

TREAT News

Wet Season 2024
Jan - Mar

Trees for the Evelyn & Atherton Tablelands (Inc.)
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Community Plantings 2024

Date	Location	Trees	Landowner
Sat Jan 20	East Barron Rd, Wongabel	2000	Gallo/Nix
Sat Feb 2	RN 304 Topaz Rd, Butchers Ck	1700	MacPherson
Sat Feb 17	Misty Moountain NR, Millaa Millaa	2000	SET/GRT
Sat Feb 24	Kennedy Hwy, Wongabel	3000	QPWS
Sat Mar 2	RN 1450 Topaz Rd, Topaz	3000	Clarkson
Sat Mar 23	RN 239 Winfield Rd, Lake Eacham	2400	McAuliffe
Sat Apr 6	RN 304 Topaz Rd, Butchers Ck	2000	MacPherson
Sat Apr 13	Misty Mountain NR, Millaa Millaa	2000	SET/GRT

Inside this issue

Donaghy's Corridor	1/2/3/4
Plant Profile	5
Weed of the Month	5/6
Poem - Reflections	6
Workshops	6
Christmas Party	7
Nursery News	7
Fruit Collection Diary	8

NR - Nature Refuge
SET - South Endeavour Trust
GRT - Gondwana Rainforest Trust

- All plantings start at 8am. Please car-pool as much as possible.
- Bring a hat, sunscreen and water, plus gloves and a trowel if you have them.
- Look for TREAT signs for directions when close to each planting.
- A barbecue is usually provided after each planting.
- To check for likely changes due to weather conditions, be on the email list for update information or ring Angela McCaffrey on 0498 124 463. To be on the email list, email info@TREAT.net.au

The first 2 plantings have already taken place and both were very successful. Hopefully the other plantings will be just as successful. They are extensions of areas where we have been planting before, so look for the TREAT signs when near to the site.

Donaghy's Corridor – two decades after planting, who's new in the zoo?

Nigel Tucker

Ever wondered what really happens after TREAT trees are planted? How does the new forest develop, and how does wildlife interact with, and respond to, the re-planting of rainforest habitat? During 2021 and 2022, a team of local scientists made a comprehensive study of Donaghy's Corridor Nature Refuge – a QPWS/TREAT project to establish 16,000 trees over 4 years between 1995 and 1998, re-connecting the isolated Lake Barrine fragment (498ha) to the 1.2km distant Wooroonooran NP (80,000ha). Prior to any planting, a base-line study was conducted to identify all the plants and animals present in the proposed planting area and a surrounding 100m buffer, and careful records were kept of all species planted, so that new arrivals could be distinguished. With the corridor now over 20years old, what changes have taken place?

Myself and partner Tracey Marshall, along with botanist Dr. David Tng, ornithologist Dr. Amanda Freeman, microbat specialist Greg Ford, ecologist

Damon Colman and QPWS Nursery Manager Pete Snodgrass, undertook a range of studies to examine forest composition and structure, colonisation by birds, ground mammals, microbats and reptiles, and the development of the soil seed bank. In four of the six studies, we compared outcomes within the corridor to the intact primary forest at either end, to better understand similarities and differences.

Vegetation

Two studies examined changes in vegetation. To document changes within the corridor, we re-surveyed 180 3mx5m permanent plots that were surveyed between 1998 and 2000. In 2021/22 we recorded 153 regenerating native species (4,501 records), 25 being sourced from forests outside the corridor (i.e., not planted or pre-existing). In 2000, the average diversity of regenerating species was 6.9 species per 15m². By 2021, average diversity had increased to 15.4 species per 15m². Regenerating species comprised

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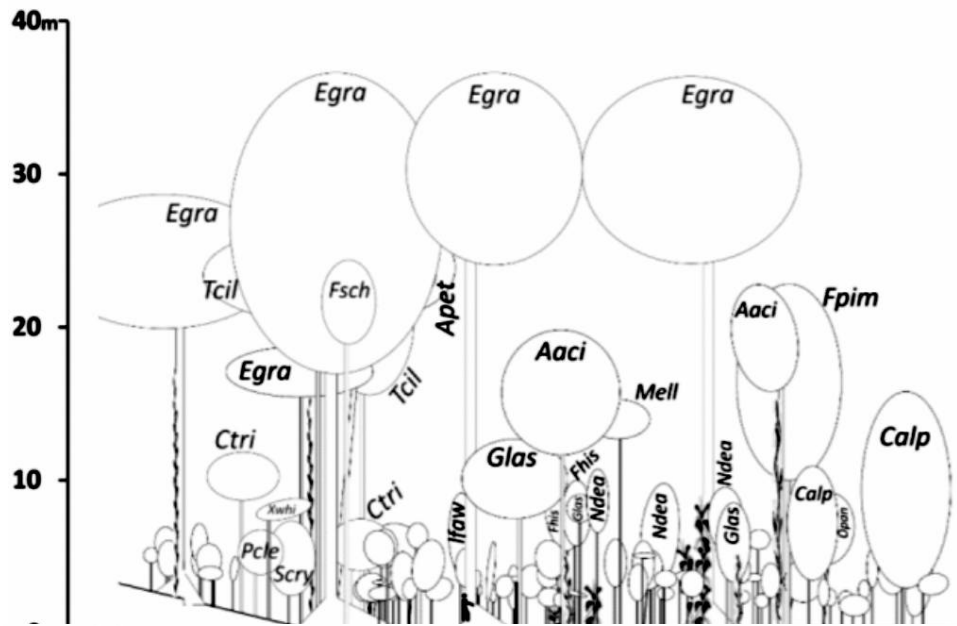
59 plant families. Plants in the laurel family (Lauraceae) were most common (17 species), followed by various tamarinds (Sapindaceae) (13 species) (1). Both are characteristic families in well-developed rainforest, producing fleshy fruits dispersed by many birds and mammals.

In a second study, comparing the corridor with nearby intact forest at Lake Barrine, 199 plant species were recorded in Barrine plots compared

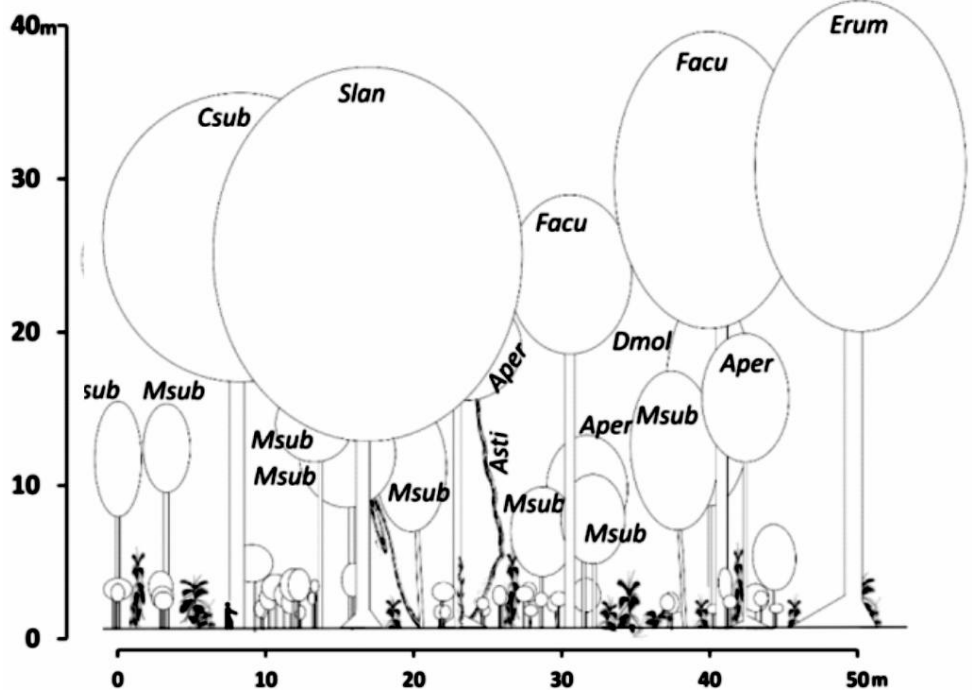
to 157 in the corridor (36% occurred in both). In the corridor forest, stem basal area (wood volume), the density of stems <1m high, along with canopy height and canopy cover was similar to the Barrine forest. However, the number of mature forest species was much higher at Barrine and early successional species were more common in the corridor. The figure below shows a profile diagram developed from this study (2).

Figure 1. Profile diagrams of a representative vegetation transect in (A) a 25-year-old reforested area in Donaghy's Corridor, and (B) reference forest at Lake Barrine, north Queensland, Australia. Canopy trees in the revegetated corridor that were originally planted are in blue outline (2)

(A) Revegetated forest site (25 year-old) at Donaghy's corridor



(B) Old growth rainforest reference site at Lake Barrine



Species abbreviations: Aaci = *Acronychia acidula*; Aper = *Argyrodendron peralatum*; Apet = *Alphitonia petriei*; Asti = *Austrosteenisia stipularis*; Calp = *Castanospora alphanthii*; Csub = *Cardwellia sublimis*; Ctri = *Cryptocarya triplinervis*; Dmol = *Dysoxylum mollissimum*; Egra = *Elaeocarpus grandis*; Erum = *E. ruminatus*; Fhis = *Ficus hispida*; Facu = *Flindersia acuminata*; Fpim = *Flindersia pimenteliana*; Fsch = *Flindersia schottiana*; Glas = *Guioa lasioneura*; Lfaw = *Litsea fawcettiana*; Mell = *Melicope elleryana*; Msub = *Macaranga subdentata*; Ndea = *Neolitsea dealbata*; Opan = *Olea paniculata*; Pcle = *Phaleria clerodendron*; Scry = *Syzygium cryptophlebium*; Slan = *Sloanea langii*; Tcil = *Toona ciliata*; Xwhi = *Xanthostemon whitei*

Right tree
in the right
place...
For the right
reason

Birds

A total of 511 records of 47 species of birds were collected during wet and dry season surveys. Forty species were recorded in corridor planting sites and 29 species in the Lake Barrine reference site. Corridor sites shared 66-76% of the species recorded in Barrine. Bird diversity and the numbers of rainforest-dependent and mixed forest species were broadly similar between the forest reference and corridor plantings. Twenty-five rainforest-dependent species and five species confined to north Queensland's Wet Tropics (endemics) were recorded in the corridor. This represents a threefold increase in rainforest species richness compared to Amy Jansen's 2005 study (3), which recorded only eight rainforest-dependent species, none of which are endemic.

Importantly, Donaghy's corridor is providing habitat for several IUCN red-listed Wet Tropics birds threatened by climate change. These include the endangered Wet Tropics brown gerygone and vulnerable Bower's shrike-thrush and Victoria's riflebird. However, some of the endemic and climate-sensitive species seen at Barrine remain absent from the corridor.

Mammals

During 2021/22, trail cameras were set out throughout the corridor every four months for five days. Mice (*Mus musculus*), grassland melomys (*Melomys burtoni*) and cane-field rats (*Rattus sordidus*), all rodents of grassland habitats, were captured in base-line surveys and were still present in 2000, but none were seen in 2021/22. Conversely, water rats (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) were seen throughout the corridor in 2021/22, but never in any previous surveys. Musky rat-kangaroo (*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*) was recorded in the corridor for the first time; in 2000 the species was only trapped once - in reference forest. All the forest-dwelling mammals recorded in 2000 remain present.

Musky rat kangaroos and giant white-tail rats (*Uromys caudimaculatus*) are key dispersers of large fruits such as black walnut (*Endiandra insignis*) (weighing 125-240 grams) and yellow walnut (*Beilschmiedia bancroftii*) (weighing 30-90gms). Apart from cassowaries and gravity, these mammals are the only dispersers of these fruits, and the results of this dispersal are now evident. Seedlings of black walnut were recorded in four corridor survey plots, representing dispersal distances of 39, 64, 97 and 112m from the nearest potential mother tree. Seedlings of yellow walnut were also recorded in surveyed plots; a nearest mother tree is unknown but is at least >100m distant, representing minimum dispersal distances of 100, 127, 131 and 143m from the nearest potential seed source.

Microbats

No microbat surveys were undertaken in 2000 (in fact, microbats had never been surveyed in restored rainforest in far north Queensland before this study). Over a 12 month period we set out bat

call detectors throughout the corridor, in reference forest at either end of the corridor, and in the adjacent pastures.

More than 95% of bat calls were reliably attributed to 12 species from six families – all are insectivores. Microbats in the corridor and reference forest were the same and comprised species of forest environments, e.g., the eastern horse-shoe bat (*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*) and the near threatened diadem leaf-nosed bat (*Hipposideros diadema reginae*). These bats are commonly known as 'clutter-adapted' species; broader wings allow them to forage in forested habitats where slower flight and the ability to manoeuvre in dense vegetation are required. Species detected in pasture sites differed markedly from those in corridor and reference forest, being dominated by narrower-winged, fast-flying species that forage in open areas, e.g., white-striped free-tail bat (*Austronomus australis*) and the northern free-tail bat (*Chaerephon jobensis*). Detectors also recorded the endangered bare-rump sheath-tail bat (*Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus*) – the first time this fast-flying species has been recorded in the tropical uplands (4). Without base-line data it is difficult to know how microbat colonisation has progressed. However, corridor vegetation is clearly the preferred habitat of microbats adapted to dense forest, and contains an abundance of their insect prey.

Reptiles

Reptiles were studied by placing 24 log piles constructed of six old fence posts throughout the corridor and (after 6 months and 12 months) identifying the animals that took up residence. Five reptiles from two families (Scincidae, Agamidae) were recorded, in addition to two amphibians - the feral cane toad (*Rhinella marina*) and the vulnerable Australian lace-lid frog (*Litoria dayi*). Prickly forest skinks (*Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae*) and pale-lipped shade skinks (*Saproscincus basiliscus*) were the most common. The Australian lace-lid frog (1 site), and tiger skink (*Concinnia tigrina*) (2 sites) were the least common. Most log piles were also colonised by the venomous tiger centipede (*Ethmostigmus rubripes rubripes*).

Since planting, three species typical of intact forest - the prickly forest skink, tiger skink and Australian lace-lid frog - appear to have colonised the corridor. None of these species were captured between 1998 and 2000. Two pre-existing skinks, the pale-lipped shade skink and four-fingered shade skink (*Saproscincus tetradactylus*), have radiated throughout (5).

Soil seed banks

Soil seed banks give an indication of how the restored forest might recover from disturbances including floods and cyclones. Seeds present in the soil (along with re-sprouting of existing trees) will determine the composition and speed of the area's regeneration. Soil collection involved 24 samples, each 300mm x 300mm x 25mm, from the corridor and four equally sized samples

continued on page 4



continued from page 3

from Lake Barrine reference forest, all at 20m from forest edge. Samples were germinated at the Lake Eacham Nursery and germinating seedlings were counted and identified at 30, 60 and 90 days.

Corridor samples revealed 1673 seedlings of 41 species, comprising 26 natives and 15 weeds. Forest reference sites recorded 61 seedlings of 24 species, comprising 17 natives and 7 weeds. Twelve native species were common to corridor and reference sites; all the weeds found in forest samples were also found in the corridor samples. Red-leaf fig (*Ficus congesta*) was the most commonly recorded species, and *Ficus* was the most common genus, occurring in 23 of 24 corridor samples and 3 of 4 forest samples, with 273 individuals across seven fig species. Weeds recorded were all common and unlikely to affect the recovery of corridor vegetation, and results suggest corridor vegetation is capable of self-reorganisation after a major natural disturbance.

So what do these studies tell us?

After 20 years, corridor vegetation has a similar habitat structure to mature rainforest – buttressed canopy trees, vines, orchids and ferns are all present, the first strangler figs have begun to appear on planted trees and many pioneers from the original planting are now large logs decomposing on the forest floor. But the vegetation composition remains distinctly different to mature forest which contains many more large trees comprised of a wider range of species.

To rainforest wildlife, corridor habitat appears to be increasingly attractive. Musky-rat kangaroo,

Victoria's rifle bird, diadem leaf-nosed bat and the tiger skink are creatures of the rainforest; their growing presence indicates an increasing complexity of corridor habitat. Germination of large-fruited species sourced from outside the corridor is evidence of interactions with their specialised dispersers. Well-stocked soil seed banks suggest the restored forest is now potentially capable of withstanding natural disturbance.

Lastly, this site is unique in terms of its size, age, the composition of the original plantings and its proximity to rainforest. Every restored area differs in these respects and these results reflect these factors. But what also makes this site unique is the knowledge gained. Few restoration projects collect base-line data and even fewer are monitored over time scales that allow meaningful insights into the processes of regeneration and colonisation.

References

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- (2) Tng, D.Y.P., Tucker, N.I.J., Apgaua, D.M.G. (2023) How does the forest structure, diversity and species composition of a restored rainforest 25 years after planting compare with that of mature rainforest? *North Queensland Naturalist* 53
- (3) Jansen, A. (2005). Avian use of restoration plantings along a creek linking rainforest patches on the Atherton Tablelands, North Queensland. *Restoration Ecology*, 13: 275–283. DOI: 10.1111/j.1526-100X.2005.00035.x
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- (5) Tucker, N.I.J., Colman, D., and Snodgrass, P. (2024) Using log piles to assess reptile habitat development in Donaghy's Corridor. *North Queensland Naturalist* 54



Donaghy's Corridor – Looking east to Wooroonooran NP Photo: Biotropica Australia

Right tree
in the right
place...
For the right
reason

Plant Profile – *Syzygium luehmanii*

Dinah Hansman

Syzygiums are an important component of any revegetation project. For a start, there are so many to choose from – more than sixty. That also makes it difficult to choose just one for this plant profile spotlight. Should it be *Syzygium australe* – one of the most popular because its size is not intimidating and it can be grown for a quick and robust hedge or shelterbelt? Then there's *Syzygium cormiflorum*, which Tony Irvine wrote about in the November 2004 issue of the TREAT newsletter, and which produces beautiful big flowers on the trunk. It's planted in Mabel Street, Atherton. *S. erythrocalyx* and *S. resa* also have beautiful flowers on the trunk but *Syzygium wilsonii* has arguably the most spectacular flowers.

I've chosen *Syzygium luehmanii* which has more modest flowers but makes up for this with its astonishing display of coloured new growth – which changes colour from pink to orange to lime green. Leaves are small, narrow and lanceolate. It is a good species to recommend to encourage people to grow native trees – in the open, it grows slowly with a dense crown and weeping habit, with foliage down to near ground level. Under the skirt, you might get glimpses of a slightly lacey trunk. These characteristics make it a good edge-sealing plant for restoration planting. In cultivation, it responds well to pruning and clipping.

Syzygium luehmanii goes by a plethora of common names including small-leaved lilly pilly, riberry and cherry satinash. You may find recipes for riberry jam on the internet. The fruit are small (about 10 mm diameter) so you need a lot to make jam, but the tree produces copious fruit. On the Tablelands, fruiting is anytime from December to June. The massed, small, pink to red fruit are attractive to humans as well as other frugivores. Their small size makes them accessible to smaller birds. When collecting fruit for propagation, check the fruit to make sure that the single seed (about 4 mm diameter) is present. Seedless fruit are common. Arguably this maintains populations of interested



frugivores and facilitates jam making.

To harvest for seeds, cut fruit-laden branchlets. Check fruit for seed presence. Pull off fruit and soak 24 hours to kill insect larvae and soften fruit pulp. Macerate fruit and wash out pulp to remove. Float out seed. Sow densely. Seeds germinate in 13 to 48 days. Expect a high germination rate. Seedlings store for at least two years.

Syzygium luehmanii occurs from Cape York Peninsula down the east coast to northern NSW. It grows from sea level to 1500 m in a range of rainforest habitats. This wide distribution means that, despite its delicate appearance, it is resilient, making it a good choice for revegetation projects. On the Tablelands it grows successfully in full sun, facing into prevailing winds, or in deep shade.

Weed of the Month – not so tasty gingers

John Clarkson

The weed of the month for TREAT's January talk featured three closely related ornamental gingers, *Hedychium gardnerianum* (kahili ginger), *H. coronarium* (white ginger) and *H. flavescens* (yellow ginger), native to lower altitude parts of the Himalayas in India, Nepal and China. All three are herbaceous perennials usually 1-2 m tall. They grow prolifically on forest margins and clearings, particularly in damp areas and will persist in semi to full shade. The stems arise from large branching rhizomes that can form dense mats. The highly perfumed flowers are produced in attractive terminal spikes. They have been widely cultivated in many parts of the world. However, they have become troublesome weeds in many countries (New Zealand, Hawaii, South Africa and islands of the Caribbean) leading them to be listed as

Restricted Category 3 Biosecurity Matter in the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014*. This means that distribution of the plants by sale or gift, or their release into the environment is prohibited.

Kahili ginger produces copious amounts of red seed in bright orange capsules. They are particularly attractive to birds which can spread the seed widely. The other two species do not appear to produce seed on the Atherton Tablelands. Spread is mainly by dumping of garden waste or broken fragments of rhizome being



Kahili ginger

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in the right
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For the right
reason

Continued on page 6

continued from page 5

moved by water.

Small infestations can be removed by digging out the rhizomes but care should be taken to remove all of the rhizome because even small fragments will regrow. A number of herbicides and

application methods (foliar spray, cut stump and basal bark) can be effective. The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority have issued a Minor Use Permit PER12436 that allows these. A copy can be obtained from the APVMA website at: <https://permits.apvma.gov.au/PER12436.PDF>

REFLECTIONS

This is my twentieth TREAT Christmas do
All of them as here depicted
Tradition dictates that I stand before you
A tradition, alas, self-inflicted.

I've waffled at length about possums and chooks
Of cyclones, and things in our garden
Of losing my memory, and vacant blank looks
For all these, I humbly beg pardon.

I had to look back at the first verse I wrote
And recited that long-ago Christmas
It mentioned a number of people of note
Who sadly are no longer with us.

Those experienced ones who took novice in hand
Their example and patience inspiring
Who confidence gave and the knowledge to stand
To someone so shy and retiring.

Why did they do it, what made them build
This organisation they fashioned?
A vision created; a vision fulfilled
This great monument to their passion.

The more I reflected on what they achieved
And passed down to us through their yearning
It gradually dawned – hey, that's what we believe
(I'm sorry, I am slow of learning).

The reasons we come here, to pot and to weed
To clean seeds or run steriliser
Or turn up to plantings – that's just the same need
That they had – just they were much wiser.

And now what we're doing is passing it on
What we've learned to each new TREAT member
And they in their turn, perhaps after we're gone
Our legacy is – they'll remember.

So, what have I learned in these past two decades?
How to tell good seeds from rotten
And at a hot planting you head for the shade
And lots of plant names, since forgotten.

Twenty's a good place for calling full time
As my brain cells descend into blackness
It's harder each year to come up with a rhyme
I'd hate you to think it's just slackness.

Senility brings with it numerous fears
Forgetting your names and your faces
So, thanks for indulging me down through the years
And laughing, in all the right places.

Geoff Errey

© December 2023

Workshops

Barb Lanskey

Dinah Hansman and Peter Snodgrass again put in a huge effort to have tree samples and seeds available for the Tree Identification and Seed Propagation workshop, held on 2nd December at the nursery. There were 15 participants, a good number for individual attention when necessary. All were very appreciative of the knowledge shared.



The Revegetation workshop was postponed because of Cyclone Jasper, but was held on 13th January at Freemans Forest Nature Refuge (owned by South Endeavour Trust) as usual. On 3rd November, SET arranged for a possum bridge to be put up by Ergon Energy to cross Lake Barrine Road. With this in place, SET wanted some trees planted below the eastern pole, so for the practical side of the workshop, 45 trees were planted in this gully area. The drizzly weather didn't deter the 9 participants and the trees should be doing well.

**Right tree
in the right
place...
For the right
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Christmas Party

Barb Lanskey

On 22nd December, work stopped at the nursery at 10am and we indulged in a great spread of food to celebrate Christmas. There were tables of savoury food and a table of sweets. A good crowd was

present and the feast disappeared with only a few left-overs. Being summer solstice day, Shirley read her solstice poem and then Geoff rendered us his Reflections poem, written for the occasion.



Nursery News

Peter Snodgrass

With the wet season upon us, it's great to know that the nursery is brimming with the trees looking more than ready to go in the ground - a demonstration of the great effort put in by all TREAT volunteers on the nursery production line over the past year. Trees have been prepared for many locations throughout the Wet Tropics. A good percentage of those trees are for very significant projects TREAT are supporting around the tablelands, as well as for the many volunteers who are continuing with planting on their own properties.

During my long-needed break, mainly through October, Julia Hengstler and Stuart Russell stepped up to manage the nursery in my absence, with Austin Murray-Davis backfilling to complete the team. They all did a great job to keep things moving and caught up on a few overdue tasks as well. Shortly after my return to work, we had two students from year 10 at Malanda High School spend a week with us as part of the schools' Work Experience program. They enjoyed their time learning about the requirements for revegetation and how the partnership between QPWS and TREAT enables us to achieve our goals. Then in the first week of December, nursery staff and QPWS staff from Princess Hills, worked with Goondaloo representatives at Wairuna homestead, where we planted 40 trees of cultural significance for cultural training of Goondaloo youth. Sharing knowledge with the traditional owners is a great learning experience for QPWS staff.

Restoration Services/Lake Eacham Nursery will be continuing support for South Endeavour Trust, supplying trees for their on-going work at Dirrans End Nature Refuge. As well, we are supplying trees for QPWS projects, including further revegetation at Eubenangee Swamp mid-year, and out to the west at Forty Mile Scrub National Park where much on-going work is needed. There, we are currently looking at some different approaches/planting styles to see if any one performs better than others. We have chosen an area that was reasonably free of invasive weeds, with those that were present being mostly removed by hand and selective spraying.

QPWS staff set up a small experimental plot with 64 trees, at Forty Mile in mid-December 2022 at the beginning of the storm season, in a fairly open

section behind the day use area. We trialled two different spacings of 1 metre and 1.5 metres with 4 rows of 8 trees in each. Each row received a different level of support, i.e. fertiliser and water crystals, to monitor their performance. The 1st row received no support, 2nd fertiliser, 3rd water crystals, the 4th received both fertiliser and water crystals and was hand watered after planting. All rows had the same species composition and layout. This site was left unfenced to monitor success rate if left open to the elements, and received no further support. The results after 12 months of quarterly monitoring were as to be expected, with the wallabies browsing most of the unprotected trees. There was a complete loss of both Ficus species, 4 from 24 of the *Pleiogynium timoriense* (Burdekin Plum) and 23 of the 24 *Breynia oblongifolia* (relative of the Stink Bush) survived.

In the 3rd week of January, QPWS staff and Ewamian Rangers from Talaroo, replicated the plots and planted a further 322 trees and vines (386 in total) at the same site. The difference this year was the addition of an exclusion fence to protect the trees from browsing. It would have been preferable to plant this site in December again, but Tropical Cyclone Kirrily changed our plans. A huge thank you to the TREAT volunteers who had offered to assist with the planting, but with Ewamian Rangers on board, it all happened very quickly. Disappointing for volunteers, but we would love to have those who are interested, visit the site at a later date. Hopefully this exercise will assist with future management decisions for the park.

So far this year we have had good soaking rain to settle the plants that are already in the ground. Hopefully that will continue for the coming months to help establish those trees that are scheduled to be planted.

We have already received a few applications from members for trees, and we will do our best to sort those out and have them ready to go in an acceptable timeframe. Please remember to try and give us at least a week's notice for collection, as occasionally it is only every 2nd week that we have time available to organise large numbers. Happy planting season and we look forward to seeing you all in the nursery and in the field.



Fruit Collection Diary Oct - Dec 2023

Species	Common Name	Regional Ecosystem	Collection Date
<i>Acronychia vestita</i>	Fuzzy Lemon Aspen	7.8.2	26/10/2023
<i>Agathis atropurpurea</i>	Blue Kauri	7.8.4	21/11/2023
<i>Aleurites rockinghamensis</i>	Candlenut	7.8.2	19/10/2023
<i>Allocauarina torulosa</i>	River Oak	7.8.2	28/11/2023
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra Palm	7.3.10	22/11/2023
<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	Rose Tamarind	7.8.3	2/11/2023
<i>Athertonia diversifolia</i>	Atherton Oak	7.8.2	19/10/2023, 7/12/23
<i>Callitris macleayana</i>	Cypress Pine	7.8.2	11/10/2023, 29/11/23
<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Carallia	7.3.10	9/11/2023
<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>	Bull Oak	7.8.2	20/11/2023
<i>Castanospora alphandii</i>	Brown Tamarind	7.8.2	21/12/2023, 29/12/23
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Sheoak	7.8.2	28/11/2023
<i>Clerodendrum longiflorum var. glabrum</i>	Witches Tongues	7.8.4	15/11/2023
<i>Corynocarpus cribbianus</i>	Cribwood	7.8.2	29/11/2023
<i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i>	Northern Laurel	7.3.10	9/11/2023, 22/11/23
<i>Cryptocarya melanocarpa</i>	--	7.8.2	26/10/2023
<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	Tarzali Silkwood	7.8.4	9/11/2023
<i>Cryptocarya pleurosperma</i>	Poison Walnut	7.8.2	29/11/2023
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Beach Tamarind	7.8.3	30/11/2023
<i>Daphnandra rapandula</i>	Northern Sassafras	7.8.4	9/11/2023
<i>Darlingia ferruginea</i>	Rose Silky Oak	7.8.2	20/11/2023
<i>Dillenia alata</i>	Red Beech	7.3.10	22/11/2023
<i>Diploglottis diphyllostegia</i>	Wild Tamarind	7.8.2	17/10/2023
<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum subsp. molle</i>	Miva Mahogany	7.8.3	7/12/2023
<i>Endiandra sankeyana</i>	Sankey's Walnut	7.8.2	4/10/2023
<i>Euroschinus falcatus var. falcatus</i>	Cudgerie	7.8.2	20/12/2023
<i>Ficus copiosa</i>	Plentiful Fig	7.8.1	9/11/2023
<i>Ficus crassipes</i>	Banana Fig	7.8.2	11/10/2023
<i>Ficus destruens</i>	Strangler Fig	7.8.2	9/11/2023, 29/11/23
<i>Ficus pleurocarpa</i>	Banana Fig	7.8.2	9/11/2023
<i>Ficus virens var. virens</i>	Strangler Fig	7.8.3	21/11/2023
<i>Flindersia brayleana</i>	Queensland Maple	7.8.2, 7.8.4	9/11/2023, 29/12/23
<i>Flindersia pimenteliana</i>	Rose Maple	7.8.2	7/11/2023, 14/11/23
<i>Glochidion hylandii</i>	Buttonwood	7.8.2	11/10/2023
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Queensland Tulipwood	7.8.2	26/10/2023
<i>Helicia nortoniana</i>	Norton's Oak	7.8.2	11/10/2023
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	7.8.2	7/12/2023
<i>Litsea lefeana</i>	Brown Bollywood	7.8.4	25/10/2023
<i>Lomatia milnerae</i>	Lomatia Silky Oak	7.8.2, 7.8.4	9/11/2023, 15/11/23
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Paperbark	7.3.10	22/11/2023
<i>Pilidiostigma tropicum</i>	Apricot Myrtle	7.8.2	29/12/2023
<i>Podocarpus dispersus</i>	Black Pine	7.8.2	11/10/2023
<i>Prunus turneriana</i>	Almond Bark	7.8.2	12/10/2023
<i>Sarcotoechia serrata</i>	Fern Leaved Tamarind	7.8.2	7/12/2023
<i>Symplocos gittinsii</i>	Gittin's Hazelwood	7.8.2, 7.8.3	21/12/2023, 29/12/23
<i>Syzygium aqueum</i>	Water Apple	7.8.3	28/12/2023
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Creek Lillipilli	7.8.2	20/12/2023
<i>Syzygium cryptophlebium</i>	Powderpuff Lillipilli	7.8.2	20/12/2023
<i>Syzygium fibrosum</i>	Small Red Apple	7.8.2	20/12/2023
<i>Syzygium luehmanii</i>	Small Leaved Lillipilli	7.8.2	28/12/2023
<i>Syzygium papyraceum</i>	Paperbark Satinash	7.8.2	7/12/2023
<i>Syzygium trachyphloium</i>	Rough Barked Satinash	7.8.2	7/12/2023
<i>Toechima erythrocarpum</i>	Pink Tamarind	7.8.2, 7.8.4	19/10/2023, 15/11/23
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red Cedar	7.8.2	29/12/2023

Species and Common names taken from 'Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 8' online key.

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