

SUBFORMS OF RAINFOREST

Cool-temperate Rainforest (CTRf)



TREES

- mostly 2 strata, sometimes only 1
- canopy low diversity: with 1–3 species
- canopy even and uniform
- leaf size small
- leaves mostly simple, usually with toothed margins
- stranglers and palms absent
- plank buttresses absent but base of trunks often massive

VINES

- large vines rare or absent
- thin wiry vines may be common

FEATURES

- large epiphytes rare or absent
- small ferns and orchids frequent
- mossy epiphytes and lichens very abundant
- ground ferns and treeferns often very common
- coppice shoots/trunks often encircling base of trees

HABITAT

- very high rainfall (1500–3500 mm)
- high altitude in areas N from Barrington Tops (900–1500 m)
- lower altitude in areas south from Robertson (50–1200 m)
- frequent mists
- varied soil parent materials e.g. trachyte, basalt, slates, granodiorite, rhyolite

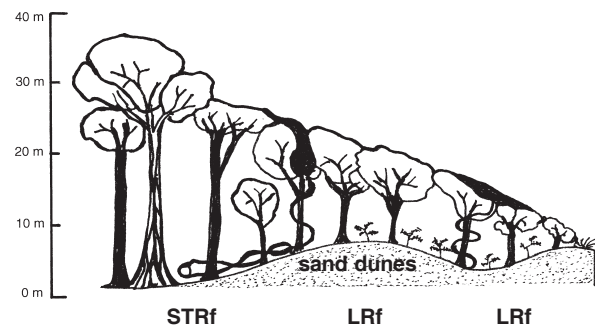
SPECIES

- the commonest and often only dominant tree in northern parts is Antarctic Beech (*Nothofagus moorei*); while in southern N.S.W it is Pinkwood (*Eucryphia moorei*) and in Victoria the Myrtle Beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*); other species include Southern Sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*), Sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*), Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) and Black Oliveberry (*Elaeocarpus holopetalus*)

MAJOR OCCURRENCES

- Otway Ranges
- Central Highlands
- Strzelecki Ranges and Errinundra Plateau
- Nadgee and Mt Dromedary
- Clyde Mtn and Brown Mtn
- Monga area
- Barrington Tops and Gloucester Tops
- Bellangry and Mt Boss areas
- Upper Dorrigo Plateau
- New England N.P.
- Tweed and McPherson Ranges

Littoral Rainforest (LRf)



TREES

- mostly 1 or 2 strata
- low to reasonably diverse; canopy even and wind sheared, with 6–25 species
- leaf size medium
- leaves simple, commonly with entire margins, blunt and rounded tips
- stranglers (figs) often common (Qld and northern N.S.W.), palms absent from well-drained sites
- plank buttresses usually absent

VINES

- common and diverse, often large

FEATURES

- large epiphytes common (Qld and northern N.S.W.), but few species
- LRf on sand - ground cover sparse and with few species
- LRf on sediments - ground cover abundant and diverse
- prickly shrubs often common

HABITAT

- medium to high rainfall (>1250 mm)
- sea level to 30 m
- affected by on-shore winds and salt spray
- on deep sands or various parent material including slate, basalt etc.

SPECIES

- common species include Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), Broad-leaved Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium hemilamprum*), Riberry (*Syzygium luehmannii*), Three-veined Cryptocarya (*Cryptocarya triplinervis*), Beach Acronychia (*Acronychia imperforata*), Beach Alectryon (*Alectryon coriaceus*), Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium smithii*) and Red Olive Plum (*Elaeodendron australe*)

MAJOR OCCURRENCES

- Gippsland Lakes
- Bunya Head and Tuross Head
- Jervis Bay and Shellharbour
- Myall Lakes and Seal Rocks
- Sea Acres and Point Plomer
- Bundagen and Iluka
- Brunswick Heads and Broken Head
- Burleigh Heads and Cudgen – Kingscliff area
- Eurimbula and Middle Island
- Tannum Sands and Boyne Island