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Regional ecosystem details for 12.9-10.17

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Regional ecosystem	12.9-10.17
Vegetation Management Act class	Least concern
Wetlands	Not a Wetland
Biodiversity status	No concern at present
Subregion	2, 8, 1, 7, 4, 5, 6, (9), (3), (11.31)
Estimated extent ¹	Pre-clearing 66000 ha; Remnant 2021 31000 ha
Short description	Eucalyptus acmenoides, E. major, E. siderophloia +/- Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata open forest on sedimentary rocks
Structure code	Open Forest
Description	Open forest to woodland complex generally with a variety of stringybarks, grey gums, ironbarks and in some areas spotted gum. Canopy trees include Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua or E. major, E. acmenoides or E. portuensis, E. carnea and/or E. microcorys and/or Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata. Other species that may be present locally include Corymbia intermedia, C. trachyphloia, Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. biturbinata, E. moluccana, E. longirostrata, E. fibrosa subsp. fibrosa and Angophora leiocarpa. Lophostemon confertus or Whipstick Lophostemon confertus often present in gullies and as a sub-canopy or understorey tree. Mixed understorey of grasses, shrubs and ferns. Hills and ranges of Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a).

Vegetation communities in this regional ecosystem include:

12.9-10.17a: *Lophostemon confertus* or *L. suaveolens* dominated open forest usually with emergent *Eucalyptus* and/or *Corymbia* species. Occurs in gullies and southern slopes on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 28e).

12.9-10.17b: *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata* mixed open forest to woodland. Other commonly occurring canopy trees include *Eucalyptus acmenoides*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *E. siderophloia*, *E. carnea*, *E. longirostrata* and *C. intermedia*. Other species that may be present locally include *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. crebra*, *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa* and *E. exserta*. *Lophostemon confertus* (tree form and whipstick form) often present in gullies and as a sub-canopy or understorey tree. Mixed understorey of grasses and shrubs. Hills and ranges of Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments usually with > 1000mm rainfall per annum. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 10b).

12.9-10.17c: Open forest of *Eucalyptus carnea* and/or *E. tindaliae* and/or *E. helidonica* +/- *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Eucalyptus major*, *Corymbia henryi*, *Angophora woodsiana*, *C. trachyphloia*, *E. siderophloia*, *E. microcorys*, *E. resinifera* and *E. propinqua*. *Lophostemon confertus* often present as a sub-canopy or understorey tree. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9g).

12.9-10.17d: Open forest generally containing *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua* or *E. major*, *Corymbia intermedia*. Other characteristic species include *Lophostemon confertus*, *Eucalyptus microcorys* and *E. acmenoides* or *E. portuensis*. Other species that may be present locally include *Corymbia trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *C. citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *E. longirostrata*, *E. carnea*, *E. moluccana* and occasional vine forest species. Hills and ranges on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a).

12.9-10.17e: *Eucalyptus acmenoides*, *E. propinqua*, *Corymbia intermedia* +/- *E. microcorys*, *Lophostemon confertus* open forest. Mixed understorey of grasses, shrubs and ferns. Hills and ranges of Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9a).

Supplementary description	Bean et al. (1998), I12 (in part)
Protected areas	Mount Barney NP, Crows Nest NP, Tewantin NP, King CP, Main Range NP, Tamborine NP, Daisy Hill CP, Dularcha NP, Conondale NP, Wongi NP, Plunkett CP, Glenbar NP, Lockyer NP, Lamington NP, Mooloolah River NP, Mount Binga NP, Mount Perry CP, Canungra CP, Tuch
Special values	12.9-10.17: Potential habitat for NCA listed species: <i>Acacia acronastes</i> , <i>Arundinella grevillensis</i> , <i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i> , <i>Gonocarpus hirtus</i> , <i>Grevillea linsmithii</i> , <i>Leionema obtusifolium</i> , <i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i> , <i>Marsdenia coronata</i> , <i>Marsdenia longiloba</i> , <i>Notelaea lloydii</i> . This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>). 12.9-10.17a: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>). 12.9-10.17b: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>). 12.9-10.17c: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>). 12.9-10.17d: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>). 12.9-10.17e: This ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>).

Fire management guidelines	SEASON: Summer to winter. INTENSITY: Plan for low to moderate. Unplanned occasional high intensity wildfire will occur. b: Low to moderate. INTERVAL: 4-8 years maintains a healthy grassy system. 8-20 years for shrubby elements of understorey. b: 4-25 years. INTERVAL_MIN: 4. INTERVAL_MAX: 25. STRATEGY: Aim for 40-60% mosaic burn. Needs disturbance to maintain RE structure (eucalypt overstorey with open understorey of predominantly non-rainforest species). Any moist sclerophyll that is relatively open with a mixture of grasses and shrubs should be a priority for fire management to retain RE structure. Burn with soil moisture and with a spot ignition strategy so that a patchwork of burnt/unburnt country is achieved. Variability in season and fire intensity is important. ISSUES: Frequent fire is needed to maintain understorey integrity, keeping more mesic species low in the profile of the understorey so that other species can compete. The Bauple longterm fire study site has shown this RE resilient to frequent burning with a mix of intervals, including annual and infrequent burns. It is essential that wildfires are not the sole source of fire in this ecosystem. A follow-up burn soon after a high intensity wildfire can be considered to reduce germinating/resprouting mesic species. The RE occurs on shallow rocky soils, so there tends to be no moisture holding capacity. Control of weeds (e.g., <i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Ochna serrulata</i>, <i>Praxelis clematidea</i>) might be required.
Comments	12.9-10.17: This RE is being remapped to the community level. 12.9-10.17b: Typically occurs in moister coastal environments and is more species rich than 12.9-10.2. 12.9-10.17e: Mostly found in south-western parts of the bioregion including Carneys Creek and sandstone hills flanking volcanic plugs south of Maroon Dam.

¹ 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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Last updated 10 November 2025

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