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OPEN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

The Open Forests & Woodlands planting guide lists the dominant trees, shrubs, groundcovers and vines that are native to this vegetation type. Both botanical and local common names are provided for easy reference. Topographic preference and usefulness has also been provided to highlight the benefits of each species.

The aim of the planting guide is to provide landholders and community groups with a list of native species for revegetation and rehabilitation projects

These species are generally available from the Bushland Friendly Nurseries of Ipswich.

This vegetation community is extremely variable and contains numerous sub-community types. The vegetation is predominantly mixed eucalypt forest and woodland, dominated by Spotted Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) and Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*). In some areas of the city, a number of sub-communities occur due to variations in soils, slope and drainage. Understorey species also depict the soil conditions and water availability of individual sites, ranging from dense colonies of Wattle (*Acacia* sp.) on the ridges to Dry Vine Forest species in more fertile, moist areas.

For example, the sandy soils and higher elevations around White Rock and Spring Mountain support a unique forest of Broad-leaved Spotted Gum (*Corymbia henryi*) and White Mahogany (*Eucalyptus carnea*). Other examples include patches of Silver-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*) and Spotted Gum (*C. citriodora*) on the Little Liverpool Range and Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) forest atop "The Bluff", west of Rosewood. A small remnant of Coastal Eucalypt Woodland exists along the Sandy Creek corridor through to Greenbank.

The Flinders Peak / Greenbank area, bounded by the eastern and south-eastern perimeters of Ipswich City and north to the Cunningham Highway, contains the largest remaining lowland eucalypt forest in south east Queensland. The region is characterised by the sandstone hills and valleys through which protrude the sandstone features of White Rock and Spring Mountain and the volcanic remnants of Flinders Peak. The majority of the vegetation in this area remains in moderate to good condition with only the edges displaying signs of degradation. A number of rare and threatened species have been identified within the region.

While the Open Forest and Woodland vegetation community is dominated by Spotted Gum (*C. citriodora*) and Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*E.s crebra*) it is extremely variable and contains numerous sub-community types.



Spotted Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*)



Narrow-Leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*)



