

**Family:** *Cupressaceae*

**Taxon:** *Callitris endlicheri*

**Synonym:** *Frenela endlicheri* Parl. (*basionym*)

**Common Name:** black cypress-pine  
black callitris  
black-cypress  
black-pine  
mountain-pin  
Murray-pine  
northern cypress-pine  
red cypress-pine  
red-cypress  
red-pine  
scrub-pine

<b>Questionnaire :</b>	current 20090513	<b>Assessor:</b>	Patti Clifford	<b>Designation:</b> H(HPWRA)
<b>Status:</b>	Assessor Approved	<b>Data Entry Person:</b>	Patti Clifford	<b>WRA Score</b> 10
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	y
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	>3
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

## Supporting Data:

102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? NA]
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have weedy races? NA]
201	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"? 2 High] Native range: Australia - New South Wales [e.], Queensland [s.e.], Victoria [e.]
202	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Quality of climate match data? 2 High] Native range: Australia - New South Wales [e.], Queensland [s.e.], Victoria [e.]
203	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)] Climate parameters: Mean annual rainfall (mm): 350-800 mm Rainfall distribution pattern: summer or uniform Mean annual temperature: 15-15 °C Mean max. temperature of the hottest month: 26-34 °C Mean min. temperature of the coldest month: 0-3 °C Frosts (approx. no. per year): up to 20 or greater than 20 Frost intensity: light to moderate (0 to -5°C) or heavy (greater than -5°C) Altitude: 100-1050 metres
204	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Native range: Australia - New South Wales [e.], Queensland [s.e.], Victoria [e.]
205	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> has been successfully cultivated overseas, particularly in African countries, where initial slow growth has been a characteristic trait of this species.
301	2005. Groves, R.H./Boden, R./Lonsdale, W.M.. Jumping the garden fence: invasive garden plants in Australia and their environmental and agricultural impacts. CSIRO report prepared for WWF Australia. WWF-Australia, Sydney <a href="http://www.wwf.org.au/publications/jumping">www.wwf.org.au/publications/jumping</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] Naturalized in Victoria.
301	2012. Herbarium Pacificum Bishop Museum. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> sheet 736676.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> USARMY 107 Oahu New naturalized record. Actively spreading in the area, forming dense patches and excluding other species. 28.jan.2009 Schofield West Range, South Ridge of Mohiakea. Evergreen tree about 10 meters tall. Mixed alien koa forest. Rohrer, J.
302	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] Scored as an environmental weed.
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence.
304	1992. Carr, G.W./Yugovic, J.V./Robinson, K.E.. Environmental weed invasions in Victoria conservation and management implications. Department of Conservation and Environment, East Melbourne	[Environmental weed? Yes] <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> is an environmental weed in Victoria.
304	2009. The State of Victoria Department of Sustainability and Environment. Advisory list of environmental weeds of the Ranges bioregions of Victoria. The Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment,	[Environmental weed? Yes] <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> is considered an environmental weed of the Ranges bioregion of Victoria. It is a priority for control or management in native vegetation.
305	2012. New South Wales Government. Identifying key invasive native scrub species. <a href="http://cw.cma.nsw.gov.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=69367">cw.cma.nsw.gov.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=69367</a>	[Congeneric weed? Yes] White cypress pine <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> is an invasive in Central West and Western New South Wales. It develops dense thickets.

401	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Tree to 10 m tall. Branches spreading. Leaves c. 2 mm long on ultimate branchlets, dark green or grey-green; dorsal surface prominently but not acutely keeled. Male cones clustered, ovoid to obovoid, to 3 mm long. Female cones solitary or clustered on slender, usually clustered fruiting branchlets, ovoid to depressed-globular, 15–20 mm diam., shedding seeds and deciduous shortly after maturity; cone scales 6, with a small dorsal point near apex, separating almost to the base, remaining incurved after opening; alternate scales reduced; larger scales apically tapered or contracted; columella variable, usually deeply 3-lobed or 3-partite, 1–3 mm high. Seeds numerous, dark brown; wings 2 or 3, to 3 mm wide. "
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Parasitic? No] Cupressaceae.
404	2009. MacKenzie, B.D.E./Keith, D.A.. Adaptive management in practice: conservation of a threatened plant population. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> . 10: 129-135. <a href="http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;">http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;</a>	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "A secondary issue centred on the survival and establishment of post-fire seedlings, and whether this might be affected by herbivory related to the relatively recent expansion of feral Rusa Deer ( <i>Cervus timorensis</i> ) populations across the Woronora Plateau (Moriarty 2005). Preliminary observations suggested that seedlings were highly susceptible to grazing and that 'nurse plants' might provide an important refuge for some seedlings."
404	2011. Lunt, I.D./Zimmer, H.C./Cheal, D.C.. The tortoise and the hare? Post-fire regeneration in mixed Eucalyptus- <i>Callitris</i> forest. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> . 59: .	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] In a study in Victoria on Eucalyptus and <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> "recovery after fire the results from the fencing trial indicate that slow-growing <i>Callitris</i> seedlings were vulnerable to browsing, and that browsing magnified the height difference between the two genera. However, this set-back was temporary rather than persistent. As time progressed, the height difference between fenced and unfenced <i>Callitris</i> seedlings diminished, perhaps because taller, older plants were less accessible to browsing animals."
405	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez</a>	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence.
405	2012. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence.
406	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Unknown.
407	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
407	2012. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
408	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> is a fire sensitive conifer.
409	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] Unknown.
410	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)?] Usually grows in shallow soils on rocky sites, often over siliceous substrates.

410	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)?] Soil factors Texture: clay loam, light to medium clay (35-50% clay), loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam or sand Soil pH reaction: acidic (less than 6.5) or neutral (6.5-7.5)
411	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] Tree to 10 m tall.
412	2005. Kerle, J.A.. Collation and review of stem density data and thinning prescriptions for the vegetation communities of New South Wales. Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), Policy and Science Division, <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/re">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/re</a>	[Forms dense thickets?] "The White Cypress pine is frequently cited as a pest species, growing impenetrable thickets which become 'locked' and without management intervention it is assumed that it will not grow into mature communities. There is a significant volume of literature regarding the densities of this species but much of it is uncritically reported anecdotal evidence without detailed historical analysis. Occasionally regeneration of the Black Cypress Pine ( <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> ) can also produce 'locked' thickets but this species is less frequently considered a problem and is often not separated from the descriptions of White Cypress."
501	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Aquatic? No] Cupressaceae; terrestrial; tree.
502	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Grass? No] Cupressaceae.
503	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Cupressaceae.
503	2010. www.nationmaster.com. Encyclopedia Nitrogen fixation. Nationmaster.com, <a href="http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Nitrogen-fixation">http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Nitrogen-fixation</a>	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Cupressaceae.
504	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Tree.
601	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] A widespread and locally abundant species from Blackdown Tableland, Qld, through the tablelands and western slopes of N.S.W., extending into eastern Vic. near the Ovens River.
602	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Produces viable seed? Yes] There are about 15 viable seeds per gram; seeds start to germinate in about 15 days if grown at 25°C with no pretreatment required.
603	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? } Unknown.
604	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Self-compatible or apomictic?] Unknown
605	2009. MacKenzie, B.D.E./Keith, D.A.. Adaptive management in practice: conservation of a threatened plant population. Ecological Management and Restoration. 10: 129-135. <a href="http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;">http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;</a>	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Wind pollinated.

606	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] No coppicing.
607	2011. Lunt, I.D./Zimmer, H.C./Cheal, D.C.. The tortoise and the hare? Post-fire regeneration in mixed Eucalyptus- <i>Callitris</i> forest. Australian Journal of Botany. 59: .	[Minimum generative time (years)? 4+] In this study of fire ecology in the Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park in north-eastern Victoria, 7300 ha of forest was burnt in 2003 in a high-density fire, all <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> perished. In 2010, 7 years after the fire, 2% of <i>Callitris</i> seedlings possessed seed cones. Seed cones were almost entirely restricted to the tallest seedlings.
701	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Unknown] [possibly through forestry practices]
702	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Uses: Potential farm use: excellent windbreak, good for fence posts, good ornamental attributes, shelterbelt or shade for stock Specialty products: pollen has value for apiculture, high tannin content in bark Urban use: good as an ornamental or amenity plant or suitable as a screen or hedge Wood products: craftwood (for turnery etc.), flooring (including parquetry), high quality fuelwood, industrial charcoal, light construction, poles (building, transmission, piling), posts (including fencing), speciality timber for quality furniture, termite resistant.
703	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence.
704	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] Seeds numerous, dark brown; wings 2 or 3, to 3 mm wide.
704	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] Wind-dispersed.
705	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules water dispersed? Unknown]
706	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] Wind dispersed.
707	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] No means of external attachment.
708	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown]
801	1998. Hill, K.D.. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> Flora of Australia [online]. Australian Biological Resources Study, <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp">http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/redirect.jsp</a>	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )?] Seeds numerous, dark brown; wings 2 or 3, to 3 mm wide.
802	2009. MacKenzie, B.D.E./Keith, D.A.. Adaptive management in practice: conservation of a threatened plant population. Ecological Management and Restoration. 10: 129-135. <a href="http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;">http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;</a>	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Yes] Adult and juvenile plants are killed by canopy fire (although may survive partial scorch) and the population regenerates from canopy-stored seedbanks.
803	2005. Groves, R.H./Boden, R./Lonsdale, W.M.. Jumping the garden fence: invasive garden plants in Australia and their environmental and agricultural impacts. CSIRO report prepared for WWF Australia. WWF-Australia, Sydney <a href="http://www.wwf.org.au/publications/jumping">www.wwf.org.au/publications/jumping</a>	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown]

804	2004. Watson, P./Wardell-Johnson, G.. Fire frequency and time-since-fire effects on the open-forest and woodland flora of Girraween National Park, south-east Queensland, Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 29: 000-000. <a href="http://espace.library.uq.edu.au/eserv.php?pid">http://espace.library.uq.edu.au/eserv.php?pid</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] Living adult plants of the serotinous obligate seeder <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> were found in frequently burnt patches.
804	2009. MacKenzie, B.D.E./Keith, D.A.. Adaptive management in practice: conservation of a threatened plant population. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> . 10: 129-135. <a href="http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;">http://web.ebscohost.com.eres.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=3&amp;</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] Adult and juvenile plants are killed by canopy fire (although may survive partial scorch) and the population regenerates from canopy-stored seedbanks.
804	2012. Florabank. <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> . Australian Government, Greening Australia, CSIRO, <a href="http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm">http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Callitris_endlicheri.htm</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire?] <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> is a fire sensitive native conifer. Coppicing ability: nil or negligible
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)?] Unknown.