

Impact of storm-burns on *Melaleuca viridiflora* invasion of grasslands and grassy woodlands on Cape York Peninsula, Australia

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APPENDIX 1

Characteristics of the three settings studied.

	Setting†		
	Mixed flats (3.3.14)	Ti-tree flats (3.3.16)	Hills (3.3.59)
Emergent trees			
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	X	X	X
<i>Corymbia confertiflora</i>		X	
<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>		X	X
<i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i>		X	
<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i>			X
<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>			X
Canopy and sub-canopy trees and shrubs (invading species in bold)			
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	X	X	X
<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i>	X	X	X
<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	X	X	X
<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i>	X	X	
<i>Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa</i>	X	X	
<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>	X	X	
<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>	X		X
<i>Grevillea glauca</i>	X		X
<i>Petalostigma banksii</i>	X		X
<i>Neofabricia mjoebergii</i>	X		
<i>Glochidion</i> sp.	X		
<i>Pandanus</i> spp.	X		
<i>Wrightia saligna</i>	X		
<i>Pouteria pohlmaniana</i>	X		
<i>Acacia leptostachya</i>		X	
<i>Canthium</i> sp. (Dixie Station S.T.Garnett 1545)		X	
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>			X
<i>Brachychiton vitifolius</i>			X
<i>Alphitonia obtusifolia</i>			X
<i>Dendrolobium umbellatum</i>			X
<i>Dolichandrone heterophylla</i>			X
Ground layer dominants (average frequency ≥ 20%)			
<i>Eriachne stipacea</i>	X	X	
<i>Schizachyrium</i> spp.	X		X
<i>Eremochloa bimaclata</i>	X		
<i>Fimbristylis</i> spp.	X		
<i>Scleria rugosa</i>		X	X
<i>Rhynchospora</i> spp.		X	
<i>Aristida</i> spp			X
<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>			X
Fuel depth (m)	0.17 ± 0.07	0.14 ± 0.05	0.07 ± 0.03
Bare ground (%)	46 ± 18	46 ± 22	74 ± 17
Fuel load‡ (tonnes/ha)	2.5-3.0	2.0-3.0	0.6-1.0

†Codes in brackets refer to numbers of closest regional ecosystem (Neldner *et al.* 1999).

‡Estimated (after Johnson 2002).