



Vegetation Management Act 1999

Vegetation Management Regulation 2012

Current as at 8 August 2014

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- The list of annotations endnote gives historical information at section level.

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Queensland

Vegetation Management Regulation 2012

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Vegetation Management Regulation 2012

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 8 August 2014]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Vegetation Management Regulation 2012*.

2 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 8 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Part 2 Approval of self-assessable codes

3 Approval of self-assessable vegetation clearing codes—Act, s 19P

The following codes are approved as self-assessable vegetation clearing codes—

- (a) the code called ‘Managing category C regrowth vegetation’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;
- (b) the code called ‘Managing category R regrowth vegetation’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;

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- (c) the code called ‘Managing clearing to improve operational efficiency of existing agriculture’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;
- (d) the code called ‘Managing clearing for necessary property infrastructure’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;
- (e) the code called ‘Managing encroachment’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;
- (f) the code called ‘Managing fodder harvesting’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;
- (g) the code called ‘Managing native forest practice’ made by the Minister on 14 July 2014;
- (h) the code called ‘Managing thickened vegetation in the Mulga Lands’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;
- (i) the code called ‘Managing weeds’ made by the Minister on 14 November 2013;
- (j) the code called ‘Managing clearing for an extractive industry’ made by the Minister on 14 July 2014;
- (k) the code called ‘Managing necessary environmental works’ made by the Minister on 14 July 2014;
- (l) the code called ‘Managing thickened vegetation in the South East Queensland and the New England Tableland bioregions’ made by the Minister on 14 July 2014;
- (m) the code called ‘Managing thickened vegetation in the Mitchell Grass Downs and the Channel Country bioregions’ made by the Minister on 14 July 2014;
- (n) the code called ‘Managing thickened vegetation in the North West Highlands, Gulf Plains, Cape York Peninsula, Wet Tropics and Einasleigh Uplands bioregions’ made by the Minister on 14 July 2014;
- (o) the code called ‘Managing thickened vegetation in the Brigalow Belt, Central Queensland Coast and Desert

Uplands bioregions' made by the Minister on 14 July 2014.

Notes—

- 1 The approval under this section of the codes mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f), (h) and (i) took effect on 2 December 2013.
- 2 The approval under this section of the codes mentioned in paragraphs (g) and (j) to (o) takes effect on 8 August 2014.

Part 3 **Matters relating to regional ecosystems**

8 **Regional ecosystems**

- (1) Each regional ecosystem mentioned in column 1 of schedule 1 is declared to be an endangered regional ecosystem.
- (2) Each regional ecosystem mentioned in column 1 of schedule 2 is declared to be an of concern regional ecosystem.
- (3) Each regional ecosystem mentioned in column 1 of schedule 3 is declared to be a least concern regional ecosystem.
- (4) Each regional ecosystem mentioned in column 1 of schedule 4 is prescribed as a grassland regional ecosystem for the schedule of the Act, definition *grassland regional ecosystem*.
- (5) Each grassland regional ecosystem mentioned in column 1 of schedule 5 is prescribed for section 8(b) of the Act.
- (6) The regional ecosystem number for each regional ecosystem mentioned in column 1 of schedules 1 to 5 is shown in column 2 of the schedules opposite the regional ecosystem.

Part 4 **Other matters prescribed for the Act**

9 Application for PMAV—Act, s 20C

- (1) For section 20C(2)(b) of the Act, the following information is prescribed—
 - (a) the vegetation category areas and the boundaries of the areas proposed for the PMAV;
 - (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 either—
 - (a) all of the following—
 - (i) 5 or more points that correspond to identifiable fixed features;
 - (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;
 - (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.

10 Application of development approvals and exemptions for *Forestry Act 1959*—Act, s 70A

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

11 Matters prescribed for property vegetation management plan

- (1) This section prescribes matters for the schedule of the Act, definition *property vegetation management plan*.
- (2) The matters to be included in a property vegetation management plan to which a vegetation clearing application relates are—
 - (a) the location and extent of the area proposed to be cleared under the application; and
 - (b) the relevant purpose under section 22A(2) of the Act to which the application relates; and
 - (c) details of the way the proposed clearing achieves the performance outcomes under—
 - (i) module 8 (native vegetation clearing) of the State development assessment provisions; or
 - (ii) if the proposed clearing is within a declared area and a declared area code exists for the area—the declared area code for the area; and
 - (d) if an offset is proposed to satisfy a performance outcome mentioned in paragraph (c)—details on how the clearing of vegetation has been avoided or minimised.
- (3) The matters to be included in a property vegetation management plan to which a concurrence agency application relates are—
 - (a) the location and extent of the area proposed to be cleared under the application; and
 - (b) the relevant purpose under section 22A(2) of the Act to which the application relates; and

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- (c) details of the location and extent of—
 - (i) infrastructure, including buildings, fences, roads and electrical, telecommunication or sewerage services; and
 - (ii) firebreaks and fire management lines; and
 - (d) details of the way the proposed clearing achieves the performance outcomes under module 8 (native vegetation clearing) of the State development assessment provisions; and
 - (e) if an offset is proposed to satisfy a performance outcome mentioned in paragraph (d)—details on how the clearing of vegetation has been avoided or minimised.
- (4) 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.
- (5) A property vegetation management plan may include any other information the applicant considers may assist in the assessment of the application.
- (6) In this section—

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

State development assessment provisions see the Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009, schedule 26.

Part 5 Fees

12 Fees

The fees payable under the Act are stated in schedule 7.

Part 6 Repeal

13 Repeal

The Vegetation Management Regulation 2000, SL No. 243 is repealed.

Schedule 1 Endangered regional ecosystems

section 8(1) and (6)

Part 1 Brigalow Belt Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> tall woodland with a grassy ground layer on alluvial plains and broad drainage lines derived from serpentinite | 11.3.38 |
| 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>Eucalyptus populnea</i> with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest to woodland on Cainozoic clay plains | 11.4.7 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <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 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubby woodland with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains | 11.4.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> or <i>E. woollsiana</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>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest in depressions on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.16 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland in depressions on Cainozoic sand plains and remnant surfaces | 11.5.17 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 11.8.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> or <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 11.8.15 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> - <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland to open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.1 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.5 |
| <i>Acacia melvillei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.6 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland with clumps of <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.12 |

Schedule 1

Column 1

Regional ecosystem

Column 2

**Regional
ecosystem
number**

Acacia harpophylla open forest on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics

11.11.14

Semi-evergreen vine thicket on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding

11.11.18

Eucalyptus populnea woodland on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes

11.12.17

Acacia harpophylla open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes

11.12.21

Part 2

Cape York Peninsula Bioregion

Column 1

Regional ecosystem

Column 2

**Regional
ecosystem
number**

Complex mesophyll vine forest on basalt lowlands

3.8.1

Part 3 Central Queensland Coast Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. open forest on dune sands mixed with alluvial material ± marine sediments | 8.2.13 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on seasonally inundated alluvial plains with impeded drainage | 8.3.2 |
| Freshwater wetlands with permanent water and aquatic vegetation | 8.3.4 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> var. <i>attenuata</i> open forest in broad drainage areas | 8.3.11 |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and/or <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> forma <i>aristatum</i> and/or <i>Ischaemum australe</i> tussock grassland on alluvial and old marine plains | 8.3.12 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>C. intermedia</i> open forest on Tertiary sand plains and rises including small areas of shale (mainly subregion 6) | 8.5.1 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina luehmanii</i> , or <i>M. viridiflora</i> and <i>M. nervosa</i> woodland, on Tertiary sand plains | 8.5.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>C. intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> woodland on low undulating areas on metamorphosed sediments | 8.11.4 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>C. intermedia</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open forest with a secondary tree layer of <i>Livistona decora</i> on low hills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.27 |

Part 4 **Desert Uplands Bioregion**

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

Part 5 **Gulf Plains Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| Springs on recent alluvium | 2.3.39 |

Part 6 **Mitchell Grass Downs Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Springs on recent alluvia and fine-grained sedimentary rock | 4.3.22 |

Part 7 Mulga Lands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Springs on recent alluvia, ancient alluvia and fine-grained sedimentary rock | 6.3.23 |
| <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 |

Part 8 New England Tableland Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> and/or <i>E. moluccana</i> and/or <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 |

Part 9 **South East Queensland Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains | 12.3.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland on Quaternary alluvium | 12.3.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 12.3.10 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast and in deep red soils | 12.5.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces | 12.5.3 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> and/or <i>E. pilularis</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually deep red soils | 12.5.6 |
| <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks | 12.5.11 |
| Microphyll to notophyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces | 12.5.13 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks, usually in southern half of bioregion | 12.8.21 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton australis</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks, usually in northern half of bioregion | 12.8.22 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.23 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte | 12.8.24 |
| <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. and <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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.16 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on coastal metamorphics and interbedded volcanics | 12.11.23 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, usually in southern half of bioregion | 12.12.17 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 12.12.26 |

Part 10 **Wet Tropics Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| Mesophyll vine forest on beach ridges and sand plains of beach origin | 7.2.1 |
| <i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> and/or <i>Ischaemum australe</i> ± <i>Sorghum</i> spp. grassland and/or ephemeral sedgeland on seasonally inundated alluvial plains | 7.3.1 |
| <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ± <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> open forest on poorly drained alluvial plains | 7.3.6 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with emergent <i>E. pellita</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i>) on poorly drained alluvial plains | 7.3.7 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. open forest on poorly drained alluvial plains (some soils with marine plain and dune influence) | 7.3.9 |
| Mixed eucalypt open forest to woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (or vine forest with these species as emergents). Lowland alluvial plains | 7.3.12 |
| Complex mesophyll vine forest on well-drained alluvium of high fertility | 7.3.17 |
| Simple to complex semi-deciduous notophyll to mesophyll vine forest on lowland alluvium, predominantly riverine levees | 7.3.23 |
| Complex of fernlands and sedgeland with emergent rainforest pioneering spp. in permanently wet peat swamps of alluvial plains | 7.3.30 |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and/or <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> and/or <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> and/or <i>Themeda triandra</i> closed-tussock grassland on alluvial plains | 7.3.32 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> var. <i>attenuata</i> open forest to closed forest on broad swampy drainage lines of alluvial plains | 7.3.34 |
| <i>Acacia mangium</i> and/or <i>A. celsa</i> and/or <i>A. polystachya</i> closed forest on alluvial plains | 7.3.35 |
| Complex semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest of uplands on alluvium | 7.3.37 |

Schedule 1

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on well-drained alluvial plains of lowlands | 7.3.40 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium in near-coastal areas with moderate rainfall | 7.3.44 |
| <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland on alluvial plains | 7.3.46 |
| Complex semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest of uplands on basalt | 7.8.3 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland on basalt | 7.8.19 |

Schedule 2 Of concern regional ecosystems

section 8(2) and (6)

Part 1 Brigalow Belt Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Sedgelands on marine clay plains | 11.1.3 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland on flat coastal dunes | 11.2.1 |
| Complex of <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> , <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> and <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> grassland and herbland on fore dunes | 11.2.2 |
| Microphyll vine forest (“beach scrub”) on sandy beach ridges and dune swales | 11.2.3 |
| Lagoons in coastal dune 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. woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.4 |
| <i>Grevillea striata</i> on coastal alluvial plains | 11.3.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> fringing woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.15 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 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>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.28 |
| <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> open woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.33 |
| <i>Acacia tephрина</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.34 |
| <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>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on Cainozoic clay plains | 11.4.6 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> , <i>Astrebla</i> spp. and patchy <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> on Cainozoic clay plains | 11.4.11 |
| <i>Triodia</i> spp. grassland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.6 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.10 |
| <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.13 |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. grassland with emergent trees on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces. Highly alkaline soils | 11.5.14 |
| <i>Micromyrtus capricornia</i> shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.18 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 11.8.3 |
| Shrubland (heath) on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 11.8.7 |
| <i>Callitris</i> spp. ± vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket or <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> with a semi-evergreen vine thicket understorey on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> and/or <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.10 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.13 |
| <i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> , <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>Acacia excelsa</i> open woodland | 11.9.14 |
| Tall open forest in sheltered gorges on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.10.2 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket in sheltered habitats on 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>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics | 11.11.11 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> and/or <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> low open forest on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics | 11.11.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands | 11.11.16 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding | 11.11.17 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on serpentinite | 11.11.21 |
| <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>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. Coastal hills | 11.12.12 |
| <i>Lophostemon</i> spp. woodland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills | 11.12.14 |
| <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , <i>Livistona decora</i> woodland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills | 11.12.15 |
| Mixed low woodland to shrubland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills | 11.12.16 |
| Montane shrubland on igneous rocks | 11.12.18 |
| <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 11.12.19 |
| <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus baileyana</i> , <i>E. dura</i> , <i>E. exserta</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 11.12.20 |

Part 2 Cape York Peninsula Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> ± <i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i> closed scrub on upper tidal reaches of rivers | 3.1.4 |
| <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. sedgelands in depressions on tidal flats | 3.1.7 |
| Evergreen notophyll vine forest in coastal dunefield systems | 3.2.1 |
| <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ± <i>Acacia crassicaarpa</i> open forest 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 to open forest on foredunes on mainland and islands | 3.2.6 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>C. novoguineensis</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland on old stabilised dunes | 3.2.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on dunefields around Cape Bedford | 3.2.9 |
| Semi-deciduous 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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Shrubland to low open heath of <i>Leucopogon</i> spp. on residual beach ridges and sand dunes | 3.2.19 |
| <i>Acacia humifusa</i> ± <i>Lithomyrtus obtusa</i> dwarf open heath on dunes and headlands | 3.2.22 |
| <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> and <i>Labichea buettneriana</i> dwarf open heath on sand plains | 3.2.23 |
| Open herbland of mixed graminoids and forbs on exposed foredunes | 3.2.24 |
| Sparse herbland of mixed herbaceous species on foredunes and beach ridges | 3.2.25 |
| Ephemeral and perennial lakes in coastal dunefields | 3.2.27 |
| Semi-deciduous 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> ± <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> ± <i>Avicennia marina</i> low closed forest on coral atolls, shingle cays and sand cays | 3.2.30 |
| <i>Premna serratifolia</i> closed scrub on coral atolls, shingle cays and sand cays | 3.2.31 |
| <i>Lepturus repens</i> closed herbland on sand cays | 3.2.32 |
| <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> open to closed heath in drainage swamps in east coast dunefields | 3.2.33 |
| Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest ± <i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> on colluvium of granite ranges | 3.3.3 |
| Evergreen mesophyll and/or notophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix</i> spp. on stream banks | 3.3.4 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Evergreen notophyll vine forest with <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> on swamps | 3.3.6 |
| Tall semi-deciduous notophyll and/or microphyll vine thicket on colluvial plains | 3.3.7 |
| <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 on edges of salt pans | 3.3.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus brassiana</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 3.3.15 |
| <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>Vachellia ditricha</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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed-tussock grassland on coastal plains | 3.3.57 |
| Grassland and/or sedgeland with <i>Pandanus</i> spp., confined to Torres Strait Islands | 3.3.62 |
| Permanent lakes and lagoons, frequently with fringing woodlands or sedgelands | 3.3.66 |
| <i>Melaleuca arcana</i> low open forest in swamps | 3.3.67 |
| Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest and thicket on alluvial plains | 3.3.68 |
| <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains | 3.3.69 |
| <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ± <i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> subsp. <i>platyphylla</i> ± <i>Pandanus</i> sp. ± <i>Livistona muelleri</i> woodland and open forest on the alluvial plains of the northern Torres Strait Islands | 3.3.70 |
| Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest restricted to lateritic Carnegie Tableland | 3.5.3 |
| <i>Corymbia novoguineensis</i> or <i>C. nesophila</i> ± <i>C.</i> <i>tessellaris</i> woodland on sand plains on northern Cape York Peninsula | 3.5.5 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> woodland on flat sand plains | 3.5.13 |
| <i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> low open woodland on flat plains | 3.5.17 |
| Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest with <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> on sandstone plateaus | 3.5.20 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> open forest on coastal ranges and lowlands | 3.5.21 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> woodland on plains | 3.5.23 |
| <i>Themeda arguens</i> and <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> closed-tussock grassland on low undulating rises | 3.5.30 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on coastal plains | 3.5.31 |
| <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> ± <i>Syzygium angophoroides</i> ± <i>Acmena hemilampra</i> subsp. <i>hemilampra</i> open forest. Residual sand rises and sheets | 3.5.32 |
| Semi-deciduous notophyll and/or microphyll vine thicket on isolated lateritic hill slopes | 3.7.1 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open forest on lateritic knolls | 3.7.2 |
| Semi-deciduous notophyll and/or microphyll vine forest on basalt | 3.8.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> woodland on basalt flows | 3.8.3 |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> or <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> tussock grasslands on basalt cones and rises | 3.8.4 |
| Semi-deciduous and deciduous notophyll vine forest on the Basaltic Islands of the Torres Strait | 3.8.5 |
| <i>Terminalia aridicola</i> subsp. <i>chillagoensis</i> and <i>T. platyphylla</i> open woodland on clay soils | 3.9.6 |
| <i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> and <i>Sarga plumosum</i> closed-tussock grassland on clay plains | 3.9.8 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Seepage springs from sandstone or Tertiary plateaus and associated rainforests and vine thickets | 3.10.1 |
| Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest with <i>Callitris intratropica</i> on low hills | 3.10.3 |
| Deciduous notophyll and/or microphyll vine thicket or forest \pm <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> or <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> emergents on sandstone hills and slopes | 3.10.5 |
| <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> and <i>Acacia calyculata</i> tall open shrubland on sandstone breakaways | 3.10.17 |
| Sedgeland, fernlands and closed heathlands associated with springs on sandstone tablelands | 3.10.20 |
| Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on coastal ranges | 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 on wetter ranges in south-east | 3.11.4 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> \pm <i>C. tessellaris</i> open forest on metamorphic coastal ranges | 3.11.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> \pm <i>E. leptophleba</i> \pm <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> open forest to woodland on hill slopes | 3.11.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus staigeriana</i> woodland on metamorphic ranges | 3.11.14 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i> low woodland on metamorphic plateaus | 3.11.16 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> tall grassland or <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> dwarf open heathlands on headlands and islands | 3.11.19 |
| Semi-deciduous mesophyll and/or notophyll vine forest on granite slopes in the McIlwraith Range | 3.12.1 |
| Araucarian notophyll vine forest on granitic ridges and mountains | 3.12.2 |
| Notophyll vine forest of <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> and <i>Acacia polystachya</i> on low hills and rises on volcanics | 3.12.4 |
| Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest on upper slopes of mountains and ranges | 3.12.5 |
| Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest ± <i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> on colluvium of granite ranges | 3.12.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus brassiana</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest on granite 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 | 3.12.22 |
| <i>Acacia brassii</i> low open forest on acid volcanics | 3.12.23 |
| <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> low open forest on granite ranges and headlands | 3.12.24 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> low open forest on granite | 3.12.25 |
| <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> and <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low woodland on granite ridge crests | 3.12.27 |
| <i>Leptospermum purpurascens</i> tall shrubland on acid volcanic hills | 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 interspersed with vine thicket | 3.12.33 |
| Rock pavements associated with mountains and river beds and some offshore islands | 3.12.34 |
| Semi-deciduous mesophyll and/or notophyll vine forest on granite slopes of the Torres Strait subregion | 3.12.35 |
| Evergreen to complex evergreen mesophyll to notophyll vine forest and thicket on mountain ranges of Torres Strait Islands | 3.12.36 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockerii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland to open woodland on coastal hills | 3.12.37 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockerii</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> low mixed woodland of Torres Strait Islands | 3.12.38 |

Part 3 **Central Queensland Coast Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> tussock grassland on marine sediments | 8.1.3 |
| <i>Schoenoplectus subulatus</i> and/or <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> sedgeland or <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> tussock grassland | 8.1.4 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland 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> woodland and/or sparse herbland to open scrub on foredunes and beaches | 8.2.1 |
| Semi-evergreen microphyll vine thicket to vine forest on coastal dunes | 8.2.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Leptospermum neglectum</i> and/or <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> and/or <i>Baekkea frutescens</i> shrubland on coastal sand ridges, parabolic dunes and whaleback dunes | 8.2.3 |
| Sedgeland, closed heath or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. open shrubland to open forest on swampy sand plains with peat | 8.2.4 |
| Evergreen notophyll <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> vine forest in deep depressions and narrow gullies on coastal parabolic dunes | 8.2.5 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Acacia leptocarpa</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> ± <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> ± rainforest 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 forest in wetlands associated with parabolic dunes | 8.2.7 |
| Tussock grassland on coastal dunes | 8.2.9 |
| Sand blows with bare sand and areas of sparse herbland or shrubland | 8.2.10 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. closed forest in parallel dune swales | 8.2.11 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or other heath spp. shrublands and woodlands on parallel dunes (subregions 4 and 5) | 8.2.12 |
| <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> and/or <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Acacia disparrima</i> ± rainforest spp. tall shrubland on Holocene parabolic dunes | 8.2.14 |
| Semi-deciduous to evergreen notophyll to mesophyll vine forest ± sclerophyll emergents fringing or in the vicinity of watercourses | 8.3.1 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 8.3.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (or <i>C. clarksoniana</i>) and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on alluvial levees and lower terraces | 8.3.6 |
| <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on sandy terrace flats and granite outwash | 8.3.8 |
| Semi-deciduous complex notophyll vine forest on perched alluvials in valleys of undulating mountain ranges | 8.3.9 |
| Semi-evergreen to evergreen notophyll vine forest 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. woodland on alluvial and marine plains, often adjacent to estuarine areas | 8.3.13 |
| <i>Ischaemum australe</i> and/or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and/or <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> forma <i>aristatum</i> tussock grassland on drainage channels in gently undulating upland areas | 8.3.14 |
| Open water in river channels, waterholes and lagoons, and exposed stream beds and bars | 8.3.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on broad low rises and gently sloping Tertiary sand plains | 8.5.3 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>E. crebra</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on Tertiary sand plains | 8.5.5 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> woodland on Tertiary sand plains | 8.5.6 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains of uncertain age and origin | 8.5.7 |
| Evergreen notophyll to complex notophyll vine forest of uplands and highlands on basalt | 8.8.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> woodland on low rises in coastal plains | 8.9.1 |
| <i>Acacia julifera</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open forest and/or semi-evergreen, simple microphyll low closed forest and/or <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> tussock grassland on slopes of islands on Cretaceous sedimentary rocks | 8.10.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on hills formed from metamorphosed sediments | 8.11.1 |
| Semi-evergreen notophyll to microphyll vine forest of foothills and uplands on metamorphosed sediments | 8.11.2 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> open forest on low hills formed from metamorphosed sediments or conglomerate (subregion 2) | 8.11.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> and/or <i>E. crebra</i> and/or <i>E. exserta</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>C. trachyphloia</i> open forest on metamorphosed sediments | 8.11.6 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and/or <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> shrubland on exposed metamorphic mountain tops | 8.11.7 |
| <i>Themeda trianda</i> and/or <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> tussock grassland, or <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> shrubland with <i>Themeda trianda</i> , on exposed rocky headlands on metamorphosed sediments | 8.11.9 |
| <i>Lophostemon</i> spp. and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. tall open shrubland on exposed hill slopes of islands and headlands on metamorphosed sediments | 8.11.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. exserta</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>C. xanthope</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low woodland on metamorphics on islands and headlands | 8.11.12 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest of wet uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (predominantly granite) | 8.12.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> open forest on plateaus and ridges of high ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.8 |
| <i>Leptospermum</i> spp. and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> shrubland on plateaus of Cretaceous-Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics and Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.10 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Tussock grassland, or <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> shrubland, including 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 |
| Deciduous to semi-evergreen microphyll vine thicket ± <i>Brachychiton</i> spp. ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> emergents of foothills and uplands (western areas) on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.16 |
| Evergreen microphyll to notophyll mossy forest to thicket of ridges and plateaus on highlands to foothills 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. tereticornis</i> x <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on hillslopes of islands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.25 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on hill slopes of islands and near coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics | 8.12.26 |
| Semi-evergreen microphyll <i>Acacia fasciculifera</i> , <i>Terminalia</i> spp., <i>Brachychiton</i> spp. vine forest to vine thicket of near-coastal foothills on volcanics (subregion 1) | 8.12.28 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Grevillea banksii</i> open shrubland on islands and headlands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous and Tertiary acid to intermediate rocks | 8.12.29 |
| Evergreen notophyll <i>Ristantia waterhousei</i> mossy forest of uplands on rhyolite | 8.12.30 |

Part 4 **Channel Country Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| 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

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <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 |
| <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 floodplains | 10.3.30 |
| Artesian springs emerging on alluvial plains | 10.3.31 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> low woodland on Cainozoic lake beds (subregion 3) | 10.4.2 |
| <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> open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds | 10.4.7 |
| <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds | 10.4.9 |

Schedule 2

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> open woodland on sandy plateaus | 10.5.9 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> low open woodland near the margins of sandy plateaus | 10.7.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus exilipes</i> with or without <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> open woodland on the perimeter of sandy plateaus | 10.7.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland or <i>Lysiphylum 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 drepanophylla</i> 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 |

Part 6 Einasleigh Uplands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Permanent or seasonal wetlands frequently fringed by narrow bands of trees and shrubs including <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on alluvial plains | 9.3.4 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>A. harpophylla</i> woodland on cracking clay soils | 9.3.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains | 9.3.21 |
| <i>Acacia tephрина</i> open forest on alluvial clay plains | 9.3.23 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland with a shrub layer of <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> , <i>Psydrax oleifolia</i> , <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> and <i>Lysiphyllum</i> spp. on clay lenses in Cainozoic plains | 9.4.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> or <i>E. brownii</i> open woodland with a shrub layer of <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> , <i>Psydrax oleifolia</i> , <i>Flindersia maculosa</i> and <i>Lysiphyllum</i> spp. on clay lenses in Cainozoic plains | 9.4.2 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> open woodland on Cainozoic clays | 9.4.3 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on red kandosols on Tertiary plateaus | 9.5.2 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>M. stenostachya</i> low open woodland on erosional plains | 9.5.14 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Callitris intratropica</i> mixed low woodland on Tertiary remnants | 9.5.17 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Allocasuarina inophloia</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> low open woodland on exposed lateritic surfaces on Tertiary plateaus | 9.7.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland on lateritised remnant sand sheets | 9.7.6 |
| 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 open woodland on cracking clays on rocky basalt plains | 9.8.12 |
| Springs and their associated vegetation on quartzose sandstone, limestone, metamorphic rock and granite | 9.10.2 |
| <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus exilipes</i> woodland on remnant sandstone sheets overlying mountain ranges | 9.10.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus similis</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> open forest on remnant sandstone sheets overlying mountain ranges | 9.10.5 |
| <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland on sandstones of Ngarrabullan | 9.10.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus mediocris</i> and <i>E. cloeziana</i> woodland on sandstones of Ngarrabullan | 9.10.8 |
| <i>Acacia johannis</i> low woodland on sandstones of Ngarrabullan | 9.10.9 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Semi-deciduous vine thicket on metamorphic soils (not limestone) | 9.11.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> ± <i>E. brownii</i> woodland on low metamorphic rises | 9.11.19 |
| <i>Corymbia setosa</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> low open woodland on metamorphic hills | 9.11.21 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>Terminalia platyptera</i> low woodland on metamorphic hills | 9.11.22 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> and <i>C. lamprophylla</i> woodland on steep to rugged metamorphic hills | 9.11.29 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and/or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on aprons surrounding limestone outcrops | 9.11.32 |
| <i>Macropteranthes montana</i> low open forest on igneous geologies | 9.12.9 |
| <i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> and <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open woodland on rolling igneous hills | 9.12.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>C. erythrophloia</i> open woodland on pre-Cainozoic basalt loams and flats to undulating plains | 9.12.16 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland on flat to undulating country on igneous 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 igneous rocks | 9.12.25 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> and/or <i>E. granitica</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.26 |
| <i>Eucalyptus similis</i> and <i>E. shirleyi</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> low open woodland on low granite hills with rocky outcrops | 9.12.29 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.31 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. granitica</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> low open woodland on igneous uplands | 9.12.39 |
| <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> and <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on undulating hills on pre-Cainozoic mafic igneous rocks | 9.12.42 |
| Granite and rhyolite boulders and pavements edged with patches of <i>Callitris intratropica</i> ± vine thicket species | 9.12.43 |

Part 7 Gulf Plains Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Beaches and foredunes | 2.2.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> low open woodland with <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. on plains and low rises of texture contrast soils and earths | 2.3.8 |
| <i>Excoecaria parvifolia</i> open woodland with sedges in seasonal swamps on grey clay plains | 2.3.12 |
| <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> low woodland in seasonal swamps on grey clay plains | 2.3.13 |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> shrubland in channelled depressions in floodplains | 2.3.14 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tectifera</i> woodland with <i>Eulalia aurea</i> on plains on solodised solonetz | 2.3.19 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> woodland in shallow depressions on solodised soils | 2.3.35 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> and <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 |
| <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on plains on deep sandy soils | 2.5.4 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> woodland on earths on low tablelands | 2.5.7 |
| Springs associated with quartzose sandstone or lateritised sandstone gullies and gorges | 2.10.8 |

Part 8 **Mitchell Grass Downs Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Acacia peuce</i> low open woodland on alluvium | 4.3.21 |
| <i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> low open woodland | 4.7.3 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland with scattered shrubs such as <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> and <i>Geijera parviflora</i> on fresh Cretaceous sediments | 4.9.11 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> tall shrubland with scattered emergent <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Cretaceous sediments | 4.9.15 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> low woodland on undulating clay plains | 4.9.17 |

Part 9 Mulga Lands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <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>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> woodland within <i>A. aneura</i> communities | 6.5.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. intertexta</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments | 6.5.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> woodland on sand plains | 6.5.17 |
| Springs associated with lateritised sandstone | 6.7.18 |
| Scattered <i>Acacia aneura</i> around granite boulders | 6.12.1 |

Part 10 New England Tableland Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> fringing open forest | 13.3.5 |
| Sedgeland on alluvial deposits in igneous landscapes | 13.3.6 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> open forest on metamorphics | 13.11.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics | 13.11.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i> open forest on metamorphics | 13.11.5 |
| Low microphyll vine forest on metamorphics | 13.11.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus microcarpal</i> <i>E. moluccana</i> woodland on metamorphics | 13.11.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 13.12.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus caliginosa</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> open forest on igneous rocks | 13.12.4 |
| Shrubland on igneous rocks | 13.12.6 |

Part 11 **Northwest Highlands Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Acacia georginae</i> low woodland and/or low open woodland on clay plains | 1.3.3 |
| Perennial watercourses and associated alluvium | 1.3.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> woodland on red earths on laterised plateaus | 1.5.1 |
| Mixed eucalypt woodland on sandy plains | 1.5.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Mixed shrubby woodland on low rocky hills on Tertiary limestones | 1.9.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> low open woodland on hillocks on Mesozoic claystones | 1.9.3 |
| Spring wetlands on undeformed fine-grained sedimentary rock | 1.9.8 |
| Springs mostly associated with quartzose sandstone and fine-grained sedimentary rocks (limestone) | 1.10.6 |
| Springs associated with metamorphic rocks | 1.11.5 |

Part 12 **South East Queensland Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Casuarina glauca</i> woodland on margins of marine clay plains | 12.1.1 |
| Notophyll vine forest on parabolic high dunes | 12.2.1 |
| Microphyll to 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 |
| Open or dry heath on dunes and beaches | 12.2.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Sand blows largely devoid of vegetation | 12.2.16 |
| Mixed closed-tussock grassland to closed herbland on coral, shingle and sand cays | 12.2.17 |
| <i>Abutilon albescens</i> ± <i>Wollastonia biflora</i> low shrubland, restricted to coral, shingle and sand cays | 12.2.18 |
| <i>Argusia argentea</i> low woodland, restricted to coral, shingle and sand cays | 12.2.19 |
| <i>Pandanus tectorius</i> open woodland ± <i>Celtis paniculata</i> and <i>Pisonia grandis</i> , restricted to established cays | 12.2.20 |
| <i>Pisonia grandis</i> low closed forest, restricted to established cays | 12.2.21 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains | 12.3.2 |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> woodland on coastal alluvium | 12.3.4 |
| Swamps with <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. and <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. | 12.3.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus nobilis</i> open forest on alluvial plains | 12.3.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains, usually near coast | 12.3.11 |
| <i>Banksia aemula</i> low woodland on alluvial plains, usually 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> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually deep red soils | 12.5.5 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus hallii</i> open 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 fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> and/or <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>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.12 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.13 |
| <i>Poa labillardieri</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.16 |
| Simple notophyll vine forest with <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.18 |
| Heath and rock pavement with scattered shrubs or open woodland on Cainozoic igneous hills and mountains | 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 open forest often with <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. robusta</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> on sedimentary rocks. Coastal | 12.9–10.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Angophora</i> spp. and <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.7 |
| Shrubland and low woodland on sandstone lithosols | 12.9–10.9 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <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 |
| Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments | 12.9–10.16 |
| <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.18 |
| <i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.20 |
| Closed sedgeland and/or 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 melanophloia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics, usually higher altitudes | 12.11.9 |
| Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics, usually in northern half of bioregion | 12.11.12 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics, usually in northern half of bioregion | 12.11.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.14 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open woodland with <i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i> understorey on serpentinite | 12.11.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.17 |
| <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.19 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.20 |
| <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> and <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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> 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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus dura</i> woodland usually 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>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 12.12.12 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> ± <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> woodland usually on rocky near-coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 12.12.14 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, north of bioregion | 12.12.18 |
| Vegetation complex of rocky headlands 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 |
| <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>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> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 12.12.28 |

Part 13 Wet Tropics Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland, samphire open forbland to sparse forbland and bare salt pans on plains adjacent to mangroves | 7.1.2 |
| <i>Schoenoplectus subulatus</i> and/or <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> sparse sedgeland, or <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> low open forest, in swamps which fluctuate periodically between freshwater and estuarine | 7.1.3 |
| Mangrove and vine forest closed forest of the brackish zone | 7.1.4 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± mangrove spp. woodland on plains adjacent to mangroves | 7.1.5 |
| Notophyll to microphyll vine forest on sands of beach origin | 7.2.2 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> and/or <i>C. intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland to closed forest on beach ridges (predominantly Holocene) | 7.2.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (often <i>E. pellita</i> or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>) open forest and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on swampy sand plains and Pleistocene beach ridges | 7.2.4 |
| Mesophyll to notophyll vine forest of <i>Syngium forte</i> subsp. <i>forte</i> on sands of beach origin | 7.2.5 |
| Mosaic of clumps of notophyll vine forest, sclerophyll spp. shrubland and open woodland, and bare sand blows on aeolian dunes | 7.2.6 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ± <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> open forest ± groved vine forest shrublands on strand and foredunes | 7.2.7 |
| <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> open forest to woodland on sands of beach origin | 7.2.8 |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> shrubland to closed forest, or <i>Lepironia articulata</i> open to closed sedgeland, on dune swales and swampy sand plains of beach origin | 7.2.9 |
| Shrubland, sedgeland and heath complex with <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> and/or <i>Asteromyrtus</i> spp. ± <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> on sand plains of beach origin | 7.2.10 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ± emergent <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland to open forest, or <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> var. <i>attenuata</i> open forest to woodland, on swampy sand plains of beach origin | 7.2.11 |
| Grasslands and sedgelands ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. within volcanic craters, often on peat | 7.3.2 |
| Mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> on poorly drained alluvial plains | 7.3.3 |
| Mesophyll vine forest with <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> on poorly drained alluvial plains and alluvial areas of uplands | 7.3.4 |
| Simple–complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderate to poorly drained alluvial plains of moderate fertility | 7.3.10 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium | 7.3.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> woodland to open forest on alluvium in low rainfall areas of the west and north | 7.3.14 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on well-drained alluvium | 7.3.19 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , or <i>C. intermedia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> , or <i>S. glomulifera</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp., or <i>E. cloeziana</i> , or <i>C. torelliana</i> open forest (or vine forest with these emergents) on alluvial fans at the base of ranges | 7.3.20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium on alluvial fans at the base of ranges | 7.3.21 |
| <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> ± vine forest species open forest to closed forest on alluvium fringing streams | 7.3.25 |
| <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> woodland to open forest on alluvium fringing streams | 7.3.26 |
| Rivers and streams including riparian herbfield and shrubland on river and stream bed alluvium and rock within stream beds | 7.3.28 |
| Sedgeland and grasslands of permanently and semi-permanently inundated swamps, including areas of open water | 7.3.29 |
| <i>Lepironia articulata</i> sedgeland to open sedgeland of permanently to semi-permanently inundated peat swamps of alluvial plains | 7.3.31 |
| Open water and narrow shoreline sedge fringes of lakes in volcanic craters | 7.3.33 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Complex mesophyll vine forest or simple notophyll vine forest of high rainfall, cloudy uplands on alluvium | 7.3.36 |
| Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Agathis robusta</i> on alluvial fans | 7.3.38 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open woodland to open forest and associated sedgelands and grasslands on broad drainage depressions of uplands | 7.3.39 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with emergent <i>E. grandis</i>) on alluvium | 7.3.42 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland on uplands on well-drained alluvium | 7.3.43 |
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on poorly drained alluvium | 7.3.47 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>C. citriodora</i> open woodland to open forest on dry uplands on alluvium | 7.3.48 |
| Notophyll vine forest on rubble terraces of streams | 7.3.49 |
| <i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> ± vine forest species open forest to closed forest on alluvium fringing streams | 7.3.50 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>E. reducta</i> woodland to open forest of uplands on weathered soils of a remnant surface | 7.5.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland of uplands on weathered soils of a remnant surface | 7.5.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> and <i>E. drepanophylla</i> woodland to open forest of uplands on weathered soils of a remnant surface | 7.5.3 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland to open forest of uplands on weathered soils of a remnant surface | 7.5.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to tall open forest and associated grasslands, predominantly on basalt uplands | 7.8.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. reducta</i> ± <i>Angophora floribunda</i> open forest to woodland on basalt | 7.8.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (or <i>E. granitica</i>), <i>E. portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland to open forest, or <i>E. moluccana</i> woodland to open forest, of uplands and highlands on basalt | 7.8.10 |
| Closed vineland of wind-disturbed vine forest on basalt foothills and coastal ranges | 7.8.11 |
| Complex notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Backhousia bancroftii</i> on basaltic terraces and scree slopes of the North Johnstone River | 7.8.12 |
| Simple notophyll vine forest of <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> of high rainfall, cloudy uplands on basalt | 7.8.13 |
| Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Agathis robusta</i> , on basalt | 7.8.14 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with <i>E. grandis</i> emergents) on basalt | 7.8.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> open forest to woodland on basalt | 7.8.16 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>C. citriodora</i> open forest to woodland on basalt | 7.8.17 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> open forest to woodland on basalt | 7.8.18 |
| Notophyll or mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> or <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> on metamorphics | 7.11.2 |
| Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on moist and dry metamorphic foothills | 7.11.3 |
| <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> open forest of deep soils on metamorphics | 7.11.6 |
| <i>Acacia polystachya</i> woodland to closed forest, or <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>Acacia celsa</i> open forest to closed forest, on metamorphics | 7.11.8 |
| <i>Acacia celsa</i> open forest to closed forest on metamorphics | 7.11.10 |
| <i>Corymbia torelliana</i> open forest, usually with a vine forest element, on metamorphics | 7.11.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> and <i>E. grandis</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on metamorphics | 7.11.14 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphics of foothills and uplands | 7.11.16 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on coastal metamorphic headlands and foothills | 7.11.18 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland on uplands on metamorphics | 7.11.19 |
| Complex mesophyll vine forest on fertile, well-drained metamorphics of very wet and wet footslopes | 7.11.23 |
| Closed vineland of wind-disturbed vine forest of metamorphic slopes, often steep and exposed | 7.11.24 |
| Simple–complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on amphibolites of the very wet lowlands and foothills | 7.11.25 |
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open shrubland to closed scrub or <i>Bombax ceiba</i> and <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> open woodland or <i>Acacia</i> spp. shrubland on metamorphic rock pavements | 7.11.26 |
| Simple microphyll vine-fern forest or microphyll vine-sedge forest of wet metamorphic uplands and highlands | 7.11.27 |
| Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest of exposed metamorphic ridge crests and steep slopes | 7.11.28 |
| Microphyll to notophyll vine forests with <i>Ceratopetalum virchowii</i> and/or <i>Uromyrtus metrosideros</i> , <i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i> , <i>F. pimenteliana</i> and <i>Beilschmiedia oligandra</i> of moist uplands on sharply undulating metamorphics | 7.11.29 |
| Simple notophyll vine forest of <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> on metamorphics | 7.11.30 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on metamorphics | 7.11.31 |
| <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. ± heathy understorey, woodland to tall woodland to open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on steep rocky metamorphic slopes with shallow soils | 7.11.32 |
| <i>Eucalyptus reducta</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphics | 7.11.33 |
| Complex of shrublands, low heathy or shrubby woodland and low open forest, with <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> or <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. and <i>Acacia</i> spp. on metamorphic coastal headlands and islands | 7.11.34 |
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i> shrubland on serpentinite foothills with deep red soils | 7.11.36 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland to open forest on dry uplands on metamorphics between Tolga and Mount Molloy | 7.11.37 |
| <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low woodland to low closed forest ± <i>Acacia celsa</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. on steep metamorphic slopes | 7.11.38 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> , or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> and <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed-tussock grassland of metamorphic headlands and near-coastal hills | 7.11.39 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Complex of sclerophyll communities dominated by <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., or sedges, ferns or microphyll vine forest with <i>Trochocarpa bellendenkerensis</i> on highlands, on quartzite or associated metamorphics | 7.11.40 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>M. monantha</i> , <i>Acacia flavescens</i> and <i>Grevillea</i> spp. shrubland with emergent <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , or open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> with <i>M. monantha</i> or <i>Callitris intratropica</i> , on metamorphics | 7.11.41 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Pandanus</i> sp., <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> and <i>E. pellita</i> woodland to open forest of perched drainage areas on metamorphics | 7.11.42 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphic coastal lowlands and foothills | 7.11.43 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland on coastal metamorphic foothills | 7.11.44 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> open forest on metamorphics | 7.11.45 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> open forest, often with <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> , on near-coastal metamorphic foothills north of the Daintree River | 7.11.46 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> open forest on moderate to steep metamorphic slopes | 7.11.47 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest on metamorphics | 7.11.48 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphic foothills | 7.11.49 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on metamorphics | 7.11.50 |
| Notophyll or mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> or <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> , on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.2 |
| <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> open forest of granites and rhyolites on deep soils | 7.12.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest, or <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.5 |
| Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on granites and rhyolites of the moist and dry lowlands and foothills | 7.12.6 |
| <i>Acacia celsa</i> open forest to closed forest on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.9 |
| Notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on moist and dry granite foothills and uplands | 7.12.10 |
| <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>A. celsa</i> open forest to closed forest or <i>A. polystachya</i> woodland to closed forest of granite and rhyolite foothills | 7.12.12 |
| <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> and <i>A. celsa</i> closed forest of cloudy wet uplands and highlands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Corymbia torelliana</i> open forest usually with a well developed simple notophyll vine forest element on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.17 |
| Simple microphyll vine-fern thicket of windswept exposed peaks on granites | 7.12.20 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to tall open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on coastal granite and rhyolite headlands and near-coastal foothills | 7.12.23 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> open forest to woodland on granite and rhyolite, often on poorly drained soils | 7.12.25 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland to open forest on granites | 7.12.33 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on granites and rhyolites in the Kirrama-Oak Hills area | 7.12.35 |
| Rock pavements and seepage areas of wet lowlands, uplands and highlands of the eastern escarpment and central range (excluding Hinchinbrook Island and Bishops Peak) on granite and rhyolite with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. shrublands and/or sedgeland | 7.12.37 |
| Deciduous microphyll vine forest and/or blue-green algae-covered granite and rhyolite boulderfields | 7.12.38 |
| Complex mesophyll vine forest on fertile, well-drained granites and rhyolites of very wet and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands | 7.12.39 |
| Closed vineland of wind-disturbed vine forest on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.40 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Podocarpus grayae</i> , <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> and <i>Acacia celsa</i> heathland/shrubland on steep rocky granite slopes of the Hinchinbrook Island uplands and highlands | 7.12.41 |
| Notophyll vine forest with <i>Flindersia brayleyana</i> and <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> on granite uplands of Great Palm Island | 7.12.42 |
| Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Stockwellia quadrifida</i> on granites | 7.12.43 |
| Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> on granites | 7.12.44 |
| Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Dryadodaphne trachyphloia</i> on granites | 7.12.45 |
| Microphyll vine forest with <i>Gossia bidwillii</i> ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on steep granite talus and boulder slopes of the Palm Islands | 7.12.46 |
| Notophyll-microphyll semi-evergreen vine forest with <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> emergents on rhyolites | 7.12.47 |
| Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest on exposed granite and rhyolite ridge crests and steep slopes | 7.12.48 |
| Notophyll vine forest and thicket with <i>Planchonella euphlebia</i> and <i>Podocarpus grayae</i> on granites | 7.12.49 |
| Simple microphyll vine-fern forest of highlands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.50 |
| <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>E. portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia abergiana</i> ± <i>C. leptoloma</i> woodland of rocky hills on granite and rhyolite in the Paluma-Seaview (south-west) subregion | 7.12.51 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>E. reducta</i> woodland on granite and rhyolite in the dry to moist rainfall zone | 7.12.52 |
| Complex of shrubland and low open forest on wind-exposed granite and rhyolite coastal headlands and islands on skeletal soils | 7.12.54 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> woodland to open forest of dry foothills and uplands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.55 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> grassy woodland, open woodland and grassland on shallow soils on granites on the Palm Islands | 7.12.56 |
| Shrubland and low woodland mosaic with <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Corymbia abergiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i> on uplands and highlands on granites | 7.12.57 |
| <i>Eucalyptus reducta</i> ± <i>E. granitica</i> ± <i>Corymbia dimorpha</i> ± <i>C. citriodora</i> woodland to open forest on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.58 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland on foothills on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.59 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.60 |
| <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and/or <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>C. hylandii</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> woodland on dry granite hill slopes in the north-west of the bioregion | 7.12.62 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.63 |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp., <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Banksia plagiocarpa</i> ± <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> ± <i>Rhodomyrtus trineura</i> subsp. <i>trineura</i> heathland and associated rock pavements of granite uplands and highlands of Hinchinbrook Island and near Bishops Peak | 7.12.64 |
| <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low shrubland or low closed forest on exposed rocky slopes on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.66 |
| <i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i> , <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> , <i>Lycopodiella cernua</i> and <i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i> closed fernland of granite highlands on Thornton Peak and Mt Bartle Frere | 7.12.67 |
| Complex notophyll vine forest of cloudy moist to wet highlands on granites | 7.12.68 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. granitica</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland on uplands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.69 |

Schedule 3 Least concern regional ecosystems

section 8(3) and (6)

Part 1 Brigalow Belt Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland on marine clay plains | 11.1.1 |
| Samphire forbland on marine clay plains | 11.1.2 |
| Mangrove forest and/or 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 | 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> , <i>M. argentea</i> ± <i>M. dealbata</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.12 |
| <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Angophora</i> spp., <i>Callitris</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.14 |

| 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> open forest to woodland on Cainozoic alluvial plains | 11.3.19 |
| Forb and/or 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>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.35 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> fringing woodland on alluvial plains | 11.3.37 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. chloroclada</i> open 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>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i> open woodland on Cainozoic clay plains | 11.4.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or 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 and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chloroclada</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>C. endlicheri</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> and/or <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces, on deep red sands | 11.5.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> and/or <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnants | 11.5.7 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or 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 and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.9 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland and other <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.12 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> and/or <i>E. microcarpa</i> and/or <i>E. woollsiana</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 and/or remnant surfaces | 11.5.21 |
| <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> woodland on lower scarp slopes on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust | 11.7.1 |
| <i>Acacia</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone | 11.7.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> , <i>Triodia mitchellii</i> open woodland on stripped margins of Cainozoic lateritic duricrust | 11.7.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust | 11.7.4 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| 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. woodland 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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 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 | 11.8.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. orgadophila</i> woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.2 |
| <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.3 |
| <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.9.9 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.10.1 |
| <i>Acacia catenulata</i> or <i>A. shirleyi</i> open forest on 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 | 11.10.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus sphaerocarpa</i> ± <i>E. mensalis</i> , <i>E. saligna</i> tall open forest on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Tablelands | 11.10.5 |
| <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> open woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Broad valleys | 11.10.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.10.7 |
| <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.10.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks | 11.10.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on 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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> or <i>A. catenulata</i> low open forest on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding | 11.11.2 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Coastal ranges | 11.11.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Coastal ranges | 11.11.4 |
| Microphyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding | 11.11.5 |
| <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics | 11.11.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>Corymbia xanthope</i> woodland on serpentinite | 11.11.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics | 11.11.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> or <i>E. brownii</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics | 11.11.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus 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 | 11.11.15 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding | 11.11.19 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands | 11.11.20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 11.12.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 11.12.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> woodland on igneous rocks especially granite | 11.12.3 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks | 11.12.4 |
| <i>Corymbia 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 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> ± <i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i> closed forest, occurs as outer mangroves | 3.1.1 |
| <i>Avicennia marina</i> (grey mangrove) low open forest on landward side of tidal zone | 3.1.2 |
| <i>Ceriops tagal</i> ± <i>Avicennia marina</i> low closed forest on intertidal areas | 3.1.3 |
| <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> closed-tussock grassland on coastal plains | 3.1.5 |
| Sparse herbland or bare saltpans on salt plains and saline flats | 3.1.6 |
| Semi-deciduous vine thicket to vine forest on beach dunes and ridges | 3.2.2 |
| <i>Acacia crassicaarpa</i> on coastal dunes and beach ridges, woodland to open forest | 3.2.5 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland in wet coastal areas | 3.2.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> or <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on stabilised dunes | 3.2.10 |
| Low microphyll vine forest 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> and <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> low open woodland on beach ridges | 3.2.15 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> ± <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> open heath on flat sand plains | 3.2.18 |
| <i>Melaleuca arcana</i> and <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 on dunefields | 3.2.21 |
| Sparse herbland and/or shrubland and bare sand areas predominantly on sand blows | 3.2.26 |
| Closed semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on loamy alluvia | 3.3.1 |
| Semi-deciduous mesophyll and/or notophyll vine forest on alluvia | 3.3.2 |
| Evergreen to semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest on alluvia on major watercourses | 3.3.5 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open forest on coastal alluvial plains | 3.3.8 |
| <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on streamlines, swamps and alluvial terraces | 3.3.9 |
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> and/or <i>M. fluviatilis</i> ± <i>M.</i> <i>leucadendra</i> open forest fringing streams and creeks | 3.3.10 |
| <i>Melaleuca saligna</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> <i>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> and <i>Erythrophleum</i> <i>chlorostachys</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 3.3.17 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 3.3.18 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on floodplains | 3.3.19 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 3.3.20 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> woodland on lower slopes of sand ridges and in drainage depressions | 3.3.21 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. novoguineensis</i> woodland on alluvial 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 alluvial deposits | 3.3.24 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</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> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> woodland on alluvial sediments | 3.3.27 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial and colluvial plains | 3.3.28 |
| <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> ± <i>C. curtipes</i> woodland on Mitchell River levees | 3.3.29 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus acroleuca</i> woodland on levees | 3.3.30 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. 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> and <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 dallachiana</i> open woodland on floodplains | 3.3.37 |
| Deciduous notophyll and/or microphyll vine thicket ± <i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i> on heavy clay alluvium | 3.3.38 |
| <i>Melaleuca clarksonii</i> low open forest in swamps | 3.3.41 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low woodland in drainage areas | 3.3.42 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i> low woodland on fans and alluvial plains | 3.3.43 |
| <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> ± <i>M. foliolosa</i> low open woodland along drainage lines | 3.3.47 |
| <i>Melaleuca saligna</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> low open woodland on drainage depressions and outwash plains | 3.3.48 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low open woodland on low plains | 3.3.49 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Petalostigma pubescens</i> ± <i>M. stenostachya</i> low open woodland on low plains | 3.3.50 |
| <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> and/or <i>Excoecaria 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> and <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> open heath on alluvial plains | 3.3.55 |
| <i>Eriachne</i> spp. ± <i>Aristida</i> spp. closed-tussock grassland on alluvial plains | 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. and <i>Fimbristylis</i> spp. tussock grassland on inland and coastal alluvial plains | 3.3.61 |
| <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> dominated closed sedgeland on seasonally flooded marine plains | 3.3.63 |
| <i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>meiostachyum</i> open sedgeland in drainage swamps in dune fields | 3.3.64 |
| Ephemeral lakes and lagoons on alluvial plains and depressions | 3.3.65 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> tall woodland on deeply weathered plateaus | 3.5.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> tall woodland on deeply weathered plateaus and remnants | 3.5.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest in 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 on sand plains | 3.5.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> ± <i>C. stockeri</i> woodland on erosional plains and sandstone plateaus | 3.5.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on sand ridges | 3.5.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on sandy gently undulating rises and low hills | 3.5.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland on lower slopes of plains and rises | 3.5.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on undulating rises | 3.5.12 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Acacia</i> spp. ± <i>Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa</i> low woodland on scattered coastal sand plains | 3.5.14 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and <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> and <i>M. stenostachya</i> low open woodland on flat plains | 3.5.18 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> and <i>Choriceras tricorne</i> open heath on sand sheets | 3.5.19 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on plains | 3.5.22 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open woodland to woodland on undulating plains | 3.5.24 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open woodland to woodland on undulating plains | 3.5.25 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland to open forest on flat wet plains | 3.5.26 |
| <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> ± <i>M. foliolosa</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> low open woodland on plains | 3.5.27 |
| <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> ± <i>Thryptomene oligandra</i> ± <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> open heath on pediment fans | 3.5.28 |
| <i>Sarga plumosum</i> ± <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed-tussock grassland on erosional plains | 3.5.29 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>E. tetradonta</i> woodland on erosional escarpments and plains | 3.7.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</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 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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> woodland to open woodland on undulating clay plains | 3.9.2 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> on erosional plains | 3.9.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> or <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</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 on central clay plains | 3.9.7 |
| <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>E. cullenii</i> woodland on sandstone plateaus | 3.10.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i> ± <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> or <i>E. tetradonta</i> woodland on wetter sandstone | 3.10.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>C. clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> woodland on sandstone plateaus | 3.10.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> sens. lat. woodland on sandstone plateaus and slopes | 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> and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> low open forest on sandstone plains | 3.10.12 |
| <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> and <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> low open forest on plains and low rises | 3.10.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> low open woodland on sandstone hillslopes | 3.10.15 |
| <i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> ± <i>M. citrolens</i> low open woodland on sandstone ranges | 3.10.16 |
| <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> ± <i>Jacksonia thesioides</i> open heath on undulating plains and slopes | 3.10.18 |
| <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> and <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> dwarf open heath on sandstone plateaus and headlands | 3.10.19 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. tetrodonta</i> woodland to open forest on sandstone plateaus and slopes | 3.10.21 |
| Simple evergreen notophyll vine forest on exposed metamorphic and granitic slopes | 3.11.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on low metamorphic hills and rises | 3.11.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on metamorphic ranges | 3.11.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> and <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on metamorphic hills | 3.11.9 |
| <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on metamorphic hills | 3.11.10 |
| <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i> woodland on hills and erosional surfaces | 3.11.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland on rolling metamorphic hills | 3.11.12 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> woodland on metamorphic hills and ranges | 3.11.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>E. chlorophylla</i> or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open woodland on metamorphic hills | 3.11.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> low open woodland to open woodland on metamorphic slopes | 3.11.17 |
| <i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> ± <i>M. citrolens</i> low open woodland on metamorphic footslopes | 3.11.18 |
| Notophyll vine forest on granitic slopes and plateaus | 3.12.3 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> open forest on coastal ranges and lowlands | 3.12.8 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and <i>C. clarksoniana</i> open forest on coastal ranges | 3.12.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on acid volcanic ranges | 3.12.10 |
| <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> ± <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> woodland on ranges and hills | 3.12.11 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on wet coastal granitic hills | 3.12.12 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> and <i>C. stockeri</i> subsp. <i>peninsularis</i> woodland on acid volcanic hills | 3.12.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Corymbia stockeri</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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and <i>Asteromyrtus brassii</i> woodland on granitic hills | 3.12.16 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open woodland on igneous hills and ranges | 3.12.17 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland to open woodland on coastal hills | 3.12.18 |
| <i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> or <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> woodland on volcanic hills and ranges | 3.12.19 |
| Deciduous to semi-deciduous vine thicket to forest on granite slopes | 3.12.21 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> ± <i>Petalostigma pubescens</i> on low woodland on granitic ranges | 3.12.26 |

Part 3 **Central Queensland Coast Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| Mangrove closed forest of marine clay plains and estuaries | 8.1.1 |
| Samphire open forbland on saltpans and plains adjacent to mangroves | 8.1.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> low open forest on Pleistocene parabolic dunes | 8.2.8 |
| <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> and/or <i>M. fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open forest on creek banks | 8.3.3 |
| Variable woodland to open forest, often including <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> and <i>E. drepanophylla</i> on low hills on metamorphosed sediments | 8.11.3 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> or <i>Eucalyptus molluccana</i> woodland on metamorphosed sediments (subregion 4) | 8.11.8 |
| Evergreen notophyll feather palm vine forest of uplands and highlands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.1 |
| Evergreen notophyll to complex notophyll vine forest of uplands, highlands and foothills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.2 |
| Evergreen to semi-evergreen, notophyll to microphyll, vine forest to vine thicket of foothills and uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and/or <i>E. exserta</i> and/or <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> and/or <i>E. fibrosa</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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> (or <i>E. crebra</i>) open forest on hill slopes and undulating plateaus on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on undulating uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.9 |
| Semi-evergreen microphyll vine thicket ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on islands and coastal headlands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary volcanics | 8.12.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and/or <i>E. platyphylla</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland to open forest on hill slopes on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.12 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. crebra</i> and/or <i>E. exserta</i> and/or <i>Acacia spirorbis</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low woodland on islands and headlands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics | 8.12.14 |
| Semi-evergreen notophyll and/or microphyll to complex notophyll <i>Argyrodendron</i> spp. vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> of foothills and uplands on near-coastal ranges and islands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.18 |
| Semi-deciduous complex notophyll feather palm vine forest of sheltered gullies and slopes, of foothills and uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.19 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on low gently undulating landscapes on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. erthrophloia</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>E. excerta</i> ± <i>C. trachyphloia</i> woodland on hills and ranges at low to moderate altitudes in drier areas | 8.12.22 |
| <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> and/or <i>E. portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. acmenoides</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. closed forest on moist upper slopes of ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.31 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> ± <i>E. excerta</i> open forest to woodland with areas of <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. ± <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> open forest on high ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 8.12.32 |

Part 4 Channel Country Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> ± <i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> woodland on drainage lines within ranges | 5.3.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> open woodland with <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> shrubland on braided channel systems | 5.3.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> open woodland on alluvial plains | 5.3.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>Lysiphillum 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 ± <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>Duma florulenta</i> open shrubland in swamps and some clay pans between dunes | 5.3.12 |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> open shrubland on swamps | 5.3.13 |
| <i>Atriplex nummularia</i> open shrubland on clay pans between dunes | 5.3.14 |
| <i>Maireana</i> spp. open shrubland on clay pans between dunes and floodplains | 5.3.15 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eragrostis australasica</i> open grassland on alluvial plains and clay pans between dunes | 5.3.16 |
| <i>Tecticornia</i> spp. open-succulent shrubland fringing playa lakes or clay pans | 5.3.17 |
| Short grasses ± forbs open herbland on braided channel systems | 5.3.18 |
| Seasonally variable sparse to open herbland on frequently flooded but not distinctly channelled areas on alluvial plains, common dominants include <i>Sporobolus mitchellii</i> and/or <i>Eragrostis setifolia</i> and/or a range of ephemeral herbs | 5.3.19 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland fringing billabongs and permanent waterholes | 5.3.20 |
| Seasonally variable sparse to open herbland on infrequently flooded alluvia of major rivers, their distributaries and larger creeklines, <i>Atriplex</i> spp., <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp., <i>Astrebla</i> spp., <i>Asteraceae</i> spp. and/or short grasses | 5.3.21 |
| Sparse herbland on clay pans and lakes | 5.3.22 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> low woodland on Quaternary deposits | 5.5.1 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia sibirica</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall shrubland on Quaternary deposits | 5.5.2 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Acacia sibirica</i> tall shrubland on Quaternary sand sheets | 5.5.3 |
| <i>Acacia sibirica</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. open shrubland on Quaternary sediments | 5.5.4 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Acacia sibirica</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 isolated and/or deflated sand dunes on alluvium | 5.6.1 |
| <i>Acacia georginae</i> and/or <i>Acacia cambagei</i> , <i>Eremophila obovata</i> ± <i>Eremophila 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>Crotalaria eremaea</i> ± <i>Triodia basedowii</i> open grassland on sand dunes | 5.6.8 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Acacia catenulata</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> tall shrubland on tops and scarps of residuals | 5.7.1 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> tall shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> on scarps of residuals | 5.7.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <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>Eucalyptus normantonensis</i> on plateau margins and slopes of residuals | 5.7.4 |
| <i>Acacia sibirica</i> open shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Acacia 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 actinocladius</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 sibirica</i> on plains | 5.7.9 |
| <i>Aristida latifolia</i> and <i>Aristida contorta</i> sparse grassland wooded with <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> ± <i>Senna</i> spp. on weathered 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 low hills | 5.7.12 |
| <i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> ± <i>A. cambagei</i> or <i>A. georginae</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> tall shrubland on drainage lines | 5.7.13 |
| <i>Acacia sibirica</i> , <i>Hakea eyreana</i> ± <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eremophila freelingii</i> open shrubland on sandstones | 5.7.14 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Eremophila</i> spp. ± <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> open shrubland on Tertiary limestone | 5.9.1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>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</i> spp. herbland ± short grasses ± forbs on Cretaceous sediments | 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 australis</i> open herbland on Cretaceous sediments | 5.9.5 |

Part 5 Desert Uplands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <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 |
| <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, sedgeland, 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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| 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>Diplachne 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> tall open shrubland 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 harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open woodland on Cainozoic lake beds | 10.4.3 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on Cainozoic lake beds | 10.4.5 |
| <i>Astrebla squarrosa</i> and <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> ± <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> and <i>Panicum laevinode</i> open-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 on sand plains | 10.5.1 |
| <i>Corymbia plena</i> with or without <i>C. dallachiana</i> or <i>C. terminalis</i> woodland on sand plains | 10.5.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <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 |
| <i>Grevillea striata</i> , <i>G. parallela</i> and <i>Acacia sericophylla</i> low open woodland or <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> open woodland on relict sand plains | 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 |
| <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 persistens</i> low open woodland on pediments below scarps | 10.7.4 |
| <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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. open shrubland on ferricrete (western) | 10.7.8 |
| <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 drepanophylla</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> open woodland on ferricrete | 10.7.12 |
| Ephemeral sparse-tussock grassland ground below scarps | 10.7.13 |
| <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 |
| <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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <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 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and/or <i>E. tereticornis</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. ± <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing woodland on channels and levees | 9.3.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and/or <i>E. chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> woodland on river levees and terraces | 9.3.2 |
| <i>Corymbia</i> spp. and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. dominated mixed woodland on alluvial flats, levees and plains | 9.3.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus brownii</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland on alluvial plains | 9.3.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains | 9.3.6 |
| Wetlands and seasonally inundated grasslands with a fringing open woodland of mixed <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on Tertiary surfaces | 9.3.7 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on alluvial deposits | 9.3.8 |
| <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> low closed forest ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. emergents or vine thicket species on swamps in basalt plains | 9.3.10 |
| Wetlands (sometimes ephemeral) with aquatic species and fringed with <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. communities within basalt plains and flows | 9.3.11 |
| River beds and associated waterholes on major rivers and channels | 9.3.12 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> fringing open forest on streams and channels | 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 | 9.3.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial flats, levees and plains | 9.3.16 |
| <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> fringing open forest on channels and levees on basalt flows | 9.3.17 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> and/or <i>E. leptophleba</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 9.3.19 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 9.3.20 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland on alluvial levees and terraces | 9.3.22 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and/or <i>M. citrolens</i> low woodland ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. emergents on alluvial deposits | 9.3.24 |
| <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., and/or <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema</i> spp. 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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on sand plains | 9.5.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> woodland on sand plains | 9.5.4 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> and <i>C. citriodora</i> in mixed open forests 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> and <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. polycarpa</i> woodland on kandosols | 9.5.7 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> and/or <i>E. leptophleba</i> woodland on undulating plains on remnant Tertiary surfaces | 9.5.8 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and/or <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on plains | 9.5.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on sand sheets | 9.5.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on flats on Tertiary remnant plains | 9.5.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> and/or <i>E. tardecidens</i> woodland on Tertiary plains | 9.5.12 |
| <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> and/or <i>Macropteranthes montana</i> low woodland with <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. emergents on Tertiary sand sheets | 9.5.13 |
| <i>Melaleuca monantha</i> ± <i>M. viridiflora</i> ± <i>Callitris intratropica</i> mixed low woodland on valley infill | 9.5.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on Tertiary remnants | 9.5.16 |
| <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> woodland on laterised and deeply weathered surfaces on undulating terrain | 9.7.1 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> low open forest to woodland on mesas and lateritised surfaces | 9.7.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on lateritised surfaces and edges of Tertiary surfaces | 9.7.3 |
| <i>Corymbia setosa</i> and/or <i>C. peltata</i> low open woodland on lateritised and deeply weathered surfaces | 9.7.5 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> ± <i>E. leptophleba</i> open woodland on plains and rocky rises of basalt geologies | 9.8.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. erythrophloia</i> open woodland on basalt plains | 9.8.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. tereticornis</i> open woodland on basalt plains | 9.8.4 |
| <i>Astrebla</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> grassland to <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> open woodland on basalt plains | 9.8.5 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on scree slopes and footslopes of basalt tablelands | 9.8.6 |
| 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 on basalt plains and rocky basalt hills | 9.8.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. woodland on basalt plains | 9.8.11 |
| <i>Iseilema</i> spp. and/or <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. tussock grassland on basalt plains | 9.8.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i> ± <i>E. tetradonta</i> woodland on sandstone scarps and plateaus with shallow sandy soils | 9.10.1 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± mixed species woodland to open forest on sandstone | 9.10.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> low woodland on skeletal soils on metamorphics hills | 9.11.1 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (or several other ironbark species) ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on shallow texture contrast soils on low metamorphic hills and lowlands | 9.11.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> or <i>E. staigeriana</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on skeletal soils on metamorphic hills | 9.11.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> open forest on shallow soils on metamorphic hills and ranges | 9.11.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on low metamorphic hills | 9.11.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> and/or <i>E. cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on texture contrast soils on metamorphic hills | 9.11.7 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on limestone rock outcrops | 9.11.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>E. portuensis</i> and <i>E. cullenii</i> mixed woodland on steep dissected hills on highly metalliferous metamorphic rocks | 9.11.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> , <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> and <i>E. tetradonta</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on metamorphic hills | 9.11.12 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> and <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> or <i>C. erythrophloia</i> open woodland on undulating plains and rises | 9.11.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on metamorphic hills and mountains in far south-west of bioregion | 9.11.14 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. cullenii</i> and/or <i>E. whitei</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> or <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland on metamorphic hills | 9.11.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> or <i>C. pocillum</i> woodland on steep to rolling hills | 9.11.16 |
| <i>Corymbia peltata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>E. shirleyi</i> or <i>E. melanophloia</i> low open woodland on metamorphic hills and mountains | 9.11.17 |
| <i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>C. leichhardtii</i> open woodland on metamorphic hills and ranges | 9.11.18 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> or <i>C. pocillum</i> low open 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 open woodland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ground layer on metamorphic low gravelly hills and rises | 9.11.24 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i> or <i>E. chlorophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. ± <i>E. cullenii</i> low woodland on steep to rolling metamorphic hills and rises | 9.11.25 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and/or <i>E. cullenii</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on undulating terrain to rolling hills | 9.11.26 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on metamorphic hills and outcrops | 9.11.28 |
| <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> low woodland with emergents on stony and rocky metamorphic hills | 9.11.30 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland on aprons surrounding limestone outcrops | 9.11.31 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. xanthoclada</i> and/or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> low open woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>E. granitica</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> mixed woodland on steep hills and ranges on igneous hills 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 igneous rocks | 9.12.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> and/or <i>Corymbia peltata</i> and/or <i>Callitris intratropica</i> low open woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i> ± <i>C. peltata</i> open woodland on igneous hills and steep hills | 9.12.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Terminalia</i> spp. ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. low open woodland on igneous hills | 9.12.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> ± <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> ± <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.7 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky outcrops and shallow soils of igneous rocks | 9.12.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. whitei</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> open woodland on steep to rolling hills on igneous rocks | 9.12.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> ± <i>E. microneura</i> open woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.12 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ± <i>Corymbia peltata</i> ± <i>C. pocillum</i> ± <i>Callitris intratropica</i> low woodland on hills and steep hills on igneous rocks | 9.12.13 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>E. similis</i> ± <i>Callitris intratropica</i> low open woodland on hills on igneous rocks | 9.12.14 |
| <i>Eucalyptus staigeriana</i> ± <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> low open woodland on hills on igneous rocks | 9.12.15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus atrata</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> woodland on mountains and hills on igneous rocks | 9.12.17 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. exilipes</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>C. peltata</i> open woodland on granites with thin sand sheet | 9.12.18 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> or <i>E. granitica</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> mixed woodland on igneous hills | 9.12.19 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pachycalyx</i> ± <i>E. cloeziana</i> ± <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> woodland on steep igneous hills | 9.12.20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> or <i>C. intermedia</i> and <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on steep rugged igneous ranges | 9.12.22 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> and <i>C. lamprophylla</i> low open woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.23 |
| <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> and/or <i>E. xanthoclada</i> and <i>Corymbia peltata</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.24 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> and/or <i>E. shirleyi</i> ± <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> low open woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.27 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> low open woodland, often with <i>E. crebra</i> , on low hills on igneous rocks | 9.12.28 |
| <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> mixed woodland on igneous hills | 9.12.30 |
| <i>Eucalyptus persistens</i> woodland on rhyolites and granites | 9.12.32 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> low open woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.33 |
| Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on steep hills on igneous rocks | 9.12.34 |
| <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> , <i>C. lamprophylla</i> , <i>Pleiogynium timorense</i> ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> open woodland on igneous hills | 9.12.35 |
| <i>Cochlospermum gregorii</i> or <i>C. gillivraei</i> deciduous low woodland on rocky outcrops | 9.12.36 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Corymbia pocillum</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.37 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> woodland on igneous rocks | 9.12.38 |
| <i>Melaleuca citrolens</i> ± <i>Terminalia platyptera</i> ± <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> low open woodland on rolling igneous hills | 9.12.40 |
| <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> low open woodland on undulating low granodiorite hills | 9.12.44 |

Part 7 Gulf Plains Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 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 |
| Secondary dunes and swales | 2.2.2 |
| Grassland on low plains adjacent to estuarine zone | 2.3.1 |
| Freshwater and brackish wetlands in old river channels on low plains adjacent to estuarine zone | 2.3.2 |
| <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on plains of cracking clays | 2.3.3 |
| <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. (blue grass) and <i>Eulalia aurea</i> (brown top) grassland on plains of cracking clays | 2.3.4 |
| <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> woodland on plains of calcareous clays | 2.3.5 |
| Deciduous scrubs on plains of cracking clay | 2.3.6 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on plains on clays | 2.3.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> , <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> low open woodland and <i>Aristida</i> spp. on plains and low rises of texture contrast soils and earths | 2.3.9 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> and <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i> low open woodland, and <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodlands and savannahs, on plains | 2.3.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> , <i>Excoecaria parvifolia</i> low open woodland and <i>Dichanthium</i> spp. on grey clay plains | 2.3.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> woodland to low open woodland with <i>Sorghum</i> spp. in seasonally flooded depressions on gleyed podsolics | 2.3.15 |
| Deepwater lagoons with water lilies and sedges | 2.3.16 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> woodland on channels in fine textured alluvial plains | 2.3.17 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> and <i>Grevillea striata</i> low woodland on low rises and plains on red loamy soils | 2.3.18 |
| <i>Corymbia bella</i> , <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> and <i>Eucalyptus pruinosus</i> woodland on low rises and plains on pale sandy soils | 2.3.20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on low rises and plains on fine sands and red earths | 2.3.21 |
| <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on sandy channels and levees | 2.3.22 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> woodland on sandy alluvial terraces and levees | 2.3.23 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland to open forest on sands in channels and on levees | 2.3.24 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on levees and floodplains | 2.3.25 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> open forest fringing major tributaries | 2.3.26 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> and <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> woodland in depressions on podsollic soils | 2.3.27 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland in depressions and shallow valleys on solodised soils and pale earths | 2.3.28 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland fringing depressions and broad valleys on solodised soils | 2.3.29 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland in seasonally flooded depressions on podsollic soils | 2.3.30 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. low woodland in depressions and valley bottoms on fine-textured yellow earths | 2.3.31 |
| <i>Aristida</i> spp. grassland in depressions and valley bottoms on fine-textured yellow earths | 2.3.32 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> open woodland and sedges in circular depressions in sand plains on cracking clays | 2.3.33 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland and sedges in circular depressions on podsollic soils | 2.3.34 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. low woodland in bottoms of shallow valleys on solodised soils | 2.3.36 |
| <i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i> , <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> and <i>Grevillea striata</i> low woodland on plains on earths and sandy soils | 2.5.1 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> and <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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> open woodland on pale earths and sands on plains | 2.5.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland to open forest on plains on red and yellow earths | 2.5.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> open forest on plains on deep podsollic soils | 2.5.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> woodland on plains and plateaus on earths, podsolics and skeletal soils | 2.5.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus tectifera</i> woodland on sand plains on podsollic soils | 2.5.10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland on plains on lateritic podsollic soils | 2.5.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> low woodland on plains and low rises on red and yellow earths | 2.5.12 |
| <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> woodland on sand plains on lateritic podsollic soils | 2.5.13 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. low woodland on plains on earths and podsolics (south) | 2.5.14 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. woodland on plains on earths and podsolics (north) | 2.5.15 |
| <i>Melaleuca foliolosa</i> shrubland on dissected plains on alkaline earths and texture contrast soil | 2.5.16 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> low open forest or <i>Melaleuca tamariscina</i> shrubland on laterised mudstones on skeletal soils | 2.7.1 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i> , <i>Corymbia setosa</i> subsp. <i>pedicellaris</i> or <i>Melaleuca acacioides</i> woodland on low scarps on skeletal soils | 2.7.2 |
| <i>Triodia</i> spp. grassland on plateaus on skeletal soils and shallow earths | 2.7.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low woodland on lateritic scarps on skeletal soils | 2.7.4 |
| <i>Terminalia canescens</i> and <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 |
| <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland downs on shales with cracking clay soils | 2.9.1 |
| <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on shales with cracking clay soils | 2.9.2 |
| Deciduous scrub and grasslands on deep cracking clays on mudstones | 2.9.3 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland on shales with cracking clay soils | 2.9.4 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low woodland in depressions on sand plains | 2.9.5 |
| <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. and <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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> woodland on undulating plains on sandstones with sands and earths | 2.10.1 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| Mixed eucalypt woodland on plateaus, mesas and scarps on shallow soils | 2.10.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> and <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> open forest on high plateaus on earths and sands | 2.10.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microneura</i> woodland and <i>Triodia pungens</i> hummock grassland on scarps and stony ledges | 2.10.4 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> woodland and <i>Triodia pungens</i> hummock grassland on scarps and stony ledges | 2.10.5 |
| <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 |

Part 8 Mitchell Grass Downs Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <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 and/or plains | 4.3.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> open woodland on drainage lines and/or plains | 4.3.5 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Acacia georginae</i> ± <i>A. cyperophylla</i> woodland on alluvium | 4.3.6 |
| <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 |
| <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> ± <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> open shrubland on swamps | 4.3.12 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <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>Acacia tephрина</i> low woodland on alluvium | 4.3.23 |
| <i>Chenopodium auricomum</i> ± <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> open shrubland on depressions on floodplains | 4.3.24 |
| <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Eulalia aurea</i> grassland on Tertiary sediments overlying limestone | 4.4.1 |
| <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> and <i>Iseilema</i> spp. grassland | 4.4.2 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> ± <i>Grevillea striata</i> low woodland on sand plains | 4.5.1 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> tall open shrubland on Quaternary sand sheets | 4.5.2 |
| <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 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> (or <i>A. cambagei</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>Acacia cambagei</i> tall open shrubland with <i>Triodia</i> spp. ± <i>Senna</i> spp. near eroding edges of Tertiary plateaus | 4.7.4 |
| <i>Acacia chisholmii</i> low shrubland | 4.7.6 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> low open woodland ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> ± <i>Triodia</i> spp. | 4.7.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland | 4.7.8 |
| <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 pectinata</i> and herbs ± <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on Cretaceous sediments | 4.9.4 |
| Seasonally variable mosaic of <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> and <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp. ± <i>Enneapogon</i> spp. open-tussock grassland and sparse to open forbland 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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>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 |
| <i>Acacia georginae</i> or <i>A. cambagei</i> low open woodland with <i>Astrebla</i> spp. on limestone | 4.9.14 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± scattered shrub species including <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> and <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> tall open shrubland | 4.9.16 |
| <i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i> and mixed species including <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> and <i>Lysiphillum 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 |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments with ashy soils | 4.9.20 |

Part 9 Mulga Lands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 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 or rivers | 6.3.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. coolabah</i> ± <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>Acacia stenophylla</i> woodland on alluvium | 6.3.3 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus ochrophloia</i> woodland on alluvium | 6.3.4 |
| <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 largiflorens</i> ± <i>Acacia cambagei</i> woodland on alluvium | 6.3.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> open woodland on alluvium | 6.3.9 |
| <i>Tecticornia</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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Atriplex</i> spp., <i>Sclerolaena</i> spp., species of Asteraceae and/or short grasses open herbland on alluvial plains | 6.3.13 |
| <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>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Acacia excelsa</i> , <i>Geijera parviflora</i> ± <i>Acacia 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>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> or <i>E. populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 6.3.24 |
| <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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> and/or <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on Quaternary sediments | 6.5.2 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> low woodland on run-on plains | 6.5.6 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. intertexta</i> low woodland on run-on areas | 6.5.7 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> low woodland | 6.5.8 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> shrubby low woodland on Quaternary sediments | 6.5.9 |
| <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>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> low open woodland on plains | 6.5.18 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ± <i>Angophora melanoxylon</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. clivicola</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall open shrubland on residuals | 6.7.9 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> tall shrubland on residuals | 6.7.10 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> ± <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> tall shrubland on residuals | 6.7.11 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> ± <i>E. melanophloia</i> ± <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> tall shrubland on residuals | 6.7.12 |
| <i>Acacia catenulata</i> ± <i>A. petraea</i> tall shrubland on scarps and tops of ranges | 6.7.13 |
| <i>Acacia clivicola</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 clivicola</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 |

Part 10 New England Tableland Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <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> subsp. <i>variegata</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

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| <i>Astrelba</i> spp. grassland on alluvial plains | 1.3.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> low open woodland to woodland on alluvial floodplains and channels | 1.3.2 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> low open woodland to woodland on earths in valleys | 1.3.4 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Mixed eucalypt open woodland on sandy alluvial terraces | 1.3.5 |
| <i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i> , <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> open woodland on sandy terraces | 1.3.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on channels and levees (south) | 1.3.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on channels and levees (north) | 1.3.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland on red earths on plateaus | 1.5.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> low open woodland on red earths in valleys | 1.5.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> low open woodland on red earth plains | 1.5.5 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> , <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> , <i>Grevillea striata</i> low open woodland on red earth plains | 1.5.6 |
| <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> and/or <i>Acacia aneura</i> low open woodland on sandy red earth plains | 1.5.7 |
| <i>Acacia cambagei</i> and <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> low open woodland on red earth plains | 1.5.8 |
| <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> low open woodland on loams on sand sheet margins | 1.5.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland on skeletal soils on lateritic scarps and plateaus | 1.7.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> low open woodland on calcareous red/brown earths | 1.7.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Astrebla</i> spp. (Mitchell grass) grassland on shallow clays on limestones | 1.9.1 |
| Mixed shrubby woodland on rocky limestone hills | 1.9.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophylla</i> low open woodland to woodland on low hills on limestones and calcareous shales | 1.9.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland on limestone hills | 1.9.6 |
| <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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> woodland on sandstone plateaus | 1.10.2 |
| <i>Corymbia aspera</i> low open woodland on rocky soils | 1.10.3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. low open woodland on stony sandstone plateaus | 1.10.4 |
| <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open forest on skeletal soils and earths on sandstone plateaus | 1.10.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia grandifolia</i> low open woodland on stony low hills and colluvium | 1.10.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> open woodland on slopes adjoining sandstone plateaus | 1.10.8 |
| Mixed shrubby woodland on folded limestones | 1.11.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland | 1.11.2 |
| <i>Corymbia terminalis</i> low open woodland on basic metamorphics | 1.11.3 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> low open woodland on shallow soils in valleys below folded sediments | 1.11.4 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland on granites | 1.12.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> (silver-leaved ironbark) low open woodland on low hills and torfields on biotite granites | 1.12.2 |

Part 12 **Southeast Queensland Bioregion**

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---|
| Saltpan vegetation including grassland, herbland and sedgeland on marine clay plains | 12.1.2 |
| Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries | 12.1.3 |
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Banksia</i> spp. ± <i>Callitris columellaris</i> open forest on beach ridges usually in southern half of bioregion | 12.2.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> open forest on dunes and sand plains, usually deeply leached soils | 12.2.6 |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or, rarely, <i>M. dealbata</i> open forest on sand plains | 12.2.7 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> open forest on parabolic high dunes | 12.2.8 |
| <i>Banksia aemula</i> low open woodland on dunes and sand plains, usually deeply leached soils | 12.2.9 |
| Mallee <i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i> ± <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> , <i>Banksia aemula</i> woodland on dunes and sand plains, especially southern sand mass islands, usually deeply leached soils | 12.2.10 |
| <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> and <i>Livistona decora</i> woodland 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 |
| <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> , <i>Empodisma minus</i> , <i>Gleichenia</i> spp. closed sedgeland in coastal swamps | 12.2.15 |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvium | 12.3.5 |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on coastal alluvial plains | 12.3.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i> ± <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland | 12.3.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> or <i>E. exserta</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> var. <i>viridiflora</i> woodland on alluvial plains | 12.3.12 |
| Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains usually near coast | 12.3.13 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| Open forest complex with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> on subcoastal remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually deep red soils | 12.5.1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus exserta</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces and Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments | 12.5.4 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> or <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually deep red soils | 12.5.7 |
| <i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> and/or <i>Banksia aemula</i> low open 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 at altitude of less than 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, usually at altitude of more than 600m | 12.8.5 |
| <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.9 |
| <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , <i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. melliadora</i> ± <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.14 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ± <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks | 12.8.17 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.4 |
| Woodland complex often with <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>Trachyphloia</i> , <i>C. citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.17 |
| <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks | 12.9–10.19 |
| <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> woodland, usually with <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>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 |
| <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> tall open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.2 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> ± <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.3 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. major</i> open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.5 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.7 |
| Notophyll vine forest ± <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.10 |
| Araucarian microphyll vine forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics, usually in southern half of bioregion | 12.11.11 |
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.18 |
| <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics | 12.11.22 |
| <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks especially granite | 12.12.2 |
| Open forest complex with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</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 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, especially granite | 12.12.4 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</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> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i> woodland 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>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> , <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> open forest 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 and plains on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 12.12.23 |
| <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> woodland to open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 12.12.25 |

Part 13 Wet Tropics Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Mangrove closed shrub to open forest of areas subject to regular tidal inundation | 7.1.1 |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> closed forest to shrubland on poorly drained alluvial plains | 7.3.5 |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ± <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to open woodland on poorly drained alluvial plains | 7.3.8 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains | 7.3.16 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains | 7.3.45 |
| Complex mesophyll to mesophyll vine forest on well-drained basalt lowlands and foothills | 7.8.1 |
| Complex mesophyll vine forest of high rainfall, cloudy uplands on basalt, including small areas of wind-sheared notophyll vine forest on ridgelines | 7.8.2 |
| Simple to complex notophyll vine forest of cloudy wet highlands on basalt | 7.8.4 |
| Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderately to poorly drained metamorphics (excluding amphibolites) of moderate fertility of the moist and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands | 7.11.1 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest (or vine forest with <i>E. pellita</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> emergents) on lowlands and foothills on metamorphics | 7.11.5 |
| Complex notophyll vine forest with <i>Agathis robusta</i> emergents on foothills and uplands on metamorphics | 7.11.7 |
| Simple notophyll vine forest of moist to very wet metamorphic uplands and highlands | 7.11.12 |
| <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> open woodland to open forest on gently sloping metamorphic lowlands and foothills | 7.11.20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> woodland to open forest on metamorphic uplands of the dry rainfall zone | 7.11.21 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland to open forest on metamorphics | 7.11.35 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphics | 7.11.51 |
| Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest of moderately to poorly drained granites and rhyolites of moderate fertility of the moist and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands | 7.12.1 |
| Simple to complex microphyll to notophyll vine forest, often with <i>Agathis robusta</i> or <i>A. microstachya</i> , on granites and rhyolites of moist foothills and uplands | 7.12.7 |
| Simple to complex notophyll vine forest and semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest of rocky areas and talus on moist foothills and uplands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.11 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Simple to complex notophyll vine forest, including small areas of <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> , of cloudy wet and moist uplands and highlands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.16 |
| Simple microphyll vine–fern forest with <i>Balanops australiana</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus</i> spp. ± <i>Trochocarpa bellendenkerensis</i> ± <i>Uromyrtus</i> spp. ± <i>Agathis atropurpurea</i> of cloudy wet highlands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.19 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> and <i>E. grandis</i> open forest to woodland, (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.21 |
| <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ± <i>E. portuensis</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest to tall woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) of granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands | 7.12.22 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with <i>E. portuensis</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> emergents) on foothills and uplands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.24 |
| <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. open forest, or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> shrubland ± vine forest spp. on exposed ridgelines or steep slopes on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.26 |
| <i>Eucalyptus reducta</i> open forest to woodland on uplands and highlands on shallow granitic and rhyolitic soils | 7.12.27 |
| <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> ± <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.28 |

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---|
| <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland ± areas of <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>A. torulosa</i> on uplands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.29 |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> woodland to open forest on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.30 |
| <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> ± <i>C. intermedia</i> ± <i>C. citriodora</i> ± <i>E. granitica</i> open woodland to open forest on uplands on granites | 7.12.34 |
| <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> ± <i>C. intermedia</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> woodland, of moist to dry lowlands, foothills and uplands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.53 |
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. granitica</i> woodland to open forest of foothills and uplands on granites and rhyolites | 7.12.61 |
| Rock pavements or areas of skeletal soil on granite and rhyolite of dry western or southern areas ± shrublands to closed forests of <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus lockyeri</i> subsp. <i>exuta</i> | 7.12.65 |

Schedule 4 Grassland regional ecosystems—Act, schedule

section 8(4) and (6)

Part 1 Brigalow Belt Bioregion

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| <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 |
| <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 |

Part 2 Cape York Peninsula Bioregion

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|--|---------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. sedgeland in depressions on tidal flats | 3.1.7 |
| <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>Sorghum plumosum</i> var. <i>plumosum</i> ± <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on erosional plains | 3.5.29 |
| <i>Themeda arguens</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> closed tussock grassland on low undulating rises | 3.5.30 |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on basalt vents and cones | 3.8.4 |
| <i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on plains in central Peninsula | 3.9.8 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> tall grassland or <i>Asteromyrtus lysicephala</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> dwarf open heathlands on headlands and islands | 3.11.19 |
| <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 |

Part 3 Central Queensland Coast Bioregion

Column 1

Regional ecosystem

Grassland or *Xanthorrhoea latifolia* subsp. *latifolia* shrubland/heathland with *Themeda triandra* and/or *Heteropogon contortus* on exposed rocky headlands on metamorphosed sediments, subject to strong sea breezes and salt-laden winds

Column 2

Regional ecosystem number

8.11.9

Part 4 Channel Country Bioregion

Column 1

Regional ecosystem

Aristida spp., *Eriachne pulchella* open grassland wooded with *Eucalyptus* spp. ± *Acacia stowardii* on plains

Aristida latifolia and *A. contorta* sparse grassland wooded with *Acacia tetragonophylla* ± *Senna* spp. on Cretaceous sediments

Astrelba pectinata ± short grasses ± forbs on Cretaceous sediments with gibbers

Aristida contorta ± short grasses ± forbs on Cretaceous sediments with dense gravel cover

Column 2

Regional ecosystem number

5.7.9

5.7.10

5.9.3

5.9.4

Part 5 Desert Uplands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <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>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 6 Einasleigh Uplands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <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 |

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| <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 7 **Gulf Plains Bioregion**

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| Mitchell grass (<i>Astrebla</i> spp.) grassland on plains of cracking clays | 2.3.3 |
| Blue grass (<i>Dichanthium</i> spp.) and brown top (<i>Eulalia aurea</i>) grassland on plains of cracking clays | 2.3.4 |
| Wire grass (<i>Aristida</i> spp.) grassland in depressions and valley bottoms, on fine-textured yellow earths | 2.3.32 |
| 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 8 Mitchell Grass Downs Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <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</i> and <i>Iseilema</i> grassland | 4.4.2 |
| <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 |

| 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 |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments | 4.9.20 |

Part 9 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 |

Part 10 Northwest Highlands Bioregion

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|---|---------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| 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 11 South East Queensland Bioregion

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|---|---------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| Mixed closed-tussock grassland to closed herbland on coral, shingle and sand cays | 12.2.17 |
| <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on igneous rocks | 12.8.27 |

Part 12

Wet Tropics Bioregion

Column 1

Regional ecosystem

Imperata cylindrica and/or *Sorghum nitidum* and/or
Mnesithea rottboellioides and/or *Themeda triandra*
closed tussock grassland on alluvial plains

Themeda triandra, or *Imperata cylindrica*, *Sorghum*
nitidum and *Mnesithea rottboellioides* closed tussock
grassland, on metamorphic headlands and near-coastal
hills

Column 2

Regional ecosystem number

7.3.32

7.11.39

Schedule 5 Grassland regional ecosystems—Act, section 8

section 8(5) and (6)

Part 1 Brigalow Belt Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <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 |
| <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Astrebla</i> spp. grassland on Cainozoic clay plains | 11.4.4 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rock | 11.8.10 |

Part 2 Cape York Peninsula Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. sedgeland in depressions on tidal flats | 3.1.7 |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on coastal plains | 3.3.57 |

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| <i>Sorghum plumosum</i> var. <i>plumosum</i> ± <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on erosional plains | 3.5.29 |
| <i>Themeda arguens</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> closed tussock grassland on low undulating rises | 3.5.30 |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on basalt vents and cones | 3.8.4 |
| <i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Themeda arguens</i> closed tussock grassland on plains in central Peninsula | 3.9.8 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> tall grassland or <i>Asteromyrtus</i> <i>lysicephala</i> , <i>Neofabricia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> dwarf open heathlands on headlands and islands | 3.11.19 |
| <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

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Regional ecosystem | Regional ecosystem number |
| <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

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 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 |

Part 5 Einasleigh Uplands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <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>Dichanthium</i> spp. or <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp. ± <i>Iseilema</i> spp. tussock grassland on basalt plains | 9.8.13 |

Part 6 Gulf Plains Bioregion

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

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <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 |

| 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</i> and <i>Iseilema</i> grassland | 4.4.2 |
| <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 |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> ± <i>Aristida latifolia</i> ± <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland on Cretaceous sediments | 4.9.20 |

Part 8 Mulga Lands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 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 |

Part 9 Northwest Highlands Bioregion

| Column 1 Regional ecosystem | Column 2 Regional ecosystem number |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 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

Column 1**Regional ecosystem**

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

Column 2**Regional ecosystem number**

12.8.27

Part 11 Wet Tropics Bioregion

Column 1**Regional ecosystem**

Imperata cylindrica and/or *Sorghum nitidum* and/or *Mnesithea rottboellioides* and/or *Themeda triandra* closed tussock grassland on alluvial plains

Themeda triandra, or *Imperata cylindrica*, *Sorghum nitidum* and *Mnesithea rottboellioides* closed tussock grassland, on metamorphic headlands and near-coastal hills

Column 2**Regional ecosystem number**

7.3.32

7.11.39

Schedule 6 Species prescribed for Act, section 70A(3)

section 10

Part 1 Trees of any diameter overbark

| Common name | Botanical name |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sandalwood | <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> |

Part 2 Trees with a diameter overbark of more than 29cm at 1.3m above ground level

| Common name | Botanical name |
|---|---|
| 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> |

| Common name | Botanical name |
|----------------------------|--|
| Melville Island bloodwood | <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> |
| 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> |
| Sugar gum | <i>Angophora costata</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> |
| Yellow jacket | <i>Eucalyptus bloxsomei</i> |

Part 3

Trees with a diameter overbark of more than 19cm at 1.3m above ground level

Common name

White cypress pine

Botanical name

Callitris glaucophylla

Schedule 7 Fees

section 12

| | \$ |
|--|-------------|
| 1 Application for making a PMAV (Act, s 20C(2)(c)) | 391.50 |
| 2 Application for approval of a draft area management plan for an area (Act, s 20M(3)(b))— | |
| (a) if the draft area management plan is for 1 to 10 properties or public places in the area | 553.00 |
| | plus |
| | 221.60 for |
| | each |
| | property |
| | or public |
| | place to |
| | which the |
| | plan |
| | relates |
| (b) if the draft area management plan is for 11 to 20 properties or public places in the area | 2770.00 |
| | plus |
| | 193.90 for |
| | each |
| | property |
| | or public |
| | place after |
| | the 10th to |
| | which the |
| | plan |
| | relates |

Schedule 7

| | \$ |
|---|--|
| (c) if the draft area management plan is for 21 to 30 properties or public places in the area | 4710.00 plus 166.20 for each property or public place after the 20th to which the plan relates |
| (d) if the draft area management plan is for more than 30 properties or public places in the area | 6374.00 plus 138.40 for each property or public place after the 30th to which the plan relates up to a maximum of 7760.00 |
| 3 Application for approval of a draft area management plan (Act, s 20M(3)(b)) that provides only for vegetation clearing— | |
| (a) to control non-native plants or declared pests | nil |
| (b) to ensure public safety | nil |
| 4 Application for accreditation of an existing planning document (Act, s 20M(3)(b)). | nil |
| 5 For an application to amend an area management plan for an area (Act, s 20ZC(4)(b))— | |
| (a) for a plan that relates only to a public place | 332.50 |

| | \$ |
|--|-------------|
| (b) otherwise | 221.60 |
| | plus |
| | 110.80 for |
| | each |
| | parcel of |
| | land, or |
| | public |
| | place, in |
| | the area to |
| | which the |
| | plan |
| | relates up |
| | to a |
| | maximum |
| | of 5543.00 |
| 6 Application to amend an area management plan (Act, s 20ZC(4)(b)) that provides only for amending a plan— | |
| (a) to control non-native plants or declared pests | nil |
| (b) to ensure public safety | nil |
| 7 Preparing a restoration plan (Act, s 55AB(4))— | |
| (a) if a field visit is not required | 797.00 |
| (b) if a field visit is required | 3421.00 |

Schedule 8 Dictionary

section 2

field visit means an inspection or assessment of an area by an authorised officer to assist in the development of a restoration plan for the area.

GPS means global positioning system.

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

key resource area means a key resource area under the Planning Act.

Map Grid of Australia 1994 means the cartesian coordinate system called the Map Grid of Australia 1994 under the ‘Geocentric Datum of Australia Technical Manual’, published by the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping.

Editor’s note—

At the commencement of this provision, a copy of the manual was available on the committee’s website at <www.icsm.gov.au/icsm/gda/gdatm/>.

property means a parcel of land or a group of contiguous parcels of land managed as part of a single enterprise.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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| 5 List of annotations | 167 |

2 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 version |
| num | = numbered | s | = section |
| o in c | = order in council | sch | = schedule |
| om | = omitted | sdiv | = subdivision |
| orig | = original | SIA | = Statutory Instruments Act 1992 |
| p | = page | SIR | = Statutory Instruments Regulation 2012 |
| para | = paragraph | SL | = subordinate legislation |
| prec | = preceding | sub | = substituted |
| pres | = present | unnum | = unnumbered |
| prev | = previous | | |

3 Table of reprints

A new reprint of the legislation is prepared by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel each time a change to the legislation takes effect.

The notes column for this reprint gives details of any discretionary editorial powers under the *Reprints Act 1992* used by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel in preparing it. Section 5(c) and (d) of the Act are not mentioned as they contain mandatory

Endnotes

requirements that all amendments be included and all necessary consequential amendments be incorporated, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind. Further details of the use of any discretionary editorial power noted in the table can be obtained by contacting the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel by telephone on 3003 9601 or email legislation.queries@oqpc.qld.gov.au.

From 29 January 2013, all Queensland reprints are dated and authorised by the Parliamentary Counsel. The previous numbering system and distinctions between printed and electronic reprints is not continued with the relevant details for historical reprints included in this table.

| Reprint No. | Amendments included | Effective | Notes |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| 1 | none | 10 August 2012 | |
| 1A | 2012 SL No. 220 | 30 November 2012 | |

| Current as at | Amendments included | Notes |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 July 2013 | 2013 SL No. 84 2013 SL No. 127 | |
| 2 December 2013 | 2013 SL No. 256 | |
| 1 July 2014 | 2014 SL No. 78 | |
| 8 August 2014 | 2014 SL No. 171 | RA s 27 |

4 List of legislation

Regulatory impact statements

For subordinate legislation that has a regulatory impact statement, specific reference to the statement is included in this list.

Explanatory notes

All subordinate legislation made on or after 1 January 2011 has an explanatory note. For subordinate legislation made before 1 January 2011 that has an explanatory note, specific reference to the note is included in this list.

Vegetation Management Regulation 2012 SL No. 128

made by the Governor in Council on 9 August 2012

notfd gaz 10 August 2012 pp 1002–3

commenced on date of notification

[exp 1 September 2022](#) (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—

Vegetation Management Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2012 SL No. 220

notfd gaz 30 November 2012 pp 444–6

commenced on date of notification

Natural Resources and Mines Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2013 SL

No. 84 ss 1, 2(2), pt 21

notfd gaz 31 May 2013 pp 160–5

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2013 (see s 2(2))

Vegetation Management Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2013 SL No. 127

notfd gaz 28 June 2013 pp 739–47
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2013 (see s 3)

Vegetation Management Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2013 SL No. 256

notfd <www.legislation.qld.gov.au> 29 November 2013
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 2 December 2013 (see s 2)

**Natural Resources and Mines Legislation (Fees) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2014
 SL No. 78 ss 1, 2(2), pt 21**

notfd <www.legislation.qld.gov.au> 30 May 2014
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2014 (see s 2(2))

Vegetation Management Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2014 SL No. 171

notfd <www.legislation.qld.gov.au> 8 August 2014
 commenced on date of notification

5 List of annotations

PART 2—APPROVAL OF SELF-ASSESSABLE CODES

pt hdg sub 2013 SL No. 256 s 4

Approval of self-assessable vegetation clearing codes—Act, s 19P

s 3 sub 2013 SL No. 256 s 4
 amd 2014 SL No. 171 s 4

Approval of offsets policy—Act, s 10C

s 4 om 2013 SL No. 256 s 4

Approval of regional vegetation management codes—Act, s 14

s 5 amd 2012 SL No. 220 s 3
 om 2013 SL No. 256 s 4

Approval of regrowth vegetation code—Act, s 19T

s 6 om 2013 SL No. 256 s 4

Approval of particular vegetation management maps—Act, s 20AG

s 7 amd 2013 SL No. 127 s 4
 om 2013 SL No. 256 s 4

Matters prescribed for property vegetation management plan

s 11 amd 2013 SL No. 256 s 5

Fees

s 12 amd 2013 SL No. 256 s 6

SCHEDULE 1—ENDANGERED REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

sub 2013 SL No. 256 s 7

SCHEDULE 2—OF CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

sub 2013 SL No. 256 s 7

SCHEDULE 3—LEAST CONCERN REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

sub 2013 SL No. 256 s 7

SCHEDULE 4—GRASSLAND REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS—ACT, SCHEDULE

amd 2013 SL No. 256 s 8

SCHEDULE 7—FEES

amd 2013 SL No. 84 s 56; 2013 SL No. 256 s 9; 2014 SL No. 78 s 57

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