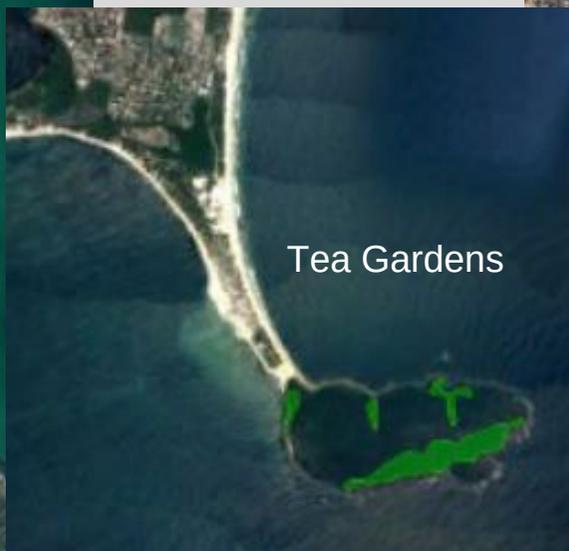
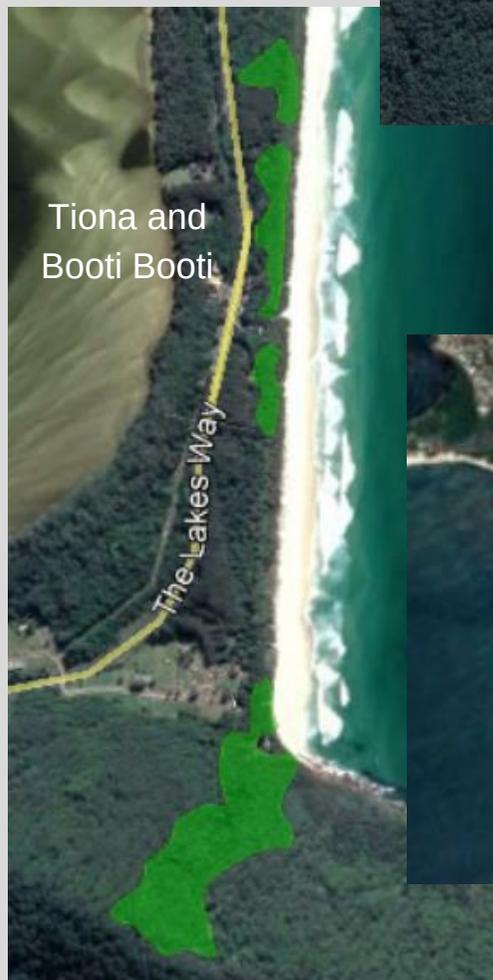


# Where to find littoral rainforests in the the Great Lakes NSW

SEPP 26 rainforests shown in green



# Species found in Littoral Rainforests

Littoral rainforest vegetation is diverse with the species present depending on the soil (whether it derives from beach sands or headland rocks), shelter, disturbance and so on.

While typical rainforest species with moist, evergreen, leathery leaves dominate littoral rainforest, scattered individuals of hard-leaved or sclerophyllous plants such as, Coastal Banksia and Smooth-barked Apple, may also be present..

## Common littoral rainforest Trees and Shrubs

### Species, Common name

*Alphitonia excelsa*, Red Ash

*Arytera divaricata*, Coogara

*Banksia integrifolia*, Coastal Banksia

*Elaeodendron australe* syn *Cassine australis*, Red Olive Berry

*Clerodendron tomentosum*, Hairy Clerodendron

*Cupaniopsis anarcardioides*, Tuckeroo

*Diospyros pentamera*, Grey Persimmon

*Drypetes australasica*, Yellow Tulip

*Ficus fraseri*, Sandpaper Fig

*Ficus rubigonosa*, Rusty Fig

*Glochidion ferdinandi*, Cheese Tree

*Guioa semiglaucula*, Guioa

*Notelaea longifolia*, Large Mock-olive

*Pittosporum revolutum*, Rough-fruited /Yellow Pittosporum

*Planchonella australis*, Black Apple

*Myrsine variabilis* syn *Rapanea*, Variable Muttonwood

*Rhodomomyrtus psidioides*, Native Guava

*Sarcomelicope simplicifolia*, Yellow Acronychia

*Scolopia braunii*, Flintwood

*Syzygium smithii* syn *Acmena smithii*, Lilly Pilly

*Wilkiea heugeliana*, Common Wilkiea



Compiled by Pieta Laing 2019

# LITTORAL RAINFORESTS OF THE GREAT LAKES NSW

Most people will agree that rainforests are special places. Rainforests that occur close to the coast—called littoral rainforests, are particularly special but need to be protected and helped because, in general, they have been very degraded. Indeed only a small fraction of the littoral rainforests that once occurred now remain. All of these small pockets of littoral rainforest in New South Wales are recognized as an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. Most of these remnants are also covered by the 1988 State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 26 – Littoral Rainforests.

Littoral rainforests occur on both the deep sand behind beaches as well as the more clayey soils on headlands. Rainforests are 'closed forests', where 70% or more of the sky is obscured by tree leaves and limbs. In littoral rainforest the canopy might be only a metre or two in height, so they vary from low thickets in wind exposed environments to tall forest in more protected sites.

It is the sad case that the canopy of many of the remnant littoral rainforests has been compromised so there is no longer a 70% cover; and weed invasion can be a major problem. While perhaps not immediately recognised by some as a rainforest, these degraded littoral rainforests are still listed as EECs and appropriate care should allow the canopy of these important areas to be restored over time.

The vegetation on the seaward side of a littoral rainforest is usually wind-pruned but this dense canopy provides protection for the less salt-tolerant species of the rainforest. Damage to vegetation on the seaward side of a littoral rainforest can have devastating effects on the rainforest.



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