

Schedule 13 Hazardous Vegetation

RE	Veg Type	Description	Hazard Score
12.12.2	1a	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> tall open-forest with shrubby understorey on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Other canopy species include <i>Syncarpia verecunda</i> , <i>Angophora woodsiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>E. resinifera</i> , <i>E. tindaliae</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> and <i>E. saligna</i> .	10
12.12.20	1d	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks.	10
12.8.8	1d	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open-forest often with vine forest understorey ('wet sclerophyll') on Cainozoic igneous rocks and areas subject to local enrichment from Cainozoic igneous rocks. Other species include <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> .	10
12.11.2	1d	Tall to very tall open-forest with vine forest understorey ('wet sclerophyll') on Mesozoic to Proterozoic moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Canopy species include <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> and <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> . Characteristic understorey species include <i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i> , <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> , <i>Snooum glandulosum</i> and <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> .	10
12.3.2	1d, 4b, 1a, 1b, 2a	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> ± <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> tall open-forest with vine forest understorey ('wet sclerophyll') fringing streams and in narrow gullies in high rainfall areas. Patches of <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> sometimes present especially in vicinity of sedimentary rocks (e.g. around Palmwoods).	10
12.5.3	2b, 1a	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> open forest on remnant tertiary surfaces.	8
12.11.3	2c, 1a	Tall open-forest generally with <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> and <i>E. propinqua</i> ± <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>Syncarpia verecunda</i> with vine forest species and <i>E. grandis</i> or <i>E. saligna</i> in gullies. Occurs predominantly on hills and ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> and <i>E. tindaliae</i> sometimes present e.g. mid-D'Aguilar Range, Conondale Range.	8
12.11.5j	2j	Tall open forest with <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> .	8
12.3.4	2k	Open forest to woodland of <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> in drainage lines in coastal areas.	8
12.11.5	2p	Tall open-forest complex in which spotted gum is a relatively common species on Mesozoic to Proterozoic moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Canopy trees include <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> (subcoastal ranges), <i>E. major</i> and/or <i>E. longirostrata</i> and <i>E. acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. carnea</i> and/or <i>E. eugenioides</i> . Hills and ranges. Other species that may be present and abundant locally include <i>Corymbia henryi</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>Fibrosa</i> and <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> . <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> often present in gullies and as a subcanopy or understorey tree. Mixed understorey of grasses, shrubs and ferns.	8
12.12.3	2p	Tall open-forest complex in which spotted gum is a relatively common species on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Canopy trees include <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (drier subcoastal ranges) or <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> . Major and/or <i>E. longirostrata</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> , <i>E. eugenioides</i> . Hills and ranges. Other species that may be present locally include <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. decolour</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>Fibrosa</i> and <i>angophora leiocarpa</i> . <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> or Whipstick <i>Lophostemon</i> (supplejack) often present in gullies or as a subcanopy or canopy tree especially on granite.	8
12.2.6	2q	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. gummifera</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> and <i>E. pilularis</i> shrubby or grassy woodland to open-forest on Quaternary coastal dunes and beaches. Dunes with deeply leached soils.	8
12.3.5	9	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> tall open-forest to woodland on Quaternary alluvial plains in coastal areas. Understorey depends upon duration of waterlogging; sedges and ferns, especially <i>Blechnum indicum</i> , in wetter microhabitats and grasses and shrubs in drier microhabitats. Other tree species that may be present as scattered individuals or clumps include <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>E. bancroftii</i> , <i>E. latisinensis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Livistona australis</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> , <i>Endiandra sieberi</i> .	8

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		<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> subsp. <i>Malabathricum</i> , <i>Glochidion sumatranum</i> and <i>Melicope elleryana</i> are often understorey.	
12.2.5a	12	Dune swales dominated by <i>Livistona australis</i> .	6
12.9/10.1	1b	Tall shrubby open forest with <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> on sedimentary rocks.	6
12.3.15a	1c, 1d	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks.	6
12.12.15	2c	Tall open-forest with <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. Propinqua</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> and occasional vine forest species on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. Patches of <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> sometimes present.	6
12.8.14	2h	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , <i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	6
12.12.12	2h	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on granite.	6
12.3.11	2h, 2b, 2o, 2u, 2l	Tall woodland to tall open-forest of <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>C. tessellaris</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> , <i>E. latisinensis</i> , <i>e. tindaliae</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> , <i>Melaleuca quiquenervia</i> and <i>iM</i> . Viridiflora on Quaternary alluvial plains and drainage lines along coastal lowlands south of Bundaberg. Patches of <i>Melaleuca sieberi</i> may occur. <i>E. seeana</i> may also be present south of Landsborough.	6
12.5.2	2h, 2s	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> tall open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces.	6
12.3.3	2i	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open-forest to woodland on Quaternary alluvial plains. <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>E. moluccana</i> are sometimes present and may be relatively abundant in places, especially on edges of plains. <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> are commonly associated with <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> in moister areas. Other species that may be present as scattered individuals or clumps include <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> or <i>A. floribunda</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>C. tessellaris</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> .	6
12.9/10.4	2m	Open forest to woodland with <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> locally prominent on Cainozoic to Proterozoic sediments ± remnant Tertiary surfaces. Other species can include <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. tindaliae</i> with <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Melaleuca quiquenervia</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> on lower slopes. Includes some subcoast outliers around Esk and west of Maryborough.	6
12.11.18	2t	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> tall open forest on metamorphics and interbedded volcanics.	6
12.2.5	2v, 2r, 7a, 2h, 13	Open forest to low closed forest of Quaternary coastal dunes and beaches and sandy banks of coastal streams.	6
12.2.9	5b	<i>Banksia aemula</i> low shrubby woodland on Quaternary coastal dunes and beaches. Dunes and beach ridges with deeply leached soils. Mallee eucalypts sometimes present, e.g. <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> .	6
12.2.12a	5d	<i>Empodisma minus</i> , <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> , <i>Epacris microphylla</i> closed heathland with emergent shrubs of <i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i> . Wet heath on dune swales and semi-permanent swamps with <i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i> .	6
12.2.12	5g	Closed or wet heath ± stunted emergent shrubs/low trees on Quaternary coastal dunes and beaches. Poorly drained sand plains. Characteristic shrubs include <i>Banksia</i> spp. (especially <i>B. Robur</i>) <i>Boronia falcifolia</i> , <i>Epacris</i> spp., <i>Baeckea frutescens</i> , <i>Schoenus brevifolius</i> , <i>Leptospermum</i> spp., <i>Hakea actities</i> , <i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea fulva</i> with <i>Baloskion</i> spp. And <i>Sporadanthus</i> spp. In ground layer.	6
12.2.7	9, 2k	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open-forest to woodland on Quaternary coastal dunes and beaches. Seasonally waterlogged sand plains. Other species include <i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i> , <i>E. latisinensis</i> , <i>e. robusta</i> , <i>e. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> . Understorey of ferns and sedges. <i>Banksia robur</i> sometimes forms dense shrub layer.	6