TREAT News | Wet Season January - March 2021

Community Plantings 2021

Date	Location	Landowner	Trees	Collaboration	Funding
Sat January 16	Barron River, Gillies Highway	Bonadio	1200	NQLMS/BCC/QPWS	CSAT
Sat January 23	Misty Mountain Nature Refuge, Millaa Millaa	SET	2500	NQLMS/TRC	WTMA
Sat January 30	Massey Creek, Ravenshoe	QPWS	2000	QPWS/TREAT	QPWS
Sat February 6	RN 69 Pressley Rd, Lake Barrine	Emms	2500	NQLMS/RRA	WTMA
Sat February 13	Misty Mountain Nature Refuge, Millaa Millaa	SET	2500	TREAT/QPWS/TRC	CSAG2/SET
Sat February 20	RN 601 Old Palmerston Hwy, Millaa Millaa	Jenkins	3000	Jenkins/TREAT	Jenkins/CEP
Sat February 27	Misty Mountain Nature Refuge, Millaa Millaa	SET	2500	TREAT/QPWS/TRC	CSAG2/SET
Sat March 13	McLean Ridge, Lake Eacham	McLean	2000	TREAT/QPWS	CSAT
Sat March 20	Misty Mountain Nature Refuge, Millaa Millaa	SET	2500	NQLMS/TRC	WTMA
Sat March 27	McLean Ridge, Lake Eacham	McLean	2000	TREAT/QPWS	CSAT
Sat April 3	Toohey Rd, Lake Eacham	Donaghy	1500	TREAT/QPWS	Terrain
Sat April 10	RN 69 Pressley Rd, Lake Barrine	Emms	2500	NQLMS/RRA	WTMA
Sat April 17	RN 177 Ault Rd, Topaz	Muller and Buttner	2500	M. and B./TREAT	Muller/Buttner

NR - Nature Refuge; TRC - Tablelands Regional Council; SET - South Endeavour Trust; CSAT - Community Sustainability Action Grant - Threatened Species; NQLMS - NQ Land Management Services; WTMA - Wet Tropics Management Authority; BCC - Barron Catchment Care; CSAG2 - Community Sustainability Action Grant (Round 2); RRA - Rainforest Reserves Australia; CEP - Communities Environment Program 2019-2020.

- All plantings start at 8.00am. 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 will be provided after each planting.
- Email **Doug Burchill** to be on the list for update information on the plantings; or
- Check for likely changes due to weather conditions by ringing Angela McCaffrey on 0498 124 463

There are 13 community plantings this season, from January 16 through till April 17, with a break for Easter. There is one new site, the Jenkins' property on the Beatrice River, but otherwise all the sites are at or near where the community has planted before. About 30,000 trees are scheduled to be planted and the recent storm rains should give the trees a good start in moist soils.

This year with Covid restrictions, there are no School for Field Studies students arriving from overseas, so we won't have their assistance at any of the plantings, which therefore may take a bit longer. Hopefully we'll still get a good roll-up of local volunteers.

Everyone is welcome to attend the plantings. Those new to planting are given instruction on how we plant the trees.

Bonadio planting (Jan 16) - Barron River 1200 trees

This planting will continue the planting done last year on a slope near a sediment detention pond. It is on the southern side of the property on the Gillies Highway, though parking will be on the northern side from where people will be transported to the planting site. Site preparation is being done by NQLMS. Half the trees will come from the Lake Eacham nursery through an agreement between QPWS and BCC, and half from NQLMS.

Misty Mountain NR plantings (Jan 23 and Mar 20) - Millaa Millaa 5000 trees

SET are revegetating a former grazing area on their NR property and these 2 plantings will connect a remnant patch of forest with the much larger Herberton Range National Park. They are at an area further west from the other 2 SET plantings being done this season. These plantings are part of a WTMA project and site preparation is being done by the Reef Assist team. Trees for the plantings will be supplied by TRC.

The entrance to the property is opposite the turn-off to the Millaa Millaa lookout road. Parking is mostly on the lookout road, though there is limited 4WD parking on the property, depending on the weather. Look for the TREAT signs on East Evelyn Road off the Malanda - Millaa Millaa Road.

QPWS planting (Jan 30) - Massey Creek 2000 trees

This year's planting will be in a more open area above where we planted last year across a small creek. Some infill of last year's planting will be done where pademelons have eaten trees, and this year guards will be put around their favourite trees.

Massey Creek is on the Old Palmerston Highway towards Ravenshoe. Follow the TREAT signs at the wind farm on the Kennedy Highway.

Emms planting (Feb 6 and Apr 10) - Lake Barrine 5000 trees

These plantings at Cedarvale will be adjacent to the bottom section of last year's planting and continue towards a remnant further on. There will still be some infilling of previously planted areas, but they are mostly on a new area down to the gully. The head of the gully is where the first plantings were done on the property.

As these plantings are also part of the WTMA project, site preparation is being done by the Reef Assist team. The trees will be supplied equally by the Emms nursery (RRA) and NQLMS.

Cedarvale is on Pressley Road off the Gillies Highway. Follow the TREAT signs - Cedarvale is past Barrine Park. Parking is on Cedarvale, but the barbecue afterwards will be held at Barrine Park.

Misty Mountain NR plantings (Feb 13 and Feb 27) - Millaa Millaa 5000 trees

These plantings continue strengthening the corridor across the East Evelyn Gap. They are further up the hill from those done last year. Site preparation is being done by Mark McCaffrey with trees supplied by QPWS and TRC.

Parking is as per the other Misty Mountain NR plantings.

Jenkins planting (Feb 20) - Beatrice River 3000 trees

This planting was to be done last year, but the landowner (Bruce) had an accident and couldn't prepare the site. It is part of a 14 hectare area on the Beatrice River from where cattle have now been excluded, and revegetation can commence. Site preparation is being done by Bruce who is also supplying most of the trees.

Look for the TREAT sign immediately after the second bridge crossing on the Old Palmerston Highway coming from Millaa Millaa. There is plenty of parking area on the property.

Donaghy planting (April 3) - Lake Eacham 1500 trees

QPWS and TREAT planted the now famous Donaghy's Corridor back in 1995-1998. Over time, the fence to exclude cattle has deteriorated and a Terrain NRM grant has been secured to replace some of this fencing, as well as to plant trees in a corner of the property adjoining the Lakes Corridor. This planting is on the opposite side of Maroobi Creek to the Maclean plantings, but will further widen this section of the corridor.

Access is from Toohey Road off Gadgarra Road off Wrights Creek Road. Look for the TREAT signs. Parking is at the shed near the entrance to the property. Because of biosecurity concerns, Patrick will ferry people to the site.

TREAT (Maclean) plantings (Mar 13 and Mar 27) - Lake Eacham 4000 trees

These 2 plantings will complete the widening of the Lakes Corridor, between Lake Barrine and Lake Eacham. This is the third year TREAT has been planting here, with funding from neighbour Don Crawford for the first year and funding now from CSAT for 2 years. Mark McCaffrey is doing the site preparation and trees are supplied from the Lake Eacham nursery.

Turn right into McLean Ridge off McLean Road which is off Wrights Creek Road. Parking is along McLean Ridge and there is a walking track to the planting sites. Look for the TREAT signs.

Muller and Buttner planting (Apr 17) - Topaz 2500 trees

Reinhold and Petra have been planting trees on their property for many years and have established their own nursery, growing trees from locally sourced seed. In 2017 TREAT helped with one of their plantings near Ault Road. Their planting this year will be on the opposite side of the property, at Gourka Road, adjacent to Wooroonooran National Park.

Access is from Ault Road and parking will be near the house. A short walk to the site will take us through some of their recent plantings. Ault Road is off Old Boonjie Road which is off Topaz Road close to its junction with Glen Allyn Road. Look for the TREAT signs.

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Have you given TREAT your email address to receive the newsletter electronically?

Reef Assist WTMA Project

Barb Lanskey

The planting schedule this year includes 4 plantings which are a direct result of the Wet Tropics Management Authority (WTMA) securing Reef Assist funding from the Queensland Government.

The Reef Assist Program is a short-term (12 month) program with a focus on jobs through conservation works and it aligns well with the Tropical North Queensland (TNQ) Green and Blue Economic Stimulus Package. This package was developed by more than 20 industry and business organisations with the dual objectives of creating employment in land and sea conservation plus transitioning the economy of TNQ towards a nature based economy.

There were 5 successful Reef Assist projects this year in the Wet Tropics. One of them was the project put forward (through WTMA) by Geoff Onus of NQ Land Management Services (NQLMS). Geoff has been doing conservation work for many years and employs several staff. When I first joined TREAT, he was one of the staff at the Lake Eacham nursery.

The NQLMS project has an emphasis on climate change refugia, threatened Mabi forest, and species such as the cassowary. Field works are at 4 sites: Misty Mountain NR, Dirrans End NR, Barrine Park NR and Curtain Fig National Park. The 2 sites where the 4 plantings occur are Misty Mountain NR (South Endeavour Trust) and Barrine Park NR (Emms).

At Dirrans End NR, a 'spray and release' enhancement of an area containing some small remnants will be done. This property was owned by Emms and TREAT planted there in 2011 and 2013. Later, in 2017 and 2018, more plantings were done, this time for the new owners SET (South Endeavour Trust). Geoff says that the plantings are all looking terrific. They were part of the Rock Road corridor linking to the Herberton Range National Park.

At Curtain Fig National Park, the weed *Turbina corymbosa* will be targeted - NQLMS has been ground-truthing this weed there with QPWS for several years.

Employment is an essential part of the project and NQLMS have employed 10 young people for it. They are trained in various field operations and will do the site preparation and maintenance work at the 4 Reef Assist plantings. As well as working at the other 2 sites, they are also being trained in nursery operations at both the NQLMS and Emms nurseries.

TREAT has committed to planting the trees at the community plantings. When the 12 months of the project is completed, Rainforest 4 Foundation and Rainforest Reserves Australia have pledged to employ 2 of the young people for nursery work, revegetation activities and to collect rainforest fruits to feed injured and orphaned cassowaries in care at Barrine Park NR. NQLMS will also employ participants where they can. With newly acquired skills and accredited training, others will hopefully gain employment in the agriculture or horticulture industries.

Lantana at Misty Mountain NR

AHHR Shared Use Trail

Peter Tuck

The Atherton Herberton Historic Rail (AHHR) trail is unique in Queensland in that it is intended to be redeveloped for both recreational uses as well as for use by a tourism train experience.

Rail trails are shared-use paths recycled from abandoned railway corridors, to be used for walking, cycling and horse riding. All states in Australia have trails developed to varying degrees.

Apart from being safe places to walk, cycle or horse ride, rail trails are also linear conservation corridors, protecting native plants and animals. They typically link remnant vegetation in farming areas and contain valuable flora and fauna habitat.

Far North Qld. is fortunate to have a number of existing rail trail corridors: Atherton to Walkamin, Walkamin to Mareeba, and Atherton to Herberton. The Lappa Junction to Mount Garnet rail trail is an informally used trail, converted for use as a link road. The Atherton to Walkamin and Atherton to Herberton trails are managed by the Tablelands Regional Council (TRC) and the Walkamin to Mareeba and Lappa Junction to Mount Garnet trails by the Mareeba Shire Council.

The redevelopment of the Atherton to Herberton rail trail is being undertaken by AHHR, a group based in Herberton and having a complement of some 100 active volunteers. (See **http://www.athrail.com/** for more details.) The ultimate intention of this organisation is to develop a shared use trail of some 22km, traversing diverse landscapes and passing the iconic Carrington Falls on its winding way up the Herberton Range. A beautiful tunnel situated at elevation 980m at the top of the Herberton Range is understood to be the highest railway tunnel in Queensland.

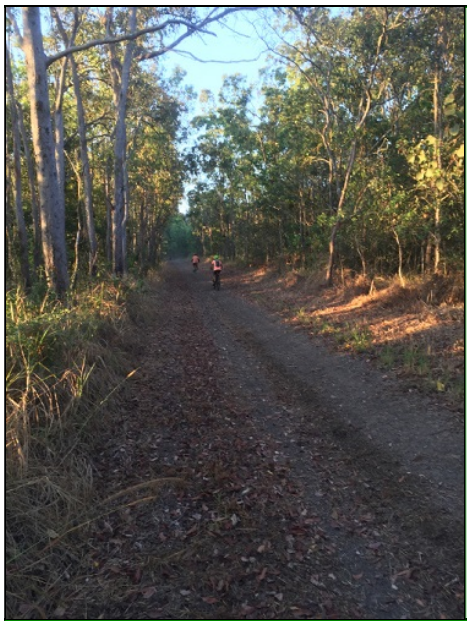
During 2016 the former Friends of the Atherton Tableland Rail Trail Inc. group (FATRT) approached AHHR to offer assistance with revegetating areas of the rail corridor which were bare of trees and accordingly very exposed - not ideal for trail users. The initial 1km of the trail, heading south from Platypus Park, comprises volcanic soils with no remnant vegetation within the trail corridor. Heading further south toward Hastie Road, the soils merge into sandy granites characterised by Eucalypt and Casuarina species growing within the corridor and providing excellent shade. Apart from the flat, seasonally swampy section adjacent to Hasties Swamp National Park and the Wongabel flats adjacent to Scrubby Creek, the balance of the rail corridor is characterised by granite soils and the associated Eucalypt and Casuarina forest which dominates the landscape to Herberton.

A tree planting program commenced in March 2019 with some 200 mixed rainforest and Eucalypt species sourced from TRC nursery. In January 2020, over 300 rainforest trees were donated by TREAT and planted by FATRT with the assistance of about 80 volunteers. We are fortunate to have a valuable volunteer base including the SAOs (Sixties and Over cycling group), an Atherton-based Tableland-wide group of some 50 members. In March 2020, a further 75 mixed species were sourced from various groups and planted. Over the last 2 years, all these trees have been mulched, staked, watered regularly, fertilised and the small trees protected with tree guards during winter.

Looking forward, we hope to formalise the extension of the trail to Peter Street at Carrington, which will allow an informal loop via the iconic Hasties Swamp bird hide. We also intend to continue to revegetate fragile and open spaces in the corridor to create a shaded and interesting trail experience. This will have the added benefit of creating a wildlife corridor which, in time, will become a safe habitat for birds, reptiles and invertebrates in what was formerly an open but now increasingly diverse piece of land.

This initial revegetation experience on the Platypus Park to Hastie Road section of the trail has been a success to date, and there are significant opportunities to extend our efforts to the Atherton to Walkamin rail trail, a distance of some 20km. For this to come to fruition however, we will need permission and assistance from TRC.

Thanks to Kylie from TRC for species advice, TREAT for the donation of trees, Yungaburra Landcare for the loan of tree guards, SAOs for ongoing volunteer assistance and AHHR for co-fostering our excellent working relationship.



Cyclists on the loop track; Cycling back to Atherton; Planting day; The growing trees.

At the Bat Hospital

Barb Lanskey

In December, Jenny asked me to help out again at the Bat Hospital. My task of washing feed bottles and hanging out laundry takes only about 2 hours out of the morning, so I readily agree when I can. I don't handle the bats as I've not been vaccinated for Australian Bat Lyssavirus which can infect them (though rarely).

Some people don't like bats (flying foxes), but the volunteers at the hospital's nursery really love them. While I'm washing bottles there, the baby bats are being tenderly fed and cleaned up from their night's activity, and the volunteers (often young vet students) talk to them lovingly like they would their pets, and chatter to each other, making my time at the washing up sink most interesting and enjoyable. Afterwards, I can talk to the volunteers and see what's been going on. By the time I've finished, the volunteers have generally also finished their morning's work and are having their rather late breakfast. They start the morning session at 6am.

From the frames, the bats progress to an outside cage at about the age their mothers are leaving them in the trees alone at night. Here they are given fruit to eat as well as milk and are still checked and weighed. Before they progress to the big flight cage and subsequent release, their thumb bands are removed and replaced by a microchip between the shoulder blades.

This season there were no heat stress events like in 2018 when 750 orphans came into care (See Jenny's article 'Spectacled Flying Foxes' in TREAT NEWS Jan-Mar 2019), but the hospital still had about 300 orphans as a result of tick paralysis affecting their mothers. Over 300 Spectacled adults with tick paralysis came into care as well as over 400 Little Red flying foxes from barbed wire fences. See Jenny's article addition below.

The Bat Hospital usually has international volunteers coming to assist at this busy time of year, many of them repeat volunteers. This year however, with Covid, the hospital has needed to rely on local and interstate volunteers, many of whom are carers for

When the baby bats come into care, if they weigh less than 90 grams or their health has been compromised, they go into a humidicrib and are fed by carers from a small bottle and teat. They progress into heated boxes from which they can hang but are still fed by bottle and teat. From there, at about 130-150g or 3-4 weeks old, they are put on frames which have an adjustable floor height position. Here they learn to self-feed from bottles with a dripper top, which delivers milk when they lick it with their tongue. If the floor is in the 'down' position, the bats hang freely and feed themselves. If the floor is in the 'up' or 'lie-down' position, they rest as they would on their mothers. They have two 'lie-down' periods each day, first thing in the morning and later in the afternoon.

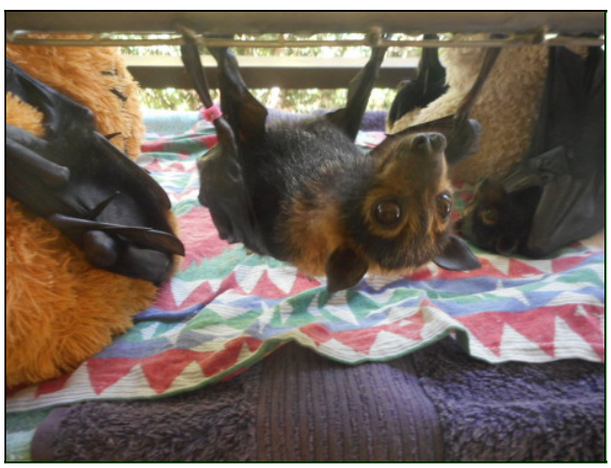
Every bat is different and they have different personalities like people. Some bats progress quickly and others need more cuddling. When a bat is calling out for mum and climbing around its frame too much (searching for mum's warmth and presence) the bat is wrapped in a soft cloth with a small foam insert, as if it were in mum's wing and next to her body, and that settles it.

Bats are active at night, and there is a dedicated room in the nursery where the bats on the frames can practise their climbing, up netting to mesh suspended from the ceiling. Not surprisingly, the room gets quite dirty and some bats get milk and poo on them. In the morning the room is thoroughly washed out and the bats are all checked and cleaned. All the bats are given names, a uniquely numbered thumb band, and their progress is recorded. If some are not gaining enough weight (each bat is weighed weekly), they are hand-fed by the carers in the morning. The bats go into their morning 'lie-down' and are put out on the verandah for fresh air. If the weather is cold, the frames are covered with a light cloth. At night the bats on frames are always put into their special room for activity, away from predators such as snakes and owls.

the first time and need instruction.

Jenny is a physiotherapist by profession, but the bats have taken over her life and her property where she's built a big flight cage and various other cages, plus the nursery. Her enthusiasm for these night creatures which provide pollination and seed dispersal services in our ecosystems, knows no bounds. Jenny always seems full of energy and the Bat Hospital is a wonderful asset in the community.

On the verandah at the nursery



Not wanting a lie-down; Raised floor and cuddling on a soft teddy.

Flying Foxes on Fences and Research

Jenny Maclean

Sid is named after a lovely man in Mareeba who called us twice in late 2020 with flying foxes he had found caught on barbed wire fences. We were very pleased to find the second bat had a microchip and proved to be a Spectacled flying fox orphan we released in February 2020. He was in excellent body condition and will be released as soon as his wounds have healed. This feedback suggests that our release program is working well.

Little Red flying foxes give birth in winter, the opposite time of year to the other three Australian flying foxes. Many have their young up Cape York and then as soon as the young can fly, make their way south usually arriving at Tolga Scrub in September in quite large numbers. Unfortunately, the combination of windy conditions, the presence of thousands of kilometres of barbed wire fencing on the Tablelands and a large number of young juveniles, means that every year we get large numbers caught on fences. About half of them are juveniles. We spend a lot of time, and money, travelling all over the Tablelands from Mt Molloy to Dimbulah to Millaa Millaa, taking them off fences and talking to land owners about making changes to their fences. In many cases we do this for them. This year we are trialling the use of short pieces of white polypipe on the top strand of fencing hotspots to make the fence more visible. We also use 40mm white electric fence tape. We have trialled white paint in previous years though this hasn't always been successful. We can usually release about 50% of bats after varying periods of care and of course need to euthanase a fair proportion as well.

www.wildlifefriendlyfencing.com

Every year we have volunteers who want to engage in research. This season we've had a JCU PhD student Camila from Brazil who is looking at the gut biome of flying foxes. We have provided her with about 100 Little Red flying foxes who were euthanased after entanglement on barbed wire fences in late 2020. David from Columbia and Maider from Spain also volunteered. Maider has a PhD in animal behaviour and was to be here for 2 months on a research project, but covid cut her stay to 2 weeks and made this impossible. Much of the data we collect in-house has been published thanks to 2 ex-JCU volunteers (Petra and David) who have written the papers. Our goal is to encourage bat research and to this end we work with a number of researchers from institutions such as CSIRO, JCU and UQ.

Learn more at: **tolgabathospital.org**

Volunteers are always welcomed at the hospital.

Nursery News

Peter Snodgrass

The tumultuous year that was 2020 with Covid-19, hindered movements. We had to close the Display Centre to the visiting public, reduce numbers of volunteers at Friday morning working bees, then close the nursery to volunteers altogether for 7 weeks, finally allowing limited numbers back. Despite this, we were still able to achieve our production goals in preparation for the forthcoming planting season - a great example of the symbiotic relationship between QPWS and TREAT and what we can achieve in the face of adversity.

With the landscape becoming very dry prior to December there were a few young planting sites starting to show signs of stress and then a few relieving showers helped to sustain things until the end of the year. However, 2021 is off to a great start with substantial rainfall occurring around FNQ moistening the soil and creating prime planting conditions. Hopefully we will continue to receive sufficient rain to ensure all the trees planted this year get off to a good start.

Although we are carrying sufficient stock for the coming year, due to the disruptions over the last 12 months the readiness of some species will be staggered, so we would ask for patience as we fulfil tree applications. To ensure the quality of trees, there may be variations in the species diversity provided, and when we are able to supply. Project allocations will take priority but we will endeavour to cater for members as soon as possible.

Nursery staff are to continue in our current acting roles with Nick Stevens' leave being further extended to the end of February. It is uncertain whether this situation will change after that.

The uncertainty of the covid climate means we are having to restrict volunteer/staff combined numbers to 50 in the nursery at any point in time, and strict protocols are to be adhered to. Those who do present at the nursery to volunteer on Friday mornings must register to be on the roster prior to attending (this will recommence as a fortnightly roster), sanitise on arrival and respect social distancing.

Members who arrive to collect their annual tree allocation are requested to take note of signage related to covid restrictions, sanitise on arrival and wait for staff to respond to your needs.

I would like to thank everyone for their efforts and cooperation in 2020 and wish you all the best for 2021. Take care and I look forward to seeing everyone soon.

Lush growth at the nursery - January 8th 2021.

Seed/ Fruit Collection Diary October - December 2020

Species	Common Name	Regional Ecosystem	Collection Date
Acacia mangium	Broadleaf Salwood	7.3.10	15/12/2020
Alloxylon flammeum	Orange Tree Waratah	7.8.2	29/10/2020
Alphitonia incarna	Sarsaparilla	7.3.10	28/10/2020
Alstonia scholaris	Milky Pine	7.3.10	1/10/2020
Argyrodendron peralatum	Red Tulip Oak	7.8.2, 7.8.3	21/10, 25/11, 17/12/2020
Arytera divaricata	Rose Tamarind	7.8.3	15/10, 21/10/2020
Athertonia diversifolia	Atherton Oak	7.8.4	19/11/2020
Cardwellia sublimus	Bull Oak	7.8.2	23/11/2020
Castanospermum australe	Black Bean	7.8.1	12/11/2020
Castanospora alphandii	Brown Tamarind	7.8.2	26/11/2020
Chionanthus ramiflora	Native Olive	7.8.1, 7.8.3	6/10, 21/10/2020
Cnesmocarpon dasyantha	Pink Tamarind	7.8.4	26/11/2020
Commersonia bartramiana	Brown Kurrajong	7.8.1	28/10/2020
Corynocarpus cribbianus	Cribwood	7.8.3	12/11/2020
Cordia myxa	Glue Berry	9.8.3 (Forty Mile Scrub NP)	8/12/2020
Cryptocarya oblata	Bolly Silkwood	7.8.2	6/10/2020
Cryptocarya triplinervis var. *pubens*	Brown Laurel	7.8.4	10/12, 16/12/2020
Cupaniopsis foveolata	White Tamarind	9.8.3 (Forty Mile Scrub NP)	8/12/2020
Cycas media	Queensland Cycad	7.8.3	1/10, 12/11/2020
Daphnandra repandula	Sassafras	7.8.4	3/12, 10/12/2020
Diospyros laurina (was *cupulosa*)	Brown Ebony	7.8.1	15/12/2020
Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum	Ivory Mahogany	7.8.1	1/10, 23/11, 25/11/2020
Dysoxylum rufum	Hairy Mahogany	7.8.2, 7.8.4	14/10, 10/12/2020
Dysoxylum molissimum	Miva Mahogany	7.8.3	21/10, 12/11/2020
Elaeocarpus angustifolious	Blue Quandong	7.8.4, 7.8.2	7/10, 19/11/2020
Elaeocarpus ruminatus	Brown Quandong	7.8.2	7/10/2020
Elaeocarpus foveolatus	White Quandong	7.8.2	7/10/2020
Endiandra insignis	Hairy Walnut	7.8.2	21/10/2020
Euroschinus falcata	Maiden's Blush Wood	7.8.3	19/11, 23/11/2020

Ficus congesta	Cluster Fig	7.3.10	28/10/2020
Ficus copiosa	Plentiful Fig	7.8.1	15/12/2020
Ficus destruens	Rusty Fig	7.8.4	3/12/2020
Ficus fraseri	Fraser's Sandpaper Fig	7.8.3	21/10/2020
Ficus henneana	Superb Fig	7.8.2, 7.8.3	29/10, 16/12/2020
Ficus opposita	Sandpaper Fig	7.8.3	21/10/2020
Ficus pleurocarpa	Ribbed Banana Fig	7.8.4, 7.8.2	7/10, 19/11/2020
Ficus racemosa	Cluster Fig	7.3.10	1/10, 15/12/2020
Ficus rubiginosa	Small Leaved Fig	9.8.3 (Forty Mile Scrub NP)	8/12/2020
Ficus virens	Mountain Fig	7.8.1	25/11/2020
Flindersia acuminata	Silver Maple	7.3.10	23/11/2020
Flindersia bourjotiana	Northern Silver Ash	7.8.4	22/10, 17/12/2020
Flindersia brayleyana	Queensland Maple	7.8.2	15/12/2020
Flindersia pimenteliana	Maple Silkwood	7.3.10, 7.8.2, 7.8.4	7/10, 14/10, 29/10, 10/12, 17/12/2020
Glochidion hylandii	Hyland's Buttonwood	7.8.2, 7.8.4	22/10, 19/11, 3/12, 10/12 ,15/12, 17/12/2020
Gyrocarpus americanus	Helicopter Tree	9.8.3 (Forty Mile Scrub NP)	8/12/2020
Harpullia pendula	Queensland Tulipwood	7.8.3	21/10/2020
Homalanthus novoguineensis	Bleeding Heart	7.8.4	10/12/2020
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani	7.8.4	19/11/2020
Lindera queenslandica	Bolly Beech	7.8.1	15/12/2020
Macaranga tanarius	Hairy Mahogany	7.3.10	28/10/2020
Mallotus mollissimus	Green Kamala	7.3.10	15/12/2020
Melaleuca viminalis	Red Bottlebrush	7.8.3	12/11/2020
Mischocarpus pyriformis	Pear Fruited Mischocarp	7.8.4	17/12/2020
Myristica insipida	Australian Nutmeg	7.3.10	23/11/2020
Pararchidendron pruinosum	Monkey's Earrings	7.8.3	19/11, 16/12/2020
Pleiogynium timorense	Burdekin Plum	9.8.3 (Forty Mile Scrub NP)	8/12/2020
Planchonella myrsinodendron	Yellow Boxwood	7.8.4	22/10/2020
Rhus taitensis	Sumac	7.8.1	28/10/2020
Rhysotoechia robertsonii	Robert's Tuckeroo	7.8.1	15/12/2020
Sarcopteryx martyana	Pink Tamarind	7.8.2	28/10, 10/12/2020
Sarcotoechia cuneata	Orange Tamarind	7.8.3	29/10/2020
Siphonodon australis	Scrub Guava	9.8.3 (Forty Mile Scrub NP)	8/12/2020
Sloanea macbrydei	Grey Carabeen	7.8.2	19/11/2020
Symplocos gittonsii	Gittin's Hazelwood	7.8.2, 7.8.4	5/11, 10/12, 17/12/2020
Synima cordierorum	Synima	7.8.4	3/12/2020
Syzygium gustavioides	Water Gum	7.8.2	7/10/2020
Syzygium papyraceum	Paperbark Satinash	7.8.4	10/12, 17/12/2020
Syzygium wilsonii	Powderpuff Lillypilly	7.8.2	17/12/2020
Terminalia microcarpa	Damson Plum	7.8.1	25/11/2020
Toona ciliata	Red Cedar	7.8.2	10/12/2020
Vanroyena castanosperma	Poison Plum	7.8.4	3/12, 10/12/2020

Species and Common names taken from 'Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 7' online key:

http://www.canbr.gov.au/cpbr/cd-keys/RFK7/key/RFK7/Media/Html/index_rfk.htm

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