Vegetation of Girraween National Park

Flora and Vegetation Communities

Edited by Craig Robbins and Vanessa Ryan

Foreword by Paul Grimshaw

Edition 1.0.1 July 2011

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Vegetation of Girraween National Park
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From 1973 to 1982 I was the Overseer-in-charge of Girraween National Park. It was an exciting and memorable period of my National Parks career. It was a period involving a steep learning curve – a time when I became much more botanically aware. This was mainly due to discovering and subsequently identifying the unique and diverse flora that revealed itself to me as I explored the various nooks and crannies amongst the granite monoliths, rock pavements and hidden valleys, which are well-known features of Girraween. During my years of happy obsession with the Girraween National Park flora, I collected and pressed specimens, took photographs of nearly every shrub, tree, or wildflower I found, persuaded botanists to assist me with identifying difficult specimens, prepared plant-lists, and finally badgered management hierarchy to publish lists and booklets on the flora and fauna of this special region. While I was Overseer-in-charge at Girraween National Park I was given unstinting assistance by Bill Goebel, who showed me some of those secret places and the unique and interesting flora species found in them. Bill had acquired this knowledge during his many years of wandering throughout the study area, photographically documenting the many local species wherever he found them. I also had a fantastic mentor in Queensland Government botanist and ecologist Bill McDonald, who had a family connection with the Granite Belt area and a soft spot for Girraween National Park. He spent much of his time during his many official and unofficial visits to Girraween encouraging and nurturing my botanical interests. He also expanded my knowledge of the Girraween flora immensely during our productive field trips to various parts of the park.

The study area, which is now Girraween National Park, has been a strong focus of botanical interest dating back to 1827, when the renowned explorer and botanist Alan Cunningham traversed the Bald Rock Creek valley collecting botanical specimens. Since this time a succession of botanists, local and visiting naturalists, and National Park staff, all of whom had an interest in native Australian flora, have all contributed to the knowledge of the Girraween National Park flora by collecting and recording plant species to add to this most impressive species list.

In the past a number of plant species lists and flora booklets have been produced or published, concerning the flora of Girraween National Park and surrounding areas. Due to recent taxonomic revision of many plant genera and species, and the recent rationalisation of plant species occurring on previous Girraween National Park lists, this current updated and scientifically based flora list is essential and long overdue. Unlike earlier Girraween plant species checklists, this checklist also includes mosses, fungi and algae.

This is the most complete flora checklist and vegetation description of Girraween to date. However as time progresses I am sure there will be a need to make additions to the flora check list as further species come to light. Therefore I encourage everyone who has a deep-seated interest in the local flora to continue searching for those hidden gems in this botanical wonderland named Girraween “The Place of Flowers”.

Paul Grimshaw
Ecologist
Introduction

For a location whose name means “place of flowers”, it seems particularly appropriate that an up-to-date reference of the plants and plant communities which occur there should be available. The editors recognise that many people and groups have long studied the area’s diverse range of plants and their associated communities and made their own lists and publications. Indeed, one of the editors (Vanessa) maintains a list of the known flora on her Girraween National Park website (http://www.rymich.com/girraween/).

Vanessa’s original list, as presented on the website, was developed based on available data and contributions by a number of people and groups (see acknowledgments). A review of this list began in May 2011, initially to update species names to match those used in the Census of the Queensland Flora 2010. The scope of the review gradually expanded to include examining each individual species and adding references to support their inclusion. Species without any reference were deleted from the list. It is recognised that some of the species deleted may likely occur within the National Park, however without any references to support their presence it was decided to remove them to keep the list as accurate as possible.

The flora presented within this document is the result at the end of the review (June 2011). The list of species will continue to evolve as new information comes to hand.

Request from the editors

In the interests of encouraging the sharing of information and the expansion of knowledge, this document and associated data have been released using a relatively liberal license (page 55). Based on the license, derivative works are permissible. However, the editors would greatly appreciate notification of any additions, corrections or alterations in the hope that a central repository of known information regarding the flora of Girraween NP can be maintained.

Additions to the flora list should be accompanied by a reference, or at the very least an identified photo of the species being added. For people with the required permits, it would be beneficial that voucher specimens be collected and submitted to the Queensland Herbarium for those species without a current specimen at the Queensland Herbarium (species without source ‘a’ specified in the flora species list).

The license does not permit commercial use of this work. If you are interested in using this work commercially please contact the editors.
Acknowledgments

Many groups and organisations have contributed to the collective knowledge of known plant species within Girraween NP and this publication would not have been possible without their contributions, input and passion towards the Park and the flora of Australia. We would like to thank, in particular, the following people and organisations for their valuable contributions towards increasing the knowledge of the Park’s flora, reviewing draft revisions of this list, or contributing by providing expert knowledge and guidance.

- **Queensland Herbarium** staff, associates and contributors
- **Mike Mathieson** (Queensland Herbarium) for his expert input regarding Orchidaceae, providing constructive feedback and a number of corrections
- **Tony Bean** (Queensland Herbarium) for reviewing a draft of the current list and providing names or clarification for some of the more obscure taxa present within the list
- **Bill McDonald** (Queensland Herbarium) for reviewing a draft of the current list and providing names or clarification for some of the more obscure taxa present within the list
- **Paul Grimshaw** (Principal Ecologist, BAAM Pty Ltd) for writing the foreword, providing feedback and making many suggestions for improvement
- **Jolene McLellan** (Girraween Public Contact Ranger, DERM Queensland Parks and Wildlife) for her support, guidance and sharing her expert local knowledge
- **Megan Thomas** (Queensland Herbarium, Plant Identification and Advisory Services) for advice, clarification of unknown plant names and support
- **Glenn Leiper** for his assistance with identifying some of Girraween’s species from photographs, as well as providing a great many of those photographs
- **David James** (ANOS Kabi Group) for sharing his knowledge of orchids and helping to identify park species, as well as providing photographs of those species
- **Michael Jefferies** and **Nanette Jurd** for their support and donation of photographs to Vanessa’s website which have helped confirm the existence of certain species within Girraween
- **Warwick Willmott** for reviewing the brief background on Girraween’s geology and providing additional information
- **Tein McDonald** for commenting on an early draft of the booklet and providing feedback, encouragement and suggestions

Although not necessarily participating directly towards this current list and publication, there are a number of important contributors who all added significantly towards the understanding and knowledge of Girraween National Park’s flora. Without their effort, this current project would not have been possible and we gratefully acknowledge each of them below.

Stanley Blake, Frederick Bailey, Cyril White, Lindsay Smith, Mary Clemens, Ellen Goebel, Bill Goebel, Hock Goebel, Max Gray, Les Pedley, John Williams, David Hockings, Jean Harslett, G. Ward, Ken Shea, C. W. Frazier, Ernest Constable, Ian Telford, Tom Ryan, Greg Roberts, Philip Sharpe, David Jones, Peter Young, Ralph Crane, David Halford, Paul Forster, George Batianoff, Colleen Gravatt, John Hunter, Peter Clarke and Kym Sparshott.

If anyone has been omitted from these acknowledgements, it was unintentional and we sincerely apologise.
Girraween National Park

Girraween National Park is located on the border of Queensland and New South Wales, about halfway between Stanthorpe and Tenterfield. It is situated at the northern end of the New England Tablelands and covers 11,800 hectares, with an average elevation of 900 metres above sea level.

Girraween’s history as a National Park began in 1930 when the Queensland Department of Forestry began acquiring vacant Crown Land in the Wyberba Valley. A Stanthorpe medical practitioner, Dr Spencer Roberts, had successfully lobbied the government to create a national park to protect the habitat of the local superb lyrebird and common wombat populations. This first protected area was Bald Rock Creek National Park. More vacant Crown Land was acquired in 1932 and this became Castle Rock National Park. Collectively, both parks were locally known as Wyberba National Park. Some time later, in 1966, the privately owned orchard which lay between the two parks was purchased by the Queensland Government. The two parks became one – Girraween National Park.

The name “Girraween” was selected from the results of a competition held to name the newly allocated National Park. While the name chosen is not of local origin, “Girraween” was chosen as the park’s name because, in the dialect of certain indigenous peoples, the word means “place of flowers”. The Park was, and is, well known for its spectacular wildflower displays and the name was deemed particularly suitable.

At the time the park received its modern name, it covered an area of 1,600 hectares. Since the 1970’s, Girraween NP has been extended to include the upper catchment areas of Bald Rock and Racecourse Creeks, the ecologically critical areas of South Bald, Middle and West Bald Rocks, the higher rainfall forests to the east and south, and the swampy wetlands of Racecourse Creek and Paling Yard Creek catchments. Much more farmland was also purchased and by 1980 the park extended to over 11,300 hectares. In 1987, Girraween National Park was expanded by a further 500 hectares to link with the adjacent Bald Rock National Park in New South Wales. Today, Girraween covers over 11,800 hectares and, together with Bald Rock National Park, the two sister parks create more than 20,600 hectares of protected area.

Girraween National Park’s geology, soils, climate, and fire have a significant influence on the Park’s flora and associated vegetation communities. These influences are discussed briefly below.
Geology

Explorer and botanist Allan Cunningham first visited the area in June 1827. His diary entry for the 26th of June 1827 states:

"Large detached masses of granite of every shape towering above each other, and in many instances standing in almost tottering positions, constituted a barrier before us; beyond these a deep ravine formed a curve from E. to S.W., which was itself bounded by a rocky ridge at least 250 feet high."

Girraween National Park and its associated flora and vegetation communities are influenced by the underlying geology, in this case granite, and its associated soils. The Stanthorpe Granite was intruded as a molten mass deep below the surface about 240 million years ago in the early Triassic period, where it cooled and crystallised slowly to a coarse-grained rock. Since then erosion has removed the overlying rocks and exposed the granite mass. Where this has been closely fractured, erosion has created valleys, but where less fractured, great domes and slabs of bare rock have remained. Granite breaks down (decomposes), by environmental and chemical processes, into coarse sandy soils that provide limited fertility and water holding capacity (Wilmott 2004, pp. 49, 51). Fine clays resulting from the decomposition of the feldspar in the granite tend to wash away easily, leaving only the more coarse quartz grains. The depth of soils is shallow except in riparian areas where the components of decomposed granite can accumulate. Plant nutrients such as calcium, magnesium and iron are limited due to the lack of these minerals in the parent rocks (Wilmott 2004). This underlying geology and associated soils influence the plant species and vegetation communities that populate the area.

Climate

During summer, days are a warm 28-32°C, with nights averaging 15-18°C. Winters are usually dry and cold with overnight temperature falling to an average minimum of -4°C and sunny days reaching 15-22°C. Most years in winter there are heavy frosts, sleet and even light snowfalls. Heavy snow falls have been recorded. Officially recorded temperature extremes vary from -16°C to 40°C. Most rain falls between November and March with an average annual rainfall of 850 mm per year; the eastern areas of the park receive the highest rainfall totals (McDonald, et. al 1995). This gradient of rainfall, between the western and eastern areas of the park, and in addition to the geological and topography of the park mentioned briefly above, influences the vegetation communities and individual species that occupy various sections of the park (McDonald, et. al 1995).
Fire

In addition to the underlying geology and soils, fire plays an important role in the species present and the vegetation communities they collectively form. Fire frequency in particular appears to influence the presence and abundance of individual plant species (Watson & Wardell-Johnson 2004) within a vegetation community.

Many of the park’s vegetation communities have evolved to depend on fire to maintain their structure and species composition and the absence of fire could threaten the existence of these vegetation communities (QPWS 2010). As a management tool, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services use controlled burns to maintain vegetation structure and composition (QPWS 2010).

Shrublands, heaths and associated communities that occur on isolated granite outcrops are the most sensitive to fire (QPWS 2010). Because the granite outcrops provide some measure of refuge from fire it is believed that the communities occupying these areas have evolved without fire and are, therefore, not as adapted to cope with fire when it does occur (QPWS 2010). The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD 2009b) identifies some issues (or potential issues) related to fire regimes for particular Regional Ecosystems present within the park. These issues are presented in the table below (see page 11 for Regional Ecosystem descriptions).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Fire related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.12.3</td>
<td>A fire-&quot;shy&quot; ecosystem, although also somewhat fire dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12.6</td>
<td>Contains a host of threatened species, the life cycles of some are yet to be determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Source: Regional Ecosystem Description Database Version 2009b
Queensland Regional Ecosystems

Considering Girraween’s granite-dominated landscape it is not surprising that all of the Regional Ecosystems mapped as occurring within the park are those occurring on Land Zone 12 (hills and lowlands on granitic rocks) and Land Zone 3 (alluvium). Of the ten mapped Regional Ecosystems, seven are Land Zone 12 and three are Land Zone 3. Regional Ecosystem (RE) 13.12.3 is significant as it occurs only within Girraween NP (REDD 2009b) and its dominant species (Eucalyptus scoparia) is a vulnerable plant. Only two of the ten mapped Regional Ecosystems (RE 13.12.2 and 13.13.5) have a Biodiversity Status of ‘no concern at present’.

Table 2 Regional Ecosystems of Girraween National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
<th>Biodiversity Status</th>
<th>VMA Class</th>
<th>Comments and habitat values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.12.1</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus campanulata</em> open forest on igneous rocks</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Habitat for rare and threatened flora species including Grevillea scortechinii, Hibbertia elata, Caladenia atroclavia, Pultenaea stuartina, Persoonia daphnoides, Phebalium ambiens, P. amabilis and Huperzia varia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12.2</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus andrewsii, E. youmanii</em> woodland on igneous rocks</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Habitat for rare and threatened flora species including Acacia pubifolia, A. latisepala, A. brunioides subsp. granitica, A. ruppii, Eucalyptus magnificata, Grevillea scortechinii, Hibbertia elata, Pultenaea stuartina, Conospermum burgessiorum, Tylophora woolsliei, Boronia amabilis, B. granitica, B. repanda, Rulingia hermanniiifolia, Phebalium whitei, Olearia gravis, Bertia glandulosa, Cryptandra lanosiflora, Macrozamia viridis and Hakea macrorrhyncha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12.3</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus scoparia</em> woodland on igneous rocks</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus scoparia</em> is a vulnerable species. A rare ecosystem, wholly contained within Girraween National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12.5</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus youmanii</em> on igneous rocks</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Habitat for rare and threatened flora species including Homoranthus montanus, Acacia pubifolia, Astroticha roddi and Eriostemon myoporoides subsp. conduplicata. Restricted to drier parts of bioregion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Source: Regional Ecosystem Description Database Version 2009b
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
<th>Biodiversity Status</th>
<th>VMA Status</th>
<th>Comments and habitat values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.12.6</td>
<td>Shrubland on igneous rocks</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Habitat for rare and threatened flora species including <em>Boronia granitica</em>, <em>B. repanda</em>, <em>B. amabilis</em>, <em>Callitris monticola</em>, <em>Homoranthus papillatus</em>, <em>Phebalium whitei</em>, <em>P. rotundifolium</em> and <em>Thelionema grande</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12.8</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus melliodora</em> and/or <em>E. moluccana</em> / <em>E. microcarpa</em> and/or <em>E. conica</em> woodland on igneous rocks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>West of the granitic subregions. Cleared for agriculture and horticulture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12.9</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus blakelyi</em> and/or <em>E. caliginosa</em> woodland to open forest on igneous rocks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Habitat for rare and threatened flora species including <em>Eucalyptus magnificata</em>, <em>Macrozamia viridis</em>, <em>Pterostylis woolliii</em>, <em>Grevillea scortechinii</em> and <em>Acacia ruppii</em>. Differs from 13.3.1 in land zone and secondary species. Cleared for agriculture and horticulture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3.1</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus blakelyi</em> woodland on alluvial plains</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Cleared for agriculture and horticulture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3.2</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</em> open forest on alluvial plains</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Habitat for rare and threatened flora species including <em>Persoonia daphnoides</em>. Only known Queensland population of <em>Grevillea juniperina</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3.6</td>
<td>Sedgeland on igneous rocks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Cleared for agriculture and horticulture. Subject to invasion by blackberry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Biodiversity Status** = as documented by the Regional Ecosystem Description Database Version 2009b³ (Queensland Herbarium 2009)

**VMA Status** = Vegetation Management Act, Queensland 1999

E = Endangered; OC = Of Concern; NC = No Concern at present; LC = Least Concern

Girraween National Park encompasses some areas that are not considered remnant vegetation. These are areas that before amalgamation with the park were used for farming or orchards. These non-remnant areas are being managed or rehabilitated using a combination of Assisted Natural Regeneration (with weed control and fire being the primary interventions) or revegetation using local provenance plants raised in a nursery (QPWS 2010).

Management strategies and objectives that aim to preserve the Park’s unique vegetation communities and flora, and mitigate identified threatening processes are detailed within the *Girraween National Park Management Plan 2010* (QPWS 2010).

**Figure 1** Composition of the Park’s Remnant Regional Ecosystems and non-remnant vegetation

It is important that the goals and scale of Regional Ecosystem mapping are kept in mind when interpreting the graph above. Queensland Regional Ecosystems are a *landscape scale* mapping and classification framework. For most areas of Queensland, the Regional Ecosystem mapping and classification is at a scale of 1:100,000⁴ (Neldner, *et al*. 2005) and this limits the amount of information that is represented. This is not a design fault of the mapping methodology as the framework was designed as a tool to work at the landscape scale. At finer scales, the differences between vegetation communities are more complex and diverse than the regional ecosystem framework provides.

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⁴ Some areas of Queensland are mapped at a scale of 1:50,000
Flora

Botanical Names

The names of all native (to Queensland) species have been updated to match with Census of the Queensland Flora 2010. Similarly, family names are those used within the Census. For exotic species, plant names have been updated to match with the Census if the plant was included; i.e. those species considered naturalised or near naturalised by the Queensland Herbarium. For species without an entry in the Census, plant names reflect those used by (in order of preference given): a) The Australian Plant Name Index (APNI 2011); b) the Flora of New South Wales online (PlantNET 2011); c) or the International Plant Name Index (IPNI 2011).

Plant Groups

Figure 2 Major plant groups
Species Richness

The flora of Girraween National Park is exceptionally rich in species, as can be seen by the compiled list of known species occurring within the Park. Despite the already exceptional richness of species, the number of catalogued species is likely to increase as research continues.

Threatened Species

In addition to the endangered and threatened vegetation communities (Regional Ecosystems) that Girraween National Park protects, many threatened plant species also occur within the park boundaries.

The status of individual species listed below as Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened are as defined by the Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
<th>Percentage (%) of overall list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near Threatened</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method for compiling the species list

Note: The method presented below was iterative, re-reviewing the list and taxon names as work progressed. For each additional source consulted, taxon names were updated to those listed by the Queensland Herbarium in 2010 (Bostock and Holland 2010). Updating these names often resulted in duplicates occurring within the developing list and duplicates were, therefore, deleted.

Within this section, ‘source’ refers to the documentation, data source or reliable sighting of the species being considered. Sources that supported the inclusion of a species were documented and are presented within the final list. ‘Census’ refers to Census of the Queensland Flora 2010 (Bostock and Holland 2010).

As a basis, the species list as presented on http://www.rymich.com/girraween/ in May 2011 was used. The name of each species in that list was updated to match the nomenclature adopted by Census of the Queensland Flora 2010 where possible. Once the list was updated a new extract from Wildlife Online...
was generated for Girraween NP (May 2011) and this was cross-referenced with the updated list. At this point, no species were deleted from the original list; cross-referencing with the latest Wildlife Online extract was used to add species not already present in the list. Fungi were removed from the list as these were treated separately from the other plant groups. Once these actions were undertaken the list was referred to as the “base list” and all further work concentrated on species within that list.

The entire family Orchidaceae was deleted from the base list and replaced with the species supplied by Mathieson’s list of Orchidaceae for the park.

Using the base list, each species was assigned a confidence score to aid in narrowing down species that required further checking. Because the intent of the scores was to provide a basis for species requiring further research, the scores were relatively arbitrary and based on the subjective reliability of the source, the number of sightings from less reliable sources and other criteria. The presence score for each species ranged from 0 to 1, 0 meaning unconfident, 0.5 meaning somewhat confident and 1 meaning highly confident. Species with a Queensland Herbarium specimen or those identified in Mathieson’s list for Orchidaceae were immediately assigned a score of 1. Species with a corresponding Queensland Herbarium specimen record from the rectangle encompassing the park, but not within the park bounds, were assigned a score of 0.95. Photos taken from within the park boundaries and identified or confirmed by an expert were assigned a score of 0.75 if not present in either of the preceding sources. At this point, approximately 70% of the species in the base list had a score of 0.75 or higher and attention turned to the remaining 30% (which at this point had a score of 0). Approximately 18% of the remaining 30% with a score of 0 (i.e. 14% of the entire list) were introduced species.

Concentrating on the remaining 30% of the species in the base list that still had had a score of 0, the list was presented to various experts with intimate knowledge of the flora of Girraween, seeking either identified photos that were taken in the park of the species or other reliable information. If information was available, the species were assigned a score of between 0.6 and 0.7.

Species listed within the booklet *Plant Life of Girraween National Park* (QPWS 1999) were then cross-referenced with the developing list. Species listed within the booklet but not yet assigned a score were given a score of 0.65.

The Wildlife Online extract (DERM, March 2011) was at this point consulted once again. If a species had not yet been assigned a score, a combination of the Number of Sightings and Number of Specimens fields were used to score the species. The Number of Specimens field was first considered, as that field in the Wildlife Online results includes specimens stored by various herbaria and sources other than the Queensland Herbarium (Lim, D.; DERM Environmental Information Systems Unit; pers. comm. 2011). Species with a number of specimens greater than one, in the Wildlife Online extract, were assigned a score of between 0.7 and 0.8 (sliding scale based on the number of specimens recorded in the Number of Specimens field).

For species still without a score higher than 0, the Number of Sightings field from the Wildlife Online extract was considered. If the number of sightings was less than 2, the record was ignored. If the number of sightings was 2 or more and the species being considered had a score of 0, then a score between 0.4 and 0.6 was assigned, based on the number of sightings.

At this point, all of the species with a score less than 0.4 were deleted from the list unless substantiation for the species inclusion could be found (each deleted species was assessed individually to
determine if it should be incorporated back into the list). The majority of these remaining species were exotic. If substantiation could be found (for example, an identified photograph that was taken from within the park) then the species was flagged as having other evidence of its occurrence and a score of 0.6 and 0.7 was manually assigned, based on the perceived reliability of the source.

Fungi, based on a Wildlife Online extract obtained June 2011 (DERM, June 2011), were added back to the list.

The list was then cross-referenced once again with the Census of the Queensland Flora 2010. Species without an entry in the Census were researched individually. All of the species, at this point, without an entry in the Census were either introduced species that the Queensland Herbarium did not consider naturalised or near naturalised, or species whose current name/classification could not be determined (but were referred to in the reference material). These “unidentifiable” species were submitted to the Queensland Herbarium for review or determination of their current name and names within the list were updated, or the species deleted, upon their advice.
Symbols and definitions

**Threatened status** (Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992)

X = Presumed Extinct  
E = Endangered  
V = Vulnerable  
N = Near Threatened  
(Least Concern species have no symbol).

*= Exotic species

**Source** (indicates which sources substantiated inclusion within the list)

a Queensland Herbarium Specimen (HERBRECS)

a(-) Queensland Herbarium Specimen close to the park but not within the park boundaries (buffer search)

b Mathieson, M. (Biodiversity and Ecosystem Sciences, Qld Herbarium)

c WildNet Record (DERM 2011) with either more than 1 Sighting OR 1 or more Specimen Records

d Plant Life of Girraween National Park; Booklet; State of Queensland, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service; November 1999

e Has identified photo

f Local knowledge and/or input from expert

**Notes**

- Source 'b': This source was given precendence over HERBRECS data (source 'a')
- Sources 'e' and 'f': The absence of either of these flags does not imply that there is no identified photo or expert input, only that these were not used as the primary source for inclusion within the list

**For the graphs on pages 19 and 39:**

The size of each circle, and their associated labels, depict the number of children a particular taxon has. For example, if the taxon represents a family the size of the circle and label represents the number of genera and the number of species that belong to that family. All sizes are logarithmically scaled. The spatial position of individual taxa has no significance other than that child taxa tend to be closer to their parent.
FLOWERING PLANTS

ACANTHACEAE

Brunoniella australis
Source: c

AMARANTHACEAE

* Guilleminea densa
Source: a

APIACEAE

Actinotus gibbonsii
Source: a, c, d
Actinotus helianthi
Source: a, c, d
Centella asiatica
Source: c, d
* Cyclospermum leptophyllum
Source: a
Daucus glochidiatus
Source: a, c
Platysace ericoides
Source: a, d
Xanthosia pilosa
Source: a, d

APOCYNACEAE

Marsdenia rostrata
Source: c, d
Parsonsia straminea
Source: a, c
E Tylophora woollsii
Source: a, c, d

ARALIACEAE

Astrotricha longifolia
Source: a, c, d
Hydrocotyle peduncularis
Source: d
Hydrocotyle tripartita
Source: d
Polyscias sambucifolia
Source: a, c, d

Trachymene incisa subsp. incisa
Source: a, c, d

ASPHODELACEAE

Bulbine bulbosa
Source: a, d
Bulbine semibarbata
Source: d

ASTERACEAE

Ammobium alatum
Source: a(-)
* Bidens pilosa
Source: a, c, d
Brachyscome microcarpa
Source: a, c, d
Brachyscome stuartii
Source: a, c, d
Calocephalus citreus
Source: d
Calotis cuneifolia
Source: c, d
Calotis dentex
Source: d
Cassinia copensis
Source: a, c
Cassinia quinquefaria
Source: d
Cassinia uncata
Source: a, c, d
Cassinia wyberbensis
Source: a, c
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
Source: a, d
* Conyza bonariensis
Source: c, d
* Conyza canadensis var. pusilla
Source: c, d
* Conyza primulifolia
Source: a, c
* Conyza sumatrensis
Source: a, c
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<td>* Dittrichia graveolens</td>
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<td>* Hypochaeiris radicata</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<td>* Leptorhynchos squamatus subsp. squamatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Schkuhria pinnata</td>
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<td>Senecio diaschides</td>
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<td>a</td>
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<td>Senecio prenanthoides</td>
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<td>Sigesbeckia orientalis</td>
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<td>* Soliva anthemifolia</td>
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<td>* Soliva sessilis</td>
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<td>* Tagetes minuta</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Tolpis barbata</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>d</td>
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Vittadinia muelleri  
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Xerochrysum bracteatum  
Source: c, d
Xerochrysum subundulatum  
Source: c
Xerochrysum viscosum  
Source: c, d

BIGNONIACEAE

Pandorea pandorana  
Source: d, e, f

BORAGINACEAE

* Echium plantagineum  
Source: a
* Heliotropium amplexicaule  
Source: a, c, e, f

BRASSICACEAE

* Lepidium bonariense  
Source: a, c

BURMANNIACEAE

Burmannia disticha  
Source: a, c, d

BYTTNERIACEAE

Commersonia amystia  
Source: a, c
Commersonia breviseta  
Source: a
Rulingia dasyphylla  
Source: a, c
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Source: c, d, e
Seringia hillii  
Source: a, c, d

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Senna barronfieldii  
Source: a, d

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* Callitriche stagnalis  
Source: c

CAMPANULACEAE

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Source: a, c, d
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Source: a
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Source: a, d
Lobelia gibbosa  
Source: a, c, d
Lobelia purpurascens  
Source: d, e, f
Pratia pedunculata  
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Wahlenbergia graniticola  
Source: d
Wahlenbergia stricta  
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CARYOPHYLLACEAE

* Paronychia brasiliensis  
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* Petrotrhagia nanteuilii  
Source: c, d
* Silene gallica  
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* Stellaria media  
Source: a

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Allocasuarina littoralis  
Source: a, c, d
N Allocasuarina rupicola  
Source: a, c, d
Allocasuarina torulosa  
Source: d
Casuarina cunninghamiana  
Source: c, d

CELASTRACEAE

Maytenus silvestris  
Source: d

CENTROLEPIDACEAE

Centrolepis fascicularis  
Source: d
Centrolepis strigosa  
Source: d

**CHENOPODIACEAE**

Chenopodium carinatum  
Source: c

**CLUSIACEAE**

Hypericum gramineum  
Source: a, c, d
Hypericum japonicum  
Source: c, d

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Wurmbea biglandulosa subsp. biglandulosa  
Source: a, c, d

**COMMELINACEAE**

Commelina cyanea  
Source: d

* Commelina diffusa  
Source: a(-)

Murdannia graminea  
Source: c, d, e, f

**CONVOLVULACEAE**

Dichondra repens  
Source: d

Dichondra sp. (Inglewood J.M.Dalby 86/93)  
Source: a, c

**CRASSULACEAE**

Crassula colorata var. acuminata  
Source: d

Crassula sieberiana subsp. sieberiana  
Source: a, d

Crassula tetramera  
Source: a

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Baumea articulata  
Source: d

Baumea planifolia  
Source: d

Baumea rubiginosa  
Source: a, c, d

Bulbostylis barbata  
Source: c, d

Bulbostylis densa  
Source: d

Carex appressa  
Source: d

Carex gaudichaudiana  
Source: a, d

Carex inversa  
Source: a, d

Carex loboilepis  
Source: d

Chorizandra cymbaria  
Source: a, d

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* Cyperus eragrostis  
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* Cyperus flavescens  
Source: c, d

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* Cyperus sesquiflorus  
Source: a

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Source: c, d

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Source: a, c, d

Eleocharis acuta  
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Eleocharis atricha  
Source: d

Eleocharis cylindrostachys  
Source: d

Eleocharis dietrichiana  
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Eleocharis sphacelata  
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Fimbristylis dichotoma  
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Source: c, d
Isolepis hookeriana  
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Isolepis inundata  
Source: a, d

Lepidosperma gunnii  
Source: a(-)

Lepidosperma laterale  
Source: a, d

Lepidosperma laterale var. laterale  
Source: c

Lepidosperma limicola  
Source: a, c, d

Lepidosperma tuberculatum var. grande  
Source: a, c, d

Ptilothrix deusta  
Source: a, c, d

Rhynchospora brownii  
Source: c, d

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Source: d

Schoenus apogon var. apogon  
Source: a, d

Schoenus maschalinus  
Source: c, d

Schoenus melanostachys  
Source: c, d

Scirpus polystachyus  
Source: a, c, d

Scleria mackaviensis  
Source: d

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Hibbertia acicularis  
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Hibbertia aspera  
Source: d

Hibbertia cistifolia  
Source: c

Hibbertia cistoidea  
Source: a, c, d

Hibbertia elata  
Source: a, d

Hibbertia linearis var. obtusifolia  
Source: c, d

Hibbertia riparia  
Source: c, d

Hibbertia scandens  
Source: c, d

Hibbertia sericea  
Source: c, d

Hibbertia sp. (Girraween NP D.Halford+ Q1611)  
Source: a, c

Hibbertia stricta  
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Hibbertia stricta var. stricta  
Source: a, c, d

Hibbertia tenuifolia  
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Drosera binata  
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Drosera burmanni  
Source: a, c, d

Drosera peltata  
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Drosera spatulata  
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Elaeocarpus reticulatus  
Source: a, c, d

ERICACEAE

Acrotriche aggregata  
Source: c, d

N Agiortia cicatricata  
Source: c

Brachyloma daphnoides  
Source: a, c

Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides  
Source: d, e, f

Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. Glabrum  
Source: a

Epacris breviflora  
Source: c, d

Epacris microphylla var. microphylla  
Source: a, c, d

Epacris obtusifolia  
Source: a, d

Leucopogon biflorus  
Source: a, c, d
Leucopogon lanceolatus  
Source: a, d
Leucopogon melaleuroides  
Source: a, c, d
Leucopogon microphyllus  
Source: a, c, d
Leucopogon microphyllus var. microphyllus  
Source: a, c
Leucopogon muticus  
Source: a, c, d
Leucopogon neoanglicus  
Source: a, c, d
Lissanthe strigosa subsp. subulata  
Source: a, c, d
Melichrus procumbens  
Source: c, d
Melichrus urceolatus  
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Monotoca scoparia  
Source: a, c, d
Styphelia triflora  
Source: a
Styphelia viridis subsp. Breviflora  
Source: a, d
Trochocarpa laurina  
Source: d

ERIOCAULACEAE

Eriocaulon scariosum  
Source: c, d

EUPHORBIACEAE

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Source: a, d
Bertia glandulosa  
Source: a, c, d
Beritya recurvata  
Source: a, c
Homalanthus nutans  
Source: c, d

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Aotus subglauca var. subglauca  
Source: a, c, d
Bossiaea neoanglica  
Source: a, c, d
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Bossiaea rhombifolia subsp. Rhombifolia  
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Bossiaea scortechinii  
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Daviesia acicularis  
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Daviesia elliptica  
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Daviesia latifolia  
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Daviesia umbellulata  
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Daviesia wyattiana  
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Desmodium rhytidophyllum  
Source: c, d
Dillwynia phyllicoides  
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Dillwynia retorta  
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Dillwynia sericea  
Source: a, c, d
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Glycine argyrea x G. clandestina  
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Source: c, d
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Source: c
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Source: c
Gompholobium aspalathoides  
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Gompholobium latifolium  
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Hardenbergia violacea  
Source: a, c, d
Hovea graniticola  
Source: a, c
Hovea heterophylla  
Source: a
Hovea linearis  
Source: d
Hovea pedunculata  
Source: a, c, d

Hovea planifolia  
Source: d

Indigofera adesmiifolia  
Source: a, c, d

Indigofera australis  
Source: c, d

Jacksonia scoparia  
Source: d

Kennedia rubicunda  
Source: d

Lotus australis  
Source: c, d

*N Lotus corniculatus  
Source: d

N Mirbelia confertiflora  
Source: a, c, d

Mirbelia pungens  
Source: a, c, d

Mirbelia rubifolia  
Source: a, c, d

Mirbelia speciosa subsp. speciosa  
Source: a, d

Oxylobium arborescens  
Source: a, c, d

Phyllota phylicoides  
Source: a, d

Pultenaea daphnoides  
Source: d

Pultenaea dentata  
Source: a, c, d

Pultenaea flexilis  
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Pultenaea foliolosa  
Source: a, c, d

Pultenaea hartmannii  
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Pultenaea paleacea  
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N Pultenaea pycnocephala  
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Pultenaea retusa  
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Swainsona galegifolia  
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Swainsona oroboides  
Source: d

* Trifolium arvense  
Source: c, d

* Trifolium repens  
Source: c, d

* Trifolium repens var. repens  
Source: a, c

Zornia dyciocarpa  
Source: d

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* Centaurium erythraea  
Source: c, d

GERANIACEAE

* Erodium cicutarium  
Source: d

Geranium neglectum  
Source: a, d

Geranium solanderi var. solanderi  
Source: d

Pelargonium australe subsp. australe  
Source: d, e, f

GOODENIACEAE

Dampiera ferruginea  
Source: a

Dampiera purpurea  
Source: a, d

Dampiera stricta  
Source: a, c, d

Goodenia bellidifolia subsp. Argentea  
Source: a, d

Goodenia glabra  
Source: c, d

Goodenia hederacea subsp. hederacea  
Source: a, c, d

Goodenia macbarronii  
Source: a, d

Scaevola ramosissima  
Source: a, c, d

Velleia paradoxa  
Source: a, d
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Haemodorum planifolium
Source: a, d

HALORAGACEAE

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Source: c, d
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Source: a, c, d
Gonocarpus tetragynus
Source: a, d
Gonocarpus teucrioides
Source: c, d
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Source: c, d
Myriophyllum crispatum
Source: a

HEMEROCALLIDACEAE

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Source: c
Dianella caerulea var. assera
Source: c, d
Dianella longifolia
Source: c, d
Dianella longifolia var. stenophylla
Source: d
Dianella revoluta
Source: c
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
Source: a, d
Stypandra glauca
Source: a, c, d
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Source: d
Thelionema grande
Source: a, d

HYPOXIDACEAE

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Source: d

IRIDACEAE

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Source: d
Patersonia glabrata
Source: a, c, d
Patersonia sericea var. sericea
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JUNCACEAE

* Juncus articulatus
Source: d
* Juncus bufonius
Source: c, d
* Juncus cognatus
Source: a, c
Juncus continuus
Source: d
Juncus planifolius
Source: a, c, d
Juncus prismatocarpus
Source: d
Juncus subsecundus
Source: a(-)
Juncus vaginatus
Source: c
Luzula flaccida
Source: a

JUNCAGINACEAE

Maundia triglochinoides
Source: d
Triglochin procerum
Source: a, c, d

LAMIACEAE

Ajuga australis
Source: d
Chloanthes parviflora
Source: a, d
Hemigenia cuneifolia
Source: a, c, d
Mentha diemenica
Source: c
* Mentha gracilis
Source: d
Plectranthus suaveolens
Source: a, c, d
Prostanthera lasianthos
Source: a, c, d
Prostanthera nivea
Source: d
Prostanthera phylicifolia
Source: a, c, d
Prostanthera saxicola
Source: a, c
Prostanthera saxicola var. major
Source: a, c, d
* Prunella vulgaris
Source: d
Scutellaria humilis
Source: d
Teucrium corymbosum
Source: a
N Westringia amabilis
Source: a, d

LAURACEAE
Cassytha filiformis
Source: c
Cassytha pubescens
Source: a, c, d, e, f

LAXMANNIACEAE
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Source: c, d
Arthropodium milleflorum
Source: d
Arthropodium minus
Source: d
Eustrephus latifolius
Source: c, d
Laxmannia compacta
Source: a, d
Lomandra confertifolia subsp. pallida
Source: c
Lomandra elongata
Source: c, d
Lomandra filiformis
Source: c
Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis
Source: c, d
Lomandra leucocephala subsp. leucocephala
Source: c, d
Lomandra longifolia
Source: c, d, e, f
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora
Source: d, e, f
Thysanotus tuberosus
Source: d
Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. tuberosus
Source: a, c, e, f

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Source: d
Utricularia dichotoma
Source: a, d
Utricularia gibba
Source: a
Utricularia uliginosa
Source: a, c

LINACEAE
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Source: a, c, d

LOGANIACEAE
Logania albiflora
Source: a, c, d
Mitrasacme paludosa
Source: a, c, d

LORANTHACEAE
Amyema cambagei
Source: c, d
Amyema micuellii
Source: c, d
Amyema pendula subsp. longifolia
Source: d
Muellerina bidwillii
Source: a, d
Muellerina eucalyptoides
Source: c, d

LYTHRACEAE
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Source: a, c, d
Lythrum salicaria  
Source: a, c, d

MALVACEAE

* Modiola caroliniana  
Source: e, f
* Pavonia hastata  
Source: c, d

MENYANTHACEAE

Nymphoides geminata  
Source: a, c, d

MIMOSACEAE

Acacia adunca  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia adunca x A. neriifolia  
Source: a, c
Acacia betchei  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia brunioides  
Source: c
Acacia brunioides subsp. granitica  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia conferta  
Source: c
Acacia falciformis  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia filicifolia  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia fimbriata  
Source: c, d
Acacia floribunda  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia granitica  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia hispidula  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia implexa  
Source: c, d
Acacia irrorata subsp. irrorata  
Source: c, d
Acacia juncifolia  
Source: d
N Acacia latisepala  
Source: a, c, d

Acacia myrtifolia  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia neriifolia  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia penninervis  
Source: c
Acacia penninervis var. penninervis  
Source: d
Acacia pruinosa  
Source: a, c, d
V Acacia pubifolia  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia rubida  
Source: a, c, d
V Acacia ruppii  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia stricta  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia ulicifolia  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia venulosa  
Source: a, c, d
Acacia viscidula  
Source: a, c, d

MORACEAE

Ficus rubiginosa forma rubiginosa  
Source: c, d

MYRSINACEAE

* Lysimachia arvensis  
Source: a, d, e, f
Myrsine howittiana  
Source: a, d
Myrsine variabilis  
Source: c, d

MYRTACEAE

Angophora floribunda  
Source: c, d
Baeckea omissa  
Source: a, c
V Baeckea trapeza  
Source: d
Calytrix tetragona  
Source: a, c, d
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus andrewsii</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus banksii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus biturbinata</td>
<td>c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus blakelyi</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus caleyi subsp. caleyi</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus caliginosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus campanulata</td>
<td>c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus camphora subsp. camphora</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus caledonocarpa</td>
<td>a, d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. heptantha</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus dealbata</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus deanei</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus interstans</td>
<td>a, c</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus laevopinea</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus melliodora</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus microcarpa</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus obliqua</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus prava</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. sejuncta</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus saligna subsp. saligna</td>
<td>c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harmogia densifolia</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<td>Homoranthus papillatus</td>
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<td>Kardomia granitica</td>
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<td>Kardomia silvestris</td>
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<td>Kunzea bracteolata</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<td>Kunzea ericoide</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunzea obovata</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<td>Kunzea opposita</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum arachnoides</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum brachyantrum</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum bревipes</td>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum gregarium</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum microcarpum</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum minutifolium</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum novae-angliae</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum polygalifolium</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum trinervium</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melaleuca alternifolia</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca flavovires</td>
<td>a, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melaleuca linearis var. linearis</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca pallida</td>
<td>a, c, d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca pityoides</td>
<td>a, d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Melaleuca thymifolia
Source: d
V Melaleuca williamsii subsp. fletcheri
Source: a, c
Micromyrtus sessilis
Source: a, d
Sannantha angusta
Source: a

OLACACEAE

Olax stricta
Source: a, c, d

OLEACEAE

Notelaea linearis
Source: a, d
Notelaea longifolia forma longifolia
Source: a, c
Notelaea microcarpa
Source: c
Notelaea microcarpa var. velutina
Source: c, d
Notelaea ovata
Source: c
Notelaea venosa
Source: a, c, d

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium billardierianum subsp. cinereum
Source: d
Epilobium billardierianum subsp. hydrophilum
Source: d
* Oenothera stricta subsp. stricta
Source: c, d

ORCHIDACEAE

Acianthus exsertus
Source: a, b, c, d
Bulbophyllum elisae
Source: a, b, c, d
Caladenia flaccida
Source: b
Caladenia tentaculata
Source: b, d
E Caladenia atroclavia
Source: a, b, d
Caladenia carneae
Source: b, d
Caladenia fuscata
Source: a, b, c
Caleana major
Source: b, c, d
Caleana minor
Source: a, b, c, d
Calochilus campestris
Source: b, c, d
Calochilus gracillimus
Source: a, b, c, d
Calochilus robertsonii
Source: a, b, d
Chiloglottis formicifera
Source: b
Chiloglottis diphyllea
Source: a, b
Cryptostylis erecta
Source: a, b, c, d
Cryptostylis leptochila
Source: a, b, c, d
Cryptostylis subulata
Source: a, b, c, d
Cynicula caerulea
Source: b
Cymbidium canaliculatum
Source: a, b, d
Cyrtostylis reniformis
Source: a, b, c, d
Dendrobium kingianum
Source: b, d
Dendrobium speciosum
Source: b, c, d
Dipodium punctatum
Source: a, b, c
Dipodium roseum
Source: b
Dipodium variegatum
Source: a, b, c, d
Diuris abbreviata
Source: a, b, c, d
Diuris chrysantha
Source: a, b, c, d
Diuris punctata
Source: b, d
Dockrillia linguiformis
Source: a, b, c, d
Dockrillia pugioniformis  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Erirchochilus cucullatus  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Erythrorchis cassythoides  
   Source: a, b, d
Gastrodia sesamoides  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Genoplesium archeri  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Genoplesium fimbriatum  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Genoplesium rufum  
   Source: b, c, d
Genoplesium sagittiferum  
   Source: a, b, c
Genoplesium sigmoideum  
   Source: a, b, c
Glossodia major  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Glossodia minor  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Lyperanthus suaveolens  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Microtis parviflora  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Orthoceras strictum  
   Source: a, b, d
Prasophyllum odoratum  
   Source: b, d
Prasophyllum flavum  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Pterostylis bicolor  
   Source: a, b, d
Pterostylis curta  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Pterostylis daintreana  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Pterostylis fischii  
   Source: b, d
Pterostylis hamata  
   Source: b
Pterostylis longicurva  
   Source: b, d
Pterostylis mitchellii  
   Source: b, c, d
Pterostylis mutica  
   Source: b
Pterostylis nutans  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Pterostylis obtusa  
   Source: b, c, d
Pterostylis parviflora  
   Source: b, d
Pterostylis pedunculata  
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Pterostylis revoluta  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Pterostylis rufa  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Pterostylis stenosepala  
   Source: b
Pterostylis vitrea  
   Source: b
Pterostylis woollsii  
   Source: a, b, c, d
Spiranthes sinensis  
   Source: a, b, d
Thelymitra carnea  
   Source: b, c, d
Thelymitra ixioides  
   Source: a, b, d
Thelymitra pauciflora  
   Source: a, b, d

OXALIDACEAE

* Oxalis corniculata  
   Source: e, f

PAPAVERACEAE

* Fumaria muralis subsp. muralis  
   Source: a, c

PHILYDRACEAE

Philydrum lanuginosum  
   Source: d

PHYLLANTHACEAE

Phyllanthus gunnii  
   Source: d
Phyllanthus mitchellii  
   Source: a
Phyllanthus occidentalis  
   Source: a, c
Poranthera corymbosa  
Source: c, d

Poranthera microphylla  
Source: a, c, d

Saurops hirtellus  
Source: c, d

**PHYTOLACCACEAE**

* Phytolacca octandra  
Source: a, c, d

**PICRODENDRACEAE**

Micrantheum hexandrum  
Source: a, c, d

**PITTOSPORACEAE**

Billardiera scandens  
Source: c, d

Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa  
Source: d, e, f

Cheiranthera borealis  
Source: a, d

Pittosporum undulatum  
Source: c, d

Rhytidosporum diosmoides  
Source: d

**PLANTAGINACEAE**

Plantago debilis  
Source: d

Plantago hispida  
Source: c, d

* Plantago lanceolata  
Source: c, d

**POACEAE**

Agrostis bettyae  
Source: a, c, d

* Aira caryophyllea subsp. caryophyllea  
Source: d

* Aira cupaniana  
Source: d

Amphipogon strictus  
Source: d

* Andropogon virginicus  
Source: d

* Anthoxanthum odoratum  
Source: a, c, d

Aristida caput-medusae  
Source: d

Aristida gracilipes  
Source: c

Aristida jerichoensis var. subspinulifera  
Source: a, c, d

Aristida muricata  
Source: d

Aristida ramosa  
Source: a, c, d

Aristida warburgii  
Source: d

Arundinella nepalensis  
Source: c, d

Austrodanthonia racemosa  
Source: d

Austrodanthonia racemosa var. racemosa  
Source: a

Austrodanthonia tenuior  
Source: d

Austrostipa aristiglumis  
Source: c

Austrostipa rudis subsp. nervosa  
Source: a, c, d

Austrostipa rudis subsp. rudis  
Source: a, c, d

Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra  
Source: d

Austrostipa setacea  
Source: d

* Avena ludoviciana  
Source: d

* Briza maxima  
Source: c, d

* Briza minor  
Source: a, c, d

* Bromus catharticus  
Source: d

Capillipedium parviflorum  
Source: d

Chloris truncata  
Source: c, d

Chloris ventricosa  
Source: d

Chrysopogon fallax  
Source: c

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Cymbopogon obtectus  
Source:  c, d  

Cymbopogon refractus  
Source:  c, d  

Deyeuxia decipiens  
Source:  c, d  

Deyeuxia gunniana  
Source:  c, d  

Deyeuxia imbricata  
Source:  d  

Deyeuxia parviseta  
Source:  a, c  

Dichelachne inaequiglumis  
Source:  d  

Dichelachne micrantha  
Source:  d  

Dichelachne parva  
Source:  d  

Dichelachne rara  
Source:  d  

Digitaria breviglumis  
Source:  c, d  

Digitaria ramularis  
Source:  a, c  

Echinopogon caespitosus var. caespitosus  
Source:  a, c, d  

Echinopogon intermedius  
Source:  c, d  

Echinopogon ovatus  
Source:  c, d  

* Eleusine tristachya  
Source:  c, d  

Entolasia marginata  
Source:  d  

Entolasia stricta  
Source:  a, c, d  

Eragrostis brownii  
Source:  a, c, d  

* Eragrostis curvula  
Source:  a, d  

Eragrostis leptostachya  
Source:  c, d  

* Eragrostis mexicana  
Source:  c, d  

Eragrostis parviflora  
Source:  c, d  

Eragrostis spartinoides  
Source:  a, d  

Eremochloa bimaculata  
Source:  c, d  

Eulalia aurea  
Source:  c, d  

* Glyceria maxima  
Source:  d  

Hemarthria uncinata  
Source:  c, d  

Hierochloe rariflora  
Source:  c, d  

* Holcus lanatus  
Source:  a  

* Hordeum glaucum  
Source:  c, d  

* Hyparrhenia hirta  
Source:  f  

Imperata cylindrica  
Source:  a, c, d  

Isachne globosa  
Source:  c, d  

Lachnagrostis filiformis  
Source:  c, d  

* Lolium perenne x L. rigidum  
Source:  c, d  

Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides  
Source:  c, d  

Notodanthonia longifolia  
Source:  a, c, d  

Opismenus imbecillis  
Source:  d  

Panicum effusum  
Source:  c, d  

Panicum obseptum  
Source:  d  

Paspalidium gracile  
Source:  c, d  

* Paspalum dilatatum  
Source:  c, d  

Poa annua  
Source:  c, d  

Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei  
Source:  c, d  

Poa sieberiana var. hirtella  
Source:  d  

Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana  
Source:  a, c, d

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Rostraria cristata
Source: d

Sarga leiocladium
Source: c, d

Setaria pumila
Source: d

Sporobolus elongatus
Source: c, d

Sylvipoa queenslandica
Source: d

Themeda triandra
Source: c, d, e, f

Tragus australianus
Source: c, d

Triodia mitchelli
Source: a, c, d

Tripogon loliiformis
Source: d

Vulpia bromoides
Source: d

Vulpia myuros
Source: d

**POLYGALACEAE**

Comesperma defoliatum
Source: d

Comesperma retusum
Source: a, c, d

Comesperma sphaerocarpum
Source: c, d

Comesperma sylvestre
Source: c, d

Polygala japonica
Source: c, d

**POLYGONACEAE**

Acetosella vulgaris
Source: a, c, d

Muehlenbeckia costata
Source: c

Muehlenbeckia rhyticarya
Source: a, d

Rumex brownii
Source: a, c

PORTULACACEAE

Calandrinia eremaea
Source: a, c, d

Calandrinia pickeringii
Source: a, d

Portulaca bicolor
Source: d

**POTAMOGETONACEAE**

Potamogeton tricarinatus
Source: d

**PROTEACEAE**

Banksia integrifolia subsp. compar
Source: a, c, d

Banksia spinulosa var. neoanglica
Source: a, c, d

Conospermum burgessiorum
Source: a, d

Conospermum taxifolium
Source: d

Grevillea juniperina subsp. allojohnsonii
Source: d

Grevillea viridiflava
Source: a, d

Hakea eriantha
Source: a, c, d

Hakea florulenta
Source: d

Hakea laevispes subsp. graniticola
Source: a, c, d

Hakea macrorrhyncha
Source: a, c, d

Hakea microcarpa
Source: a, c, d

Isopogon petiolaris
Source: d

Lomatia silaifolia
Source: a, c, d

Persoonia cornifolia
Source: a, c, d

Persoonia cornifolia x P. tenuifolia
Source: c

Persoonia daphnoides
Source: d
Persoonia falcata
Source: c
Persoonia sericea
Source: c, d
Persoonia tenuifolia
Source: a, c, d
Petrophile canescens
Source: a, d

**QUINTINIACEAE**

Quintinia sieberi
Source: a, d

**RANUNCULACEAE**

Clematis glycinoides
Source: a, d
Clematis microphylla
Source: d
Ranunculus inundatus
Source: d
Ranunculus lappaceus
Source: a, c, d

**RESTIONACEAE**

Baloskion fimbriatum
Source: a
Baloskion stenocoleum
Source: a, c, d
Empodisma minus
Source: c, d
Lepyrodia anarthria
Source: a, c, d
Lepyrodia leptocaulis
Source: a, c, d

**RHAMNACEAE**

Alphitonia excelsa
Source: c, d
Cryptandra amara
Source: a
Cryptandra amara var. amara
Source: a, c
Cryptandra amara var. floribunda
Source: a, d

**ROSACEAE**

Acaena ovina
Source: d
* Rosa rubiginosa
Source: a, c, d
* Rubus anglocandicans
Source: a, c, d
Rubus parvifolius
Source: c, d
* Richardia brasiliensis  
Source: e, f

* Richardia stellaris  
Source: d

RUTACEAE

N Boronia amabilis  
Source: a, c, d

Boronia anethifolia  
Source: a, d

Boronia bipinnata  
Source: c, d, e, f

E Boronia granitica  
Source: a, c

Boronia inflexa subsp. grandiflora  
Source: a

Boronia inflexa subsp. inflexa  
Source: a, c

Boronia microphylla  
Source: a, c, d

Boronia parviflora  
Source: a, c

Boronia polygalifolia  
Source: c, d

Correa reflexa var. reflexa  
Source: a, d

Eriostemon australasius  
Source: a, d

N Leionema ambiens  
Source: a, d

Leionema ambiens x L. rotundifolium  
Source: a, c

Leionema rotundifolium  
Source: a, d

V Phebalium glandulosum subsp. glandulosum  
Source: a, d, f

Phebalium squamulosum subsp. squamulosum  
Source: a, c, d, e, f

V Phebalium whitei  
Source: a, d

Philotheca conduplicata  
Source: a, d

Philotheca epilosa  
Source: a, d

Zieria arborescens subsp. arborescens  
Source: a, c

Zieria arborescens subsp. Glabrifolia  
Source: a

Zieria aspalathoides subsp. aspalathoides  
Source: a, d

Zieria compacta  
Source: a, c, d

Zieria fraseri  
Source: c

Zieria laevigata  
Source: a, c, d

SANTALACEAE

Choretrum candollei  
Source: a, c, d

Exocarpos cupressiformis  
Source: a, c, d

Exocarpos strictus  
Source: a, c, d

Santalum obtusifolium  
Source: a, c, d

SAPINDACEAE

Dodonaea falcata  
Source: a, c, d

V Dodonaea hirsuta  
Source: a, d

Dodonaea triquetra  
Source: a, c, d

Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata  
Source: a, c, d

SCROPHULARIACEAE

N Derwentia arenaria  
Source: a, c, d

Euphrasia collina subsp. paludosa  
Source: c, d

N Euphrasia orthocheila subsp. peraspera  
Source: a, c, d

Gratiola peruviana  
Source: d

Limosella australis  
Source: c, d

* Verbascum thapsus subsp. thapsus  
Source: a(-)

* Verbascum virgatum  
Source: a, c
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Veronica plebeia
Source: c, d

SMILACACEAE

Smilax australis
Source: d

SOLANACEAE

Cyphanthera albicans subsp. albicans
Source: a, c, d
Solanum amblymerum
Source: a, d
* Solanum chenopodioides
Source: a, c
Solanum cinereum
Source: c, d
Solanum ditrichum
Source: a
* Solanum nigrum subsp. nigrum
Source: d, f

STACKHOUSIACEAE

Stackhousia monogyna
Source: a, c, d
Stackhousia viminea
Source: a, c, d

STERCULIACEAE

Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus
Source: d

STYLIDIACEAE

Stylidium debile
Source: d
Stylidium graminifolium
Source: a, c, d
Stylidium laricifolium
Source: a, c, d
Stylidium paniculatum
Source: a, c

THYMELAEACEAE

Pimelea linifolia
Source: a
Pimelea linifolia subsp. collina
Source: d

Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia
Source: a, c, d
Pimelea neoanglica
Source: a, d

ULMACEAE

Trema tomentosa var. aspera
Source: d

VERBENACEAE

* Verbena bonariensis
Source: c, d
Verbena gaudichaudii
Source: a, c

VIOLACEAE

Hybanthus monopetalus
Source: a, c, d
Viola betonicifolia subsp. betonicifolia
Source: a, c, d
Viola hederacea
Source: d

VISCACEAE

Notothixos subaureus
Source: a, c, d

VITACEAE

Cayratia clematidea
Source: c, d

WINTERACEAE

Tasmannia stipitata
Source: d

XANTHORHOEACEAE

Xanthorrhoea johnsonii
Source: c, d, e, f
Xanthorrhoea latifolia
Source: d

XYRIDACEAE

Xyris complanata
Source: c
CONIFERS, CYCADS AND ALLIES

CUPRESSACEAE

Callitris endlicheri
Source: a, c, d
N Callitris monticola
Source: a, c, d

ZAMIACEAE

E Macrozamia viridis
Source: a, c, d

FERNS AND ALLIES

ADIANTACEAE

Adiantum aethiopicum
Source: a, c, d
Adiantum hispidulum
Source: d
Adiantum hispidulum var. hispidulum
Source: a
Cheilanthes distans
Source: d
Cheilanthes sieberi
Source: d
Pellaea caldirupium
Source: a, c
Pellaea falcata
Source: d
Pellaea nana
Source: d
Pellaea paradoxa
Source: c, d

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium australasicum
Source: d
Asplenium flabellifolium
Source: a, c, d
Asplenium flaccidum subsp. flaccidum
Source: a, c, d
Asplenium polyodon
Source: a, c, d
Pleurosorus rutifolius
Source: a, c, d

BLECHNACEAE

Blechnum cartilagineum
Source: a, c, d
Blechnum minus
Source: d
Blechnum nudum
Source: a, c, d
Blechnum patersonii
Source: a, c, d
Doodia aspera
Source: a, c, d
Doodia australis
Source: d
Doodia caudata
Source: d
Doodia media
Source: a, c, d

CYATHEACEAE

Cyathea australis
Source: a, d

DAVALLIACEAE

Davallia pyxidata
Source: a, d

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Histiopteris incisa
Source: a, c, d
Hypolepis glandulifera
Source: a, c, d
Hypolepis muelleri
Source: a, c
Hypolepis muelleri x H. rugosula
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Hypolepis rugosula
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Pteridium esculentum
Source: d, e, f

**DICKSONIACEAE**

Calochaena dubia
Source: c, d
Dicksonia antarctica
Source: a

**GLEICHENIACEAE**

Gleichenia dicarpa
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Sticherus flabellatus var. flabellatus
Source: a, d

**GRAMMITIDACEAE**

Grammitis billardierei
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Grammitis stenophylla
Source: a

**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**

Hymenophyllum cupressiforme
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**LINDSAEACEAE**

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Lindsaea microphylla
Source: c, d

**LYCOPODIACEAE**

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Lycopodiella lateralis
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**OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**

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Ophioglossum lusitanicum
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**OSMUNDACEAE**

Todea barbara
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**POLYPODIACEAE**

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Microsorum scandens
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Platycerium bifurcatum
Source: c, d, e, f
Pyrrosia confluens
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Pyrrosia rupestris
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**PSILOTACEAE**

Psilotum nudum
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**SCHIZAEACEAE**

Schizaea bifida
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**SELAGINELLACEAE**

Selaginella sp.
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Selaginella uliginosa
Source: a, c, d
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ANDREAEACEAE
Andreaea mutabilis
Source: a

BRYACEAE
Gemmabryum subapiculatum
Source: a

DICRANACEAE
Dicranoloma menziesii
Source: a

ORTHOTRICHACEAE
Macromitrium hemitrichodes
Source: a, c

CLUB FUNGI

BASIDIOMYCOTA
Amanita pallidofumosa
Source: c
Amanita sp.
Source: e, f
Aseroe rubra
Source: e, f
Auricularia auriculajudae
Source: c
Boletus magnificus
Source: e, f
Flammulina velutipes
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Hyphodontia australis
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CLADIACEAE
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Cladia corallaizon
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Cladia retipora
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CLADONIACEAE
Cladonia praetermissa var. praetermissa
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Cladonia sp.
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GRAPHIDACEAE
Graphis duplicata
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HETERODEACEAE

Heterodea muelleri
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HYPOGYMNIACEAE

Hypogymnia billardiieri
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Hypogymnia subphysodes var. subphysodes
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Hypogymnia tubularis
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Hypogymnia turgidula
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LECANORACEAE

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Tephromela korundensis
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LECIDEACEAE

Lecidea sp.
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PANNARIACEAE

Parmeliella sp.
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PARMELIACEAE

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Xanthoparmelia tasmanica  
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Ochrolechia africana  
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Pertusaria sp.  
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Buellia demutans  
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Heterodermia speciosa  
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Rhytisma sp.  
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SIPHULACEAE

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TELOSCHISTACEAE

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USNEACEAE

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Usnea dasaea  
Source: c

Usnea inermis  
Source: c

Usnea molliscula subsp. queenslandica  
Source: c

Usnea scabrida subsp. elegans  
Source: c

Usnea subeciliata  
Source: c

ALGAE

CYANOPHYCEAE

Anacystis montana  
Source: a, c

RHODOPHYCEAE

Galaxaura rugosa  
Source: c
References and bibliography

Australian Plant Name Index (APNI 2011). Australian Plant Name Index (APNI). IBIS database; Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research, Australian Government, Canberra [Accessed May-June 2011].


Figure 5 Locality and study area


Data packages used: General Purpose Map Major Road Network Queensland; Protected Areas of Queensland
# Index to Plant Groups, Families and Genera

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