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Impact of altered flow regimes and weed invasion on riparian communities in the Condamine catchment, south-east Queensland

Recent vegetation management legislation in Queensland protects the extent of native woody vegetation types, but does little to ensure that fundamental ecological values will be retained within remnants. Those remnants embedded in landscapes that have undergone major land use change are particularly at risk. This project aims to look at (i) the role of major landscape change on the health and function of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* / *tereticornis* riparian woodland communities occurring on the Darling Downs, an intensive cropping area in southern Queensland, and (ii) the potential for restoration of these ecosystems through moves to re-establish 'environmental flows' and control ecologically-significant weed species. The study will take a multi-dimensional approach including time-series landscape analysis (GIS-based), field assessment of current community composition and condition, experimental investigation of interactions between lippia (*Phyla canescens*) and *Eucalyptus* species involving both competition for moisture and chemical (allelopathic) suppression, and an investigation of landholder responses to eucalypt dieback and lippia infestation.