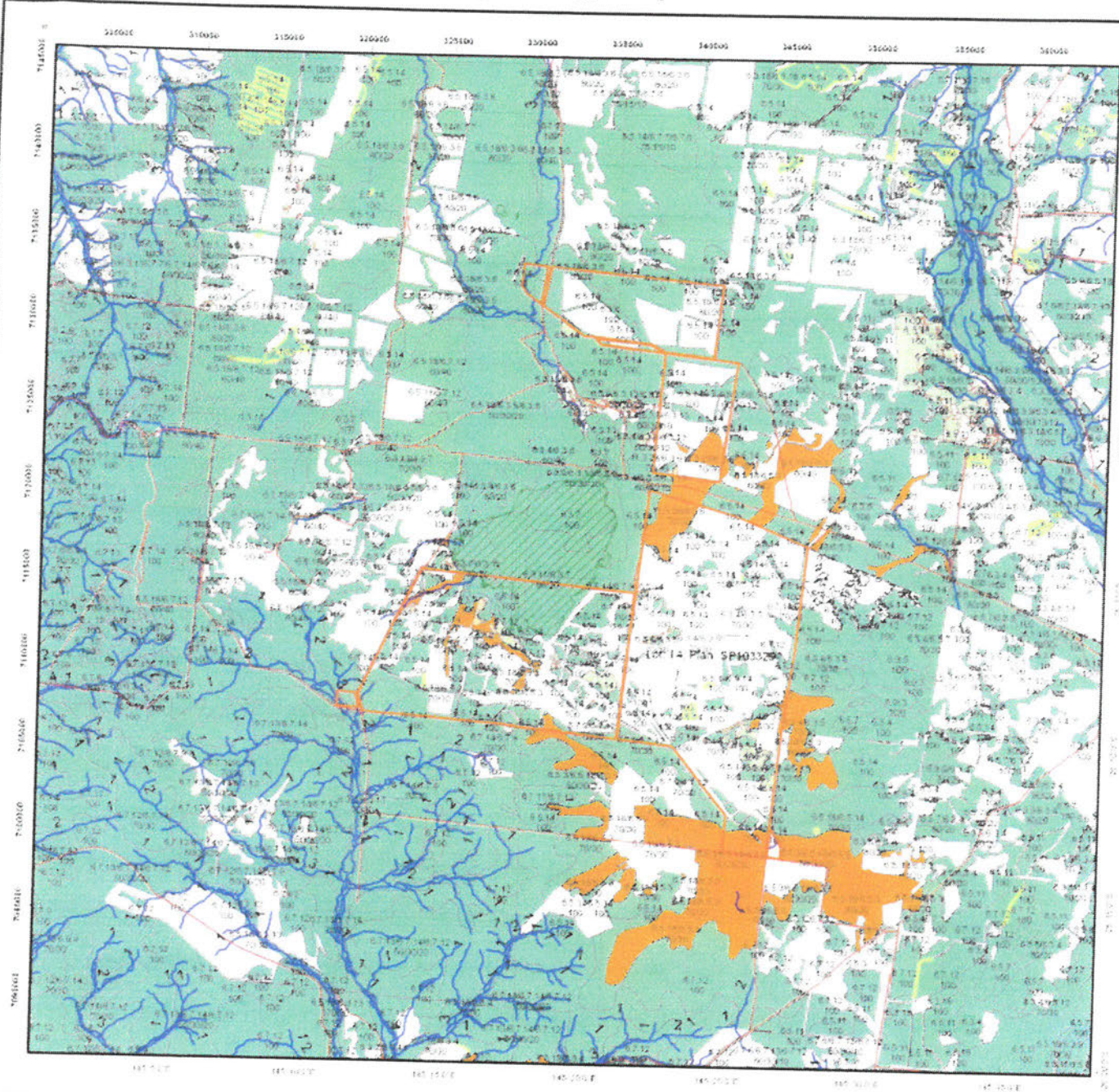


# 3.2 vegetation management supporting map



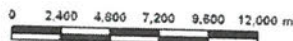
## Vegetation Management Supporting Map

### Legend

- Lot and Plan
- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category A or B area containing remnant vegetation
- Category A or B area under Section 20AH  
These areas are edged in yellow and filled with the remnant RE Status
- Category C area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C area containing high value regrowth vegetation
- Category C area under Section 20AI  
These areas are edged in purple and filled with the remnant RE Status
- Non Remnant
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourse on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map  
(Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Roads
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Cadastral line
- Property boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only



LOCALITY DIAGRAM



This product is projected into  
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry

Regional ecosystem line work has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Line work should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 160 metres

#### Disclaimer:

While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product the Department of Natural Resources and Mines makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site [www.dnrm.qld.gov.au](http://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au) or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <http://www.information.qld.gov.au/>





Queensland Government home > For Queenslanders > Environment, land and water > Plants and animals > Plants > Regional ecosystems > Regional ecosystem descriptions > Regional ecosystem details for 6.5.14

## Regional ecosystem details for 6.5.14

Regional ecosystem	6.5.14
Vegetation Management Act class	Least concern
Biodiversity status	No concern at present
Subregion	6, 8, (11)
Estimated extent	In 2013, remnant extent was > 10,000 ha and >30% of the pre-clearing area remained
Extent in reserves	Low
Short description	Acacia aneura +/- Eucalyptus populnea +/- Eremophila gilesii subsp. gilesii tall open shrubland on Quaternary sediments
Structure category	Sparse
Description	Acacia aneura predominates with emergent Eucalyptus populnea in the groves and forms a well-defined but discontinuous canopy. The intergrove supports an open tussock grassland with isolated shrubs. Groved areas support scattered Eucalyptus populnea trees. Scattered low shrubs are present, but rarely form a well-defined layer. The ground layer is open and composed mainly of grasses.

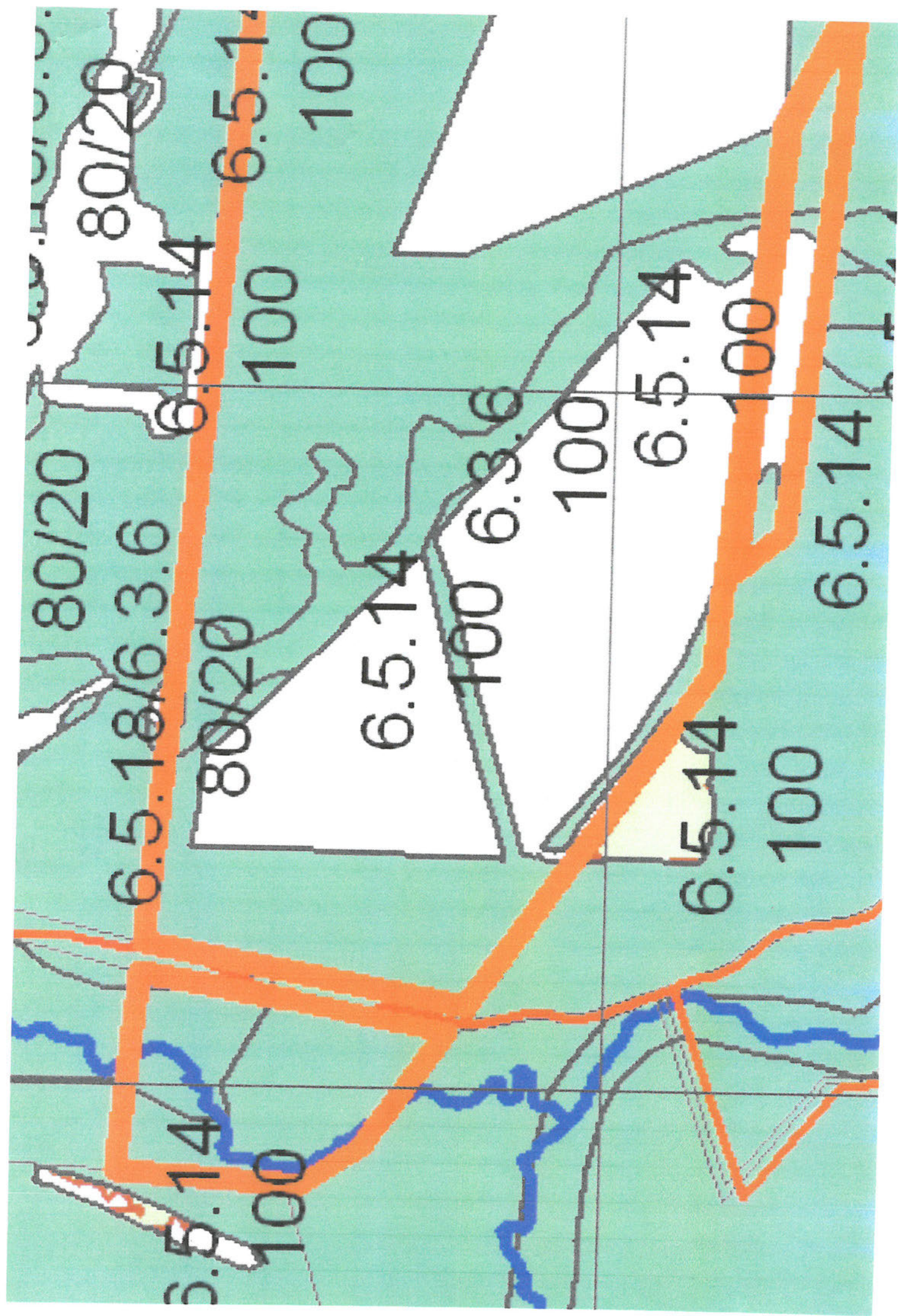
Occurs on flat to gently undulating plains of low relief (slopes <2%). The soils are moderately deep to deep, loamy red earths, with slightly acid clay loams grading into neutral light clays containing ironstone shot at depth. Surfaces are hard setting, characteristically with veneers of ironstone shot. (BVG1M: 23a)

Supplementary description	Mills (1980), M4 (LU 15); Neldner (1984), 54 (109)
Protected areas	Hell Hole Gorge NP
Fire management guidelines	SEASON: Various (wet season or winter). INTENSITY: Low to moderate. INTERVAL: Interval will depend on need for burning, seasonal conditions and grazing pressure. Not to be targeted for burning unless in need of protection. STRATEGY: Aim to exclude fire by fuel reduction in adjacent vegetation communities where possible. Undertake partial burns when necessary to reduce fuel loads and protect against severe wildfire. Burn with high soil moisture (i.e., after rain/storms) or in winter. ISSUES: Acacia aneura may be killed by high intensity fire. There is rarely enough fuel load to burn in these ecosystems.
Comments	The grooving in this regional ecosystem is often diffuse, as the soils are fairly consistent throughout. Run on areas within this regional ecosystem may support E. populnea woodland (6.5.3).

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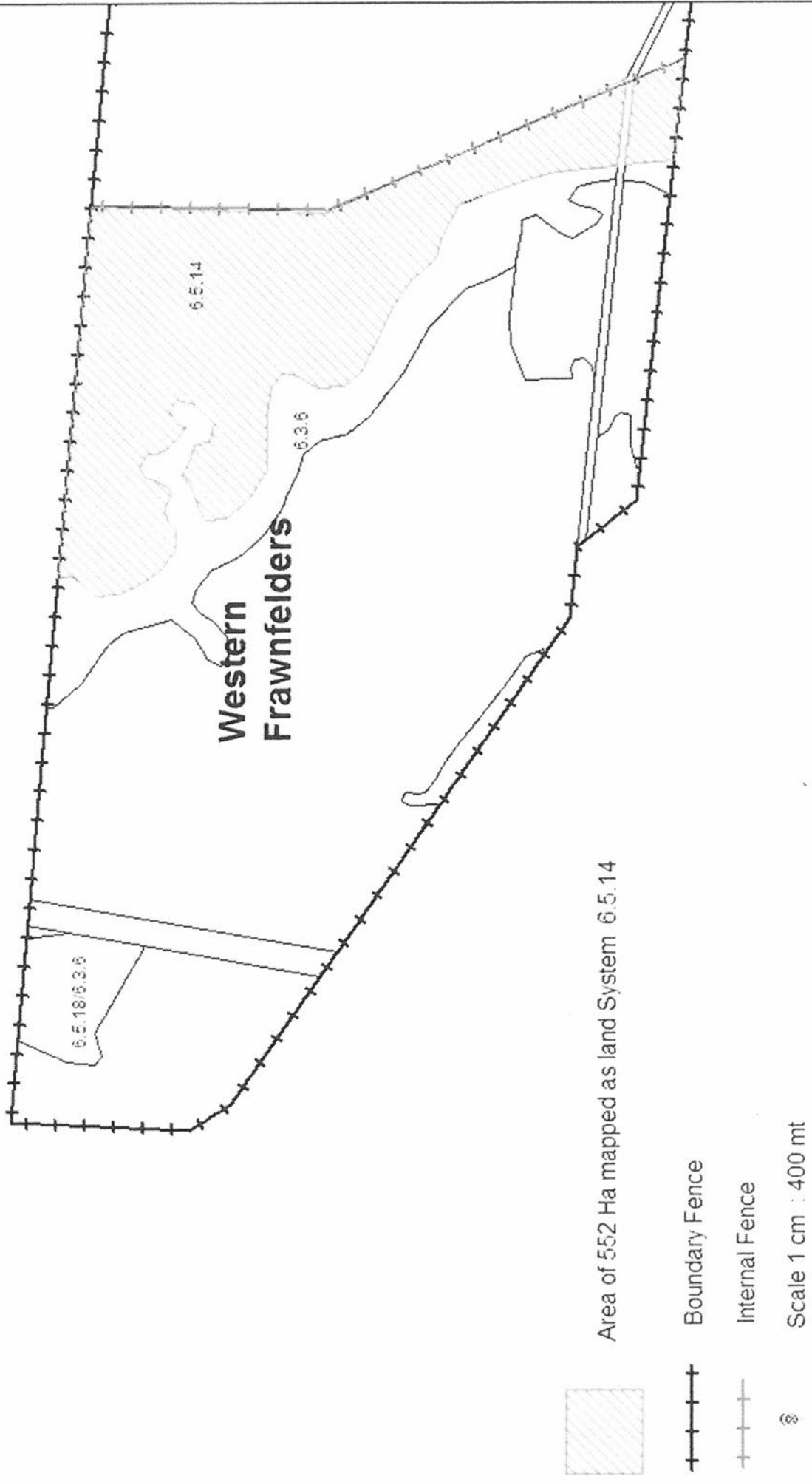
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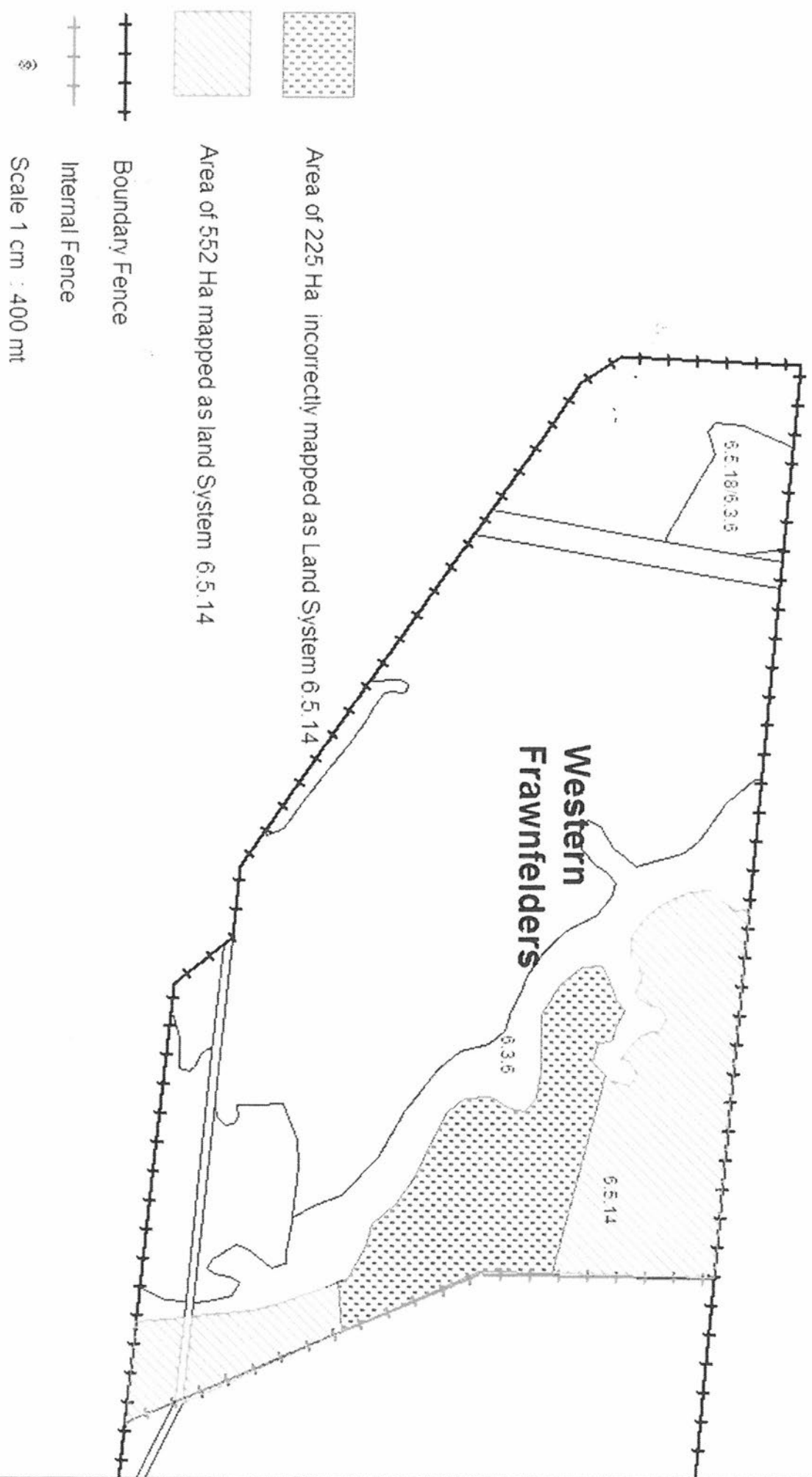


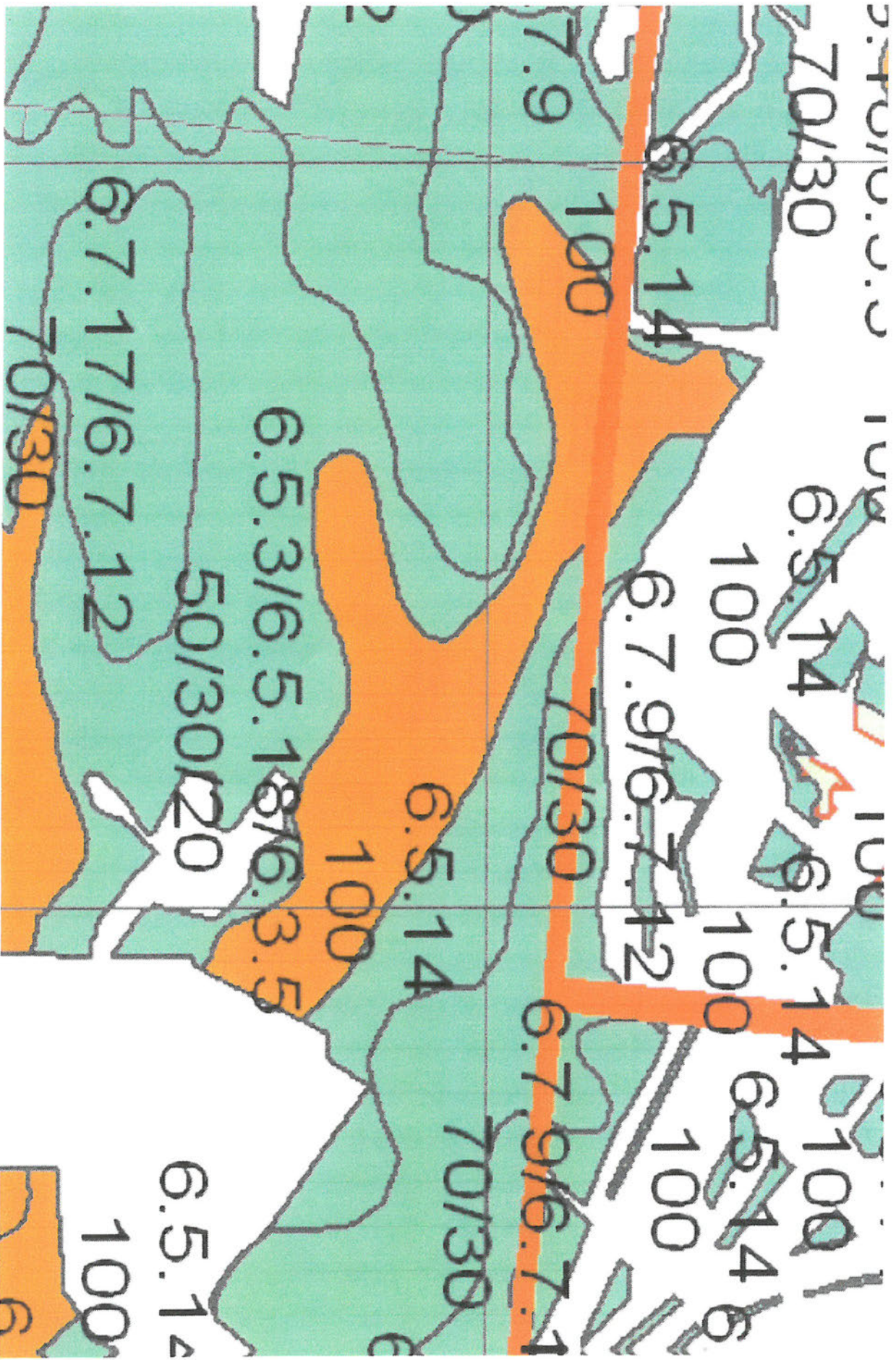
# Canegrass Station - Western Frawnfelders Paddock

## Example of Regional Ecosystem Errors



**Canegrass Station - Western Frawnfelders Paddock**  
**Example of Regional Ecosystem Errors**







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## Regional ecosystem details for 6.5.3

Regional ecosystem	6.5.3
Vegetation Management Act class	Of concern
Biodiversity status	Of concern
Subregion	1, 2, 8, (6), (3), (5), (11.29), (11), (11.26), (4.4), (4), (11.37), (11.35)
Estimated extent	In 2013, remnant extent was > 10,000 ha and >30% of the pre-clearing area remained
Extent in reserves	Low
Short description	Eucalyptus populnea, Acacia aneura +/- Eremophila mitchellii woodland within A. aneura communities
Structure category	Sparse
Description	<p>Eucalyptus populnea predominates forming a distinct but discontinuous canopy (10-20m tall). Occasionally E. melanophloia or Callitris glaucophylla is present in the canopy. A lower tree and or tall shrub layer of Acacia aneura, Eremophila mitchellii and Geijera parviflora is usually present. A patchy low shrub layer of varying density may be formed, where the tall shrub layer is more than 6m tall. The ground layer is dominated by perennial grasses and varies from sparse to dense, depending on the shrub and tree density. Bothriochloa decipiens, Enteropogon acicularis, Aristida ramosa and A. jerichoensis are the most common dominants in the east with A. calycina var. praealta, A. jerichoensis, Eragrostis spp. and Chloris pectinata dominant further west. Forbs are seasonally abundant. Occurs on middle to lower slopes of gently undulating lowlands and plains, particularly in the east of the bioregion. The soils are predominantly deep to very deep, uniform, red and brown clays with slightly acid to neutral soil reaction and clay loam to light clay textures, surfaces are hard setting. (BVG1M: 17a)</p> <p>Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include:</p> <p>6.5.3a: Eucalyptus populnea woodland to open woodland to Acacia aneura tall shrubland with emergent E. populnea. Other scattered tree species such as Corymbia terminalis, Ventilago viminalis,</p>

Eremophila mitchellii and Eremophila bignoniiflora are sometimes present. Scattered low shrub species such as Senna spp. and Eremophila gilesii subsp. gilesii are often present. The ground layer is variable and composed of grasses and forbs. Frequent species include the grasses Aristida inaequiglumis, A. jerichoensis, Dichanthium sericeum, Digitaria brownii, Enteropogon acicularis, Panicum decompositum and Themeda avenacea and the forb Solanum ellipticum. Occurs in run-on areas in gently undulating flat plains formed from Quaternary deposits over the Tertiary surface. Associated soils are deep to very deep, red, texture contrast soils. Neutral, red clay loams with a bleached A2 horizon overlies alkaline, red sandy, clay loam to sand clay subsoils. Surfaces are hard setting. Structure massive throughout. (BVG1M: 17a)

Supplementary description Galloway et al. (1974), LU49 (in part); Mills (1980), M4 (LU 14); Neldner (1984), 23a (43)

Protected areas Thrushton NP, Narkoola NP, Culgoa Floodplain NP, Tregole NP

Fire management guidelines SEASON: Various (wet season or winter). a: Late wet/dry season when there is good soil moisture. Early storm season or after good spring rains. INTENSITY: Low to moderate. a: Various. INTERVAL: Interval will depend on need for burning, seasonal conditions and grazing pressure. Not to be targeted for burning unless in need of protection. a: 3-5 years. STRATEGY: Aim to exclude fire by fuel reduction in adjacent vegetation communities where possible. Undertake partial burns when necessary to reduce fuel loads and protect against severe wildfire. Burn with high soil moisture (i.e., after rain/storms) or in winter. a: Burn less than 30% in any year. Burn under conditions of good soil moisture and when plants are actively growing. ISSUES: Acacia aneura may be killed by high intensity fire. There is rarely enough fuel load to burn in these ecosystems. a: Avoid fires at the hottest and/or driest time of the year, when the extent of fires cannot be controlled. Low intensity fires with good soil moisture will be useful in reducing fuel loads and fire spread in later fires. Moderate fires may assist in regeneration of hard-seeded spp. Brigalow is soft-seeded, so germination is not promoted by fire. Casuarina cristata is fire sensitive, although germination can be good in bare areas. Best protection from wildfires is probably the creation of a multi-aged mosaic and perimeter burning. Fire increases risk from invasion by buffel grass. These REs often make up shade lines in paddocks and are heavily grazed.

Comments 6.5.3: Occurs predominantly east of the Warrego River (subregions 1 and 2 and as outliers in the wester Brigalow Belt bioregion) and as scattered areas in the west of the bioregion (subregions 6 and 8) Extensively cleared and/or thinned particularly in subregion 1. There is a wide variation in structure of the Acacia aneura mid-layer associated with past management history. The vegetation community 6.5.3a occurs mainly on run-on areas within extensive A. aneura dominated ecosystems to the west of the Warrego River. 6.5.3a: Naturalised species associated with this regional ecosystem include \*Malvastrum americanum.

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## Regional ecosystem details for 6.5.18

Regional ecosystem	6.5.18
Vegetation Management Act class	Least concern
Biodiversity status	No concern at present
Subregion	6, 8, (4), (10), (11), (4.4), (5), (11.26), (7)
Estimated extent	In 2013, remnant extent was > 10,000 ha and >30% of the pre-clearing area remained
Extent in reserves	Low
Short description	Acacia aneura +/- Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Eremophila mitchellii low open woodland on plains
Structure category	Very sparse
Description	Acacia aneura predominates forming a distinct but discontinuous canopy (7-12m high) with emergent Eucalyptus populnea (10-15m tall). Eremophila mitchellii tall shrubs are usually present, and occasionally form a distinct layer. Eremophila gilesii subsp. gilesii is present and in places forms a conspicuous low shrub layer. The ground layer is open, and composed of grasses and forbs. Occurs on flat to very gently undulating plains with slopes of less than 1.5%. In many places, it occurs in run-on areas. Soils are generally deep, red and brown texture contrast soils with acid, loamy surface soils overlying clay subsoils or moderately deep to deep, massive red earths with sandy loam surface textures and surface crusts. (BVG1M: 23a)
Supplementary description	Turner (1978), M1 (LU 52 in part); Neldner (1984), 43 (97)
Protected areas	Mariala NP

Fire management guidelines SEASON: Various (wet season or winter). INTENSITY: Low to moderate. INTERVAL: Interval will depend on need for burning, seasonal conditions and grazing pressure. Not to be targeted for burning unless in need of protection. STRATEGY: Aim to exclude fire by fuel reduction in adjacent vegetation communities where possible. Undertake partial burns when necessary to reduce fuel loads and protect against severe wildfire. Burn with high soil moisture (i.e., after rain/storms) or in winter. ISSUES: Acacia aneura may be killed by high intensity fire. There is rarely enough fuel load to burn in these ecosystems.

Comments Northern areas subject to clearing and associated introduction of exotic pastures. This regional ecosystem was described in Sattler and Williams (1999) under 6.4.5 but has now been allocated to land zone 5 following re-assessment.

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soils. Surfaces are usually self-mulching. (BVG1M: 16c)

Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include:

6.3.5a: Palustrine wetland (e.g. vegetated swamp). Eucalyptus ochrophloia open forest to woodland (10-12 m high). Scattered *Acacia cambagei* trees are also a common canopy component. There is usually a sparse to open low tree layer dominated by *Eremophila bignoniiflora*, *E. polyclada*, *E. maculata* and *Muehlenbeckia florulenta*. The ground layer is sparse where the tree density is high becoming open where the tree density is lower and dominated by perennial grasses *Eragrostis setifolia*, *Astrebla squarrosa* and *Paspalidium jubiflorum*. Annual grasses and forbs may become seasonally abundant in very open areas. Occurs on seasonally flooded depressions on alluvial plains. Associated soils are very deep, alkaline, grey cracking clays of medium texture. Gilgai micro-relief up to 1 m deep and 8 m in diameter is typical. Surfaces have firm, silty crusts and a thin self-mulching layer. (BVG1M: 16c)

Supplementary description	Dawson (1974), W2 (LU 41); Boyland (1984), 7a; Neldner (1984), 21a (29), 21b (28); Mills and Lee (1990), W2 (LU 19), W3 (LU 5)
Protected areas	Currawinya NP, Idalia NP, Hell Hole Gorge NP, Binya NP
Fire management guidelines	STRATEGY: Manage surrounding country. ISSUES: This community does not need fire. Flood events drive recruitment. Hollow trees are critical habitat. High intensity and extensive fires will degrade vegetation structure and destroy animal habitats. Restrict extent and intensity of fires.
Comments	6.3.5: Mainly associated with the floodplains of the Warrego, Paroo, and Bulloo Rivers. Clearing is occurring in some areas. Naturalised species associated with this regional ecosystem include * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> and * <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> . Highly valued for honey production.

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