Triodia clelandii Associations

(a) High Ridges and Dipslopes

Described in unit 1a. This association is fairly uniform but there are some minor differences in composition depending on the aspect. *Eucalyptus gillenii* and *E. polycarpa* are more common on the summits, usually being replaced on the slopes by *Eucalyptus gamophylla* and *Grevillea wickhamii*. The gorges and gullies usually support species such as *Ficus platypoda, Ecualyptus papuana* and *Trema asper*. Cliff faces are mostly bare but *Helichrysum kempii, Eriachne mucronata* and *Ptilotus abovatus* are present. The base of the cliffs can support dense vegetation, important components being *Callitris, Pandorea, Macrozamia*, etc.

(b) High Hills, Scarps

Described in unit 1b. The difference between the spinifex co-dominants in the eastern and western associations is probably related to differences in parent rock material. Further research is required to determine the role of fire in maintaining this community as in some areas the spinifex appears to be intruding into other communities especially after severe fires.

Triodia clelandii - Triodia hubbardii Association

This association is restricted to a small area on the western boundary of the park. Just why there is a considerable difference between the spinifex communities on the Heavitree and Chewings Ranges is not known as they appear essentially similar. The vegetation in the steep gullies and spring areas found in the Chewings Range is distinctive and will be discussed later.

Triodia longiceps - Eucalyptus socialis Association

A distinctive association, described under unit 4c. Apparently restricted to areas of skeletal, high pH soils.