

Queensland



*Vegetation Management Act 1999*

# **VEGETATION MANAGEMENT REGULATION 2000**

**Reprinted as in force on 21 May 2004  
(includes commenced amendments up to 2004 SL No. 63)**

**Reprint No. 2E**

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Queensland



**VEGETATION MANAGEMENT  
REGULATION 2000**

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# VEGETATION MANAGEMENT REGULATION 2000

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 21 May 2004]

## PART 1—PRELIMINARY

### 1 Short title

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

### 1A Definitions

In this regulation—

“**GPS**” means global positioning system.

“**identifiable fixed features**” include road intersections, fence intersections, survey marks and built infrastructure.

“**image base**” means an image or mosaic of images, for example an aerial photograph or a satellite image.

“**Map Grid of Australia 1994**” has the meaning given in ‘Geocentric Datum of Australia Technical Manual’ published by the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping.<sup>1</sup>

“**vegetation category area**” means a category 1 area, a category 2 area, a category 3 area, a category 4 area or a category X area.

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<sup>1</sup> A copy of the manual may be found on the committee’s website <[www.icsm.gov.au/icsm/gda/gdatm/](http://www.icsm.gov.au/icsm/gda/gdatm/)>.

## **PART 2—MISCELLANEOUS**

### **2 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) For the definition “grassland regional ecosystem” in the schedule to the Act, each regional ecosystem in schedule 4 is a grassland regional ecosystem.

(5) Each grassland regional ecosystem in schedule 5 is prescribed for—

- (a) the Act, section 8; and
- (b) the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, schedule 10, definition “native vegetation”.

(6) A reference in schedules 1 to 5 to a regional ecosystem number for a regional ecosystem is a reference to the regional ecosystem number and the description for the ecosystem that are established under the Regional Ecosystem Description Database.<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;

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2 The Regional Ecosystem Description Database is a database containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions that is maintained by the Queensland Herbarium, Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane. The database is available on the Environmental Protection Agency’s website at <[www.epa.qld.gov.au/environment/science/herbarium/regional\\_ecosystems](http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environment/science/herbarium/regional_ecosystems)>.

- (b) whether the vegetation clearing application to which the plan relates is for a purpose mentioned in section 22A(2) of the Act, or is a broadscale application;
- (c) if the application is for a purpose mentioned in section 22A(2)—the purpose;
- (d) details of the way the proposed clearing meets the performance requirements of the regional vegetation management code for the area.

(2) The location and extent of the area proposed to be cleared must be shown by—

- (a) a map showing—
  - (i) the boundary of the area on an image base; and
  - (ii) 5 or more points visible in the image base that correspond to identifiable fixed features; and
  - (iii) the Map Grid of Australia 1994 coordinates and zone references for each point, acquired by GPS or similar system of satellites that receives and processes information; and
  - (iv) a description of the feature that each point represents; or
- (b) a description of the boundary of the area by reference to Map Grid of Australia 1994 coordinates and zone references for the area.

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

#### **4 Application for property map of assessable vegetation—Act, s 20C**

(1) For the Act, section 20C, the following information is prescribed—

- (a) the vegetation category areas and the boundaries of the areas proposed for the property map of assessable vegetation;
- (b) information to demonstrate that—
  - (i) the boundaries of the proposed vegetation category areas are accurate; and

- (ii) the vegetation category areas proposed are consistent with the floristic composition and structure of the regional ecosystems or vegetation in the area.

(2) The information mentioned in subsection (1)(a) must be supported by a map showing—

- (a) either—
  - (i) 5 or more points that correspond to identifiable fixed features; and
  - (ii) the Map Grid of Australia 1994 coordinates and zone references for each point, acquired by GPS or similar system of satellites that receives and processes information; and
  - (iii) a description of the feature that each point represents; or
- (b) a description of the boundaries of the areas by reference to Map Grid of Australia 1994 coordinates and zone references for the areas.

## **5 Regions and ballots—Act, s 22G**

(1) For the Act, section 22G(1), each of the following paragraphs states a region of the State for which a ballot must be conducted—

- (a) Central Queensland Coast and Wet Tropics Bioregions;
- (b) New England Tableland and South East Queensland Bioregions;
- (c) Brigalow Belt Bioregion (North);<sup>3</sup>
- (d) Brigalow Belt Bioregion (South);
- (e) Channel Country, Gulf Plains and Northwest Highlands Bioregions;
- (f) Desert Uplands, Einasleigh Uplands and Mitchell Grass Downs Bioregions;
- (g) Mulga Lands Bioregion.

(2) For the Act, section 22G(1)(d), a broadscale application must state—

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<sup>3</sup> A map showing the land included in Brigalow Belt Bioregion (North) and Brigalow Belt Bioregion (South) may be inspected at the department's head office in Brisbane.



- (a) the land to which the application relates; and
- (b) the area of the land, which must not be more than—
  - (i) for an application relating to land in a region mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b)—250 ha; and
  - (ii) for an application relating to land in a region mentioned in subsection (1)(c) to (g)—2 500 ha; and
- (c) that it is the only application being made for the individually titled parcel of land containing the land mentioned in paragraph (a).

(3) An application may relate to more than 1 individually titled parcel of land.

## **6 Application of development approvals and exemptions for Forestry Act—Act, s 70A**

The species stated in schedule 6 are prescribed for section 70A(3) of the Act.

## **7 Vegetation clearing 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 vegetation clearing application is \$272.85.

(2) However, no fee is payable for an application for a purpose mentioned in the Act, section 22A(2)(b) or (c).

## **8 Fee—Act, s 20C**

For the Act, section 20C(2)(c), the fee for an application for making a property map of assessable vegetation is \$272.85.

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

section 2(1) and (6)

**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 to woodland 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> woodland to 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 to woodland with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.9
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> or <i>E. pilligaensis</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest to woodland on margins of Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.10
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.12
<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> open woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.13
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	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 to woodland 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

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia melvillei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> open forest on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.6
<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—CAPE YORK PENINSULA BIOREGION**

<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>
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Livistona decipiens</i> and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open to closed forest on dune sands mixed with alluvial material ± marine sediments	8.2.13
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland often with emergent eucalypts and grassy/herbaceous ground layer, on seasonally inundated alluvial plains with impeded drainage	8.3.2
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. aff. <i>viridiflora</i> closed forest to woodland in broad drainage areas (wetlands)	8.3.11
Grassland on alluvial and old marine plains	8.3.12

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , and <i>E. drepanophylla</i> woodland on low undulating areas 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 on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.27

**PART 4—DESERT UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on lakeside dunes	10.3.19

**PART 5—GULF PLAINS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Springs on recent alluvium	2.3.39

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

**PART 6—MITCHELL GRASS DOWNS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Springs on recent alluvia and fine-grained sedimentary rock	4.3.22

**PART 7—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Springs on recent alluvia, ancient alluvia and fine-grained sedimentary rock	6.3.23
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> and/or <i>E. populnea</i> open woodland	6.3.26
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> low open forest on clay plains	6.4.1
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> ± <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on clay plains	6.4.2

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

**PART 8—NEW ENGLAND TABLELAND BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</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
<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 rocks	13.12.9
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> woodland on igneous rocks	13.12.10



## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

**PART 9—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	12.3.10
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils	12.5.2
<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> and/or <i>E. racemosa</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	12.5.3
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> and/or <i>E. pilularis</i> tall open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils	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

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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> spp., <i>Themeda triandra</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
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</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
Tall open forest with <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.16
Tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on metamorphics and interbedded volcanics	12.11.23
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.26

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

**PART 10—WET TROPICS BIOREGION**

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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
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 swamps of seasonally inundated coastal lowlands	7.3.1
Sedgeland/grassland in freshwater swamps 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
Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> ± <i>M. quinquenervia</i> ± <i>M. dealbata</i> ) open forest, ± an understorey of vine forest species, on 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

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) woodland, or popular gum ( <i>E. platyphylla</i> ) and Clarkson's bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</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
Red tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ) riparian open forest on moist fertile moderately drained lowland alluvia	7.3.24
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
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 uplands	7.8.3
Complex notophyll vine forest on cloudy wet basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.4
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 reducta</i> ) woodland on moist basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.8

## SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mesophyll fan palm ( <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> ) swamp vine forest on very wet poorly drained metamorphic foothills and tablelands	7.11.2
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

## SCHEDULE 2

### OF CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

section 2(2) and (6)

#### PART 1—BRIGALOW BELT BIOREGION

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</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	11.3.2
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.3
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. 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 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on alluvial plains	11.3.17
Springs associated with recent alluvia, but also including those on fine-grained sedimentary rocks, basalt, ancient alluvia and metamorphic rocks	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> spp. and/or <i>Corymbia</i> spp. grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.2
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	11.4.5
<i>Triodia</i> spp. grassland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.6
<i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.10
<i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.11

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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	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
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubland on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.11



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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
Springs associated with sandstone	11.10.14
<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>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</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>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</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 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 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>Sarga plumosum</i> , <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>Sarga 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>
Samphire open forbland to isolated clumps of forbs on salt pans and plains adjacent to mangroves. Estuarine wetland	8.1.2
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland on marine sediments. Estuarine wetland	8.1.3
<i>Paspalum</i> spp. and <i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> sedgeland/grassland (estuarine wetland). Includes areas of deep open water with clumps of <i>Schoenoplectus littoralis</i> ± <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>	8.1.4
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland to open forest (estuarine wetland) with a ground stratum of salt tolerant grasses and sedges, usually in a narrow zone adjoining tidal ecosystems	8.1.5
<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
Microphyll vine forest on coastal dunes	8.2.2
<i>Acacia</i> spp., or a mixture of <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Phyllota phlycooides</i> and <i>Homoranthus virgatus</i> closed to open shrubland to open forest with heathy understorey, on high parabolic dunes	8.2.3
Notophyll feather palm vine forest dominated by <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> on parabolic dunes	8.2.5

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Acacia leptocarpa</i> ± <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> ± <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ± beach scrub species open forest on coastal parallel dunes	8.2.6
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> open woodland to open forest in wetlands associated with parabolic dunes	8.2.7
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on coastal dunes	8.2.9
Sand blows with bare sand and areas of sparse herbland/shrubland	8.2.10
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland in parallel dune swales (wetlands)	8.2.11
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open woodland to open forest often with a heath understorey, or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Leptospermum neglectum</i> , and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> shrublands, on parallel dunes	8.2.12
Semi-deciduous notophyll/mesophyll vine forest fringing watercourses on alluvial plains	8.3.1
Freshwater wetlands 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> woodland, or <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on alluvial plains	8.3.5
<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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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 vine forest on perched alluvials in valleys of undulating mountain ranges	8.3.9
Notophyll vine forest with variable dominants, on gently to moderately sloping alluvial fans adjacent to ranges	8.3.10
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on alluvial and old marine plains, often adjacent to estuarine areas	8.3.13
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> , <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Ischaemum australe</i> and <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> grassland on drainage channels in gently undulating upland areas	8.3.14
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest on Tertiary sand plains including small areas of shale. Includes low rises with <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest, ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± rainforest spp. open forest	8.5.1
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> , or <i>M. viridiflora</i> and <i>M. nervosa</i> woodland on Tertiary sand plains	8.5.2
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> , ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on broad low rises and gently sloping Tertiary sand plains	8.5.3

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland ± <i>E. sp.</i> (Jimboomba A. R. Bean 7772) usually with a lower tree layer of <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and <i>M. nervosa</i> on Tertiary sand plains	8.5.5
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> woodland with <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., on Tertiary sand plains	8.5.6
Complex notophyll (feather palm) vine forest on Tertiary basalt	8.8.1
<i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> ± <i>E. exserta</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> woodland, with a heath or shrubby understorey on low rises in coastal sandplains	8.9.1
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on hills formed from metamorphosed sediments	8.11.1
Notophyll microphyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on low ranges on Permian sediments ± volcanics	8.11.2
<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> woodland to open forest on metamorphosed sediments	8.11.6
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> shrubland on exposed metamorphic mountain tops	8.11.7

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest of wet uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (predominantly granite)	8.12.4
<i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> and/or <i>E. resinifera</i> open forest on plateaus of high ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.8
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Leptospermum neglectum</i> ± <i>Hibiscus divaricatus</i> ± <i>Callistemon pearsonii</i> ± <i>Bertya sharpeana</i> shrubland or heathland on exposed plateaus of Cretaceous-Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics, and Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.10
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> grassland, including some areas recently colonised by <i>Timonius timon</i> shrubland, on slopes of islands and headlands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics	8.12.13
Low microphyll vine forest to semi-evergreen vine thicket on drier subcoastal hills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.16
Notophyll mossy evergreen vine forest on mountain slopes and summits subject to regular mist cover, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.17
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on elevated tablelands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.23
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> x <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on hillslopes of islands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.25

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest ± vine thicket understorey on hill slopes of islands and near coastal areas, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics	8.12.26
Low microphyll vine forest to semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Acacia fasciculifera</i> , on foothills of low, near-coastal ranges, on acid to intermediate volcanics	8.12.28
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> ± <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> shrubland to open forest on exposed hillslopes of islands with abundant rock at the surface, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics	8.12.29
Notophyll mossy evergreen vine forest dominated by <i>Ristantia waterhousei</i> , on upper slopes and summits of mountains on rhyolite	8.12.30

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 4—CHANNEL COUNTRY BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Springs on recent alluvia and fine-grained sedimentary rocks	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

**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 broad stream beds	10.3.5
<i>Acacia excelsa</i> and <i>Grevillea striata</i> low open woodland on lake-fringing dunes	10.3.17
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland on older lake-fringing dunes	10.3.20
<i>Acacia salicina</i> and <i>Grevillea striata</i> low open woodland on sandy alluvial plains	10.3.21
<i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> low open woodland on alluvial plains	10.3.26



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia torulosa</i> shrubland or <i>Triodia longiceps</i> hummock grassland on weathered lake dunes	10.3.29
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> woodland on flood plains	10.3.30
Artesian springs emerging on alluvial plains	10.3.31
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> low open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds (subregion 3)	10.4.2
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on Cainozoic lake beds (subregion 3)	10.4.4
<i>Terminalia oblongata</i> and <i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> low open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.6
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> woodland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.7
<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.9
<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> open woodland on sandy plateaus	10.5.9
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> low open woodland on pediments below scarps	10.7.4
<i>Acacia aneura</i> low open woodland near the margins of sandy plateaus	10.7.6
Ephemeral open grassland or dwarf open shrubland of chenopods or bare ground below scarps	10.7.13

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland or <i>Lysiphillum carronii</i> low open woodland on calcareous sandstones	10.9.5
<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> dwarf open shrubland on Cretaceous sediments	10.9.7
<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> low open woodland on Cretaceous sediments	10.9.8
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Caldervale D. Jermyn AQ 582304) open woodland on sandstone ranges	10.10.3
Springs associated with margins of sandstone plateaus	10.10.6
<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> open woodland on sandstone ranges	10.10.7

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 6—EINASLEIGH UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Permanent or seasonal wetlands frequently fringed by narrow bands of trees and shrubs including various mixes of <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on alluvial plains	9.3.4
Wetlands and seasonally inundated grasslands with a fringing open woodland of mixed <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Tertiary surfaces	9.3.7
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> woodland in run-on areas and gentle depressions overlying basalt rocks	9.3.9
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> open woodland on intermittent creeks	9.3.18
<i>Acacia tephрина</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains	9.3.23
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on red kandosols on Tertiary plateaus	9.5.2
<i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i> and/or <i>E. chlorophylla</i> woodland on Tertiary plains	9.5.12
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>M. stenostachya</i> low woodland to tall shrubland on Quaternary residual sediments	9.5.14
<i>Allocasuarina inophloia</i> low woodland to low open forest ± <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> emergents on exposed lateritic surfaces on Tertiary plateaus	9.7.4
<i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i> ± <i>E. tetradonta</i> , <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland on laterised remnant sand sheets	9.7.6

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Quaternary basalt soils	9.8.3
Springs associated with basalt and alluvium	9.8.8
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland ± a shrubby understorey on rocky basalt flows	9.8.10
<i>Excoecaria parvifolia</i> low woodland to shrubland on cracking clays on rocky basalt plains	9.8.12
<i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i> dominated woodland on sandstone scarps and plateaus with shallow sandy soils	9.10.1
Springs and their associated vegetation on quartzose sandstone, limestone, metamorphic rock and granite	9.10.2
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> dominated open forest on remnant sandstone sheets overlying mountain ranges	9.10.4
<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> dominated open forest on remnant sandstone sheets overlying mountain ranges	9.10.5
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) woodland on sandstone	9.10.6
<i>Corymbia</i> spp. and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland and low woodland on sandstones of Ngarrabullan	9.10.7
<i>Eucalyptus mediocris</i> , <i>E. cloeziana</i> woodland to open forest on sandstones of Ngarrabullan	9.10.8
<i>Acacia johannis</i> low woodland to tall open shrubland on sandstones of Ngarrabullan	9.10.9
Semi-deciduous vine thicket on metamorphic soils (not limestone)	9.11.9

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> or <i>E. atrata</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland to open forest on steep dissected hills on highly metalliferous metamorphic rocks (predominantly around Irvinebank)	9.11.11
<i>Corymbia setosa</i> low open woodland on metamorphic hills	9.11.21
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> and <i>Corymbia lamprophylla</i> woodland to open forest on steep to rugged metamorphic hills	9.11.29
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> woodland on aprons surrounding karst limestone	9.11.32
<i>Macropteranthes montana</i> tall shrubland on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.9
<i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> woodland to open woodland on intermediate volcanics on rolling hills	9.12.10
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) and <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> woodland on pre-Cainozoic basalt loams and flat to undulating plains	9.12.16
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> and <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on flat to undulating country on intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.21
<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> and <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> low open woodland with <i>Triodia bitextura</i> ground layer on sandy soils on acid volcanics	9.12.25
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on acid volcanics	9.12.26

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> and <i>E. shirleyi</i> open woodland on low granite hills with rocky outcrops	9.12.29
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus granitica</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> and <i>E. exserta</i> mixed species woodland on uplands	9.12.39
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>H. contortus</i> grassland sparsely wooded with <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> on skeletal soils on crests of hills	9.12.41
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> , <i>Aristida</i> spp. grassland very sparsely wooded with <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and <i>Terminalia</i> spp. on rolling hills of acid volcanics	9.12.42
Granite and rhyolite boulders and pavements edged with patches of <i>Callitris intratropica</i> and/or vine thicket species	9.12.43

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**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
Deepwater lagoons with waterlilies and sedges	2.3.16
Darwin box ( <i>Eucalyptus tectifera</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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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
<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



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
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 associated with quartzose sandstone or lateritised sandstone gullies and gorges	2.10.8

**PART 8—MITCHELL GRASS DOWNS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia peuce</i> low open woodland on alluvium	4.3.21
<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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

**PART 9—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvium	6.3.8
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> or <i>E. populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains (subregion 1 and 2)	6.3.24
<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>E. intertexta</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments	6.5.5
Springs associated with lateritised sandstone	6.7.18

**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 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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<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

**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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Cloncurry box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ) low open woodland on hillocks on Mesozoic claystones	1.9.3
Springs mostly associated with quartzose sandstone and fine-grained sedimentary rocks (limestone)	1.10.6
Mixed shrubby woodland on folded limestones	1.11.1
Springs associated with metamorphic rocks	1.11.5
Silver-leaved ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ) low open woodland on low hills and torfields on biotite granites	1.12.2

**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
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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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 largely devoid of vegetation	12.2.16
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> tall open forest on 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 latisinensis</i> or <i>E. exserta</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> on alluvial plains	12.3.12
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 portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils	12.5.5

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus hallii</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.8
Sedgeland to heathland in low lying areas on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.9
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> , <i>E. latisinensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> , <i>E. bancroftii</i> woodland with heathy understorey on remnant Tertiary surfaces	12.5.12
<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
<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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
Open forest with <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> or <i>E. helidonica</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 shrubby open forest often with <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> 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
<i>Eucalyptus corynodes</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9-10.13

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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> 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 luehmannii</i> , <i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.21
Simple notophyll vine forest usually with abundant <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (“gully vine forest”) on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.1



## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Tall forest complex 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> or <i>E. portuensis</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> on 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
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
<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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eucalyptus decolor</i> , <i>E. portuensis</i> or <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.12.22
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus 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

**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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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
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
Darwin stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ) woodland on dry well drained lowland alluvial soils	7.3.15
Poplar gum ( <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ) woodland on dry moderately drained alluvia	7.3.16
Mesophyll vine forest with pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) emergents on wet to very wet well drained piedmont fans	7.3.18
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
Gympie messmate ( <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> ) or white mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) open forest on dry well drained piedmont fans	7.3.21
Mesophyll riparian vine forest on moist well drained lowland alluvial levees	7.3.22

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Notophyll to mesophyll riparian vine forest on dry, well drained lowland alluvial levees	7.3.23
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
Complex mesophyll vine forest on very wet, well drained basalt lowlands	7.8.1
Notophyll vine forest dominated by blackwood ( <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> ) and/or brown salwood ( <i>Acacia celsa</i> ) on cloudy wet basalt uplands and highlands	7.8.5
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
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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Simple mesophyll vine forest with turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ) emergents on very wet to wet metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.6
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
Simple notophyll vine forest with rose gum ( <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> ) emergents on moist metamorphic uplands	7.11.14
Tall open pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) woodland on moist metamorphic uplands	7.11.16
Forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) woodland on wet to moist metamorphic foothills	7.11.18
Cullen's ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ) woodland on dry metamorphic ridgetops	7.11.22
Fan palm ( <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> ) dominated mesophyll vine forest on very wet poorly drained granite foothills	7.12.2
Mesophyll vine forest with forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) emergents on wet to moist granite foothills	7.12.3
Mesophyll vine forest with turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ) emergents on very wet granite and rhyolite lowlands and foothills	7.12.4

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Simple mesophyll vine forest with red stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ) emergents on very wet to wet granite lowlands and foothills	7.12.5
Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on moist granite lowlands and foothills	7.12.6
Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent bunya pine ( <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> ) on moist granite uplands on yellow podzolic soils	7.12.8
Notophyll semi-evergreen vine forest on moist to dry granite foothills and uplands	7.12.11
Notophyll vine forest dominated by blackwood ( <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> ) on cloudy wet granite and rhyolite uplands	7.12.13
Simple notophyll vine forest with cadaghi ( <i>Corymbia torelliana</i> ) emergents on moist granite and rhyolite foothills and uplands	7.12.17
Microphyll vine forest often with hoop pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) on moist to dry granite foothills and uplands	7.12.18
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

## SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
White mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) woodland on wet to moist granite foothills	7.12.24
White stringybark ( <i>Eucalyptus reducta</i> ) woodland on moist granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	7.12.27
Cullen's ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ) woodland on dry granite ridgetops	7.12.32
Melville Island bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ) woodland on dry granite slopes	7.12.33
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) and (6)

#### 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 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> woodland to low open woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.16
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> shrubby woodland on alluvium	11.3.18
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on Cainozoic alluvial plains	11.3.19
Forb/grassland ± scattered <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> , <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp. on alluvial plains	11.3.20
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland fringing drainage lines	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>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> on Cainozoic sand plains/remnants	11.5.7
<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> spp. and <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces. Plateaus and broad crests	11.5.9
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland and other <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. 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>Corymbia bloxsomei</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains/remnant surfaces	11.5.21
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus thoetiana</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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
Shrubland on natural scalds on deeply weathered coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	11.7.5
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> or <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	11.7.6
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	11.7.7
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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	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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and/or <i>Corymbia</i> spp. 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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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

## PART 2—CAPE YORK PENINSULA BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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>Parinari 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
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest. Occurs on streamlines, swamps and alluvial terraces	3.3.9
<i>Melaleuca argentea</i> and/or <i>M. fluviatilis</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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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</i> <i>archeriana</i> on heavy clay alluvium	3.3.38
<i>Melaleuca clarksonii</i> low open forest in swamps	3.3.41

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Closed sedgeland dominated by <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> . Occurs on seasonally flooded marine plains	3.3.63
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>meiostachyum</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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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>Ptilostigma 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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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>Welchi dendron 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 tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on rises and ridges	3.12.14
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
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

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mangrove vegetation of marine clay plains and estuaries. Estuarine wetland	8.1.1
Wet heath complex on coastal sand plains and depressions derived from coastal dunes	8.2.4
Variable eucalypt woodland often with heathy elements on parabolic dunes and beach ridges	8.2.8
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> or <i>M. fluviatilis</i> ± <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> open forest to woodland, fringing watercourses	8.3.3
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 to open forest on low hills, on metamorphosed sediments	8.11.3

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> and <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. moluccana</i> open woodland to woodland on lower slopes of metamorphic ranges	8.11.8
Complex notophyll (feather palm) vine forest often with <i>Acmena resa</i> and <i>Syzygium wesa</i> , of wet uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.1
Notophyll to complex notophyll vine forest often with <i>Argyrodendron actinophyllum</i> subsp. <i>diversifolium</i> ± <i>A. polyandrum</i> , on drier uplands and coastal ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.2
Notophyll rainforest/microphyll rainforest often with <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> and <i>Paraserianthes toona</i> , ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , on low to medium ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.3
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. portuensis</i> ± <i>Lophostemon</i> spp. ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ± <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.5
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on low to medium hills, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.6
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (or <i>E. crebra</i> ) open forest to woodland on hillslopes and undulating plateaus, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.7
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland to open forest on undulating uplands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.9

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest/thicket with emergent <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> in coastal areas including islands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics and granite	8.12.11
Variable <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 ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.12
Variable eucalypt dominated associations, often with <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, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics	8.12.14
Notophyll to complex notophyll vine forest with <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> ± <i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Whitsundays W.J. McDonald 5831) ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , on near-coastal ranges and islands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.18
Complex notophyll feather palm vine forest with <i>Argyrodendron actinophyllum</i> subsp. <i>diversifolium</i> and subcanopy of <i>Myristica globosa</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i> , on moist, low to moderate, coastal and subcoastal ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.19
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on low gently undulating landscapes on Mesozoic to Proterozoic 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, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.22
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. open to closed forest, or <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. closed forest to closed shrubland on moist upper slopes and ridges of ranges, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.31
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> grassy open forest on extensive plateaus on high ranges, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	8.12.32

## 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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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>Lysiphyllum gilvum</i> open woodland on major drainage lines	5.3.5
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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 herbland on Cretaceous sediments	5.9.5

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 5—DESERT UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> low open woodland on alluvial plains (western)	10.3.1
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> with or without <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open woodland on alluvial plains (eastern)	10.3.2
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> low open woodland to open woodland on alluvial plains	10.3.3
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland to low woodland on alluvial plains	10.3.4
<i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> open woodland on alluvial plains	10.3.6
<i>Astrebla</i> spp., <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> and/or <i>Dichanthium fecundum</i> or <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> tussock grassland on alluvial plains	10.3.7
<i>Aristida latifolia</i> and <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> sparse–tussock grassland or <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. dwarf open shrubland on alluvial plains	10.3.8
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> open woodland on sandy alluvial fans	10.3.9
<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> and <i>C. terminalis</i> open woodland on old alluvial plains (western)	10.3.10
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> or <i>C. leichhardtii</i> woodland to tall woodland on alluvium in valleys	10.3.11
<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> and <i>C. plena</i> or <i>C. terminalis</i> open woodland on sandy alluvial terraces (eastern)	10.3.12

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland along watercourses	10.3.13
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and/or <i>E. coolabah</i> open woodland along channels and on floodplains	10.3.14
Grasslands, sedgelands, ephemeral herblands and open woodland in depressions on sand plains	10.3.15
<i>Triodia longiceps</i> hummock grassland, ephemeral open herblands, and <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> low woodland on alluvial plains	10.3.16
Clay pans, <i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. (Lake Buchanan) open sedgeland and spare-tussock grasslands on shallow alluvial plains (Lake Buchanan)	10.3.22
<i>Halosarcia</i> spp. open succulent shrubland, <i>Leptochloa fusca</i> sparse-tussock grassland and bare clay pan on lake bed (Lake Galilee)	10.3.23
Ephemeral lake bed (Lake Buchanan)	10.3.24
<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> low open woodland on alluvial plains	10.3.25
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> open woodland on alluvial plains	10.3.27
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> open woodland on sandy alluvial fans	10.3.28
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.1
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.5

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. and/or <i>Panicum laevinode</i> tussock grassland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.8
<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia brachycarpa</i> and/or <i>Corymbia setosa</i> low open woodland to open woodland on sand plains	10.5.1
<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> with or without <i>C. plena</i> open woodland on sand plains	10.5.2
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> open woodland on sand plains	10.5.4
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland on sand plains	10.5.5
Shrublands on shallow earths, with species including <i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> and <i>Acacia leptostachya</i>	10.5.6
<i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>G. parallela</i> and <i>Acacia coriacea</i> low open woodland or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> open woodland on relict sand plain	10.5.7
<i>Corymbia setosa</i> with <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> low open woodland on sand plains	10.5.8
<i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> open woodland on sand plains	10.5.10
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> or <i>E. melanophloia</i> open woodland on red sand plateaus	10.5.11
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> open woodland on sand plains	10.5.12
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> open woodland or <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> low open woodland or <i>Triodia pungens</i> open hummock grassland on silcrete	10.7.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> or <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> low open woodland or <i>Triodia pungens</i> hummock grassland on ferricrete above scarps	10.7.2
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland or <i>A. catenulata</i> low woodland at margins of plateaus	10.7.3
<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> open woodland on scarps and on pediments below scarps	10.7.5
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on ferricrete (eastern)	10.7.7
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. open shrubland on ferricrete (western)	10.7.8
<i>Eucalyptus exilipes</i> with or without <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> low open woodland on the perimeter of sandy plateaus	10.7.9
<i>Eucalyptus whitei</i> open woodland or <i>Corymbia setosa</i> low open woodland on ferricrete	10.7.10
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> low open woodland on ferricrete	10.7.11
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Caldervale D. Jermyn AQ 582304) or <i>E. crebra</i> open woodland on ferricrete	10.7.12
<i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> low open woodland or dwarf open shrubland of chenopods or scald on Cretaceous sediments	10.9.1
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> low woodland to open woodland on calcareous sandstones	10.9.2
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open woodland to woodland on Mesozoic sediments	10.9.3

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on Cretaceous sediments	10.9.6
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland or <i>A. catenulata</i> low open woodland on sandstone ranges	10.10.1
<i>Acacia burdekensis</i> or <i>A. julifera</i> low open woodland and bare rock platforms on sandstone ranges	10.10.2
<i>Eucalyptus exilipes</i> and/or <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> open woodland on sandstone ranges	10.10.4
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> and/or <i>C. lamprophylla</i> or <i>Eucalyptus mediocris</i> open woodland on sandstone ranges	10.10.5

## PART 6—EINASLEIGH UPLANDS BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland on channels and levees. Generally on eastern flowing rivers	9.3.1
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains and terraces	9.3.2

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Mixed woodland dominated by <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on alluvial flats, levees and plains	9.3.3
<i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> open woodland to woodland ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. on alluvial plains	9.3.5
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. on alluvial plains	9.3.6
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland to open woodland on alluvial deposits	9.3.8
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. emergents or vine thicket species open forest to dense shrubland on creeks and swamps in basalt plains	9.3.10
Wetlands (sometimes ephemeral) with aquatic species and fringed with <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. communities on basalt plains	9.3.11
River beds and associated waterholes	9.3.12
<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>M. argentea</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> fringing woodland on channels and levees. Generally on western flowing rivers	9.3.13
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± <i>Syzygium</i> spp. ± <i>Leptospermum</i> spp. fringing woodland on channels and levees	9.3.14
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland on channels and levees. In areas of higher rainfall	9.3.15
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland to open forest on alluvial flats, levees and plains	9.3.16



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland on channels and levees on basalt flows	9.3.17
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> woodland to open woodland ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> ± <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> ± <i>Grevillea striata</i> on alluvial plains	9.3.19
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains	9.3.20
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains	9.3.21
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) or <i>E. cullenii</i> dominated woodland ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on alluvial plains	9.3.22
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>M. citrolens</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> shrubland to woodland on alluvial deposits	9.3.24
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp., and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema</i> sp. grassland on alluvial deposits derived from basalt soils	9.3.25
Mixed grassland to open grassland including <i>Eragrostis</i> sp., <i>Aristida</i> sp., <i>Enneapogon</i> sp., <i>Iseilema</i> sp., <i>Chloris</i> sp., or <i>Dichanthium</i> sp. on non-basalt derived alluvial deposits	9.3.26
<i>Iseilema</i> sp., <i>Dichanthium</i> sp. grassland ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. or <i>Corymbia</i> spp. emergents on alluvials on basalt geologies	9.3.27
<i>Eucalyptus similis</i> open forest on red kandosols on Tertiary plateaus, mesas and tablelands	9.5.1

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on kandosols	9.5.3
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland to woodland with <i>Triodia pungens</i> ground layer on Quaternary or Tertiary sandplains	9.5.4
Mixed open forest to woodland commonly including <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>C. citriodora</i> on red kandosols on Tertiary surfaces	9.5.5
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on yellow kandosols on Tertiary remnant surfaces	9.5.6
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) and <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> , <i>C. polycarpa</i> woodland on kandosols	9.5.7
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> on undulating plains on remnant Tertiary surfaces	9.5.8
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland to open woodland on Tertiary remnant surfaces	9.5.9
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on sand sheets	9.5.10
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> and/or <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.) woodland on flats on Tertiary remnant plateaus	9.5.11
<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> tall shrubland or <i>Macropteranthes montana</i> shrubland with <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. emergents on Tertiary sand sheets	9.5.13

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> low open woodland to woodland on laterised and deeply weathered surfaces on undulating terrain	9.7.1
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low open forest to woodland on mesas and laterised surfaces	9.7.2
Woodland commonly including <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> , <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>E. howittiana</i> , <i>Allocasuarina inophloia</i> on laterised surfaces and edges of Tertiary surfaces	9.7.3
<i>Corymbia peltata</i> or <i>C. setosa</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland on laterised and deeply weathered surfaces	9.7.5
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) or <i>E. cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> woodland on plains and rocky rises of basalt geologies	9.8.1
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on basalt plains	9.8.2
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on basalt plains	9.8.4
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> tussock grassland ± emergent <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> on basalt plains	9.8.5
<i>Acacia cambagei</i> open woodland to low open woodland on scree slopes and foot slopes of basalt tablelands	9.8.6

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on cones, craters and rocky basalt flows with little soil development	9.8.7
<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland to woodland on basalt plains and rocky basalt hills	9.8.9
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on basalt plains	9.8.11
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp. or <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema</i> spp. tussock grassland on basalt plains	9.8.13
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland to open forest ± mixed species on sandstone	9.10.3
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. persistens</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Corymbia peltata</i> woodland to open woodland on skeletal soils on metamorphics hills	9.11.1
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) dominated woodland ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. on shallow texture contrast soils on low hills and lowlands	9.11.2
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> or <i>E. staigeriana</i> ± <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> dominated woodland with mixed species on skeletal soils on metamorphic hills	9.11.3
Mixed open forest including <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> on shallow soils on metamorphic hills and ranges	9.11.4
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> dominated woodland ± <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>E. exserta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>C. lamprophylla</i> on low hills and hills	9.11.5

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on texture contrast soils on metamorphic hills	9.11.7
Semi-deciduous vine thicket on limestone rock outcrops	9.11.8
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> or <i>E. atrata</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland to open forest on steep dissected hills on highly metalliferous metamorphic rocks (predominantly around Irvinebank)	9.11.10
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> , <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> , <i>E. tetradonta</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> open woodland on metamorphic hills	9.11.12
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> , <i>C. dallachiana</i> , <i>C. confertiflora</i> , <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> , <i>C. tessellaris</i> woodland with mixed species on metamorphic hills	9.11.13
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland on metamorphic hills and mountains in far southwest of bioregion	9.11.14
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) and/or <i>E. whitei</i> ± <i>E. microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> ± <i>C. terminalis</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on metamorphic hills	9.11.15
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> ± <i>C. terminalis</i> woodland on steep metamorphic hills on red to red brown soils	9.11.16
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>Corymbia peltata</i> ± <i>E. shirleyi</i> woodland to open woodland on metamorphic hills	9.11.17

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> , <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. leichhardtii</i> , <i>C. lamprophylla</i> open woodland on metamorphic hills and ranges	9.11.18
<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on undulating metamorphic hills	9.11.19
<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus brassiana</i> woodland to open forest on metamorphic hills	9.11.20
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> , <i>Erythroxylon ellipticum</i> low woodland on metamorphics	9.11.22
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on rolling metamorphic hills and rises	9.11.23
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> or <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> or <i>E. whitei</i> low woodland in distinct patches with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ground layer on metamorphic low gravelly hills and rises	9.11.24
<i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. low woodland on steep to rolling metamorphic hills	9.11.25
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>E. cullenii</i> or <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on undulating terrain to rolling hills	9.11.26
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>M. monantha</i> ± <i>Callitris intratropica</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> low woodland to tall shrubland on metamorphic hills	9.11.27

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on metamorphic hills and outcrops	9.11.28
<i>Acacia leptostachya</i> low woodland to tall shrubland with variable species mid layer on stony and rocky metamorphic hills	9.11.30
<i>Corymbia terminalis</i> open woodland to woodland on aprons surrounding karst limestone	9.11.31
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.1
Open forest commonly including <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> on steep hills and ranges on acid and intermediate volcanics close to Wet Tropics boundary	9.12.2
<i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on sandy soils on acid volcanics	9.12.3
<i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> or <i>E. melanophloia</i> with <i>Corymbia peltata</i> and/or <i>C. leichhardtii</i> low open woodland to low woodland on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.4
<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> woodland to open woodland on sandy soils on hills and steep hills of acid volcanics	9.12.5
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.6
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.7

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky outcrops and shallow soils of acid volcanic rocks	9.12.8
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> , <i>C. dallachiana</i> , <i>E. microneura</i> woodland on steep to rolling hills on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.11
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>E. microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> , <i>C. terminalis</i> , <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.12
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) ± <i>Callitris intratropica</i> ± <i>Corymbia peltata</i> ± <i>C. pocillum</i> low woodland on hills and steep hills on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.13
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) and <i>E. similis</i> low open woodland on hills on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.14
<i>Eucalyptus staigeriana</i> low woodland on hills on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.15
<i>Eucalyptus atrata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland to open forest on mountains and hills on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.17
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) or <i>E. exilipes</i> woodland ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>C. peltata</i> ± <i>E. shirleyi</i> woodland ± <i>Triodia pungens</i> ground layer on granites with thin sand sheet	9.12.18
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>E. shirleyi</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland on shallow soils on acid volcanic hills	9.12.19



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus pachycalyx</i> and <i>E. cloeziana</i> woodland on acid volcanics	9.12.20
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. acmenoides</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>E. tereticornis</i> open woodland on steep rugged acid volcanic ranges. Close to Wet Tropics boundary	9.12.22
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> , <i>C. lamprophylla</i> woodland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ground layer on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.23
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. xanthoclada</i> , <i>Corymbia peltata</i> , <i>E. shirleyi</i> and <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on acid and intermediate volcanics	9.12.24
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> and/or <i>E. shirleyi</i> dominated low woodland ± <i>E. persistens</i> , <i>E. microneura</i> , <i>Terminalia</i> spp. on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.27
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland with grassy ground layer on shallow duplex soils on low hills on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.28
<i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> ± <i>Callitris intratropica</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> low woodland to low open woodland on rhyolite hills	9.12.30
<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>E. cullenii</i> ± <i>E. chartaboma</i> woodland to open woodland on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.31
<i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> low woodland to woodland on granites and rhyolites	9.12.32

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> ± <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> woodland on hills on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.33
Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on steep hills on acid and intermediate volcanic rocks	9.12.34
<i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> , <i>C. lamprophylla</i> , <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , <i>Pleiogynium timorense</i> open to very open woodland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ground layer on acid and intermediate volcanic hills	9.12.35
Deciduous low woodland and/or <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on rocky outcrops	9.12.36
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland to tall shrubland ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.37
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland ± <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> ± <i>E. microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> on acid volcanic rocks	9.12.38
<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> ± <i>Terminalia platyptera</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> shrubland to tall shrubland on footslopes and rolling hills of acid volcanics	9.12.40

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**PART 7—GULF PLAINS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Column 2</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
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Western box ( <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> ) and bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ) woodland in depressions on podsolic 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 podsolic 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
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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
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 on shales on cracking clays	2.9.4
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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 ledges	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 shrubland 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 brizoides</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)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
Clumps of <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> low woodland to tall shrubland with <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on Cretaceous sediments sometimes with a covering of Tertiary deposits	4.9.19

## PART 9—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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> spp. 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> spp., <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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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>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> and/or <i>A. cambagei</i> low woodland to woodland on alluvial plains	6.3.25
<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>A. cambagei</i> low woodland on Quaternary deposits overlying older sediments	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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
<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>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



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ± <i>Angophora melanoxydon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. chloroclada</i> open woodland on Cainozoic sediments derived from old alluvial levees and dunes	6.5.19
<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
<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>A. shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open scrub on crests and slopes	6.7.1
<i>Acacia microsperma</i> open forest on upper and footslopes	6.7.2
<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> spp. and/or <i>A. petraea</i> ± <i>A. aneura</i> on scarps and plateaus	6.7.7
<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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> ± <i>Corymbia thozetiana</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall shrubland on residuals	6.7.11
<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 catenulata</i> ± <i>A. petraea</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 brachystachya</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> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> 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> 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 rocks	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 to 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 to 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)

Column 1 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
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)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
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> spp. 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	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>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing forest	12.3.7
Open forest complex with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> on subcoastal remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils	12.5.1
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	12.5.4
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually 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 usually >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



## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1 Regional ecosystem	Column 2 Regional ecosystem number
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	12.8.16
<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	12.9–10.2
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	12.9–10.4
Open forest complex often with <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> on quartzose sandstone	12.9–10.5
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> tall open forest on sedimentary rocks	12.9–10.14
Open forest complex often with <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> on sedimentary rocks	12.9–10.17
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus 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> or <i>E. portuensis</i> open forest usually with <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> on Cainozoic to Proterozoic sediments	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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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
Tall open forest generally with <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.3
Tall open forest complex 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> or <i>E. portuensis</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.17
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> tall open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics	12.11.18

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<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
<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	12.12.7
<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> or <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</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>Eucalyptus 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 crests, 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 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
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
Mesophyll vine forest on very wet to wet metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.1
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
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

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by blackwood ( <i>Acacia melanoxylon</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
Pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) woodland on moist to dry metamorphic foothills and uplands	7.11.19
Melville Island bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ) forest on dry metamorphic lowlands and foothills	7.11.20
Molloy red box ( <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ) woodland on dry metamorphic uplands	7.11.21
Mesophyll vine forest on very wet to wet, granite lowlands and foothills	7.12.1
Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent kauri pine ( <i>Agathis robusta</i> ) on moist granite foothills and uplands	7.12.7
Notophyll/mesophyll vine forest dominated by brown salwood ( <i>Acacia celsa</i> ) on very wet to wet, granite foothills and uplands	7.12.9
Notophyll vine forest with emergent hoop pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) on moist granite foothills and uplands	7.12.10
Notophyll vine forest with rose gum ( <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> ) emergents on cloudy wet granite and rhyolite upland ridges	7.12.14

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Notophyll vine forest with turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ) emergents on wet to moist, granite uplands and highlands	7.12.15
Simple notophyll vine forest on cloudy wet granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	7.12.16
Simple microphyll vine forest on cloudy wet granite highlands	7.12.19
Low microphyll vine forest on cloudy wet windswept granite highlands	7.12.20
Gympie messmate ( <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> ) woodland on wet to moist granite uplands	7.12.25
Turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ) woodland on moist granite uplands	7.12.26
Poplar gum ( <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ) woodland on moist granite lowlands and foothills	7.12.28
Pink bloodwood ( <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ) woodland on moist to dry, granite foothills and uplands	7.12.29
Lemon-scented gum ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) woodland on moist to dry, granite uplands and highlands	7.12.30
White mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) and poplar gum ( <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ) woodland on dry granite foothill slopes	7.12.31
White mahogany ( <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ) woodland on dry granite uplands and highlands	7.12.34

## SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Forest red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) woodland on dry granite uplands and highlands	7.12.35
Mountain rock pavement herbland on cloudy, wet granite uplands and highlands	7.12.37

**SCHEDULE 4****GRASSLAND REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS—ACT,  
SCHEDULE**

section 2(4) and (6)

**PART 1—BRIGALOW BELT BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on alluvial plains. Cracking clay soils	11.3.21
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Themeda avenacea</i> grassland on alluvial plains. Basalt derived soils	11.3.24
<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>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rock	11.8.10
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	11.8.11
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on Cainozoic fine-grained sedimentary rocks	11.9.3



## SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

**PART 2—CAPE YORK PENINSULA BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Eriachne</i> spp. ± <i>Aristida</i> spp. closed tussock grassland in longitudinal drainage depressions	3.3.56
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on coastal plains	3.3.57
<i>Sarga plumosum</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on erosional flood clay plains	3.3.59
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on plains in central Peninsula	3.9.8
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> ± <i>Sarga 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>Schizachyrium</i> spp. ± <i>Eriachne</i> spp. tussock grassland on rocky ranges and rock pavements	3.12.32

## SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

**PART 3—CHANNEL COUNTRY BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<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
<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

**PART 4—DESERT UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Astrebla</i> spp., <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> and/or <i>Dichanthium fecundum</i> or <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> tussock grassland on alluvial plains	10.3.7

## SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Aristida latifolia</i> and <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> sparse-tussock grassland or <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. dwarf open shrubland on alluvial plains	10.3.8
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. and/or <i>Panicum laevinode</i> tussock grassland on Cainozoic lake beds	10.4.8

**PART 5—EINASLEIGH UPLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp., and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema</i> sp. grassland on alluvial deposits derived from basalt soils	9.3.25
Mixed grassland to open grassland including <i>Eragrostis</i> sp., <i>Aristida</i> sp., <i>Enneapogon</i> sp., <i>Iseilema</i> sp., <i>Chloris</i> sp., or <i>Dichanthium</i> sp. on non-basalt derived alluvial deposits	9.3.26
<i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> tussock grassland ± emergent <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> on basalt plains	9.8.5
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp. or <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema</i> spp. tussock grassland on basalt plains	9.8.13

## SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>H. contortus</i> grassland sparsely wooded with <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> on skeletal soils on crests of hills	9.12.41
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> , <i>Aristida</i> spp. grassland very sparsely wooded with <i>Corymbia</i> spp. And <i>Terminalia</i> spp. on rolling hills of acid volcanics	9.12.42

**PART 6—GULF PLAINS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on plains of cracking clays	2.3.3
Wire grass ( <i>Aristida</i> spp.) grassland in depressions and valley bottoms, on fine-textured yellow earths	2.3.32
Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) and brown top ( <i>Eulalia aurea</i> ) grassland on plains of cracking clays	2.3.4
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland downs on shales on cracking clays	2.9.1
Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.), browntop downs ( <i>Eulalia aurea</i> ) grassland on shales on cracking clays	2.9.2

## SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

**PART 7—MITCHELL GRASS DOWNS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<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>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on Tertiary sediments overlying limestone	4.4.1
<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.1
<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

## SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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

## PART 8—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<i>Astrebla</i> spp., <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. open grassland on alluvium	6.3.14
<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> , <i>A. pectinata</i> ± <i>A. elymoides</i> grassland on alluvium	6.3.15
<i>Eriachne mucronata</i> open grassland wooded with <i>Acacia aneura</i> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> on plains or flat tops of residuals	6.7.17

## SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

**PART 9—NORTHWEST HIGHLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on alluvial plains	1.3.1
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on shallow clays on limestones	1.9.1

**PART 10—SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on igneous rocks	12.8.27

**SCHEDULE 5****GRASSLAND REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS—ACT, s 8  
AND IPA**

section 2(5) and (6)

**PART 1—BRIGALOW BELT BIOREGION****Column 1****Regional ecosystem***Dichanthium sericeum* and/or *Astrebla* spp. grassland on alluvial plains. Cracking clay soils*Themeda avenacea* grassland on alluvial plains. Basalt derived soils*Dichanthium* spp., *Astrebla* spp. grassland on Cainozoic clay plains*Themeda triandra* grassland on Cainozoic igneous rock**Column 2****Regional  
ecosystem  
number**

11.3.21

11.3.24

11.4.4

11.8.10



## SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

**PART 2—CAPE YORK PENINSULA BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on coastal plains	3.3.57
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on plains in central Peninsula	3.9.8
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> ± <i>Sarga 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

**PART 3—CHANNEL COUNTRY BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<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

## SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

**PART 4—DESERT UPLANDS BIOREGION****Column 1****Regional ecosystem**

*Dichanthium sericeum* and/or *Astrebla* spp. and/or  
*Panicum laevinode* tussock grassland on Cainozoic lake  
beds

**Column 2****Regional  
ecosystem  
number**

10.4.8

**PART 5—EINASLEIGH UPLANDS BIOREGION****Column 1****Regional ecosystem**

*Dichanthium* spp., and/or *Astrebla* spp. ± *Iseilema* sp.  
grassland on alluvial deposits derived from basalt soils

Mixed grassland to open grassland including *Eragrostis*  
spp., *Aristida* sp., *Enneapogon* sp., *Iseilema* sp., *Chloris* sp.,  
or *Dichanthium* sp. on non-basalt derived alluvial deposits

*Dichanthium* spp. or *Bothriochloa* spp. ± *Iseilema* spp.  
tussock grassland on basalt plains

**Column 2****Regional  
ecosystem  
number**

9.3.25

9.3.26

9.8.13

## SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

**PART 6—GULF PLAINS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on plains of cracking clays	2.3.3
Wire grass ( <i>Aristida</i> spp.) grassland in depressions and valley bottoms, on fine-textured yellow earths	2.3.32
Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) and brown top ( <i>Eulalia aurea</i> ) grassland on plains of cracking clays	2.3.4
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland downs on shales on cracking clays	2.9.1
Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium</i> spp.), browntop downs ( <i>Eulalia aurea</i> ) grassland on shales on cracking clays	2.9.2

**PART 7—MITCHELL GRASS DOWNS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<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

## SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

Column 1	Column 2
Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem number
<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>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on Tertiary sediments overlying limestone	4.4.1
<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments	4.9.1
<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

## SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

**PART 8—MULGA LANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
<i>Astrebla</i> spp., <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. open grassland on alluvium	6.3.14
<i>Astrebla lappacea</i> , <i>A. pectinata</i> ± <i>A. elymoides</i> grassland on alluvium	6.3.15

**PART 9—NORTHWEST HIGHLANDS BIOREGION**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Regional ecosystem</b>	<b>Regional ecosystem number</b>
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on alluvial plains	1.3.1
Mitchell grass ( <i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on shallow clays on limestones	1.9.1

## SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

**PART 10—SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND BIOREGION****Column 1****Regional ecosystem**

*Dichanthium* spp., *Themeda triandra* grassland on igneous rocks

**Column 2****Regional ecosystem number**

12.8.27

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**SCHEDULE 6**
**SPECIES PRESCRIBED FOR ACT, s 70A(3)**

section 6

**PART 1—TREES OF ANY DIAMETER OVERBARK**

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Botanical name</b>
Sandalwood	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>

**PART 2—TREES WITH A DIAMETER OVERBARK OF MORE THAN 39 cm AT 1.3 m ABOVE GROUND LEVEL**

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Botanical name</b>
Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>
Broad-leaved red ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i>
Caley's ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus caleyi</i>
Cooktown ironbark	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>
Darwin stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>
Forest red gum	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
Grey ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i>
Grey ironbark (in south)	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> (in south)
Gympie messmate	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>
Lemon-scented gum (sometimes also called spotted gum)	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i>
Melville Island bloodwood	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i>

## SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Botanical name</b>
Narrow-leaved red ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>
River red gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
Rose gum	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>
Spotted gum	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>
Sydney blue gum	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
Tallowwood	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>
White mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>
White mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus apothalassica</i>
White mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus mediocris</i>
White mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i>
White mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus psammitica</i>
White stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
White stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus mensalis</i>
White stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus reducta</i>
White stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>
Yellow box	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>

**PART 3—TREES WITH A DIAMETER OVERBARK OF MORE THAN 19 cm AT 1.3 m ABOVE GROUND LEVEL**

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Botanical name</b>
White cypress pine	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>



## ENDNOTES

### 1 Index to 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 21 May 2004. 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)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

## 4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

### TABLE OF REPRINTS

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	15 September 2000	4 October 2000
1A	to 2001 SL No. 68	8 June 2001	22 June 2001
2	to 2001 SL No. 68	8 June 2001	6 July 2001 (Column discontinued) Notes
2A	to 2002 SL No. 122	1 July 2002	
2B	to 2002 SL No. 198	9 August 2002	
2C	to 2003 SL No. 100	1 July 2003	
2D	to 2003 SL No. 192	22 August 2003	
2E	to 2004 SL No. 63	21 May 2004	

## 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)

Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

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

**Vegetation Management Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 198**

notfd gaz 9 August 2002 pp 1362–3

commenced on date of notification

**Natural Resources and Mines Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003  
SL No. 100 pts 1, 18**

notfd gaz 30 May 2003 pp 371–6

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (see s 2)

**Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 192  
pts 1, 3**

notfd gaz 22 August 2003 pp 1372–5

commenced on date of notification

**Vegetation Management and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004  
SL No. 63 pts 1, 4**

notfd gaz 21 May 2004 pp 191–4

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 21 May 2004 (see s 2)

Note—An explanatory note was prepared

## **6 List of annotations**

### **Definitions**

**s 1A** ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 13

### **Regional ecosystems**

**prov hdg** sub 2004 SL No. 63 s 14(1)

**s 2** amd 2003 SL No. 192 s 5; 2004 SL No. 63 s 14(2)

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

**s 3** sub 2004 SL No. 63 s 15

### **Application for property map of assessable vegetation—Act, s 20C**

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

2003 SL No. 100 s 40

sub 2004 SL No. 63 s 15

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

**pt hdg** exp 16 September 2000

### **Regions and ballots—Act, s 22G**

**s 5** prev s 5 exp 16 September 2000

pres s 5 ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 15

**Application of development approvals and exemptions for Forestry Act—Act, s 70A**

**s 6** prev s 6 exp 16 September 2000  
pres s 6 ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 15

**Vegetation clearing application fee**

**s 7** prev s 7 exp 16 September 2000  
pres s 7 ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 15

**Fee—Act, s 20C**

**s 8** prev s 8 exp 16 September 2000  
pres s 8 ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 15

**Expiry**

**s 9** exp 16 September 2000

**SCHEDULE 1—ENDANGERED REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS**

**sch hdg** amd 2004 SL No. 63 s 16(1)  
amd 2001 SL No. 68 s 9  
sub 2003 SL No. 192 s 6  
amd 2004 SL No. 63 s 16(2)

**SCHEDULE 2—OF CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS**

**sch hdg** amd 2004 SL No. 63 s 17  
amd 2001 SL No. 68 s 10; 2002 SL No. 198 s 3  
sub 2003 SL No. 192 s 6

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

**sch hdg** amd 2004 SL No. 63 s 18  
amd 2001 SL No. 68 s 11; 2002 SL No. 198 s 4  
sub 2003 SL No. 192 s 6

**SCHEDULE 4—GRASSLAND REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS—ACT, SCHEDULE**

ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 19

**SCHEDULE 5—GRASSLAND REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS—ACT, s 8 AND IPA**

ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 19

**SCHEDULE 6—SPECIES PRESCRIBED FOR ACT, s 70A(3)**

ins 2004 SL No. 63 s 19