast Council (2010) and Turnbull and Olsen (1992) was also conducted.

Vegetation communities are referred to as Regional Ecosystems (RE) and their conservation status is listed as 'Endangered (ERE), Of Concern (OCRE) or Not of Concern (NOCRE)' under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and *Vegetation Management Regulation 2000* (Queensland Government, 2000). The Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM 2011a) RE mapping for the study area was extracted and assessed.

The *EPBC Act 1999* refers to an ecological community that may be 'critically endangered', 'endangered' or 'vulnerable' as a 'Threatened Ecological Community'.

Vegetation communities recognised in the study area were evaluated against these State and Federal criteria.

A Wildlife Online search was also conducted on the 22nd February 2011 (DERM 2011b) from the following specific point, Latitude: 26.7843^0 and Longitude: 153.1103^0. The search recorded those species in a 25km radius from the above central point. Wildlife Online is the Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management's (DERM) wildlife database which contains recorded wildlife sightings and listings of plants, fungi, protists, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fish, marine cartilaginous fish and butterflies in Queensland.

2.4 Weed Species and Vegetation Condition

Non-native plant species that have become established within native bushland areas are known by a range of common names including weeds, naturalised plants, declared plants, pest plants, environmental weeds, introduced plants, exotic plants and undesirable plants. Even Australian native plants can become 'naturalised' by a change in their natural geographic distribution range or natural ecological niche. For example, *Acacia podalyriifolia* (Queensland Silver Wattle) a plant which is commonly used for revegetation purposes on the Sunshine Coast does not occur naturally in the Shire. Other native plants such as *Schefflera actinophylla* (Umbrella Tree) and *Nephrolepis cordifolia* (Fishbone Fern) are often used as garden plants but now have become problems in remnant bushland.

Until the declaration of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Queensland Government 2002), pest plant species in Queensland were managed under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*. In this Act they were referred to as 'declared' plants.

Under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* (Queensland Government 2010) pest plants are still regarded as 'declared plants' and are listed in three different categories – Class 1; Class 2 and Class 3.

Species not declared under the *Land Protection (Pests and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Queensland Government 2002) may still be declared at a local government level under local laws. Species declared as Class 3 may be subject to local legal control outside environmentally significant areas.

Local governments are responsible for ensuring adequate control of declared weeds on all private and municipal land in their area. They are charged with developing local government area pest management plans which are to be updated every four years.

The study area is situated within the former Maroochy Shire Council's boundaries and as such was covered by the *Maroochy Pest Management Plan (MPMP 2006 – 2010)*. Since the amalgamation of the three Shires on the Sunshine Coast the MPMP 2006-2010 has been superseded by the Sunshine Coast

Local Government Area Pest Management Plan 2011-2015 (Sunshine Coast Council, 2011-2015). In the 2011-2015 plan the Council categorized pest plants into five (5) management categories -

- Under Surveillance;
- Broad Control;
- Strategic Management;
- Local Control; and
- General Environmental Pests.

In 2002 the Queensland Herbarium categorised two hundred species of naturalised plants in Southeastern Queensland in order of their 'invasiveness' (Queensland Herbarium, 2002).

Weed species observed in the study area were assessed against those listed in the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, the Queensland Herbarium's 2002 list and the Sunshine Coast Local Government Area Pest Management Plan 2011-2015.

Vegetation condition is largely based on those categories of Buchanan (1989) and used by The National Trust of Australia (NSW). Bushland condition has been assessed on plant condition, habitat diversity, interspersion of habitat, spatial management, conditions of margins, the pattern and source of weed invasion, drainage patterns, foot tracks and adjoining land use (Buchanan, 1989) and is divided into four categories ranging from 'good', 'fair', 'poor' to 'very poor'.

2.5 Limitations

Time constraints have meant that the final enumeration of the vegetation should be seen as indicative only (see seasonality below).

Botanical names, distributions and rarity are constantly subject to revision, see Bostock and Holland (2007); Henderson (1997 and 2002); Queensland Herbarium (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997). In a recent taxonomic amendment, Pink Tips formerly known as *Callistemon salignus* was revised to *Melaleuca saligna* (EPA 2006-2007).

This assessment does not account for plant species that may be evident during different seasons of the year. These could include species from the family Orchidaceae which are semi-deciduous, deciduous or not easily seen in the non-growing/flowering season; 'hidden' in the canopy as an epiphyte; and grasses from the family Poaceae which have an annual life cycle. Furthermore, other ephemeral species that tend to be short lived and only flower for a short time period may have also not been visible.

Regional ecosystems and their status also continue to be modified. For example, the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD), used in the *VMA 1999*, has been produced in several editions - REDD Version 3.0 - October 2001; REDD Version 3.1- October 2002; REDD Version 3.2 - March 2003; REDD Version 4.0 - September 2003 and the Survey and Mapping of 2003 Remnant Vegetation Communities, Regional Ecosystems of Queensland resulting in Version 5.0 and Vegetation Management Act Regional Ecosystem and Remnant Map-Version 6 of Nov 2009.

Every attempt to present up-to-date authoritative text in this assessment was undertaken**.**

The survey and report were conducted and prepared between 28/2/2011 and 21/3/2011. Both are based on the conditions encountered and information reviewed at the time of preparation. The author disclaims responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after this time.

3.0 Description of the Site

The study area consists of a range of landform patterns which includes areas of flat flood plain, moderate to steep slopes, a main creek line and several gully lines, a large lake/dam/lagoon, rises and ridges. Part of the creek line forms the main channel of Mountain Creek. Basically flowing in a south to north direction through the western sections of the study area, the upper reaches of the creek are generally rocky, with colluvium and sand lower down the contour. A number of larger gullies enter this main creek. Within the study area the land rises from approximately 30m Above Sea Level (ASL) near the northern boundary on the creek line; to a high point of around 110m ASL on the southern boundary near Wilson Road.

Geology in the study area is summarised in the RE mapping by DERM (2011a). This mapping (see Figure 2) delineates two land zones within the study area; land zone 9/10, which is mapped as the dominant land zone; and land zone 3 situated mainly on the creek line along the western boundary. In geological terms, land zone 9/10 is regarded as 'coastal remnant Tertiary surfaces ± Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments;' while land zone 3 relates to 'Quaternary alluvial systems, including floodplains, alluvial plains, alluvial fans, terraces, levees, swamps, channels, closed depressions and fine textured palaeo-estuarine deposits'(Sattler and Williams 1999).

The study area has a conservation area (ELCA Tall Gums), a Golf Course and rural acreage type developments around its perimeter and generally the ecological condition of the remnant areas are good. However there are also five disturbed areas located across the study area. Three of the larger

areas are in the mid northern parts; with a lake/dam/lagoon; parking areas, walking and vehicular tracks, lawns and bush plantings/landscaping. The two other disturbed areas are in the south near Wilson Road and include a power line easement as well as an old house site; these two areas are in very poor condition.

Direct connections to other larger tracts of remnant bushland areas exist around most of the boundary.

Within the study area there is a gravel vehicular track that crosses from the old house site on Wilson Road to the centre of the study area. Another track diverts to the east into the ELCA Tall Gums. There are also a number of walking tracks throughout the remnant vegetation.

4.0 Vegetation: Results and Discussion

4.1 Vegetation Communities

4.1.1 Regional Ecosystems

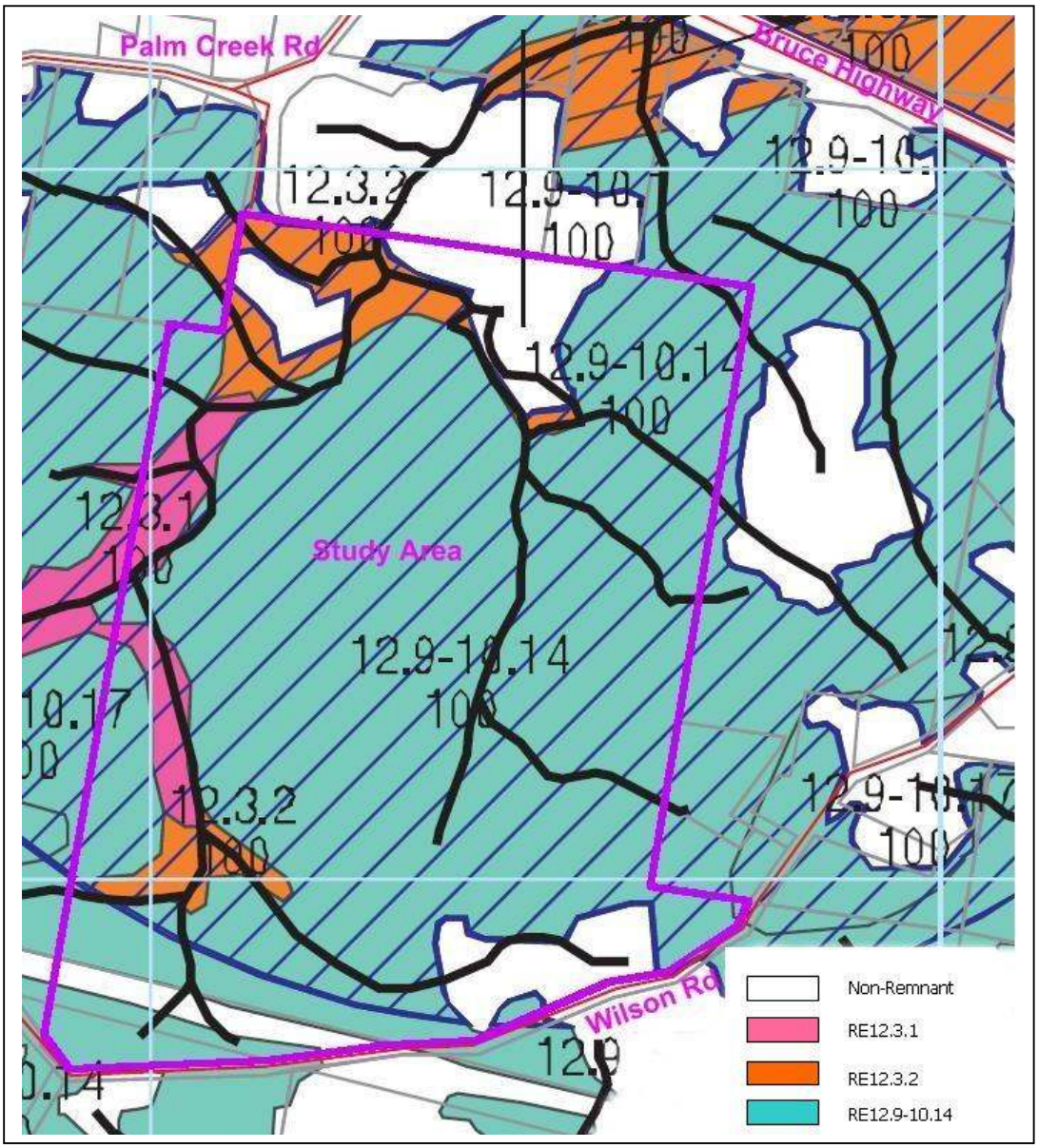
Current mapping by the Queensland Herbarium (DERM 2011a) delineates four (4) REs within the study area, i.e. RE12.3.1, RE12.3.2, RE12.9-10.14 and RE12.9-10.17. These ecosystems are described in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1: Regional Ecosystems

Regional Ecosystem (DERM 2011a)	Short Description (Sattler and Williams 1999)
12.3.1	Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains
12.3.2	*Eucalyptus grandis* tall open forest on alluvial plains
12.9/10.14	*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest on sedimentary rocks
12.9/10.17	Open forest complex often with *Eucalyptus acmenoides, E. major, E. siderophloia* ± *Corymbia citriodora* on sedimentary rocks

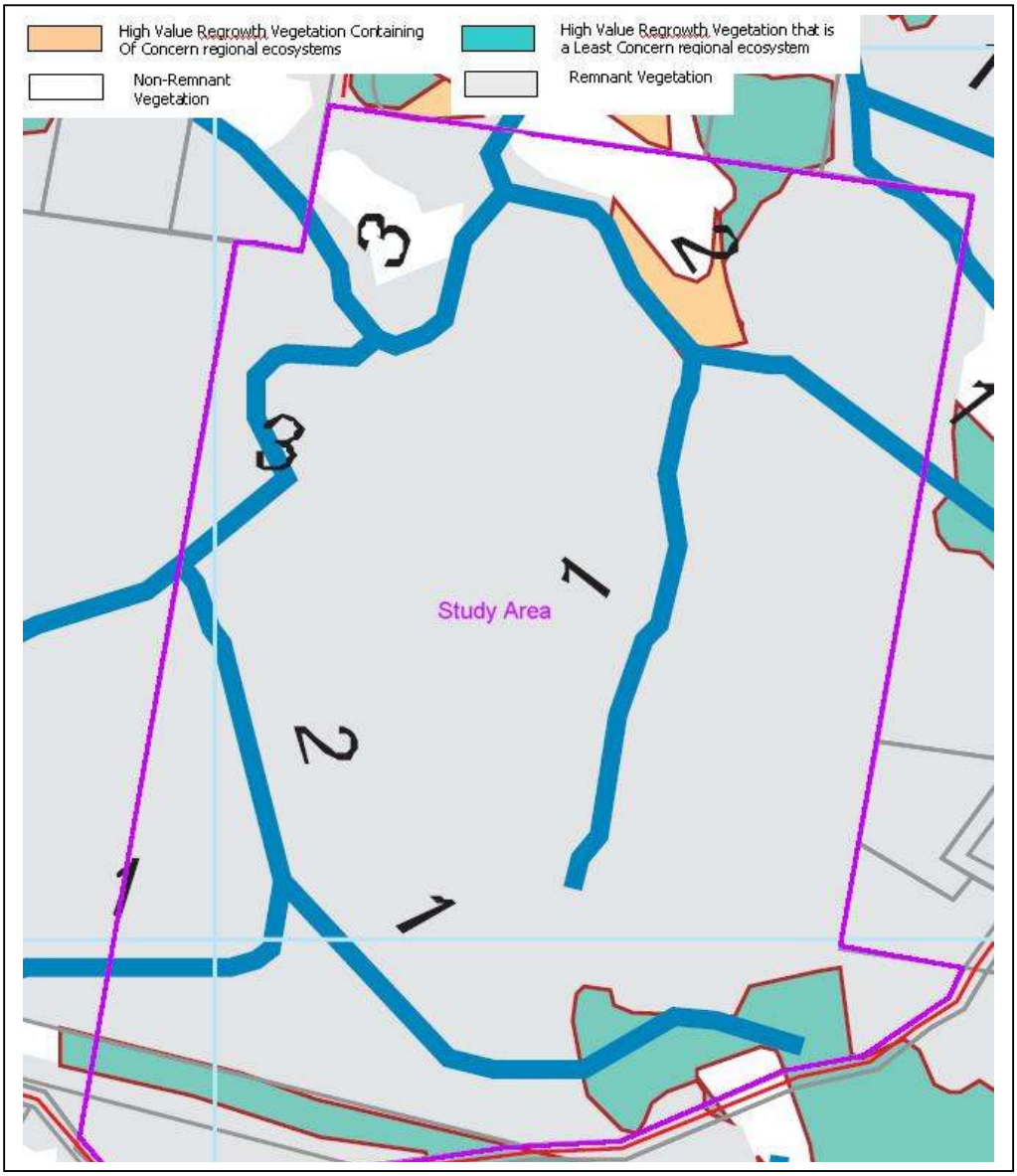
There are three smaller areas of RE12.3.2 which are situated along the main creek line on the western and northern boundaries; as are the two areas of RE12.3.1. A small area of RE12.9-10.17 is situated on the slopes along the western boundary. RE12.9/10.14 appears to dominate the study area and encompasses the lower slopes, gully lines as well as the ridges and rises.

Figure 2: Regional Ecosystem Mapping for the Study Area (from DERM 2011a)



Four areas are not mapped as remnant vegetation; two are near the northern entrance at Palm Creek Road and the other two in the south to south-eastern corner, near Wilson Road. However, within these non remnant areas regrowth vegetation has been mapped (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Regrowth Mapping for the Study Area (from DERM 2011c)



4.1.2 Vegetation Communities in the Study Area

The vegetation observed in the study area differs slightly from the RE mapping as delineated by DERM (2011a). Four (4) vegetation communities were identified (see Figure 4), they are,

(1) Tall notophyll vine forest with a mixed species canopy on alluvial plains;

(2) Tall to very tall ecotone forest with *Eucalyptus grandis, E.microcorys, Corymbia intermedia, Syncarpia glomulifera*, *Lophostemon confertus* and notophyll forest species on alluvial plains;

(3) Tall to very tall ecotone forest with *Eucalyptus grandis, E. microcorys, Syncarpia glomulifera, Lophostemon confertus, Eucalyptus pilularis* and notophyll forest species on sedimentary rocks; and

(4) Tall to very tall *Eucalyptus pilularis, E. propinqua, E. siderophloia, Corymbia trachyphloia, Syncarpia glomulifera* and *Lophostemon confertus* open forest on sedimentary rocks.

Figure 4: Vegetation Communities in the Study Area
[base image from SCC 2011]

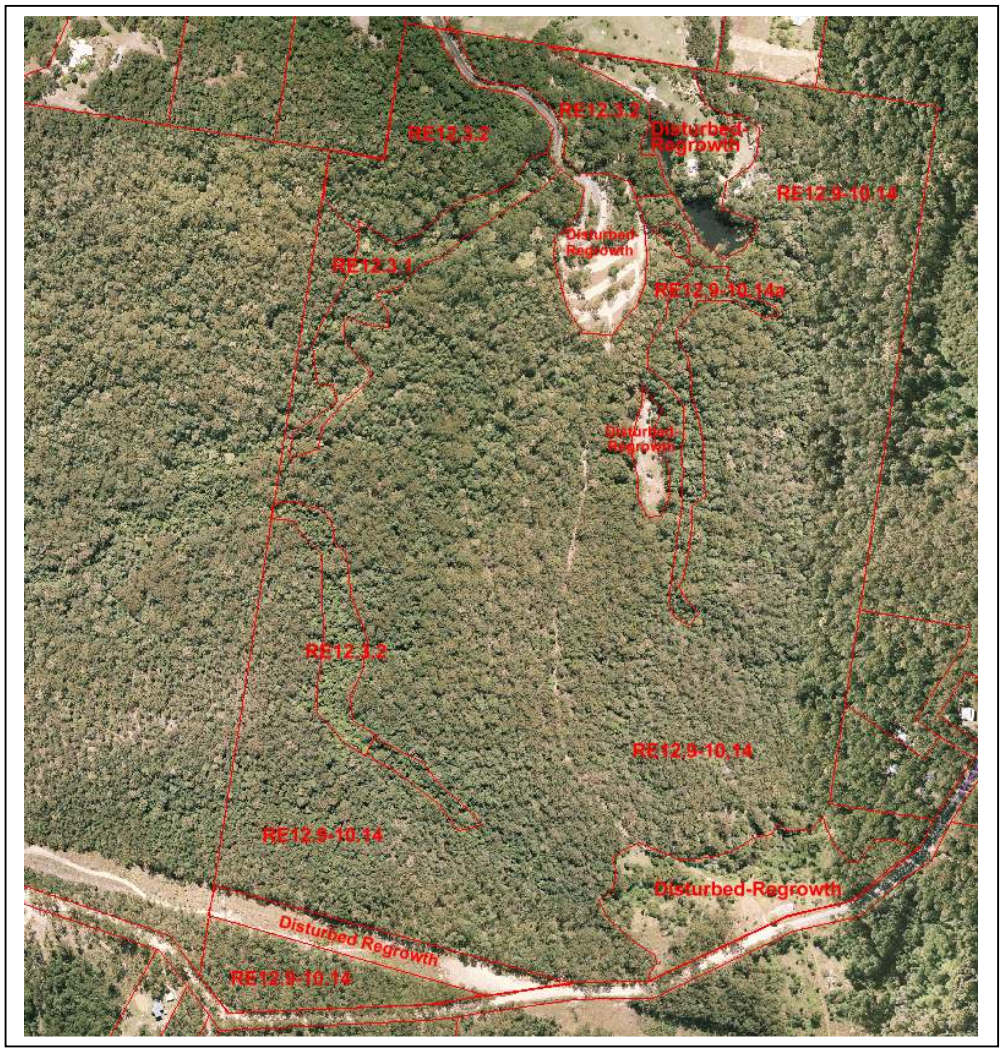


Table 2 below summarises the vegetation communities observed in the study area together with the corresponding RE as described by Sattler and Williams (1999). There are also five (5) areas mapped as disturbed-regrowth.

Table 2: Vegetation Communities Observed and Regional Ecosystem Equivalents

Vegetation Community	Description	Regional Ecosystem	Short Description (Sattler and Williams 1999)
1	Tall notophyll vine forest with a mixed species canopy	12.3.1	Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains
2	Tall to very tall ecotone forest with *Eucalyptus grandis, E.microcorys, Corymbia intermedia, Syncarpia glomulifera, Lophostemon confertus* and notophyll species	12.3.2	*Eucalyptus grandis* tall open forest on alluvial plains
3	Tall to very tall ecotone forest with *Eucalyptus grandis, E. microcorys, Syncarpia glomulifera, Lophostemon confertus, Eucalyptus pilularis* and notophyll species	12.9/10.14a	Open-forest of *Eucalyptus grandis, Lophostemon confertus, E. microcorys, Syncarpia glomulifera* ± *E. pilularis* on sedimentary rocks
4	Tall to very tall *Eucalyptus pilularis, E. propinqua, E. siderophloia, Corymbia trachyphloia, Syncarpia glomulifera* and *Lophostemon confertus* open forest	12.9/10.14	*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest on sedimentary rocks

4.2 Significant Flora Species, Ecological Communities and Weed Species

4.2.1 Flora Species

Two hundred and thirty eight (238) native flora species in eighty eight (88) families are supported in the study area. All species, their position in the forest strata and relative abundances are listed in Appendix 1.

4.2.2 Threatened Flora Species

Sixty seven (67) EVNT listed species of flora have been recorded (DERM 2011b) from within a 25km radius of the study area (see Appendix 2). Most of these species are associated with ecosystems that are not represented in the study area and are thus unlikely to occur in the vegetation on site. Many of the rainforest species listed are found in ecosystems with higher nutrient volcanic soils. Five (5) species are supported in similar ecosystems found in the study area and it is possible for them to occur here; they are listed in Appendix 3.

One species *Pararistolochia praevenosa* (Richmond Birdwing Vine), which is listed in the Queensland Government's *NCA 1992* as a 'Near Threatened' species, was observed in the study area along the creek line (see Table 3). However, it appears that these specimens may have been planted as the plants are small (see plate 10).

Table 3: *Pararistolochia praevenosa* location details
(Note - GPS readings may vary due to interference by dense vine forest canopy cover)

Site No.	Species	Easting	Northing	Comments
1	*Pararistolochia praevenosa*	502472	7044458	About four small vines were observed along main creek line (probably planted).

No Threatened species listed by Commonwealth legislation (Commonwealth Government of Australia, 1999) or State legislation (Queensland Government, 1994) were observed in the study area.

4.2.3 Significant Flora Species

An additional seven (7) noteworthy plant species were recorded (see Table 4); they are regarded as 'Significant Flora Species' (Sunshine Coast Council 2010). For all Significant Flora Species and relative abundances see plant species list (Appendix 1).

Table 4: Significant Flora Species recorded within the Study Area

Taxon	Family	G/F	Common Name
Araucaria bidwillii	ARAUCARIACEAE	Tree	Bunya Pine
Dodonaea triquetra	SAPINDACEAE	Shrub	Large-leaved hop bush
Guioa acutifolia	SAPINDACEAE	Tree	Northern Guioa
Mischocarpus australis	SAPINDACEAE	Tree	Red Pear Fruit
Myrsine subsessilis ssp. subsessilis	MYRSINACEAE	Shrub	Red Muttonwood
Quintinia verdonii	GROSSULARIACEAE	Tree	Grey Possumwood
Sloanea australis	ELAEOCARPACEAE	Tree	Maiden's Blush

4.2.4 Significance of the Vegetation Communities

The remnant vegetation in the study area consists of four (4) vegetation communities, RE12.3.1, RE12.3.2, RE12.9/10.14a and RE12.9/10.14. The conservation status of RE12.3.1 is 'Endangered'; RE12.3.2 is 'Of Concern'; while RE12.9/10.14a and RE12.9/10.14 are 'Not of Concern' (Queensland Government 2000).

Table 5: Regional Ecosystems

Vegetation Community	Regional Ecosystem (DERM 2011a)	Short Description (Sattler and Williams 1999)	RE Conservation Status
1	12.3.1	Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains	Endangered
2	12.3.2	*Eucalyptus grandis* tall open forest on alluvial	Of concern

Vegetation Community	Regional Ecosystem (DERM 2011a)	Short Description (Sattler and Williams 1999)	RE Conservation Status
		plains	
3	12.9/10.14a	Open-forest of *Eucalyptus grandis, Lophostemon confertus, E. microcorys, Syncarpia glomulifera* ± *E. pilularis* on sedimentary rocks	Not of concern
4	12.9/10.14	*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest on sedimentary rocks	Not of concern

No Threatened Ecological communities (Commonwealth Government of Australia, 1999) were observed in the study area.

The study area encompasses an example of coastal ranges remnant bushland that is located within a larger tract of vegetation that includes the adjoining ELCA Tall Gums in the east.

4.2.5 Weed Species

In all, fifty seven (57) of the two hundred and ninety four (294) species recorded within the study area are regarded as weed species (see Appendix 4). The main impact from many of these species is found in the disturbed/regrowth sections, particularly on the southern boundary near Wilson Road. This area is located higher on the slopes, so there will be a tendency for the problematic species to spread 'downslope', into the park proper.

Four (4) Class 3 'declared' species were observed in the study area; they are listed in Appendix 4. *Lantana camara* was noted as common to abundant and scattered throughout. It is particularly common around the disturbed/regrowth area near the old house site in the south-eastern corner of the study area; it is also on the western side of the creek line, northwest of the main car park. Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) another Class 3 pest and a 'Local Control' listed species (Sunshine Coast Council 2011-2015) was noted as occasional and scattered throughout; a number were noted on the western side of the creek line, northwest of the main car park. Broadleaf Paspalum (*Paspalum mandiocanum*) listed as 'Local Control' by the Sunshine Coast Council 2011-2015, was common to abundant in the small sliver of remnant between the power line easement and Wilson Road. Two 'Strategic Management' listed species (Sunshine Coast Council 2011-2015); Blue Morning Glory (*Ipomoea indica*) and Singapore Daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*) were also common in this area. Mickey Mouse Bush (*Ochna serrulata*), listed as 'Local Control' by the Sunshine Coast Council 2011-2015, was common in a gully around the following GPS coordinate Northing 502582 and Easting 7044250.

For all weed species, including relative abundances and status, see plant species list (Appendix 1).

5.0 Habitat Values Summary

- The study area supports two hundred and thirty eight (238) native flora species;
- Four Regional Ecosystems [RE12.3.1, RE12.3.2, RE12.9-10.14a and RE12.9-10.14] (Queensland Government, 2000) were recognised;
- One 'Endangered' Regional Ecosystem [RE12.3.1] (Queensland Government, 2000) was identified;
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- One area of 'High Value Regrowth Vegetation containing of concern regional ecosystems' (Queensland Government, 2000) was identified;
- No Threatened Ecological communities (Commonwealth Government of Australia, 1999) were observed;
- One scheduled flora species (Queensland Government, 1994) was observed [see section 4.2.2];
- No scheduled flora species (Commonwealth Government of Australia, 1999) were observed;
- Eight Significant Flora Species (Sunshine Coast Council 2010) were recorded;
- Fifty seven weed species were recorded; and
- The study area encompasses an example of coastal ranges remnant bushland that is located within a larger tract of vegetation that includes the adjoining ELCA Tanawha Tall Gums.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Plant Species Checklist

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Abrophyllum ornans	CARPODETACEAE				SH	Native Hydrangea	-	l	-	-	U
Acacia falcata	MIMOSACEAE				SH	Sickle Wattle	-	l	-	-	U
Acacia leiocalyx ssp leiocalyx	MIMOSACEAE				SH	Black Wattle	-	l	-	-	C
Acacia longissima	MIMOSACEAE				T	Narrow-leaf Wattle	-	l	-	-	O
Acacia melanoxylon	MIMOSACEAE				T	Blackwood	-	l	-	-	C
Acacia oshanesii	MIMOSACEAE				ST		-	l	-	-	O
Acronychia pauciflora	RUTACEAE				T	Soft Acronychia	-	l	-	-	U
Acronychia wilcoxiana	RUTACEAE				T	Silver Aspen	-	l	-	-	U
Acrotriche aggregata	ERICACEAE				SH	Red Cluster Heath	-	l	-	-	C
Adiantum diaphanum	ADIANTACEAE				F	Filmy Maidenhair	g	-	-	-	O
Adiantum formosum	ADIANTACEAE				F	Black Stem	g	-	-	-	O
Adiantum hispidulum	ADIANTACEAE				F	Rough Maidenhair	g	-	-	-	O
Ageratina riparia *	ASTERACEAE	25	LC		H	Mist Flower	g	-	-	-	O
Ageratum houstonianum *	ASTERACEAE	115	GEP		H	Blue Top	g	-	-	-	O/C
Allocasuarina littoralis	CASUARINACEAE				T	Coastal She Oak	-	l	m	-	C
Allocasuarina torulosa	CASUARINACEAE				T	Forest She Oak	-	-	m	-	O
Alphitonia excelsa	RHAMNACEAE				T	Red Ash	g	l	m	-	C/A
Alphitonia petriei	RHAMNACEAE				T	Pink Ash	g	-	-	-	R
Alpinia arundelliana	ZINGIBERACEAE				H	Small Native Ginger	g	-	-	-	R
Alpinia caerulea	ZINGIBERACEAE				H	Native Ginger	g	-	-	-	U
Alyxia magnifolia	APOCYNACEAE				SH	Broad Leaved Chain Fruit	g	l	-	-	O
Aneilema acuminata	COMMELINACEAE				H	Slug Herb	g	-	-	-	U
Aphananthe philippinensis	ULMACEAE				T	Rough leaved Elm	-	l	-	-	R
Araucaria bidwillii	ARAUCARIACEAE		SFS		T	Bunya Pine	g	-	-	-	R
Araucaria cunninghamii	ARAUCARIACEAE				T	Hoop Pine	-	-	m	c	R
Archidendron grandiflorum	MIMOSACEAE				ST	Lace Flower Tree	-	l	-	-	R

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Archirhodomyrtus beckleri	MYRTACEAE				T	Rose Myrtle	-	l	m	-	O
Archontophoenix alexandrae #	ARECACEAE		GEP		T		-	l	-	-	R
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	ARECACEAE				T	Picabeen Palm	g	l	m	c	C
*Ardisia crenata **	MYRSINACEAE		LC		SH	Coral Berry	-	l	-	-	R
Aristida acuta	POACEAE				H		g	-	-	-	U
Asplenium australasicum	ASPLENIACEAE				F	Bird's Nest Fern	-	l	m	-	U
Astrotricha latifolia	ARALIACEAE				SH	Broad Leaf Star Hair	-	l	-	-	U
Babingtonia bidwillii	MYRTACEAE				SH	Twiggy Myrtle	g	l	-	-	U
Backhousia myrtifolia	MYRTACEAE				T	Grey Myrtle	-	l	m	-	C
Banksia integrifolia v integrifolia	PROTEACEAE				T	Coast Banksia	-	l	-	-	R - planted
Banksia oblongifolia	PROTEACEAE				SH	Dwarf Banksia	-	l	-	-	R - planted
Beilschmiedia elliptica	LAURACEAE				T	Grey Walnut	-	l	m	-	U
*Bidens pilosa **	ASTERACEAE	110	LC		H	Pitchforks	g	-	-	-	O/C
Billardiera scandens	PITTOSPORACEAE				V	Climbing Apple-berry	g	l	-	-	O
Blechnum cartilagineum	BLECHNACEAE				F	Gristle Fern	g	-	-	-	C
*Brachiaria decumbens **	POACEAE		GEP		H	Signalgrass	g	-	-	-	U
Brachychiton bidwillii	STERCULIACEAE				SH	Rusty Kurrajong	-	l	-	-	O
Brunoniella spiciflora	GOODENIACEAE				H	White Brunoniella	g	-	-	-	C
Caesalpinia scortechinii	CAESALPINIACEAE				V	Wait-A-While	g	l	-	-	U
Calamus muelleri	ARECACEAE				V	Lawyer Vine	g	l	m	-	O
Callerya megasperma	FABACEAE				V	Native Wisteria	g	-	-	-	U
Calochlaena dubia	DICKSONIACEAE				F	False Bracken	g	-	-	-	C
Canarium australasicum	BURSERACEAE				T	Mango Bark	g	l	m	c	O
Carex brunnea	CYPERACEAE				H	Greater brown sedge	g	-	-	-	O
Carex maculata	CYPERACEAE				H		g	-	-	-	C
Carissa ovata	APOCYNACEAE				SH	Carissa	g	l	-	-	U/O
Cassinia subtropica	ASTERACEAE				SH	Subtropic Cassinia	-	l	-	-	U
Cassytha filiformis	LAURACEAE				V	Love vine	-	l	-	-	U
Cassytha pubescens	LAURACEAE				V	Dodder Vine	-	l	-	-	O
Caustis blakei	CYPERACEAE				H	Foxtail	g	-	-	-	U
Cephalaralia cephalobotrys	ARALIACEAE				V	Climbing Panax	g	-	-	-	O/C
Cheilanthes sieberi	ADIANTACEAE				F	Mulga Fern	g	-	-	-	U
*Chloris virgata **	POACEAE				H	Feathertop rhodes grass	g	-	-	-	O

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Christella dentata	THELYPTERIDACEAE				F	Dinung	g	-	-	-	O
Cinnamomum camphora *	LAURACEAE	8	LC	C3	T	Camphor Laurel	g	l	m	-	O
Cinnamomum oliveri	LAURACEAE				T	Oliver's Sassafras	-	l	-	-	R
Cissus antarctica	VITACEAE				V	Water Vine	g	-	-	-	U
Cissus hypoglauca	VITACEAE				V	Five leaf water vine	g	l	m	-	C
Cissus opaca	VITACEAE				V	Small-leaf grape	g	-	-	-	U
Claoxylon australe	EUPHORBIACEAE				T	Brittle Wood	-	l	-	-	R
Clerodendron floribundum	VERBENACEAE				ST	Smooth Clerodendron	g	l	-	-	O
Coelospermum paniculatum	RUBIACEAE				V	Coelospermum	g	-	-	-	U
Commelina diffusa	COMMELINACEAE				H	Native Wandering Jew	g	-	-	-	C
Commersonia bartramia	BYTTNERIACEAE				T	Brown Kurrajong	-	l	-	-	R
Conyza canadensis *	ASTERACEAE	179			H	Canadian Fleabane	g	-	-	-	O/C
Cordyline rubra	LAXMANNIACEAE				SH	Red Fruit Palm Lilly	g	l	-	-	O/C
Corymbia intermedia	MYRTACEAE				T	Pink Bloodwood	-	-	m	c	O/C
Corymbia trachyphloia	MYRTACEAE				T	Brown Bloodwood	-	l	m	c	C
Crassocephalum crepidioides *	ASTERACEAE				H	Thickhead	g	-	-	-	C
Crotalaria brevis	FABACEAE				H		g	-	-	-	U/O
Crotalaria incana *	FABACEAE				H	Shack shack	g	-	-	-	U
Crotalaria lanceolata *	FABACEAE				H	lance leaf rattlebox	g	-	-	-	U
Cryptocarya glaucescens	LAURACEAE				T	Jack wood	-	l	m	c	C
Cryptocarya macdonaldii	LAURACEAE				T	Cryptocarya	g	l	m	-	C
Cryptocarya microneura	LAURACEAE				T	Murrogun	g	l	m	-	O
Cryptocarya sclerophylla	LAURACEAE				T	Cryptocarya	g	l	-	-	O
Cupaniopsis serrata	SAPINDACEAE				ST	Smooth Tuckeroo	-	l	-	-	U
Cyathea leichhardtiana	CYATHEACEAE				F	Prickly Tree Fern	-	l	-	-	R
Cyclophyllum coprosmoides	RUBIACEAE				ST	Coast Canthium	g	l	-	-	O
Cymbopogon refractus	POACEAE				H	Barbed Wire Grass	g	-	-	-	O
Cyperus eragrostis *	CYPERACEAE				H	Umbrella Sedge	g	-	-	-	U
Cyperus pilosus	CYPERACEAE				H		g	-	-	-	U
Cyperus polystachyos	CYPERACEAE				H	Bunchy sedge	g	-	-	-	O
*Dactyloctenium aegyptium**	POACEAE				H	Egyptian crowfoot grass	g	-	-	-	U/O
Daviesia umbellulata	FABACEAE				SH	Bitter Pea	-	l	-	-	R
Denhamia celastroides	CELASTRACEAE				T	Denhamia	-	-	m	-	O/C

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Desmodium uncinatum *	FABACEAE	64	LC		V	Silver leaf Desmodium	g	-	-	-	U
Digitaria parviflora	POACEAE				H	Small flower finger grass	g	-	-	-	O
Dioscorea transversa	DIOSCOREACEAE				V	Native Yam	g	-	-	-	O
Diospyros kaki *	EBENACEAE				ST	Wild Persimmon	-	l	-	-	R
Diospyros pentamera	EBENACEAE				T	Myrtle Ebony	g	l	-	-	U
Dodonaea triquetra	SAPINDACEAE		SFS		SH	Large-leaved hop bush	-	l	-	-	C
Doodia aspera	BLECHNACEAE				F	Prickly Rasp Fern	g	-	-	-	O
Doodia heterophylla	BLECHNACEAE				F	Rasp Fern	g	-	-	-	O
Drymaria cordata	CARYOPHYLLACEAE				H	Tropical Chickweed	g	-	-	-	U
Drypetes deplanchei	PUTRANJIVACEAE				T	Yellow Tulip	-	l	m	-	R/U
Echinochloa colona *	POACEAE				H	Awnless barnyard grass	g	-	-	-	U
Echinochloa crus-galli *	POACEAE		GEP		H	Barn yard grass	g	-	-	-	U
Elaeocarpus eumundi	ELAEOCARPACEAE				T	Eumundi Quondang	-	l	-	-	U/O
Elaeocarpus grandis	ELAEOCARPACEAE				T	Blue Quondong	g	l	-	-	U
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	ELAEOCARPACEAE				ST	Blueberry Ash	g	l	-	-	O
Eleusine indica *	POACEAE		GEP		H	Crow's foot Grass	g	-	-	-	U
Embelia australiana	MYRSINACEAE				V	Embelia	g	l	-	-	C
Emilia sonchifolia	ASTERACEAE				H	Emilia	g	-	-	-	C
Endiandra discolor	LAURACEAE				T	Rose Walnut	g	l	m	c	C'
Entolasia stricta	POACEAE				H	Wiry Panic	g	-	-	-	C/A
Eucalyptus microcorys	MYRTACEAE				T	Tallowwood	-	l	m	c	C
Eucalyptus pilularis	MYRTACEAE				T	Black Butt	-	-	m	c	C
Eucalyptus propinqua	MYRTACEAE				T	Grey Gum	-	-	m	c	C
Eucalyptus siderophloia	MYRTACEAE				T	Grey Ironbark	-	-	m	c	O
Euchiton involucratum	ASTERACEAE				H	Star Cudweed	g	-	-	-	U
Eupomatia bennettii	EUPOMATIACEAE				H	Small Bolwarra	g	-	-	-	U/O
Eupomatia laurina	EUPOMATIACEAE				SH	Bolwarra	g	l	-	-	C
Euroschinus falcata	ANACARDIACEAE				T	Ribbonwood	-	l	-	-	U
Ficus coronata	MORACEAE				T	Creek Sandpaper Fig	g	l	m	-	C/A
Ficus fraseri	MORACEAE				T	Sandpaper Fig	-	l	-	-	R
Fimbristylis dichotoma	CYPERACEAE				H	Common Finger Rush	g	-	-	-	O
Flagellaria indica	FLAGELLARIACEAE				V	Flagellaria	g	-	-	-	O
Flindersia bennettiana	RUTACEAE				T	Bennett's Ash	g	l	m	c	C

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Flindersia schottiana	RUTACEAE				T	Bumpy Ash	g	-	-	-	R
Freycinetia scandens	PANDANACEAE				V	Broad-leaved Climbing Pandanus	g	l	m	-	C/A
Geitonoplesium cymosum	HEMEROCALLIDACEAE				V	Scrambling Lilly	g	l	-	-	C
Glochidion ferdinandi v. ferdinandi	PHYLLANTHACEAE				T	Cheese Tree	-	l	m	-	U
Glochidion sumatranum	PHYLLANTHACEAE				T	Umbrella Cheese Tree	-	l	-	c	O
Glycine tabacina	FABACEAE				V		g	-	-	-	C
Glycine tomentella	FABACEAE				V		g	-	-	-	O/C
Gmelina leichhardtii	VERBENACEAE				T	White Beech	g	-	-	-	R
Gomphrena celosioides *	AMARANTHACEAE				H	Gomphrena weed	g	-	-	-	U
Gonocarpus chinensis v verrucosus	HALORAGACEAE				H	Chinese raspwort	g	-	-	-	C
Gonocarpus micranthus	HALORAGACEAE				H	Creeping raspwort	g	-	-	-	U
Goodenia rotundifolia	GOODENIACEAE				H	Star Goodenia	g	-	-	-	O/C
Guioa acutifolia	SAPINDACEAE		SFS		T	Northern Guioa	-	l	-	-	R
Guioa semiglauca	SAPINDACEAE				T	Guioa	-	l	-	-	U
Gymnostachys anceps	ARACEAE				H	Settler's Flax	g	-	-	-	U
Halfordia kendack	RUTACEAE				T	Saffron Heart, Kerosine Wood	-	l	-	-	U
Hibbertia aspera	DILLENIACEAE				SSH	Rough Guinea Flower	g	l	-	-	O
Hibbertia scandens	DILLENIACEAE				V	Twining Guinea Flower	g	l	-	-	O
Hibbertia vestita	DILLENIACEAE				SSH	Hairy Guinea Flower	-	l	-	-	O
Hibiscus heterophyllus	MALVACEAE				ST	Native Rosella	-	l	-	-	O
Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora	RUBIACEAE				T	Hodgkinsonia	-	l	-	-	U
Homalanthus nutans	EUPHORBIACEAE				ST	Bleeding Heart	g	l	-	-	O
Hybanthus stellarioides	VIOLACEAE				H	Spade Flower	g	-	-	-	U
Hymenosporum flavum	PITTOSPORACEAE				T	Native Frangipani	-	l	-	-	R
Hypericum gramineum	CLUSIACEAE				H	Small St. John's Wort	g	-	-	-	U
Hypochaeris radicata *	ASTERACEAE				H	Cat's Ears	g	-	-	-	U
Hypserpa decumbens	MENISPERMACEAE				V	Hypserpa	g	-	-	-	C
Imperata cylindrica	POACEAE				H	Blady Grass	g	-	-	-	A
Indigofera suffruticosa *	FABACEAE				SH	Small-leaved indigo	-	l	-	-	U
Ipomoea indica *	CONVOLVULACEAE		SM		V	Blue Morning Glory	-	l	-	-	C
Jagera pseudorhus	SAPINDACEAE				T	Foam Bark	g	l	m	-	O
Juncus prismatocarpus	JUNCACEAE				H	Branching Rush	g	-	-	-	U

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Kummerowia striata *	FABACEAE				H	Japanese clover	g	-	-	-	U
Lagerstroemia indica *	LYTHRACEAE				T	Crepe Myrtle	-	l	-	-	R
Lantana camara *	VERBENACEAE	1	LC	C3	SH	Lantana	g	l	-	-	C/A
Lepidosperma laterale	CYPERACEAE				H	Variable sawsedge	g	-	-	-	O
Lepironia articulata	CYPERACEAE				H	Tube Sedge	g	-	-	-	U
Leucopogon juniperinus	ERICACEAE				SH	Prickly Beard-heath	-	l	-	-	O
Lindsaea microphylla	LINDSAEACEAE				F	Lacy Wedge Fern	g	-	-	-	O
Litsea australis	LAURACEAE				T	Southern Bolly Gum	-	l	-	-	O
Livistona australis	ARECACEAE				T	Cabbage Palm	-	l	m	-	C
Lobelia alata	CAMPANULACEAE				H	Angled Lobelia	g	-	-	-	U
Lobelia purpurascens	CAMPANULACEAE				H	White Root	g	-	-	-	C
Lomandra longifolia	LAXMANNIACEAE				H	Spinyhead Matt Rush	g	-	-	-	C
Lomandra multiflora	LAXMANNIACEAE				H	Many Flowered Matt Rush	g	-	-	-	O
Lomatia silaifolia	PROTEACEAE				SH	Crinkle Bush	-	l	-	-	U
Lophostemon confertus	MYRTACEAE				T	Brush Box	g	l	m	-	C
Lophostemon suaveolens	MYRTACEAE				T	Swamp Box	g	l	m	-	U/O
Ludwigia octovalvis	ONAGRACEAE				SH	Willow Primrose	-	l	-	-	R/U
Macaranga tanarius	EUPHORBIACEAE				T	Macaranga	-	l	-	-	U
Macroptilium atropurpureum *	FABACEAE	51	LC		V	Siratro	g	-	-	-	U
Macrotyloma axillaris *	FABACEAE		LC		V	A Cow Pea	g	l	-	-	O
Macrozamia lucida	ZAMIACEAE				H	Pineapple Zamia	g	l	-	-	O
Mangifera indica *	ANACARDIACEAE				T	Mango	-	-	-	c	R
Megathyrsus maximus *	POACEAE	20	SM/LC		H	Guinea Grass	g	-	-	-	O/C
Melaleuca saligna	MYRTACEAE				T	Pink Tips	-	l	m	-	U/O
Melicope elleryana	RUTACEAE				T	Pink Euodia, Pink Princess	-	l	m	-	U
Melinis minutiflora *	POACEAE		LC		H	Molasses Grass	g	-	-	-	O
Melinis repens *	POACEAE		GEP		H	Red Natal Grass	g	-	-	-	U
Melodinus australis	APOCYNACEAE				V	Melodinus	g	-	-	-	U
Mischarytera lautereriana	SAPINDACEAE				T	Corduroy Tamarind	-	l	-	-	U
Mischocarpus australis	SAPINDACEAE		SFS		T	Red Pear Fruit	-	l	-	-	U
Mischocarpus pyriformis	SAPINDACEAE				T	Yellow Pear Fruit	-	-	m	-	U
Monotoca scoparia	EPACRIDACEAE				SH	Prickly Broom Heath	-	l	-	-	O
Morinda jasminoides	RUBIACEAE				V	Jasmine morinda, Sweet	g	l	-	-	O

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
						morinda					
Myrsine subsessilis ssp. subsessilis	MYRSINACEAE		SFS		SH	Red Muttonwood	g	l	-	-	O
Myrsine variabilis	MYRSINACEAE				T	Muttonwood	-	l	-	-	O
Neolitsea dealbata	LAURACEAE				T	Grey Bollywood	g	l	m	-	O
Notelaea longifolia	OLEACEAE				ST	Large Mock Olive	-	l	-	-	O
Ochna serrulata *	OCHNACEAE	22	LC		SH	Mickey Mouse Bush	g	l	-	-	C
Oplismenus hirtellus ssp imbecillus	POACEAE				H	Slender panic grass	g	-	-	-	O
Ottochloa nodosa	POACEAE				H	Short glumed panic	g	-	-	-	A
Oxalis corniculata *	OXALIDACEAE				H	Oxalis	g	-	-	-	O
Oxylobium robustum	FABACEAE				SH	Golden Shaggy Pea	-	l	-	-	R - planted
Palmeria scandens	MONIMIACEAE				SH	Arch Vine	g	-	-	-	O
Panicum effusum v simile	POACEAE				H	Hairy panic	g	-	-	-	C
Pararistolochia praevenosa	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE		**NT**		V	Birdwing Butterfly Vine	g	-	-	-	R - planted
Parsonsia straminea	APOCYNACEAE				V	Monkey Vine	g	l	-	-	O
Paspalidium distans	POACEAE				H	Bent Summer Grass	g	-	-	-	O
Paspalum distichum	POACEAE				H	Water Couch	g	-	-	-	O
Paspalum mandiocanum *	POACEAE		LC		H	Broadleaf Paspalum.	g	-	-	-	C/A
Paspalum urvillei *	POACEAE				H	Vasey Grass	g	-	-	-	O/C
Passiflora edulis *	PASSIFLORACEAE	193	LC		V	Passionfruit	g	-	-	-	U
Passiflora suberosa *	PASSIFLORACEAE		LC		V	Small Passion Flower	g	-	-	-	C
Patersonia glabrata	IRIDACEAE				H	Native Iris, Leafy Purple Flag	g	-	-	-	R
Persicaria strigosa	POLYGONACEAE				H	Spotted Knotweed	g	-	-	-	U
Persoonia stradbrokensis	PROTEACEAE				SH	Broad-leaf Geebung	g	-	-	-	U
Persoonia virgata	PROTEACEAE				SH	Narrow-leaf Geebung	-	l	-	-	O
Phyllanthus microcladus	PHYLLANTHACEAE				SH	Small-leaf Phyllanthus	-	l	-	-	O
Phyllanthus tenellus *	PHYLLANTHACEAE				H	Long-stalked Phyllanthus	g	-	-	-	O
Pilidiostigma rhytispermum	MYRTACEAE				ST	Small Leaf Plum Myrtle	g	l	-	-	C
Pimelea latifolia	THYMELAEACEAE				H	Forest Riceflower	-	l	-	-	O
Pinus elliottii *	PINACEAE		LC		T	Slash Pine	-	-	m	c	U
Pittosporum multiflorum	PITTOSPORACEAE				SH	Orange Thorn	g	l	-	-	U/O
Pittosporum revolutum	PITTOSPORACEAE				SH	Yellow Pittosporum	g	l	-	-	O
Platycerium bifurcatum	POLYPODIACEAE				F	Elkhorn Fern	-	-	m	-	U
Platycerium superbum	POLYPODIACEAE				F	Staghorn Fern	-	-	m	-	R/U

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Platylobium formosum	FABACEAE				SH	Handsome Flat Pea	-	l	-	-	O/C
Polygala paniculata *	POLYGALACEAE				H	Milkwort	g	-	-	-	U
Polymeria calycina	CONVOLVULACEAE				H	Swamp Bindweed	g	-	-	-	O
Polyscias elegans	ARALIACEAE				T	Celery Wood	-	-	m	-	C
Pomax umbellata	RUBIACEAE				H	Pomax	g	-	-	-	O
Pouteria chartacea	SAPOTACEAE				T	Thin-leaved Coondoo	-	l	-	-	C
Pouteria queenslandica	SAPOTACEAE				T	Blush Coondoo	g	l	m	c	O
Pseuderanthemum variable	ACANTHACEAE				H	Love Flower	g	-	-	-	O
Psidium guava *	MYRTACEAE		GEP		ST	Wild Guava	-	-	m	-	R
Psychotria loniceroides	RUBIACEAE				SH	Rusty Psychotria	-	l	-	-	O
Pteridium esculentum	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE				F	Common Bracken Fern	g	-	-	-	C
Pultenaea villosa	FABACEAE				SH	Bronze Bush Pea	-	l	-	-	C
Pyrrosia rupestris	POLYPODIACEAE				F	Rock Felt Fern	-	l	m	-	U
Quintinia verdonii	GROSSULARIACEAE		SFS		T	Grey Possumwood	g	l	-	-	O
Rhaphiolepis indica *	ROSACEAE	101	GEP		ST	Indian Hawthorn	-	l	-	-	U
Rhodamnia rubescens	MYRTACEAE				T	Scrub Turpentine	-	l	m	-	U/O
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	MYRTACEAE				T	Native Guava	-	l	m	-	O
Rhynchospora corymbosa	CYPERACEAE				H	Corymbed Beak-sedge	g	-	-	-	U/O
Richardia scabra *	RUBIACEAE				H	Rough Mexican clover	g	-	-	-	U/O
Ricinis communis *	EUPHORBIACEAE		LC		SH	Castor Oil Plant	-	l	-	-	R
Ripogonum album	RIPOGANACEAE				V	White Supplejack	g	l	-	-	U
Ripogonum elseyanum	RIPOGANACEAE				V	Hairy Supplejack	g	-	-	-	O/C
Rubus moluccanus v. moluccanus	ROSACEAE				V	Molucca Bramble	g	l	-	-	O
Sacciolepis indica	POACEAE				H	India cupscale-grass	g	-	-	-	O
Sarcopteryx stipata	SAPINDACEAE				T	Steelwood	-	l	m	-	U
Schefflera actinophylla #	ARALIACEAE		LC		T	Umbrella Tree	-	l	m	-	U/O
Schizaea dichotoma	SCHIZAEACEAE				F	Branched Comb Fern	g	-	-	-	O
Schizomeria ovata	CUNONIACEAE				T	Crab Apple	-	l	m	-	C
Schoenus melanostachys	CYPERACEAE				H	Black Bog Rush	g	-	-	-	O/C
Scleria levis	CYPERACEAE				H	Nut Rush	g	-	-	-	O
Scleria rugosa	CYPERACEAE				H	Wrinkle-seed Nut Rush	g	-	-	-	O/C
Scleria sphacelata	CYPERACEAE				H	Wasted Nut Rush	g	-	-	-	C
Scolopia braunii	FLACOURTIACEAE				T	Flint Wood	g	l	m	-	O/C

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Scoparia dulcis *	SCROPHULARIACEAE				H	Scoparia	g	-	-	-	U/O
Sesbania cannabina	FABACEAE				SH	Sesbania	-	l	-	-	U
Setaria pumila ssp pumila *	POACEAE				H	Yellow Bristlegrass	g	-	-	-	U
Sida rhombifolia *	MALVACEAE	153	GEP		H	Sida	g	-	-	-	U
Sigesbeckia orientalis	ASTERACEAE				H	Indian Weed	g	-	-	-	U/O
Sloanea australis	ELAEOCARPACEAE		SFS		T	Maiden's Blush	-	l	-	-	U
Sloanea woollsii	ELAEOCARPACEAE				T	Yellow Carrabeen	-	l	-	-	U
Smilax australis	SMILACACEAE				V	Austral Smilax	g	l	-	-	C
Smilax glyciphylla	SMILACACEAE				V	Sarsaparilla	g	l	-	-	O
Solanum mauritianum *	SOLANACEAE	61	GEP		ST	Wild Tobacco	-	l	-	-	U
Sorgum halepense *	POACEAE				H	Johnsongrass	g	-	-	-	U
Spathodea campanulata *	FABACEAE	190	LC	C3	T	African Tulip Tree	-	l	-	-	U
Sphagneticola trilobata *	ASTERACEAE	16	SM	C3	H	Singapore Daisy	g	-	-	-	C
Stephania japonica	MENISPERMACEAE				V	Snake Vine	g	-	-	-	O
Sticherus flabellatus	GLEICHENIACEAE				F	Shiny Fan Fern	g	-	-	-	O
Symplocos thwaitesii	SYMPLOCACEAE				T	Buff Hazelwood	-	l	-	-	U
Syncarpia glomulifera	MYRTACEAE				T	Turpentine	-	l	m	c	C/A
Synoum glandulosum	MELIACEAE				ST	Scentless Rosewood	-	l	m	-	C
Syzygium ingens	MYRTACEAE				T	Red apple	-	l	-	-	R
Syzygium australe	MYRTACEAE				T	Brush Cherry	-	-	m	-	U
Syzygium luehmannii	MYRTACEAE				T	Riberry	-	l	m	c	O
Syzygium oleosum	MYRTACEAE				T	Blue Lillypilly	-	l	m	-	O
Tasmannia insipida	WINTERACEAE				SH	Brush Pepper Bush	-	l	-	-	U/O
Tephrosia glomulifera *	FABACEAE				H	Pink Tephrosia	g	-	-	-	R/U
Tetrastigma nitens	VITACEAE				V	Three-leaved Water Vine	g	-	-	-	R
Themeda triandra	POACEAE				H	Kangaroo Grass	g	-	-	-	A
Trema tomentosa	ULMACEAE				ST	Native Peach	g	l	-	-	O
Trifolium repens *	FABACEAE				H	White Clover	g	-	-	-	U
Trochocarpa laurina	EPACRIDACEAE				T	Tree Heath	-	l	m	-	O
Trophis scandens	MORACEAE				V	Burny Vine	g	-	-	-	C
Urena lobata *	MALVACEAE				H	Pink flowered China Burr	-	l	-	-	U
Verbena rigida *	VERBENACEAE		GEP		H	Veined Verbena	g	-	-	-	O
Viola banksii	VIOLACEAE				H	Native Violet	g	-	-	-	C

Taxon	Family	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name	g	l	m	c	Abund.
Wikstroemia indica	THYMELAEACEAE				SH	Tie Bush	-	l	-	-	O
Wilkiea huegeliana	MONIMIACEAE				ST	Veiny Wilkiea	-	l	-	-	U
Wilkiea macrophylla	MONIMIACEAE				ST	Large-leaved Wilkiea	g	l	-	-	O/C
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	XANTHORRHOEACEAE				SH	Forest Black-Boy	-	l	-	-	O
Xanthorrhoea macronema	XANTHORRHOEACEAE				SH	Saw-edged Grasstree	-	l	-	-	O/C
Zieria minutiflora	RUTACEAE				SH	Small Flowered Zieria	-	l	-	-	C
Zieria smithii	RUTACEAE				SH	Sandfly Zieria	-	l	-	-	U

KEY TO FLORA SPECIES LISTS AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURE/FLORISTIC DATA

Key to Flora Species List:

Presence/Absence in Strata and Height Levels
Presence or absence of a species at each of five strata levels (ground-lower-mid-canopy-emergent) in a community is depicted for sites:
- = Not Present in Strata **g** = Ground Stratum (<1m) **l** = Lower stratum (1-3m)
m = Midstratum (3m to subcanopy level) **c** = Canopy

Abund. = Site Relative Abundance Ratings [estimation only]
R = Rare (< 5 plants) **U** = Uncommon (6 -10 Plants) **O** = Occasional (11-20 plants) **C** = Common (21-30 plants)
A = Abundant (>31 plants) **[Dist]** = Disturbed areas (occurs in cleared and regrowth) **R-Planted** = Rare and landscape planting

Growth/Life Form (G/LF)
T = Tree **ST** = Small Tree **SH** = Shrub **SSH** = Subshrub **V** = Vine **H** = Herb **F** = Fern

Status
NT = Near Threatened (*NCA 1999*) **SFS** = Significant Flora Species(*Sunshine Coast Council 2010)*
GEP, LC, SM from Sunshine Coast Council, Pest Management Plan 2011-2015; see Appendix 4 for further explanation

Qld Herb. 2002 = Queensland Herbarium, 2002 and **LP Act 2002** = Land Protection Act 2002; see Appendix 4 for further explanation

Descriptive Superscripts
***** = Weed or Pest plant **#** = Australian native plant outside natural geographic range

Appendix 2: Threatened Flora Species

(Within a 25km radius of the Study Area; from DERM 2011b)

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Q	A
Acanthaceae	*Graptophyllum reticulatum*	reticulated holly	E	E
Apocynaceae	*Marsdenia coronata*	slender milkvine	V	V
Apocynaceae	*Marsdenia hemiptera*	rusty vine	NT	
Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia largiflorens*		E	
Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia tenuis*	slender silkpod	V	
Aponogetonaceae	*Aponogeton elongatus subsp. elongatus*		NT	
Aristolochiaceae	*Pararistolochia praevenosa*		NT	
Bignoniaceae	*Tecomanthe hillii*	Fraser Island creeper	NT	
Blandfordiaceae	*Blandfordia grandiflora*	christmas bells	E	
Burmanniaceae	*Thismia rodwayi*		NT	
Caesalpiniaceae	*Senna acclinis*		NT	
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina emuina*	Mt. Emu she-oak	E	E
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina filidens*	Mt. Beerwah she-oak	NT	
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina thalassoscopica*	Mt. Coolum she-oak	E	E
Corynocarpaceae	*Corynocarpus rupestris subsp. arborescens*	southern corynocarpus	V	
Cucurbitaceae	*Nothoalsomitra suberosa*		NT	
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus scabripes*		NT	
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon recurvisepalus*		E	
Euphorbiaceae	*Bertya sharpeana*	Mt. Coolum bertya	NT	
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinocarpos speciosus*		V	
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus effusus*		NT	
Lamiaceae	*Plectranthus torrenticola*		E	E
Lamiaceae	*Westringia blakeana*		NT	
Lamiaceae	*Westringia grandifolia*		E	
Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya foetida*	stinking cryptocarya	V	V
Laxmanniaceae	*Romnalda strobilacea*		V	V
Mimosaceae	*Acacia attenuata*		V	V
Mimosaceae	*Acacia baueri subsp. baueri*	tiny wattle	V	
Myrtaceae	*Choricarpia subargentea*	giant ironwood	NT	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus conglomerata*	swamp stringybark	E	E
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus curtisii*	Plunkett mallee	NT	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus kabiana*	Mt. Beerwah mallee	V	V
Myrtaceae	*Gossia fragrantissima*		E	E
Myrtaceae	*Gossia inophloia*		NT	
Myrtaceae	*Lenwebbia sp. (Blackall Range P.R.Sharpe 5387)*		E	
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum luehmannii*		V	
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum oreophilum*		V	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca groveana*		NT	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium hodgkinsoniae*	red lilly pilly	V	V
Oleaceae	*Jasminum jenniae*		E	
Orchidaceae	*Genoplesium cranei*		V	
Orchidaceae	*Genoplesium sigmoideum*		NT	
Orchidaceae	*Papillilabium beckleri*		NT	
Orchidaceae	*Phaius australis*		E	E
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum exilis*		NT	
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum wallum*	Wallum leek orchid	V	V
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis nigricans*		NT	
Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii*	ravine orchid	E	V

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Q	A
Orchidaceae	*Taeniophyllum muelleri*		C	V
Poaceae	*Arundinella montana*	mountain reed grass	NT	
Proteaceae	*Banksia conferta*		V	
Proteaceae	*Floydia praealta*	ball nut	V	V
Proteaceae	*Grevillea hodgei*		V	
Proteaceae	*Helicia ferruginea*	rusty oak	V	
Proteaceae	*Macadamia integrifolia*	macadamia nut	V	V
Proteaceae	*Macadamia jansenii*		E	E
Proteaceae	*Macadamia ternifolia*	bopple nut	V	V
Proteaceae	*Macadamia tetraphylla*		V	V
Proteaceae	*Triunia robusta*		E	E
Rubiaceae	*Durringtonia paludosa*	durringtonia	NT	
Rutaceae	*Boronia rivularis*	Wide Bay boronia	NT	
Rutaceae	*Bosistoa transversa*	three-leaved bosistoa	C	V
Rutaceae	*Zieria bifida*		E	E
Rutaceae	*Zieria exsul*		E	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea rupicola*		V	V
Sapindaceae	*Lepiderema pulchella*	fine-leaved tuckeroo	V	
Sapotaceae	*Planchonella eerwah*		E	E

Key:

Qld	Queensland legislation (*NCA 1992*)
Aust	Commonwealth legislation (*EPBC Act 1999*)
E	Endangered (*NCA 1992* and *EPBC Act 1999*)
V	Vulnerable (*NCA 1992* and *EPBC Act 1999*)
NT	Near Threatened (*NCA 1992*)
C	Common (*NCA 1992*)

Appendix 3: Possible Threatened Flora Species that may occur within the Study Area (from DERM 2011b)

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Q	A
Apocynaceae	*Marsdenia coronata*	slender milkvine	V	V
Aristolochiaceae	*Pararistolochia praevenosa*		NT	
Caesalpiniaceae	*Senna acclinis*		NT	
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium hodgkinsoniae*	red lilly pilly	V	V
Rutaceae	*Zieria bifida*		E	E

Key:

Qld Queensland legislation (*NCA 1992*)
Aust Commonwealth legislation (*EPBC Act 1999*)
E Endangered (*NCA 1992* and *EPBC Act 1999*)
V Vulnerable (*NCA 1992* and *EPBC Act 1999*)
NT Near Threatened (*NCA 1992*)
C Common (*NCA 1992*)

Appendix 4: Weed Species

Taxon	FamilyFAMILY	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name
Ageratina riparia *	ASTERACEAE	25	LC		H	Mist Flower
Ageratum houstonianum *	ASTERACEAE	115	GEP		H	Blue Top
Archontophoenix alexandrae #	ARECACEAE		GEP		T	Alexander Palm
Ardisia crenata *	MYRSINACEAE		LC		SH	Coral Berry
Bidens pilosa *	ASTERACEAE	110	LC		H	Pitchforks
Brachiaria decumbens *	POACEAE		GEP		H	Signalgrass
Chloris virgata *	POACEAE				H	Feathertop rhodes grass
Cinnamomum camphora *	LAURACEAE	8	LC	C3	T	Camphor Laurel
Conyza canadensis *	ASTERACEAE	179			H	Canadian Fleabane
Crassocephalum crepidioides *	ASTERACEAE				H	Thickhead
Crotalaria incana *	FABACEAE				H	Shack shack
Crotalaria lanceolata *	FABACEAE				H	lance leaf rattlebox
Cyperus eragrostis *	CYPERACEAE				H	Umbrella Sedge
*Dactyloctenium aegyptium**	POACEAE				H	Egyptian crowfoot grass
Desmodium uncinatum *	FABACEAE	64	LC		V	Silver leaf Desmodium
Diospyros kaki *	EBENACEAE				ST	Wild Persimmon
Echinochloa colona *	POACEAE				H	Awnless barnyard grass
Echinochloa crus-galli *	POACEAE		GEP		H	Barn yard grass
Eleusine indica *	POACEAE		GEP		H	Crow's foot Grass
Gomphrena celosioides *	AMARANTHACEAE				H	Gomphrena weed
Hypochaeris radicata *	ASTERACEAE				H	Cat's Ears
Indigofera suffruticosa *	FABACEAE				SH	Small-leaved indigo
Ipomoea indica *	CONVOLVULACEAE		SM		V	Blue Marning Glory
Kummerowia striata *	FABACEAE				H	Japanese clover
Lagerstroemia indica *	LYTHRACEAE				T	Crepe Myrtle
Lantana camara *	VERBENACEAE	1	LC	C3	SH	Lantana
Macroptilium atropurpureum *	FABACEAE	51	LC		V	Siratro
Macrotyloma axillaris *	FABACEAE		LC		V	A Cow Pea
Mangifera indica *	ANACARDIACEAE				T	Mango
Megathyrsus maximus *	POACEAE	20	SM/LC		H	Guinea Grass
Melinis minutiflora *	POACEAE		LC		H	Molasses Grass
Melinis repens *	POACEAE		GEP		H	Red Natal Grass
Ochna serrulata *	OCHNACEAE	22	LC		SH	Mickey Mouse Bush
Oxalis corniculata *	OXALIDACEAE				H	Oxalis
Paspalum mandiocanum *	POACEAE		LC		H	Broadleaf Paspalum
Paspalum urvillei *	POACEAE				H	Vasey Grass
Passiflora edulis *	PASSIFLORACEAE	193	LC		V	Passionfruit
Passiflora suberosa *	PASSIFLORACEAE		LC		V	Small Passion Flower
Phyllanthus tenellus *	PHYLLANTHACEAE				H	Long-stalked Phyllanthus
Pinus elliottii *	PINACEAE		LC		T	Slash Pine
Polygala paniculata *	POLYGALACEAE				H	Milkwort
Psidium guava *	MYRTACEAE		GEP		ST	Wild Guava
Rhaphiolepis indica *	ROSACEAE	101	GEP		ST	Indian Hawthorn
Richardia scabra *	RUBIACEAE				H	Rough Mexican clover
Ricinis communis *	EUPHORBIACEAE		LC		SH	Castor Oil Plant
Schefflera actinophylla #	ARALIACEAE		LC		T	Umbrella Tree
Scoparia dulcis *	SCROPHULARIACEAE				H	Scoparia
Setaria pumila ssp pumila *	POACEAE				H	Yellow Bristlegrass
Sida rhombifolia *	MALVACEAE	153	GEP		H	Sida

Taxon	FamilyFAMILY	Qld Herb. (2002)	Status	LP Act 2002	G/F	Common Name
Solanum mauritianum *	SOLANACEAE	61	GEP		ST	Wild Tobacco
Sorgum halepense *	POACEAE				H	Johnsongrass
Spathodea campanulata *	FABACEAE	190	LC	C3	T	African Tulip Tree
Sphagneticola trilobata *	ASTERACEAE	16	SM	C3	H	Singapore Daisy
Tephrosia glomulifera *	FABACEAE				H	Pink Tephrosia
Trifolium repens *	FABACEAE				H	White Clover
Urena lobata *	MALVACEAE				H	Pink flowered China Burr
Verbena rigida *	VERBENACEAE		GEP		H	Veined Verbena

Key to Weed Species Table

Ranking Number (Queensland Herbarium 2002)
1 to 200

Status (Sunshine Coast Council 2011- 2015)
SM Strategic Management
LC Local Control
GEP General Environmental Pest

LP Act 2002 (Land Protection Act 2002)
C3 Class 3 Declared Plant

Growth/Life Form (G/LF)
T = Tree **SH** = Shrub **ST** = Small Tree **V** = Vine **H** = Herb **F** = Fern

Descriptive Superscripts
***** = Weed or Pest plant **#** = Australian native plant outside natural geographic range

Appendix 5: Plates

Plates 1 and 2: Vegetation Community 1.

[Garry Thomas photos]

Plates 3, 4 and 5: Vegetation Community 2.

[Garry Thomas photos]

Plates 6 and 7: Vegetation Community 3. [Garry Thomas photos]

Plate 8 and 9: Disturbed-Regrowth Area.

Southern Boundary [Garry Thomas photos]

Plate 10: *Pararistolochia praevenosa* on creek line.

Notice planting tube [Garry Thomas photos]