

TREAT News

Cool Season 2025

Trees for the Evelyn & Atherton Tablelands (Inc.)

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PO Box 1119 Atherton Qld 4883

www.TREAT.net.au

Coming Event

On Saturday 24th May, frost guards will be put around sensitive trees planted this year at Wongabel. The area is prone to frost and this year's planting replaced many trees lost to frost last year. Not all trees will require guards as some are frost-tolerant species.

The work involves putting each guard together with a stick before putting it over the tree or after wrapping it round the tree, and then tapping the stake into the ground with a small hammer or piece of wood.

If you can help, we start at 8am. Parking will be at the walking track area, and afterwards there will be a BBQ for the workers. Please bring your gloves and a small hammer.

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Revegetation on the Tablelands

Tim Hughes

While TREAT might have held only five planting days this wet season, more trees were planted on the Atherton Tablelands this year than ever before, and that number will rise further next year. And all of that has been because of TREAT.

South Endeavour, through our relationships with TREAT and NQ Land Management Services, planted around 60,000 trees this wet season just passed. While only 3,000 of these were planted through TREAT (at Misty Mountain), none of them would have been planted without TREAT. We discovered TREAT when we first came to the Tablelands in 2009, and it is really because of the inspiration, support and technical knowledge of TREAT, and the committed community that it represents, that we have continued to invest on the Tablelands and to take on the various corridor projects that we have.

I drove out to the Rock Road Corridor a few weekends ago and just marveled at what has been achieved there from the very first TREAT plantings there in 2011, through the plantings from 2014 to 2016, and the TREAT/NQLMS '20 Million Tree' plantings of 2016 to 2018. We now have cassowaries, tree kangaroos and all of the possums, even Lemuroids, in those plantings.

Based on this success, three years ago we started a 64 hectares, 200,000 trees project at Rock Road to widen the corridor out to at least 900 m wide. This is being funded by the Queensland Government's highly innovative Land Restoration Fund. The LRF funding has two components. We are being paid for the carbon that is being sequestered and also for the environmental and social co-benefits of the plantings. Together it is just enough to pay for this massive project.

The Rock Road LRF project is now in its third year, with between 8 and 10 hectares being planted each year. It will take us 8 years to plant out the whole area. The scale of these plantings and the challenges of remote access in very steep basalt country, have necessitated that we have had to move from community plantings to a commercial arrangement with NQLMS to get the trees in the ground and for their maintenance. I should say here that the NQLMS teams doing the maintenance are heroes! Imagine doing weed spraying over 25 ha of plantings stretching almost to the horizon. But TREAT is still present, with volunteers tending to the 5,000 trees per annum being donated to the project by the TREAT nursery. Thank you!

Based on all of the lessons we have learnt at Rock Road, in 2022 we purchased a key block of land on Maalan Road which stretches from Maalan National Park to Wooroonooran NP. About half of this block has remnant rainforest with the remainder having been cleared for pasture. We now have a 35 ha, 120,000 trees, six years LRF project running at Maalan, with the first 20,000 trees having just been planted.

Our camera trapping in the remnant rainforest at Maalan has revealed the highest density of cassowaries that we have come across, as well as the rest of the wonderful Tablelands fauna. And just over the road from the project is a large wet season colony of Spectacled Flying Foxes, with up to 30,000 individuals in some years. While we are used to tree kangaroos breaking the occasional tree in our plantings, we are not really sure just what might happen if the 'speccys' move in, although we certainly hope that they do.

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

Items are included in TREAT News for their interest to members and do not necessarily express TREAT's views.

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The upshot of all of this is that for the next five years at least, we will be planting around 55,000 trees per annum. And to repeat, while scale and access have meant that this is being done by NQLMS, none of it would have happened without TREAT.

In addition, next year two other LRF funded projects will begin on land owned by Julian and Alex Burt. These sites are: firstly, up the hill from Cloudland, and secondly, near Tumoulin. Together

these involve planting around 6.5 ha per annum, or around 22,000 trees per annum.

The Wet Tropics Management Authority's Restoration Alliance wanted restoration to 'scale up' on the Tablelands and this is exactly what is happening. Scaling up means that we have to do some things differently, but it would not have happened without TREAT.

(Ed. See Tim's article about South Endeavour Trust in the Apr-June 2015 TREAT newsletter)

2025 Planting Season

Barb Lanskey

This year there were 5 community plantings at which over 12,000 trees were planted by volunteers.

The first planting, at McAuliffe's, completed (over 4 years) the revegetation of an area between the National Park at Lake Eacham and a planting Michael McAuliffe had done previously on his property. Planting conditions on the day were perfect, with overcast skies and moist crumbly soil, and 2400 trees were planted by about 40 volunteers by 10.30am. The BBQ was held next to the house.

The second planting, at MacPherson's, continued along both sides of the creek near the road, adjacent to last year's planting. Drizzly rain made conditions cool, and the clay soil was crumbly from previous rain, but many of the holes had water in them, to be scooped out with a cup before planting. The BBQ team put up sides on the gazebos to keep out the wind and rain, for which we were grateful, after finishing the planting about 10.15am.

The 4th planting was at Misty Mountain Nature Refuge and the site this year completed the corridor across the East Evelyn gap. It was on the Lookout side of East Evelyn Rd. and being a very visible site, it will be easy to watch the progress of the trees planted. Here, the spoil had dried out with hot and sunny conditions the day before, but there was plenty of mulch, and rain was expected in the afternoon. NQLMS had done the site prep and were there to help. The BBQ was held at the top of the site planted.



Planting at MacPherson's

Photo: C. Whiting



Misty Mountain planting, looking up

Photo: C. Campbell



Misty Mountain planting, looking down

Photo: C. Campbell

The 3rd planting was at Wongabel, and the day was hot and sunny. The soil had dried out, and sometimes basalt rocks needed to be removed from a hole before planting. It is a notoriously difficult site for augering holes. There was mulch on site from the long-dead grass and the trees were all watered afterwards, using buckets filled from a tank. For this planting, we thankfully had help from SIT (School for International Training) students, and 2000 trees were planted and watered. The BBQ was held near the beginning of the walking track area, with lots of extra food for the hungry workers.

The 5th and last planting was at a new site, Gourka Rd., Topaz. This was the first of more plantings envisaged for this property. Conditions were wet (there had been 100mm of rain overnight) but the rain was mostly just drizzle while we planted, with the occasional heavier shower and gust of wind. There was plenty of dead grass mulch in situ. Planters got soaked and dirty, but 3000 trees were planted over 2 areas. The BBQ and shelter at the house was especially welcome and the owners were most impressed with TREAT's dedication to planting trees.

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

An Opportunity to Work with Ngadjon Rangers

Angela McCaffrey

On February 22nd, TREAT planted 2,500 trees on the MacPherson family farm on Topaz Rd. It was an excellent planting and more about it can be found in the article about this year's community plantings elsewhere in this newsletter. However, the number of trees allocated to this project was 3,000 and the total area prepared was enough for the allocation. The reason 3,000 trees were not planted on the day was due to the time and effort required in the days leading up to the planting, and it was decided that 500 of the trees would be planted separately, after the community plantings had finished, by the MacPherson family with the help of Mark and myself.

In the meantime, the Ngadjon Traditional Owners had reached out to TREAT, advising us that they now had a government funded Ranger Program going, and were looking to assist in TREAT projects to help skill up five rangers in restoration work. They had visited TREAT on a Friday morning to see nursery work in action but needed to hone their site preparation and planting skills. It was therefore decided, with agreement from the MacPherson family, that the planting of the additional 500 trees would be run as a training session for the Ngadjon rangers.

We all met at 9am on Friday 28th March at the Topaz Rd property - John MacPherson, his nephew Jack, five Ngadjon rangers, Mark and myself. We walked down to the creek where Mark had already spaced and dotted where the holes would need to be chipped and drilled. Firstly, the water crystals were hydrated to make sure they were ready once the holes were dug. Then, after a demonstration, we had five chipping hoes being used, scraping away the dead grass to clear the spot for the auger, and three augers following on. Each of the rangers had a chance to practice both chipping and augering holes, as well as John and Jack who were already well practised in getting the job done, having helped Mark prepare the larger site. These tasks got well under way, and I and one ranger started putting fertilizer in the holes, followed by the water crystals and the tree seedlings, including specific species for both fence edge and water's edge. This took everyone until lunch time when a short break was taken. It was turning out to be a hot day and John kept everyone's water bottles topped up with good drinking water.

More demonstrations were done, of planting and mulching, so all could see how to ensure the soil was firmed right down to the bottom of the holes so no air pockets were left, and the top of the ground and the mulch were formed into a dish shape, to encourage rain to drain in towards the roots rather than draining away from the seedling.

Even with eight people (one had to leave early) the planting of 500 trees is quite a task, and it took us another couple of hours to get them all in the ground. We eventually finished at around 3pm when the rain had just started to ensure we did not have to water them in.

The end result was that 500 trees were successfully planted, five rangers got the chance to learn how TREAT prepares and plants trees, and cooperation between the two organisations will happily continue into the future.



Application to List Highland Rainforests in the Wet Tropics

Tim Hughes

On 31 March a submission was lodged with the Australian Government proposing the listing of the Highland Rainforests of the Wet Tropics as a critically endangered Threatened Ecological Community. The submission was written by Professor Steve Williams, supported by the Wet Tropics Management Authority (WTMA) and funded by South Endeavour. The submission relates to all

rainforest in the Wet Tropics above 800m. The total area is around 139,000ha.

The significance of a listing, if we are successful, is that not only is it a formal recognition that an ecological community is under threat, but it also opens up funding opportunities to try to address that threat.



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Last year WTMA convened an expert workshop to look at the key values of ecosystems in the Wet Tropics. Priority ecosystems were assessed using the following criteria:

1. **Significance and Functionality:** Ecosystems that play a vital role in maintaining the ecological integrity of the bioregion, such as those that regulate water cycles, soil health and nutrient flows, were prioritised for their ecological services and overall contribution to environmental stability.
2. **Significant Proportion of Biodiversity Values:** Ecosystems that serve as habitats for a high diversity of species, particularly those that include many of the region's priority biodiversity values, were given high priority.
3. **Vulnerability:** Ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to threats such as habitat destruction, climate change, diseases and invasive species, were prioritised to ensure that conservation efforts address the most at-risk areas and processes.

Using these criteria, the Highland Rainforests were identified as the most important ecosystem contributing to the environmental values of the region.

Sadly, the outlook for Wet Tropics fauna under a 'business as usual' scenario for climate change, is that:

- 69% of all vertebrate species would become threatened;
- Up to 58 vertebrate species will become critically endangered or extinct; and

- Almost 60% of the endemic species of vertebrates are predicted to become critically endangered or extinct.

The vast majority of these species are ones from the Highland Rainforests.

There are six criteria for the potential listing of a Threatened Ecological Community. Satisfying any one of them is justification for listing.

The submission argues that the Highland Rainforests satisfy five of the six criteria: two to the level of vulnerable; one to the level of endangered; and two to the level of critically endangered.

The two criteria for which the submission argues that the Highland Rainforests satisfy the requirements to be classified as critically endangered are:

Criterion 4 – Reduction in community integrity

Criterion 5 – Rate of continuing detrimental change.

A community is normally listed at the highest level of any criterion that it satisfies. Hence the submission proposes that the Highland Rainforests be listed as critically endangered.

The process from here is a long and involved one. There is no guarantee that we will be successful. However, given the extremely high values and critical threats to the wildlife of the Highland Rainforests, we absolutely have to try.

The FNQ Platypus – A Unique Population

Sophia Love

My name is Sophia Love. I am a PhD student at JCU studying platypuses in Far North Queensland. I have lived in the Atherton Tablelands for the past two years and have volunteered with TREAT and the Yungaburra Landcare Group throughout this time. My research aims to assess the overall health and population stability of platypuses in Far North Queensland and inform local conservation groups.

Platypuses are an evolutionarily distinct species, endemic to the eastern coast of Australia, ranging from Tasmania in the south to Cooktown in the north. With a relatively cool body temperature, they are notably heat-sensitive, and the climate north of Cooktown is thought to be too hot for them. Platypuses thrive in shallow waterways with intermittent pools, earthen banks, and ample riparian vegetation, which provide ideal conditions for foraging, resting, and caring for young. Platypuses are predominantly nocturnal and semi-aquatic, feeding on freshwater invertebrates such as insect larvae and yabbies, and burrowing into the earthen banks of waterways. Burrows offer protection from predators and reprieve from high daytime temperatures, while riparian vegetation diversifies habitat for prey items, helps retain banks, offers protection from predators, and cools the local environment.

In 2016, platypuses were listed as 'near

threatened' by the IUCN due to observed decreases in range and localised extinctions in southern parts of Australia. Some of the most significant threats to platypus habitat are factors that directly impact food and burrow availability, such as drought, inundation from dams, and bank disturbances caused by urbanisation. Predation by non-native species (dogs, foxes, cats), motor vehicle accidents, and entanglement or entrapment by rubbish or fishing equipment are the primary causes of platypus mortality. Each of these factors is associated with increased urbanisation. Today, platypuses are listed as 'vulnerable' in Victoria and 'endangered' in NSW. In Queensland, platypuses are listed as a species of 'least concern', but further research is needed.

Platypuses in Far North Queensland are notably understudied, genetically isolated, and inhabit a uniquely tropical environment. Genetic isolation coupled with unique environmental conditions can lead to distinctive expressions of physiology and behaviour and may eventually drive new adaptations. Despite their genetic isolation, few studies have focused on the Far North Queensland population. Most of what is known about platypuses is based on research conducted in New South Wales and Victoria, where platypuses reside in distinctly non-tropical environments. The

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markedly distinct climatic and environmental factors, along with the genetic isolation of this most northern population, as well as the notable region-specific knowledge gap, make it critical to understand the ecology and behaviour of northern populations. This will provide important insights into how platypuses are coping with anthropogenic and environmental stressors and whether their responses are similar to southern populations.

How can you help?

1. Participate in citizen science initiatives: Formally record your sightings of platypuses in the area. This is critical to my research and will directly influence my findings. Your observations will be compiled into a database that I can then access to create a map of where platypuses are located. Using this map, I will prioritise places to survey

platypuses later in my study. There are a couple of citizen science programs you can use, such as iNaturalist, Australian Platypus Conservancy, and platypusSPOT. Participation is typically simple, requiring a photo and a GPS location of where the observation was made.

2. Allow access to waterways on your property: If you have a waterway on your property and would be open to me sampling there, please contact me at the email provided below, sharing your name and the name of the waterway. Regardless of whether you have seen a platypus on your property or not, I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to speak with you. Part of my project is understanding where platypuses can and cannot be found.

Please contact me at: fnqplatypus@gmail.com

Plant Profile – *Brachychiton acerifolius*

Dinah Hansman

The Flame Tree or Kurrajong (*Brachychiton acerifolius*) is one of the most striking rainforest trees. In spring it spears flame red from the canopy (Photo 1).

Its trunk (Photo 2) is smoothly cylindrical, green and often unbranched, giving the tree a conical habit. The profusion of panicles of vivid orange-red, bell-shaped flowers is even more dramatic because it flowers when leafless (Photo 3). Even when the flowers dehisce, the coloured pedicels and peduncles are retained so the display is extended. The tree is deciduous from October to December and, on the Tablelands, it flowers in November and December.

This species is very popular as an ornamental tree and although it is much shorter than its full 45 metres in an open garden situation, it is still too big for most backyards. It is commonly planted as a street tree in eastern Australia and locally it can be seen at the Avenue of Honour in Yungaburra.

Brachychitons' leaves change shape as the tree grows. The first leaves have a smooth margin, becoming lobed by the third or fourth leaf (Photo 4). At the tenth-leaf stage the leaves are five-lobed (Photo 5). Young trees have leaves that are three or five-lobed, but in mature trees the canopy leaves are entire and very large—up to 30 cm long. Its petioles are also very long.

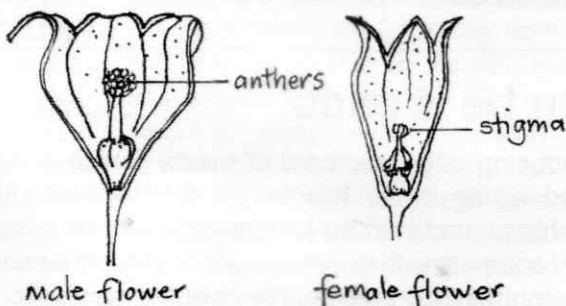


Figure 1. Transverse section of male and female flowers

Flowers are bell-shaped, star shaped when viewed from above. *B. acerifolius* is monoecious, with separate male and female flowers on the same plant (Figure 1). This means it relies on pollinators and cannot self-fertilize. Although the colour and

shape of the flowers indicate that it should be bird-pollinated, studies by Williams (2021) suggest that the pollinators are native bees (mimic-wasp bees in the genus *Hyleoides*) that forage exclusively on *B. acerifolius* when it is flowering.

The fruit of *B. acerifolius* is a dark woody follicle, which means it opens along one suture. Follicles are boat-shaped, 80-120 mm long about 35-40 mm wide. They split open to reveal two rows of about 10-25 yellow seeds. The seeds (10 mm long and 5 mm diameter) have a dusty yellow powder and are enclosed in a stiffly hairy papery cocoon with more hairs between these (Photo 6).

To propagate *B. acerifolius*, harvest black follicles that are starting to split. At TREAT, fruit have been collected at all times of the year—follicles are retained on the tree for many months. In recent years it has been difficult to find fruit that haven't been completely infested with insects. Wear gloves to extract seeds because the hairs can irritate. You can use the tip of a knife to carefully prise the seeds free. Soak seeds to drown out grubs.

Dry seeds store for at least two years. Because of this, it is possible to delay sowing to a warmer time of year. Sow at medium to low density because viability should be high and mass germination after about 15-18 days should be expected. In the TREAT nursery, seedlings have been stored for up to 8 years. For revegetation, take care to collect seed from natural sources as many trees in parks and gardens have been planted from southern nursery stock.

B. acerifolius occurs naturally from Cape York Peninsula (Iron Range) to south-eastern NSW (Shoalhaven River), from sea level to 1000 m and in a variety of rainforest types. At TREAT seed has been collected from Regional Ecosystems 7.3.10, 7.8.2, 7.8.3 (Mabi), 7.8.4 and 9.8.3 (dry rainforest).

The genus *Brachychiton* is also found in dry rainforests and woodlands (see Guymer, 1988 for a taxonomic treatment of the *Brachychiton* genus). Many of the *Brachychiton* species have highly

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decorative, large pink or red flowers. For example, go to Forty-Mile National Park to see *Brachychiton chillagoensis*. Here on the Tablelands if you want to grow other species of *Brachychiton* that belong to drier habitats or alkaline soil types, you can graft them onto *B. acerifolius* rootstock using a wedge graft (ask me for advice if you're interested).

Like other *Brachychitons*, *B. acerifolius* produces copious mucilage when wounded or under stress. I encourage you to read Natural History Notes in the Rainforest key in relation to this. (https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/brachychiton_acerifolius.htm)

Brachychiton is classed under family Sterculiaceae by the Queensland Herbarium (this is where you'll find it in the Coopers' book) but the Australian National Herbarium now includes it in the hibiscus family Malvaceae. These families are

characterised by stellate hairs, palmate venation, and five sepals. All these features can be seen in *B. acerifolius*. The family Sterculiaceae also includes/included *Argyrodendron* and *Firmiana papuana*.

B. acerifolius seeds are eaten by King Parrots and by Regent and Satin Bowerbirds. Its leaves are food for the larvae of the Common Pencilled Blue (*Candalides absimilis*), Shining Pencilled Blue (*Candalides helenita*), Common Aeroplane (*Phaedyra shepherdii*) and Tailed Emperor (*Charaxes sempronius*) butterflies.

Guymmer, G.P. (1988). A taxonomic revision of *Brachychiton* (Sterculiaceae). *Australian Systematic Botany*. 1 (3): 199-323.

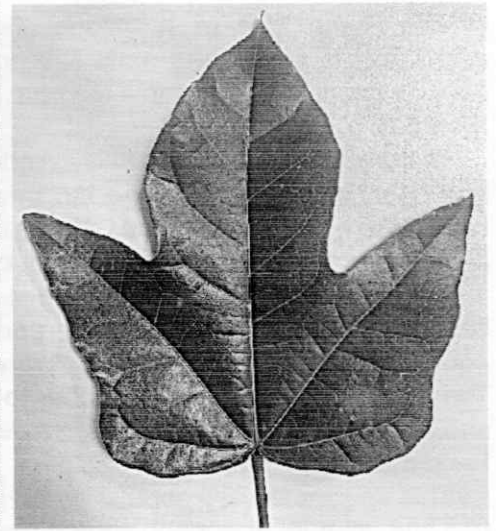
Williams, G. (2021). The flowering of Australia's rainforests: Pollination ecology and plant evolution. 2nd ed. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne. p. 151.



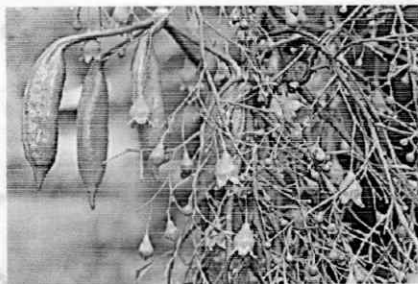
1. A night time image of a flowering *B. acerifolius* tree



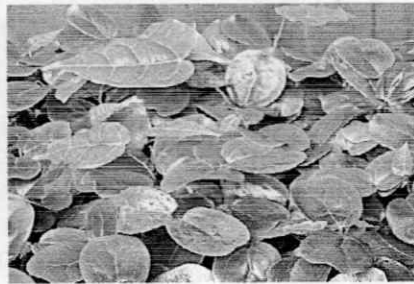
2. The green textured bark with its scabs is very interesting



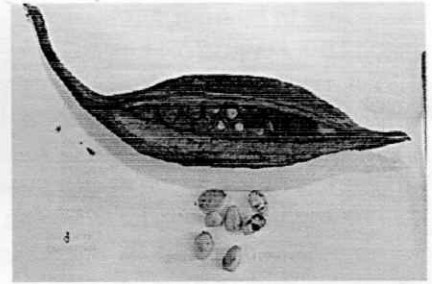
5. 5-lobed *Brachychiton* leaf



3. *B. acerifolius* flowers and developing fruit



4. Germinating *B. acerifolius* with rounded cotyledons and first leaves



6. *B. acerifolius* fruit and seed

Native Species can be Weeds

John Clarkson

When I chose umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*) as a Weed of the Month, some TREAT members queried the choice pointing out that it was a native plant. How could it be a weed? Isn't growing native plants a good thing? However, growing plants beyond their native range comes with risks that they may behave in unforeseen ways.

Umbrella trees occur naturally in tropical rainforests and gallery forests in North Queensland and the Northern Territory. They have been grown widely well south of this native range. Their habit of

producing large numbers of seeds, which attract seed eating birds, has led to their spread into bushland, undisturbed forests and reserves where they compete with native species leading to serious environmental problems. They also have a vigorous root system that can block plumbing joints and pipes as well as damaging footpaths and building foundations. Although not listed as a prohibited or restricted invasive plant under the Biosecurity Act 2014, it has been declared by several local governments in South East Queensland and

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Northern New South Wales.

There are many definitions of what constitutes a weed. The one I prefer is perhaps a bit long-winded but it recognises that weeds may impact many sectors differently and the adverse effects may only be realised sometime in the future. For example, many pastoralists see buffel grass as a productive pasture but managers of national parks across arid and semi-arid Australia see it as a serious environmental weed. Conversely, Navua sedge is a minor weed in revegetation areas across the Atherton Tablelands but cattle producers see it as serious weed of their pastures and it is listed as a pest plant in the Tablelands Biosecurity Plan. "A weed is a



Photo: Marion Clarkson

plant which has, or has the potential to have, an adverse effect on ecosystem function, reduce primary

industry productivity and profitability, or threaten human and animal health and social amenity." Under this definition native plants can certainly be weeds.

Nursery News

Peter Snodgrass

Another successful planting season is mostly behind us, with trees and plants going out to many stakeholders, sites and forest types. The planting in the Forty Mile Scrub National Park was postponed from December to January due to QPWS fire containment priorities. We had a great turn up of volunteers and 750 trees were planted in a couple of hours followed by a BBQ lunch organised by TREAT – special thanks to Andrew & Trish Forsyth for organising the catering and catering trailer for the event. With the hard work by the QPWS Yaramulla crew, the animal exclusion fencing that was installed last year proved to be a valuable asset and was continued around the area planted this year. Last year's planting is performing extremely well and this year's planting has received substantial rain and we are hoping to see similar results.

There were 2000 trees planted at the Wongabel Conservation Area to infill the losses in the 2024 site. 50% of the losses were due to heavy frost - the 2nd heavy frost on the area in 5 years. While there were many frost-tolerant species included in this year's planting, to reduce the possibility of further damage this year, frost guards will be put around the more susceptible species. This will be a Saturday morning event on the 24th May, so if you are able to lend a hand on the day we will be very grateful. The School for International Training (SIT) students were of enormous help with the preparation, planting and watering of the site; all 19 of them and their supervisors Tony and Jack, and we are very appreciative of their support and involvement. Also, special thanks to the Vocational Partnerships Groups team who assisted greatly with the catch-up maintenance and preparation of the site. With the support of the QPWS Tinaroo crew, TREAT volunteers and those from the wider community, it was a great planting day and another step forward for Mabi forest recovery. Thank you all.

There has been growing involvement and

interest to learn about our methods for growing and planting trees, from traditional owner groups in the region, such as the Ngadjon and Gimuy Rangers. We have enjoyed having them join us in the nursery to provide support while learning on the job. We also welcome another crew from the Vocational Partnerships Groups, led by Tim Barker, for the same reasons; gaining experience in this field and learning from the wealth of knowledge mingling around at TREAT working bees in the nursery.

The TREAT plantings were all completed successfully, with great volunteer attendance to plant several thousands of trees over some very significant conservation-dependent areas. These initiatives could not happen without the huge efforts by the TREAT committee to work and negotiate with landholders, organise funding as well as implementing the works for these projects to happen. Another outstanding year of achievement. Of course, all this organisation needs the support of the volunteers in the nursery as well, to produce the plant stock for all of these projects. This year has been no exception to the 'year in, year out, rain, hail or shine' dedication to production, to produce the quality required for these initiatives. Well done by all.

I am taking a much needed, extensive break from the end of April to mid August. Anthony Lincy will be acting in my position while staff order is sorted out. Anthony is very organised, capable, an absolute pleasure to work with and is dedicated to the work in our facility, and I have faith in you all to continue to provide your ongoing support in my absence, to ensure we can continue to achieve the outcomes over the broad range of projects for the coming season and beyond.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the support you have all given myself and the nursery through the difficult period of the past few months and I look forward to seeing you all when I return from my leave.



Fruit Collection Diary Jan - Mar 2025

Species	Common Name	Regional Ecosystem	Collection Date
<i>Aceratium doggrellii</i>	Buff Carabeen	7.8.2	20/03/2025
<i>Aglaiia sapindina</i>	Boodyarra	7.8.2, 783	2/1, 13/2/2025
<i>Aleurites rockinghamensis</i>	Candlenut	7.8.1, 782	6/2, 13/2/2025
<i>Alphitonia petrel</i>	Sarsaparilla	7.8.3, 7.8.4	20/2, 13/3/2025
<i>Alphitonia whitei</i>	Red Ash	7.8.2, 7.8.4	6/2, 6/3, 20/3/2025
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Common Ginger	7.8.2	20/02/2025
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Milky Pine	7.8.2	23/01/2025
<i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i>	Brown Tulip Oak	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Barringtonia calyptata</i>	Cassowary Pine	7.8.1	13/02/2025
<i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i>	Yellow Walnut	7.8.2	2/01/2025
<i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i>	Bollygum	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Calophyllum costatum</i>	Calophyllum	7.8.4	6/03/2025
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	7.8.1	13/02/2025
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Glue Berry	7.8.3	23/01/2025
<i>Cryptocarya mackinnoniana</i>	Laurel	7.8.1	13/02/2025
<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	Bolly Silkwood	7.8.4	6/03/2025
<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	Blackbutt	7.8.3	9/1, 30/1/2025
<i>Darlingia darlingiana</i>	Silky Oak	7.8.2	16/01/2025
<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Red Bean	7.8.3	23/01/2025
<i>Dysoxylum parasiticum</i>	Yellow Mahogany	7.8.4	30/01/2025
<i>Elaeocarpus amhemicus</i>	Blue Plum	7.8.2	13/03/2025
<i>Elaeocarpus bancroftii</i>	Johnstone River Almond	7.8.3	23/01/2025
<i>Endiandra palmerstonii</i>	Queensland Walnut	7.8.4	30/01/2025
<i>Ficus destruens</i>	Rusty Fig	7.8.2	24/02/2025
<i>Ficus leptoclada</i>	Atherton Fig	7.8.2, 7.8.4	6/3, 13/3, 20/3/2025
<i>Ficus opposita</i>	Sandpaper Fig	7.8.3	2/1, 16/1/2025
<i>Ficus variegata</i>	Common Red Stem Fig	7.8.1	13/02/2025
<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	Queensland Maple	7.8.2	9/01/2025
<i>Gmelina fasciculiflora</i>	Beech	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Guioa montana</i>	Mountain Guioa	7.8.2, 7.8.3	2/1, 23/1/2025
<i>Homalanthus novo-guineensis</i>	Bleeding Heart	7.8.4	20/03/2025
<i>Karrabina biagiana</i>	Mahogany	7.8.4	20/02/2025
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Mahogany	7.8.3	9/01/2025
<i>Mallotus mollissimus</i>	Green Kamala	7.8.3	20/02/2025
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Turn in the Wind	7.8.2, 7.8.3	20/2, 24/2/2025
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Kamala Tree	7.8.3	2/01/2025
<i>Melicope vitiflora</i>	Leatherwood	7.8.2	13/03/2025
<i>Mischocarpus lachnocarpus</i>	Woolly Brush	7.8.4	20/03/2025
<i>Nauclera orientalis</i>	Yellow Cheesewood	7.8.1	13/02/2025
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	Hairy Leaved Bollygum	7.8.2, 7.8.4	13/3, 20/3/2025
<i>Ostrearia australiana</i>	Hard Pink Alder	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Phaleria clerodendron</i>	Scented Phaleria	7.8.2	20/02/2025
<i>Pleuranthodium racemigerum</i>	Raceme Ginger	7.8.2	20/02/2025
<i>Prumnopitys amara</i>	Black Pine	7.8.3	30/01/2025
<i>Pullea stutzeri</i>	Alder	7.8.2, 7.8.4	6/2, 13/3, 27/3/2025
<i>Rhodamnia blairiana</i>	Small Malletwood	7.8.2	13/03/2025
<i>Rhodamnia sessiliflora</i>	Iron Malletwood	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Scheffiera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Siphonodon membrenaceus</i>	Icewood	7.8.1	13/02/2025
<i>Stenocarpus davallioides</i>	Fern Leaved Stenocarpus	7.8.2	6/02/2025
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Creek Lillypilli	7.8.3	20/02/2025
<i>Syzygium tierneyanum</i>	River Cherry	7.8.1	13/02/2025
<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i>	Damson Plum	7.8.3	30/01/2025
<i>Thaleroxia queenslandica</i>	Satinash	7.8.3	30/01/2025
<i>Timonius singularis</i>	False Fig	7.8.2	24/2, 13/3/2025
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red Cedar	7.8.2	2/01/2025
<i>Vanroyena castanosperma</i>	Milky Plum	7.8.4	30/01/2025
<i>Xanthophyllum octandrum</i>	Yellow Boxwood	7.8.2	13/03/2025
<i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>	Golden Penda	7.8.3	30/01/2025

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

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