

Queensland



*Land Act 1994*

*Vegetation Management Act 1999*

# **VEGETATION MANAGEMENT REGULATION 2000**

**Reprinted as in force on 1 July 2002  
(includes amendments up to SL No. 122 of 2002)**

**Reprint No. 2A**

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# Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 1 July 2002. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

**Also see endnotes for information about—**

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Queensland



**VEGETATION MANAGEMENT  
REGULATION 2000**

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# VEGETATION MANAGEMENT REGULATION 2000

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 July 2002]

## PART 1—PRELIMINARY

### 1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Vegetation Management Regulation 2000*.

## PART 2—MISCELLANEOUS

### 2 Prescribed regional ecosystems

(1) For the definition “endangered regional ecosystem” in the schedule to the Act, each regional ecosystem in schedule 1 is an endangered regional ecosystem.

(2) For the definition “of concern regional ecosystem” in the schedule to the Act, each regional ecosystem in schedule 2 is an of concern regional ecosystem.

(3) For the definition “not of concern regional ecosystem” in the schedule to the Act, each regional ecosystem in schedule 3 is a not of concern regional ecosystem.

(4) A reference in schedules 1 to 3 to a regional ecosystem number for a regional ecosystem is the regional ecosystem number established for the ecosystem under—

- (a) Sattler and Williams (1999);<sup>1</sup> or
- (b) a regional ecosystem database published by the department.<sup>2</sup>

### **3 Matters prescribed for property vegetation management plan**

(1) For the definition “property vegetation management plan” in the schedule to the Act, the following matters are prescribed—

- (a) the location and extent of the area proposed to be cleared, by reference to easily identifiable fixed points;
- (b) a description of the vegetation proposed to be cleared;
- (c) the location, extent and description of any existing land degradation on the property;
- (d) the action proposed to be taken to prevent the proposed clearing contributing to land degradation in the area mentioned in paragraph (a) during and after the clearing;
- (e) the location, extent and description of any remnant vegetation remaining on the property after the proposed clearing;
- (f) any proposed rehabilitation or restoration of vegetation on the property.

(2) A property vegetation management plan may include any other information the applicant considers will assist in the assessment of the application.

### **4 Development application fee**

(1) For the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, sections 3.2.1(4)(b) and 3.3.3(1)(c), the fee for a development application involving the clearing of vegetation is \$266.20.

(2) However, the applicant is exempted from paying the fee if—

- (a) the clearing of vegetation is part of a single development involving the clearing of vegetation on contiguous land held by the applicant as a lessee under the *Land Act 1994*; and

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1 Sattler, P.S. and Williams, R.D. (eds) (1999), *The Conservation Status of Queensland's Bioregional Ecosystems*, published by Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane.

2 See the department's website <http://insite/resourcenet/veg/>

- (b) the applicant has paid the application fee, under that Act, for a tree clearing permit involving the clearing of the vegetation.

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**SCHEDULE 1**
**ENDANGERED REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS**

section 2(1)

**PART 1—BRIGALOW BELT BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on alluvial plains	11.3.1
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on alluvial plains	11.3.11
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on alluvial plains. Cracking clay soils	11.3.21
<i>Themeda avenacea</i> grassland on alluvial plains. Basalt derived soils	11.3.24
Semi-evergreen vine thicket ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.1
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> shrubby open forest on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.6
Open forest of <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.7
<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open forest with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.8



## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubby open forest with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.9
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> or <i>E. pilligaensis</i> , <i>Acacia arpophylla</i> , <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on margins of Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.10
<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> open woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.13
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces. Deep red loams	11.5.15
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest in depressions on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.16
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland in depressions on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.17
Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Lowlands	11.8.13
<i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> or <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Lowlands	11.8.15
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> – <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open forest on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.1
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic fine grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.4
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.5
<i>Acacia melvillei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> open forest on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.6

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks. Lowlands	11.9.8
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland with clumps of <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.12
<i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> , <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>Acacia excelsa</i> open woodland	11.9.14
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.14
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands	11.11.17
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands	11.11.18
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes	11.12.17
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes	11.12.21

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

**PART 2—CAPEYORK PENINSULA BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Complex mesophyll vine forest. Occurs on basalt lowlands	3.8.1

**PART 3—CENTRAL QUEENSLAND COAST BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mesophyll/notophyll vine forest fringing or in vicinity of watercourses on alluvial plains	8.3.1
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland often with emergent eucalypts and grassy/herbaceous groundlayer, on seasonally inundated alluvial plains with impeded drainage	8.3.2
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (or <i>C. tessellaris</i> dominant) open forest on alluvial levees and lower terraces	8.3.6
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. aff. <i>viridiflora</i> open forest in swampy areas with standing water for most of the year	8.3.11
Alluvial plains grassland	8.3.12

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± rainforest spp. open forest on low Tertiary rises	8.5.1
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> woodland on broad low rises and gently sloping Tertiary plains	8.5.3
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on broad Tertiary rises surrounded by alluvial plains	8.5.4
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on metamorphosed sediments	8.11.4
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Livistona decipiens</i> ± <i>C. intermedia</i> ± rainforest pioneering spp. open forest, on low hills. Acid to basic quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.27

## PART 4—DESERT UPLANDS BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on lakeside dunes	10.3.19
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> shrubland to woodland on shales	10.9.3

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

**PART 5—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on clay plains	6.4.1
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> ± <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on clay plains	6.4.2

**PART 6—NEW ENGLAND TABLELAND BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> woodland on alluvial plains	13.3.1
<i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i> open forest on alluvial plains	13.3.2
<i>Eucalyptus nobilis</i> open forest on alluvial plains	13.3.3
<i>Eucalyptus conica</i> , <i>E. microcarpa</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> woodland on alluvial plains	13.3.4
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora floribunda</i> open forest on alluvial plains	13.3.7
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	13.9.2

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus caliginosa</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> open forest on igneous rocks	13.12.4
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> and/or <i>E. moluccana</i> / <i>E. microcarpa</i> and/or <i>E. conica</i> woodland on igneous rocks	13.12.8
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> and/or <i>E. caliginosa</i> woodland to open forest on igneous rock	13.12.9
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> woodland on igneous rocks	13.12.10

**PART 7—SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> open forest on margins of marine clay plains	12.1.1
Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains	12.3.1
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains	12.3.3
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains and associated lower slopes	12.3.10

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Deep red soils	12.5.2
<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> ± <i>E. racemosa</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Deep red soils	12.5.3
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> ± <i>E. pilularis</i> tall open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Deep red soil	12.5.6
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open forest on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.11
Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Southern half of bioregion	12.8.21
Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton australis</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Northern half of bioregion	12.8.22
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.23
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte	12.8.24
<i>Dichanthium</i> , <i>Themeda</i> grassland on igneous rocks	12.8.27
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.6
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.8
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> low open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.11

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus seena</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.12
Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.15
Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.16
Mixed tall open forest with <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.16
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.26

**PART 8—WET TROPICS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mesophyll vine forest of very wet coastal lowlands on beach sands	7.2.1
Notophyll vine forest with acacia emergents of moist to wet coastal lowlands on beach sands	7.2.2



## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Sedgeland ( <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> , <i>Baumea</i> spp., <i>Scleria poiformis</i> ) and grassland ( <i>Ischaemum villosum</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> ) freshwater swamp of seasonally inundated coastal lowlands	7.3.1
Sedgeland and grassland freshwater swamp of seasonally inundated tableland volcanic craters and alluvial depressions	7.3.2
Alexandra palm ( <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> ) swamp vine forest on very wet poorly drained fertile lowlands	7.3.3
Fan palm ( <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> ) swamp vine forest on very wet poorly drained seasonally inundated lowlands	7.3.4
Swamp paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> ) open forest/vine forest complex on a variety of very wet poorly drained lowlands	7.3.6
Coastal floodplain forest red gum/melaleuca ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> / <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) open forest complex on moist to very wet poorly drained lowlands	7.3.7
Complex mesophyll vine forest on very wet well drained fertile lowland alluvial soils	7.3.10
Forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) woodland on very wet to wet, well drained lowland alluvial soils	7.3.12
Melville Island bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ) woodland on dry well drained lowland gravelly alluvial soils	7.3.13
Complex mesophyll riparian vine forest on moist and dry well drained lowland alluvial levees	7.3.22

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Red tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ) riparian open forest on moist fertile moderately drained lowland alluvia	7.3.24
Weeping tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> , <i>M. fluviatilis</i> ), Moreton Bay ash ( <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ) open forest with notophyll riparian vine forest species, on levees	7.3.25
River oak ( <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ) riparian open forest	7.3.26
Riparian herbfield/shrubland on river and stream bed alluvia	7.3.28
Complex mesophyll vine forest on very wet basalt uplands	7.8.2
Complex notophyll vine forest on moist basalt lowlands, foothills and upland	7.8.3
Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on moist basalt foothills	7.8.6
Forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) tall open forest on moist basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.7
White stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus phaeotricha</i> ) woodland on moist basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.8
Mesophyll fan palm ( <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> ) swamp vine forest on very wet poorly drained metamorphic foothills and tablelands	7.11.2

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Notophyll vine forest with acacia ( <i>Acacia</i> spp.) emergents on moist metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.8
Notophyll vine forest with acacia ( <i>Acacia</i> spp.) emergents on moist granite lowlands and foothills	7.12.12

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**SCHEDULE 2**
**OF CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS**

section 2(2)

**PART 1—BRIGALOW BELT BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Sedgeland on marine clay plains	11.1.3
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> – <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland on sandy coastal plains	11.2.1
Complex of <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> , <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> and <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> grassland and herbland on foredunes	11.2.2
Microphyll vine forest (“beach scrub”) on sandy beach ridges	11.2.3
Lagoons in swales	11.2.4
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains. Texture contrast and deep clay soils	11.3.2
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.3
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> tall woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.4
<i>Grevillea striata</i> on alluvial plains	11.3.13
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia cunninghamii</i> fringing woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.15

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland with shrubby <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on alluvial plains	11.3.17
<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> or <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> or <i>Phragmites karka</i> wetlands of mound springs	11.3.22
<i>Eucalyptus conica</i> , <i>E. nobilis</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora floribunda</i> on alluvial plains. Basalt derived soils	11.3.23
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> open woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.28
<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> open woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.33
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. populnea</i> and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> on alluvial plains. Higher terraces	11.3.36
<i>Eucalyptus</i> – <i>Corymbia</i> grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.2
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.5
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on eroding edge of Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.12
<i>Triodia</i> spp. grassland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.6
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.7
<i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.10

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.11
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.13
<i>Triodia</i> sp. grassland with emergent trees on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces. Highly alkaline soils	11.5.14
<i>Micromyrtus capricornia</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.18
Shrubland (heath) on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Rocky outcrops	11.8.7
<i>Callitris</i> spp. ± vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Hillsides	11.8.9
<i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	11.8.10
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Lowlands	11.8.11
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	11.8.12
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	11.8.14
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> – <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> shrubby woodland on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.7
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> open forest on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.10

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubland on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.11
Tall open forest in sheltered gorges on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.10.2
Semi-evergreen vine thicket in sheltered habitats on Cainozoic medium to coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.10.8
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.10
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> , <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> low open forest on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.13
<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands	11.11.16
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on serpentinite	11.11.21
<i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> woodland on igneous rocks	11.12.8
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on igneous rocks	11.12.10
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on igneous rocks. Lowlands	11.12.11
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> woodland on igneous rocks (boulder-strewn coastal hills)	11.12.12
<i>Lophostemon</i> spp. woodland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills	11.12.14
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , <i>Livistona drudei</i> woodland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills	11.12.15

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia</i> spp. low woodland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills	11.12.16
Montane shrubland on igneous rocks. Mountain tops	11.12.18
<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland on igneous rocks. Steep hills and ranges	11.12.19
<i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus baileyana</i> , <i>E. dura</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> woodland on igneous rocks. Hills	11.12.20

**PART 2—CAPE YORK PENINSULA BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Avicennia marina</i> ± <i>Ceriops tagal</i> low open forest landward side of mangroves	3.1.2
<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> ± <i>Aegiceras corniculata</i> closed scrub. Upper tidal reaches of rivers	3.1.4
Evergreen notophyll vine forest on coastal dunes and beach ridges	3.2.1
Semi-deciduous vine thicket on coastal dunes and beach ridges	3.2.2



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ± <i>Acacia crassicaarpa</i> open forest. Occurs in dune swales on the west coast	3.2.3
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> ± <i>M. dealbata</i> open forest. In dune swales, and swampy areas	3.2.4
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> woodland. Occurs on foredunes	3.2.6
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>C. novoguineensis</i> woodland on old stabilised dunes	3.2.8
<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland. Occurs on dunefields around Cape Bedford	3.2.9
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> woodland on stabilised dunes	3.2.10
Evergreen notophyll vine forest on beach ridges on the east coast	3.2.13
<i>Melaleuca arcana</i> low open forest. Associated with dune swamps	3.2.14
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Terminalia muelleri</i> low woodland on old beach ridges	3.2.16
<i>Leucopogon yorkensis</i> ± <i>Asteromyrtus angustifolia</i> closed scrub on dunefields	3.2.17
<i>Leucopogon yorkensis</i> ± <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> open heath on old beach ridges	3.2.19
<i>Acacia humifusa</i> ± <i>Lithomyrtus obtusa</i> dwarf open heath on dunes and headland	3.2.22
<i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Labichea buettneriana</i> dwarf open heath on sand plains	3.2.23

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Closed herbland of mixed graminoids and forbs. Occurs on exposed foredunes	3.2.24
Sparse herbland of mixed herbaceous species on foredunes and beach ridges	3.2.25
Perennial lakes with sedgeland on margins. Lakes in east coast dunefields	3.2.27
Evergreen notophyll vine forest on beach ridges on coral atolls, shingle cays and sand cays	3.2.28
<i>Pisonia grandis</i> low closed forest. Restricted to a few scattered sand cays	3.2.29
<i>Pemphis acidula</i> ± low closed forest. Restricted to coral atolls, shingle cays and sand cays	3.2.30
<i>Premna serratifolia</i> closed scrub. Restricted to coral atolls, shingle cays and sand cays	3.2.31
<i>Lepturus repens</i> closed herbland. Restricted to sand cays	3.2.32
Semi-deciduous mesophyll/notophyll vine forest. Occurs on alluvia	3.3.2
Semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket on slopes of Melville Range	3.3.3
Evergreen mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix</i> spp. On stream banks	3.3.4
Evergreen notophyll vine forest with <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> on swamps	3.3.6
Tall semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket. Occurs on colluvial plains	3.3.7

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on alluvium	3.3.11
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest. Associated with scattered coastal swamps	3.3.12
<i>Melaleuca saligna</i> ± <i>Hakea pedunculata</i> open forest. Occurs on edges of salt pans	3.3.13
<i>Eucalyptus brassiana</i> woodland. Occurs around Bathurst Head on alluvial plains	3.3.15
<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> ± <i>C. curtipes</i> woodland on Mitchell River levees	3.3.29
<i>Corypha utan</i> open woodland on alluvial plains and old beach ridges in Lakefield National Park	3.3.34
Semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. Associated with sinkholes	3.3.39
<i>Terminalia</i> sp. Deciduous vine thicket in depressions in Lakefield area	3.3.40
<i>Acacia ditricha</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> low open woodland on erosional plains	3.3.44
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low open woodland on Mitchell River floodplain	3.3.45
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ± <i>E. chlorophylla</i> low open woodland on Mitchell River alluvia	3.3.46
<i>Melaleuca acacioides</i> ± <i>Hakea pedunculata</i> tall shrubland on marine plains	3.3.51
<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> ± <i>Jacksonia thesioides</i> open heath on streams on low sandstone plateaus	3.3.54

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on coastal plains	3.3.57
<i>Sorghum</i> spp., <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on erosional flood clay plains	3.3.59
Grassland/sedgeland with <i>Pandanus</i> spp. Confined to Torres Strait Islands	3.3.62
Permanent lakes and lagoons, frequently with fringing woodlands	3.3.66
Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest. Restricted to lateritic Carnegie Tableland	3.5.3
<i>Corymbia novoguineensis</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> woodland on northern Cape York Peninsula	3.5.5
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> woodland on flat sand plains	3.5.13
<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> low open woodland on flat plains	3.5.17
Semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket on isolated lateritic hillslopes	3.7.1
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open forest. Occurs on lateritic knolls in the south	3.7.2
Semi-deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine forest. Restricted to Mount Webb area	3.8.2
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on basalt flows	3.8.3
<i>Terminalia aridicola</i> var. <i>chillagoensis</i> , <i>T. platyphylla</i> open woodland on clay soils	3.9.6

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on plains in central Peninsula	3.9.8
Evergreen mesophyll/notophyll vine forest. Restricted to sandstone gullies	3.10.1
Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest with <i>Callitris intratropica</i>	3.10.3
Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest with <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> on sandstone slopes	3.10.4
Deciduous notophyll/microphyll vine thicket $\pm$ <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> on sandstone hills	3.10.5
<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i> $\pm$ <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on wetter sandstone	3.10.7
<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> $\pm$ <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on pediments of sandstone ranges	3.10.8
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> $\pm$ <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> low woodland on sandstone plateaus	3.10.14
<i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Acacia calyculata</i> tall open shrubland on sandstone breakaways	3.10.17
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> $\pm$ <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> open sedgeland to closed heath in drainage swamps	3.10.20
Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on coastal ranges, mainly in the central Peninsula	3.11.1
Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on metamorphic ranges in the south	3.11.2
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> $\pm$ <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open forest. Occurs on wetter ranges in south-east	3.11.4

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on lower slopes, alluvial plains and steep gullies	3.11.5
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>E. leptophleba</i> open forest to woodland on hill slopes	3.11.6
<i>Eucalyptus staigeriana</i> woodland. Occurs on metamorphic ranges in Maytown area	3.11.14
<i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i> low woodland on metamorphic plateaus	3.11.16
Semi-deciduous mesophyll/notophyll vine forest on granite slopes, in the central bioregion	3.12.1
Araucarian notophyll vine forest with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on granitic ridges and mountains	3.12.2
Notophyll vine forest of <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> on Torres Strait Islands	3.12.4
Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest. Upper slopes of mountains and ranges in the south	3.12.5
Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest ± <i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> on the Melville Range	3.12.6
<i>Eucalyptus brassiana</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest on McIlwraith and Melville Ranges	3.12.7
Evergreen notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> on headlands	3.12.20
Deciduous vine thicket ± <i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> on granite boulders on Melville and Altanmoui Range	3.12.22

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia brassii</i> low open forest on acid volcanics on northern ranges and islands	3.12.23
<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> low open forest on Melville Range and headlands	3.12.24
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> low open forest. Occurs on Altanmoui Range	3.12.25
<i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low woodland on ridge crests in Iron Range	3.12.27
<i>Leptospermum purpurascens</i> tall shrubland on acid volcanic hills in the Iron Range area	3.12.28
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> ± <i>Sorghum plumosum</i> closed tussock grassland on continental islands	3.12.29
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on steep slopes	3.12.30
<i>Themeda triandra</i> tussock grassland on headlands and islands on acid volcanic rocks	3.12.31
<i>Schizachyrium</i> spp. ± <i>Eriachne</i> spp. tussock grassland on rocky ranges and rock pavements	3.12.32
Granite boulders covered with blue-green algae. Occurs on Black Mountain and Cape Melville	3.12.33
Rock pavements associated with mountains and river beds in Iron and Altanmoui Ranges	3.12.34

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 3—CENTRAL QUEENSLAND COAST  
BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland on marine sediments	8.1.3
<i>Paspalum</i> spp. and <i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> sedgeland/grassland on estuarine areas and areas of deep open water with clumps of <i>Schoenoplectus littoralis</i> ± <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>	8.1.4
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> open forest to woodland with <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> and <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> dominated ground layer on foredunes	8.2.1
Low microphyll vine forest on sandy beach ridges	8.2.2
<i>Acacia</i> spp., or a mixture of <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i> and <i>Homoranthus virgatus</i> closed to open shrubland to open forest with heathy understorey, on high parabolic dunes	8.2.3
Wet heath complex on sand plains and depressions, behind parabolic dunes	8.2.4
Notophyll rainforest/feather palm forest of <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	8.2.5
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Acacia leptocarpa</i> ± <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> ± <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ± beach scrub species woodland on coastal dunes	8.2.6
Complex of dune swale and low lying sandy/swampy communities	8.2.7
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on coastal dunes	8.2.9



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Sand blows with bare sand and areas of sparse herbland/shrubland	8.2.10
Freshwater swamps with permanent water and aquatic vegetation including <i>Phragmites australis</i> , <i>Nymphaea gigantea</i> , <i>Nymphoides indica</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> spp., <i>Cyperus</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.	8.3.4
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , or <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on alluvial plains	8.3.5
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. on old alluvial plains and fans	8.3.7
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on sandy creek flats and granite outwash	8.3.8
Complex notophyll forest on perched alluvials	8.3.9
Variable composition vine forest, including <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> , <i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i> on alluvial fans at the bases of ranges	8.3.10
Variable community on edges of mangroves, of scattered <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , sometimes with a dense vine thicket layer. Alluvial soils mixed with marine sediments and coastal sands	8.3.13
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> or <i>A. littoralis</i> woodland on old alluvial plains with a fine, white sandy surface (clay at depth)	8.5.2
Notophyll vine forest on Tertiary basalt	8.8.1

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Notophyll to microphyll vine forest on Tertiary basalt	8.8.2
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. tessellaris</i> , and <i>E. drepanophylla</i> woodland on near coastal hills	8.8.3
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> woodland on coastal headlands and islands	8.8.4
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> low woodland to shrubland on Tertiary basalt	8.8.5
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , and/or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> x <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland to open forest on tertiary basalt	8.8.6
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> forest on Tertiary basalt	8.8.7
Mixed eucalypt woodland usually comprising <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> and <i>E. exserta</i> on Tertiary basalt	8.8.8
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on Tertiary basalt	8.8.9
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> shrubland on Tertiary basalt	8.8.10
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on hills formed from metamorphosed sediments	8.11.1
Notophyll/microphyll rainforest on low hills formed from metamorphosed sediments	8.11.2
Mixed eucalypt including <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> and <i>E. drepanophylla</i> woodland/open forest on low hills formed from metamorphosed sediments	8.11.3

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> woodland on low hills formed from metamorphosed sediments or conglomerate	8.11.5
<i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> tall woodland on metamorphosed sediments	8.11.6
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> tall shrubland and/or emergent eucalypts on exposed metamorphic mountain tops	8.11.7
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest of wet uplands on granite	8.12.4
<i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> and/or <i>E. resinifera</i> open forest on plateaus of high ranges formed from acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.8
Variable <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and/or <i>Leptospermum neglectum</i> ± <i>Hibiscus divaricatus</i> ± <i>Callistemon pearsonii</i> ± <i>Bertya sharpeana</i> shrubland or heathland on exposed plateaus formed from acid to intermediate volcanics	8.12.10
Semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on steep dry rocky slopes in coastal areas on intermediate and acid volcanics	8.12.11
Grassland or shrubland of <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> , including some areas recently invaded by <i>Timoniustimon</i> shrubland, on slopes of islands and headlands. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.13

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Low microphyll vine forest of dry subcoastal hillsides on intermediate volcanics	8.12.16
Rainforest at highest altitudes of mountains on exposed ridges and spurs	8.12.17
Notophyll (feather palm) vine forest with <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> subsp. <i>diversifolium</i> prominent on coastal ranges and uplands	8.12.19
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and <i>E. exserta</i> woodland on gently sloping pediments formed from acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.21
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on elevated tablelands formed from acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.23
<i>Ischaemum australe</i> , <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> and <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> grassland on drainage channels in gently undulating upland areas	8.12.24
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> x <i>tereticornis</i> woodland on hillslopes of islands. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.25
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland ± vine thicket understorey on hill slopes of islands and near coastal areas. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.26
Dry vine thicket with emergent <i>Acacia fasciculifera</i> and/or <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on islands and headlands	8.12.28

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. exserta</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> mixed shrubland to low open forest on exposed hillslopes of islands with abundant rock at the surface. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.29
Microphyll mossy ranforest of <i>Ristantia waterhousei</i> ± <i>Niemeyera prunifera</i>	8.12.30

## PART 4—CHANNEL COUNTRY BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Mound springs	5.3.23
<i>Acacia calcicola</i> tall shrubland between sand dunes	5.6.3
<i>Acacia peuce</i> low open woodland between dunes	5.7.8

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 5—DESERT UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open woodland on clays	10.3.5
<i>Acacia salicina</i> , <i>A. excelsa</i> and <i>Grevillea striata</i> low open woodland on lakeside dunes	10.3.17
<i>Acacia excelsa</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> low open woodland and <i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> on lakeside dunes	10.3.18
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on lakeside dunes	10.3.20
<i>Acacia salicina</i> and <i>Grevillea striata</i> low open woodland on sand plains adjacent to lake ± <i>Corymbia plena</i> ± <i>Halosarcia</i> spp.	10.3.21
<i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> or <i>L. hookeri</i> low open woodland on sand plains or alluvial plains with sandy clay to clay soil	10.3.26
<i>Acacia torulosa</i> shrubland or <i>Triodia longiceps</i> hummock grassland on weathered sand dunes	10.3.29
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> woodland on black soil on alluvial plains	10.3.30
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> low woodland on clay downs	10.4.2
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland on clay downs	10.4.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on clay downs	10.4.4
<i>Terminalia oblongata</i> and <i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> low open woodland on clay downs	10.4.6
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on clay downs	10.4.7

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland on downs	10.4.9
<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> and <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> or <i>C. brachycarpa</i> and <i>C. leichhardtii</i> open woodland	10.5.9
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> low open woodland on texture contrast soils on pediments below scarps	10.7.4
<i>Acacia aneura</i> low open woodland on skeletal soils and shallow earths	10.7.6
<i>Melaleuca pallescens</i> or <i>M. nervosa</i> or <i>Acacia adsurgens</i> or <i>A. tenuissima</i> shrubland on gently undulating terrain with shallow sandy soils	10.7.8
<i>Eucalyptus exilipes</i> with or without <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> and sometimes <i>C. lamprophylla</i> low open woodland on flat to gently undulating terrain on shallow yellow earths on the perimeter of sandy plateaus	10.7.9
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> with <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> low open woodland on gently undulating terrain with shallow sandy soil	10.7.13
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> and <i>A. cambagei</i> low open woodland on clays on calcareous sandstones	10.9.2
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia brachycarpa</i> open woodland on calcareous sandstones	10.9.5
<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> with <i>Acacia lazaridis</i> open-shrubland on undulating terrain with gravelly, red sandy loam soil	10.9.7
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on skeletal soils of ranges	10.10.3

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Springs and seeps in sandstones	10.10.6
<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> open woodland on hilly terrain with sandy soils	10.10.7

**PART 6—EINASLEIGH UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Lakes on alluvial plains	9.3.4
Lakes on Tertiary sand plains	9.3.7
Gum-topped box ( <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> ) woodland on alluvium	9.3.8
Gidgee ( <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ) woodland on alluvial clay plains	9.3.9
Yellow jacket ( <i>Eucalyptus similis</i> ) woodland on deep red earths on plains	9.5.1
Dry vine forest on deep red earths on Tertiary sandstone plateaus	9.5.2
Dry vine forest on red soil plains	9.8.3
Dry vine forest and associated woodland on rock outcrop and shallow loams on limestones	9.11.8



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Dry vine forest on dolerite	9.11.9
Cypress pine ( <i>Callitris intratropica</i> ) woodland-open forest on sandy lowlands	9.12.9

**PART 7—GULF PLAINS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Freshwater and brackish wetlands in old river channels on low plains adjacent to estuarine zone	2.3.2
Deciduous scrubs on plains of cracking clay	2.3.6
Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ), bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia</i> spp.), bauhinia ( <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> ) low open woodland with blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) on plains and low rises of texture contrast soils and earths	2.3.8
Gutta-percha ( <i>Excoecaria parvifolia</i> ) open woodland with sedges in seasonal swamps on grey clay plains	2.3.12
Myall ( <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> ) low woodland in seasonal swamps on grey clay plains	2.3.13
Lignum ( <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> ) shrubland in channelled depressions in floodplains	2.3.14

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Deepwater lagoons with waterlilies and sedges	2.3.16
Darwin box ( <i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i> ) woodland with browntop ( <i>Eulalia aurea</i> ) on plains on solodised solenetz	2.3.19
Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) and cabbage gum ( <i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> ) woodland on sandy alluvial terraces and levees	2.3.23
Weeping paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland-open forest on sands in channels and on levees	2.3.24
River red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) and Leichhardt tree ( <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> ) open forest fringing major tributaries	2.3.26
Coolabah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ) open woodland and sedges in circular depressions in sand plains, on cracking clays	2.3.33
Georgetown box ( <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ) woodland in shallow depressions on solodised soils	2.3.35
Poplar gum ( <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ) and Reid River box ( <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> ) woodland in shallow depressions on plateaus, on podsolics and earths	2.3.37
Sedges in lagoons on plateau surfaces on earths and solodised soils	2.3.38
Cypress ( <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ) woodland on plains on deep sandy soils	2.5.4
Darwin stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> ) woodland on earths on low tablelands	2.5.7

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Melaleuca foliolosa</i> shrubland on dissected plains on alkaline earths and texture contrast soil	2.5.16
Lancewood ( <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ) low open forest or <i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> shrubland on laterised mudstones on skeletal soils	2.7.1
Deciduous scrub and grasslands on deep cracking clays on mudstones	2.9.3
Gidgee ( <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ) low woodland on shales on cracking clayss	2.9.4
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> ) woodland on pale earths on mudstones	2.9.6
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> woodland on lowlands on earths and clays	2.9.7
Springs and spring fed ecosystems	2.10.8

**PART 8—MITCHELL GRASS DOWNS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia peuce</i> low open woodland on alluvium	4.3.21
Mound springs, arising from the Great Artesian Basin	4.3.22

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland with scattered shrubs such as <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> and <i>Geijera parviflora</i> on fresh Cretaceous sediments	4.9.11
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> tall shrubland with scattered emergent <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.15
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> low woodland on undulating clay plains	4.9.17

**PART 9—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvium	6.3.8
Mound springs	6.3.23
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Casuarina cristata</i> or <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ± <i>Geijera parviflora</i> woodland on clay plains	6.4.3
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments	6.5.4

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. intertexta</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments	6.5.5
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland with <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> and <i>Geijera parviflora</i> on rolling plains	6.9.1

**PART 10—NEW ENGLAND TABLELAND BIOREGION**

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> fringing open forest	13.3.5
Sedgeland on igneous rocks	13.3.6
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> open forest on metamorphics	13.11.2
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics	13.11.3
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i> open forest on metamorphics	13.11.5
Low microphyll vine forest on metamorphics	13.11.7
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> <i>E. moluccana</i> woodland on metamorphics	13.11.8
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> woodland on igneous rocks	13.12.3
Shrubland on igneous rocks	13.12.6

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 11—NORTHWEST HIGHLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Georgina gidgee ( <i>Acacia georginae</i> ) low woodland-low open woodland on clay plains	1.3.3
Perennial watercourses and associated alluvium	1.3.9
Woollybutt ( <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> ) woodland on red earths on laterised plateaus	1.5.1
Mixed eucalypt woodland on sandy plains	1.5.2
Mixed shrubby woodland on low rocky hills on Tertiary limestones	1.9.2
Cloncurry box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ) low open woodland on hillocks on Mesozoic claystones	1.9.3
Swamp bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia ptychocarpa</i> subsp. <i>ptychocarpa</i> ) open forest springs in sandstone	1.10.6
Mixed shrubby woodland on folded limestones	1.11.1
Silver-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ) low open woodland on low hills and torfields on biotite granites	1.12.2

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 12—SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Notophyll vine forest on parabolic high dunes	12.2.1
Mixed microphyll/notophyll vine forest on beach ridges	12.2.2
Araucarian vine forest on parabolic high dunes	12.2.3
<i>Syncarpia hillii</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> tall open to closed forest on parabolic high dunes	12.2.4
<i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , <i>Callitris columellaris</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp. open forest to low closed forest on beach ridges in southern half of bioregion	12.2.5
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or <i>M. viridiflora</i> open forest to woodland on sand plains	12.2.7
Open heath on sand plains and dunes	12.2.13
Sand blows with no vegetation	12.2.16
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> tall open forest near coastal alluvial plains	12.3.5
Swamps with <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. and <i>Eleocharis</i> spp.	12.3.8
<i>Eucalyptus nobilis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains	12.3.9
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains near coast	12.3.11
<i>Eucalyptus umbra</i> or <i>E. exserta</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> on alluvial plains	12.3.12

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains near coast	12.3.13
<i>Banksia aemula</i> woodland on alluvial plains near coast	12.3.14
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open forest on granite outwash	12.3.15
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Deep red soils	12.5.5
<i>Eucalyptus hallii</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.8
Sedgeland/herbland in low lying areas on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.9
<i>Eucalyptus dura</i> , <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> woodland on jump-ups	12.7.1
<i>Eucalyptus rhombica</i> , <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> woodland on jump-ups	12.7.2
<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.2
Simple microphyll fern forest with <i>Nothofagus moorei</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.6
Simple microphyll fern thicket with <i>Acmena smithii</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.7
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.8
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.9



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.10
<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.11
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.12
Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.13
<i>Poa labillardieri</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.15
Simple notophyll vine forest with <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.18
Montane shrubland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.19
Shrubby woodland with <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> or <i>E. dura</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.20
Mixed open forest with <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte	12.8.25
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus major</i> woodland on igneous rocks	12.8.26
Tall mixed open forest on sedimentary rocks. Coastal	12.9/10.1
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.3
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.7
Shrubland/low woodland on sandstone lithosols	12.9/10.9
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> low open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.10

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus corynodes</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.13
<i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.20
Closed sedgeland/shrubland on sedimentary rocks Coastal parts	12.9/10.22
<i>Eucalyptus melanoleuca</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.23
<i>Eucalyptus suffulgens</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.24
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.4
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics. Higher altitudes	12.11.9
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; northern half of bioregion	12.11.13
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.14
Woodland with <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp. on serpentinite	12.11.15
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.19
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on metamorphics (interbedded volcanics)	12.11.20
<i>Allocasuarina leuhmannii</i> , <i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> f. <i>nervosa</i> woodland on metamorphics (interbedded volcanics)	12.11.21

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Simple notophyll vine forest usually with abundant <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (“gully vine forest”) on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.1
Mixed open forest with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> or <i>E. decolor</i> , <i>E. major</i> and/or <i>E. longirostrata</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.3
<i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.6
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.8
Shrubby woodland with <i>Eucalyptus dura</i> of rocky peaks on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.9
Shrubland of rocky peaks on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.10
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> or <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on granite	12.12.12
Mixed shrubby woodland of rocky near coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.14
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks; south of bioregion	12.12.17
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks; north of bioregion	12.12.18
Vegetation complex of rocky headlands, predominantly but not exclusively on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.19

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.20
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.21
<i>Eucalyptus decolor</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.22
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptys crebra</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.24
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> tall woodland to open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.25
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.27
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.28

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 13—WET TROPICS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Salt meadow/ herbfield on coastal lowland hyper-saline alluvial soils	7.1.2
Bulkuru ( <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> ) swamp on poorly drained acid peats	7.1.3
Open forest/woodland vegetation mosaic ( <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp.) of wet lowlands on old stranded dune ridges on sands	7.2.4
Swamp paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> ) open forest on very wet and wet poorly drained lowlands	7.3.5
Darwin stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ) woodland on dry well drained lowland alluvial soils	7.3.15
Mesophyll vine forest with pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) emergents on wet to very wet well drained piedmont fans	7.3.18
Gympie messmate ( <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> ) or white mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) open forest on dry well drained piedmont fans	7.3.21
Notophyll to mesophyll riparian vine forest on dry well drained lowland alluvial levees	7.3.23
Carbeen ( <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ), forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ), swamp mahogany ( <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ), red tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ) riparian open forest on levees	7.3.27

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Complex mesophyll vine forest on very wet well drained basalt lowlands	7.8.1
Complex notophyll vine forest on cloudy wet basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.4
Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) woodland on dry basalt uplands	7.8.9
Forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) woodland on dry basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.10
Tall open pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) woodland on moist metamorphic uplands	7.11.16
Melville Island bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ) forest on dry metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.20
Fan palm ( <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> ) dominated mesophyll vine forest on very wet poorly drained granite foothills	7.12.2
Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent bunya pine ( <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> ) on moist granite uplands on yellow podzolic soils	7.12.8
Notophyll vine forest with emergent hoop pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) on moist granite foothills and uplands	7.12.10
Notophyll semi-evergreen vine forest on moist to dry granite foothills and uplands	7.12.11
Microphyll vine forest often with hoop pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) on moist to dry granite foothills and uplands	7.12.18
Low microphyll vine forest on cloudy wet windswept granite highlands	7.12.20

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Tall open rose gum ( <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> ) forest on cloudy moist granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	7.12.21
Tall open red mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ) forest on moist granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	7.12.22
Tall open pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) woodland on moist granite and rhyolite uplands	7.12.23
White mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) woodland on wet to moist granite foothills	7.12.24
White stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus phaeotricha</i> ) woodland on moist granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	7.12.27
Deciduous microphyll vine thicket on fire protected dry granite lowlands	7.12.36
Boulderfield alga land on moist to wet granodiorite foothills	7.12.38

## SCHEDULE 3

### NOT OF CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

section 2(3)

#### PART 1—BRIGALOW BELT BIOREGION

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland on marine clay plains	11.1.1
Samphire forbland on marine clay plains	11.1.2
Mangrove forest/woodland on marine clay plains	11.1.4
<i>Corymbia–Melaleuca</i> woodland complex of beach ridges and swales	11.2.5
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.5
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.6
<i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains. Sandy soils	11.3.7
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.8
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.9
<i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.10
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.12
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Angophora</i> spp., <i>Callitris</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains. Sandy soils	11.3.14



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.16
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> shrubby woodland on alluvial plains. Texture contrast soils	11.3.18
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on Cainozoic alluvial plains. Deep sands	11.3.19
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> , <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp. open woodland with <i>Tripogon loliiformis</i> on alluvial plains	11.3.20
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.25
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> woodland to open forest on margins of alluvial plains	11.3.26
Freshwater wetlands	11.3.27
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.29
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.30
<i>Ophiuros exaltatus</i> , <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. grassland on alluvial plains	11.3.31
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> open woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.32
<i>Acacia tephрина</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.34

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.35
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> fringing woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.37
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. (Glen Geddes) tall woodland with a grassy ground layer. Occurs on alluvial plains and broad drainage lines derived from serpentinite	11.3.38
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. chloroclada</i> woodland on undulating plains and valleys with sandy soils	11.3.39
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.4
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , <i>Astrebla</i> spp. and patchy <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.11
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.1
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp., with <i>E. moluccana</i> on lower slopes of Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.2
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.3
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>C. endlicheri</i> , <i>E. chloroclada</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces. Deep sands	11.5.4

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces. Deep red sands	11.5.5
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.8
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and other <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces. Plateaus and broad crests with deep red loams	11.5.9
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland and other <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> species on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.12
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> and/or <i>E. microcarpa</i> / <i>E. pilligaensis</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains	11.5.20
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> woodland on lower scarp slopes on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	11.7.1
<i>Acacia</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	11.7.2
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> , <i>Triodia mitchellii</i> open woodland on stripped margins of Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	11.7.3
<i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	11.7.4

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Shrubland on natural scalds on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.7.5
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Elevated plateaus	11.8.1
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	11.8.2
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Steep hillsides	11.8.3
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Hillsides	11.8.4
<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	11.8.5
<i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks	11.8.6
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Hillsides	11.8.8
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. orgadophila</i> woodland on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.2
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.3
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks. Lowlands	11.9.9
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> open forest on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.13
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> open forest on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.10.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia catenulata</i> or <i>A. shirleyi</i> open forest on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Crests and scarps	11.10.3
<i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i> , <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp. woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Crests and scarps	11.10.4
<i>Eucalyptus sphaerocarpa</i> ± <i>E. mensalis</i> , <i>E. saligna</i> , tall open forest on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Tablelands	11.10.5
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> open woodland on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Broad valleys	11.10.6
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.10.7
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.10.9
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Cainozoic coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.10.11
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on Cainozoic medium to coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.10.12
Mixed <i>Eucalyptus-Corymbia</i> open forest on scarps and sandstone tablelands	11.10.13
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Acacia rhodoxylon</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding	11.11.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> or <i>A. catenulata</i> low open forest on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding	11.11.2
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Coastal ranges	11.11.3
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Coastal ranges	11.11.4
Microphyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding	11.11.5
<i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.6
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. (Glen Geddes), <i>E. xanthope</i> woodland on serpentinite	11.11.7
<i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.8
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> or <i>E. brownii</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.9
<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.11
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> low woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics	11.11.12

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. Undulating plains	11.11.15
<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands and footslopes	11.11.19
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands	11.11.20
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on igneous rocks	11.12.1
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on igneous rocks	11.12.2
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> woodland on igneous rocks especially granite	11.12.3
Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	11.12.4
<i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. cloeziana</i> woodland on igneous rocks (granite)	11.12.5
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> open forest on igneous rocks (granite)	11.12.6
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland with patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket on igneous rocks (boulder-strewn hillsides)	11.12.7
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland on igneous rocks	11.12.9
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>E. acmenoides</i> woodland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills	11.12.13

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 2—CAPE YORK PENINSULA BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Closed forest of <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> ± <i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i> . Occurs as outer mangroves	3.1.1
<i>Ceriops tagal</i> ± <i>Avicennia marina</i> low closed forest. Extensive on intertidal areas	3.1.3
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> closed tussock grassland. Occurs on coastal plains	3.1.5
Sparse herbland or bare salt pans. Associated with salt plains and saline flats	3.1.6
<i>Acacia crassicaarpa</i> ± <i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i> ± <i>Parinaria nonda</i> woodland. On beach ridges	3.2.5
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland in wet coastal areas	3.2.7
Low microphyll vine forest. Occurs on coastal dunes and beach ridges	3.2.11
Araucarian microphyll vine forest on coastal dunefields and beach ridges	3.2.12
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> woodland on beach ridges	3.2.15
<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> ± <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> open heath on flat sand plains	3.2.18
<i>Melaleuca arcana</i> , <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> open heath in swampy areas on sand plains	3.2.20
<i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> ± <i>Jacksonia thesioides</i> open to closed heath. Extensive on dunefields	3.2.21



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Sparse herbland/shrubland and bare sand areas. Predominantly on sand blows	3.2.26
Closed semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest. Mainly occurs on loamy alluvia and footslopes	3.3.1
Evergreen notophyll vine forest. Occurs on alluvia on major watercourses	3.3.5
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open forest on coastal alluvial plains	3.3.8
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest. Occurs on streamlines, swamps and alluvial terraces	3.3.9
<i>Melaleuca argentea</i> and/or <i>M. fluvatilis</i> ± <i>M. leucadendra</i> open forest. Fringes streams and creeks	3.3.10
<i>Melaleuca saligna</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on drainage swamps	3.3.14
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial plains and colluvial fans	3.3.16
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on alluvial plains	3.3.17
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. papuana</i> woodland on alluvial plains	3.3.18
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. papuana</i> woodland on floodplains	3.3.19
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on alluvial plains	3.3.20

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> woodland. Lower slopes of sand ridges and in drainage depressions	3.3.21
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. novoguineensis</i> woodland on alluvial and erosional plains	3.3.22
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. polycarpa</i> woodland on stream levees	3.3.23
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on sandstone colluvium	3.3.24
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland on riverine levees and floodplains	3.3.25
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> woodland on sandstone footslopes and fans	3.3.26
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> woodland on moist alluvial fans	3.3.27
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial and colluvial plains	3.3.28
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus acroleuca</i> woodland on levees	3.3.30
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> woodland on coastal plains	3.3.31
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>M. saligna</i> woodland in sinkholes and drainage depressions	3.3.32
<i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on sides of depressions	3.3.33

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus acroleuca</i> open woodland on floodplains in Lakefield National Park	3.3.35
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> open woodland on alluvial plains in south of bioregion	3.3.36
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ± <i>Corymbia papuana</i> open woodland on Archer River floodplain	3.3.37
Deciduous microphyll vine thicket ± <i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i> on heavy clay alluvium	3.3.38
<i>Melaleuca clarksonii</i> low open forest in swamps	3.3.41
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low woodland in drainage areas	3.3.42
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i> low woodland on fans and alluvial plains	3.3.43
<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> ± <i>M. foliolosa</i> low open woodland along drainage lines	3.3.47
<i>Melaleuca saligna</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> low open woodland in drainage depressions	3.3.48
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Petalostigma banksii</i> low open woodland on floodplains	3.3.49
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Petalostigma pubescens</i> low open woodland on low plains	3.3.50
<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> and/or <i>Antidesma parvifolia</i> tall shrubland on eroding drainage areas	3.3.52
<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> ± <i>Baeckea frutescens</i> open heath on Jardine River sand plains	3.3.53

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> , <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> open heath on alluvial plains	3.3.55
<i>Eriachne</i> spp. ± <i>Aristida</i> spp. Closed tussock grassland in longitudinal drainage depressions	3.3.56
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i> ± <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. Closed tussock grassland in seasonally inundated depressions	3.3.58
<i>Themeda arguens</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> closed tussock grassland on marine plains	3.3.60
<i>Panicum</i> spp., <i>Fimbristylis</i> spp. Tussock grassland on coastal alluvial plains	3.3.61
Closed sedgeland dominated by <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> . Occurs on seasonally flooded marine plains	3.3.63
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i> subsp. <i>meiostachyus</i> open sedgeland in drainage swamps in dunefields	3.3.64
Ephemeral lakes and lagoons on alluvial plains and depressions	3.3.65
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> tall woodland on deeply weathered plateaus	3.5.1
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> tall woodland on deeply weathered plateaus and remnants	3.5.2
Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest. Occurs as small patches on northern plateaus	3.5.4
<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i> ± <i>E. tetradonta</i> woodland on sandy colluvia	3.5.6

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland. Mainly occurs on sand plains	3.5.7
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on rises and erosional plains	3.5.8
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland. Widespread on sand ridges	3.5.9
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on sandy gently undulating rises and low hills	3.5.10
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on lower slopes of plains and rises	3.5.11
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on undulating rises	3.5.12
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± <i>Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa</i> low woodland on scattered coastal sand plains	3.5.14
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa</i> low woodland on colluvial plains	3.5.15
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> low woodland on colluvial areas	3.5.16
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>M. stenostachya</i> low open woodland on flat plains	3.5.18
<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> , <i>Choriceras tricorne</i> open heath on sand sheets	3.5.19
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>E. tetradonta</i> woodland on erosional escarpments and plains	3.7.3

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> woodland on ironstone knolls and slopes	3.7.4
<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> woodland on ironstone knolls and erosional surfaces	3.7.5
<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> , <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> woodland. Occurs on lateritic erosional slopes	3.7.6
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. confertiflora</i> woodland on erosional plains	3.9.1
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> open woodland. Occurs on clay undulating plains in the central bioregion	3.9.2
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> open woodland on erosional plains	3.9.3
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia papuana</i> open woodland on rolling plains	3.9.4
<i>Corymbia papuana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> open woodland on rolling plains	3.9.5
<i>Piliostigma malabaricum</i> tall open shrubland. Occurs on central Peninsula clay plains	3.9.7
Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest in northeast on flat sandstone and ferricrete plateaus	3.10.2
<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>E. cullenii</i> woodland on sandstone plateaus	3.10.6
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> woodland on sandstone plateaus	3.10.9
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>C. nesophila</i> woodland on plateaus	3.10.10

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on undulating sandstone hills	3.10.11
<i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> low open forest on sandstone plains	3.10.12
<i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> low open forest on plains and low rises	3.10.13
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low open woodland on sandstone hillslopes	3.10.15
<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> ± <i>M. foliolosa</i> low open woodland on sandstone ranges	3.10.16
<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> ± <i>Jacksonia thesioides</i> open heath on undulating plains and slopes	3.10.18
<i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> dwarf open heath on sandstone plateaus and headlands	3.10.19
Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest on exposed metamorphic and granitic slopes	3.11.3
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on low hills and rises of the Coen-Yamba Inlier	3.11.7
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland. On metamorphic ranges	3.11.8
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> , <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on metamorphic hills	3.11.9
<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> woodland on metamorphic hills	3.11.10
<i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> woodland on hills and erosional surfaces	3.11.11

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on rolling hills in southeast	3.11.12
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> woodland on metamorphic hills and ranges in the southeast	3.11.13
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia papuana</i> open woodland on metamorphic hills of the Coen Inlier	3.11.15
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low open woodland on metamorphic slopes	3.11.17
Notophyll vine forest. Occurs on granitic slopes and plateaus on Iron and McIlwraith Ranges	3.12.3
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> open forest on coastal ranges and lowlands	3.12.8
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open forest. Occurs on coastal ranges	3.12.9
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland. On acid volcanic ranges	3.12.10
<i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> ± <i>Welichodendron longivalve</i> woodland on Torres Strait Islands	3.12.11
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> woodland on wet coastal granitic hills in southeast	3.12.12
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>C. hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on acid volcanic hills	3.12.13
<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on rises and ridges	3.12.14



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on low hills on granites	3.12.15
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> woodland. Associated with granitic hills	3.12.16
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia papuana</i> open woodland on igneous hills and ranges	3.12.17
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland to open woodland on coastal hills	3.12.18
<i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> woodland. Restricted to granodiorite hills in the central Peninsula	3.12.19
Deciduous vine thicket. Occurs on granite slopes mainly on the Great Dividing Range	3.12.21
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> low woodland on granitic ranges	3.12.26

**PART 3—CENTRAL QUEENSLAND COAST  
BIOREGION**

Column 1 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
Mangrove vegetation of marine clay plains and estuaries	8.1.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Samphire open forbland to isolated clumps of forbs on saltpans and plains adjacent to mangroves	8.1.2
Variable eucalypt woodland often with heathy elements on parabolic dunes and beach ridges	8.2.8
Fringing <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> or <i>M. fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> open forest to woodland	8.3.3
Notophyll vine forest of wet uplands on granite	8.12.1
Notophyll vine forest of drier uplands and coastal ranges on granite and intermediate and acid volcanics	8.12.2
Notophyll to microphyll vine forest of drier or lower, exposed aspects on granite, and intermediate, and acid volcanics	8.12.3
<i>Eucalyptus intermedia</i> , <i>E. portuensis</i> ± <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> with <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> open forest. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.5
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on low to medium hills. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.6
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>C. trachyphloia</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (or <i>E. crebra</i> ) open forest to woodland on hillslopes and undulating plateaus. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.7

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on undulating uplands. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.9
Variable mixed <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> woodland on lower and mid-slopes of hills. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.12
Complex of woodland to closed forest dominated by species including <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>Acacia spirorbis</i> subsp. <i>solandri</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and <i>E. exserta</i> on islands and rocky headlands. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.14
<i>Allocasuarina</i> spp., <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> closed forest to closed shrubland on exposed spurs and ridgelines of subcoastal mountain ranges. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.15
Notophyll/microphyll vine forest with species often including <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> , <i>Carallia brachiata</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> , <i>Macropteranthes fitzalanii</i> , <i>Bachhousia citriodora</i> and <i>Dissiliaria indistincta</i> on coastal ranges and islands. Intermediate and acid volcanics	8.12.18
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on low gently undulating landscape (grading into Land zone 3 in some areas). Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.20

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. exserta</i> ± <i>C. trachyphloia</i> woodland including small areas of <i>E. portuensis</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> , and stands of <i>E. melanophloia</i> . Hills and ranges at low to moderate altitudes, in drier areas. Acid to intermediate quartz-rich igneous rocks	8.12.22

## PART 4—CHANNEL COUNTRY BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on levees and banks of major rivers	5.3.1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> open woodland on levees and banks of drainage lines	5.3.2
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> ± <i>A. cyperophylla</i> woodland on drainage lines within ranges	5.3.3
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>A. cyperophylla</i> woodland on drainage lines within ranges	5.3.4
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Lysiphylum gilvum</i> open woodland on major drainage lines	5.3.5

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> open woodland on alluvial plains	5.3.6
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>Lysiphyllum gilvum</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland on drainage lines	5.3.7
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> low open woodland with <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> on braided drainage lines	5.3.8
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> tall shrubland on braided channels	5.3.9
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland with ± <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> ± <i>Eremophila</i> spp. on alluvium	5.3.10
<i>Acacia georginae</i> tall shrubland with <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> ± <i>Eremophila freelingii</i> on alluvium	5.3.11
<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> ± <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> open shrubland in swamps and some claypans between dunes	5.3.12
<i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> open shrubland on swamps	5.3.13
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> open shrubland on claypans between dunes	5.3.14
<i>Maireana aphylla</i> open shrubland on claypans between dunes	5.3.15
<i>Eragrostis australasica</i> open grassland on alluvial plains on claypans between dunes	5.3.16
<i>Halosarcia</i> spp. open succulent shrubland fringing playa lakes or claypans	5.3.17

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Short grasses ± forbs open herbland on braided channel systems	5.3.18
<i>Sporobolus mitchellii</i> open grassland on alluvial plains with braided channel systems	5.3.19
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> open woodland fringing billabongs and permanent waterholes	5.3.20
<i>Atriplex</i> spp., <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp., species of Asteraceae and/or short grasses open herbland on alluvium	5.3.21
Sparse herbland on claypans	5.3.22
<i>Acacia aneura</i> low woodland on Quaternary deposits	5.5.1
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>A. stowardii</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall shrubland on Quaternary deposits	5.5.2
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. kempeana</i> tall shrubland on Quaternary sand sheets	5.5.3
<i>Acacia stowardii</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open shrubland on Quaternary sediments	5.5.4
<i>Acacia stowardii</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open shrubland on crests and tops of sandstone ranges	5.5.5
<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> and/or <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland on sand plains	5.5.6
<i>Crotalaria eremaea</i> ± <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> open forbland on sand dunes	5.6.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia georginae</i> , <i>Eremophila obovata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus macdonnellii</i> tall shrubland on clay plains between sand dunes	5.6.2
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> tall open shrubland on sand dunes	5.6.4
<i>Triodia basedowii</i> hummock grassland on sides of, or between dunes	5.6.5
<i>Triodia basedowii</i> hummock grassland wooded with <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Grevillea</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on sand plains and dune fields	5.6.6
<i>Triodia basedowii</i> hummock grassland wooded with <i>Eucalyptus pachyphylla</i> on sand plains	5.6.7
<i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i> ± <i>Triodia basedowii</i> open grassland on sand dunes	5.6.8
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>A. catenulata</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> ± <i>A. cyperophylla</i> tall shrubland on tops and scarps of residuals	5.7.1
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> tall shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>A. aneura</i> ± <i>A. cyperophylla</i> on scarps of residuals	5.7.2
<i>Eucalyptus normantonensis</i> tall shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. on slopes and plateau margins of residuals	5.7.3
<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> tall shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>E. normantonensis</i> on plateau margins and slopes of residuals	5.7.4

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia stowardii</i> open shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>A. aneura</i> ± <i>A. shirleyi</i> open shrubland on crests and tops of ranges	5.7.5
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> tall shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>Senna</i> spp. on eroding pediments	5.7.6
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> tall shrubland with <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> , <i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i> on sediments on undulating plains	5.7.7
<i>Aristida</i> spp., <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> open grassland wooded with <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia stowardii</i> on plains	5.7.9
<i>Aristida latifolia</i> and <i>A. contorta</i> sparse grassland wooded with <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> ± <i>Senna</i> spp. on Cretaceous sediments	5.7.10
Fluctuating climax of <i>Atriplex</i> spp., <i>Sclerolaena</i> sp. ± short grasses open herbland on mantled pediments with dense silcrete cover	5.7.11
<i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> tall shrubland on scarps and hills of low Ordovician ranges	5.7.12
<i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> or <i>A. georginae</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> tall shrubland on drainage lines within low Ordovician ranges	5.7.13
<i>Acacia stowardii</i> , <i>Hakea eyreana</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> ± <i>Eremophila freelingii</i> open shrubland on Ordovician sandstones	5.7.14
<i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Eremophila</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> open shrubland on Tertiary limestone	5.9.1



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Senna helmsii</i> ± <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. open shrubland on Cambrian limestone	5.9.2
<i>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± short grasses ± forbs on Cretaceous sediments with gibbers	5.9.3
<i>Aristida contorta</i> ± short grasses ± forbs on Cretaceous sediments with dense gravel cover	5.9.4
<i>Atriplex</i> spp., <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp., <i>Salsola kali</i> open hermland on Cretaceous sediments	5.9.5

## PART 5—DESERT UPLANDS BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> low open woodland on grey clays, minor texture contrast soils	10.3.1
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> and <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open woodland on clays and texture contrast soils	10.3.2
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> low open woodland on clays	10.3.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> and associated mixed woodlands and <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> shrubland on clays	10.3.4

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> or <i>E. populnea</i> woodland on lower slopes and valley bottoms, clays and texture contrast soils	10.3.6
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. and/or <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on clays	10.3.7
<i>Aristida</i> spp., <i>Chloris</i> spp., <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> grassland on deep texture contrast soils	10.3.8
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> or <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland in north, on yellow earths	10.3.9
<i>Corymbia plena</i> , <i>C. dallachiana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> woodland on sandy yellow earths	10.3.10
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland on deep sands	10.3.11
Eucalypt woodlands on sandy terraces including <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>C. plena</i> , <i>C. dallachiana</i> or <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	10.3.12
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> and <i>M. fluviatilis</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland to open forest on banks and channels of larger watercourses	10.3.13
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and/or <i>E. coolabah</i> woodland to open woodland on channels, levees and floodplains	10.3.14
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. coolabah</i> woodland and/or lagoon vegetation in closed depressions on Tertiary surfaces	10.3.15
<i>Triodia</i> spp. hummock grassland on low dunes, and associated shrublands, claypans and springs below scarps of laterised Tertiary surface	10.3.16

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Fimbristylis vagans</i> , <i>Lawrenzia buchananensis</i> , <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> and <i>Halosarcia</i> sp. herbland on low lying sand plains adjacent to lake	10.3.22
<i>Halosarcia</i> spp. succulent shrubland on lake bed ± scattered <i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	10.3.23
Ephemeral lakes over saline clays	10.3.24
<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> tall open shrubland on flat to undulating terrain with sandy clay to clay soil	10.3.25
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> and/or <i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> low open woodland on flat to undulating terrain with sandy clay to clayey alluvial soil	10.3.27
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland to woodland on flat to gently sloping terrain with yellow earth and duplex soils on sandy alluvial fans formed from outwash from sandstone hills	10.3.28
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> low open woodland on clay downs	10.4.1
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> low woodland on clay downs	10.4.5
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. and/or <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on clay downs	10.4.8
<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> woodland or open woodland on deep red earths	10.5.1
<i>Corymbia brachycarpa</i> and <i>C. dallachiana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on red earths and texture contrast soils	10.5.2

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>E. whitei</i> or <i>E. melanophloia</i> open woodland on sandy red and yellow earths	10.5.4
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> or <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. populnea</i> and bloodwood woodland on loamy yellow earths and texture contrast soils	10.5.5
Shrublands on shallow earths, with species including <i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> and <i>Acacia leptostachya</i>	10.5.6
<i>Acacia excelsa</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> and <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland on sandy earths and deep sandy texture contrast soils	10.5.7
<i>Corymbia setosa</i> with <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> low open woodland	10.5.8
Open-woodland of <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> often with <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Caldervale D. Jermyn AQ 582304) or <i>E. exilipes</i> or <i>Corymbia brachycarpa</i> or <i>C. lamprophylla</i> open woodland	10.5.10
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> open woodland on gently undulating terrain with red sandy soil	10.5.11
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> open woodland to woodland on undulating terrain with sandy loam to sandy clay soils	10.5.12
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> low open woodland on shallow earths or skeletal soils	10.7.1
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> ± <i>E. thozetiana</i> low open woodland on skeletal soils	10.7.2
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> and/or <i>A. catenulata</i> low open woodland on skeletal soils and shallow earths	10.7.3

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> woodland on texture contrast soils on pediments below scarps	10.7.5
Open-shrubland to low open woodland of <i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> or <i>M. uncinata</i> or <i>M. nervosa</i> or <i>M. pallescens</i> and/or <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> or <i>A. julifera</i> on skeletal soils and shallow earths	10.7.7
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> or <i>Corymbia setosa</i> or <i>Acacia coriacea</i> low open woodland on gently undulating terrain with shallow sandy soil on ferricrete	10.7.10
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland to woodland on shallow yellow earths on gently undulating terrain on stripped parts of sand plains	10.7.11
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Caldervale D. Jermyn AQ 582304) or <i>E. crebra</i> open woodland on undulating terrain with shallow gravelly soil on ferricrete	10.7.12
Grassland and eucalypt woodland on black cracking clays and krasnozems	10.8.1
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> low open woodland on texture contrast soils formed on sandy outwash over shales	10.9.1
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland to open woodland on cracking clay soils with sand cover on flat to undulating terrain	10.9.6
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> and/or <i>A. catenulata</i> low open forest on skeletal soils and shallow loams	10.10.1
Shrubland on skeletal soils of plateau tops	10.10.2
<i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> woodland	10.10.4
<i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on low hills	10.10.5

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 6—EINASLEIGH UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
River red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> ) woodland on channels, flats and levees	9.3.1
Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) woodland on alluvium	9.3.2
Mixed eucalypt woodland and/or coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ) on alluvial terraces and backplains	9.3.3
Reid River box ( <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> ) woodland on texture contrast soils on plains	9.3.5
Poplar gum ( <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ) woodland on podsolics in drainage depressions	9.3.6
Mountain coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> ), black tea tree ( <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> ) woodland-low open woodland and springs on black soil plains	9.3.10
Lakes and seasonally flooded depressions on basalts	9.3.11
Narrow-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ) woodland on yellow earths on plains	9.5.3
Silver-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ) woodland on yellow earths on plains	9.5.4
White mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) open forest on podsolics and earths of plains	9.5.5
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and/or narrow leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ) woodland on Quaternary sand plains	9.5.6

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Normanton box ( <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> ) low open woodland on texture contrast soils on plains	9.7.1
Lancewood ( <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ) or bendee ( <i>Acacia catenulata</i> ) open forest on red earths or skeletal soils on plateaus and plateau margins	9.7.2
Peppermint ( <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> ) low woodland-shrubland on skeletal soils on plateau margins and scarps	9.7.3
Ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ) woodland on red soil plains and rocky rises	9.8.1
Bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ) and Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) woodland on red soil plains	9.8.2
<i>Eucalyptus granitica</i> woodland on chocolate soils on plains	9.8.4
Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) and Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrelba</i> spp.) grassland on black soil plains	9.8.5
Gidgee ( <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ) low woodland on scarps and footslopes of basalt tablelands	9.8.6
Dry vine forest on rocky basalt outcrop	9.8.7
Eucalypt and/or paperbark woodlands on sands, earths and skeletal soils and sandstone	9.10.1
Broad-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> ) woodland on skeletal soils of hills and ranges	9.11.1
Narrow-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ) and ghost gum ( <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ) woodland on shallow texture contrast soils of low hills and lowlands	9.11.2

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Cullen's ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ) woodland on skeletal soils of hills	9.11.3
Lemon scented gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) and ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ) open forest on shallow soils of hills and ranges	9.11.4
Normanton box ( <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> ) low open woodland on shallow soils of low hills and lowlands	9.11.5
Reid River box ( <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> ) woodland on texture contrast soils of lowlands	9.11.6
Poplar gum ( <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ) woodland on texture contrast soils of lowlands	9.11.7
Eucalypt woodland on serpentinites and other restricted habitats	9.11.10
Narrow-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia</i> spp.) woodland on shallow soils of low hills and ranges	9.12.1
Ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus granitica</i> ), white mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) and lemon scented gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) open forest on shallow soils of hills and ranges	9.12.2
Darwin stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ) and Cooktown ironwood ( <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> ) open forest-tall woodland on hills and sandy outwash	9.12.3
Broad-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> ) low open woodland on skeletal soils of hills and ranges	9.12.4
Bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia</i> spp.) and ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus xanthoclada</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> ) woodland on sandy outwash	9.12.5



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Georgetown box ( <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ) woodland on shallow soils on low hills and lowlands	9.12.6
Cullen's ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ) woodland on shallow soils on hills	9.12.7
Dry vine forest on igneous outcrops	9.12.8

**PART 7—GULF PLAINS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Offshore tidal sands and mud flats, including sea grass beds	2.1.1
Tidal low coastal rises of shells, sand or mud, and associated gutters, usually with mangroves	2.1.2
Tidal channels and associated levees, usually with mangroves	2.1.3
Infrequently inundated clay plains and low samphire rises	2.1.4
Beaches and foredunes	2.2.1
Secondary dunes and swales	2.2.2
Grassland on low plains adjacent to estuarine zone	2.3.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on plains of cracking clays	2.3.3
Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) and browntop ( <i>Eulalia aurea</i> ) grassland on plains of cracking clays	2.3.4
Bauhinia ( <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> ) woodland on plains of calcareous clays	2.3.5
Gidgee ( <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ) woodland on plains on clays	2.3.7
Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ), bauhinia ( <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> ) low open woodland and wire grasses ( <i>Aristida</i> spp.) on plains and low rises of texture contrast soils and earths	2.3.9
Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ), box ( <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ) low open woodland, and broad-leaved tea tree ( <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ) woodlands and savannahs on plains	2.3.10
Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ), gutta percha ( <i>Excoecaria parvifolia</i> ) low open woodland and blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) on grey clay plains	2.3.11
Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ) woodland-low open woodland with sorghum ( <i>Sorghum</i> spp.) in seasonally flooded depressions on gleyed podsolics	2.3.15
Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ) woodland on channels in fine textured alluvial plains	2.3.17
Whitewood ( <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ) and beefwood ( <i>Grevillea striata</i> ) low woodland on low rises and plains on red loamy soils	2.3.18

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Ghost gum ( <i>Corymbia bella</i> ), bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> ), and silver-leaved box ( <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> ) woodland on low rises and plains on pale sandy soils	2.3.20
Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia</i> spp.) woodland on low rises and plains on fine sands and red earths	2.3.21
Bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> ) and paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland on sandy channels and levees	2.3.22
River red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) woodland on levees and floodplains	2.3.25
Western box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ) woodland in depressions on podsollic soils	2.3.27
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland in depressions and shallow valleys on solodised soils and pale earths	2.3.28
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland fringing depressions and broad valleys on solodised soils	2.3.29
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland in seasonally flooded depressions on podsollic soils	2.3.30
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) low woodland in depressions and valley bottoms on fine-textured yellow earths	2.3.31
Wire grass ( <i>Aristida</i> spp.) grassland in depressions and valley bottoms, on fine-textured yellow earths	2.3.32

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) woodland and sedges in circular depressions on podsolic soils	2.3.34
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) low woodland in bottoms of shallow valleys, on solodised soils	2.3.36
Bauhinia ( <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> ), whitewood ( <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ), and beefwood ( <i>Grevillea striata</i> ) low woodland on plains on earths and sandy soils	2.5.1
Whitewood ( <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ) and vine tree ( <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> ) low open woodland on plains on red and brown earths	2.5.2
Evergreen scrub on plains on mainly deep sandy soils	2.5.3
Darwin stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> ) open woodland on pale earths and sands on plains	2.5.5
Darwin stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia</i> spp.) woodland to open forest on plains on red and yellow earths	2.5.6
Darwin stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ) open forest on plains on deep podsolic soils	2.5.8
Georgetown box ( <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ) woodland on plains and plateaus on earths, podsolics and skeletal soils	2.5.9
Western box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ), western bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ) and Darwin box ( <i>Eucalyptus tectifera</i> ) woodland on sand plains on podsolic soils	2.5.10

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) low open woodland on plains on lateritic podsolic soils	2.5.11
Silver-leaved box ( <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> ) low woodland on plains and low rises on red and yellow earths	2.5.12
Long-fruited bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> ) woodland on sand plains on lateritic podsolic soils	2.5.13
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland on plains on earths and podsolics (south)	2.5.14
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) woodland on plains on earths and podsolics (north)	2.5.15
Lancewood ( <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ), silver-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> ), rough-leaved bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia setosa</i> subsp. <i>pedicellaris</i> ) or paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca acacioides</i> ) woodland on low scarps on skeletal soils	2.7.2
Spinifex ( <i>Triodia</i> spp.) grassland on plateaus on skeletal soils and shallow earths	2.7.3
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) low woodland on lateritic scarps on skeletal soils	2.7.4
<i>Terminalia canescens</i> and rough-leaved bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia setosa</i> subsp. <i>pedicellaris</i> ) woodland on dissected plateau margins on skeletal soils	2.7.5
Eucalypt woodland on hills and lowlands on basalts	2.8.1
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland downs on shales on cracking clays	2.9.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.), browntop downs ( <i>Eulalia aurea</i> ) grassland on shales on cracking clays	2.9.2
Gidgee ( <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ) low woodland in depressions on sand plains	2.9.5
Georgetown box ( <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ) woodland on plains on deeply weathered sandstones, on sands and earths	2.10.1
Mixed eucalypt woodland on plateaus, mesas and scarps on shallow soils	2.10.2
Ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.), lemon-scented gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) and white mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) open forest on high plateaus on earths and sands	2.10.3
Georgetown box ( <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ) woodland and spinifex ( <i>Triodia pungens</i> ) hummock grassland on scarps and stony ledge	2.10.4
Lancewood ( <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ) woodland and spinifex ( <i>Triodia pungens</i> ) hummock grassland on scarps and stony ledges	2.10.5
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) low open woodland on ledges on skeletal soils	2.10.6
Eucalypt woodland on Precambrian sandstones	2.10.7
Eucalypt woodland and deciduous woodland on stony hills on folded sediments	2.11.1
Eucalypt woodland and deciduous woodland on hills on granitic rocks	2.12.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 8—MITCHELL GRASS DOWNS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on drainage lines	4.3.1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> woodland on drainage lines	4.3.2
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Lysiphillum gilvum</i> open woodland on drainage lines	4.3.3
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> open woodland on drainage lines/plains	4.3.4
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> open woodland on drainage lines/plains	4.3.5
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> ± <i>A. cyperophylla</i> woodland on alluvium	4.3.6
<i>Acacia georginae</i> and <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> ± <i>Eremophila freelingii</i> tall open shubland on drainage lines	4.3.7
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on braided channels or alluvial plains	4.3.8
<i>Acacia georginae</i> and <i>Eragrostis setifolia</i> tall open shrubland on drainage lines and alluvial plains	4.3.9
<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ± <i>Lysiphillum gilvum</i> and <i>Acacia victoriae</i> low open woodland on alluvium	4.3.10
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> open woodland on alluvium, billabongs and permanent waterholes	4.3.11

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> ± <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> open shrubland on swamps	4.3.12
<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i> and <i>Marsilea drummondii</i> ± <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> open grassland in drainage depressions	4.3.13
<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> , <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on alluvium	4.3.14
<i>Astrebla squarrosa</i> ± <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on alluvium	4.3.15
<i>Astrebla elymoides</i> ± <i>A. squarrosa</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> grassland on alluvium	4.3.16
<i>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> grassland on alluvium	4.3.17
<i>Eulalia aurea</i> , <i>Astrebla squarrosa</i> ± <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on alluvial plains	4.3.18
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Eulalia aurea</i> , <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on alluvium	4.3.19
<i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. ± <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± short grasses ± forbs, open herbland on braided or flat alluvial plains	4.3.20
<i>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on Tertiary sediments overlying limestone	4.4.1
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Grevillea striata</i> low woodland on sand plains	4.5.1
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Triodia pungens</i> tall open shrubland on Quaternary sand sheets	4.5.2



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Triodia burkensis</i> or <i>Triodia molesta</i> tall open shrubland on Tertiary sand sheets	4.5.3
<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> and/or <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland on old alluvial sand plains	4.5.4
<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> , <i>Triodia pungens</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low open woodland on sand plains	4.5.5
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> , <i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Sida platycalyx</i> tall open shrubland on Quaternary sand sheets	4.5.6
<i>Acacia georginae</i> , <i>Sida platycalyx</i> , <i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i> tall open shrubland on Quaternary sand sheets	4.5.7
<i>Triodia pungens</i> hummock grassland wooded with <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Quaternary sand sheets	4.5.8
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> , <i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> and mixed species open woodland on sand plains	4.5.9
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> , <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low woodland on scarps	4.7.1
<i>Eucalyptus normantonensis</i> tall open shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. on plateau margins	4.7.2
<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> tall shrubland on ranges	4.7.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> open woodland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>Senna</i> spp. near eroding edges of Tertiary plateaus	4.7.4
<i>Astrelba lappacea</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> and <i>A. pectinata</i> ± <i>A. elymoides</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.2
<i>Astrebla squarrosa</i> ± <i>A. pectinata</i> ± <i>Iseilema</i> spp. grassland on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.3
<i>Astrebla pectinata</i> and herbs ± <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.4
<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> and <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. ± <i>Enneapogon</i> spp. open herbland on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.5
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland wooded with mixed tree species on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.6
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland wooded with <i>Acacia tephрина</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> and <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.7
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland wooded with <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> ± <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.8
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland wooded with <i>Acacia sutherlandii</i> or <i>A. victoriae</i> on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.9
<i>Acacia georginae</i> tall open shrubland on Cambrian limestone	4.9.10
<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland with <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> on plains and low lying areas	4.9.12
<i>Senna helmsii</i> ± <i>S. artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. open shrubland on tops and footslopes of Cambrian limestone residuals	4.9.13

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia georginae</i> low open woodland with <i>Astrebla</i> spp. on Cambrian limestone	4.9.14
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± scattered shrub species including <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> and <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> tall open shrubland. Occurs on mantled pediments over Cretaceous sediments	4.9.16
<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> and mixed species including <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> and <i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.18

**PART 9—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on alluvium within <i>Acacia aneura</i> associations	6.3.1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on major drainage lines/rivers	6.3.2
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> ± <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> woodland on alluvium	6.3.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus ochrophloia</i> woodland on alluvium	6.3.4

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus ochrophloia</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> woodland on alluvium	6.3.5
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on braided channels or alluvial plains	6.3.6
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> low open woodland on alluvium	6.3.7
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> open woodland on alluvium	6.3.9
<i>Halosarcia</i> sp. open succulent shrubland on alluvium	6.3.10
<i>Eleocharis pallens</i> ± short grasses ± <i>Eragrostis australasica</i> open herbland on clays, associated with ephemeral lakes, billabongs and permanent waterholes	6.3.11
<i>Acacia omalophylla</i> ± <i>A. microsperma</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> tall open shrubland on alluvium	6.3.12
<i>Atriplex</i> sp., <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp., species of Asteraceae and/or short grasses open herbland on alluvial plains	6.3.13
<i>Astrelba</i> spp., <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. open grassland on alluvium	6.3.14
<i>Astrelba lappacea</i> , <i>A. pectinata</i> ± <i>A. elymoides</i> grassland on alluvium	6.3.15
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Acacia excelsa</i> , <i>Geijera parviflora</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> woodland on alluvial dunes	6.3.16
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Acacia excelsa</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open woodland on old alluvial dunes and sand plains	6.3.17

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on flat alluvial plains	6.3.18
<i>Angophora floribunda</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , open woodland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. on old alluvial levees	6.3.20
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. excelsa</i> and/or <i>Geijera parviflora</i> low woodland on low alluvial sand dunes	6.3.21
<i>Acacia victoriae</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. tall open shrubland on old levees	6.3.22
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> , <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> low woodland on old alluvial plains	6.4.4
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> open forest on undulating lowlands	6.5.1
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments	6.5.2
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> woodland within <i>A. aneura</i> communities	6.5.3
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> low woodland on run-on plains	6.5.6
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. intertexta</i> low woodland on run-on areas	6.5.7
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> low woodland	6.5.8
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> shrubby low woodland on Quaternary sediments	6.5.9

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>A. excelsa</i> , <i>Hakea ivoryi</i> low woodland on sand plains	6.5.10
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> low woodland on sand plains	6.5.11
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>A. excelsa</i> low woodland/open forest on sand plains	6.5.12
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> low woodland on sand plains	6.5.13
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> tall open shrubland on Quaternary sediments	6.5.14
<i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Eremophila sturtii</i> tall open shrubland on sand plains	6.5.15
<i>Acacia aneura</i> groved with <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> or <i>C. blakei</i> tall open shrubland on Quaternary sediments	6.5.16
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> woodland on sand plains	6.5.17
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> low open woodland on plains	6.5.18
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> tall open shrubland on low dunes over alluvium	6.6.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Triodia mitchellii</i> ± <i>T. marginata</i> hummock grassland wooded with <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Acacia</i> spp. on low dunes	6.6.2
<i>Acacia catenulata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open forest on crests and slopes	6.7.1
<i>Acacia microsperma</i> open forest on upper and footslopes	6.7.2
<i>Acacia microsperma</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> open woodland/shrubland on scarps and slopes	6.7.3
<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> or <i>E. cambageana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on scarps	6.7.5
<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> open woodland on scarps and slopes	6.7.6
<i>Acacia catenulata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> and/or <i>A. ensifolia</i> low open woodland with <i>Triodia</i> sp. and/or <i>A. petraea</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> on scarps and plateaus	6.7.7
<i>Acacia aneura</i> tall open shrubland on undulating plains	6.7.8
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>A. stowardii</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall open shrubland on residuals	6.7.9
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. terminalis</i> tall shrubland on residuals	6.7.10
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> ± <i>Corymbia thozetiana</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall shrubland on residuals	6.7.11

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> tall shrubland on residuals	6.7.12
<i>Acacia petraea</i> ± <i>A. catenulata</i> tall shrubland on scarps and tops of ranges	6.7.13
<i>Acacia stowardii</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open shrubland on crests and tops of residuals	6.7.14
<i>Acacia cibaria</i> , <i>A. aneura</i> open shrubland on the lower slopes of residuals	6.7.15
<i>Acacia stowardii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> open shrubland on colluvials associated with residuals	6.7.16
<i>Eriachne mucronata</i> open grassland wooded with <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> open grassland wooded with on plains or flat tops of residuals	6.7.17
<i>Acacia tephрина</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> low open woodland on undulating plains over Cretaceous sediments	6.9.2
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland with emergent <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> in valleys with stony soils derived from Cretaceous sediments	6.9.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> , <i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Sida platycalyx</i> tall open shrubland on undulating mantled pediments and scarp retreat zones	6.9.4
Scattered <i>Acacia aneura</i> around granite boulders	6.12.1



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 10—NEW ENGLAND TABLELAND BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus youmanii</i> , <i>E. dealbata</i> , <i>E. caleyi</i> , <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> woodland on metamorphics	13.11.1
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on metamorphics	13.11.4
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> open forest on metamorphics	13.11.6
<i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i> open forest on igneous rocks	13.12.1
<i>Eucalyptus andrewsii</i> , <i>E. youmanii</i> woodland on igneous rocks	13.12.2
<i>Eucalyptus youmanii</i> on igneous rock	13.12.5

**PART 11—NORTHWEST HIGHLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on alluvial plains	1.3.1
Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> ) low open woodland-woodland on alluvial floodplains and channels	1.3.2

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Gidgee ( <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ) low open woodland-woodland on earths in valleys	1.3.4
Mixed eucalypt open woodland on sandy alluvial terraces	1.3.5
Ghost gum ( <i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i> ), bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ) open woodland on sandy terraces	1.3.6
Red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) woodland on channels and levees (south)	1.3.7
Red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ) woodland on channels and levees (north)	1.3.8
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) low open woodland on red earths on plateaus	1.5.3
Cloncurry box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ) low open woodland on red earths in valleys	1.5.4
Silver-leaved box ( <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> ) low open woodland on red earth plains	1.5.5
Whitewood ( <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ), vine tree ( <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> ), beefwood ( <i>Grevillea striata</i> ) low open woodland on red earth plains	1.5.6
Bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ) and/or mulga ( <i>Acacia aneura</i> ) low open woodland on sandy red earth plains	1.5.7
Gidgee ( <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ) and whitewood ( <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ) low open woodland on red earth plains	1.5.8
Vine tree ( <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> ) low open woodland on loams on sand sheet margins	1.5.9

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) low open woodland on skeletal soils on lateritic scarps and plateaus	1.7.1
Silver-leaved box ( <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> ) low open woodland on calcareous red/brown earths on small alluvial fans	1.7.2
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on shallow clays on limestones	1.9.1
Mixed shrubby woodland on rocky limestone hills	1.9.4
Cloncurry box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ) low open woodland-woodland on low hills on limestones and calcareous shales	1.9.5
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ) low open woodland on limestone hills	1.9.6
Silver-leaved box ( <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> ) low open woodland on shale hills	1.9.7
<i>Corymbia capricornia</i> low open woodland on sandstone plateaus	1.10.1
Woollybutt ( <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> ) woodland on sandstone plateaus	1.10.2
<i>Corymbia aspera</i> low open woodland on rocky soils	1.10.3
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) and/ or <i>Acacia</i> spp. low open woodland on stony sandstone plateaus	1.10.4
Lancewood ( <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ) open forest on skeletal soils and earths on sandstone plateaus	1.10.5

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) and <i>Corymbia grandifolia</i> low open woodland on stony low hills and colluvium	1.10.7
Silver-leaved box ( <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> ) open woodland on slopes adjoining sandstone plateaus	1.10.8
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) low open woodland on siliceous rocky hills on folded sediments	1.11.2
Cloncurry box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ) low open woodland on basic rocky hills on folded sediments	1.11.3
Silver-leaved box ( <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> ) low open woodland on shallow soils in valleys below folded sediments	1.11.4
Snappy gum ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ) low open woodland on rocky hills on acid igneous rocks	1.12.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 12—SOUTHEAST QUEENSLAND BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Saltpan vegetation including grassland and herbland on marine clay plains	12.1.2
Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries	12.1.3
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> woodland on dunes and sand plains. Deeply leached soils	12.2.6
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on parabolic high dunes	12.2.8
<i>Banksia aemula</i> woodland on dunes and sand plains. Deeply leached soils	12.2.9
Mallee <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> spp. low woodland on dunes and sand plains, especially southern sandmass islands. Deeply leached soils	12.2.10
<i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp. open forest to low closed forest on beach ridges in northern half of bioregion	12.2.11
Closed heath on seasonally waterlogged sand plains	12.2.12
Foredune complex	12.2.14
Swamps with <i>Baumea</i> spp., <i>Juncus</i> spp. and <i>Lepironia articulata</i>	12.2.15
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains and associated lower slopes	12.3.2
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> open forest on or near coastal alluvial plains	12.3.4

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on coastal alluvial plains	12.3.6
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing forest	12.3.7
Mixed forest with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> on subcoastal remnant Tertiary surfaces. Deep red soils	12.5.1
<i>Eucalyptus–Corymbia–Melaleuca</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.4
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Deep red soils	12.5.7
<i>Banksia aemula</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.10
<i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.1
Complex notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Altitude <600m	12.8.3
Complex notophyll vine forest with <i>Araucaria</i> spp. on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.4
Complex notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Altitude >600m	12.8.5
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , <i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.14
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.16

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.17
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> – <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	2.9/10.2
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.4
Mixed open forest often with <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> on quartzose sandstone	12.9/10.5
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> tall open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.14
Mixed forest of <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.17
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptis crebra</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.18
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.19
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9/10.21
Simple notophyll vine forest often with abundant <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (“gully vine forest”) on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.1
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> tall open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.2

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Mixed tall open forest with <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.3
Mixed tall open forest with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. major</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.5
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.6
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.7
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.8
Notophyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.10
Araucarian microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; southern half of bioregion	12.11.11
Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics; northern half of bioregion	12.11.12
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.17
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> tall open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.18
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.22
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks especially granite	12.12.2



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, especially granite	12.12.4
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.5
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	2.12.7
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Corymbia trachphloia</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.11
Araucarian complex microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.13
<i>Eucalyptis siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> tall open forest on near coastal hills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.15
Notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.16
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. eugenioides</i> woodland on crest, upper slopes and elevated valleys on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.23

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 13—WET TROPICS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mangrove forests on coastal lowland saline alluvial soils	7.1.1
Dune ridge and swale vegetation mosaic of coastal lowlands	7.2.3
Broad-leaf tea tree ( <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ) woodland swamp complex on dry to very wet poorly drained lowlands and tablelands	7.3.8
Red tea tree ( <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ) open forest on moist to dry poorly drained lowlands	7.3.9
Mesophyll vine forest with red stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ) emergents on very wet to wet well drained lowland alluvial soils	7.3.11
Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) woodland on dry well drained upland alluvial soils	7.3.14
Poplar gum ( <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ) woodland on dry moderately drained alluvia	7.3.16
Complex mesophyll vine forest on very wet well drained lowland and foothill piedmont fans	7.3.17
Tall open eucalypt forest/woodland complex ( <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) on moist piedmont fans	7.3.19
Pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ), turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ), red stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ) open forest on moist well drained piedmont fans	7.3.20

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Notophyll vine forest dominated by blackwood ( <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> ) brown salwood ( <i>Acacia celsa</i> ) on cloudy wet basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.5
Mesophyll vine forest on very wet to wet metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.1
Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on moist metamorphic foothill slopes	7.11.3
Mesophyll vine forest dominated by brown salwood ( <i>Acacia celsa</i> ) on very wet to wet metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.4
Simple mesophyll vine forest with red stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ) emergents on very wet to wet metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.5
Simple mesophyll vine forest with turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ) emergents on very wet to wet metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.6
Complex notophyll vine forest with kauri pine ( <i>Agathis robusta</i> ) emergents on moist metamorphic foothills and uplands	7.11.7
Notophyll semi-evergreen vine forest on moist to dry metamorphic foothills and uplands	7.11.9
Notophyll vine forest dominated by brown salwood ( <i>Acacia celsa</i> ) on very wet to wet metamorphic foothills, uplands and highland ridges	7.11.10
Notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Acacia cincinnata</i> / <i>Acacia polystachya</i> on wet metamorphic foothills and uplands	7.11.11

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Simple notophyll vine forest on cloudy wet metamorphic uplands	7.11.12
Simple notophyll vine forest with forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) emergents on moist metamorphic foothills and uplands	7.11.13
Simple notophyll vine forest with rose gum ( <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> ) emergents on moist metamorphic uplands	7.11.14
Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by blackwood ( <i>Acacia melanylon</i> ) brown salwood ( <i>Acacia celsa</i> ) on cloudy wet metamorphic uplands and highlands	7.11.15
Red stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ) woodland of the wet to moist metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.17
Forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) woodland on wet to moist metamorphic foothills	7.11.18
Pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) woodland on moist to dry metamorphic foothills and uplands	7.11.19
Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) woodland on dry metamorphic uplands	7.11.21
Cullen's ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ) woodland on dry metamorphic ridgetops	7.11.22
Mesophyll vine forest on very wet to wet granite lowlands and foothills	7.12.1
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## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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## ENDNOTES

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### 2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 1 July 2002. Future amendments of the Vegetation Management Regulation 2000 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

### 3 Key

#### Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	prev	= previous
amd	= amended	(prev)	= previously
amdt	= amendment	proc	= proclamation
ch	= chapter	prov	= provision
def	= definition	pt	= part
div	= division	pubd	= published
exp	= expires/expired	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
gaz	= gazette	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
hdg	= heading	reloc	= relocated
ins	= inserted	renum	= renumbered
lap	= lapsed	rep	= repealed
notfd	= notified	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered

## 4 Table of earlier reprints

### TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	none	4 October 2000
1A	to SL No. 68 of 2001	22 June 2001
2	to SL No. 68 of 2001	6 July 2001

## 5 List of legislation

### **Vegetation Management Regulation 2000 SL No. 243**

made by the Governor in Council on 14 September 2000  
notfd gaz 15 September 2000 pp 222–25  
commenced on date of notification  
exp 1 September 2011 (see SIA s 54)

amending legislation—

### **Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2001 SL No. 68 pts 1, 3**

notfd gaz 8 June 2001 pp 516–17  
commenced on date of notification

### **Natural Resources and Mines Legislation Amendment and Repeal Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 122 pts 1, 19 (this regulation is amended, see amending legislation below)**

notfd gaz 31 May 2002 pp 482–7  
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification  
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2002 (see s 2)

amending legislation—

### **Natural Resources and Mines Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 168 ss 1–2, 8 (amends 2002 SL No. 122 above)**

notfd gaz 28 June 2002 pp 876–83  
commenced on date of notification

## 6 List of annotations

### **Development application fee**

s 4 amd 2001 SL No. 68 s 8; 2002 SL No. 122 s 46 (as amd 2002 SL No. 168 s 8)

### **PART 3—AMENDMENT OF LAND REGULATION 1995**

pt 3 (ss 5–9) exp 16 September 2000



**SCHEDULE 1—ENDANGERED REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS**

amd 2001 SL No. 68 s 9

**SCHEDULE 2—OF CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS**

amd 2001 SL No. 68 s 10

**SCHEDULE 3—NOT OF CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS**

amd 2001 SL No. 68 s 11