



Looking after Scrub in the Boyne and Calliope Catchments

**Do you own some rainforest or 'scrub' in the Boyne/ Calliope region?
Are you interested in looking after this endangered vegetation community?
The Fitzroy Basin Association (FBA) is keen to help you.**

FBA has funding available through the South East Queensland (SEQ) Rainforest Recovery Project to help landowners and community groups protect or restore their rainforest (and associated ecosystems).

Funding is available via:

- **Stewardship payments** rewarding landholders for maintaining healthy rainforest ecosystems to benefit future generations. These typically involve entering into a written management agreement with FBA (not associated with land title) or into an EPA voluntary agreement to establish a nature refuge (involving covenants on land title).

AND/OR

- **Infrastructure and on-ground management payments** for activities that directly contribute to better management of the rainforest or associated vegetation. Examples of projects that may receive funding support include:
 - fencing and/or off-stream watering points to manage grazing pressure,
 - weeds and pest animal control,
 - fire management, construction of fire breaks,
 - seed collection, revegetation, creation of rainforest corridors,
 - establishing pilot programs and monitoring activity.
 - organising field days,
 - preparing educational material eg fact sheets about the best ways to manage rainforest,
 - improving mapping of rainforest remnants.

Rainforest types in Boyne Calliope:

A. **Littoral rainforests** are found close to the sea, often with a wind sheared upper tree canopy of salt spray tolerant species. Commonly found on the coastal dunes of Curtis Island.

B. **'Dry' Rainforests** occurring where rainfall is low, with two tree strata; an upper story commonly of hoop pine, lacebark tree, fig or crow's ash, and a more diverse lower canopy of 10 to 30 species.

C. **Vine thickets** (also known as bottletree or softwood scrubs). These are often stunted communities, overtopped by taller stands of bottletree, ooline, brigalow or vinetree.

Most of the remaining rainforest in the Boyne Calliope would be classified as 'dry' or vine thicket. For example, Mt Larcom has dry rainforest in the wetter gullies. Bracewell has narrow bands of rainforest remnants occurring along rivers and creeks.

Overall, areas of drier rainforest in the Boyne Calliope have been extensively cleared. What remains is at risk of degradation.



**If you own a patch of rainforest that needs help to bring back to good health, please register your interest by filling out the details below and sending to FBA, at the address provided.
FBA will contact you about how the SEQ Rainforest Recovery Project can assist.**

FAX BACK

To: Sarah Steel, FBA, Biodiversity Field Officer, Boyne Calliope
Fax No: 4975 6265 Phone: 4975 6555
Or Mail to: PO Box 80, Calliope, QLD, 4680

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST – SEQ RAINFOREST RECOVERY PROJECT

Yes, I would like to become involved with the Rainforest Recovery Project in the Boyne/Calliope.

Name: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____

Please provide a short description (if known) of your piece of scrub and your interest in it.

- Littoral (coastal) rainforest
- Dry rainforest
- Vine Thicket
- Riparian

Land Tenure (Freehold/leasehold)

Number of hectares: _____

Condition : _____

Threats: _____

Any other comments



SEQ Rainforest facts

- The entire SEQ bioregion covers 6,600,000 ha.
- 59% of rainforest in SEQ has been lost to clearing, approx 297,370 hectares remains
- Much of the remaining rainforest is on freehold land.
- Of 32 rainforest regional ecosystems; 21 are threatened.
- 67 threatened flora (plant) species.
- 40 threatened fauna (animal & insect) species.

Key Threats to Rainforest in the Boyne/Calliope

- **Clearing & fragmentation** (due mainly to agricultural, urban or coastal development)
- Invasion by **exotic weeds** (eg cats claw creeper)
- **Fire sensitive** rainforest suffers from continued burning around its margins. Reducing the intensity or frequency of fire can help rainforest to recover.
- **Stock, domestic & feral animal** impacts;
- **Limited capacity & lack of awareness** to manage remnants. ie many landowners would like to look after their patch of scrub, but just need some technical advice or a helping hand (including funding) to make it happen.