

Reporting Category	Ecosystem Reporting Category	Description	Regional Ecosystems
Marine	<u>Deep Ocean</u>	Deep ocean ecosystems are where the sea is deeper than 50m and the water regimes are determined primarily by the ebb and flow of oceanic tides (waves and currents).	n/a
Coastal	<u>Pelagic</u>	Pelagic ecosystems consist of the water above the sea floor from 1 - 50m. Flora are represented primarily by macro-algae and micro-algae.	n/a
	<u>Benthic</u>	Benthic ecosystems include the sea floor, the water column up to 1m and any bottom-dwelling organisms. The substrate consists predominately of sand and slit and flora are represented primarily by macro-algae and micro-algae.	n/a
	<u>Coral Reefs</u>	Coral reefs are underwater structures created by a thin layer of living coral polyps secreting calcium carbonate to build a limestone skeleton over many generations.	n/a
	<u>Seagrass</u>	Seagrass are marine flowering plants that form meadows in estuaries and shallow coastal waters with sandy or muddy substrates.	n/a
	<u>Rocky Shores</u>	Rocky outcrops in coastal areas (including sub-ecosystems of platforms, rock pools and boulder fields). Characteristic vegetation may include seaweeds (algae), lichens and microscopic plants.	n/a
	<u>Beaches</u>	The part of a coast that is washed by waves or tides which cover it with sediments of various sizes and composition such as sand or pebbles (unconsolidated intertidal materials). This ecosystem is usually unvegetated.	n/a
	<u>Dunes</u>	Vegetated sand ridges.	12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.2.3, 12.2.4, 12.2.6, 12.2.8, 12.2.9, 12.2.10, 12.2.13, 12.2.14, 12.2.16
	<u>Coastal Zone Wetlands</u>	Coastal zone wetlands include mangrove and estuarine (areas of coastal river mouth characterised by tidal effects and mixing of fresh with sea water) ecosystems.	12.1.1, 12.1.2, 12.1.3, 12.2.5 (a), 12.2.7 (a, b, c, d), 12.2.11, 12.2.12 (a, b), 12.2.15 (a, b, c, d, e)
Inland Water	<u>Palustrine Wetlands</u>	Palustrine wetlands are primarily vegetated non-channel environments (e.g. billabongs, swamps, bogs, springs and soaks) and have more than 30 percent emergent vegetation.	12.3.4, 12.3.6, 12.3.8, 12.3.12, 12.3.13, 12.5.4, 12.5.9, 12.9-10.10, 12.9-10.11, 12.9-10.22, 12.12.12
	<u>Lacustrine Wetlands</u>	Lacustrine wetlands are large, open, water-dominated systems (e.g. lakes). This definition also applies to modified systems which possess characteristics similar to lacustrine systems (e.g. deep standing or slow-moving waters).	n/a
	<u>Riverine Wetlands</u>	Riverine wetlands describe all deepwater habitats within a channel. The channels are naturally or artificially created and they periodically or continuously contain moving water or form a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.	12.3.1, 12.3.9, 12.3.15
Forest	<u>Rainforests</u>	Rainforests are dense native forests with >30% canopy cover and evergreen trees that have broad leaves. The vegetation tends to grow in three layers (undergrowth, intermediate trees and shrubs and very tall trees which form a canopy).	12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.2.3, 12.2.4, 12.3.2, 12.11.1, 12.11.2, 12.12.1, 12.3.1, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.11.10, 12.12.16, 12.8.5, 12.8.6, 12.8.7, 12.8.18, 12.8.13, 12.9-10.15, 12.9-10.16, 12.11.11, 12.11.12, 12.12.13, 12.5.13, 12.8.21, 12.8.22, 12.8.23, 12.11.4, 12.11.13, 12.12.17, 12.12.18, 12.12.26
	<u>Sclerophyll Forests</u>	Natural forest typically consisting of multi-aged stands of eucalypts, in which the canopy is mainly composed of sclerophyllous broadleaves and >30% canopy cover. The understorey is dominated by hard leafed shrubs, grasses, sedges or bracken fern.	12.5.1, 12.5.13, 12.5.3, 12.5.6, 12.8.1, 12.8.2, 12.8.10, 12.8.11, 12.8.12, 12.8.14, 12.8.24, 12.8.25, 12.8.26, 12.9-10.1, 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.17, 12.9-10.14, 12.9-10.18, 12.9-10.19, 12.9-10.20, 12.9-10.21, 12.9-10.23, 12.9-10.24, 12.11.3, 12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.11.9, 12.11.16, 12.11.17, 12.11.18, 12.11.19, 12.11.23, 12.12.2, 12.2.3, 12.12.4, 12.12.5, 12.12.6, 12.12.11, 12.12.20, 12.12.28, 12.2.4, 12.3.2, 12.8.8, 12.8.9, 12.11.2, 12.11.3, 12.11.16, 12.12.15
	<u>Native Plantations</u>	Native plantations are monocultures of species that naturally occur in the region with potentially 30% canopy cover and are planted by people.	n/a
	<u>Exotic Plantations</u>	Exotic plantations are monocultures of species that do not naturally occur in the region with potentially 30% canopy cover and are planted by people.	n/a
	<u>Native Regrowth</u>	Regrowth ecosystems are areas dominated by native mixed species in the process or act of growing.	n/a

Dryland	<u>Native and Improved Grasslands</u>	Native grasslands are terrestrial ecosystems where there are few or no trees present naturally and the grassy understorey species are native to SEQ. Improved grasslands are those ecosystems where the tree canopy has largely been removed; the resultant grassland is often comprised predominantly of exotic species of grass but also may be dominated by native grass species. Grasses are the dominant species in these ecosystems and comprise a high proportion of the total biomass.	12.8.15, 12.8.27
	<u>Shrubland - Woodland</u>	Shrublands are areas with shrubs (distinguished from trees by shorter height and multiple stems) being the dominant vegetation species. Woodlands are areas characterised by natural or semi-natural woody vegetation with aerial stems, individuals or clumps are not touching to interlocking.	12.3.14, 12.5.2, 12.5.5, 12.5.7, 12.5.8, 12.5.10, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.7.1, 12.7.2, 12.8.16, 12.8.17, 12.8.20, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.8, 12.9-10.9, 12.9-10.13, 12.11.7, 12.11.8, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.20, 12.11.22, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.12.9, 12.12.14, 12.12.19, 12.12.21, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27
Island	<u>Moreton Island</u>	Moreton Island is the second most northerly of the large sand islands in SEQ. It is the most isolated of the coastal sand islands.	See website for ERCs located on this island
	<u>Bribie Island</u>	Bribie Island is the northern most of the four largest sand islands. It is separated from mainland SEQ by Pumicestone Passage and is the only island connected by bridge.	See website for ERCs located on this island
	<u>North Stradbroke Island</u>	North Stradbroke Island is one of the four largest sand islands in SEQ. This island is located off Redland Bay.	See website for ERCs located on this island
	<u>South Stradbroke and other Bay Islands</u>	South Stradbroke Island is the southern most of the four largest sand islands. This island runs from the south of Brisbane to the northern end of the Gold Coast. Also, the smaller sand islands of Moreton Bay are included in this Category.	See website for ERCs located on this island
Mountain	<u>Montane</u>	This ecosystem is characterised by low stunted heath like vegetation, lack of soil nutrients, hard rock and tough growing conditions.	12.8.19, 12.12.10
Cultivated	<u>Sugar Cane</u>	Horticulture areas where sugar cane is grown (i.e. canelands).	n/a
	<u>Horticulture - Small crops</u>	Horticulture areas where small crops are grown for food.	n/a
	<u>Horticulture - Tree crops</u>	Horticulture areas where tree crops are grown for food.	n/a
	<u>Other Irrigated Crops</u>	Horticulture areas where crops are grown for fodder, pasture and cereals.	n/a
Urban	<u>Dams</u>	Artificial waterbodies created for the storage of water.	n/a
	<u>Hard Surfaces</u>	Human-made compacted surfaces often covered with concrete, bitumen, tiles or pavers.	n/a
	<u>Parks and Gardens</u>	Public parks and gardens managed by councils/government (including botanical gardens).	n/a
	<u>Residential Gardens</u>	Private gardens managed by private landholders	n/a