

Callitris baileyi (C. T. White)

Bailey's Cypress Pine

Scientific Name: *Callitris baileyi* (C. T. White)

Common Name: Bailey's Cypress Pine

Status:

Listed as **Near Threatened**

Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2009.

Identification:

Callitris baileyi is a slender, pyramidal tree to 20 metres, with greyish brown, furrowed and somewhat prickly bark.

Leaves: Simple, mid green, grouped in whorls of 3 around the stems; to 5 mm x 2 mm in some plants, but mostly to 3 mm x 1.5 mm. Each leaf fused to the stem, tips free, apex triangular, margins entire and virtually parallel.

Flowers: Does not bear flowers but rather strobili, which are structures arranged around a central stem comprised of overlapping or spirally arranged scales, which when fertilised, enlarge and develop into a seed bearing cone.

Fruits: Borne on female trees, solitary, spherical, cone shape, up to 1.6 cm, woody, dry brown and hard with 6 thick, furrowed tapering scales that open upon maturity.

Seeds: Brown and few in number, to several mm with 2 asymmetrical papery wings.

Seed Dispersal/Reproduction: As this plant is generally only grown by native plant specialists and backyard enthusiasts, the life history, reproduction and germination rates remain relatively unknown empirically.

Habitat:

Found in open forest, woodland, grassy woodland and the ecotone between these forests and vine forests at above 600 m altitude on mountains, hills and ridges on shallow to deep, gravelly or stony clay soils.

Distribution:

Occurs as patchy colonies in an area of approximately 250 km from the Bunya Mountains in the South Burnett and eastern Darling Downs, into northern NSW .



Whole Plant



Leaves



Green fruits showing broad and narrow valves



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Threats:

Fires occurring at the wrong time of year, at too great an intensity and too frequently lead to interruptions to the reproductive cycle, loss of plants and loss of seed banks.

With few juveniles of this species sighted, anecdotal evidence suggests that wildfire may regularly interrupt seed production.

The introduced species, *Eragrostis curvula* (African Love Grass) is a major threat to the species. Its large biomass leads to large fuel loads being accumulated and therefore more intense, damaging fires.

The resinous nature of the timber and the foliage of callitris make them particularly vulnerable to death by fire as a result of increased flammability.

Disturbance of the habitat through development, clearing and roadside maintenance is also a threat to the species.

The dumping of rubbish, leading to degradation of habitat, the hindering of revegetation, and the establishment of weeds in the habitat is a major threat.

The drift of agricultural chemicals, collection of firewood, and the inappropriate collection of plant material all pose a risk to the continued survival of the plant.

Due to the small, fragmented populations of this species, a loss of genetic variation may pose a threat to its resilience, or capacity to overcome adverse impacts of any nature.

Council Requirements:

The South Burnett Regional Council is responsible for the management and protection of remnant vegetation that occurs on council controlled reserves and local road reserves in accordance with Section 60 of the Local Government Act 2009.

An application must be made to council to clear or burn any of the council controlled reserves or roadside reserves in the South Burnett Region so that the impact on this species and other threatened species may be assessed and managed or minimised.

For further information contact:

South Burnett Regional Council

Po Box 336

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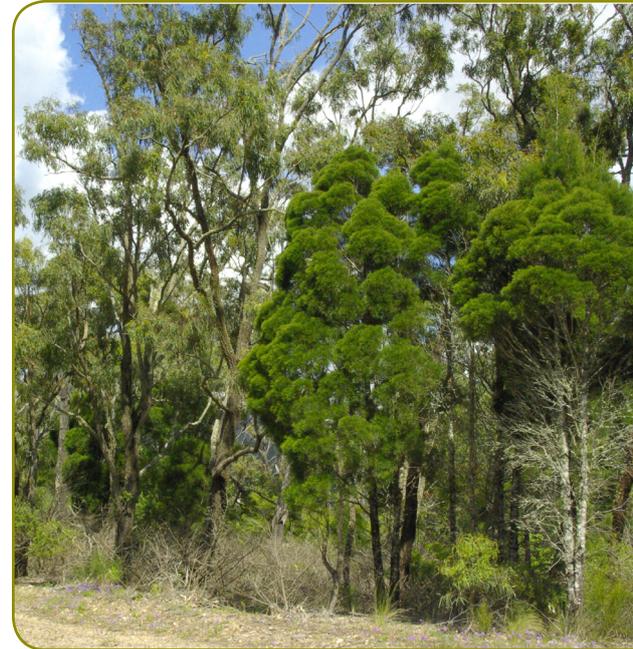
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For Application and Referral Forms Visit:

www.derm.qld.gov.au or www.environment.gov.au

This publication is an initiative of South Burnett Regional Council's Natural Resources Management department and was compiled with information and photographs provided by Caroline Haskard, Vegetation Matters. This information is provided as a guide only and South Burnett Regional Council accepts no responsibility or liability for the accuracy of the information presented.



Habitat



Species distinctive, checkered marking made by leaves on bran



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