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## Regional ecosystem details for 12.2.13

Regional ecosystem	12.2.13
Vegetation Management Act class	Of concern
Wetlands	Not a Wetland
Biodiversity status	Endangered
Subregion	4, (9), (8)
Estimated extent <sup>1</sup>	Pre-clearing 400 ha; Remnant 2021 200 ha
Short description	Open or dry heath on dunes and beaches
Structure code	Open Heath
Description	Open or dry heath. Characteristic shrubs include stunted Banksia aemula and Allocasuarina littoralis as well as Xanthorrhoea johnsonii, Leptospermum semibaccatum, Phebalium woombye, Dillwynia retorta and Caustis recurvata. Usually occurs on Pleistocene dunes and beach ridges. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 29a).
Supplementary description	Bean et al. (1998), D12
Protected areas	Naree Budjung Djara NP, Noosa NP, Great Sandy NP, Littabella NP

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Special values	12.2.13: Habitat for threatened plant species including Allocasuarina emuina, Acacia attenuata, A. baueri subsp. baueri, Prasophyllum wallum and near threatened species including Macarthuria complanata.
Fire management guidelines	SEASON: Late summer to winter. INTENSITY: Moderate. INTERVAL: 8-15 years. INTERVAL_MIN: 8. INTERVAL_MAX: 15. STRATEGY: Aim for a burn mosaic of 40-60%. Do not re-light areas remaining unburnt after a planned burn. Burn in association with surrounding ecosystems. ISSUES: Often contains obligate seed regenerating species and as such, the application of frequent fire may reduce species richness if the intervals between fire are not sufficient for plants to produce seed. Acacia attenuata requires fire for seed germination, produces seed from 2-3 years of age and may senesce from 5-10 years. Too frequent a fire frequency may result in loss of terrestrial, threatened ground orchids and net loss of nutrients over time from an already nutrient poor system.
Comments	12.2.13: Floristically rich. Naturally restricted to Noosa, Minjerribah\North Stradbroke Is and one location just south of the Elliott River. Subject to sand mining.

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<sup>1</sup> Estimated extent is from version 13.1 pre-clearing and 2021 remnant regional ecosystem mapping. Figures are rounded for simplicity. For more precise estimates, including breakdowns by tenure and other themes see [remnant vegetation in Queensland](https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/remnant-vegetation/) ( <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/remnant-vegetation/> ).

## Access vegetation management regional ecosystem descriptions

The Queensland Herbarium REDD lookup tool searches for information on regional ecosystems for a range of planning and management applications. If you're looking for vegetation management information you can use the vegetation management regional ecosystems description database ([VM REDD](https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/regional-ecosystems-lookup) (<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/regional-ecosystems-lookup> ))

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